From the N. York Statesman, July 6.

Several interesting items of European Intelli-gence received by the ship New-York, were crowded from our columns last evening.

In the House of Lords, on the 26th of May, the Corn Importation Bill, and the Boulded Corn ad-mission Bill, were each read a third time and

The first was carried 78 to 28, and the

passed. The first was carried to second 84 to 23.

In the House of Commons, a message was deligered from their Lordships, stating that they had agreed to the Corn Bills with certain amendments. The amendments were read a first and second

From some remarks of the Earl of Liverpool the government would only resort to the measure of allowing the importation of foreign corn in case of great urgency. The corn allowed to be taken out of bond is to be done gradually, so as to affect

the agricultural interest as little as possible.

The sum of 100,000 pounds sterling (440,000 dollars) has been collected in London for the re-

lief of the distressed manufacturers. The king of England's speech for the dissolution of parliament had been 'arranged' in Conneil and it was expected that the dissolution would take place on the 1st June. Preparations for a new election had become active throughout the kingdom. Some changes in the representation are expected to take place. The famous Hunt is making an effort to be returned from Somerset, and Cobbett is trying the same experiment in Preston. The ministerial journals assert that they can have no hope of success; and the probability is that they will fail. In connection with the approaching elections, and to show what their character really is, it may be well to quote the remarks of Lord John Russell and others, in the House of Commons on the 26th of May, made in support of a motion for 'the more effectual prevention of bribry and corruption.' His lordship said 'that the practices were so notorious that if the House did not do something to check them, it would be better at once to legalize the sale of votes like any other commodity." Mr. Hume stated that the day previous, an offer of a borough was made to him for 300th being so much for each vote, and 5001 to be spent. Sir R. Wilson mentioned tha a similar communication had been forwarded

On taking the question, the numbers were equal there being 72 ages and 72 mays; whereupon the raker gave his custing vote in favor of the reso-

It is hardly necessary to state that Lord Rus sell, Sir R. Wilson, and particularly Mr. Home an indefarigable advocate of reform, are copious ly abused by the papers friendly to the ministry and to the existing abuses.

Mr. Stewart Wortley, one of the three English gentlemen who visited the United States in company a year or two ago, is about to be created

The General Assembly of the Church of Scot land, are endeavoring to devise measures to pre-vent the occurrence of marriages at Greins Green The frequency of elopements among young heir-esses and hearding school girls, of late, has drawn attention to the subject. Should any thing effectual be done, the jully blacksmith of the Giren, or as he is facetiously styled, "the Bishop of Grotun," will suffer a reduction in his ecclesiastical reve-

An attempt on Negropont, made by a detachment of Greek troops under Col. Fabrier, had failed, and had also lost 1000 men, besides cannon, &c. Fabrier and a remnant of his force has escaped with difficulty; and it is added that the unsuccessful issue of the affair has determined the Colonel to leave Greece.

TRIESTE, April 16th.

A vessel arrived from Zante, after 16 days' passage, brings intelligence that Ibrahim Pacha left a feeble garrison at Missolonghi, and has set out for the Morea with the remainder of his troops. they met in the Archipelago. It appears that the garrison and inhabitants of Missaloughi capable of hearing arms, within the last few days, amounted altogether to 3,200 men; but, besides these there were recknied 1000 young women, 500 young non, between ten and eighteen years old and 700 invalids and wounded. Two thousand armed men, having in the midst of them the wee men and children, made the sortie of the 23d; the were all slain except about forty who were taken alive and made slaves. The other 1000 mer the remained in the city, assembled the 700 in valids together, with the women and children, in the church, which they blew up into the nic, and then proceeded to share the fate of their compatriots, who fell in combatting the enemy.

The principal cause of this event is ascribed to ruse of the Tallo-Egyptians, who, according to the account of a Greek emissary taken by them. placed 500 Albanians, bearing the Greek colours on a height pointed out for that purpose, and whegave the unfortunate Missoloughites the signal fo the sortie. They discovered their error too late but seeing all hopes of safety lost, they set fire t a mine, which had been for a long time prepared and were blown up together with the enemy which pressed them round on every side.

Earl Grey and the Corn Laws .- We have a objection to Earl Grey " feeling a natural auxiety to preserve that property to his family which has been handed down to him from a long line of au-cestore;" we merely regret that his lordship did not reflect how different the value of that property was in the bands of his ancestors from what it is in his own. We happen to be well acquainted with the district in which his lordship's estate lies, and to give an idea of the high value of property there at this time, from what it was at no remote period we will take three agricultural parishes in his vicinity:—In 1700, the rent of these three parishes was 1.7691.; in 1794, it was 14,2101.; in 1803 it was 33,450/, :- that is, it had increased nine teen fold in the course of a century. In 1700, the whole of the three parishes could have been purchased for 37,000l.; in 1808, they would have sold for 836,000l. An English handholder of a century or two ago, commanded a very different share of the good things of this life from what he does now .- Morning Chronicle,

From the Democratic Press, July 3.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND. The New-York papers inform us of Mr. Gallatin having sailed on his mission on Saturday last. It is apparent that this mission is one of very high importance, perhaps the most so of any that has importance, perhaps the most so of any that has gone-from this connerty since the Ghent mission. The relations between the United States and Great Britain, always extensive, not to say complicated, seem to have generated of late, several new and very formidable questions. We learn from a leading article of the National Journal, that we republished in our paper of June 23, that besides other matters in dispute, there are 19. besides other matters in dispute, there remains to be uthusted.

The North Eastern boundary.

The unvigation of the St. Lawrence III. The boundary on the North West Coas

of America.
IV. The Colonial Trade.

The Slave Convention. The first of the above questions is in the highes degree interesting to the state of Maine, the Brit ish laying claim, if we are not much mistaken, t a large part of the territory of that sovereign state. The second, our right to the navigation of the St Lawrence, la certainly a question of the greates awence; is creamy a question of one grantess magnitude, and it appears from the desputeh of Mr. Rush, which we have heretofore published, relative to the North West Coast, that our right

cussions on this momentous question, for such it is a million and a half bushels of wheat; though, in until cataplasms of rinegar and musland were ap-1 cossions on this momentous question, for such it a million and a built bushels of wheat; though, in a million and a built bushels of wheat; though, in a million and a built bushels of wheat; though, in a million and a built bushels of wheat; though, in a million and a bushels of private and a problem to the third, the boundary on the North West is million of bushels. Perhaps the average exceptions, we have already given publication, he shows port from all the ports of the Builtic may be estimated at eight million bushels. Supposing them that it should be deemed expedient by ministers to the past negociations on this question, and that it should be deemed expedient by ministers to the post from all the point at which it that it should be deemed expedient by ministers to the post from all the point at which it that it should be deemed expedient by ministers to the post from all the point at which it that it should be deemed expedient by ministers to the post from all the point at which it that it should be deemed expedient by ministers to the post from all the now stands between the two governments. To us it seems a very critical question. The colonial terests of a large portion of our Southern planters.
It will be recollected, that this was the convention concluded at St. Petersburgh, by which, under the auspices of the Emperor Alexander, our Southern dauters were to receive indemnity for certain laves, carried off by the British naval officers in iolation of the treaty of Chent, which indemnity Britain under various pretexts still refuses, as it is understood, to grant.

Such is a general reference to the negociation to be resumed in the hands of Mr. Gallatin. Some of its topics, it is evident, affect, in a high degree, the present and future interests of this nation. With such statesmen as Mr. Adams, as our President, and Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, the nation may be full sure that none of its rights, or in-terests, have been lost sight of in the instructions o Mr. Gallatin. That he will execute them with ability, no one can doubt. That his importan nimay prove auspicious, under every view is our sincers and anxious wish

The Rhode-Island Judiciary .- The Judges of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island have not unfrequently been subjects of ridicule in the news apers of that State; and the deportment of som of them has afforded, even us at this distance, no trifling amusement, however much they have been supposed to derogate from the dignity of the bench. There seems at this time to be a hubbub among them—what it is exactly we have not sufficient light on the subject to understand. When a mo tion was made recently in the General Assembly to increase the salaries of the Judges 50 dollars (we believe they now receive the enormous sum of 200 a year) a debate, not altogether flattering to their honors, took place, of which the following is a part :- Salem Gazette.

Mr. Hazard. I am willing, Mr. Speaker, to nake almost any additional compensation the judges may want. This giving the judges of your Supreme Courty. \$50 a piece is a mighty small thing, and if it is to be done, it better be done as quietly as possible. The least said about it the more to the credit of all persons concerned. It would not look try well to see a report of a long and grave dehate about giving \$50 a piece to your Supreme Judges, in the New-York papers as a commentary open your liberality to public offi-cers. Why sir! if these men are fit to be judges of your Supreme Court, will this fifty dollars, in addition to their salaries of two bundred dollars be giving them too much, and if they are not fit os giving, them too much, and it they are not fit for it, you pay too dearly for them if you get them for nothing. I don't like to hear this talk about making a bargain with your judges to do just so much, and to get all you can out of them at the lowest rate, as if they were day laborers. If they are well paid according to their services now, dont give them any more; only let us say but little about it either way. But if this \$50 want averpay them, we could not be accused of

bem at the public houses-tis true sir. Mr. Potter. 'I don't mind the \$50 that this esolution is to give the judges. It is the principle I look too, and if we are to add to the regular salaries of the judges, why not pass a similar resolution, giving something to your Governor and Lieut. Governor. If it is the wish of the House for the Morea with the remainder of the Napoli Lieut. Governor. If it is the wish of the Turco Egyptian fleet has set sail for Napoli to make the Judges a present of \$50 a piece, I meet attacked Maulis' squadron on the 18th, which am sure I have no objection, nor am I afiaid to have the matter talked about. The gentleman that the light is afraid our proceedings will be (Mr. Hazard) is afraid our proceedings will be known in the State of New-York. I am willing to have our proceedings examined. - I believe they will compare pretty well with some things in the State of New-York. If there is any thing to apprehend it is the gentleman himself who has fouler sown nest, and given us a black character. As to our salaries to the Judges, I believe we generally my as much as it is all worth. When we get hings done better, I shall be ready to pay better ine of the Judges, (the Chief Justice,) says he does nt want any more pay. I suppose he is cloud, if the salary is increased, it will increase the competition for the office, and he will lose it.

ADJOURNED SESSION AT NEWPORT.

MILLEIA. Friday, June 23 .- An act came down from the orce, requiring but one training, was introduced one years since, by Mr. E. R. Potter.—On the hill from the Sounte being read which goes to re establish the old law, Mr. Potter moved its postconsenent. Mr. Ballou hoped it would be taken up, they were rendy to meet it. Mr. Potter said he could see no good that was likely to result from increasing the number of trainings. The laborquent trainings were a great tax, (for every body who could pay their fines got rid of them,) are now pretty well employed. What with canals and other improvements, and attending upon the purchasing of tickets and the drawing of lotteries, great deal of their time was taken up, and it ould be difficult for them to spare enough to turn out three or four times a year. These trainings couldn't be attended to in a borry. It usually took one day to go to the place of muster, one to be marched about, another to return, and then, at the shortest, one day to get over it; and frequenty, before the business was over, it brought a few fights and two or three law suits. It was now a peculiarly distressing time for the farmers; there is no danger from any enemy who is likely to invade us, and he could not see any necessity of adding to the distress by requiring the people to turn out

three or four times a year, and either lose their time or pay their fines, neither of which they can afford to do.

The question on postponing the subject was de cided in the affirmative, 23 to 14. Subsequently a bill was originated in the House, to establish two annual trainings, instead of one, but was post poned without debute.

From Poulson's Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

Farmers, Millers and Flour Merchants, read he following interesting statement.
The recent measures adopted in England for the admission of foreign grain, (for it is to wheat, iye and barley that the term corn is applied in England, where they have not what we call corn) are, we observe, exciting attention in the agriculikely to affect considerably the price of when here. It may not perhaps be useless to enquire how for such a result is likely to accur.—The purport of the two bills before Parliament we be-lieve to be, of the one to admit for consumption all the warehouse corn now in the British ports, and of the other, to import, if and when, the min isters shall judge advisable, 4,000,000 bushelform abroad. In proposing the first measure to Parliament, Mr. Canning estimated the quantity from the bushelf of the proposition of t of com in bend at from 2,000,000 to 2,400,000 bushels, equal perhaps to four or five days' con-sumption for Great Britain.—The additional quantity which ministers may admit, is equal to eight or ten days more.—The United States have

be obtained in England, for wheat sent there; and ing appeared in any part of his hody, in order to ascertain this, it is necessary to revert to the statements in Parliament, of those who fathis paroxysins, but enjoined perseverance in the would be a fair remunerating price to the English agriculturists; and with a view to secure this to im, the duty on foreign wheat to be admitted was graduated at 12s. per qr. or 1s. 6d. per bushel. On these data a computation may be founded, by which to govern in some degree speculation fro this country .- The present price of wheat here is

\$1, equal to - sterling, 4s Od.
Add for Freight, - is Od.
Duty in England, - 1s Od. Duty in England, - 1s 6d. Expenses of Shipping and Commission on Selling,

Sterling, 10 7s. 6d. But the price to be calculated on in England is only 8s. per bushel; leaving therefore but the chance of 6d. per bushel profit against the risk of prices which may fall, but which it is the object of the very regulations under which the importation is made to prevent from rising. This general result, which is believed to be in the main accurate, is presented in the hope that it may

spare some disappointments.

The gain in exchange is not computed—it may he set off figainst possible contingent expenses which have not been taken into account.

From the National Intelligencer of June 30.

Murder of Mr. Martin .- As our city possesses no man more respectable or more useful in his sphere of life than Tobias Martin, whose death was announced in our last, and whose mortal remains were yesterday attended to the grave by a great concourse of indignant and sorrrowing townsmen, and with military and masonic honors some of the particulars of his tragical fate wil not be unacceptable to our readers.

At the distance of something more than a mile north of the General Post Office building, and without the bounds of the city, resided a man by the name of Devaughn, who a field or two there. Into these fields, last Sunday, strayed several boys from the city, in search of blackberries, among whom was a son of Mr. Martin. They were pursued by Devaugha, roughly handled, and the hat and basket taken from young Martin, with the declaration that they should be detained until some money was paid for their redemption. Mr. Martin sent a note out to the man on Monday, asking him to let the hat and basket be returned; of which no notice was taken, he not being at home at the time. On Wednesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Martin walk-ed out cheerfully together for exercise, and thought want overpay them, we could not be accused of making their salaries extravagantly high if we should vate it to them. I dont believe sir, it will persuade him to give up the property be had seizum the State. Why sir, how is it with the judges of your Supreme Court with their present salaries. They dont pay their expenses in going about the State. I know sir, when they go to Providence they dont receive pay enough to support them like gentlemen. They are obliged sir to skutk about—obliged to look about for cheap lodgings. What you give them will not support them at the gublic houses—tis true sir.

M's coat, he had turned round to defend himself them, when, one of the dogs having seized Mr. M's coat, he had turned round to defend himself against him, and at that moment received a load of slurs in his breast from a musket deliberately imed and fired at him by Devaughn. He turned to his wife, who had by this time reached the fence, exclaiming, "I am a dead man!" and, taking her affectionately "Farewell!" he soon breathed his last. The poor affisced widow unade the best of her way home, herself the bearer of the distressing intelligence. It was not till nearly ten o'clock that the news was known, when several neighbors roke out to the place The miscreant, who knew his murdered victim lay but a hundred paces from him, had cooly undress ed for bed; but, hearing the tramp of horses jumped over his fence into the lane, taking his musket with him, which he had the auducity to fire at the party, as they came up the lane, for-tunately without effect, and then made his escape amidst the gloom of the night and under cover of the adjoining thickets. His musket being loaded with slugs, and every circumstance of the case, establish the animus necunds on the part of the hardened villain. He had no somet fired the fatal shot, than he loaded again, as if determined to doubly do the horrid deed, already consumma-

Senate providing for two company trainings name supplied. At the time of his death, and for some months past his mechanical ingenuity and skill months past his mechan had been employed in constructing a power press for the proprietors of this paper—which was so far advanced and previously tested by a small model, as to leave little doubt of its entire success end efficacy had be lived to complete it. press was an original invention, neither he or any me concerned in it ever having seen one on tha principle, the pressure being produced, as it is in

the English presses, by a revolving cylinder.
Devaughn, the murderer, is represented to us to be a man advanced in years, perhaps sixty, of a stout rough frame, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; his bair and whiskers grey, and his face remarkable for the uncommon projection of his under lip. It is hoped that this description will be sufficient to ead to his apprehension.

Since writing the above we have learnt that the verdice of the Coroner's Inquest after examin-ing, besides other witnesses, the wife and little drughter of Devaughn, was wilful murder by said

We learn, that Devaughu, the person charged with causing the death of our late esteemed towns an, Tobias Martin, was apprehended yesterday fternoon, and, after examination, committed for further examination to day.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser. WARNING.

Last week, two men were on their way to m hast week, two men were on their way to my house from my Harvest field, wherein they had been at work: the one with a scythe and cradle and the other with a scythe. The former had the scythe and cradle on his shoulder, much elevated above his head. The other carried the scythe much depressed, so that it was near the ground. A cloud charged with the electric fluid came suddenly over them. A flash of lightning almost invisible, struck the elevated scythe, and prostrated the hearer of it, so that he appeared to be nearly dead. His companion was unburn but his scythe was wrested from him by the lightning. and thrown ten or twelve feet distant. The scythe and cradle were driven nearly as far, and

both in different directions. The injured man was brought home by two men, apparently lifeless, though he revived for a short time, when sented in the house, and was apparently in his senses. Sharp Vinegar was ubbed on his temples and head generally.— vertises—" Negroes wanted.—Having recently Whilst it was thought his revival was insured, he taken a house, two doors east of the Union Stage was suddenly deprived, of his senses, and heing Office, Georgetown, where I expect to be prepared laid on a mattress on the floor, he was seized with to purchase negroes, and will at all times give as the most terrific spasmodic or convulsive fits I good prices as the times will justify, &c. ever witnessed. In his paroxisms he was so powis able to held him in a recumbent position. Thus he continued in successive fits during two hours.

The rains of the preceding formight have put a new face upon regetation; but the myriads of the hud been stripped and incessantly rubbed with consist towels, both cold and warm brandy pleasured to the cold and the cold and warm brandy pleasured to the cold and t to navigate this river, was also discussed by kim, eight or ten days more.—The United States have course towels, both cold and warm brandy plent making great navoc with the first not accessed to by Great Britain. The distinct accessed in any one year over toously applied. No apparent change took place, ding heads of tye, oats, &c.

great profits can scarcely be calculated on. It arose with no complaint but debility, and he is must then be inquired what prices may probably now perfectly recovered—No marks or discolour-

voured the admission of foreign grain. It was frictions, unceasingly. When he could at inter-computed by them, that 64s, sterling per quarter vals, swallow, Oil of Peppermint was thrown or 8s. sterling per bushel of 60 lbs for wheat, down his throat, and it was perceived to be useful. On his recovery, he said his feelings first returned when the cataplasms operated, so for as he could

Judge.
I relate this incident thus particularly, to inform of the remedies, as well as to put farmers on their guard when a threatening cloud approaches. Let them throw from them all iron or steel implements; avoid trees and other such dangerous shelters, and prefer encountering even the most violent storms.

Perseverance in the frictions, and the accompanying remedies, saved this man's life. He musi nave perished, had he been alone when the accident occurred.

Some years ago a laborer in one of my fields, escaped being stricken by lightning; but a hoe, with which he was working, was wrested from his hands and driven to a considerable distance. An axe and even a pitch fork, have been known to attract the fatal fluid, and cause the deaths (hose who held them in a thunder storm.

Learn to be wise by others harms Belmont, 3d July, 1826. R. PETERS.

On Tuesday afternoon the building in Sec street, occupied as a dwelling house, by Col. Gay. and as an office, by Dr. Wheeler, was struck will lightning. The effects of the electric fluid first ap pear at the roof of the building, on the North West corner. From thence it was attracted by the hin-ges of the window shutters, and on its way scouped out the brick wall, leaving a furrow about two inches in depth. After reaching the second window it passed to a popular tree, and thence to another tree a few feet from one of the kitchen windows. It was again attracted by the broad shutter hinges of that window; entered the kitchen; overturned some of the furniture; fore out the nails which confined a looking glass, and broke the glass; threw down the mantle piece and ensing, and shivered them in pieces, driving one of the hourds very forcibly against the wall, on the opposite side of the room. It than entered the chimney by the stove funnel; passed up, and tore off the top. Tracking its way over the roof, it came to the gutter; at the lyona was the building, and following it down, broke it in ed, and the bricklayers on the Court-riouse in pieces, and passed off to the ground. Very fortu-Portland, worked with their great conts on.—The reverse—the Thermometer stands at 90. it came to the gutter; at the North East corner of Several persons were affected by the shock, but none seriously injured .- Troy Sentinel.

During the severe shower of yesterday forenoon. the lightning struck the rod of the Capitol a short distance below its stem, on the west side of the building, and broke it in two, slightly injured the oof, and in passing down, again broke the rod, and descended into the ground .- Albany Argus.

Storm .- On Sunday last, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, this village and vicinity was visited by a storm of wind, rain, and hail, which for the space of fifteen minutes, poured upon us in such torrents as scarcely ever before recollected. The amount of damage done cannot readily be ascertained, but we presume it to be very considerable.

Almost every building sustained some injury in the loss of glass, and we hear of some where as many as 150 panes were broken in a single tenement. Grain and vegetables also received much damage. Many of the hail-stones were as large as walnuts.—Danbury Recorder, July 4.

TAUNTON, June 28. Afflicting Accident.—A young daughter of Newas burnt so as to occasion her death, on Sunday last. She had been left at home by the family, tub of water. Afterwards she carried the young child with her to a neighbor's the distance of a quarter of a mile. She expired about 12 hours after the accident.

SALEM, June 29. was missing from her family when they awake in crease as well as enliven our years, the morning, together with her infant of four Another advantage:—a physicir Search was immediately made in evweeks old. ery direction, and after a considerable time, the dies have induced. Dobility is the parent of a infant was found alive upon a beach near the fort, thousand disorders. Let this be produced by a a few feet from high water mark. This of course gave a melancholy foreboding of the fate of the mother, but, with the greatest exertions, no discovery was made until Monday afternoon, when her body was found on West Beach, in Beverly, three or four miles from the place where the in-fant was found. It is supposed that the lady, in a temporary fit of insanity, rose sbout 3 o'clock, A. M. and taking her infant, proceeded immedi-ately to the sea shore, and drowned herself. She was about 42 years of age, and has left nine chil-

GREAT FIRE-A letter from Drummondville, Canada, dated 24th June, mentions the almost total destruction of that village by fire two days previous. The fire commenced in the woods. Every house in the village is said to have been destroyed except Tooney's, Traverse's and H. Mount's—in all 30 buildings.—The Catholic and Protestant Churches were saved with great diffi-culty. The house and store house of Col. Heriot were destroyed-they were occupied by Mr. Saunlers. Col. H's own dwelling and his mill were in great danger.

The late fire at Charleston is said to have been the most extensive, for the number of buildings consumed and amount of property destroyed ince the great fire of 1810. It is the first that occurred in the same part of the city for upwards of 25 years. The loss of property in houses and goods is estimated at more than one hundred housand dollars .- National Gazette.

Fire!-We regret to learn that the "Old Sattinet Factory," owned by Messis, Hurd & Co. at Lowell, (Chelmsford) was entirely consumed by fire on Friday night last. It was enveloped in fine on Friday night last. It was enveloped in finnes when discovered, and we understand nothing was saved from it. The loss in building, machinery and goods, is estimated at \$20,000. The fire was supposed to have originated from spontuneous combustion. It was first discovered by some persons fishing at unlawful hours Newburyport Herald.

A slave-dealer in the district of Columbia, ad

CONCORD, N. H. July 3.

plied to the soles of his feet and around his nucles.

In a few minutes after this application, he show—steam navigation, by which three fourths of the ed signs of recovery, and finally became tranqual fuel now used will be saved. The vapour of quick-and sensible of his cluation. At this moment a silver is substituted for steam with similar machinery, and a few precautions to prevent any waste of the metal by a pipe on the safety valve. The bottom of the boiler, which is very small and taneously to the quicksilver in the boller, throwing it into vapour, at the temperature of 656 deg. of Fabrenheit. Its elasticity and power can be indefinitely increased by heat, and the greater the elasticity produced, the greater the vacuum in the cylinder on opening the valve communicating with the well. The saving of stowage will be very considerable, and a ton of quicksilver will be suffi-

cient for propelling a vessel to India and back

with 140 horse power .- New-York Daily Adv. Manufactories. In Jersey city, opposite New-York, a company, with \$200,000 capital, have established extensive glass works. About 100 persons are fully employed in them. Adjoining those works is a porcelain factory, with a capital of \$100,000 employing about the same number of work needs. work people. A short distance therefrom is a car pet manufactory, with a capital of \$400,000, em ploying 100 hands .- These three establishments probably give subsistence to about one thousand persons. They are all in a flourishing condition and the wares and carpets made by them are of an excellent quality. The carpet factory turns out about 2,500 yards per week, which finds a preference over the foreign ingrain carpeting, and a cardy maker. rendy market. The yarn is spun at the Little Falls, at which factory, also, the concern employs about one hundred hands. Such are among the fearful effects of the tariff, that this manufactor has considerably reduced the price of carpets, in general, being fully able to compete with foreign

BALTIMORE, June 29. Fine Cattle.-A drove of upwards of one hun ired bullocks, passed through Baltimore yester day, on their way to Philadelphia. They were from Ross county, near Chillicothe, Ohio. They drove consists of bullocks, which are the fuest cattle in all respects, we have seen this spring. They belong to Messrs, Seymour and Stedman of Ohio. The price asked for them is seven dol ars per hundred, being unable to obtain this price here, the drove has proceeded to Philadelphia in hopes of a better market. It is six weeks since they left Ohio.

rs.-Niles.

PORTLAND, July 4. We received from a subscriber on Saturda, last, a one dollar bill of the Vassalborough Bank with the following endorsement on the backJune 8, 1826-Ten years ago this day it snow

Pittsburg Linen and Bagging Factory.-Mr Wm. Sutcliff is engaged in the erection of a Linea and Cotton Bagging Manufactory, on Hay street, near the Alleghany river. The Machinery will be driven by an engine of ten horse power, now build-ing by himself, and is calculated to manufacture 200 yards of linen, and 400 of bagging per day.

Desha .- At the June term of Harrison county Court, held at Cynthiana, Ky. the case of Isaac B. Desha was called, but all the Jurors were rejected-they having formed or expressed an opin ion as to the prisoner's guilt. A second effort to obtain a Jury on the next day was also unsuc-cessful, and the trial was abandoned for the term. No expectation is now entertained that he will ever again be tried in that county. This will in effect acquit him, or keep him a State prisoner at an annual expense to the state of three thousand dollars.

SIMPLES AND COMPOUNDS.

Simplicity is the great excellence of a medicine If the same benefit can be derived from a simple remedy as from a powerful dose, it is far more desirable, and conscience as well as good judgmen should induce us to give it the preference. Be hast. She may be may be made and than herself only with a still younger child than herself only with her. In the course of the afternoon, perceiving the other there is great danger of injuring the genthe fire to be nearly out, she attempted to light a lamp, and in doing it, caught her clothes on fire, and in doing it, caught her clothes on fire, and in doing it, caught her clothes on fire, and in doing it, caught her clothes on fire, and in think very highly of a Physician between the course of the afternoon, perceiving the other there is great danger of injuring the genthere is great danger of injuring cause in one case the patient's complaint may be removed without harming his constitution, and in who gives little medecine, and that of the simplest kind. They say he is too simple in his practice. They like a man who will give them a powerful dose, which will either kill or cure. Even if such doses cure for the time, they invariably kill in the end. They impair the constitution, render it less able to resist future attacks, and thus shorten the o doubly do the horrid doed, already consummanded.

A distressing event took place at Marblehead life of the patient, though they lengthen that of on Sunday last. A lady of of Capt. John Dixey.

Thus perished our neighbor, whose place to his and connections, the wife of Capt. John Dixey.

Another advantage :- a physician often acquires a name by curing diseases his own remedies have induced. Debility is the parent of a powerful dose of medicine, and the as sure to follow as if it were the effect of faming or fatigue.

We cannot express the full share of our dis-

pleasure when we see a sick chamber loaded with phinis and pill boxes. It is a remnant of barbarism thus to drench the prime via with drugs, and no good and intelligent physician can, in this day of light in medicine as well as the other sciences, look on these things but with the most heart-fell abhorrence. We have simple remedies which effect with a mild hand all that was formerly considered the especial province of powerful com-pounds, and every day brings intelligence of some more agreeable, but equally efficacious substitute for those antiquated doses.

By diet and regimen, for example, more may

he done for a dyspeptic than by calomel, bark, o brandy; and if we can find, by actual experience any article of diet, however simple and apparently inert, which will remove the troublesom affections which, combined, are denominated dys pensia, it is as much our duty to prescribe tha article, as if this salutary relief had been procured rom the most formidable of the materix medica.

These remarks have been immediately occa sioned by finding in an European Journal som very singular cases of the efficacy, of fut boiled bacon in indigestion, accompanied by constipation. A gentleman who had long suffered from these troubles, and had gone without success through the usual course of physic, was led by tough the usual course of physic, was led by sion. It is probable that the greater part of these me accidental circumstance to relinquish the will be admitted. Another examination takes to of butter, and substitute fat boiled bacon for A slice of this he put between his slices of whether the cadet should be continued or dismisssome accidental circumstance to relinquish the use of butter, and substitute fat boiled bacon for bread, morning and evening, and soon found symptoms of dyspepsia began to disappear, his bowels became regular, and his health was restorhis complaining friend, and it was followed by the same result. Afterwards it was recommended by his physician to a number of his dyspepti by his physician in a monitor of the patients, and he had the satisfaction to see them from. The woman nearly exhausted mend under its use, and finally all symptoms of hehinda log, where she expected to disease vanished. Thus did the fat of bacon, the boy was able to walk and gather roots. alutary effects of which we cannot trace to cause beyond the portion of nitre and culinary salt it contains, do more than the blue pill system of Abernethy or the stomach and liver specula-tions of Dr. Wilson Philip. Nay, more—it no only removed a disease those systems could not conquer, but removed also the consequences of Boston Med. Intel.

On the 13th of June a gale was experienced a Waterboro', S. C. which blew down 8 buildings, and 16 pine-trees:—12 trees were struck with lightning. Providentially, no lives were lost.

Bosron, July C, 1826. DEATH OF JOHN ADAMS. John Adams is no more—he departed this life on Tuesday afternoon. The angel of death seems to have been walking with him for some months,

but was not permitted by Omnipotence to call him away, until the Jubilee of American Liberty had folly come, and not then, until his soul had been cheered with the lead archamations of a joyous people for the blessings, of the day. The trumpet had sounded through the land—the morning honors had been paid-the noontide was past, and with the descending sun the good old patriarch departed on his journey to enjoy the everlasting rest prepared for those who use their talents to the acceptance of their Master. Fifty years ago, John Adams spoke freely and confidently within the wolls of Congress upon the independence of his country; and such was his boldness, cloquence and argument, that the wavering were fixed, the timid encouraged, and all were resolved to support it on the pledge of their for-lunes and sacred honor. In this hour of terror and distress and darkness, his genius penetrated the gloom, and rapt into future times, he foretold the coming glories of his country and—rare felicity—he was suffered to witness at the extent of half an hundred years the verification of his prophecy. It has fallen to the lot of but few men, in any age of the world, to have witnessed so many happy changes as he has. He has seen the ny mappy changes as a mas. He mas seen the people of this country pass through four wars, and multiply from two millions to twelve—" seen what were frontiers once made midlonds now," and numerous cities blossom in the wilderness around him, and throw a surplus population into the ranks of civilization on its march to the west. He has lived twenty years beyond the ordinary bounds of human life the results of human life. hounds of human life. He was born the 19th of October, 1735, graduated 1755, commenced the practice of the law 1759, and continued scdulously engaged in his profession until 1774, when his reputation for talents, independence and Roman energy, caused the public to demand his services; and since that period his history has been blended with that of his country, and is known in some measure to all. It would be at this moment impossible to give even a scanty chronicle of his services. This must be left to his blooments. his biographer, who will have an ample field for is labours—the materials for a monument more durable than brass, lie all at hand for the workman. The patriot, statesman and christian is gone: - There is no tear to be shed at his exit, for the gratitude to licaven for preserving him so long, and that he died at such a moment, has drank it ere it felt. Had the horses and the chariot of fire descended to take up the patriarch, it might have been more wonderful, but not more glorious. But our feelings must not be indulged at present. In some future day it will be better to recount his services and sum up his merits, to dwell upon his manly thoughts, and the productions of his vigorous pen, and trace him from the cradle to the graye. Then the little bickerings, which follow a politician's path will be forgotten, and the little frailties of human nature which necessity before the production. cessarily belong to man, will lie buried beneath

the ponderous weight of his virtues. We understand that the funeral of the Inte President Adams will take place from his late dwelling house, in Quincy, to-morrow, precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Commercial Gazette.

WORCESTER, (Mass.) July 5.

The first time the Declaration of Independence was publicly read in Massachusetts, was in this town. The Express, on his way to Boston, furnished Isaiah Thomas Esq. with a copy for publication in his paper, of which he was at the time the publisher. The news of its receipt soon spread the publisher. The news of its receipt soon spread throughout the town, and a large concourse of people collected, all auxious to see or hear so extraordinary a document. To gratify their curiosity, Thomas ascended the portion of the South Meeting-House, (then the only one in town,) and read it to those who were assembled. Half a century has since passed away, during which our country has increased in wealth, population and power, beyond all former precedent. Dr. Thomas still lives to witness the prosperity of the country, and yesterday joined in the celebration of independence in the same house from which he read the declaration fifty years ago.

NO STEAM BOAT ON THE SABBATH.

It gives us sincere plansure to state, that, thro' the influence of public opinion, and particularly the active exertious of a number of the proprietors, there no longer runs a Steam-hoat on the Sahbath between this city and Nohant. We have before us a remonstrance signed by eighteen most respectable firms, proprietors in the Steam-boat, declaring that they "have seen with deep regret the use to which the boat has been appli-ed;"—that they "deem it subversive of the purposes for which she was purchased, of the good order and proper observance of the day, and a violation of the moral feelings of the community;"
—and that they " desire that she may not be allowed to be used in this manner in future, nor to ply between this and any other place of public resort in the neighborhood, on said slay.' monstrance was not presented—having produced the intended effect before the signatures of all the gentlemen could be obtained .- Boston Rocorder.

At a Circuit Court held in and for the county Ara Circus Court field in and for the county of Jefferson, before Nathan Williams, Esq., Circuit Judge, on the 19th inst. came on the trial of Charlotte Fisk vs. Henry Wyman, for a breach of marriage contract.—The testimony disclosed a scene of the most deliberate seduction and cold hearted depravity that ever disgraced the human character. After receiving the charge from the-court, the jury retired for a short time and return-ed a verdict for the plaintiff for three thousand dollars damages, the full amount claimed in the declaration. T. G. Chittenden, Esq. coursel for the Piff., J. Birdsall, Esq. for defendant.

Albany Gazette.

New Hampshire-The Warden of the State Prison, has made his annual report to the Legislastone sold during the last year, brought \$15,000. The products of the smiths, coopers, &c. are com-paratively small. Deducting the amount paid for ance gained by the institution is stated at \$5,-640 30.

640 30.

West Point.—The academy, by the latest reports, shewed in the aggregate, a list of about 225 cadets. Of these, 42 have graduated this year, and there are about one hundred candidates now hefore the Academic Board, applying for admis-

Montreal, June 22 .- An old woman nged 75 and a boy 9 years of age, were lost in the woods near Whithy, Upper Canada on the 22d ultimo, and were not found till the 29th, although about 400 men were in search of them. They were found about 12 miles from where they found about 12 miles from where they strayed from. The woman nearly exhausted was lying behind a log, where she expected to die, but the

The following whimsical circumstance and peculiar coincidence, it is said actually took place some time since. A boat ascending the Ohio river was halled by another boat when the following conversation cusued: "What boat is that?" "The Cherrystone." "Whence came you?"—"From Conversation cases. I was to at 15 to at.

Cherrystone." "Whence came you?"—"From Redstone." "Where are you bound to?" "Lime-stone." "Who is your Captain?" "Thomas stone." "What are you loaded with?"—"Mill-stones and grindstones," "You are a hard set, to e sure : take care you don't go to the bottom. Farewell,"