

From the train, the style and substance of his thoughts, that he is not only a very polite scholar, but a man of extensive and profound erudition. I was forcibly struck with a short, yet beautiful character which he drew of our learned and amiable countryman, Sir Robert Boyle; he spoke of him as if "his noble mind had even before death, divested himself of all influence from his frail tabernacle of flesh;" and called him, in his peculiar emphatic and impressive manner, "the pure intelligence—the link between men and angels!"

This man has been before my imagination almost ever since. A thousand times as I rode alone, I dropped the reins of my bridle stretched forth my hand, and tried to imitate his quotation from Rousseau; a thousand times I abandoned the attempt in despair, and felt persuaded that this peculiar manner and power derived from an energy of soul which nature could give, but which no human being could justly copy. In short, he stood altogether to be a being of a former age, or of a totally different nature from the rest of men.

As I recal at this moment several of his awfully striking attitudes, the chilling with which my blood begins to pour along my arteries, reminds me of the emotions produced by the first sight of Gray's introductory picture of his bard: On a rock, whose haughty brow Frowns o'er old Conway's foaming flood,

Rob'd in the fable garb of woe, With haggard eyes the poet flood, (Loose his beard and hoary hair Stream'd like a meteor to the troubled air!)

And with a Poet's hand and Prophet's fire, Struck the deep sorrow on his lyre.

Guess my surprise, when, on my arrival at Richmond, and mentioning the name of this man, I found not one person who had ever before heard of James Waddle. It is not strange that such a genius as this, accomplished a scholar, so divine an orator, should be permitted to languish and die in obscurity, within eight miles of the metropolis of Virginia?

From Poulson's Philadelphia Advertiser. Information to Farmers.

Observing that SPRING WHEAT, has become an interesting object of late in England, and also in this country, I have thought that the following remark on it would be useful, especially if the editors of other papers should copy them from yours.

It was sown here last spring, by Messrs. Phillips and Dewees, at the rate of full two bushels to the acre—the crop was luxuriant, the ears large and well filled although the field on which it grew adjoined the Mullanon creek, and was level as well as low, and part of it considered too retentive of moisture for wheat. These circumstances, added to its ripening later than the wheat which had been sown in the fall, seemed to favor our mildew; but it escaped, while the former was excessively injured by that disease, in every direction, so far as my inquiries have extended.

The result of this crop accidentally determines that some varieties of Spring Wheat are vastly more susceptible of injury from mildew than others—for when the farmer, who was sent about 100 miles north west of this place to procure the seed, arrived in the neighborhood where it was grown, he was informed they had two varieties, and that the brarded was subject to mildew, when the smooth chaff escaped; he consequently endeavored to procure the latter. However, when the wheat shot out into head, a slight mixture of the brarded appeared in every direction through the field, (which contained about four acres of ground,) and every plant of this variety, was excessively mildewed, and the grain very sadly injured, while the smooth chaff growing in contrast with it escaped.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN LORAIN.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) April 19

A shocking murder was committed some days ago in Person county, in this State. Mr Henry Jones had provided by his will that a certain favorite negro man should, on his decease, be emancipated. With this circumstance his master had imprudently made the negro acquainted; and impatient, it is supposed, to obtain his promised freedom, the fellow determined upon the horrid purpose of murdering his benefactor. In order to effect his object, he engaged two of his fellow servants (a man and woman) as accomplices. They first knocked their master on the head by means of an axe, and then burned up his body, bones and all! The negroes have been taken, have confessed the facts, and are now in jail, awaiting the sentence of the law.

FROM THE N. E. SENTINEL ON THE CULTURE OF RYE. Where there are two sorts of this

rain, viz. the large rye, which is fitted for winter sowing, and the small rye for spring; the large, or winter rye, is the strongest and hardiest, and is generally sown on poor, dry, gravelly, or sandy soils where wheat will not thrive.

When it is sown, the ground must be dry; for if much rain falls, even after it is sown, before the rye is come up, it will rot in the earth. It will ripen much earlier on a light land than a cold stiff ground, and by contriving to sow it on the same soil for several years, the crops will increase, and be forwarded so much as to ripen a month earlier in three years, (it is said) especially if the stubble is ploughed in immediately after reaping, which is of great importance, as it enriches the land and increases the next crop. A little sprinkling of dung, or even mud, tho' it be but half the quantity commonly used for other grain land, will, if laid upon rye ground, greatly advance the crop.

If a harvest crop is expected, it is absolutely necessary to steep the rye; the ingredients for which are only common salt and ailum. The salt to be put into the water till it makes an egg swim, and then half as much more to be added; and after twelve hours, the ailum to be put in, an ounce to every gallon. When the wheat has stood twelve hours longer, the liquor must be drawn off, and the seed spread on the floor, and covered thick with sack line, sifted over it, and stirred till the whole is impregnated therewith, after which it is immediately sown.

There is not much danger of rye's blighting managed as above, if sown early, excepting only from local causes, such as barberry bushes, which ought to be eradicated from the borders of all fields of rye, as they will assuredly bring a blight. But if it should appear to blight, which will be known on the edges of the hocks beginning to rust, it must be cut down immediately, and lie till the kernel is hardened, which will prevent its shrinking.

The above partly from collections and by experiments is found true.

A. N. H. FARMER.

From the Ontario Messenger. WARSAW, (Genesee co) April 8. HORRID MURDER AND SUICIDE.

About three weeks since, the wife of Dr. Abel Watkins, of Middlebury, Genesee county, died, as was supposed, of a fever; in consequence of which Watkins persuaded a neighbor and intimate friend of his, by the name of Perry, to remove with his family into his house and take care of his children. Shortly after Mr. Perry was taken very ill with typhoid fever, as stated by Watkins, by whom his life was disbared, and Dr. Chauncey L. Sheldon, of Warsaw, was sent for, who attended him through the day and till 9 o'clock at night, and left him apparently much better. Watkins attended him the remainder of the night, and Perry died the next day. Mr. Perry and Mrs. Watkins being attended with similar symptoms in their sickness, together with an appearance of familiarity between Watkins and Perry's wife, soon created a suspicion that Watkins had poisoned both his wife and Perry. Inquiry was made of Dr. Sheldon, (of whom Watkins purchased his medicine) if he had purchased any poison of him; and it was ascertained that he purchased 1/2 oz. of arsenic and some box vomica. Dr. Sheldon and other persons conversed with Watkins respecting it, who stated that he bought the arsenic for a man, but could not tell his name nor where he lived, but said that he gave the poison to a certain dog, (which is yet alive) Suspicion increased and Watkins was advised to have the bodies taken up and examined for the purpose of satisfying the mind of the populace, and clearing his own character.—Accordingly on Friday the 5th inst. fourteen physicians appeared at the graves. The body of Perry was dug up and examined, the stomach was taken out and carried into a house, where the physicians tried many chemical experiments on the contents, and it was ascertained beyond a doubt that there was a considerable quantity of arsenic in the stomach, which was much corroded. The physicians reported that his death was occasioned by arsenic. Watkins was informed of the opinion of the physicians about three o'clock the next morning; he shortly after went out of his house, and in about an hour and a half was found in the woods fifteen or twenty rods from his house suspended by a handkerchief to a small bush his legs, part of his body, and his hands on the ground; on examination he was found to be dead. The physicians proceeded to examine the body of Mrs. Watkins, and reported unanimously that her death was occasioned by vegetable and mineral poison. A coroner's inquest was summoned to sit on the body of Watkins, who shortly returned with a verdict of suicide. Yesterday Mrs. Perry was taken into custody, and is this day to be examined.

Watkins and Perry, with their families, have resided in this country, about a year. Two children have died out of each family since last fall, and it is generally believed that some of their deaths were also occasioned by the wicked hand of Watkins. Mrs. Watkins was delivered of a still-born child a few hours previous to her death.

For the Commercial Advertiser. "The Child of Honor's Pride."

With Mr. P——, I was not personally acquainted. As a companion, he might have possessed all those qualities which interest and captivate the heart; as a child and brother, the tender affections and charities which ever sweeten the last moments of a parent, and add a double pleasure to all the enjoyments of home; as a citizen, the talents which would have rendered him a useful and ornamental member of community. He is gone!—and far from me be the desire of waking his slumbering remains, to bring them before a tribunal upon which he must now look down with the most perfect indifference, mingled with emotions that are felt only by those who have passed the bourn which separates time from eternity. No—let his ashes rest undisturbed, while the tears of humanity bedew his untimely grave. It is not against the man, but against the duellist—it is not to gratify my personal feelings, but to promote the cause of humanity, of religion, of morality, nay, of civilization itself, that I write. For what practice is there more inhuman, irreligious, immoral and barbarous; what strikes at the very being of society, and sets at defiance both the laws of God and Man, more than that of deliberately shooting down a fellow creature, and thus sending him, with all his sins upon his head, into the awful presence of his offended creator? It is not the impulse of feeling, which reflects—would overcome, and for which the frailty of our nature a kind of excuse, that inspires the duellist. Passion usually subsides, and the fatal act is either the result of reason, or the despicable fear of encountering the scorn of a world, whose approbation is the mark of death; not the death of the body, but of the soul. Nor can the duellist plead that the circumstances, which so desperately urge him forward, are such as are not within the reach of the provident and protecting hand of law. For, if they are, surely they are such as a truly noble and generous mind would feel itself degraded to notice; or, if worthy of a moment's consideration, they would find only that look of contempt, which seals the lips of slander. But Honor bids to the field—and who so baits that he would not hear her voice? Who, when she calls, would not cheerfully sacrifice the tender connections of parent & child? Who would not offer up the partner of his bosom, and the pledges of their affection? Who would not challenge the King of Heaven, and forfeit all that is precious in life, the hopes of happiness by and the grave, talking as eternally and perfectly as its author? Honor? Strange perversion of terms! Honor for Dishonor—This bids you to meet in the field of death a stranger, and to embroil your hands in his blood—that says, that "Stranger is a sacred name; Guidance and rest and food and fire, In vain he never must require." This points to your enemy and cries, "revenge and havoc"—The language of that is, "love your enemies, bless them that curse you, and pray for them that despitefully use and persecute you." The one enters the sanctuary of friendship, and builds a ladder of friendship, which unites her votaries, and stains it in their blood—the other conducts the kindling spirit to its weeping friend—it bids him on "his bed of straw," the child of sorrow; oppression has trampled him into the dust—disease is brooding upon his countenance, and his mind, once overflowing with nobel instruction, resembles its former self, as the mountain's oak, visited by the lightning of heaven. It speaks, 'tis the voice of friendship—the heart, but just now broken with grief, is thrilled with joy; and returning health smiles upon his emancipated body. Is this or that the inspiring genius of the duellist? Brutus slew his friend—the act can be justified upon no ground, but the assassin's, though he thought the salvation of his country demanded the blow. Our modern Brutuses, more honorable men, to be sure, than he of Rome, slay their friends also; not indeed to preserve their invaluable liberties, but to avenge an idle word, or a foul look. And what then? Why then they are men of courage, integrity and honor, good and true, qualified to preside over a people, enlightened by the rays of the Gospel, which whispers peace and joy and life. And where are the unfortunate victims of the field? Where the Orator, whose eloquence held the breath of his audience, while conviction fixed upon their understandings, and truth penetrated their hearts? Where the statesman, to whom a nation turned its eyes, when surrounded by dif-

iculties and dangers? Alas, we listen, but we do not hear, we look, but we do not see! !

SOCRATES.

From the New-York Spectator. A Foundling.—Some time since an infant was left in the entry of a house, in the fifth ward of this city. The child was carefully layed in a basket, and had a note attached to its frock, of which the following is a copy:—

"For sweet charity's sake receive me—innocent, helpless, fatherless and cold; urged, as I am, into a world without a friend, Oh, let me not die; but under your hospitable roof protect, and I in gratitude will repay—nurture and train my growing years to virtue, and I will be your solace in declining years. My natural father has returned again to mother earth.—My natural mother, writhing with convulsive agonies joyless and despairing, fall hastening to the tomb. Behold me a father, and you shall to no wife lose your reward. The Redeemer of the world took little children in his arms, and I beseech you imitate the divine benevolent example.

"A friendless, helpless orphan, aged three days."

Meteorological Observation.—Rain having fallen on Monday a series of thirty-one years has elapsed in which it has invariably rained on the 19th or 20th of May. Some time since we heard the remark made of this occurrence, and recollect it on Monday last.—The remarkable time thirty one years ago, was in the habit of passing the Election week with his friends in Connecticut, and for seven years left off on his journey on the 19th or 20th of May, and found that in all those years in succession he was compelled to ride in the rain or stop. This occasioned him to note annually the state of the weather on these days, and he has found that for thirty-one years it has invariably rained on them. The Weather-wise may account for the fact if they can; we have full confidence in the veracity of our informant.

New York Spectator.

KINGSTON, JUNE 29, 1816.

From the York Gazette of June 12. Detaches have been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, notifying His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure that the Seat of this Government should be permanently established at this place.

It will be seen by the above that there is no prospect of the Seat of Government being removed to this place. I need we have never been very sanguine in our expectations, but merely consider it as a speculating scheme.—Some building lots have been sold very high.

The Magistrates and Militia officers of the District of Gore, have presented an address to His Excellency the Lt. Governor.—to which his Excellency made a reply.

Sir F. P. Robinson and family have visited the falls of Niagara, previous to their leaving this country.

Paris, May 7. The second council of war of the first military division, will to-morrow proceed to the trial of Gen. Bertrand by court-martiny, who was exempted from the Army. In terms of the law, there can be no moral depositions of witnesses, and no advocate can speak in favor of the accused. The Reporter alone will be heard.

An expedition left Lisbon for Brazil on the 18th ult. composed of a ship of the line, two frigates, and several transports, having on board 600 troops.

Mr. Benoit, formerly secretary to Maret, has been arrested at Geneva, and conducted by gendarmes to the frontiers of France.

Gen. Cambone left Paris yesterday morning to proceed to Nantes for embarkation.

The journal of Aran announces, that several exiled Frenchmen, who had fixed themselves in the large cities of the United States of America, have retired into the interior of the New Continent.

Melancholy Falls.—In a Report of the "Moral Society at Portland (District of Maine) it is stated, that of Eighty-five persons subject to the public charity of that Town, 71 had become paupers by their intemperance. It also states, that the expenses of the Town in its public charities, during the last year, exceeded 6200 Dollars; and that more than two thirds of that sum was devoted to the support of Individuals who had been reduced to poverty by their vices. "Thus, it is added, 7000 persons are taxed more than 4000 Dollars by the vices of their neighbours."

Were a similar investigation of facts to be set on foot in this city, with a mel-

ancholy detail of vice and of wretchedness, presented to the eye, it would be a

SOCRATES.

From the New-York Spectator. A Foundling.—Some time since an infant was left in the entry of a house, in the fifth ward of this city. The child was carefully layed in a basket, and had a note attached to its frock, of which the following is a copy:—

"For sweet charity's sake receive me—innocent, helpless, fatherless and cold; urged, as I am, into a world without a friend, Oh, let me not die; but under your hospitable roof protect, and I in gratitude will repay—nurture and train my growing years to virtue, and I will be your solace in declining years. My natural father has returned again to mother earth.—My natural mother, writhing with convulsive agonies joyless and despairing, fall hastening to the tomb. Behold me a father, and you shall to no wife lose your reward. The Redeemer of the world took little children in his arms, and I beseech you imitate the divine benevolent example.

"A friendless, helpless orphan, aged three days."

Meteorological Observation.—Rain having fallen on Monday a series of thirty-one years has elapsed in which it has invariably rained on the 19th or 20th of May. Some time since we heard the remark made of this occurrence, and recollect it on Monday last.—The remarkable time thirty one years ago, was in the habit of passing the Election week with his friends in Connecticut, and for seven years left off on his journey on the 19th or 20th of May, and found that in all those years in succession he was compelled to ride in the rain or stop. This occasioned him to note annually the state of the weather on these days, and he has found that for thirty-one years it has invariably rained on them. The Weather-wise may account for the fact if they can; we have full confidence in the veracity of our informant.

New York Spectator.

KINGSTON, JUNE 29, 1816.

From the York Gazette of June 12. Detaches have been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, notifying His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure that the Seat of this Government should be permanently established at this place.

It will be seen by the above that there is no prospect of the Seat of Government being removed to this place. I need we have never been very sanguine in our expectations, but merely consider it as a speculating scheme.—Some building lots have been sold very high.

The Magistrates and Militia officers of the District of Gore, have presented an address to His Excellency the Lt. Governor.—to which his Excellency made a reply.

Sir F. P. Robinson and family have visited the falls of Niagara, previous to their leaving this country.

Paris, May 7. The second council of war of the first military division, will to-morrow proceed to the trial of Gen. Bertrand by court-martiny, who was exempted from the Army. In terms of the law, there can be no moral depositions of witnesses, and no advocate can speak in favor of the accused. The Reporter alone will be heard.

An expedition left Lisbon for Brazil on the 18th ult. composed of a ship of the line, two frigates, and several transports, having on board 600 troops.

Mr. Benoit, formerly secretary to Maret, has been arrested at Geneva, and conducted by gendarmes to the frontiers of France.

Gen. Cambone left Paris yesterday morning to proceed to Nantes for embarkation.

The journal of Aran announces, that several exiled Frenchmen, who had fixed themselves in the large cities of the United States of America, have retired into the interior of the New Continent.

Melancholy Falls.—In a Report of the "Moral Society at Portland (District of Maine) it is stated, that of Eighty-five persons subject to the public charity of that Town, 71 had become paupers by their intemperance. It also states, that the expenses of the Town in its public charities, during the last year, exceeded 6200 Dollars; and that more than two thirds of that sum was devoted to the support of Individuals who had been reduced to poverty by their vices. "Thus, it is added, 7000 persons are taxed more than 4000 Dollars by the vices of their neighbours."

Were a similar investigation of facts to be set on foot in this city, with a mel-

ancholy detail of vice and of wretchedness, presented to the eye, it would be a

SOCRATES.

From the New-York Spectator. A Foundling.—Some time since an infant was left in the entry of a house, in the fifth ward of this city. The child was carefully layed in a basket, and had a note attached to its frock, of which the following is a copy:—

"For sweet charity's sake receive me—innocent, helpless, fatherless and cold; urged, as I am, into a world without a friend, Oh, let me not die; but under your hospitable roof protect, and I in gratitude will repay—nurture and train my growing years to virtue, and I will be your solace in declining years. My natural father has returned again to mother earth.—My natural mother, writhing with convulsive agonies joyless and despairing, fall hastening to the tomb. Behold me a father, and you shall to no wife lose your reward. The Redeemer of the world took little children in his arms, and I beseech you imitate the divine benevolent example.

"A friendless, helpless orphan, aged three days."

Meteorological Observation.—Rain having fallen on Monday a series of thirty-one years has elapsed in which it has invariably rained on the 19th or 20th of May. Some time since we heard the remark made of this occurrence, and recollect it on Monday last.—The remarkable time thirty one years ago, was in the habit of passing the Election week with his friends in Connecticut, and for seven years left off on his journey on the 19th or 20th of May, and found that in all those years in succession he was compelled to ride in the rain or stop. This occasioned him to note annually the state of the weather on these days, and he has found that for thirty-one years it has invariably rained on them. The Weather-wise may account for the fact if they can; we have full confidence in the veracity of our informant.

New York Spectator.

KINGSTON, JUNE 29, 1816.

From the York Gazette of June 12. Detaches have been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, notifying His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure that the Seat of this Government should be permanently established at this place.

It will be seen by the above that there is no prospect of the Seat of Government being removed to this place. I need we have never been very sanguine in our expectations, but merely consider it as a speculating scheme.—Some building lots have been sold very high.

The Magistrates and Militia officers of the District of Gore, have presented an address to His Excellency the Lt. Governor.—to which his Excellency made a reply.

Sir F. P. Robinson and family have visited the falls of Niagara, previous to their leaving this country.

Paris, May 7. The second council of war of the first military division, will to-morrow proceed to the trial of Gen. Bertrand by court-martiny, who was exempted from the Army. In terms of the law, there can be no moral depositions of witnesses, and no advocate can speak in favor of the accused. The Reporter alone will be heard.

An expedition left Lisbon for Brazil on the 18th ult. composed of a ship of the line, two frigates, and several transports, having on board 600 troops.

Mr. Benoit, formerly secretary to Maret, has been arrested at Geneva, and conducted by gendarmes to the frontiers of France.

Gen. Cambone left Paris yesterday morning to proceed to Nantes for embarkation.

The journal of Aran announces, that several exiled Frenchmen, who had fixed themselves in the large cities of the United States of America, have retired into the interior of the New Continent.

Melancholy Falls.—In a Report of the "Moral Society at Portland (District of Maine) it is stated, that of Eighty-five persons subject to the public charity of that Town, 71 had become paupers by their intemperance. It also states, that the expenses of the Town in its public charities, during the last year, exceeded 6200 Dollars; and that more than two thirds of that sum was devoted to the support of Individuals who had been reduced to poverty by their vices. "Thus, it is added, 7000 persons are taxed more than 4000 Dollars by the vices of their neighbours."

Were a similar investigation of facts to be set on foot in this city, with a mel-

choly detail of vice and of wretchedness, presented to the eye, it would be a

NOTICE.

THE sale of Sir Frederick Robinson's Furniture and effects, will take place on the 9th July next, at the House of Commander in chief, at ten o'clock precisely. Bills of the articles will be distributed previous to the sale. Kingston, June 28, 1816.

STRAYED

AWAY from off the Common on or about the fifteenth of April last, a black horse with a white face and white fetlocks, and about seven years old. whoever will return said horse to the Subscriber, will be rewarded for his trouble.

JOHN LINK. Kingston, June 21st 1816.

Advertisement.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following Lots of Lands.

Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26 in the 9th concession of the township of Thurlow.

No. 4, in the 8th concession of Huntington.

No. 9, in the 10th concession of Rowden.

No. 31, East half, 2d concession of Sidney.

200 acres in the 4th and 500 in the 6th concession of the Gore between Ernest Town and Frederickburgh.

No. 18 and 19 in the 8th concession of Murray.

No. 34 and 35 in the 4th concession of the township of Vaughan.

ALSO,

Three Town Lots in the town of Kingston, of one fifth of an acre each.

WM. CRAWFORD. Frederickburgh, 26th June, 1816.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Lot of Land, lying in the first concession of Loughborough with 25 acres of improvement, a fine stream of water running through it, with other advantages. The above lot will be disposed of at public sale on Monday the sixteenth of September next, unless sold previously at private sale.

ALEX. M'CALLLEN. Loughborough, June 26, 1816.