

the Christian states, and the abolition of the system, and had nearly reached the bench on his return on board ship, the Turkish Janissary Guard, among whom his way lay, incensed at the prospect of not being permitted to indulge any further in their accustomed and inhuman atrocities, conferred with each other, whether they should not take summary vengeance on our gallant chief; one party decided on his being immediately scimitered; another, more moderate, suggested, that such conduct would undoubtedly bring down the just vengeance of entire Europe on their devoted heads. Lord Exmouth was, however, happily able to take leave of this sanguinary council with his head in its right place.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

How happy was the age of simplicity, when the gaudy decoration of tinsel ornaments was unknown, and the flattering robes of the modern fair lady, gave place to the more substantial and comfortable protection of woollen garments! Comfort and convenience then regulated the fashion of the sex. How changed the times! *Hue tempora! Hue mores!* Misguided fair ones! how pity weeps at the miseries of folly, vanity and pride! Without a sufficiency of clothing to protect them from the severity of the winter's cold they thoughtlessly expose themselves to the keen ice-bolts of the northern blasts.—What is the consequence? The temperature of the body is diminished, and the circulation languishes from the defect of stimulus. What follows? Chilled and benumbed with cold, they as indifferently rush to the heated room and blazing fire, to recover the lost temperature. Here lies the mischief; here the evil commences. The diminution of temperature has increased the sensibility and excitability of the system to the re-application of heat. The vessels of the lungs, on which this stimulus more immediately operates, are suddenly excited into febrile action; catarrh, or pneumonia is produced, debility ensues, consumption follows, and death closes the scene. So the glittering butterfly, which lately fluttered in the summer breeze, ere winter is ended, rests beneath the cold sod of the valley.

Shall I mention the pernicious custom of wearing corsets? the destroyers of health, and the deformers of beauty. But the simplicity of taste is corrupted, and beauty and elegance must be sacrificed at the shrine of fashion. A chest, perhaps by the hand of nature formed too small for the lungs, which it contains, must be still farther straitened and confined within the wooden palliades of corsets. The free expansion of the lungs is prevented, the blood is impeded in its circulation through them, congestion takes place, rupture of the blood vessels follows, hæmoptosis, or spitting of blood is produced, and phthisic pulmonalis, is the consequence.

From the combined influence of the foregoing causes, the fatality from this disease may be readily accounted for.

"If a greater proportion of females fall victims to it, (i. e. consumption) is it not because, losing sight more than men of its primary purpose, they regulate their dress solely by fantastic ideas of elegance? If happily our regret should recall the age of chivalry, to break the spell of fashion, would be an achievement worthy the most gallant of our future knights. Common sense has always failed in the adventure, and our ladies! are still compelled, whenever the enchantress waves her wand, to expose themselves half undressed, to the fogs and frosts of our land."

Little is to be expected from gratuitous admonition; being indifferent to censure or applause, your admirer, prudence should reach you to receive. Discard your corsets: fling them into the fire, and Health will rejoice at the conflagration. Go warmly clothed; protect your feet from wet; and avoid a sudden transition from the cold air to a heated room.

Translation of a letter from the China Captain at Tring-gana, addressed in Chinese to Major Farquhar, resident of Malacca, in consequence of his having forwarded to the writer a book of Chinese New Testaments and Tracts in the clove of 1814.

The ruler of the vile country (1) *Tring-gana*, whose surname is *Chang*, and his name *Shing-been*, presents this letter up to the throne (2) of the exalted king of the pearl nation. Respectfully commencing—I was a short time ago graciously favoured with the receipt of a book of sacred books, and a letter (3) valuable as the gems. I bow the head, worship, and read; and according to order have divided the books, and presented them to the multitude, to deliver to their children and friends, that all may diligently read the classics of the virtuous sages. In days of old, the province

of *Shang-Ding* (4) in the adored middle nation (China) (5) produced the virtuous and holy sage, Confucious, who taught to read the ancient classical books, and delivered them down to ten thousand generations. During a former dynasty (viz. that of *Sung*) appeared the great literary character called *Choo-foo-tzee*, who paraphrased the said books.

But I knew not before that the nations withoutside (5) had virtuous sages, who could make moral books to be handed down to myriads of ages, to exhort the people to reform their evils, and return to goodness—such merit and virtue are inexhaustible. The bird *Hung* (6) being at hand, I purposely adorn this inch letter, and respectfully offer it up to the ruler of the nation to examine it. His humble subject, captain *Chang-Shing-been* bows and pays his respects.

NOTES.

(1) It is the custom in Chinese correspondence, and in polite conversation, to use some term that denotes meanness, or rather expresses a high degree of humility, when a man has occasion to speak or write of himself, his parents, his children, his house and country, and on the contrary, to bestow some honorable epithet on all that belongs to another: even his dogs and poultry are honorable, while those of the writer or speaker, are mean and vile.

(2) Literally the [the Dragon's seat] a term given to the throne of the Emperor.

(3) A Chinese letter addressed to him by a friend to the propagation of the gospel.

(4) In Chinese books it is commonly called *Loo-Kwob*, that is the kingdom of *Loo*, the chief theatre of the actions of the great Chinese philosopher.

(5) The Chinese, being generally extremely ignorant of geography, call their own country the 'middle nation,' and consider all the world besides as its suburbs only—hence the term 'outside.'

(6) *Hung*, this phrase refers to a story among the Chinese; they say that a certain man, cut off from all communication with China, wished exceedingly to send letters thither, but knew not how; at length he caught this bird, and tied his letters to its feet, by which means his object was accomplished. Hence, when the Chinese send a letter they generally say, 'this comes by a convenient bird'—i. e. favorable opportunity.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of the first respectability in London, to his friend in Charleston.

"I take this opportunity of sending you a few reports, which will give you some idea of what is going on here; and I think you will say with us, that the 11th report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, is the most important Report ever made by any Committee.

"That Society flourishes more and more, and the committee (of which I am a member this year) have lately received letters from Russia, which speak of a great revival of religion in that vast empire, since the Bible Societies were formed there.

"Religion spreads in the Church of England, and I suppose we have more than 2000 pious Ministers in the Church.

"Pious young men offer as Missionaries in the Church Society more than we can take; so that we now decline receiving any more from Germany. We now get young men ordained by some of the Bishops, knowing that they are intended to go out as Missionaries.

"The other charity societies which have lately arisen are almost without number, and the money raised is immense.

"The amount of the subscriptions for the soldiers who fought, and the families of those who fell, in the battle of Waterloo, is expected to reach half a million of money, or near that sum.

"In consequence of our immense trade during the late war, land has risen to very high rents; and the peace has lowered the price of corn, &c. which has produced a great deal of distress among the Farmers, and persons depending upon them, for the present; but I suppose another year will bring matters to their accustomed channel—and our immense foreign possessions will furnish trade for and enrich the mother country; and while we can spare fourteen millions (sterling) annually, to be applied as an accumulating fund in buying up our national debt, I suppose we have not much to fear.

"God's interposition in favor of any nation was never more clearly manifested, or more generally acknowledged, than in His preservation of Old England through a contest, unequalled in the history of nations. It appears by the letters which come to the Bible and Missionary Committees, that the nations on the Continent of Europe, in general, ascribe their deliverance, (under God) to the exertion and success of England."

Springfield, (Mass) Sept. 5.

In a late paper, we made mention of an Ox of uncommon size, bred and

owned by Col. Abel Chapin of this town—Having since looked into accounts of Cattle reared in England, & perhaps as much attention has been paid to melioration of the breed as in any other; we find that the county of Durham in the North of England has been much famed for a breed of horned cattle, and many of them have been remarkable for fat and great weight.—The following is copied from an English writer:

"The celebrated Durham Ox was bred by Mr. Charles Collins, of Kellon, in the year 1796. His form was in every respect nearly Perfect; and as he showed an early disposition to take on fat, great attention was paid to him.—At five years old he was deemed so surprising an animal, that he was purchased, (to be exhibited as a show) for 140l. sterling, and soon after 2000l. sterling, was offered for him;—he was killed in 1807; and notwithstanding his being carried so much about for exhibition, yet he weighed upwards of 186 stone, 14lbs. to the stone—equal to 2604 pounds."

On Thursday last, Col. Chapin's largest Ox, Maximus, and his mate Magnus, were weighed here on the foot, in the presence of several hundred spectators.

The weight of the former was 2716 lbs.
Of the latter 2240

Both were calved in the spring of the year 1811.—Maximus weighed 121 lbs. at his birth—neither of them has been fed with meal until February 1816, since which, four quarts only have been given to each per day.—Should the owner continue to keep the largest Ox under his own care and management, as he has not yet come to his full growth, he will probably within 2 years from this time, exceed, in weight of beef, hide and tallow, the celebrated Durham Ox.

Col. Chapin is a judicious farmer, and an experienced feeder.—few if any in New England, have in the course of 25 years reared for the markets of Boston and New-York more excellent beves than he has furnished.

NO NEWS.

The North Carolina Observer says, it is with hard labour that newspapers in these times, can be made at all interesting. Since Bonaparte has vanished from the political world, there is no food for curious speculators. We do not mean to regret his absence, or to wish him back again. The bare suspicion that he had taken such a whim into his head, as to revisit our peaceable world, would bring grief enough to our mills; and if he should in reality appear among us we should have no occasion to complain of having such barren columns. Once in a while, to be sure, we can pick up some scraps from Europe. Now and then a marriage, a cock fight, a duel, or some such grand affair; but it will not answer, the people are too carnivorous.—They must have blood, for nothing else will give a newspaper a lively aspect!—To help us out of the scrape, Mr. Redheffer is about setting a perpetual motion to work again. Then we have dissertations and theories about spots in the sun, volcanoes in the moon, and the practicability of a dog's biting his own tail off. These philosophical reveries are occasionally interrupted by a Horrid Murder, or a remarkable instance of Longevity. The ordinary mercies, we ought to be grateful for. Certainly a newspaper would not be worth reading, were not these small trilles sent to us as an offset for European battles, and such like matter as Bonaparte was wont to make for our politicians.

FOREIGN.

From London Papers to the 24th Aug. received at Boston.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Extract of a letter from Port St. Mary's (near Cadix,) dated July 26:—"The troops forming the new expedition destined to act against the insurgent provinces of America, are now all ready. Nothing more is wanting for them to sail than money, and ships to embark in. They are to be commanded by General O'Donnell, (Count Abisbal). The whole armament consists of ten battalions of 800 or 1000 men each, viz: one battalion of light troops; four of the line, called expeditionary troops; one belonging to the regiment of Asturias; another of the Kings regiment La Princess; another of Soria, and one battalion of light troops belonging to the Canaries. Besides these, 600 artillery men are to embark, with a corresponding number of sappers and pioneers, and from 40 to 50 pieces of cannon. Two thousand dismounted cavalry are also to go out, and some skeleton regiments to be filled up on arriving in America. It is evident from the exertions the Spanish Government is now making, that every thing is to be risked on this last formidable attempt, in all probability bound against Mexico, that is if the expedition sails.

Saturday his Majesty's store-ship Abundance, Mr. Thomas Smith (master) Commander, sailed from Portsmouth for Quebec, loaded with naval stores for the dock-yard at Kingston. Chain cables, and nearly forty thousand blocks were shipped on board her from Portsmouth dock-yard. Capt. Pring, R. N.; Capt. Joan Campbell, R. M.; Mr. Ballinghall, Naval Store-keeper at Kingston; Dr. Tobin, R. N.

Mr. Pottack, Mr. Grey, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Colls, Surgeons R. N. and several other Officers going to join their ships upon the Lakes, were passengers.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Dalhousie, who was lately appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Nova Scotia, goes out with his suite to Halifax, in the Forth, 40, Sir John Louis, Bart. which ship is at Spithead, waiting his Lordship's arrival from Scotland.—The Forth will go from Halifax to the Newfoundland station.

LONDON, August 20.

The north of Scotland has been the scene of one of those awful and tremendous visitations, an earthquake. It was felt a little before eleven at night last Tuesday, in an angular direction, extending as far as we have yet received accounts, from Inverness, through Forres to Aberdeen, and thence to Perth, slightly at Glatgow, and more slightly at Edinburgh and Leith. There were two shocks. The accounts vary as to their duration; one from Aberdeen says, it lasted six seconds, from Forres, 20 seconds; at Inverness, the concussion lasted a minute. It was most violent there. The church steeple was much injured; chimneys precipitated into the streets; bells rung and the wires broken. A house is said to be driven into the Moray Frith.

The Duke of Clarence, it is reported, recovers very slowly from his late alarming indisposition.

A quarrel, attended with bloodshed, has broken out between the Prussians and Austrians at Mentz. By the prudence, however, of the commanding officers on both sides, order was at length restored.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The accounts received this morning relative to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent are as favourable as possible.—Two of his Royal Highness's Physicians have taken their leave.

Caution.—On Wednesday last night, Mr. Graves, aged 21, landlord of the Lamp Tavern, Bull-Street, Birmingham, undertook, for a wager of £20, to go from that place to Walsall and back in three hours, being altogether a distance of eighteen miles. On his return, and when about three miles short of completing his task, and within 35 minutes of the time allowed, he was unable to proceed any further. He was immediately conveyed to the Handsworth Tavern, and medical aid was obtained, but to no effect: he died on Thursday morning.

The Journal La Eronne publishes the following statement under the head of Valence, Aug. 9:—"They write from Marseilles, that the Americans have bombarded Algiers. According to these accounts Lord Exmouth will have little to do. We expect the details of this event immediately."

HAGUE, Aug. 20.

A report having been circulated by several newspapers, that a great number of foreign officers who had lately emigrated to the United States of North America, had been placed in the military service of that country, we have received from an authentic source a request seriously to contradict such error, and to add, for the benefit of all such as may be interested in it, that not one of the above mentioned foreign officers has obtained any kind of situation in the American service, and all vacancies that may happen will be filled by natives of the country, and probably by officers lately discharged.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

BRIDGETOWN, (Bar.) Aug. 3.

Upon resigning the government of Guadeloupe, His Excellency Sir James Leith, C. C. B. addressed the inhabitants of that Island in the following proclamation:

Inhabitants of Guadeloupe!
An infamous treason had removed you from the government of your legitimate sovereign—perfidious chiefs and their accomplices had prepared the ruin of your colony—a second time you were about to be reduced to the necessity of seeking an asylum among strangers, when that Providence, who watches over you, defeated their projects, by granting success to the army under my orders, which came to deliver you.

During my administration, every thing which could tend to your happiness and tranquility has constantly been the object of my solicitude. I have deemed it a duty to distinguish those among you who have given the greatest proof of their attachment to his most Christian Majesty; and I experienced the greatest satisfaction in having been able to unite the duty which I owe to my own sovereign, with all those sentiments of respect which I have professed for his most Christian Majesty.

In quitting you, I derive much pleasure in leaving the government of the colony to his excellency count de Lardinois. His noble character—his unbounded attachment to the cause of his sovereign—his energetic conduct during the last troubles which have agitated your country, are to me sure guarantees of the

prosperity which awaits you under his paternal government.

Be assured of the deep interest which I shall ever take in the fate of Guadeloupe, and of the good wishes I entertain for its prosperity.

(Signed) JAMES LEITH.
Besseterre, 24th July, 1816.

August 10.

On Tuesday last, it was proposed and agreed to in the house of assembly, that £3,000 should be the annual colonial salary of his excellency Sir James Leith, G. C. B. during his administration of this government; but, upon being appraised of this vote of the assembly, the governor, with a liberality rarely to be met with handsomely declined the acceptance of more than £2,000; conceiving, no doubt, that the losses lately sustained in this island, as well as the unavoidable expenditure of public money which had taken place, would not admit of ample provision for his excellency's establishment as that which had been granted for that purpose.

We are convinced that the public will feel much pleasure upon being acquainted, than our legislature, taking into consideration those great personal exertions which were used by Colonel Codd, during the late disturbances, have voted the sum of £1,000 sterling, for the purchase of such articles of plate as may be acceptable to him; and they have also directed that 200 Guineas each be given to Brigade Major Cruttenden and Capt. Watt, to be laid out as they think proper, as a token of the country's appreciation of their zealous services on that occasion.

The thanks of the house were likewise voted to Colonel Codd, and the regular troops under his command, for those unceasing duties which they so willingly performed; and also to Colonel Meyers, and the royal regiment of militia; as well as Colonel Belt, and the Christ church corps, for their prompt co-operation with his Majesty's forces, by which tranquility was so speedily restored.

From the Ohio Trump of Fame.

SIR—Yours, of the 29th ult. requesting information respecting the melancholy event which took place here on the 21st, came to hand this morning.

I was not an eye witness of the distressing scene; but have had a relation of it from several who were present standing on the shore, and from others who had just escaped a watery grave.

On Wednesday the 21st of August, about 3 o'clock, P. M. a beautiful schooner, about 80 tons burthen, was made ready for launching. A number of gentlemen and ladies were invited to take seats on the decks; to which a respectable company acceded. The vessel went off in a very handsome style, rode on her destined element, with a kind of grandeur, pleasing to the friends of commerce, and highly gratifying to our wishes for improvement. After she ran out the usual distance, she was brought up to the wharf, and an additional number of gentlemen with their wives and children went on to her deck, making in the whole about 180 souls on board. A number of the young men went aloft, some at mast-head, others in the shrouds; she was then hauled off a little distance from the shore, and there being no danger apprehended by the gentlemen, they began running from one side to the other, to put her in a rocking motion, and there being no ballast in her hold, and so many aloft, after changing sides on her deck with a pretty quick motion a few times, she capsized, plunging from her decks about one hundred and fifty men, women and children into the water. The screams of those who were not buried in the water were piercing; those on the shore flew to their relief; several good swimmers acted with the utmost deliberation in saving numbers who were almost drowned. Several women and some men went down a second or third time, and were so far gone as to lose all hopes of being saved. But wonderful to relate, all were extricated but six young men, and one boy, who were destined to rise no more, until death had closed the term of their mortal existence. Four young men were carried down near her side-chains in her rigging; one leaped from her shrouds as she was going over, struck on the keel, slid into the water, and rose no more. The other two were plunged from the deck. The young men were all promising, respectable men—Their names are, Amos Bocheider Jr. Eli Hart, Harvey Cook, John Warner, William Pratt, Sylvanus W. Keeler, Rollin Newel.

The day following, the funeral was attended by the largest assemblage of people ever before convened in this place.—A sermon was delivered from this pulpit, "Be ye also ready," appropriate to the occasion. After sermon the bodies were decently interred. All that serious and feeling attention was paid, on the occasion, that could be desirable.

your's JOSEPH BADGER.