

From the New-York Columbian.

ON DUELLING.

Mr. Editor. SIR—It was with regret that I saw in your paper a communication under the signature of Vox Populi, a disguised advocate for duelling. In a public paper that comes prominently into the hands of the old and the young, the virtuous and the vicious, the careful parent is anxious lest his children im-

be wrong impressions, by reading such communications. The newspapers ought to advocate no subject that is wrong in itself, or dangerous in its consequences. They doubtless have great influence in forming the opinions of mankind: therefore, every conscientious editor, will be cautious that no improper pieces find room in his paper.

The poor parent, would rather his children should know less of the world, than that they run the risk of poisoning their principles, by bad precepts.

Let who will advocate the murderous practice of duelling, his motives are corrupt: his heart is not right before God. The image of his maker is lost in that man, who with malice prepense, seeks the life of his friend.

Duelling originated in heathen darkness, and it has been propagated by idolatry.

Since the light of the gospel has taught the heavenly virtue of forgiveness, what good man does not lament the prevalence of duelling. Of all the black passions that rankle in the bosom of depraved man, none is so base, so wicked as murder. And that duelling is murder in its most aggravated form, is indisputable. The duellist is supremely selfish. He who can take God's holy name in vain, and trample on all laws Divine and human, cannot brook an insult from his equal, his friend, his friend! He, who will not acknowledge his errors to a holy God, nevertheless, demands of his fellow an apology, or his life!

And is this man of blood really, himself, so immaculate, so virtuous, so honorable? No; so base as his actions, and designs, that, rather than have them exposed to the world, he will lose his own life, or take that of his fellow.

"Vox Populi" says that duelling is opposed only by drunkards and gamblers, by jockies and horse racers. This is the first time that I have heard to hear such an assertion. These are the very peers who are the advocates of duelling. Yes, these are they, who put their hands against their fellows.

You shew me an advocate for duelling, and I will shew you an infidel. The duellist, by way of eminence, is styled the man of honour.—The man of honour, this quainted sepulchre, not having the fear of God before his eyes, being instigated by the Devil, and setting up his own perverted judgment as the standard of right and wrong, would brow beat the world, and shut the mouth of every preacher of righteousness. Having a hell already kindled in his own bosom, he fears nothing worse, and bravely rushes upon the thick bosses of Jehovah's buckler, and more than Satan, bids God defiance! A. Z.

From the N. Y. Ontario Messenger.

Much has been said and many accounts published of the celebrity with which English manufacturers of cloth have gone through the operations attendant on the manufacturing that article, from the fleece to the garment. A few weeks since we published an account taken from an English paper, in which was stated that at one of the Manufactories in England, the fleece had been taken from the sheep and manufactured into a coat in the short space of 13 hours 20 minutes.

McClure, Buck, Brewer & Co. Managers of the Ontario manufactory at Manchester in this county, on perusing that article became sensible, from the perfection of their machinery and the dexterity of their workmen, that the same operations might be accomplished even in a shorter time. Immediately a way of 500 dollars was offered, and accepted by the managers, that they would perform the same operation in 12 hours. The wool was taken from the flock in its natural state, and in 9 hours and 15 minutes precisely, the coat was completed & wore by one of the parties concerned.

The wool was picked, grafted, carded, ravelled and spun—the yarn was warped, put into the loom and woven—the cloth was dyed, colored four times, shorn, pressed and crled to the tailors, and the coat completed, all within the time above fixed. We saw the coat the next day after the coat was made. The cloth was not of the finest texture, but was very handsomely dyed, and fitted the person remarkably well.

The truth of the above statement can be attested by many respectable witnesses, besides Mr. McClure, Buck & Brewer.

The only difference between this and the Eng. experiment, is the time occupied

in finishing the fleece, and any farmer in the country knows that the operation may be dispatched in ten minutes. The above named gentlemen now confidently assert that they can manufacture a coat of elegant superfine broad cloth, and have it completed in twelve hours.

A wooden legged Cow.

One of the fore legs of a Cow, the property of Mr. Little, of Herisford, in Cornwall, was accidentally broken some time ago, and Mr. Little being unwilling to kill it, had the leg amputated just below the knee joint, and the part being perfectly healed, a pad and leg were braided on, and the poor animal now walks about, lies down, and rises with much facility.—English paper

This is nothing to the story of the New-English Cow, who, when her fight began to fail her, was by her benevolent master, accompanied with a pair of spectacles. It was said that the sight of the poor animal was so much improved by this experiment, that she could actually see to stitch wrillbands.—Fed Rep.

Culture of Potatoes.

As much attention has of late years been paid to the culture of this most valuable vegetable; & as the late season has given extraordinary instances of productive crops, many communications have been sent to our newspapers of faculty, unexampled in the annals of Agriculture in North America. As another instance we give the following, which may be implicitly relied on for correctness. On the Reverend John Buthune's farm, in Augusta, Upper Canada, he had half an acre of ground, planted with English whites, manured as usual, which yielded 314 bushels. This surpasses any crop reported in the United States, or in Canada last season, except on Clarke's farm at La Prairie; but his ground has yet to be accurately measured, before his superiority can be ascertained.

Montreal Herald.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23.

Extract of a letter dated at St. Mary's, 11th Nov

"I sent you by the last mail a copy of the last Proclamation that had appeared at Amelia Island. Things have since been in a serious state. A few days since, a guineaman, prize, came in—a boat from the United States brig Saranac attempted to board her, outside the bar, but the fired into the boat, and came in; on passing the Saranac, that vessel fired into her, and cut her up considerably; but she nevertheless got safe into Amelia. She was demanded by Captain Eiton, but not given up; the consequence has been, that he has detained one of their privateers, going out, and is determined to detain every thing from thence. This has occasioned great confusion on the island; and it is said they are now endeavoring to come on terms with the American commander, which it is presumed, can only be done by surrendering the guineaman to the Saranac; when all will be quiet between them. Still, I think you will ere long hear of a revolution, and perhaps the downfall of General Aury."

The Guineaman, prize to a Patriot privateer, which was carried into Amelia a short time since, after being brought to by a boat from the U. S. brig Saranac, has since been given up to Capt. Eiton, commanding that vessel, and sailed from thence for Savannah on Monday last, with the slaves on board.

France continues the most interesting part of Europe. The King appeared constantly employed in his cabinet councils, holding levees, reviewing his troops, or distributing benefactions. Whenever he appeared in public, he was welcomed with the cries of Vive la Roi. The old French Marshals, particularly Oudinot, continued great favorites at court. All trials and arrests for sedition had subsided.

In Prussia and several other kingdoms of Germany, constitutional questions, and systems of representative government, were freely discussed; and were in train of being adopted. The respect of monarch for people, and vice versa, appeared gaining ground daily.

The Emperor of Russia was prosecuting his splendid journey.

From the Boston Recorder of Tuesday.

The cause of the Jews.

A letter received in this town, from Mrs. Hannah More, the celebrated English authoress, dated Sept. 3, states, that the "Hebrew New Testament is finished; and so great is the demand for it, that a second edition is printing.—Mr. Way, a gentleman of immense fortune, high character, and who has devoted himself to the Jewish cause, is now gone to Petersburg with two German Jews, his own converts; one of whom was ordained Priest the day before they came to take leave of us. The

Sultan of Tartary [a Christian convert] is also of the party. They preach to the Jews in the cities they pass through."

Buffalo, Nov. 11. Niagara Falls.

Bridge at Goat Island—Augustus Porter, Esq. the proprietor of the American side of the falls of Niagara, some time since purchased Goat Island, lying in Niagara river, dividing the falls. This island, being situate in the rapids, has heretofore been deemed inaccessible or dangerous of access, there being on one point to approach it, and that by putting into the river, a mile or more above the falls, and then dropping down between the rapids on the head of the island; this way however, could not always be considered secure, as the least mismanagement of the boat in departing the island would be fatal. In order therefore to approach the island in safety and to improve it to advantage, the enterprising proprietor has constructed a bridge 34 rods in length, founded on 11 piers, each pier when filled will contain 50 tons of stone; and from the size of the piers and their foundation being solid rock, it is confidently believed that the bridge will be permanent. It is, we understand, the intention of Judge Porter, to cultivate this enchanting island, and erect thereon suitable buildings for the accommodation of strangers and others, who desire to view one of the grandest curiosities of nature, in a new character.

The Island contains about 80 acres of land, is about 100 rods wide, but at the lower end between the falls, it is only 90 rods.

London papers to Oct. 18, have been received at Philadelphia. They mention the death of the Hon. Henry Erskine and the Rt. Hon. John P. Curran.

Lord Amherst has contradicted the accounts of his conversation with Bonaparte, and is bringing a letter from him to the Prince Regent.

Some of the Opposition in England have probably hurt the cause by their violence. A Ministerialist has been chosen Lord Mayor of London, by a large majority, notwithstanding the minority hissed and hooted him at the hustings, and would suffer no one to speak but against him. Their orator talked much of apostates.

From the New-York papers, Dec. 10 and 17.

A report was published in several of the London papers, on the 23d of October, that a Russian fleet from Revel was expected at Portsmouth, with 10,000 troops on board. The Courier of the same day expresses strong doubts of their being troops on board; but thinks it not at all improbable, that the ships, on their way to Cadiz, may touch at Portsmouth for fresh provisions and water.

A letter from the Agents to Lloyd's at Genoa, dated on the 11th of October, and published in the Courier of the 24th communicates the following important commercial information:—"We enclose you a copy of an Edict of the Emperor of Germany, dated Milan, 2d Inst. by which it appears that all foreign cotton and woolen manufactures are prohibited in his States. This Decree will seriously injure the trade of this place, as by every vessel which arrives from England, a third part of the cargo is for houses in Lombardy, who deal in these articles.

Invasion of Portugal.

We have received some important communications respecting the state of the dispute between Spain and Portugal, occasioned by the Brazilian government having seized on Monte Video.

A packet arrived yesterday, express from Lisbon, with dispatches for the British government; she set sail from Lisbon on the very next day after her arrival from England. Though we do not learn that any information on the business has transpired through the channel of the British government, yet, from some letters we have seen, put hastily on board the packet, there seems reason to believe that the Spanish forces have advanced into Portugal.

We subjoin an extract from one letter on the subject, which is as follows—"I trust I shall not mislead you when I tell you, that the Spaniards have invaded us in three divisions, and are rapidly advancing. They have, with some policy, waited until our troops have been reduced in numbers, and our people out of humour. The Regency, we learn, is in a bustle; but the public, of course, are ignorant of what is going on." Another letter goes even so far as to say—"That the three divisions of the Spaniards consists of 15,000 men each, and that 9000 of the troops were pushing on for Evras." The latter communication was received by

the house of a great importer of wines and Spirits, in the vicinity of St. Mary's Hill. We must confess we have some doubts of the Spanish government being able to employ so large a disposable force.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.

On Monday fortnight upwards of 30 whales made their appearance in the Frith of Tay, (Scotland) boats were immediately put after them, which succeeded in heming them into the shallow water, near the new pier at Dundee: when a dreadful combat ensued, which ended in the total discomfiture of the whales, the whole of them having been killed and secured. Some of the whales measured 30 feet in length.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The following extract of a letter from Copenhagen dated the 11th instant, communicates further particulars respecting the Revel Fleet:

"Several experienced pilots have been sent from this place to conduct a Russian Squadron, which is expected there, through the Cattogat into the North Sea. This Squadron consists of five ships of the line and three frigates, and is destined, according to accounts, which are considered as certain, to a Spanish port."

The London Courier, the most ministerial print, of the 23d of Oct. observes, "It is gratifying to be able to assure our readers, that every fresh account from America affords us reason to believe that the desire to be on the most friendly footing with Great-Britain, animates, more and more, the councils of the American Government. Prejudices are rapidly giving way to wiser views of the true interests and policy of both countries, and we have every reason to believe that the discussions and negotiations between the two governments, will terminate to the satisfaction of both."

Splendid illuminations were in readiness at Bath for the accomplishment of the Princess Charlotte, for whom a wet nurse had been provided, after a very strict examination of her person, &c.

SONS OF THE FOREST.

On Saturday evening arrived in Waretown, in this vicinity, a chief and six warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians, from the forests of Lake Erie. They are accompanied by Messrs. Fox (as interpreter) and Brigham; and will embark from this port for England. It is their intention to make the tour of Europe; and bring fine locking specimens, perfectly skilled in all the aboriginal customs and manners, must furnish the Europeans with an excellent specimen, which they never yet had, of the children of American forests; and we are confident will make their fortune, and that of their exhibitors.

Centinel.

Sir James Lucas Yeo, who commanded the British force on Lake Ontario during the late war, and who has since commanded the Inconstant frigate off the coast of Africa, has written a long and important letter to the British minister on the slave trade and subjects connected with it. That vile trade (he says) is still continued with increased cruelties. Six hundred slaves in one instance, were crowded on board a vessel of 120 tons, 30 of whom died in sailing a distance of 80 leagues.—One ship was captured, the captain of which informed Sir James that he had made twenty-two trips for slaves without capture. The trade is carried on by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and nothing in his opinion will be useful but an entire abolition. While it is permitted in any degree, it will be carried on extensively and with increased horrors. The abolition by the British government, at present operates powerfully against their trade in other respects; for the African chiefs are so in favor of the slave trade, that they will favor the commerce of those nations that permit the abominable traffic. The colony at Sierra Leone, is represented to be in a very bad condition, and various reasons are assigned why it ought to be removed to a more eligible situation. The objects of Sir James' letter are

to show the necessity of a total abolition of the slave trade, and to point out the methods for improving British commerce with Africa—Utica Pat.

GAINES and the INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Fort Hawkins, to the editor of the Milledgeville Reflector, dated

FORT HAWKINS, Dec. 2.

"Captain Stallings arrived here this morning in 7 days from Fort Scott, and brings letters from General Gaines, announcing a second skirmish with the Indians. The detachment consisted of 300 men under the command of col. Arbuckle. They were attacked about 12 miles from Fort Scott, by a party of Fowl-Town and Olouchee Indians, supposed to be about 100, and had one man killed and two wounded, one dangerously.—The Indian loss was supposed to be 8 or 10.—They captured some cattle during the flight, which were re-taken in the towns lying about 8 miles from Fort Scott. The detachment then retreated 4 miles, and threw up breast works.—The effective force at Fort Scott is about 800 to 1000 men. No doubt is entertained of the hostile intentions of the Indians. Capt. Stallings thinks it is 220 miles at least from here to Fort Scott. All this through a pine barren and mostly new roads, or perhaps none at all."

Extract of another letter, dated

Fort Hawkins, Dec. 8.

"Captain S. Thomas from the agency, states that a foraging party of 10 or 12 men from Fort Scott had been cut off and that a constant and tremendous firing was heard during the night in the direction of fort Scott. This is supposed to have been an attack upon the breast work thrown up by col. Arbuckle at Four Mile Creek.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.

Capt. Orne, a passenger in the Thetis, arrived yesterday from Cadiz, states that it was confidently asserted at that place, that the Algerine cruisers had captured a French and English vessel. He also states that he saw a letter from Alicante, giving an account of the inundation of that city on the 12th of October. The water descended from the mountains, which together with a heavy gale, destroyed much property.—Many vessels (no Americans) were driven ashore and lost. The loss was estimated at about 600,000 dollars.

GEORGETOWN, Dec. 19.

Lord Selkirk, a peer of the British realm, was yesterday in the gallery of the House of Representatives. We understand that an honorable member will this day move for his admission on the floor of the House. The member who will bring this motion has had attention of a like nature shown him by the House of Commons in England, and we trust there will be an interchange of civility.

A correspondent has recommended to the Agricultural Society of this place the plan laid down in the Address of Mr. Robert Gourlay, to the land owners of Upper-Canada, and by this means "obtain a statistical account of this District; the result (he says,) would be of infinite advantage to town and country." The writer's observations are generally good, but there is some remarks in the piece that are inadmissible.—With him, we are glad the efforts of Mr. Gourlay are likely, to have so good an effect as it appears they will have a good effect upon this Province, for, whatever tends to advance the interest of the one must tend to benefit the other. It appears the inhabitants of the Upper Province are embracing the laudable offer of Mr. Gourlay, by appointing town Committees to collect and forward to him the requisite statements; these will make known in Europe the superior advantages held out to those wishing to emigrate to America, and it will, as has been justly observed, "most certainly cause the whole tide of emigration to flow into Canada, and with it, agricultural and other useful knowledge and improvements, with their natural concomitants, commerce and wealth."

Canadian Courant.

From the Niagara Spectator, Dec. 11.

New salt Works.

It must be peculiarly gratifying to the public, to learn that a spring of Saline Water has been discovered near the village of St. Catharines, which has proved by experiment, to produce Salt of a very excellent quality. By an advertisement in this paper, it will be noticed that suitable Works have been erected and are now in actual operation for the manufacture of that essential commodity. The discovery will, no doubt, be highly