

Patriot of the 2d inst. states, that the inhabitants of Grand Island in the river Niagara with a few exceptions, have, in obedience to a late law of the state, removed from the Island, and have principally gone into Canada. It is said, that they have left about 60 log houses, and upwards of a hundred acres of land which is cleared, fenced and cultivated. It appears that they had a government of their own, and that their public documents were all issued "In the name of the People of Grand Island."  
N. F. Spectator.

The National Intelligencer announces, that the Steam-Ship SAVANNAH, Captain Rogers, has arrived in safety at St Petersburg, in Russia.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.

Singular.—The rain which fell in this village and vicinity during the storm on Saturday night last, was deeply tinged with some black substance, somewhat resembling soot, so as to discolour the windows, fences, &c. almost as much as if sprinkled with ink. We have heard no reason assigned for this singular phenomenon.

At a meeting in Scotland, it has been agreed to raise a body of yeomanry cavalry, to prevent the Radicals from committing outrages, 35 farmers immediately volunteered as a part of the corps.

LONDON, September 21.

OLD BAILEY.—Sept 18

Trial of Henry Stent.—At half past eleven o'clock, Henry Stent was put to the bar. He was genteely dressed in a new suit of clothes. He looked pale, but his conduct and demeanour was firm and respectable. When placed at the bar he bowed to the court, and looked with apparent surprise at the ladies who filled the galleries. He seemed to be a man of about 30 years of age. As the indictment was read over to him, he fixed his eyes upon the ground with rather a melancholy expression of countenance, but did not display the slightest want of firmness. He occasionally surveyed the court with an air of more indifference than was, we believe, felt by any individual in court. The indictment charged him with willfully and feloniously stabbing Maria his wife, in divers parts of her body with a knife, on the 5th of August last in the parish of St Sepulchre. He pleaded *Not Guilty*. No Counsel attended on the part of the prosecution.

After some objection as to the admissibility of his wife's evidence, which was overruled, the court proceeded on her examination, when she burst into tears, and stated her reluctance to speak against her husband. The court in her examination, treated her with great tenderness; but could elicit nothing material from her, she continuing to persist in her declaration, that she had no recollection of what passed after her husband came to the inn, until she found herself in Bartholomew's Hospital. Other evidence, however, was adduced, which clearly established the guilt of the prisoner.

The prisoner made no defence, but called a number of witnesses who were all most respectable, who had known him for a long series of years, and gave him a most excellent character as an affectionate husband, a humane, kind-hearted man, and a dutiful son.

Mr Justice Best summed up. He observed, that he and the Jury had a most painful duty to perform—but painful as it was, he trusted they would perform it conscientiously. However they might lament that the unfortunate man at the bar, who had entitled himself, through a long course of years, to the excellent character he had this day received, should have done an action that placed him in such an awful situation, still they must look to the evidence, and to the evidence only. Whatever weight the goodness of the prisoner's character might have elsewhere, in this place he conceived it could have no effect whatever. This was one of those melancholy cases in which a man, after sustaining a humane character for several years, forfeited it in a moment—and it was for the jury to consider whether it was not an act of ferocity, which fully sustained the indictment that had been preferred against the prisoner. The statute under which the prisoner was indicted, was proposed to the legislature by the late ever-benighted Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and was adopted by them. By that statute, any person stabbing another, with an intent to kill, or to do some grievous bodily harm, was subjected to the penalty of death. Could there be any doubt, that the prisoner at the bar had intended to take away the life of this woman? It was evident that great bodily harm had been sustained—and, if death had followed, this would, to all intents and purposes, have been a case of murder. The palliation which had been set up in this case arose from the circumstance of the person injured standing in the relation of wife to the prisoner. It appeared that she had misconducted herself—and as it appeared that she had separated herself for a twelve month from her husband, the Jury might assume that she had eloped from him; but that afforded no justification for murder. If a man surprised his wife in an adulterous act—in *flagranti delicto*—and killed her, on the instant, the law of England did not deem it murder—because it was supposed that where an individual discovered himself to be wounded in the tenderest point—wounded at once in his happiness and honour—the shock might produce temporary insanity; but if the shortest time were given for reflection, the law did not recognize such a plea. In this instance, the unfortunate woman had repented of her crime—she sought her husband's forgiveness—but their interview terminated by this desperate assault on her person—Yet this poor creature, when the dreadful conflict was over, kissed the hand that had shed her blood. She acknowledged that she had behaved ill, and she forgave her husband; but whatever her feelings might be—however she might consider the transaction—the Jury had a special duty to perform—namely, to say whether this act of ferocity was not committed, either with a design to murder the woman, or to do her grievous bodily harm? The learned Judge recapitulated the evidence at length.

During the address of the learned Judge to the Jury, the unhappy Stent seemed to have lost some of that unshaken firmness which he had preserved throughout the trial, and betrayed symptoms of strong internal feeling and agitation. The charge, which occupied nearly an hour in delivery, was one of the most able and impressive which was perhaps ever delivered in a Court of Justice.

The Jury asked leave to retire, and during their absence Stent was accommodated with a seat. The Jury returned into court in about twenty minutes, and the most breathless silence and anxiety prevailed. The Foreman pronounced a verdict of—*Guilty*, but recommending him to mercy on account of his excellent character.

Mr Justice Best observed, that the recommendation should certainly be attended to.

The prisoner did not appear to be at all affected when the verdict was pronounced. He bowed to the Court as he retired.

Berlin, Sept. 15.

M. de Welfe, a celebrated ecclesiastic, has been called before the Commissioners, for having written a letter to the mother of Sandt, in which he has felicitated her on having such a son.

The Duke of Wellington's Palace, &c.—The intended plan of an edifice at Strathfieldsay, lately the seat of Lord Rivers, still occupies the attention of his Grace. Various plans have been ransacked for models, but nothing has yet been determined on; in fact, the Duke has observed that he was not in a hurry, a further delay might take place. even till the next spring before the foundation stone was laid.

One thing is certain, namely, that Blenheim house will not be the model. The illustrious hero himself feels disposed to adopt a style of architecture at once bold and noble, but blended with great simplicity. One design for a structure, a specimen of superb ancient magnificence, has been much admired by the few who have seen it.

The Pope's treasurer, who is a great virtuoso, brought over a ship-load of rare specimens of the arts, from Herculaneum and Pompeii; some more presents to his grace from his holiness. With this Italian the duke of Wellington has lately passed much of his time, in holding frequent consultations respecting the stately pile. The front will occupy a space of at least 1800 feet. In the interim, no time has been lost in other respects; the grounds have been all broken up, and buildings removed; a great number of men are employed, and the land has assumed a new feature. During the whole of the preceding winter, hedges and ditches were removed, and new plantations formed; the whole of which are now in a thriving state.—*Morning paper.*

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Yesterday Baron Bulow, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the king of Prussia, jointly with Mr N. M. Rothschild, and accompanied by Mr Bonnet, Notary Public, cancelled and deposited in the Bank of England, the amount of seventy seven thousand five hundred pounds sterling, in special bonds of the Prussian Loan, negotiated by Mr N. M. Rothschild in London, being the other half of the sum fixed for the redemption of Bonds in the first year, and also the saving of the interest on the 75,000 redeemed on the first of April last.

MANCHESTER SUBSCRIPTION.

Last night a meeting of the inhabitants of the Borough took place at the Three Funs Inn, High-street, Sir R. Wilson in the chair, to adopt proper measures for carrying into effect the resolutions at the general meeting in effect. The chairman and several gentlemen addressed the meeting. It was finally agreed that subscriptions should be opened on as extensive a scale as possible, and the promotion of parish meetings was strongly urged.

A Corporation of Vandals.

There is a town in this state, about forty miles from Portsmouth, containing between 5 and 600 inhabitants, in which there is neither minister Lawyer, Doctor, nor Justice of the Peace! Neither meeting House Town-House, or Tavern; no store and but one Grog shop, and that has but little stock and less custom. The town is at present without either Town Clerk or Representative, and has no school going on!

New Hampshire Gazette.

BOSTON, November 4.

Yesterday, the Rev. Messrs. Parsons and Fiske, missionaries destined to the Holy Land, sailed from this port in the ship Sally-Ann, Capt. Edes, for Smyrna. On Sunday evening religious service was held in the old South Church in reference to their departure, by a crowded assembly. After prayers by Mr. Pearson, Mr. Fiske preached an interesting sermon, from Acts xx, 22—*And now behold I go, bound in the spirit, into Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there.* Dr. Worcester,

then delivered the charge to the missionaries, containing, as usual the instructions from the prudential committee of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The missionaries are to reside some time in Smyrna, to acquire information and to learn the languages that may be necessary for them. They will then proceed to Jerusalem; and if it should be found impracticable to establish a mission there, they are to attempt it at Bethlehem.

We understand that the Old South Church and society have made to the widow and children of their late pastor the Rev. Mr. Huntington, the very liberal grant of his salary, parsonage house, &c. for one year, commencing on the first of October subsequent to his death; and in addition, the sum of one thousand dollars annually, for six years to be paid quarterly, to commence October 1820—amounting to the sum of \$8200.

Repertory.

From the National Advocate of this morning.

Census of the City.—We have received the official return of the census taken by order of the corporation: from which it appears, that there are one hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and fifty-seven inhabitants in the ten wards of the city; giving an increase within three years of 19,038. In this census, there are 46,783 males, 51,186 females; 6,560 male aliens; 5,204 female aliens; 3,844 male coloured people; 5,829 females of color; 95 male slaves; 155 female slaves. And it appears, that in three years there has been a decrease of slaves to the number of 367. We are of opinion that the total number exceeds 120,000, and that the city rapidly increases.

EASTPORT, Oct. 50.

Lt. F. Lazarus, who has for some time past been stationed at this post, having received orders to repair immediately to Boston with his recruits, and from thence to embark for Mobile, left this town, a few days since in execution of his orders. We learn that many troops are ordered to the same place—some important object is undoubtedly in view.

AWKWARDNESS.

It seems that university-education, by being over much conversant with classical learning, makes many of the *Illiterati* very awkward, when obliged to appear in polite assemblies. The famous Bentley as a proof of this. In a journey he took to France, he went to see the countess of Ferrers, then on a party of pleasure at Paris. He found with her so much company that he was quite embarrassed how to behave, what to say or what countenance to show. Tired of this painful situation, which he could not help feeling, he withdrew as awkwardly as he entered. So soon as he was gone, the countess was asked who that man was they all thought so ridiculous, and on whom every one had something to say and to remark. He is so learned a man, replied the countess, that he can tell you in Greek and Hebrew what a chair is, but does not know how to sit on one.

From the Cooperstown Journal, Oct. 25

Agricultural.—We pledged to publish the mode of culture adopted by those who were the successful candidates for premiums on corn, &c. at the late fair in this county; but upon an examination of the papers on this subject, could find but a very few instances in which they had been so particular as to describe the whole process, and some of those were not novel or extraordinary.—However, to redeem our promise in part, we have selected the descriptions given by Mr. Hayden and Mr. Brightman, the former having raised 125 bushels and 26 quarts of corn to the acre, and the latter 109 bushels and 4 quarts.

Mr. Hayden's Statement.

"The land upon which the crop was raised had been occupied for several years as a meadow, is of a flat surface, was ploughed first in October, 1818, in the spring following harrowed, and soon ploughed and harrowed—then furrowed, the furrows being about 2 feet 3 inches apart. The seed was prepared by steeping it in a strong lye made of hog manure, for 24 hours; after which the lye was drained off, and I added to a half a bushel of seed a half a peck of plaster—stirring it until the corn was covered with plaster. The seed was then suffered to stand until it had grown an inch, when I planted in single kernels promiscuously at the bottom of the furrows, and then filled the furrows about half full of barn-yard-manure, to which had been added about five loads of hog manure. In weeding time I pulled out many stalks leaving those remaining about seven inches apart. It was siccured once, and hoed three times."

Mr. Brightman's Statement.

The ground is clayey loam and had been many years in meadow. About the middle of April it was ploughed very shallow just cutting through the sward. I then carried on to a bout an acre and a quarter, thirty wagon loads of good barn yard manure, and ten wagon loads of chip manure, then gave it a good deep ploughing and harrowed it down.—The whole of the plowing was four times and harrowing was performed as often. About the middle of May I disposed the land into ridges about 5 feet apart. After levelling the ridges with the hoe, I planted the corn on the ridges at the distance of eight inches per grain apart. It was hoed in the usual manner three times. Previous to hoeing the last time, the succours were all taken off, immediately following with the hoe, and covering up the wounded stalks, which I think was essential service to the crop, by preventing them from emitting their juice. The corn that I planted was the small 3 rowed white corn, intermixed in a slight degree with the yellow.

From the National Intelligencer.

A letter from an officer of the army, dated at Ferdinand, [Amelia Island] October 30 to a gentleman of this city, has the following postscript:

"By the arrival of the mail this inst. from Augustine, news has been received that a vessel from the Havana had arrived at that place, bringing the information that 1500 troops were to sail from the latter to the former place in a few days, and that the governor had put in close confinement the captain for giving publicity to the report."

MONTREAL, Nov. 17.

Fire on board the Steam-Boat Quebec. Extract of a letter from on board the Steam Boat Quebec, at anchor in Lake St.