aving captured eleven vessels without giving alarm. The squadron arrived safe at Boston with eight of their prizes, three of them having been retaken by the English."

THE MURDER OF MISS CUNNINGHAM.

The following notice of this horrid deed with some particulars not heretofore stated, is now published, in the hope that it may yet contribute to the detection of a monster unfit to live.

On Monday, the 4th day of April last, Evelina Cunningham, a young woman who lived near Charlestown, in Cecil county, Maryland, left her home to go to a relation's not far distant, taking with her the child of a relative about four years old. She had to pass a short distance on the post road leading from Havre-de-Grace to Elkton. About 11 o'clock in the day, she stopped at a house on that road, where she was invited to wait awhile, and told that the man of the house and his wife intended going the same way, and would walk with her. She replied that the child walked very slow, that she would therefore go on, and they might overtake her. These people were delayed, and did not leave their house till about 1 o'clock. While on their way, they observed a strange man come out of the wood near where Miss Cunningham was afterwards found, carrying a bundle, and wearing a dark coloured surtout, who asked, as he passed them, "how far is it to the ferry?" (Havre-de-Grace ferry.) No uneasiness was entertained by the family which Miss Cunningham had left, it being supposed she was at the house she intended to visit. On the following Friday morning, the child, in an almost famished state, was discovered standing at a branch, by a neighbouring woman, who knowing the child, asked it "whom it came with?" It answered, "with aunty" "Where is your aunty?" The child pointing to the woods, said, "up there." "Why did not she come with you?" "Aunty is asleep," it answered—"I could not wake her." Persons went immediately to make search, one of whom following the track which the child had made in going to and from the branch, was led directly to the lifeless body of Miss Cunningham. Of the horrible and blood chilling spectacle which it exhibited we are permitted only to say, that on her body and neck were found eleven wounds as from the stabbing of a knife; her hands were cut, as if from seizing the weapon; and the blood vessels on one side of the neck were cut in two. From the extended position of her arms and hair, she appeared to have been dragged by the feet from the place where she was first wounded. She had worn black worsted stockings, which were pulled off and taken away: whether they were marked or not, is not known. She was found with one shoe on. The child said it had put on one of aunty's shoes, but could not get on the other. It could give no other information of the murderer than that 'a big, ugly man cut aunty with a knife.' The little sufferer had continued with the body from Monday till Friday, leaving it only to go to the branch to drink, but often crying, and begging its 'aunty' to awake and get up. The lower part of a shirt-sleeve, evidently torn off, was found at the spot, and is still kept.

One John Conners, a native of Canada, and a shoemaker by trade, was arrested in Virginia on the 1st June, and has been lately tried in Maryland for the above murder. He was acquitted on full proof, that, at the time the crime was perpetrated, he was in Millersburg, Kentucky. This man's arrest quieted inquiry as to others.

On the day of the murder a stranger crossed the ferry at Havre-de-grace, who paid the ferry-man a striped cotton jacket with sleeves, for his ferriage. This man had with him a bundle, and wore a dark coloured surtout, supposed to be a bottle-green. A man in a similar dress, and also having a bundle, was overtaken on the road by a boy in a gig, and asked the boy to let him ride. On being refused, he got into the gig, and continued in it till they saw Miss Cunningham at some distance, and whom they would soon have met when the man jumped out, and sat down on the side of the road.

On the previous Saturday night, two men, a woman, and child, who said they had come from the Potomac Canal, lodged at a house in Cecil County, near the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. About 12 o'clock on Sunday, being a stormy, snowy day, they left the house for the canal. Early on Monday morning, one of the men returned, got his breakfast, and took from his bundle several articles of clothing, which he left, saying they belonged to the other man, who returned and took them the next day. The woman and child did not come back with them. The man who returned on Monday morning, soon left the house, to go back, as he said, to the Potomac Canal, and passed on the post road from Elkton towards Havre-de-grace. He wore a dark coloured coat, and had with him a bundle.

On or about the 13th April, a man was arrested in Baltimore, who, on his examination before a magistrate, stated to the magistrate and a gentleman present, that he saw the young woman who was murdered in Cecil; that he was sitting in the wood, on the road side, when she passed by; that he remained in the neighbourhood till Friday, when she was found; that in passing along the road he was afraid, being a stranger, that he might be taken up, and asked a gentleman on the road to let him ride in his carriage, or remain in company with him, the latter of which he did; that he saw the funeral, and was sorry to think that so fine a looking young woman should have been so cruelly treated; and, finally, that he came from Havre-de-Grace to Baltimore by water. This man, when arrested, had a dark surtout and a bundle with him. What is yet more strange, he told the magistrate and the other gentleman, that he came from Canada, and that his name was John Conners. The boy mentioned above, and another person being sent for, said he was not the man they had seen on the road. He was discharged, and asked the magistrate for a certificate to prevent his being taken up again,—which was given him.

☞A reward of $200 has been offered by an Executive proclamation for the detection of the destroyer of Miss C——. Editors throughout the Union are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above. Any information or intelligence by letter or otherwise, transmitted to either of the Baltimore Editors, will be gladly received, and properly used to bring so foul an offender to justice.

TOO SERIOUS TO MAKE A JOKE OF.

According to the following narrative, Mr. JEFFERSON had a narrow escape for his life. We confess it makes us tremble, that the venerable author of the Declaration of Independence had well nigh been converted—not into stone, but Plaster of Paris by the hands of this modern Gorgon, Mr. Browere, who regardless of Mr. J.'s life, seems only to have thought of the trophy he was likely to carry off in the shape of a correct cast.—*Wash. Gaz.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We have received from Charlottesville the following account of the matter: "Mr. Browere carried letters to Mr. J. and one from Mr. Madison, the latter had submitted to the operation, and represented it as not painful; and the artist assured Mr. J that his mode was more easy than that of an artist who had already taken his bust. He submitted to the operation. Instead of pursuing the usual course of taking the face at one operation, and the rest of the head at another, the whole was attempted at once. The plaster was permitted to get too hard, and Mr. J. was nearly suffocated. He had no other mode of giving the alarm but by stamping his feet. This noise alarmed the female part of the family, who ran into the room in a moment. The plaster was so hard that it had to be broken into pieces by means of a hammer and chisel. The strokes were necessarily hard, and the jars exceedingly distressing. Even after the mould was broken, the plaster had taken such firm hold on the ears that Mr. J. was doubtful whether they would be pulled off or the plaster would break. It had to be separated from other parts of the neck and skin by running a knife between. —This operation, independent of the suffocation, you will easily conceive, must have been very distressing. I understand that Mr. J. says he had his arm broken and his wrist put out of joint at the same moment, and the pain of setting the one and putting the other in place, was far less than what this operation occasioned. Would you believe that this 'eccentric' artist and letter writer neither *sympathised* with the *pain* he occasioned nor participated in the solicitude of the family.—On the contrary, he was *congratulating* himself with the exactness of the likeness, and unfeelingly *jested* about the pain and distress. His sensibility was alike blunted to the evidences of displeasure occasioned by his untimely humour. The coxcomical letter he has written on the subject, caps the climax of his "eccentricity." I understand that Mr. J says, with much good humour, that he will freely forgive him if he fulfils his promise in sending for the University the best drawing master in the country (Landscapes")

The following, in substance, is from Mr. Carvan's remarks, in his Practical Horse Farrier, on nicking and docking of horses. Printers of papers would do well to give it a place.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

Mr. Editor—I am glad to see that the abominable practice of docking and nicking horses is going out of fashion. I believe it prevails in no other country in the world besides England and the United States; we got it from the mother country, and the sooner we leave it off the better.

It is wonderful how any body but an ignorant narrow minded blockhead of a jockey, should ever have thought of it—it is as offensive to good taste, as it is a violation of every human feeling. Has nature done her work in such a bungling manner in forming that paragon of animals, the horse, that he requires to have a large piece of bone chopped off with an axe to reduce to symmetry; or that beauty and grace can be obtained only by cutting a pair of his large muscles?

"The docking and nicking of horses," says an intelligent writer on farriery, "is a cruel practice, and ought to be abandoned by the whole race of mankind. Every human being possessed of a feeling heart and magnanimous mind, must confess, that both the docking and nicking of horses is cruel; but that creature called man, attempts thus to mend the works of his Almighty wise Creator; in doing which he often spoils and disfigures them. What is more beautiful than a fine horse, with an elegant long tail and flowing mane waving in the sports of the wind, and exhibiting itself in a perfect state of nature? Besides, our Creator has given them to the horse for defence as well as beauty."

The same author relates an instance of a fine hunting horse, owned by an Englishman, which would carry his rider over the highest five barred gate with ease; but he thought the horse did not carry so good a tail as he wished, he therefore had him nicked, and when the horse got well he could scarcely carry him over two bars. 'Thus,' said he "I have spoiled a fine horse; and no wonder, for it weakened him in his loins." For myself, I would cheerfully give ten per cent more for a fine horse whose tail had never been mutilated, than for one which had been under the hands of a jockey.

AN EQUESTRIAN.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The price of subscription to the American Farmer is $5 per annum in advance. Each volume has a title-page and an index, and 52 weekly numbers make the volume. The topics are first and chiefly *Agriculture, Internal Improvement*, and *Domestic Economy*. It treats moreover of Natural History, of our Internal Resources, and of Rural Sports; and about one page of each number is dedicated to the LADIES, under the head of "THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT," in which are inserted articles on the culture of Flowers; and Fruits, and Vegetables, on Cookery, and with a great number of useful Receipts, and the exact prices of the principal articles which Farmers and Planters have to buy and to sell, are given in every number. Any person wishing to subscribe, has only to enclose $5 by mail, to Mr. J. S. Skinner, Baltimore, at his risk. In a few months there will not be a single set of the previous volumes to be had, as the expense will deter the editor from ever reprinting them.

[*Balt. Patriot.*

To give a better view of the scope and tenor of the American Farmer, the following sketch is subjoined: being the table of contents of the first seven numbers of the seventh volume, now in course of publication. The subjects treated of are illustrated by excellent engravings when necessary.

CONTENTS OF No. 1.—On the culture and preparation of Cotton for market, with engravings of Machinery used—On the value and economy of the Ox over the Horse for Agricultural labour. Great match between Improved Short Horn and Hereford Cattle, which produced much excitement lately in England—On the sagacity and usefulness of the Shepherd's Dog, by Col. J. H. Powel—On the culture of the Grape and manufacture of Wine, as now practised in France, by Cobbet—Proceedings of the Horticultural Society of London, and their election of the Editor of the American Farmer as a member of their body—On the practicability of obtaining Good Water to flow on the surface by boring, in almost any situation—Sporting and other Anecdotes.

No. 2.—On the burning and full directions for the use of Stone Lime as manure, with an engraving of his lime kiln, by John Patterson, Esq. of Baltimore county—A full account of Earl Stimsen's management of his celebrated premium farm in the state of New York—On the diseases of various Fruit Trees and how to cure them, by James Worth, of Pennsylvania—On the construction of Rail Roads—Extracts from the Note Book of a desultory reader.

No 3—A recent English Prize Essay on the Horse, with an elegant engraving, showing by its proper term every part of the animal, (this paper alone is worth to every farmer the subscription for a year) —Extracts on various subjects, from Agricultural Addresses—Valuable suggestions on the Improvement of Wool—Hogs, extraordinary weight of some and their keep —Numerous valuable receipts—Sporting and other anecdotes.

No. 4.—On the culture and qualities of various *Grasses*—On the comparative value and economy of the Horse—Improved Short Horn Cattle—The Cherokee Rose—On the qualities of Stucco, as used for protecting and beautifying the exterior of Houses—On the construction of Rail Ways, being a premium Essay from Scotland, *with all the engravings*

No. 5.—A valuable Essay on Sheep, the origin, management and qualities of the Spanish Merino Flocks, by Anthony Morris, Esq. from notes made in Spain—On curing Tobacco—Indian corn, Curious and valuable experiments in the culture of, by Mr. Seabrook, of S. Carolina—Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society —Orchard Grass, a valuable practical essay on its culture, qualities, and value—On the culture of Vines—The Holly, how used in hedging—On the cultivation of the White Mulberry and the Silk Worm—On various Canals—Interesting miscellaneous items—Sporting anecdotes.

No. 6.—A very able and interesting Report to the Union Agricultural Society, on the culture of the Olive and the Vine in the Southern States—Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle—On Docking horses—On preventing Dogs from killing Sheep—On the Potato—On the culture of the Vine and the Manufacture of Wine—On the structure and power of Locomotive Steam Engines, with an engraving of one with waggons attached—A valuable communication on the Cotton trade of England.

No. 7.—An essay on the practice of ploughing from and to plants and its injurious effects. The expanding force of fermentation. The marked fertility arising from ploughing in Buckwheat, or turning up a Clover lay from a Wheat crop. The depth of ploughing should be in proportion to the animal and vegetable matter contained in the soil—Banking with the Spade, together with a thing or two on the subject of Wooden-soaled Shoes, Reclaimed Marshes, &c. by G. W. P. Custis—On the improvement of Sheep and other domestic animals—Remedy for Hoven Sheep and cattle—On the management of Milk Cows and rearing Calves—The Cherokee, or Nondescript Rose, in Maryland—An account of the overflowing Well in the garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, with the description of the manner of executing the work—Fisheries.

Each number of the Farmer gives the most exact state of the market with respect to all the chief articles that farmers have to *sell or buy*, supported by reference to particular sales.

Persons wishing to subscribe may inclose a $5 note, directed to the Editor, and at his risk, by the mail, or pay it to a neighboring Postmaster.

The following from the Philadelphia National Gazette, shews the estimation in which this work is held.

The weekly journal called the *American Farmer*, published at Baltimore, is, doubtless one of the most useful works of the kind with which any country has been enriched. It has done incalculable service to the United States by promoting the first branch of domestic industry, agriculture, to the advancement of which, in all material details, it is especially dedicated. There is no department of husbandry on which it has not furnished abundant information, scientific and practical, so that seven quarto volumes of which it is now composed, are the best repository extant for the American cultivator. The most intelligent and distinguished of this class throughout the Union, have contributed to its pages instructive and very interesting facts and speculations, which render it a permanent work of reference and a source of entertainment, even to merely general inquirers. Its progress within a few years, is not a little remarkable, for as we have been told, it was undertaken and issued by the editor, Mr. J. S. Skinner, postmaster of Baltimore, without a single subscriber or correspondent. The obvious utility of its design, the number and value of the correspondents, it soon acquired, and the indefatigable zeal and judicious management of the editor brought it in so short a time into its present high and wide repute and authority. Since its establishment, many associations have been formed in the Southern States, for the improvement of the implements, processes, and general condition of agriculture. The subject has become a fashionable topic of investigation and discussion in the cities as well as in rural circles, and young gentlemen of fortune have been stimulated to abandon the idle pleasures of town and village life, in order to win the respectability, not to say distinction, now attendant on a successful and enlightened culture of the soil.

We, as well as many others whose pursuits are most remote from those of the plough and dairy, have been pleased and edified when we have seen our countrymen of the description just mentioned, contending eagerly for the prize for the *best butter* or the finest cattle; and old farmers sending to market from three to four thousand pounds of butter annually, who, before the appearance of the agricultural journals, would have been almost ashamed to have it said that the article was one of any consideration in the scheme of their operations.

Owing to the variety and excellence of the contents of Mr Skinner's publication, it has attracted much notice and esteem in other parts of our hemisphere and in Europe. It has been demanded from Great Britain, Spain, France, Cuba, Jamaica, &c. and some celebrated periodical works of a similar character, have been sent in exchange for it from England and France. It is printed in a very handsome and commodious manner, as we can testify, having before us all the numbers of the present, the seventh volume, for which paper and type of a superior quality are used. We have observed a statement in the newspapers, that the editor has yet for sale, one hundred complete sets of six volumes, which are likely to be disposed of in the course of a twelvemonth, but not to be re-printed.

We may presume that such a journal has a multitude of patrons, not only in the class of practical farmers but of land owners, whose interests it is alike adapted to promote. Whatever may be its situation, we shall add the expression of our sincere wishes for the greater prosperity of what has increased, and must continue to enhance, the dignity and profitableness of occupations which we honour; and to which the nation cannot attach too much consequence.

OHIO.—The Western Herald says that there are about 25,000 sheep in Jefferson county.—Mr. Dickerson's flock amounts to 3,000 all merinoes. Mr. Wells' is nearly as large and of the same quality, and there is one flock of 7 or 800. Mr. Dickerson's wool, at the last shearing produced him $5 000, and he has sold $7,000 worth of sheep without impairing his stock, during the year. Mr. D. has completely succeeded, and rendered that profitable to himself, which, for its example, is of immense value to his country. The dogs, however, appear to be troublesome. Where sheep abound, they ought to be exterminated.

It is added in the same paper, that the cultivation of tobacco was rapidly extending, and asserted that the growing of it, to rival the products of Maryland and Virginia, will become general through that vast region of country. This will render the cultivation a bad business for our planters; but "it's all fair."—*Niles' Register.*

Wool is now brought over land from the State of Ohio, and sold in Philadelphia. As this article bears carriage much better than most raw produce, it cannot be long before the farmers in the interior of our own State will raise enough for the supply of our manufacturers. It is the opinion of many intelligent men, that the middle, Northern, and Western portions of the Union, will ultimately profit as much by raising sheep, as the Southern by the cultivation of cotton. The *habit* of raising nothing but grain, inveterate as it seems to be, must some time or other be broken down by the operations of self interest.

Philad. Gaz.

An extensive public sale of Wool took place at Boston on the 9th inst. Messrs. Coolidge, Poor & Head, Auctioneers. The company attending the sale was large and respectable, and the Wool was knocked off at good prices: the Saxony brought from 55 cents to $1 90; the Merino from 50 cents to $1 14. The fleeces from the flock of Roger Coit, Esq. of Plainfield Connecticut, brought the highest price—those from the flocks of S. & L. Hulbe and W. Keene, Esq. of Connecticut, Professor Ticknor and I. Thorndike, Jr. Esq. of Boston, were considered fine specens, and brought from 64 to 76 cents p/b.

Boston Gazette.

From Foreign Journals recvd at the office of the Baltimore Gette.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

According to letters from the Levant, the Porte has lately received several Memorials with great complaints against the conduct of the English. The Caimacam Pacha and Reischid Pacha send it word that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and the Principal English officers in Corfu, Zante and Cephalonia, show great partiality in favour of the Greeks; that they send them all kinds of aid and support their cause in every way possible, to the great prejudice of the Turks—that the English have supplied Missolonghi with provisions at their own expense; that several able English officers had repaired thither to take commands and direct the defence of the place, &c. The commander of the Algerine squadron placed at the disposal of the Porte, has sent in a report, in which he complains of the hostile proceedings of the English towards him and asks instructions how to behave to them in future.—Several Pachas in those islands of the Archipelago, which have hitherto remained faithful to the Porte, gave statements of facts of violence committed by the English men of war, under the pretext that their merchantmen had been pundered by the Turks.—With respect to Commodore Hamilton, commanding the English naval force in the Archipelago, the Porte had been informed that he had shewn himself, as a decided enemy to the Musselmen: that he maintains the most intimate connection with the insurgent government at Napoli di Romania; that he has given to the Greek Admiral at Hydra, counsels which are very injurious to the Turks, &c. Lastly, the Porte has received recent and positive information of the arrival of English officers in Greece, and of the actual remittance of large sums of money. All these reports are said to have greatly incensed the Sultan, and induced him to order the sequestration of English property in Turkey, and the arrest of all English subjects; a measure from which his Ministry had great difficulty in persuading him to desist, by pointing out the momentous consequences that would ensue from it, and the great injury that it would do to the Porte.—Mr. Turner, the English Ambassador, is importuned by the Porte with reclamations, grievances, and complaints of every description, and his answer that he will communicate them to his Government is no longer regarded. In order to escape all the urgent remonstrances made to him, he adopted the plan of living quite retired, and of withdrawing as much as possible from public business. It is generally believed in Pera, that if the Greeks should succeed in bringing the present campaign to a happy conclusion, England will formally recognize their independence.

MEXICO.—The following extract from a late letter, received by a gentleman in this city, contains some interesting particulars relative to the hostile operations between Spain and Mexico:—*N. Int.*

"HAVANA, 29th October.

"The Sabine (Spanish) frigate, Commodore Labord, who sailed for the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa last month, was dismasted on the 20th ult. and returned this morning under jury masts with the officers, troops, money, &c. for the relief of the castle. The Casido and Arethusa frigate, with the two transports, who separated from the Sabine in the gale, arrived off the Castle on the 6th instant. As soon as the Spanish fleet appeared in sight, the Mexican frigate and corvette weighed anchor and stood out to intercept them and the Mexican gunboats were sent in pursuit of the transports.

The Mexican frigate and corvette are new ships, just arrived from England, where they were built. The former mounts 56 guns, the latter 22; both carry heavy metal, and are manned with British and American seamen; their commanders are British Post Captains of high standing in the British Navy, and Smith, who commands the frigate is nephew of Sir Sidney Smith. The officers of a British brig that arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz got their vessel under way at the same time that the Mexicans sailed after the Spanish fleet, and lay to two hours to see the engagement, but night coming on they stood on their course for this place. The Mexicans got the weather-gage of the Spanish and, as they are stronger, every thing is feared for their safety. The gunboats were sent after the transports, and held in reserve to aid the frigate and corvette. It is feared here that the first vessel from Vera Cruz will bring the news of the capture of the Spanish fleet and the surrender of the castle, which will cut off forever all hopes of regaining that valuable country."

We have seen a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, which confirms the statement of the London John Bull of Sept. that Mr. BROUGHAM has serious intentions of visiting America. It is stated, that he is now putting his professional business in such a train, as will enable him to remain in this country long enough to travel over a great portion of its territory, in order that he may witness the practical effects of that system of government, of which he is so enthusiastic an admirer. This distinguished advocate of the rights of man will, undoubtedly, be received and treated, with that spirit of kindness and courtesy, which is always the result of admiration of talents and good principles.—*Phila. Journal.*

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