FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Baltimore American.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The London packet ship Leeds, at New York brings London papers to the evening of the 8th of October. Our extracts are taken from the different New York journals. The advices respecting the state of the Grain Market will be found under the proper head.

It will be seen by the extracts given below, from the London Courier and Sun, that there are some indications of a misunderstanding between Great Britain and Russia, in consequence of the blockade of the Dardanelles by the latter.

Sir E. Codrington arrived on the 7th in the War spite, 74 guns, from Malta, which he left on the 11th ult. The combined fleets were in Navarin, waiting the arrival of captain Campbell in the Blonde frigate, with the Egyptian transports, for the conveyance of the second division of Ibrahim's army.

The accounts from Ireland have an awful squinting towards a civil revolution in that ill-fated country. The proclamation of the Marquis of Anglesea, which will be found among our extracts, leads to the conviction, in our minds, that, serious results are anticipated from the popular movements in some of the counties. A Dublin correspondent of the London Courier says, under date of the 3d October, that the proclamation had averted for a while a crisis which, during the last fortnight, was unavoidably looked upon as inevitable. Past experience had led to the conclusion that the designs of the mal-contents were only deferred to "a more convenient season."

Our dates from Odessa are to the 14th of September; from Choumla to the 17th; from Varna to the 18th; Vienna to the 26th; and Constantinople to the 12th. The arrival of the Emperor seems to have imparted a fresh impulse into the besieging army at Varna, for their efforts are not only unceasing, but decidedly successful, as will appear by the subjoined accounts. The Russians *maintained* their position before Choumla notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining forage. The Courier after mentioning that the operations before Choumla linger, adds that "No further attacks have been made upon the Turks. It is evident that the Russian army will soon make a retrograde movement; indeed, the hospitals and magazines have been already moved to Jeni Bazar. The Grand Vizier has effected his junction with Hessien Pacha. The campaign may now be considered as nearly at an end." The Sun adds, that "to be able to maintain a position while besieging a fortress is but a poor boast, and evidently leads to the conclusion that the besiegers were in a worse predicament than the besieged. Other accounts say that the Russians are preparing to fall back on their resources."

From Constantinople we learn that the capital was enjoying the greatest tranquility; but the anger of the Sultan continues unabated against the Pacha of Egypt for having consented to the evacuation of Greece by Ibrahim Pacha. The people were continually amused with reports of victories which the Porte published without intermission, but in which the inhabitants of Pera were not disposed to put implicit faith. It is said the Spahis were hovering over the Russian army as far as the Danube, and had captured the military chest containing 500,000 silver roubles. The Porte is said to have despatched couriers both to the Viceroy of Egypt, and to Ibrahim Pacha, in order if possible to prevent the convention with Admiral Codrington from being carried into effect. It was asserted at Constantinople that accounts from Alexandria stated that the Viceroy had, with great repugnance, agreed to the evacuation of the Morea, and was induced to give the order to that effect solely by the threat of Admiral Codrington to blockade all the ports of Egypt, and to bombard that of Alexandria, unless Ibrahim Pacha received instructions to quit the Poloponnesus. M. Pezzoni, the Russian consul at Alexandria, had ceased his functions; and recommended the Russian subjects to the protection of the Consul of the Netherlands.

Achmed Pacha has occupied Este Stamboul on Gen. Rudiger's leaving it. The Grand Vizier's troops were between Kostan and Karnabad, in order to join Hussien Pacha.

The Turks have been defeated under the walls of Akhalzik in Asia Minor, and their camp taken possession of by the Russians. The Russian Gen. Kovolkow was killed in the engagement.

We learn from St. Petersburgh that the Russians were resolved upon making further efforts to recruit their army, in order to carry on the war against Turkey with additional vigour; and that a third levy is to be made of four out of every 500 men throughout Russia. This (says the Sun) is a *forcible* commentary upon the Emperor's professions of moderation. Reckoning the number of men in Russia capable of bearing arms at 15 millions, the proportion of four out of every 500 would produce a levy of 120,000 men!

The report, says the London Courier, of Turkey meaning to declare war against France, obtains credit with the Paris papers, which argue, that as the intention of the Porte was known to be as hostile as ever to the emancipation of Greece, and as a Turkish army is said to be destined to the Morea to act against the French, a declaration of war may naturally be expected.

Greece, from the accounts of the German papers, appears to be more tranquil than usual.—At Arta and other places in that district, the people seem inclined to arrange their differences with the Porte; and the Albanian chiefs have addressed a petition to the Sultan, in which they only ask for a change of the local functionaries. This looks as if things could be settled after all.

These papers also bring some details concerning the mutiny of the troops under General Church. The General and his colleague, Lord Cochrane, have been singularly unfortunate in Greece; they went there certain of victory in the midst of the acclamations of all the Philhellenes, and both have been obliged to fly the country for fear of being murdered by their friends.

BLOCKADE OF THE DARDANELLES.

Foreign Office, London, Oct 1.

"H. M. Government have received information that it is the intention of H. I. M the Emperor of Russia to establish the blockade of the Dardannelles. This blockade will be limited to the prevention of vessels bound to Constantinople, and ladened with provisions or articles contraband of war, from entering the Straits."

The London Courier in publishing the above remarks, "We have not consented to the blockade. No formal notification has yet been made to us. His Majesty's intention has merely been notified and that notice we conveyed to Lloyd's. Lord Aberdeen declared in his speech on the 16th July, that it was impossible for the two neutrals to co-operate with the belligerent under the Treaty until the Emperor waived his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean." His Imperial Majesty voluntarily gave his assurance that he would waive his right as a belligerent & we co-operate with him. But if his Imperial Majesty resume his belligerent rights, it may be inferred that he will loose our co-operation in the Mediterranean."

The same paper of Oct. 7th, says—"It having been asserted that the Dardanelles was actually blockaded before any communication was made to our Government, we have to reply, that according to the last accounts the blockade had not taken place, and may not take place for some time.

"Whatever may have been the proceedings of Russia, our Government, we repeat will know how to afford the most effectual protection to British commerce and the national character.

From the London Sun of Oct. 8.

We have reason to understand, although the Earl of Aberdeen notified to Lloyd's the intention of Russia to blockade the Dardanelles, that our Government do not intend to recognise that blockade, as being attempted not only in direct violation of the promises made by Russia but contrary to the spirit of the treaty of London, as well as subversive of our commercial interest. With this view, a remonstrance of the most decided character has been forwarded to the Emperor Nicholas, couched in terms which will admit of no equivocation. The answer, must be entirely satisfactory, or the reverse; there can be no medium; the alternative is peace or war. The Russians have stolen a march upon our Government by taking advantage of their proximity to the Dardanelles, and ordering their fleet to blockade it; but they will find that they have overreached themselves in this particular if they adopt any measures which may bring them into collision with Sir Pulteney Malcolm's fleet. We understand that upon the receipt of the Emperor's intention to blockade the Dardanelles, our Government lost not a moment in apprising Admiral Malcolm of the altered circumstances of the case, and directing him how to act. But to render their instructions still more effective, they determined upon reinforcing his fleet without delay; and such is the urgency in fitting out the men of-war, that every ship has orders to sail as soon as ready, without waiting for others. In addition to the ships already under orders, we have reason to suspect that two more line of battle ships are secretly preparing for sea. Their destination is not known, but it may be guessed at.—*Despatch*—is the word.

DUBLIN, Oct. 2.—4 o'clock, P. M.—The following Proclamation has just been issued:

A PROCLAMATION.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland—ANGLESEA.

Whereas, in certain counties in this part of the United Kingdom, meetings of large numbers of his Majesty's subjects have been lately held, consisting of persons both on foot and on horseback, coming together from various and distant parts and places, acting in concert, and under the command of leaders, and assuming the appearance of military array and discipline, or exhibiting other marks and symbols of illegal concert and union, to the great danger of the public peace, and the well founded terror and dread of his Majesty's peaceable and well disposed subjects:

And whereas we have received information that in other parts certain persons have been passing through the country promoting and exciting the assemblage of large bodies of people for no purpose known to the law, to the great terror of his Majesty's subjects, and the endangering the public peace and safety:

And whereas the meeting and assembling together in such numbers and in such manner as aforesaid, and thereby occasioning such dread and terror, and endangering the public peace, is a manifest offence and an open breach of the law, and such unlawful assemblies ought, therefore, to be suppressed and put down.

And whereas many well affected, but unwary persons may be seduced by divers specious pretences given out for holding such assemblies, and an ignorance of the law to frequent the same—

We, therefore, the Lord Lieut. General and General Governor of Ireland, being resolved to suppress and put down such illegal meetings, and to prevent the recurrence thereof, have thought fit to issue this proclamation solemnly & strictly warning all his Majesty's legal subjects from henceforth to discontinue the holding or attending any such meetings or assemblies as aforesaid, and do charge and earnestly exhort them, to the utmost of their power, to discontinue all meetings and assemblies of a similar nature, and thereby to prevent the danger and mischief consequent on the same; and, being determined and resolved strictly to enforce the law and the penalties thereof against persons offending in the premises, do charge and command all Sheriffs, Mayors, Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates and Officers, whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law, in preventing such meetings and assemblies from being held, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who, after this notice, shall offend in the respects aforesaid.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 1st day of October, 1828. By his Excellency's command, F. LEVENSON GOWER.

LONDON MARKETS, Oct. 6.

FLOUR.—English, 10.419 sacks.

Oct 8.—There is very little good Wheat offering this morning, and such sells tardily, but supports Monday's quotations; in other qualities there are scarcely any transactions to day. Barley remains as last quoted. Although the top price of Flour is fully settled at 80s. per sack, yet many of the millers do not refuse to make sales of the best quality at 75s. per sack. All the foreign markets come considerably higher for Wheat, owing to the large orders from both France and England.

Arrivals of Wheat.—English, 3,450 qrs. Irish 250 do. Foreign 2,400.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 8.

We had a great many buyers at market this morning, and, as lately, their principal operations were for fine samples of wheat, which were eagerly purchased at Monday's prices, & free sales at that day's improvement.

Average price of Wheat, for the six weeks ending Oct. 3d, 60s 11.

Corn Trade in all its Branches.

Hull, Sept. 30—We have again to notice a considerable advance on Wheat, both free and in bond; the show from the farmers has been very limited, and what was sold was taken off freely by the millers, in some instances at an advance of 8s. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Oct. 4.

The continued serious advance in the price of Grain in London and other southern markets, has given a further stimulus to speculation here and the transactions in all descrip ions of Grain during the week have been very extensive, and they were this morning much increased by the accounts from Wakefield, stating an advance in prices of Wheat on the market of 10s. to 12s. per quarter.

GLASGOW MARKET.

The Glasgow Courier says:—Grain is now getting to such a height, that sugar may probably be used in distillation. We believe that a clause was inserted in a late act of Parliament, permitting, at the option of the distiller, the use of sugar, when grain exceeded a certain price, and which price the grain now exceeds This state of things will probably give firmness and activity to the sugar markets."

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Oct. 4.—The late rapid advance produced in our market this day the largest supply of Wheat from the farmer in our remembrance; a good deal remained over at the close of the market, and prices may be noted lower than on Tuesday, yet 4s. per qr. higher than last Saturday; the finest samples of Seed Wheat reached 92s. and the top mealing rates for white and red were 80s and 78s per qr. respectively.

Wakefield, Oct. 3.—There is a fair supply of Wheat here to day, and having a pretty good attendance of buyers, both old and new have been taken off to a fair extent at an advance of 10s. per qr. upon all descriptions, and in some instances 12s. per qr. more has been obtained upon the rates of last Friday.

COWES, Oct. 6.—We are sorry to state that this Island already feels the effects of a deficient harvest. The gallon loaf at this moment is at 23d. and wheat is selling at Newport markets from *l.*16 to *l.*18 per load.

CORK, Sept. 30.—The supplies are most abundant, but not equal to the demand, which is daily increasing. Prime samples of Wheat and Barley firmly maintain our last quotations, but the Oats at market being of rather inferior quality, a decline of 5d. per brl. must be noted.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 1.—We had a full supply of all sorts of Grain at this day's market, which sold readily. Top price of old and new wheat is 6s. higher.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 19.—The bad weather during the first two weeks of the harvest, added to the advices from almost every part of the north of Europe occasioned a considerable rise of Wheat here, and prices got up 10s. to 12s sterling imperial qr. The speculations continued till about the 25th of August, when, in consequence of the weather taking up, a reaction brought down prices 3s. to 4s. on wheat, and 1s. 6d. to 2s. on other grain. Prices for old wheat are now again a shade higher. Oats, since the last few days, are also better.

ANTWERP, Sept. 26.—The business done in wheat this week has been very limited, but a further improvement has resulted from the few sales which have taken place.

[From the London Sun, of October 8.]

By the Hamburg Reporter of the 3d October, it appears that the price of wheat had again considerably risen at Hamburgh, chiefly in consequence of large foreign purchases, but the inhabitants of that place did not suppose that the rise would continue, and therefore refrained from buying.

Borsen Halle, Oct. 3.—Four o'clock. Wheat has again risen considerably, in consequence of purchases made for foreign account, which, as they exceeded the extent of our arrivals, have reduced our stock on hand. Our own consumers have bought little, not believing apparently, that the present high prices will maintain themselves.

Office of the Gazette,
NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM COLOMBIA.

We are indebted to a commercial friend for the following extracts of a letter from Carthagena, dated the 14th of October, giving an account of a conspiracy at Bogota against Bolivar.

"CARTHAGENA, Oct. 14.

"A revolution broke out in Bogota, on the morning of the 26th ult. The artillery to a man, headed by an immense number of people in Bogota, many of whom were highly respectable, rose on that night, intent upon the murder of the Liberator and all his friends. One party marched to Bargas barracks, and fired upon the soldiers with cannon; and a second party marched to the Granderos barracks, and a third to the Palace. The guard at the latter place was surprised and easily routed. Bolivar made his escape by a back window, and being followed by some armed men, he got under a bridge, where he remained up to the middle in water till they had passed. It was lucky for him, as it was the artillery crying out, "Muerte al tyranno Bolivar!" Hearing the cry of "Viva el Libertador," in the square, he ran there, and found it occupied by his friends, the Voijas. Col. Ferguson was shot through the heart, in attempting to repel the attack made by the assailants on the Palace. Col. Bolivar, (who was guard over Gen. Padilla) was murdered in the same way by a party who broke into the house where he was.

"The bait held out to the soldiers who were of this faction, was the plunder of the British house if the succeeded.

"Bolivar has rewarded the regiment which defended the palace, and dispersed the conspirators, by giving them 20,000 dollars, and promoting their commander (Lieut. Col. Whittle, one of his aids,) to a full Colonel.

We understand that six of the principal conspirators have been shot, and many more are likely to share the same fate."

In addition to the above extract of a letter, we have been favored by the same friend with 'El Amanuense Estraordinario,' of Carthagena of the 8th ult. which gives a full and circumstantial account of the conspiracy, which we have not time to translate. This is, however, the less necessary, as the principal facts are stated in the foregoing letter, and the following proclamation of the Intendant of Bogota, and a list of the persons arrested, which are translated from the above mentioned paper.

PROCLAMATION,

To the Inhabitants of Cundinamarca.

Last night this city and the whole republic were on the brink of ruin. Can it be believed! Even here, in our own bosom, there have been miscreants, who have attempted the life of the *Liberator!*

Having seduced the brigade of artillery that was in this city, and supported by its force they introduced themselves, and made considerable slaughter even in the house of his excellency. But it pleased Providence that only Cols. Wm. Furguson and Joseph Bolivar, with a part of their guard, lost their lives—the former at the entrance of the palace, the latter in the house of Gen. Padilla, where he was on duty. The sub-lieutenant Ibarra, was wounded in the saloon of the palace, as were also several others. The Liberator, to whose bed chamber the assassins penetrated, escaped miraculously, and without any injury.

Several of the traitors have been apprehended & pursuit is making after the fugitives; the crime will be discovered in its whole extent.

The first squadron of horse grenadiers, and the battalion of Vargas, conducted themselves throughout the night with the zeal and enthusiasm that have so often extorted praise from the enemy. The artillery commenced its infamous parricide by pointing cannon and discharging them against the quarters of those corps, but the attack exasperated those brave men. They very soon put to flight the traitors and running swiftly through all the streets, alone or accompanied by officers, they hailed each other on meeting, congratulating themselves that the Liberator was safe.

His Excellency also went through the city and visited all the posts in the course of the night, and every where saw & received proofs of the horrors that every one felt at the meditated attempt.

Fellow-Countrymen! Friends! Believe not that its authors are Bogotanians. Horment is not; Carigo is not; those who directed and led the band of assassins are not. Bogota is faithful to its vows, and grateful to the *Liberator*, the preserver of Colombia; Bogota above all is Colombian.

What would have become of this Republic, if by the triumph of crime, we had lost our support, our strongest chain, our tutelary Angel!—Friends, let us go and return thanks to the Most High, who, in saving the *Liberator*, has saved us all. PEDRO A. HERRAN,

Intendant of the Department.

Bogota, September 26, 1828.

CARTHAGENA, October 8.—We know positively by private letters from a respectable source that General Padilla, the foreigner Horment, Col. Guerra, and others of the principle criminals, were to be shot on the following day. It is asserted that General Santander, and others, will undergo the same sentence as soon as their trials are ended.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival at New York, of the ship Brandt Capt. Steinhaur, from Rochelle, Paris papers to the 6th of October, have been received. From the New York evening papers of Saturday, we extract the following gleanings:

If we may believe the Gazette of Lyons, Greece is divided as to the use that she will make of her independence. The Morea wishes to put herself under the protection of Russia; the isles of the Archipelago prefer that of France. It is announced that the Hydriots have sent an address requesting to pass under the dominion of France.

The constitutionalist deputies have received testimonies of the esteem and gratitude of their constituents, not only in the large towns, but also among the inhabitants of the country. Fetes have been given in their honour, and dinners after the English mode of honouring favorite politicians.

Advices from Madrid to the last of September announce, that the heat with which the country had been afflicted had increased rather than diminished, and that the drought was excessive. The number of sick is considerable, and those who were attacked the greater part died.

On the 13th, 14th and 15th of September, powerful shocks of an earthquake were felt in Spain, on the shores of the Mediterranean, in the neighborhood of Murcia. Guardamar, Tierra Vieja, San Xavier, and especially Torre de la Mata, suffered greatly by it. In the latter place almost all the houses were overthrown. In the others the buildings had suffered severely most of those which were not destroyed presenting fissures from top to bottom. The inhabitants had withdrawn into the country, and constructed rude cabins for a temporary shelter. At Murcia three shocks had been felt, and the inhabitants were preparing to leave the city. All this part of Spain is in dismay and desolation.

The liberal French journals, speaking of the present excitement in Ireland, say, that were the English ministry wise, they would overcome the frivolous vanity which belongs only to party statesmen, and make the concession so justly claimed.

A phœnomenon had occurred between Torre Laguna and Uceda, at about seven leagues from Madrid, which had thrown the ignorant and superstitious inhabitants into great consternation. Flames broke out of the earth in the midst of dense volumes of smoke, which communicating to the combustible materials around set fire to the woods in the mountains in the neighbourhood. Monks were to be sent from Madrid to explain to the people that it was a natural event. The phœnomenon was ascribed to stagnant waters at the foot of the mountain from which it was supposed sulphureous oxygen had been extracted by the intense heat and drought.

Lisbon intelligence of the 20th September, confirms the belief that the troubles of Portugal are to be mainly ascribed to the mother of Miguel, and that he would have married his niece even after her arrival at Gibralter, but for the violent interference of the Princess.

The paper of the 6th, gives as an *on dit* that the Duke of Clarence was sick in London of the illness of his father, (mad, meaning.)

FATTENING SWINE.

According to the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Elliot, the best time in the year to shut up hogs to fatten them, is the month of August. I rather prefer the month of September, when it may be depended upon, that they will not suffer at all by the heat in their confinement; and there will be time enough to make them fat, before the weather becomes extremely cold.

He that attempts to fatten his hogs in winter will be a loser; for it has been found by long experience, that they do not gain in their flesh near so fast in a frosty, as in a temperate season. I therefore take care to get them fit for the knife by the beginning or middle of December, and I should choose to kill them still earlier, were it not for the advantage of keeping the lean part of the pork for some time without salting; as it most commonly may be done by exposing it to frost, in the coolest part of a house.

But a very important question is, what food and management is best in fattening swine:—Peas answer well, when the price of them is low. But I am constrained to give the preference to Indian corn. Let them be fed in September with green ears from the field. There is nothing they will devour more greedily than this corn, and even the cobs with it.

In Indian harvest, the unripe ears should be picked out and given to the hogs that are fatting, without delay; or as fast as they can eat them; for it will do them four times as much good in this state, as it will after it is dried, it being difficult to dry it, without its turning mouldy or rotten; so that they will scarcely eat any of it in this state, unless they be kept shorter of food than fatting hogs should be. After the unripe corn is used, that which is ripened must be given them.

If it be thought most convenient to feed them with corn of the preceding year, it should not be given them without soaking, or boiling, or grinding it into meal. For they will not perfectly digest much of the hard kernels, it being often too hard for their teeth. It has been thought by good judges, that the corn will be at least a sixth part more advantageous to the swine for soaking it in water. But there is, if I mistake not, still more advantage in grinding it. What new corn is given them may be in ears, as it is not hardened enough for grinding. I know of nothing that will fatten hogs faster than a dough of meal and water. But as this is expensive food, the dough may be mixed with boiled potatoes, or boiled carrots. They eat these mixtures as well as dough by itself; and it appears to make no material difference in their fattening. In this mixture, barley meal will answer as well as Indian; which should be attended to in our more northern parts, where two bushels of barley may be as easily raised as one of Indian corn. Both kinds of meal I have found to be a good mixture with boiled potatoes; but it should by all means be a little salted to give it a good relish.

While hogs are fatting, little or none of the wash from the kitchen should be given them—Their drink should be fair water, which they relish better than any other drink and of which they will drink a good deal, when they are fed only on corn, or stiff dough.

To prevent measles and other disorders in hogs, whilst they are fatting, and to increase their health and appetite, a dose or two of brimstone, or antimony, given them in their dough, is useful, and should not be neglected.

Some change of food may be advisable, in every stage of their existence, as it always seems to increase their appetite. But while they are fatting, laxative food in general should be avoided, as these animals are seldom known to suffer by costiveness, especially when they are full fed, but often from the contrary disorder. If they chance to be costive, a little rye will help them.

In feeding, steady care should be taken that not one meal should be missed, nor mistimed, and their water should never be forgotten.—They should always have as much food as they will eat up clean; but never more than that quantity, lest they defile it, and it be wasted.—a little at a time and often, is a good rule.

If their skins be scurvy, or inclined to manginess, a little oil poured upon their backs, will cause it to come off. And some say, a small mess of rye, now and then, as a change in their food, is good against these and other disorders.

If the issues in the fore legs should chance to get stopped, every attempt to fatten them will be in vain. These, therefore should be watched; and if found to be stopped, they should be rubbed open with a corn cob.

Rubbing and currying their hides very frequently, is of advantage to keep up perspiration. It is grateful to the animals, as well as conducive to their health and growth. A proper scrubbing post in the middle of their pen will not be amiss. And during the whole time of their fatting, they should have plenty of litter. They will lie the more dry and warm, and it will be more than paid for, by the increase of good manure.

When hogs are killed, a single one should not be left to live alone in a pen. He will be apt to pine too much after his former companions. And in cold weather he will suffer for want of lodging as warm as he has been accustomed to.

The fat of pork should be plentifully salted with the best and strongest clean salt. It will take three pecks for a barrel. The pork should be kept continually under pickle: for if it be exposed ever so little to the air, it will become rusty and unpalatable.

Boiled or steamed clover hay will serve to keep hogs during winter, but the addition of potatoes or carrots, boiled or steamed with the hay, will be an improvement.

It is declared, that food, when soured by a proper fermentation, is much the best for fattening swine, and that one gallon of sour wash will go as far as two of sweet for that purpose. Mr. Young says, that the best method of feeding all kinds of grain to hogs, is to grind it to meal, and, mix it with water in cisterns for that purpose, at the rate of five bushels of meal to a hundred gallons of water.—*Deane.*

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Effingham Lawrence, first Judge of the County of Queens, New York to Wm. Prince, proprietor of the Linnæan Botanic Garden, near New York.

Bay Side, Queens County, N. Y. Oct. 21, 1828.

SIR—Your letter of the 1st. inst. requesting my opinion of the influence which your valuable and extensive Nursery has had upon the improved condition of agriculture and horticulture in this part of the State, has been duly received.

It affords me, at all times, much pleasure to speak of your establishment, which next to the exertions made by the lamented Governor Clinton in founding Agricultural Societies, has in my opinion, contributed more than any other cause to the diffusion of sound and practical information; and to a laudable spirit of competition on all matters connected with the pursuits of Farming and Gardening.

I knew your Father well, and often recollect hearing him relate the almost insurmountable difficulties with which he had to contend, in the formation of his establishment. It was, I think begun about the middle of the last century; and though, at that time in a miniature state, compared with its present enlarged condition, it was then esteemed the most celebrated Nursery in the United States. Indeed so well was it known at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, that General Washington visited it personally, and furnished his plantations in Virginia with a great variety of its products.

I have now in full bearing a very considerable number of Cherry Trees, that were selected from your Nursery by my father fifty years ago—they have been in constant bearing without any intermission, for the last forty-five years, and at this time still continues to furnish some of the choicest varieties of that fruit brought into our market:—their produce this last year, averaged ten dollars from each tree. Your enterprising and indefatigable exertions, in selecting and importing the most highly esteemed and delicious varieties from all parts of the world, has, I repeat, contributed in my opinion, very largely to the flourishing state of our Agriculture and Horticulture, not only in this, but in all parts of the Union, to say nothing of the spirit of improvement and taste in the cultivation of ornamental shrubberies and flowers, which your almost unrivalled collection of exotics has created.

If the opportunity offered to our farmers in your immediate neighborhood, of selecting and propagating valuable varieties of fruit, adapted to the New York market, had been properly attended to, how much more profitable would it have been to them than the ordinary plan of farming.

I have now an orchard of five acres, containing 400 Pear Trees (selected with great care,) of the choicest fruit, interspersed with about 200 early Apple Trees, which have been planted about eight years. This orchard, I think, in a few years, will fat as many hogs, over and above the fruit taken from the trees for market, as five acres of corn. In this selection I have 80 of the Richmond Pear, which I think better adapted to stock of every kind, than any other: they are very sweet and nutricious, and continue to ripen from the 1st of September to the end of October. I consider them for stock and ordinary family use, the most valuable pear that grows.—The plan adopted by your Father, of planting out a tree of every kind, as a specimen of its quality, &c. to test its value, has tended very materially to give that high character for accuracy, for which your extensive and invaluable establishment is proverbial in all parts of our country. EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE.

William Prince, Esq. Proprietor of the Linnæan Botanic Garden.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

The following strange and incredible story appears in the York Herald:—'Last week a man passed through York, who is subsisting upon precarious charity, and who calls himself Wm. Leek, and describes himself as having formerly been at sea, and who is labouring under the following very remarkable affliction. There is every external evidence of a living creature, apparently the size of a rat, being in his stomach. It is incessantly in motion except when the poor fellow eats and drinks, and then the moment the act of swallowing commences, it may be observed to rise towards the throat, and, from the form the mans's stomach assumes it seems to be busily engaged in devouring the food he is taking. When he drinks on applying the ear to his stomach, a sound resembling that made by a dog or cat when lapping water may be distinctly heard. Once a month this unseen reptile, or whatever it is, secretes the food it has taken, and the effects upon the man are melancholy in the extreme. The anguish he suffers throws him into fits, in the paroxysms of which, he used to tear his flesh to such a degree, that his teeth have been forced out by the gags which it has been found necessary to put into his mouth—the marks of the bites are still visible on his left, or as he termed it, his larboard arm. He has been labouring under this singular malady three years and the only account he can give of its origin is the drinking about that time of some water out of a stagnant pond in the fens of Lincolnshire. He says he has been in the London Hospitals, and minutely examined by Sir Astley Cooper, who pronounced his case a very singular one, but for which he could prescribe no remedy. He informed us that he had had poison administered to him to the greatest extent the faculty durst prescribe, but it had produced no effect upon the strange tenant of his stomach.—He spoke with much resolution upon his hopes, that after his death, the opening of his body might unravel the mystery, and perhaps be of service, should any other individual fall into a similar misfortune. He is obliged to take meat with him when he retires to rest, for though while he sleeps the motion in his stomach ceases, yet he is not allowed to repose long before he is awakened by a craving for food, which he is obliged immediately to administer. The case is certainly a most extraordinary one, and there is, from

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