

### Afoul Disaster at Sea.

The Lima, Capt. Mardon, sailed from Newfoundland on the 11th of May. On the morning of the 13th of May, in lat. 46° 20', long. 45° 50' when about 400 miles from Newfoundland, being completely surrounded with ice, their attention was aroused by hearing a gun fired, shortly after which they descried a boat at some distance. The captain instantly hove to, till the latter came along side, when he took the individuals in her on board. They reported themselves to be the second mate and twelve of the crew of the *Harvest Home*, Capt. Hall, of Newcastle, from London for Miramichi. They informed Capt. Mardon, that on the 9th of May, the *Harvest Home* was struck by a piece of ice which stave in her bows. All hands were immediately put to the pumps, by which means they succeeded in keeping the vessel afloat for two days, at the expiration of which time, the second mate and twelve of the crew quitted her in the long boat, the captain and first mate having come to the determination of remaining on board. After they had been out one night, being loath to leave the latter in such a perilous situation, they returned to the vessel and requested the captain and mate to leave her, but they persisted in their determination, "that they would stick to her while a timber remained afloat." They had, however, got the jolly boat ready in case the danger should become imminent. The crew having again pushed off, they became bewildered among the masses of ice, by which they were surrounded, and totally uncertain what course to steer. On the next day they again fell in with their own vessel, which they had mistaken for another sail. This time they found that the captain and mate had left her. Two of the crew now went on board, and while they were busy in endeavoring to get more water and provisions, saw a boat containing about thirty individuals approaching in an opposite direction; they immediately boarded the vessel, having as subsequently appeared, done so in the hope of succor. They proved to be the captain and crew, and part of the passengers (including two females) of the lady of the Lake, of Aberdeen, bound from Belfast for Quebec, with upwards of 200 passengers on board. Those who had boarded the wreck of the *Harvest Home*, when they saw the state she was in, with her hold full of water, made a simultaneous rush to return to the boat which was at the moment pushed off and several of them were precipitated into the water. One of them, however, was fortunate enough to make good his leap into the boat which contained the crew of the *Harvest Home*, and has now arrived in Liverpool, in the Lima. He states that the lady of the Lake struck upon the ice and immediately filled, when the captain and crew took to the boat, leaving the sinking vessel crowded with the remainder of the despairing and shrieking passengers to the number of 160 or 170. The crew of the *Harvest Home* state, that after they left the vessel the last time, they saw nothing more of the other boat. Several of the individuals who had fallen into the sea when the latter was pushed off, were drowning, but it was impossible for them to render them any assistance.

### Old Countryman.

### CHOLERA.

This disease has nearly subsided at New Orleans. The Mercantile Advertiser of that city says:—"We have had those amongst us who could coolly sit down and alarm the whole country by exaggerated accounts of the mortality."—Our own personal opinion is the same as it was last year. It was founded on an opportunity of reading the papers from the various towns in Great Britain and Ireland where the disease appeared—and practical observation perhaps equal to any other man's in New York. Other people, of course, will do as they please—we shall be perfectly satisfied to breathe Heaven's pure air at all times, and to assist in a sick chamber if Cholera should occur, if required—taking care to preserve free ventilation and (as far as the disease will allow it) pure air in the latter to prevent infection. It seems to us the climax of improbability and superstition to suppose it moves about in the air. We have real troubles enough in life, in our opinion, without seeking *imaginary* ones. Seven-eights of the terrible stories told about Cholera we have reason to believe only exist in the fears of those who relate them. Say little about Cholera we think, and we shall have very little of it to distress us. Except from gross carelessness in a sick chamber, which will infect the air there and perhaps extend (if not taken care of) in the immediate vicinity of it, we do not consider it by any means a dangerous disease.

More than half of the deaths last year we truly consider were caused by fear alone. The country throughout was probably never more healthy than at present. The deaths spoken of on the canals we truly believe were caused by the operation of the sun on workmen unused to the climate and to drinking cold water. There never was a season without such—but it is getting fashionable now to frighten people to death.—We beg pardon if we are unfashionable.—We pledge ourselves at least that we are sincere. We have not made up our mind from reading all the stories told about it.—We speak as the result of our observations in many a sick chamber.

### From the American Sentinel.

### EXECUTION OF CLOUGH.

The execution of this unhappy man took place yesterday afternoon, (Friday, July 26,) agreeably to his sentence, about two miles and a half from Mount Holly, near the Philadelphia road, on the same spot where a black woman was executed about a year ago.

**EAST AND WEST.**—The editor of the Portland Advertiser, whose letters, during a tour through the Southern and Western states, have furnished entertainment and instruction for most of the newspaper readers in the union, since his return from that tour, has taken a *trip* in another direction.

He says—"Some thirty days ago I was inquiring in Cincinnati for the West, and they said it was among the Hoosiers" of Indiana, or "the Suckers of Illinois"—can't names given the residents of these States. Some thirty-five days ago I was even there, and they said the west was off in Missouri, across the Father of Waters. I stopped forty days ago on the borders of Missouri, and there the West was in the Rocky Mountains, or among the "Snake Indians" or "the Snackehops" of the Oregon Territory. It was the work of a dozen years to find the West—and so in despair I hurried home to see where the East was. But where is the East? Even that is disputed. Ask a man in Washington, where "Down East" is, and he locates it in Boston. In Boston, it is in Portland. Here it is in Binger, and Eastport is the end of the East, but there they say it is Halifax or the Miramichi of Labrador. The truth is, our country, of itself, without the Provinces, is of such immense extent, that the eye running over the map taking all in at one view, cannot understand its vastness, and the unbounded variety of employments in which men are engaged. Let one see the villages and towns from the Passamaquoddy to the Mississippi—here, the millmen sawing wood into all variety of forms, and there the sugar and rice planter gathering rich treasures from a bountiful soil—here the fisherman anchoring his little bark among our rocky islands, and there the boatman floating hundreds and hundreds of miles with his cargo of knicknackeries,—let one see all this in a short time and shift rapidly from village to village—and he must feel that this of ours is no common land, whose destiny, if linked as one, even prophecy will dare not pre-announce."

The bride of Aaron Burr is represented to be no less than "three score and ten years of age—French, rich and attractive."—A friend who has often met Mr. Burr, represents him as one of the most remarkable men in many respects—an octogenarian, with the activity and vivacity of twenty five, and a great lover of works of fiction, grasping at the last new novel with the avidity of a miss in her teens. His gallantry is well known, and his great good sense has been evinced in the choice of a lady of an age suited to his own.

*Rich. Comp.*

Some days ago, a man named Justus Honiston residing in Hamden, Conn., murdered his wife by beating her with a heavy weapon. It was committed in a state of intemperance, and caused by her having preferred a jury complaint against him, for former violence, and threats against her life. He has been arrested, and will be committed for trial.

**Spiritually Inclined.**—A woman was lately detected in New-York, who has for some time past pursued the business of stealing bibles and prayer books from a church in Barclay-street, and pledging them at a liquor store for rum. A stop was put to her ruminations.

*Baltimore Gazette.*

**Cruel.**—A fellow found guilty of burglary before Justice Day, in Ireland, observed "that his fate was singular, as he lost by Day what he got by night."

**College of Professional Teachers.**—The annual meeting of this Institution will take place in this city, [Cincinnati,] on the second Monday of September next, with every prospect of its being very generally attended, by the teachers throughout the Mississippi valley. The noble object of the institution, which is intended "by unity and concert of action to elevate the character of teachers; to improve the method and means of instruction; and in short to place the science and the business of teaching upon that high ground which seems to be required by the increasing wants and extended lights of the age," will render its proceedings of abiding interest to the friends of knowledge. The following is a list of the most important exercises that will be brought forward at the meeting. It presents an array of names that give promise of entire success to their undertakings.

### Shield.

Rev. L. Beecher, Cincinnati, Ohio. "The importance of making the business of teaching a profession."

Rev. B. C. Peers, Lexington, Ky. "Common School Systems, or Legislative efforts for the diffusion of Education."

M. Butler, Esq., Louisville, Ky. "The Cultivation of Morals, in connexion with the Literary training of the Mind."

T. H. Quinan, Esq., Louisville, Ky. "Emulation as a motive in Education."

Professor McGuffey, Oxford, Ohio. "The influence of the regular study of the Bible on intellectual and moral improvement."

T. J. Matthews, Esq., Cincinnati. "The course of instruction in Colleges and Universities, which is best adapted to the present wants of society."

Alex. Kimmont, Esq., Cincinnati. "The study of character, as connected with Education."

T. Walker, Esq., Cincinnati. "The objects of Education in the United States."

C. Bradford, Esq., Cincinnati. "The kind of Education which is peculiarly adapted to the Western States."

Dr. D. Drake, Cincinnati. "Physical Education."

S. P. Chase, Esq., do. "The expediency of making the Laws and Political Institutions of our country, a branch of study in our common schools."

Rev. Timothy Alden, Cincinnati. "The importance of giving greater attention than is usually done to the Hebrew and its sister dialects in our Literary Institutions."

Professor M. A. H. Niles, South Hanover, Ia. "The Government of Institutions of Learning."

Rev. E. Slack, Oxford, O. "On the utility of studying Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and their more general introduction into places of education."

M. G. Williams, Esq., Dayton, Ohio. "On the Manual Labor System."

A. Pickett, Esq., Cincinnati. "On the association of ideas, as connected with the improvement of the youthful mind in the progress of education."

FRANKLIN, Pa., July 27, 1833.

**Horrible Outrage.**—We learn that a most unfortunate affray took place on the French-creek line of the Canal on Monday last, between the mouth of Little Sugar-creek and the Aqueduct. As we are informed, a party working on the line had become disengaged with another party and meeting two of them, attacked them with stones, clubs, &c. and drove them off; but pursuing after, overtook one of them and hit him with a stone in the creek and kept him under water until he was drowned!! We understand, pursuit was immediately made and seventeen individuals arrested and lodged in the Meadville jail for trial.

### Democrat.

"Bloody Group!" Mr. Ford, the owner of a ferry that passes by his name, a few miles below this place, on the Ohio river was shot last week. *Seventeen* balls entered his body! Simpson's death we recorded last week—occurred also by shooting upon the same ground. This is high-handed business in a civilized country!

*Illinois Journal.*

**From the West Indies.**—Three shocks of an earthquake were felt at Trinidad, in the early part of May; and the following is an account of a similar concussion in the island of Grenada, about the same time.

On Thursday morning last, a few minutes past 1 o'clock, what has been termed "a smart shock of an earthquake," was experienced in town. In the situation where we were, about 400 feet above the level of the sea, the shaking was more than "smart"—it was a violent rocking motion, which continued for several seconds. The direction as far as we could distinguish it, on being aroused from a sound sleep, was west to east. At Richmond Hill, we are informed, three distinct shocks were perceived, which roused the whole of the garrison, and were so severe in their effect, that some of the men experienced qualms, like sea-sickness. If we were right in judging of the direction indicated by the vibration, coupled with the circumstance of the shock having been felt at the same moment at Saint Vincent, we may be warranted in presuming that this awful indication of the power of the Almighty, was an effect of the same cause that has given so much ground for alarm in the leeward islands, by the many earthquakes which the inhabitants have experienced for some time past; and that we may have reason to dread that some of the dormant volcanic craters in this island are now in a state of smothered effusion, which may at no distant period break forth in one of those appalling displays of natural phenomena, exhibited in the breaking out of the *Shaufer*, in St. Vincent, in 1812.

**Arkansas.**—The flood, which has deluged all the bottoms of the Arkansas for two or three weeks past, has been receding for eight or nine days, and is laying bare the evidences of its destructive effects. Every bottom on the river, with the exception of a few, very few, has been swept, and the prospects of hundreds of farmers and planters, of making crops this year, are entirely blasted. Many of them have not only lost their crops and fences, but have had their houses swept off, and their farms almost washed away or covered with sand, so as to ruin them. A number are in this situation in this county, and we have heard of many up the river. A great many will replant wherever the water recedes in time, but the season is now so far advanced that it is doubtful whether their corn will come to maturity. It is thought by many that there will be a great scarcity of corn next fall, and we fear it will be the case in some parts; though we are happy to learn from above, that there will be plenty of

the article raised up the river for their own consumption, and perhaps considerable to send down, for the subsistence of those who have been less fortunate.

We have ascertained, by actual measurement, (from a mark made by us 8 or 10 years ago,) that the river attained a greater height, during the late rise, by about *two feet six inches*, than it has ever before attained within the recollection of any of our oldest inhabitants. It has really been a very extraordinary rise, and it is hardly probable that such another will happen again during the present generation, or, indeed, many that will succeed it.

When our paper went to press, this morning, the river had fallen nearly 12 feet.

*Little Rock Arkansas Gaz.*

*From the Cincinnati Republican.*

### Use of Ice.

Many persons are uncertain as to the safety of using ice. Some even have a prejudice against meddling with it at all. Ice, in summer, is undoubtedly, not less salutary, than it is pleasant, and may be used in all our drinks. That large draughts of excessively cold ice-water are sometimes pernicious, is no objection to the prudent and regulated use of that article. Ice creams, also, are safe and beneficial. They should always, however, be dissolved in the mouth, it is a mistake that ice, iced drinks, and ice-creams should not be taken when the body is surrounded with a hot atmosphere. Then is the proper time. If taken when a person is inclined to chilliness, they are more injurious. It should always be recollected, however, that such things ought to be used in moderation, and swallowed gradually.

### MALT LIQUORS.

Experience seems to have shown that malt liquors do not invite attacks of cholera. The consumption of malt liquors in London is very great, compared with that of Paris, and the deaths from Cholera were correspondingly small. I have not met with a single fact in this city, that went against the use of malt liquors. Indeed, when of a good quality, I am convinced they are far healthier, at the present time, than the distilled spirits, with which so many of our young gentlemen keep off the *Cholera-phobia*, that is to say, keep themselves from being afraid that they may die, and never drink any more grog, juleps, or mint slings.

### EARLY INTERMENTS.

Early interments have certainly led to the burying of those who were only in a state of suspended animation. Both in Europe and America, the people have been inclined to bury their friends, who had the Cholera, at an earlier period than is customary. This is altogether wrong. If a person in good health die from Cholera, after an illness of 12 or 24 hours, it might be *presumed* that he is *apparently* dead, and his body should be kept in a cool place, exposed to a current of air for 24 or 28 hours. There is no danger of contagion, either before or after death, and the corpse is found to undergo putrefaction more slowly, after death from Cholera, than almost any other disease. There is, then, no reason or excuse, for having the funeral on the same day with the death, as has taken place in several instances this summer.

### COOKERY.

Every thing that is eaten during these Cholera times should be well cooked, and rather more imbued with spices and condiments, especially salt, than at any other time. Many vegetables may be eaten with safety if thoroughly cooked, that would otherwise be pernicious. When green corn is eaten it should be grated. Eggs should be soft-boiled, or poached. Hard eggs or fried eggs, might bring on the disease.

### DESSERTS.

All sorts of desserts should be avoided. They are always unhealthy, because, in the first place, they consist of compounds which in their nature are indigestible; and, secondly, they are taken into the stomach when it is pre-occupied, on the previous dinner. During the Epidemic they should be banished not only from our private tables, but from those of all the boarding houses and taverns of the city.

### DANIEL DRAKE, M.D.

**The Springfield Armory.**—We understand that the difficulties which have for some time prevailed in this establishment, have been at length happily, and we hope permanently, adjusted. The number of workmen in the armory is from 270 to 350. Some time since, they petitioned for an increase of their wages, of nearly 25 per cent. per day. The government ordered a board of officers to inquire into the justice and expediency of the claim; who instead of assenting to the proposed increase, reduced the wages of the workmen 15 per cent; making a difference of 49 per cent. in their estimate of the value of their services. The consequence was a high excitement, and a degree of feeling which was not easily allayed. Under these circumstances, Inspector General Wool was instructed by the Secretary of War to investigate the matter, and to quiet the *visions* of the workmen, so far as it could be done with reason and propriety. Fortunately, after a patient and difficult examination of several weeks, General W. has accomplished the desired object, and the workmen have resumed their labor with the best feelings towards the government. The last Springfield Whig thus alludes to the subject:

"We understand that General John E. Wool, Inspector General of the U. S. Army, has been engaged for the last two or three weeks at the U. S. Armory, in this town, in arranging and equalizing the wages of the workmen. It is said to have been a tedious and intricate business, but we are happy to learn that the well known industry and perseverance of this excellent officer has surmounted every obstacle, and that he has presented the intelligent mechanics employed in the armory with a tariff of prices that gives general satisfaction. We also understand that the workmen have made known to him, in a very complimentary manner, their gratification at the result, and the high respect and esteem they entertain for his character, both public and private."

### NEWARK, July 24.

**Lightning.**—In the upper end of this country, on Sunday last, a woman was killed by lightning; her husband who had just raised the window of the room in which they both were, was knocked down and considerably stunned—a child, also, in the room, was uninjured. On the evening of the same day, three horses were killed, in a field on the farm of Joel Lightner, Esq. 8 miles east of this city.

### Journal.

**The Negroes at Detroit.**—Our city has been in a state of alarm and excitement for some time past, in consequence of the riotous conduct of a mob of blacks, who rescued a slave from the custody of the sheriff, endangering his life. Some dozen of them were arrested, tried and imprisoned. On Thursday night last, the alarm of fire was given, which was found to be near the jail. About 100 cords of wood, piled up against the walls, had been set on fire, but the exertions of our citizens stayed its progress. A barn near the jail was discovered to be on fire. It had got so well under way that nothing could be saved. Mr. Goodwill, the jailor, has lost a very valuable horse, besides some other property, consumed in the barn. We hope and trust that our corporation will use the most rigorous means, (and powers they certainly have,) to put a stop to these violations. It is well known that the negroes here declared they would destroy the city, unless the blacks confined were released. If there are any of the white population who, at this stage of their proceedings, continue to uphold them, let them be pointed out and held up to the public eye.

*Detroit Free Press.*

**A loyal Justice of the Peace.**—St. Catharine, N. C. on the 4th instant, "mustered a Court of Session, called out the Constables and a corps of Volunteers, and dispersed a company of Rebels and Yankees, who were celebrating the day.

### PATRONS AND CUSTOMERS.

The New York Mirror makes an amusing yet partially correct definition of the difference between the *patrons* and the ready pay cash *customers* of a publication. The following contrast is but the echo of experience: "Patrons may aid the starting of a paper; but customers must sustain it. Patrons are a vacillating description of people, who are constantly changing their support from the Journal to another—customers are solid, steady friends, whom you find on your subscription list year after year, always with the word *paid* after their names, and who never think of discontinuing their paper while they can afford to take it. Patrons will send you incurrent notes, and forget to pay the postage—customers enclose good bills, and their letters are always *post-paid*. Patrons will stop their subscription on the slightest provocation—customers will stick to you like wax. Patrons will expect you to open your columns to any communication they may send you—customers will expect you to be governed by your own judgment in all such matters. Patrons will quarrel with you for advocating or opposing any measure in which they happen to be interested—customers will respect you for pursuing an independent course. The one class is *proprio* to the literature of the land—the other *negligit*, which leads the unwary proprietor into difficulties, and leaves him there."</p