

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.—Important! The duchess of Berry has given her consent to be godmother to a church bell at Rouen!

France and the Netherlands are rapidly approaching a state of war—through the custom houses, in an exclusion of the products of one another. Both parties desire "free trade" on the British principle—that is, to exclude the manufactures of the one that come into competition with those of the other, respectively.

SPAIN—by all accounts, is approaching a dreadful crisis. The storm, that has been gathering so long, is now daily expected to burst forth. So great is the amount of wretchedness, that it would seem as if the people can be sufferers by any change in the condition of things.

GREECE.—We have been more than usually anxious for news from this interesting country; for, at the date of our last advices, important events were speedily expected to take place—but the rumors are so perplexed that we know ^{not} what to rely upon. We are yet in the darkness to the result of Ibrahim's formidable expedition to the Morea—whether he has been beaten or not.

A Turkish spy was caught at Napoli di Romania—on his being put to the torture, he confessed his crimes, and then was burnt alive!

It is stated that the British authorities in the Ionian islands, have had some sharp conferences with the Austrians, arising from their violated neutrality in favor of the Turks. The French also appear to assist the barbarians as far as they can, without the danger of making an open rupture with the Greeks.

The whole establishment of the pacha of Salonica has been destroyed by fire—the ruins cover a space of more than the quarter of a league in extent. It is supposed not to have been accidental.

It is stated that lord Cochrane has left London to prepare for his expedition against the Turks. The tory British papers condemn it; but the liberal both in England and France, speak most approvingly of it.

The Paris Constitutionel says: "That the Lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands has had a very smart explanation with the Austrians, who had violated neutrality, by preventing the Greek fleet from attacking the Turkish one when it could have done it with advantage; and that some cannon shots had been exchanged between the English and Austrian vessel on that occasion."—The *Etoile* denies that any interchange of shots had taken place, but admits that his Lordship had been on board the Austrian vessel. It adds, the sailing of an English ship had been occasioned by an Algerine frigate without stating what that frigate has done.

WEST INDIES.—The editor of the National Gazette has been told, by a gentleman who recently left Martinique, that in some parts of the island, a mysterious superstition has led the slaves to enter into associations, the principle of which is the destruction of men or cattle by poison. Within the few years past, many hundred negroes, some whites, and a number of horses, have been fatally poisoned in consequence and when perpetrators have been detected, they have readily acknowledged their guilt and assigned no other motive than their secret obligation.

HAITI.—The Constitutionel asserts that a consul general and vice consul have been appointed by the French government for the republic of Hayti. The former is a gentleman who has been consul at Rio Janeiro, and he is to have an income of 50,000 francs. The vice consul is a well known literary character, Mellien, the author of Travels through Colombia, and his salary is 25,000 francs.

Russia.—The emperor has appointed by ordinance, a committee to regulate the political and civil concerns of the whole body of the Jews in his kingdom of Poland, who are to be placed under a new and "fixed" order of things.

[The Alexandria Phenix queries whether this may not produce a quarrel between the autocrat and the governor of Grand Island, "judge of the Jews."]

BRAZIL.—The empress oftentimes rides on horse back, and always *astride*, like a man—a mode which does not seem to be practised by any other woman in Brazil.

Buenos Ayres.—We have received a file of the Buenos Ayres "Argos," which, although no later than the "Mercantil," of which we spoke on Saturday, contains a few items of intelligence which we did not observe in the latter.

The notorious Pincheira, who had been for a long time committing robberies in the Potosi of Conception, in Chili, has re-passed the Andes with a part of his band, where it was supposed he intended to undertake similar enterprises in the Plain of Mendoza, San Louis, Santa Fe, and Buenos Ayres. This intelligence had been communicated officially to the government, and it was ex-

pected that additional pains would be taken in guarding the frontiers.

In San Juan, the new system, embracing a toleration of all kinds of religious worship, has been sanctioned after a long struggle. An earthquake, which occurred about the time, was attributed by the intolerant party, to the intentions of their opposers.

Banda Oriental.—The column of Abreu has been obliged to follow the Rio Negro, near the mountain, to Mercedes, where it remains near a strong division under the command of Ribera. On the 22d of July, when the imperial column was under march, Capt. Gomez took from it 400 horses, 8 soldiers, and killed 5 men.

Capt. Lavallejah, in a bold enterprise against Monte Video, was wounded and taken prisoner by the Imperialists. The Patriot general head-quarters were above Monte Video, and the government occupied the town of Florida, where the greater part of the representatives of the provinces were assembled. The centre column continues stationed in the Barra de Pin-tado.

The military general of the province of Sao Pedro has published a proclamation to all the inhabitants on that side of the Plate, urging them to remain firm to the Brazilian government, and to confide in the Constitution and administration of the Emperor.

Capt. Caballero was the commander of the Patriot party which had a successful engagement with the enemy on the Pardo, and killed two officers, with a considerable number of prisoners.—[N. Y. D. Adv.

THE BURMAN EMPIRE.—Some of the London papers state that the progress of the war, against the Burmese, is viewed with much alarm; on account of the great loss of men, sustained in carrying it on, and the tediousness of the contest. Of the 10 or 12,000 men, originally sent to Rangoon, it is said that no more than 1,300 were left—so the invaders have perished! The climate is the enemy of the British, and it is intimated that the fragment of the army must retire without completing the conquest, to the imminent danger of a general insurrection throughout India—an event that will take place, sooner or later, and the disposition to commence it, is said to have manifested itself by the posting up of placards, inviting the people to rise and shake off the English bondage.

Ranjit Singh, a prince of great abilities, is stated to have crossed the Indus, from his own Sheik country, at the head of 40,000 men, well armed and disciplined by a formidable number of European officers, French and Russian, and provided with a handsome train of artillery, &c. it is supposed that he will gather round him an immense force. In the mean time, the European force is dwindling away, and the affairs of the company appear to be managed with more regard to peculation and booty, than to preserve its power in the east, by the performance of acts of justice and of mercy.

From the Maysville Eagle.

THE WEEVIL.

The enquiry of almost every farmer is, "How shall we preserve our wheat from the weevil?"

We answer—thresh it immediately, clean it from the chaff, spread it in a barn or open room, and if it acquires the least warmth, stir it daily.

The wheat which we received about the first of this month, which then had some weevil in the grain, we found heated in a few days. We spread and constantly stirred it for about two weeks; those then in it ate their way out—none have since bred in it—it now lies in bulk without heating and we consider it greatly preferable to that which we are daily receiving from the threshing floor.

We have now several thousand bushels of wheat on hand, which was threshed from the shock and from the stack before the weevil commenced their ravages. It has been lying in garners near sixty days, and has been kept cool by frequent stirring; the weevil has not touched it—and we have no hesitation in saying, let their ravages be what they may in the stack, wheat thus cleaned and kept cool, will in all cases be free from the flying weevil.

We are now receiving a lot of a thousand bushels, which was threshed in July and early in August, run through the fan and spread in a large barn. It is perfectly cool, and has not received the least damage. All small lots, threshed and cleaned about that time, and kept cool, we find in the same good order. It is also said that some who threshed and packed their wheat in the chaff before the weevil were visible, have preserved it; but for this we speak with some doubt.

We now hear many speak of threshing and stowing away in the chaff. But those we would advise to be cautious; there is scarce a stack of wheat in the country entirely free from weevil, and that which

contains but a small portion, will heat if packed away in the chaff. We have heard some wild theorists recommend this mode to beat the wheat, which they say, "will kill the weevil and destroy the egg from which they hatch."

This reminds us of the old story of the Dutch man who set fire to his barn to divest it of rats; for we know that wheat thus heated will never afterwards grow, nor will the flour made from it reward the miller for his labour of grinding.

It is not our design to enter into the natural history of this insect. We are desirous that the farmers should preserve their present and future crops of wheat from destruction; and being willing that they should profit by our short experience we freely tell them "that which we know." This much, however, we will add, as mere opinion. We believe they are produced from an egg which, after being laid in the grain, requires a certain degree of heat to produce animation. That portion which is produced by the straw in the stack, during the summer and fall, appears to be nature's choice. It is against that portion of heat we would have the farmers to guard, when we advise them to thresh and keep their wheat cool. Whether the egg is deposited in the field or in the stack, we pretend not to say, but we have rather concluded in the latter; but we can with safety say, that the wheat now on hand, which never went through the sweat, or which has never attained that heat to which nearly all wheat in the stack is subject, whether it contains the egg or not, has produced no weevil; and that which we have recently received from the stack, ceases to hatch or in any wise produce them, so soon as we can get it perfectly cool.

On these and other observations too numerous for insertion, we advise those who would preserve their present crops, to thresh and clean them immediately; and those who would hereafter effectually guard against the flying weevil, advise to thresh from the shock, or before the wheat takes the sweat.

N. & N. HIXSON.
The Ohio Steam Mill.
Maysville, Sept. 20. 1825.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

THE MILITIA.—One grand alteration should and we believe shortly will be made, in the economy of our militia. Men, and particularly those who can least afford it, are called out to train four or five times a year, on pretence of learning their duty and being qualified to act as soldiers, according to the rules and discipline of war, "whenever it shall please their country to need their" personal appearance. What do they learn?—we speak not of a few well dressed companies, and even they look more like parade than service. What, that is or can be serviceable, do they learn? and who is there to teach them? Officers tell men to do what they hardly knew how to do themselves and the same rub a dub, roll calling, dragging routine of formality goes on; muster after muster, and year after year, and not one single file learns more of the military than the boy that sells him his beer or candy.

Who as a private ever came away from training better versed in military tactics than when he went on parade. The officers have nothing new, nothing old, to communicate. Let them be drilled thoroughly and screwed to the utmost tension of discipline, until they are compelled to know their duty—let them train four days to a private's one, and he may learn something.—An apology at least for an effective force can be brought out for inspection and review of the higher grades of the militia officers.—But call out sixty militia companies together, and let the governor if he pleases, look at their captains, lieutenants and ensigns, and say how much military information is probably to be obtained from them. It is an unconscionable imposition upon the time, the money and the good sense of any man, who knows enough to be trusted with a musket, to be warned out spring and fall to get such rudiments of the art of war, in such a way from such sources.

[If the above remarks are just, and no doubt they are, with respect to the militia of Connecticut, with how much greater force will they apply to this concernment, in Ohio? Every year the conviction is gaining ground, and even militia trainings are but a nuisance to society; they do not answer the purpose for which they are kept up; they demoralize our youth, are burdensome to the poor, and a pest to civil society; and the legislature could render no greater kindness to the people, than passing an act to abolish them forever.]

The people of this country have suffered themselves to be nearly as much militia ridden by the military, as the people in Spain have suffered themselves to be priests ridden by the priests.

CURIOS EXPERIMENT.—Sling a shilling or sixpence at the end of a piece of thread

by means of a loop; then resting your elbow on a table, hold the other end of the thread betwixt your fore finger and thumb, and thus suspend the shilling in an open goblet; premising that the shilling is properly suspended, you will observe, that when it has received its equilibrium, it the least agency from the person holding it, assume the action of a pendulum, vibrating from side to side in the glass; and after a few seconds, will strike the hour nearest to time of day, for instance, if the time be 25 minutes past six, it will strike 6, if 35 minutes past 6, it will strike 7; and if you find it difficult to hold it in an immovable position, it is useless to attempt the experiment. It is necessary to remark, that the thread should be over the pulse of the thumb, and this may in some measure account for the vibration of the shilling; but to what cause its striking the precise hour is to be traced, remains unexplained; for it is no less astonishing than true, that when it has struck the proper number, its vibration ceases, it assumes a rotary motion, and at last becomes stationary as before.—N. Y. Miner.

DUELING.

The National Intelligencer makes the following remarks on the duel between two midshipmen of the United States' Navy.

"It is shocking to think what distress families are frequently involved in by the want of some corrective of this fatal practice amongst this young and inconsiderate class of naval officers. If men choose to fight, they are of an age to judge for themselves, and they must take the consequences of their rashness. It is said, and perhaps truly, that the privilege of being allowed this mode of private quarrels must be tolerated in the military profession; but surely it does not follow that boys, because they wear the buttons of midshipmen, should be permitted, for every youthful resentment, to go out to take each other's lives. We have always thought they ought to be treated as boys—controlled as such—their disputes settled by their seniors and superiors, and not be allowed to appease their juvenile passions by shedding each other's blood. It is the reproach of our service that the shores of the Mediterranean, where our navy has been chiefly employed, are whitened with the tombs of American officers who have fallen by the hands of their own brethren. These fatal combats take place principally amongst the junior class of officers; and if the effects of their indiscretion extended only to themselves, the evil would be comparatively slight; but it is the sufferings of their agonized parents and relatives which we most regard in reflecting on the untimely fate of so many promising youths who might otherwise prove a blessing to their families and ornaments of their country."

Reforming a Scold.—In the early period of the history of Methodism, some of Mr. Wesley's opponents, in the excess of their zeal against enthusiasm, took up a whole wagon load of Methodists, and carried them before a justice. When they were asked what these persons had done, there was an awkward silence; at last one of the accusers said, "Why they pretended to be better than other people; and besides, they prayed from morning to night." The magistrate asked: if they had done anything else? "Yes, sir," said an old man, "an't please you worship; they converted my wife. Till she went among them, she had such a tongue! and now she is as quiet as a lamb." "Carry them back, carry them back," said the magistrate; "and let them convert all the scolds in the town."

A new sect of Christians, called Sabbatans, has lately arisen, and made many converts in Lancashire, [England.] They insist upon respecting the seventh day, or the Sabbath, of the creation, and the fourth commandment, as imperative on the human race, and particularly on true believers in the sacred scriptures; and as such they assert that there exists no authority either in the Old or New Testament for changing the Sabbath from Saturday, the seventh day, to Sunday, the first day of the week;—because Christ came to fulfil the commandments, and not to break them. This sect is already so numerous in one district, that much inconvenience was lately felt on a market day, kept on the Saturday, or seventh day, from the number of persons who refused to open their shops or pursue their usual occupations.

Manchester paper.

Wool.—The New-Hampshire Patriot tells that, a few towns on the Connecticut river, will sell during the present year, from 50, to 100,000 dollars worth of wool. It is thus that the people of the north may enter into a laudable competition with those of the south—wool against cotton, success to the growers of both!—Niles.