

SELECTED POETRY.

FROM THE SCIOTO TELEGRAPH.
ALL THE WORLD'S A MILL.
 Says Joe as he rode on his grist,
 And meeting with lubberly Will,
 "My lad, I will tell you a jest,
 This world is completely a mill,"

"A mill is't" says Billy, "how so!
 I know it's been reckon'd a stage;
 But you are the first my friend Joe,
 Who has thought it a mill I engage."

"Why banking is only a mill,
 To grind up the farmer's estate,
 A sly motion is given the wheel,
 And he loses the most of his wheat.

Our commerce too, is it not droll?
 Is completely a mill with the rest,
 It takes all we can raise for the toll,
 And gives coffee and tea for the grist.

Jurisdiction, though sacred the name,
 Where justice is bolted so fine,
 Must surely be rank'd with the same,
 For of tens it will certain toll mine.

But my people are hungry for pone;
 Now believe the position, dear Will,
 And permit me in haste to be gone;
 For rely on't the world is a mill.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE REPUBLIC OF SCIENCE.

Martins are a bird that migrate in a peculiar manner. It appears to be unknown from whence they come, & whither they go; a knowledge of which is very desirable, and, if attained, might lead to a great enlargement of our knowledge in natural history. As these birds, while here, build about our houses, and seem to delight in the society of man, it is inferrible that they do the same elsewhere, if so, we might, a little before the time of their departure, attach to their legs or neck, small labels, written on fine linen or silk, with indelible ink, or on parchment, stating the date, and the name of the place and nation. To this it would be well to add a rough drawing of a ship with the national flag, and drawings of some of the animals of the climate, as a sort of universal language; also a request to the reader to attach a similar label about the time of the return of the birds in the spring, and to publish the circumstance in a newspaper of the country. Learned institutions generally might contribute to the improvement of science by printing and distributing such labels both in Latin and in the language of the country.

If we do not by such means learn, soon or late, where the martins go, it will be inferrible that they go to some unlettered people or unknown country. The more reasons we find for presuming there are unknown countries, the more will be disposed to exert ourselves in research.

Newport, Ky. Sept. 2.

Massachusetts.—On Monday the 21st Sept a vote was taken, throughout the state of Massachusetts, on the expediency of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of that State, in particulars wherein, by the abscission of Maine, it has become defective, and in other particulars if they think it necessary. The vote in the town of Boston was. Yeas, 1029, Nays 50. The vote throughout the state would have been nearly in the same proportion, and the Convention will of course be duly authorized. The Delegates to compose it will be chosen on the 16th day of October next.—*Nat. Intel.*

HUNTSVILLE, (Alab) Aug. 4.

The Crops.—Our foreign readers will doubtless be gratified to learn that the crops of cotton, corn, &c. in this part of Alabama, are uncommonly fine. The whole country of the Tennessee valley has been highly favored with seasonable showers and fine growing weather, during the spring and summer, and the crops were never known to be so promising.

The assessor of this county, (Madison) while taking the census, has ascertained the number of cotton gins, and the quantity of cotton ginned and packed at each of the last year's crop.

The accurate result we have not been able to procure, but expect to do so for next week's paper—the quantity exceeds four millions pounds picked cotton which will make near fourteen thousand bales averaging 3.0 lbs. each, and, at 10 cents per pound will produce \$400,000.

The present crop will, in all probability, yield an increase of at least 25 percent in quantity, from the same ground, and, as there is an increased quantity in cultivation, we may, with some degree of certainty, calculate, that the cotton grown in this county alone will not fall much short of twenty thousand bales.

What an astonishing production for a little tract of country, (about 20 miles square,) which has been reclaimed from a wilderness within the last ten years!
Republican.

FROM THE PIQUA GAZETTE.

A TABLE.

Shewing the number of Indians, and where situated; within the State of Ohio, in October, 1819.

Tribes.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Wyandots,	111	123	128*
Ditto,	8	17	19†
Ditto,	12	16	9‡
Ditto,	32	33	30
Shawanees,	197	178	184§
Ditto,	15	22	35¶
Ditto,	53	56	60**
Senecas,	129	122	97††
Ditto,	66	65	72‡‡
Delawares,	29	21	30
Mohawks,	16	19	22§§
Ottawas,	42	41	24¶¶
Ditto,	24	26	14***
Ditto,	19	21	16†††
	753	764	740

— 2237 souls.

Of the Ottawas whose residence is not stationary, and who live about Miami Bay, & the southern shore of Lake Erie there are, 150

Total number of souls in Ohio. 2407

JOHN JOHNSON, Indian Agent.

*On Sandusky river, 44 miles south of Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie.

†On the head of Mad River, Champaign County.

‡Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize River.

||On the waters of the Great Miami, of the Ohio.

§Head waters of the Auglaize River, thirty miles north of Piqua.

¶Waters of the Auglaize, ten miles north of Wapaghkonetta.

**Head of Miami of the Ohio, thirty-five miles north east of Piqua.

††Sandusky River, ten miles south of Sandusky Bay.

‡‡Head of the Miami of the Ohio, 33 miles north east of Piqua.

|||Sandusky River, 44 miles south of Sandusky Bay.

§§Near Upper Sandusky, Sandusky River.

¶¶Waters of Auglaize, 45 miles north of Wapaghkonetta.

***Waters of the Miami of the Lake, twelve miles west of Fort Defiance.

†††Near the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie.

Mr. Madison in Europe.—A Cork (Irish) paper, of the 27th of June, announces the arrival, on the preceding day, of Mr. Madison, late President of the United States of America. "This eminent individual, (says the Cork paper,) after having filled, with great dignity, the office of Chief Magistrate of, unquestionably, the most free and rising, and we believe, the happiest, country in the world and guided her councils in war with vigor and glory and in peace with wisdom, is now seen, in the quality of a private gentleman, visiting Europe. Mr. Madison we understand, is about to take a tour of the entire country, and will visit the Giant's Causeway."

Mr. Madison, we suspect, is quietly cultivating his farm in Virginia. It is possible that some impudent pretender has assumed his name for the purpose of attracting a little more attention than is bestowed upon ordinary travellers; but it is more probable that the editor, and the London editors who have copied the paragraph, have been hoaxed. That's all.—*Com. Adv.*

FROM HUMBOLDT'S ESSAY ON NEW SPAIN.

"In the low countries of Mexico, as in Europe, the sudden suppression of transpiration is one of the principal occasional causes of gastric or bilious fevers, and especially of *Cholera Morbus*, which exhibits symptoms so frightful.—The climate of *Acapulco*, whose temperature is uniform throughout the different seasons of the year, permits these sudden suppressions of transpiration, from the singular coolness which prevails here for several hours before sun rising. On those coasts strangers not acclimated if, being slightly clothed they travel in the night, or sleep in open air. In Cuzco, and other places of equinoctial climate, the temperature does not diminish towards sun-rising more than one or two degrees of the Centigrade thermometer. (18 to 36, of Fahrenheit.) In the day time the thermometer is, there, at 82 to 84 of F., and in the night at 73 to 75. At Acapulco, I have found the temperature in the day-time at 84 to 86—during the night it is about 79—but for about three hours before sun-rising, it sinks rapidly to 60 or 64.

"This change produces a very sensi-

ble impression on the organs. In no other part of the tropical regions have I felt so great coolness in the latter part of the night; we seem to pass suddenly from summer to autumn and yet the sun has hardly risen before we complain of the heat. In a climate in which health depends chiefly on the functions of the skin and in which the organs are affected with the slightest changes of temperature, a diminution of 18 or 20 degrees produces suppressions of transpiration, extremely dangerous to Europeans not acclimated."

Is it not very proper to attribute many, if not most of our diseases in the U. States, to the same cause, viz: the sensible diminution of temperature in the latter part of the night, during August and September?

Curious Law Case.—The following singular case, we are credibly informed, occurred a few weeks since in the Western district of New-York. A farmer's meadow was grievously infested with grasshoppers. Dreading the complete destruction of his crop of hay, he collected all his sons, cousins, &c. &c. armed them with drums, fifes, tin kettles and flying pans, and drove the troublesome insects into the field of his next neighbor. The crop of the latter was of course in a few days, completely destroyed. He commenced an action for trespass, and the jury—second Daniels!—found a verdict for the plaintiff of \$14—damages and costs.

TO A YOUNG LADY.

Matrimonial Rules and Maxims.

1. When a young gentleman makes you an offer, hold yourself flattered by his preference, and be proportionably grateful.

2. If you accept him (which we will suppose of course) study his temper and inclinations, that you may better accommodate your own to them.

3. After marriage, obey him cheerfully, even though you think him in error: it is better that he should do wrong in what he commands, than that you should do wrong in objecting to it.

4. If he flatters you, do not forget that it is but flattery.

5. If you see any imperfections in your husband (which there may be) do not pride yourself on your penetration in discovering them; but on your forbearance in not pointing them out; strive to show no superiority, but in good temper.

6. Bear in mind continually, that you are weak and dependant; and, even if you are beautiful, that it adds to your weakness and dependance.

7. If you displease him, be the first to conciliate and to mend; there is no degradation in seeking peace, or in showing that you love your husband better than your triumph.

8. If misfortunes assail you, remember that you ought to sustain your share of the burden; imitate your husband's fortitude, or show your own for his imitation.

9. When you rise in the morning, resolve to be cheerful for the day; let your smiles dispel his frowns.

10. Take pride in concealing your husband's infirmities from others, rather than in proclaiming them; you will only be laughed at by all your acquaintances if you tell his faults to one.

11. Endeavor rather to save than to spend your husband's money; if his fortune be large, strive to preserve it; if small, to increase it.

12. Be not importunate or obtrusive in your fondness, and choose proper occasions for your caresses, lest they prove wearisome.

13. Finally, recollect always that God has made you subject to him, and that he is your natural guardian and protector; that you owe your husband no less honor than love, and not less love than obedience.

Boston Even. Gaz.

New Law against Duelling.—Whereas it has, after many years experience, been found that the present laws against duelling have not in any degree tended to lessen the frequency of that crime; and whereas it behoves all wise and discreet governments to endeavor to seek out and adopt other remedies for evils, when those which have been tried have proved ineffectual. Therefore for the purpose of trying other expedients to prevent the increase of this crime in the United States:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted*, That the laws and statutes now in force, which have been made or exist, against duelling, sending or accepting challenges, or attending as seconds or accessories, &c. be, and the same are hereby repealed, or suspended in their operation for the term of ten years.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That any Printer, or Editor of a Newspaper, Magazine, or other public Journal, Journalist, or Historian, who shall print or any way publish any account whatever of any duel having been fought, party killed, challenge given or accepted, or give any public notice whatever in print, of the same, or any thing relating thereto, shall be subject to a fine of \$1000 or half to the person who shall complain, to be

recovered in any court of record in the U. States, and to stand committed without bail or mainprize till the same be paid. And whoever shall give information of the said crime or any thing appertaining to it by letter or otherwise in writing, shall be subject to the like penalty, and recoverable in like manner.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the monument erected where gen. Hamilton fell, shall be thrown into the Hudson, ten feet below low water mark, and instead thereof, a birch or chestnut slab erected, on which shall be inscribed "thirteen fools fell here in one year." And that every other monument, wherever placed in the U. States, on which a shall have been inscribed that the deceased died in a duel, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the body of whoever shall hereafter be killed in a duel, or shall die of wounds received in one, shall, in the same clothes in which he fought or died, be placed on a sled, or cart, with the body of some mad dog, mule or other brute, and taken to the nearest swamp, and there buried in the same hole together, without mark on slab to tell where they lie.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That whoever kills another in a duel, & survives, gives or accepts a challenge, or is the bearer of one, or is in any way accessory in aiding duelling, shall set in the stocks one hour, be publicly whipped five or ten lashes on his naked back at the public sign post, be tarred and feathered, and then drummed out of town at the tune of the rogues march.

Now it so happens that the above law has not as yet been enacted, and perhaps never will be, but we are perfectly willing to hazard every thing dear, may would cheerfully undertake to receive any punishment that the advocates of duelling would think proper to name or inflict, if the practice of duelling did not entirely cease in ten years should these or similar laws be passed and rigidly enforced.

There would be no part of the foregoing which it would be more requisite to rigidly observe and enforce, than that which prohibits the publication in newspapers and public journals of every thing relating to bloody transactions of that kind, and certainly nothing is more easy to effect than this point.—It rests entirely with one body of men, viz. publishers of News-Papers, Journalists, and Historians, and surely if there is room to but hope that by their entire silence, they could save to their country, the lives of some future Hamilton, DeCatur or Mason, and to their families and friends, hundreds of others who have the last ten years thus died as the fool dieth, it is certainly worth the experiment.

There is every reason to believe it would have a beneficial effect. Few ideas are more vivid to most men, and particularly to such as would be likely to give and accept challenges, than that of OBLIVION, and to that class no idea is more fascinating than that of Public notice.

By this regulation then, they would see that which they most dreaded, after oblivion would be their fate, and that the hope which they most cherished, public notice would be utterly broken off. To this reflection they would also inevitably add "if I fell I not only die in secret and unknown, but my body is to be a tenant of some swamp, and co-tenant with the carcass of a brute; should I survive, my head, my life, my limbs are to be in jeopardy,—but where is my honor? Who would wish to associate with one who has been publicly whipped at the post, tarred and feathered, and drummed out of town?"

Can it be otherwise than that these reflections would have a most powerful effect on that class of men, and ultimately serve to abolish that alarming evil. Is not at least those suggestions which relate to the publication of these transactions in our papers, worthy of consideration?

Does the suggestion relative to the ignominious burial of the killed, and disgraceful punishment of the surviving duellist, strike the reader with horror, no stronger evidence could be adduced that it would so strike the duellist himself, and therefore go to entirely prevent the crime, and of course the ignominious punishment.

This horror is certainly not excited by the severity of the proposed punishment. Was the punishment proposed such as was inflicted on Francis DuRen for the attempt to assassinate Louis XV. king of France, whose hands were burnt off in flaming sulphur, body torn with red hot pincers, melted lead & resin poured into the wounds, & then torn in quarters; or such as was inflicted on Jernadi, a Norman prince claiming the crown of Naples, who was compelled to sit naked on a red hot iron chair, and then a circle or ring of red hot iron nailed to his head; the horror excited would be then of a very different nature, it would then be at its cruelty, as now at its ignominy, and shame, the very ANTIDOTE required against that POISON FALSE HONOR. Litchfield Republican.

J. C. Reiley,

Watch & Clock Maker, Silver-Smith and Jeweller.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Patterson as a store—where every description of

Watches and Clocks,

will be repaired and warranted to perform twelve months.—He also continues to manufacture all kinds of

Silver-Ware and Jewels.

The highest price given for old GOLD AND SILVER.

29†

April 18.