

which rise still higher than those on which the city is built, and which limit the view to a small distance, except on the south east.—There is also on the north, a kind of vista, through which may be seen Rama, and the mountains of Ephraim. On the east, is the mount of Olives, from which you look down upon the whole city. At the foot of it, over against the north part of mount Moriah, is the garden of Gethsemane, which cannot be very far from the place pointed out as such at the present day."

DYSENTARY OR BLOODY FLUX.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Permit me, fellow citizens to pay a part of the debt of gratitude, which I owe to you, for the confidence with which you have honored me in my professional capacity, by communicating to you my knowledge and experience, respecting that calamitous epidemic disease, the dysentary; or as it is commonly called, the bloody flux. When I see many valuable lives lost for want of medical aid, and still more through the use of pernicious quackeries, which ignorance, always too self confident, trumpets forth as infallible. I would ill deserve the name of American citizen, if, with the consciousness of being capable to benefit you, I would remain silent.

If the pain in the bowels be severe, put the patient into blood warm water up to the arm pits, and let him set in it as long as he can cleverly bear it; dissolve one half ounce of salt in a pint of boiling water, and give two table spoonfuls every half hour or one table spoonful of castor oil, until real excrements are discharged by stool; these laxities are to be continued in smaller portions to keep up a gentle lax, until slime and blood ceases to be discharged. Small children may drink a tea made of rose leaves for the same purpose, but castor oil if it can be given, is always preferable. At the same time warm flax seed tea, sweet whey made with runnets, mutton, chicken, squirrel or veal soup; he should wear flannel all over his belly, and woollen stockings on his feet. These means, though simple and cheap, will in 19 cases out of 20, succeed; but if the disease should resist them, it will be necessary to apply to a regular physician. **ANTHONY HUM.**

N. B.—All astringents are absolutely forbidden. **A. H.**

The above is copied from Dr. Hum's address to his patrons.

New Clock.—M. Pipert, a clockmaker of Memingen has announced for sale in the Commercial Courier of Dantzic a newly invented clock, upon which he has been employed for thirteen years. It is made of wood, and has nothing metallic in its composition.—It requires to be wound up only once in three months, and a report as loud as that of a twelve pounder, gives notice of the time when it has stopped, the price demanded for it is 6000 ducats. The Grand Duke of Hesse has offered 5000, which has been refused.—[*Boston Bulletin.*]

Self Importance.—Some Frenchmen who had landed on the coast of Guinea, found a negro Prince seated under a tree on a block of wood for his throne, and three or four negroes, armed with wooden spikes, for his guards. His sable Majesty anxiously enquired—"Do they talk much of me in France?"

Since capt. Morgan was seen at Boston, at Smyrna in a Turkish dress, and at divers other places alive; and since he was found upon the shore of lake Erie, and several other places dead; he has been seen by a fur trader, who knew him well far up the river Arkansas, where he is permanently established; having married the daughter of old king Gegagaga, and taken the name of Homenechleo or white warrior, has himself become the principal chief of a tribe of Indians. These tales are probably designed to keep alive public curiosity as the fate of Morgan, which is still as mysterious as ever.

The editor of the Middlesex (Conn.) Gazette, who by the way is something of a wag, has the latest account of the missing man, as follows—"Morgan has been seen sculling up the Niagara falls in a patash kettle, with a crow bar for an oar—Fact! pon honor."

"Gosh, I guess he went swift."—*Jonathan.*

Hogarth's Last Paining.—A few months before this ingenious artist was seized with the malady which deprived society of one of its most distinguished ornaments, he proposed for his matchless pencil the work he has entitled *tail piece*—the idea of which is said to have been started in company, while the convivial glass was circulating round his own table—"My next undertaking," said Hogarth, "shall be the end of all things."—"If that be the case," replied one of his friends, "your business will be finished; for there will be an end to the printer."

"There will so!" replied Hogarth, sighing heavily, "and therefore the sooner my work is done the better."

Accordingly, he began the next day, and continued in his design with a diligence that seemed to indicate an apprehension that he should not live until he completed it. This, however, he did, in the most ingenious manner, by grouping every thing which denote the end of all things. A broken bottle—an old broom worn to the stump—the butt end of an old musket—a cracked bell—a bow unstrung—a crown tumbled in pieces—towers in ruins—the sign post of an old tavern called

the World's end tumbling—the moon in her wane—the map of the globe burning—a gibbet falling, the body gone, and the chains which held it dropping down—Phœbus' horses dead in the clouds—a vessel wrecked—Time with his hour glass and scythe broken, and a tobacco pipe in his mouth, the whiff of smoke going out—a play book opened, with *Exeunt Omnes* stamped in the corner—an empty purse—and a statute of bankruptcy taken out against nature. "So far, so good," cried Hogarth, "nothing remains but this," taking his pencil in a sort of prophetic fury, and dashing off the similitude of a painter's pallet broken—"Finis!" said Hogarth, "the deed is done! all is over!"

It is remarkable, and little known, perhaps, that he died a month after finishing this Tail Piece, having never again taken the pallet into his hand.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

GLASGOW, June 21.—It appears that much difficulty is experienced by the Russians in effecting the passage of the Danube, and that their progress is by no means likely to be so rapid and triumphant as may have been anticipated. They have been checked for a number of days by the town of Brailow, which is situated in Wallachia, on a steep bank of the Danube, and which is defended by a very strong citadel, and also, as appears from late intelligence, by a brave and resolute garrison.

If the Russians can only be checked upon the Danube until the scorching summer months set in, their progress over the parched plains of Bulgaria, where provisions will be scanty, and water not at all to be had, must be so slow and harassing, as to render the passage of the Hemus impracticable during the first campaign. We are beginning to conceive good hopes of the defenders of Turkey, and feel inclined to agree in sentiment with a correspondent of the Sun, who writes upon this subject as follows:

"We are not among those who are inclined to speculate very confidently on the issue of the war between the Russians and the Turks, and those we think, who predict the decided and certain triumph of the Russians; do not very accurately estimate the difficulties of the enterprise in which they are engaged, nor the great advantages which the country they have invaded possesses for defence. We are well aware of the resources of Russia, and her great military powers. There are no armies in Europe so numerous, better appointed, nor any generals more thoroughly versed in the science of war. That on any ordinary field of battle an equal number of Russians would beat an equal or superior number of Turks, we make no doubt, excelling them as they do in all military qualities; but though a powerful and well-disciplined army is a most essential instrument of conquest, it does not insure it. The natural defence of a country forms in many cases a most efficient auxiliary to its force, and frequently serves as an effectual counterpoise to the superiority of the invading army. The British army which invaded the American colonies, was in every view superior to the army of the country, yet it was in the end completely foiled, notwithstanding its fine military qualities. Now there is no country which possesses a more perfect natural defence than Turkey. We have first the Danube, which runs along the northern frontier of Bulgaria for about three hundred miles from west to east, and which is studded with fortresses and fortified towns, seldom at a greater distance from each other than thirty miles.

The river is no less than a mile broad throughout all the country, and if vigilantly watched and well defended, it must be an equally difficult and dangerous operation to transport an army safely across it. It must be confessed, however, that in all wars that have occurred between Russia and Turkey, this great river has not been vigilantly defended; and it has never accordingly proved any serious barrier to the progress of the invaders. But other more formidable obstacles must be encountered in advancing into the country; about fifty miles beyond the Danube, and nearly parallel to its course, lies the formidable barrier of the Hemus or Balkan mountains, which rise to a great elevation, and are full of deep ravines and narrow defiles, and all these localities which render defence so easy, and enable a few men to arrest the progress of a whole army. The direct road is from Rudschuck on the Danube, to Constantinople; and it passes through various towns rudely fortified after the Turkish fashion; among others through Shumla, where the different roads from the Danube all meet. Beyond this place, which is about thirty miles from Rudschuck, the Russians have never been able to advance. It is the extreme limit of their conquests. At this fortified town, the Turks had always an entrenched camp which the Russians attacked in 1775, but were repulsed; which they again attacked in 1810, and were again repulsed, after a bloody conflict, and finally driven back to the Danube.

Over the most inaccessible mountain chain of the Hemus, there are five passes, two by the direct road from Shumla to Constantinople, and three farther to the west, which all lead to Adrianople. These mountains are impassable during the winter, from obvious causes; the roads, if they can be called roads at any time, being blocked up with snow;—spring is the only season of the year in which these bleak and desolate regions present an

appearance of vegetation: in summer they are scorched by the sun into a degree of aridity which renders them a complete desert, while the cold damps and dews of night are adverse not merely to comfort, but to health. These mountains must be passed by the Russians in their progress to Constantinople; and when we consider their height and ruggedness, and the narrowness and inaccessible character of the passes, winding amid ravines and precipices, commanded on every side by the adjacent ground, we may easily conceive through what a series of difficulty and dangerous operations an invading army must be pushed before it can cross this great natural barrier: what fatigues and privations must be encountered; how many formidable positions must be carried: and by what a great sacrifice of men even success must be purchased. The Turks, we learn from the late instructive work of Mr. Walch, depend on those natural defences for their security against a Russian invasion; and we have no doubt they will be maintained with bravery and perseverance. The Turkish troops are not deficient in courage; they frequently display prodigies of valor, and aided by these strong holds, they will make a powerful defence.—The Russians, by the aid of valor, discipline and science, may surmount all these obstacles; but, if they succeed, it will certainly be a military achievement of the highest class, and will add greatly to their warlike renown.—There will then be no further obstacle to their progress; and the passage of the Hemus mountains may therefore be considered as deciding the fate of Constantinople."

Roman Catholic Clergymen marrying.—Marriages of Roman Catholic Clergymen have been pronounced legal by French tribunals. They have discovered that the celibacy of the priests was no part of religion, nor a law of the state, but the recommendation of an ecclesiastical council, directed to clerical consciences. Here is a new chance for single ladies in Catholic countries. Hymen may soon have thousands of recruits, unless the pope or the Jesuits interpose; and if they do, there will be a struggle for rights and rites. It is not perceived how conscience was concerned.—*Boston Post.*

From our Correspondent—**PARIS—JUNE.**
If there is a general war to be lit up on the continent, of which there is every probability, those abortions of a worn out, and degenerated dynasty, will I hope, together with their toys and trumpery, be permitted to go to a nunnery. What indeed can avert the march of that colossal army, whose columns are now rolling down like another eruption of Attila, upon the banks of the Danube and southern Europe! France, England and Austria, seem to look with folded arms, and with as good a grace as possible for fear they might themselves be swallowed up, and overwhelmed in the torrent. Such apathy was to be expected, after having permitted themselves to be egregiously duped by the Russian cabinet, in relation to Greece. As to the minor powers of Holland, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, &c. their dependent situation upon Russia, to say nothing of the influence of family alliances, throw them naturally into the scale of that great and formidable empire of the north.

What could England's floating armaments do, should Russia feel disposed to aggrandize her territory in the direction of the Indian ocean? Placed, as matters now are, the throne of the Czars, may disperse, at pleasure, the destinies of one entire hemisphere of the globe. It is the interest of the southern nations of Europe, were it possible to unite them, to begin before it is too late, to raise the standard of opposition. What Napoleon predicted, is near arriving; and there is none who now more regret his loss than that very government which did more than all the rest to shorten the period of his existence. Should, however, the greater part of the continental powers be drawn into the interest of the emperor Nicholas, he may be come for us, another Napoleon, and thus renege again, the Milan and Berlin system, with all the advantages which the carrying trade gave us. It is most probable, however, that these things will take a more natural turn, and that the maritime force of France and England will, in the event of their union with Austria, Germany and Italy, be taught to act against Russia in such a manner as to destroy, effectually, her commerce in the Baltic and Black sea, while America, wishing to reap the harvest, will, in all human probability, be dragged into the quarrel. In that event, the alliance of the Russian and American marine, would doubtless excite some uneasiness in the French and English squadrons. Should these be the moves upon the great political chess board, there is a prospect of a more enduring, bloody and obstinate contest, both on sea and land, than has ever yet occurred in history. For my own part, I have not the least doubt that there will in less than one year be a general conflagration, at least, on this side the Atlantic.—*N. Y. Enquirer*

PHILADELPHIA, AUG 5, 1828.

From Europe. By the ship Mary and Susan, captain Chandler, from Grenock, (sailed on the 22d June,) we received London papers of the evening of the 18th, and Grenock papers of the 21st of June, containing London dates of the 19th.

London, June 19.—Letters from Vienna, to the 3d of June, state that at the last date from the Russian army, there had been no fighting,

except in the prosecution of the siege of Brailaw, and that it was believed that the invading army would not pass the boundaries of Wallachia and Moldavia, without express orders from the emperor. This is confirmatory of the reports of concession on the part of Turkey, and the hesitation on the part of Russia.

London, June 17.—Mr. Lawrence, the American charge des affaires had a very long conference yesterday with the earl of Aberdeen, at the foreign office.

Brailaw was invested by a corps of eighteen thousand Russians, and the trenches were opened on the 21st of May, very near the fortress for the purpose of making a breach.—Two Russian battalions were ordered to drive the Turks out of them; they penetrated into the streets which were choked up with rubbish, and charged the Turks at the point of the bayonet, while the fortress fired at them with mortars. About one hundred and sixty Turks were killed and taken prisoners.


It is reported that a number of cossacs had been brought prisoner into Brailaw, and by the pacha's orders hanged on the walls of the fortress in sight of the Russian army.—The soldiers were enraged. It was feared the taking of Brailaw would be attended with dreadful massacre.

It was expected that the passage of the Danube would be offered by the end of May.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

DOCTOR E. MC NAMEE.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has accepted the agency of the proprietor Mr. W. M. SWAIM, of Philadelphia, for the sale of his truly celebrated **PANACEA**, for this state, and the state of Illinois.—This Medicine is recommended for the cure of

 SCROFULA, or the KING'S EVIL, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC MERCURIAL and LIVER COMPLAINTS. And most Diseases arising in debilitated constitutions, or from an impure state of the Blood, &c. &c.

By several highly respectable physicians & surgeons of the cities of New York and Philadelphia, whose recommendations are founded upon their own experience in its usefulness.—**Doctor Mc NAMEE** continues to keep a general assortment of fresh


Drugs and Medicines,

for sale at his **APOTHECARY'S STORE**—in addition to which are the following patent Medicines—

Yellow Water Powders for Horses, Patent Horse Powders, for Coughs, Fever and Ague Powders, Itch Ointment, Worm Tea &c. &c.

23—tf Vincennes, July 1828.
Doctor WOOLVERTON continues to aid Doctor Mc Namee in the above business, and in the practice of *Physic and Surgery*—he resides on second street, in the house occupied by the late **G. R. C. Sullivan**—During the day, from 7 A. M. until 6 P. M. he may be found at the Apothecary Store, Market street, when not otherwise engaged.


Carriage & Waggon Making.

 The subscriber informs his friends, and the public, that he has employed a first rate Carriage maker, and now carries on the **CARRIAGE & WAGGON MAKING BUSINESS**, in the house formerly occupied by G. W. Johnston, Esq. where *Making and Repairing* will be done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.—Those wanting work in my line will please to call, and see if we can agree on terms of payment, and price. **D. ANDREWS.**

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late John Lawson, deceased, either by note, or book account, are requested to attend at Mrs. Lawson's in Palmyra township, Knox county, Ia. on Thursday, the fourth of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of making immediate payment—and those having demands against said deceased, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Admr., of JOHN LAWSON, decd.
August 11, 1828. 28—3t

 **Taken up by Levi** Elliott, living in Washington township, Knox county, Ia. one **BAY HORSE**, left on his premises on the 25th day of July last, he is 15½ hands high, the near feet white, has a star and snip, some collar marks, had a small rope round his neck, no brands perceivable, about seven years old, appraised to \$65, before me

JOS. MCCLURE, J. P.
August 12, 1828. 28—3t

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has engaged Mr. B. Welman, to superintend, and carry on his **Blacksmiths' Shop**, at the old stand, formerly of Smith & Thomson—the well known qualifications of Mr. Welman as a good workman, will insure a liberal share of public patronage.—All kinds of Edged tools made and warranted.

N. SMITH.
February 14, 1827. 2—tf