

the harvest will have a beneficial influence in ameliorating the state of the country, and will materially tend to promote the improvement which is taking place in the markets for produce generally.

It will be seen, on referring to our compendium of the foreign intelligence received during the week, that the Russian army remained at Aidos. General Diobitch v as, it is said, preparing for a forward movement towards Adrianople; and the next accounts from the theatre of war are expected to bring intelligence of a decisive blow having been struck by the Russian commander. He seems to be acting with caution; but his movements during the present campaign have been so masterly, we may rest satisfied that he will not undertake any enterprise of moment without the prospect of complete success.

Rumours were afloat, on the authority of the French papers, that the Sultan had agreed to recognise the independence of Greece, and that, alarmed at the approach of the Russian army to his capital, he had even expressed his readiness to negotiate for peace. But later intelligence from Constantinople than that contained in the French journals has been received in London, which shows that the rumours are altogether false. Nothing but the actual presence of the Russian army in the Turkish capital will convince the Sultan of the danger which menaces the Ottoman empire.

DEMERARA, SEPTEMBER 2.

HORRIBLE.—Reports equally singular and shocking are at present in circulation here; and we give them publicity on the veracity of a respectable gentleman from Surinam. It would seem that, about four months ago, a Dutch sloop of war, whilst cruising off the Island of Saba, fell in with a ship, the crew of which could not give any good account of her destination, or whence she came; and having no papers to show, she was immediately taken possession of by the Dutchman. Shortly after a schooner, strongly armed and manned, made her appearance, spoke the Dutch sloop of war, and claimed the ship as her prize. The schr. professed to be a Buenos Ayrean privateer, and produced a commission in support of her pretensions. On examination, however, it was found that the commission was limited to a given period, and that that period had expired for some time. The Dutchman of course very properly took possession of the schr. also as a pirate, and along with the ship, carried him to Saba. But the Authorities there being incompetent, they were subsequently carried to Surinam for adjudication; and on investigation it turned out that the ship came from Brazil; that she was fitted out as a slave ship, and was proceeding to the African coast for her unhallowed traffic; and that she was captured by the brigantine a few days after leaving port on her outward voyage. The crew, however, who left the port with her are missing, and no satisfactory account is given them by the pirate. Our informant states, that one of the crew of the schooner offered to become king's evidence, but such being inconsistent with the Dutch criminal proceedings, the testimony of this man was rejected. From him, however, it has transpired, that the whole crew of the Brazilian ship were put to death, having been first put in a boat, and then fired at and sunk by the pirate. The most horrid and disgusting part of the tale remains yet to be told. The ship was condemned at Surinam, in consequence of having a slaving cargo on board;—amongst other things, the cargo consisted of a considerable quantity of pork in hog-heads; these were publicly sold, and when opened by the purchasers, were found to contain human carcases cut up into pieces, and salted amongst the pork. On many parts of these human remains was distinctly traced that species of tattooing with which seamen often mark their bodies. The authorities, on hearing these horrible details, took every possible precaution to prevent them from being made public, whilst the captain and the crew of the schooner were *exhucici*. It is not yet known whether the human flesh was originally mixed up with the pork, or whether it was the work of the pirates. It is greatly apprehended that these monsters will get off; the Dutch criminal proceedings are extremely tedious; there is also a well known and proverbial liability to bribery; and the jail is in a most wretched and insecure condition. The inhabitants of Surinam however, would do well to remember that this is not a case of paltry speculation, for which it is safe to wink

at for a consideration; that they are accountable to the law of nations for the way in which they deal with these men, and investigate this horrid transaction; and that their heads were but a poor reward, if they allow these villains to escape through negligence or bribery. The description of the pirate corresponds with that given of the vessel which in April last plundered the *Admiral Denbow*, and murdered some of the crew and passengers off the Cape Verde Islands.

The U. S. sloop of war *Vincennes*, is to circumnavigate the globe on her return to the United States from Valparaiso. She will pass the islands in the Pacific and Chinese Seas, visit some of the principal commercial emporiums in Southern Asia, and call at the Cape of Good Hope.

WORCESTER, SEPTEMBER 30.

MURDER.—Ezra Holmes, of Dudley, was committed to prison in this town, on Saturday last, for the murder of his wife. He has, for several years past, been subject to occasional turns of mental derangement, one of which came upon him a few days since; and under its influence, he committed the unnatural crime for which he was imprisoned. We understand, that, a short time previous to the act, he sent the children out of the house, under the pretence that he wanted it to be quiet, so that he could get some repose. Immediately after they left, he took the andiron from the fire-place, and knocked his wife on the head and repeated the blows till he broke the bar and one leg of the andiron. The children hearing a noise, returned and found her on the floor, weltering in her blood, and gave the alarm to the neighbours. She continued insensible about half an hour and then expired. The nearest neighbour, on his way to the house, met Holmes and inquired what he had done. He replied that he had killed his wife, and requested that his neighbour should then kill him; and laid his head down upon a stone for that purpose. On being inquired of, why he killed his wife, he said that "it was necessary that she should be put to death, that life might come," or words to that effect. We understand that, on a former occasion, Holmes attempted violence on one of his children, a little boy, of whom, he said, he was going to make a burat of offering. A few days since, some of the neighbours were about taking measures to have him committed to the House of Correction, as a lunatic, and unsafe person to be at large, but refrained at the urgent request of his wife, who has now fallen a victim to her woful meant, but mistaken, views of humanity to her husband.

HERCULANEUM.—A house belonging to a Barber has been recently discovered at Herculaneum. The shop of this artist, the furniture, the benches on which the citizens sat while waiting for their turn, the stove, and even the pins employed in the ladies' head-dresses, were found in an astonishing state of preservation.

MISCELLANY.

"THE QUAKER COLLEGE."

On the high grounds in Providence, about one fourth of a mile from Brown University, stands a large, handsome brick edifice, on the most commanding eminence in the vicinity. This is, in common parlance, called the "Quaker College"—but the true name is the "Friends Boarding School." The building covers a larger area of ground than either of the University buildings, and is substantially and conveniently constructed. We called, without any introduction, on one of the gentlemen connected with the institution, and expressed our wishes to visit the various parts of the edifice and learn the order of study, and the general course of instruction pursued in the school. We were politely received, and every facility given, with apparent pleasure, to gratify our desires. The school is in fact, one large family—all boarding in common, the males studying, eating and sleeping in one wing of the building, and the females in the other. A superintendent and his wife, assisted by a clerk and his wife, have the general care of making provision for all the inmates and keeping the accounts of the institution. The department of education is conducted by three gentlemen and three

ladies, all of whom, as well as the superintendent, are members of the Friends' Society. The number of scholars exceeds one hundred, rather more than half of whom are females.

The branches taught in the institution are generally those taught in our best English schools including a very particular attention to Mathematics and Astronomy. There has been, in time past, a department of languages, which, although now extinct, may soon be revived again. We received much pleasure in examining a philosophical instrument, called the "Astronomical Calculator," invented in Poughkeepsie, some few years since, by the young gentleman now first instructor in this boarding school. The "Calculator" is truly an ingenious device, and is a standing monument of the clear astronomical knowledge of the inventor, whose name we are unable to recollect. Besides illustrating and explaining the tides and other phenomena, its chief use is to ascertain the exact positions of the sun and moon in relation to the earth at any given time, and to denote the eclipses of both. It is a machine of complicated clock-work, giving the figures of the sun, earth, and moon at their relative distances and moving in their respective orbits. A revolution of the lever which sustains the earth's orbit, communicates the appropriate movements to the sun and moon, and when the room is darkened, and the glass orb is illuminated, the shadows of the moon and earth fall on each other's discs at the true time of the eclipses. It is supposed that a rotation of the "Calculator" one thousand times, will show, to a day, the eclipses for a thousand years. The difficulty of enlightening the sun so as to throw the true shadows of the earth and moon, seems to be the only difficulty in the way of arriving at the very hour as well as the day on which the eclipses occur.

We have an indistinct recollection of reading the newspapers accounts of this invention, about the time it first became known; we consider it an astonishing specimen of astronomical as well as mechanical precision, and the labor of one who, we believe, at the time he invented it, had never seen an orrery.

This institution is richly endowed, having a productive fund of one hundred thousand dollars, the munificent donation of the late Obadiah Brown, Esq.—in addition to which he gave the beautiful grounds in the centre of which the edifice is erected—an area of forty-three acres, covered with cultivated fields, shrubbery and extensive play grounds. A previous fund of about ten thousand dollars, raised from individuals, defrayed the expenses of the edifice.

The condition on which Mr. Brown made his donation of one hundred thousand dollars was that every Quarterly or Monthly Meeting of the Friends in New-England should have the privilege of sending one scholar each for gratuitous education.—These meetings, amounting to twenty-nine send the same number of charity scholars, who are gratuitously educated one year, and may be retained still longer if the meeting shall see fit to re-appoint them to this charity. The expenses of the institution to the children of Quaker parents are twelve dollars per quarter—to those whose grand parents were Quakers and their parents otherwise, twenty dollars per quarter, and to those whose relatives are not connected with the Friends twenty-five dollars per quarter, or one hundred dollars per year, which is probably the rate at which education can be afforded in the institution independent of the aids bestowed by the charity of the three honored Obadiah Brown.

FAMILY PRAYER.

I have often noticed a want of solemnity in the performance of this duty, or rather *privilege*, which ill becomes those professing godliness, when they approach with their families into the immediate presence of the prayer-hearing and *heart-searching* God. Not long since, when on a journey, these remarks were forcibly called to mind, by observing the contrast between two families in conducting this exercise. In the one, "the hour (evidently) was not fixed"—Want of order in this extended to all the domestic concerns. The house was in confusion all the morning. Every thing seemed to be done in a hurry and with great bustle. Breakfast was at last announced. A formal grace was said.—The meal was finished, and thanks returned to Him from whom all blessings flow, in as heartless a man-