

GIRDLING FRUIT TREES.

As the practice of girdling fruit trees is little known among us, I wish to call the attention of farmers to it. When your apple, pear, plum or peach trees, are full in the blossom, take a sharp knife, cut round the tree, and take out the outer and inner bark, a quarter of an inch wide—scrape out every thing until you come to the white wood. You will find that trees which usually cast their fruits will retain and bring them to perfection. Take care not to girdle too wide. The doctrine is, that the sap of trees goes up in the wood and down in the bark; when it comes to this incision it stops and remains in the branches. I tried it last year by girdling some limbs and leaving others. The difference in quality and quantity of fruit was astonishing, and I find this spring the girdled limbs are much fuller of blossoms than the others. The incision will heal over in the course of the summer by the sap oozing down gradually. I girdled last spring the limb of an apple tree which never held its fruit before, half an inch wide; that limb bore fine apples, the others none. The incision is not now healed over in any part, and I find that limb full of blossoms and the others not. I supposed the limb would die, but it looks as flourishing as the others—it may heal over this spring—yet I would not recommend girdling too wide.—*Pennsylvania.*

Cure of foundered Horses by Excision of about two inches of the principal Nerves on each side the Pastern Joint.

[Extracted from a Letter of a Physician in London, to Dr. Duncan, Professor of Medicine, Edinburgh.]

This operation has succeeded admirably, and will probably lead to a similar practice in the human subject. It has hitherto failed frequently in the *tic douloureux*, and other diseases, either from the regeneration of the divided nerve producing a union and a restoration of sensation, or from the effect being produced by the swelling of the ends of the cut nerve sufficient to effect the union. But the excision of two inches in length effectually prevents such a restoration of feeling. Mr. Sewell, the well-known Assistant Professor at the Veterinary College, who has the exclusive claim to this improvement, in the course of the last 18 months, performed this operation on above 100 horses with uniform success, except perhaps two or three instances, in which there was a very great organic disease of the foot. As on former occasions of splendid discoveries, detraction has circulated a number of misrepresentations, but the best answer is, the work done by the horses since the excision. Although the operation requires the skill of Mr. Sewell, it is very simple. It consists in cutting down, upon the trunks of the nerves which enter the foot in contact with the arteries on each side of either the small or large pastern joint, and then removing a piece of the nerve. A few minutes after the operation, the animal walks and trots like a sound horse, who just before could scarcely move at all, and then in extreme pain. The principle is obvious,—it is that of removing the conductors of sensation from the seat of the disease to the brain. The division of the arteries accompanying in the nerves is carefully avoided. The diseases of the foot, in this way cured, are too various to mention. It is adapted for all of them.

To cure the Tongue Complaint in horses or cattle, proceed as follows:

Take one ounce of alum, one ounce of saltpetre, one third of an ounce of copperas, which when pulverised, put into a pint of strong liquor, and to this add a pint of strong sage tea and a pint of honey; when this is prepared, use it as a wash in the following manner: fix a swab, made of linnen cloth, on the end of a small elastic stick, about two feet and a half in length, and with this decoction thoroughly clean the tongue and glands of the animal. About twenty minutes after using the wash, take a similar swab dipped in linseed oil, and apply it to the parts affected. If the throat of the animal appear to be much swollen, it must be made to swallow about one gill of the oil at each time you use the swab.

The gentleman from whom I derived the above information told me that 20 of the horses on his stage route had been severely attacked by this disease, and that by pursu-

ing the above course he had saved the lives of all. He further remarked that the first appearance of the disease, as far as he had observed, was on the inside of the lips, which uniformly turned black, and appeared to be filled with clotted blood. In this stage of the disease he had arrested its progress by scarifying the lips transversely, until they bled freely, and then rubbing the wounds with fine salt. He also further remarked, that as soon as the blisters appear on the tongue, they should be immediately perforated, so as to let off the matter which they contain, as it is so poisonous, that if suffered to remain, it will continue to consume the flesh, and increase the difficulty of curing the disorder.

Mr. Guy's infallible cure for the tooth ache

To a table spoonful of any kind of spirits, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar, and a tea spoonful of common table salt—mix them well together—hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity or hollow in the tooth; it will almost give instantaneous relief, without any increase of pain.

To preserve Turnips.—Pull them late in the fall; cut off the tops and lay them in heaps in the turnip yard; cover them merely with the tops nine inches thick. They will be as good in the spring for the table as the day they were pulled, and the inside layer of tops will be quite green; at least so they were with those who have repeatedly tried it. *Farmer's Messenger.*

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Among the documents which accompanied the President's Message to Congress the present Session, there is an account of the vessels built and building under the law for the gradual increase of the Navy. All the vessels have roofs over them to protect them from the sun and rain. They are thus enumerated:

Columbus, 74, launched at Boston.
Ohio, 74, do. at New-York.
North Carolina, 74, do. at Norfolk.
Delaware, 74, do. at do.
One 74, nearly finished at Boston.
One 74, frame raised at Boston.
One 74, nearly finished at Portsmouth.
One 74, half finished at Norfolk.
One 74, keel laid at Philadelphia.
Potomac, 44, launched at Washington.
One 44, half finished at do.
One 44, nearly finished at Philadelphia.
One 44, frame getting out at New-York.
One 44, in forwardness at Portsmouth.
The frames of the other frigates authorized to be built, excepting a few pieces yet to be delivered by the contractors, and nearly all the other materials excepting the iron, are procured and placed in situations where they will probably not sustain immediate material injury.
Two steam battery frames are securely deposited under cover at the Washington Navy Yard.
One steam battery frame is securely deposited under cover at New-York.
Two engines are put up, and in a stage of preservation at New-York.
The following vessels of war are in ordinary, exclusive of those above enumerated:
Independence, 74 guns.
Washington, 74 do.
United States, 44 do.
Guerriere, 44 do.
Java, 44 do.
Constellation, 36 do.
Macedonian, 36 do.
Steam frigate Fulton, 30 guns.
Sloop of war Erie, 18 do.

On the 7th October last the Suffolk Bible Society held its eleventh anniversary meeting in the Guildhall; Lord Bristol in the Chair. The report of the proceedings for the year, stated the satisfactory progress of the society, and the great good it had effected. A series of customary resolutions was moved by the gentlemen, amongst whom, Lord Calhoun and Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. addressed the assembly at great length. The minister of the French Protestant Church in London, produced a copy of the New Testament in Russ, being the first opportunity afforded the natives of the great northern empire, of reading the gospel in their own language; he stated likewise, that the number of Bible Societies were now 2400, and that not less than 5 millions of copies of the Holy Scriptures had been dis-

tributed. We learned likewise from one of the Rev. Speakers, that the Bible had been translated into 100 different languages, through the means of the Societies, and that translations were now in progress of 40 more. The Rev. Mr. Elliot regretted that the Society had met with so little encouragement in Bury; as in a population of 10,000 souls, not quite £100 per annum had been subscribed. The Guildhall was not at all crowded, nor was the meeting attended, as far as we could see, by any of the president Clergy of the Established Church, and only by a very few from the neighbourhood. In the lay part of the assembly there was a very palpable predominance of the dissenting interest.—*Bury Gazette.*

BOSTON, JAN. 8.

There is nothing really new from the East of Europe; if we may except the confirmation of the advices of the Turks having entirely evacuated the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, agreeably to the demands of Russia.

The tidings from Spain, though contradictory as ever, appeared to increase in interest; and if the accounts continually circulated in France are worthy of confidence, the Insurgents were not only gaining ground in the field, but were acquiring friends and a stable organization.

The residue of Europe appeared engaged in the noiseless arts of peace.

NUREMBERG, NOV. 11.

Letters from Trieste [no date given] inform that a large body of Greek troops had penetrated from Livadia to the southern part of Thessaly, where they attacked and entirely defeated the forces of Chonrschid Pacha collected there. We expect the details of this news.

FRANKFORT, NOV. 12.

A vessel arrived at Odessa on the 13th October from Constantinople, bringing advices, that the Turkish fleet which suffered so severely in the Morea, had finally arrived in the Dardanelles. Its distressed condition had spread dismay throughout the whole city.

AUGSBURG, NOV. 9.

We have news from the south, that the Greeks have gained great advantages over the Turks in Candia. The firman issued by the Turkish Government, prohibiting the use of furs, gold, lace, Cashmere shawls, &c. has excited much agitation in Constantinople, and the English merchants there were seriously affected by the operation.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 4.

Late from Europe.—The elegant fast sailing packet ship Montano, Capt. Burke, arrived at this port early yesterday morning in 40 days from Havre, which place Capt. B. left on the 21st of November.

We have received Paris papers to the 19th of that month inclusive. They contain extracts from London papers to the 15th, which furnish accounts from Verona, to the 7th November.

Morillo was conducted to prison at Madrid on the 4th of Nov.

The elections of France had terminated by a choice of a large majority of Royalists.

The famous Hunt made his formal entry into London, Nov. 10th, with a cavalcade of 10 000 horsemen, chariots, banners, inscriptions, &c.

British Stocks, Nov. 15th, 82. French 5 per cents. Nov. 18th, 88½.

Expedition against the Pirates.

Most of the schooners purchased for the expedition have arrived at Norfolk, and will be immediately armed and fitted. All the officers, seamen, and marines, (100 of the latter) to be employed, are ordered to repair to Norfolk forthwith.

LONDON, NOV. 14.

The French government having determined to abide by the decision of England in regard to Spain, the Stocks immediately rose ¼ per cent.

Nov. 15.

We have received letters from Verona up to the 6th instant, they only contain the names of the distinguished personages assembled in that city, and an account of their dinners and diplomatic visits.

It is stated that the affairs of Spain were discussed at the first sitting; and that the Duke of Wellington, seconded by other members, reproached the intervention of any military force, which gave rise to considera-

ble discussion; and further instructions must be had from the French Government before any decision can be taken on the subject. The second sitting was occupied in subjects of minor importance. At the third sitting on the 5th, they had come to no decision.

Stock Exchange, 1 o'Clock.—There is a great deal of business doing, and the market looks well. Consols are steady at 82. The greatest confusion prevails in the Foreign Market, by the Jobbers settling their accounts; but we have not heard of any Defaulters up to this hour. Several large deficiencies are expected. No checks are taken—the whole settlement is made in Bank Notes or Cash. Spanish Bonds, 62—Columbian Bonds, 81—a fall of 3 per cent.

VERONA, NOV. 5.

This day at 1 o'clock a grand conference was held at the house of Prince Metternich, where all the high functionaries attended in full assembly. The King of Prussia has set out on his excursion to the South of Italy, and is not expected to return before the beginning of next month. Various periods are assigned for the duration of the Congress, but the prevailing opinion is, that it will not last beyond the middle of December, and within 15 days from the present time, the several ministers will decide upon the final result. It is certainly the main firmness of the Duke of Wellington, in opposing propositions which he considers to be at variance with the interests of his country, is thought one of the greatest obstacles to an early conclusion. The Noble Duke, however, is resolved to maintain his ground to the last, and will not in any instance suffer himself to be betrayed into a temporising policy.

The Morning Chronicle of the 15th November, states that the King was seriously indisposed with the gout, at Brighton. The report is contradicted in the Courier.

PARIS, NOV. 16.

General Lafayette is elected Deputy for the Department Seine and Marine, by a majority of 33 votes.

The Frankfort Gazette of the 10th inst. states: "We have the following from Verona, which we have from persons well informed:

1. The affairs of Italy will not be arranged so quickly as was expected. It does not appear probable that Piedmont will be evacuated; it is certain that the Austrians will remain at Naples. The abdication of the King of Naples meets with difficulties, because it is not known how to dispose of the Prince of Calabria, to give the Crown to the Prince of Salerno.

2. As to intervention in the affairs of Spain, there is no doubt that Russia would desire it to take place; but the Austrians do not care much about it, and the English have opposed it so successfully, that it appears now decided not to meddle with the affairs of the Peninsula.

The affairs of Greece present great and increasing difficulties. The Turks will yield nothing; all the conciliations of diplomacy are lost upon these barbarians. When all this is considered, therefore it does not appear that the Congress will be very fertile in results.

PARIS, NOV. 19.

Extract of a letter from Candia:—"The last enterprise of the Turks to this Island, has totally failed; their army of 21,000 strong, has been beaten in all its point of attack. A corps of Albanians in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, has been almost entirely destroyed. More than 8000 men have been lost during the campaign. The Greek army is scarcely 12,000 strong."

Should the Congress of Verona attempt to interfere with Spain even by giving advice, the sole answer, it is said, will be the prompt levy of 100,000 men.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, NOV. 11.

Extract from a private letter:—"Since the last Courier, we have not received any direct advices from Constantinople; but letters from Semlin of a recent date, give details (not very satisfactory) of the situation of that Capital. It is said that the Janissaries, rendered furious by the detention of their Aga, went in crowds to the Seraglio and vociferously demanded his restoration; they at the same time uttered imprecations against the favourite of the Sultan, Hallet Effendi, whom they had regarded for a long time as their secret enemy. It would appear that the Porte, alarmed at this proceeding, had sent to the Pacha of Brusse, an order to enter Constantinople with the troops under his command; and that the latter had in reply stated that his soldiers, who were all