

Captain of the Hornet, Mr. Menau, says the Maysville Eagle, was standing on the guard at the moment of contact, and it is supposed was crushed to death and swept into the river. His cap, one slipper, pocket book, two teeth, and a lock of bloody hair, were found on the guard. A youth, named Bakewell, a student of Augusta College, who was standing near the Captain, had his collar and breast bones broken, and received several severe contusions in other parts of his body; but it is supposed he will recover. The collision between the boats, we learn, was purely accidental, and no blame is attached to either commander.—[Lexington Ob.]

Melancholy.—On Friday last, Mr. Samuel Williams, of Colchester, who was engaged in erecting a new bridge over Onion River, at the place called the "high bridge," lost his life by falling from one of the timbers into the abyss below, a distance of perhaps seventy feet. At this point the river is very narrow, so that a single string-piece reaches from one shore to the other, and the large body of water thus compressed between the rocks, foaming and dashing through like a cataract, presents one of the wildest scenes on the river. One timber had been laid across, and another about half way, upon it, when, Mr. W. attempted to cross upon them to the opposite shore; but at the point where he stepped down from the end of the latter, he somehow lost his balance and fell headlong into the boiling whirlpool. His body has not yet been found. He was 35 years of age, and left two orphan children.—[Burlington Free Press.]

MISCELLANY.

On long Speeches.—A long discourse, not only is an abuse of a man's leisure, but in some degree, is an insult to his understanding. With the ignorant there is need of detail; with men of sense something ought to be left, in mercy, to their own intelligence and discernment. No people were more sensible of this necessary act of discretion, than the ancient Greeks. Phocion, preparing to ascend the rostrum, and being asked by some one of those near him the cause of his pensiveness; replied, "I am reflecting how I shall abridge what I am to say on this occasion." Of this Phocion, Demosthenes often said: "This is the axe which prunes my speeches."

In our country, the merit of a speech is measured by its duration. In Greece, an orator was praised for speaking well, in America for speaking a long time; and the good people are not insensible of the insult offered to their judgment, and of the expense of time and money to the nation; but are themselves accomplices of offence. The Governor made a speech two hours long.—The Attorney General spoke two hours and a half. The longest of Demosthenes' speeches may be read in fifteen minutes; and the most diffuse of Cicero in an hour.

New Town.—A town on an extensive scale has recently been laid out, upon the north side of the Maumee River, about three miles above the Bay, and a mile below Swan Creek, by several gentlemen from New-York and elsewhere, which has been named the Vistula. It is located on a beautiful table of land, high and dry; the banks are regular in height, and average about twenty-five feet to the Bay. The River is from one half to three fourths of a mile wide, with bold shores; and sufficiently deep for craft of any size to ascend to this point.

The harbor is unequalled on lake Erie; vessels may pass with safety in and out in any wind. A light-house was completed last fall. One or two steamboats from the Lakes have occasionally made trips to this point; and during the approaching season, it is expected that boats plying between Buffalo and Detroit, will stop at Vistula. The proprietors are making improvements of various descriptions. A substantial dock, four hundred feet in length, has been constructed, and extensive warehouses, stores and dwellings are now building; and arrangements are making to erect several more in the course of the present season. Several canals and Railroads are now under contract, and others contemplated, that will probably terminate at this point. The adjacent country is principally settled and cultivated by enterprising emigrants from the east. The soil is rich, and a portion of the lands high and rolling, intermixed with bottom lands, prairies, openings, and timbered land. There is no section of country which offers superior inducements to commercial men, farmers and mechanics, than this. The distance to Adrian, Tecumseh, and Lower Sandusky, is about 30 miles; Monroe, 24; to Defiance, upon the Maumee, 50; Fort Wayne, 100.—[Ohio Sentinel.]

A New Colony, says the Redactor, is to be founded in one of the islands of the Archipelago of the Galipagos, on the coast of the Department of the Equator, lately a part of Colombia. Possession has been given by the government to a company of persons, who were about to send 30 or 40 colonists of both sexes to commence the settlement. The land, which now is called James, is to be named Florida, after Gen. Flores. The proprietors intend to cultivate every article that may be necessary to whalemen, and to form a salting establishment for salting fish for the neighboring coast, as well as to embark in the fishery of pearl, carei, &c. All industrious settlers who may wish to take up their abode there, it is stated, are offered land, and other necessities. The climate is excellent with a temperature varying between 74 and 76 degrees of Fahrenheit in the hottest hour of the day, according to observations made by officers of the British ship of war Briton. The soil is good. A vessel is to sail regularly between the islands and Gaayaquil every month. Facilities are also offered to foreigners engaged in the whalefishery, as Senor Jose Villamil at Guayaquil offers to forward letters to and from the islands. Many respectable persons compromised in political affairs, it is stated will emigrate thither. James island or La Florida is situated in 12 minutes south lat. and 90 degrees 42 minutes west long. from Greenwich.—[Daily Adv.]

NEW COLONY.—A joint stock company has been formed in London, for the purpose of founding a New Colony in Australia. We abridge the following notice of their operations from an English Journal:—

This Company is to possess a capital of £500,000; of which sum one-fourth is to be paid to the government for land, and to be by the government immediately expended in supplying the Company with laborers. With another portion of the Company's capital, the laborers so sent out will be employed in founding a town on the Company's land, and otherwise increasing its value by roads, docks, bridges, &c.; so that it may become the seat of government and the centre of commerce. With another portion of their capital the Company will defray all the expenses of colonial government, until the male adult population shall reach ten thousand, when a legislative assembly is to be called, and the colony is to defray its own expenses of government, besides repaying to the Company what the latter shall have advanced on that score. The remainder of the capital of the Company is to be advanced to settlers possessing some capital, who may purchase land either of the Company or of the government. Thus, up to the extent of 125,000*l.*, persons having, let us say for example, 2000*l.*, may take shares to the amount of 1000*l.* in the Company, borrow 1000*l.* of the Company, and so retain their entire capital for use, besides reaping a share of the Company's profits, to be derived from the re-sale of their land at a much enhanced price.

In the new colony, provision is made for securing an ample supply of labor at all times. This, the one thing needful, is provided for by a very simple regulation. No land is to be given away: all land is to be sold to the highest bidder above a fixed minimum price; and the whole produce of sales is to be employed in conveying labor to the colony. By selecting the emigrants taken out cost-free; by confining the offer of a free passage to young married or marriageable persons of both sexes in equal proportions, the greatest amount of labor will be procured at the least cost. Thus the purchaser of land, though he will appear to buy land, will, in fact, buy labor, and at the cheapest rate. So that no laborer will be able to obtain land until he shall have procured a considerable sum by laboring for hire; and when he shall become a landowner, his place will be supplied by other laborers, to be sent out with what he shall have paid for land.

The rules and regulations of the charter which is to incorporate the Company and found the colony, are to extend to all settlements that may be formed on the southern coast of Australia, between the 132d and 141st degrees of east longitude, and the islands on that line of coast. The spot fixed on for the first settlement is Port Lincoln, a magnificent harbor at the entrance of Spencer's Gulf (see any map,) of which a particular description is given by Flinders. The latitude of this spot corresponds with that of Sydney and the Swan River; and Spencer's Gulf lies about midway between these places. Not far from Port Lincoln is an island to which Flinders gave the name of Kangaroo, in consequence of the great number of kangaroos which he saw there. It

is about 80 miles long by 40 broad; and concerning this spot very minute and satisfactory information has been obtained from persons who have carefully examined it, and especially from Capt. Sutherland, late of the ship Long, who is now in London, and who passed an autumn, winter, and spring, on the island.

The following extracts from Capt. Sutherland's Report, will excite rather than satisfy the curiosity of those who may wish to be fully acquainted with the grounds on which the Company in question founds its hopes of success.

"On the western shore, and near the entrance of Spencer's Gulf, is Port Lincoln, one of the most beautiful and most secure harbors in Australia. The bottom is every where excellent, and the soundings are regular from ten to twelve fathoms (French) very close to the shore. The extent of this most magnificent harbor affords sufficient anchorage for any number of ships. At the mouth of the harbor, Boston Island is situated, on each side of which is a passage, free from danger, of between two and three miles in width. Nature seems to have done every thing in favor of this port. Twenty ships could moor within 100 yards of the shore, and the same number anchor in safety further off, the water being always smooth, sheltered by the land from the north-west, and from the southward by Kangaroo Head, and from the north-east by Sutherland's Shoal, extending from the point below Point Marsden about six miles, always dry at half-ebb for nearly the whole distance. The shore is thickly lined with wood and shrubs, interspersed with several high hills the anchorage; the opposite coast on the main is Cape Jarvis, which I should judge to be about fourteen or fifteen miles from the first anchorage, but nearer to Kangaroo Head by three or four miles.—The main land here is very high, and at the head of the bay wears every appearance of an inlet or river.

"**The Soil.**—I had an opportunity of seeing much of the interior of the island, having crossed the country in company with two sealers, who had been residents on the island for several years. The land wears every appearance of being fertile—a deep loam with coarse grass bounding with kangaroos and emus: where these animals feed, the grass is much better for pasture.—Occasional ponds of rain water are seen, and a plentiful supply of pure spring water is always attainable by digging for it. The land here is as good as any I have seen in Van Diemen's Land; in the neighborhood of Sydney, I have not seen any equal to it. Trees are scattered every where over the plains—the Swamp Oak or Beef wood, and the Wattle (both of which indicate good land,) are growing in abundance here. Close on the shore, within from a quarter to half a mile of the sea, the wood is very thick; but when this belt wood is passed, you come on to an open country, covered with grass, where there are often hundreds of acres without a tree: I calculated, by comparison with New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, there might be on this plain, on the average, three or four trees to the acre. I once crossed the island, a distance of about sixty miles, in two days. Once passed the belt of wood which surrounds the island, we walked straight on and over the plains, found plenty of water in ponds, saw abundance of kangaroos, &c. and met with no difficulty or trouble. As we crossed the island, I looked to the right and left, and saw every where the same open plains, now and then changed in appearance by close timber of great height, on high points and ridges of land. In some places we found the grass very high and coarse, in patches; but where the greatest number of kangaroos and emus were found, the grass was short and close. In the other places, short close grass was found between the coarse high patches. Whilst crossing the island we saw plenty of parrots and wild pigeons and black swans on the lagoons. *

"**The Climate** appeared to me very temperate, and not subject to oppressive heat; nor do the rains fall in torrents as at Sydney; the dews are heavy, but not injurious to health, which we had ample opportunity of proving, owing to the frequent exposure of our men, many of whom have slept under trees and bushes for several nights together, and although almost wet through, never experienced any ill effects. *

"The period during which I stayed on and near the island was from the 8th of January to the 12th of August. I myself landed only once on the main, in the night between Point Rilly and Corny Point. The soil was thickly covered with timber and brushwood. Some of my men landed at several different places on the main, being sometimes absent three weeks at a time in search of seals. On these occasions they carried with them bread and some salt meat; but having a musket and a dog with them, they always obtained fresh meat (kangaroo) when on the main, as well as on some of the islands. On these expeditions they never took fresh water with them. They often spoke of the places they had seen as being very pleasant. I never saw or heard of any native dogs on the Island of Kangaroo; and, from the very great number of kangaroos, do not believe that there are any. Some of the kangaroos which I killed on the island weighed 120 lbs. Our men used to go to hunt them at sun-rise, when they leave the woods to feed on the grassy plains. I have known as many as fifteen taken by my men in one morning. We never touched any part but the hind quarters.—[Captain Sutherland's Report.]