

earnest solicitude of the house of commons, and forbearing to press further the adoption of those propositions on which any material difference of opinion yet remains, would by no means be understood to indicate any wish to shrink from inquiry, but would only be deemed to afford a renewed proof of the desire which her majesty has been graciously pleased to express, and to submit her own wishes to the authority of parliament—thereby entitling herself to the grateful acknowledgements of the house of commons, and sparing this house those painful discussions, which, whatever might be their ultimate result, could not but be distressing to her majesty's feelings—disappointing to the hopes of parliament—derogatory from the dignity of the crown—and injurious to the best interests of the empire."

Ordered—That these resolutions be laid before her majesty.
Ordered—That Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Stuart Wortley, sir T. Ackland, and Mr. Banks, do attend her majesty with said resolutions.
(Signed) J. DYSON.

ANSWER OF HER MAJESTY.
Her majesty then delivered to Mr. Brougham the following answer, which he read by her majesty's command, and delivered to Mr. Wilberforce.

"I am bound to receive with gratitude, every attempt of the house of commons, to interpose its high meditation, for the purpose of healing those unhappy differences in the royal family, which no person has so much reason to deplore as myself. And with perfect truth I can declare, that an entire reconciliation of those differences, effected by the authority of parliament, on principles consistent with the honour and dignity of all the parties, is still the object dearest to my heart.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my deep sense of the affectionate language of these resolutions. It shows the house of commons to be faithful representatives of that generous people, to whom I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. I am sensible, too, that I expose myself to the risk of displeasing those who may soon be the judges of my conduct. But I trust to their candour and their sense of honour, confident that they will enter into the feelings which alone influence my determination.

"It would ill become me to question the power of parliament, or the mode in which it may at any time be exercised. But, however strongly I may feel the necessity of submitting to its authority: the question, whether it will make myself a party to any measure proposed must be decided by my own feelings & conscience, and them alone.

"As a subject of the state, I shall bow with deference, and if possible, without a murmur, to every act of the sovereign authority: but as an accused and injured queen, I owe it to the king, to myself, and to all my fellow subjects, not to consent to the sacrifice of any essential privilege, or withdraw my appeal to those principles of public justice, which are alike the safeguard of the highest and the humblest individual."

In the house of lords, the 26th, lord Dacre rose with a petition in his hand from the queen, praying that their lordships should not enter into the proposed inquiry respecting her conduct, intended to be submitted to a secret committee of that house, until she had procured from the continent such witnesses as were deemed requisite for her defence in any charge that may be alleged against her character and honor. She further prayed that she might be heard by counsel. This was agreed to, and Mr. Brougham and Denman were called in. They severally addressed the house, with a view to induce it to suspend proceedings for two months, but without effect.

In H. of C. Lord Castlereagh observed, that the failure of the negotiation had left no other alternative except "to prosecute, speedily as possible, that enquiry which had been so long retarded."

On the 24th, a motion was made by earl Grey, in the H. of L. to discharge the order for the meeting of the committee of secrecy, which was negatived by a large majority.

At 12 o'clock on the 27th, the select and secret committee appointed by the house of lords to examine the papers referred to by the king regarding the queen's conduct abroad, assembled. They were all present except the duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the lord chancellor.

The Morning Chronicle observes—"Should a bill against the queen be introduced into the house of lords, her majesty's counsel, in consequence of their being members of the house of commons, cannot be permitted to conduct her case in the upper house. We are enabled to state however, that Mr. Brougham has signified his intention of resigning his seat in the commons in order to be qualified to plead her majesty's cause in the house of peers. The queen has been graciously pleased to accept of this offer, and to express her acknowledgements for such a voluntary sacrifice to her interest, on the part of Mr. Brougham. The witnesses against her

majesty are so numerous, and the evidence of her guilt is so strong, that she will not long be able to keep her head above water, and she will be obliged to fly to the continent, to disprove the allegations laid to her charge."

The deputation of the queen was composed of Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Sir T. Ackland, and Mr. Banks. In addition to the account of the proceedings of the Deputation, contained in the above extract, we find a few interesting particulars in an article from the London Morning Chronicle.

When the deputation arrived at the residence of the Queen, they were received by the mob with hisses, groans, and cries of "Turn them out!" "No Wilberforce!" "No address!" On their departure from the interview with the Queen, the populace shouted "Bravo, Deaman! Three cheers for the queen's champion!" in a few moments there was loud huzzaing, and cries of "the Queen, the Queen!" Her Majesty, obeying the call, appeared on the balcony, and was received with the liveliest enthusiasm. Shouts of "Long live the Queen! God bless you!" continued for several minutes. Her Majesty was dressed in a robe of black satin, richly embroidered, and wore on her head a bandeau of laurel leaves, studded with emeralds, and ornamented with a superb plume of feathers. Her Majesty looked extremely well.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, June 26.

Lord Dacre presented a petition from her majesty to the house, and regretted that it had not been presented to the house by the highest legal authority in the country. As said he had no communication with her majesty, nor was he even acquainted with her. He implored the house not hastily to proceed with a secret inquiry, which would have a bad effect from the opinions of the people, especially when their lordships knew that secret inquiry was so contrary to their feelings. The Lord Chancellor said, he owed a duty to every individual in the country; but he found when looking into their lordships journals, it would be better to have it presented by any other noble lord. He did not say he was right, and if he had erred, from a sense of duty, and nothing else. He had no feeling against this illustrious person; God forbid he should. After some discussion the petition was read by the clerk at the table, had was to the following effect:

"Caroline Regina—The Queen having been informed that proceedings affecting her dignity, honor, & character, have been instituted against her in the house, feels it necessary, as the only constitutional way, which she is informed is left to her to approach the house of lords, and to petition as a fellow subject. Her majesty is ready and anxious to meet every charge affecting her honor & challenges the most complete inquiry into her conduct; but she protests against any committee of secret examination. Her majesty is also anxious that the inquiry should be as speedily as openly gone into; but she cannot bring herself to think that the house of lords will sanction so crying an injustice as that of proceeding to that inquiry in the absence of herself, her counsel, and witnesses, the latter of which cannot be got together for some weeks; but the moment they arrive her majesty will cause due notice to be given to the house of lords, that the inquiry may proceed in any way the house may think fit. In the mean time before any other step is taken, her majesty prays to be heard by her counsel at the bar of their lordship's house this night."

Lord Dacre then moved that her majesty's counsel be called in, which was agreed to, nem. dis. The Lord Chancellor—Call in her majesty's counsel. In a few minutes the deputy usher of the black rod appeared, with Messrs. Brougham, Denman, and Williams, who, having gone to the bar, Mr. Brougham said they had the honour to attend their lordships on the part of the Queen, and he would have been inclined to have asked a few hours, to have prepared himself for his important task; but he had the commands of his illustrious client not to throw in the way any semblance of opposition to this inquiry. She now does not ask delay, in the vulgar sense of the word; she wishes inquiry, which she knows will end in a complete and glorious proof of her innocence, and they were just. She asked for delay to prepare her proof; because the contrary would be the rankest injustice. She knew not what was in that bag, or who the tools were who had lent themselves to the collection of those materials, which were the charges against her; but they knew that whatever these charges were they must relate to her conduct while abroad; and as she resided most of the time beyond the Alps and the Apennines, both, it would be impossible in five or six weeks to write letters and receive answers from that distance; but it would require a much longer time to collect witnesses to enable him even to cross examine every one of those wretches (He begged her lordship's pardon) those creatures who had been spying into her conduct, & whispering falsehood, which they would never have dared to utter in presence of men of honor. The safeguard of an English woman was, that she had English witnesses against her.

full of the knowledge and sanctity of an oath, they examined in a land where there are no oaths, and she had compulsory process to compel the attendance of such witnesses; but the Queen had none of these. Her ministers abroad were not likely to be very active in procuring witnesses in her favor. She had not many of the ministers, and did not think they would serve her much. What must be her innocence, when she boldly told them to go on, for she demanded justice; but it was their lordships duty, that however innocent she was they should not allow her cause to be injured by any defects in her means of procuring evidence. He would put it to any lawyer who had heard him, to say whether he or his learned friend could cross-examine a witness, if he did not know the neighborhood in which he lived. Put the case that one of the witnesses against her majesty was driven from her service for stealing 400 dolls.; and he could bring an English naval officer, now at Rouen—a Hanoverian baron—and would they examine that witness before they had sent for this: who would drive the other out of court? He understood, that if time were given him to procure all his witnesses, he should be able to drive all the other charges out of court in like manner. He therefore did not ask the delay of the process, but only the commencement for five or six months; and as their lordships were British judges, he expected they would grant it; for he could not conceive, that even at Milan, any tribunal would delay, to enable an accused person to collect his witnesses. They were about to enter into an investigation derogatory to the dignity of the crown, and interests of the country; he therefore conjured their lordships to pause before they entered on an inquiry, which, if carried on as proposed, would end in a legal murder committed on the character of one of the most illustrious persons in the kingdom.

Mr. Denman followed in support of the arguments already adduced by Mr. Brougham. Lord Liverpool then put off the meeting of the secret committee until Wednesday.

Tuesday, June 27.

Before going into discussion on the motion of Lord Grey, for discharging the order altogether, for the sitting of the secret committee on the charges contained against the queen in the green bag, Lord Grey, in order to save the time of the house, asked of Lord Liverpool whether ministers had abandoned the intention of still proposing a secret investigation, or whether they meant to submit to the house any proposition for some other, and more constitutional mode of proceeding. The Earl of Liverpool replied, that from the best consideration which he had been able to give to the subject, and the mode of proceeding which had been originally proposed to, and adopted by parliament, was the fittest to be pursued, and, therefore it was his intention to propose that the committee should proceed with the secret inquiry. Lord Grey then moved that the order for the sitting of the committee should be discharged, which was opposed by Lord Liverpool and the Lord Chancellor; in the course of whose speeches, it was easy to be collected that should the report of the secret committee be unfavourable to her majesty, it is the intention of the ministers to introduce into parliament a bill of pains and penalties, most probably having for its object to divorce her majesty from the king, of course, then to degrade her from the style and title of Queen of this realm; and to exile her from England for ever. The motion of Earl Grey was supported by Lord Holland, Lord Belhaven and Lord Bulkley, and opposed by the Earl Donoughmore and Lord Lauderdale. The motion was then negatived by a majority of 102 to 47.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 20.

Lord Castlereagh, after some preliminary observations, moved that the consideration of the subject relative to the queen should be postponed till Thursday se'night, when he should submit a motion, founded on her majesty's answer to the resolution of the House.—He also moved that the further debate on his majesty's message be adjourned to Friday week. The ground of the noble lord's postponement is to give opportunity to the lords in the interim, to determine on the mode of proceeding to be adopted in that house, which might serve as a guide to the Commons.—Mr. Brougham received with gratification the offer of an open inquiry—which he said was the earnest wish of the queen. Mr. Western moved as an amendment to the noble lord's motion of postponement that the question should be postponed to "that day six months," the parliamentary phrase for getting rid of a question altogether. Mr. Wilberforce in the course of his speech, said, that in voting for the postponement as submitted by Lord Castlereagh, he did not pledge himself to support an inquiry into the papers which contain these charges. The debate continued with spirit and energy to half past eleven, when the house divided and Lord Castlereagh's proposition for putting off to Friday se'night, the consideration of the king's message, was carried in preference to Mr. Western's amendment by a majority of 195 to 100.

Halifax, August 2.
Dy. Asst. Com. Gen. Charlier very narrowly escaped drowning on Saturday morning last. He went to the usual bathing place, on the road to Point Pleasant, with some brother officers; swam out some distance beyond his depth, became entangled in the weeds, and was unable to extricate himself. The gentlemen bathing with him were not swimmers, and of course could render him no assistance—they saw his danger, and experienced the most painful feelings—fortunately there was a Newfoundland Dog with them, and the sagacious animal, as if fully aware of the perilous situation of Mr. C. sprang from the rock, swam towards him, and Mr. C. who was then almost exhausted, and in the act of sinking, seized the Dog by the tail and one of his hind legs, and was dragged to the shore by the faithful creature—a distance of fifteen yards, and the whole time was below the surface of the water. His friends were apprehensive life had extinguished, but they lost no time in carrying him to a dwelling house at no great distance, where medical assistance was soon procured, and the usual means adopted for restoring suspended animation, which had the desired effect. In a few hours he was so far recovered as to permit his removal to his lodgings; and has since, we are happy to state, continued improving.

From the Nat. Adv. of this morning.

Mr. Editor.—Sitting on my piazza a few minutes after ten o'clock, on the evening of the fourth of this month, and but one person in company, I was suddenly alarmed by the brightness of the atmosphere, when turning to the northeast, not what you may call a meteor or globe of fire, which I have frequently seen in the course of my life, (being hard on 70 years of my pilgrimage,) but this was an extraordinary opening of the Heaven—supposed to be about twenty degrees above the horizon, and the opening to be about a degree. It appeared as if you could plainly see through the whole, displaying the most beautiful features of the rainbow, continuing for several seconds—dying away gradually and leaving a train behind it like a comet. It was the most wonderful sight I ever beheld, and I felt much alarmed and astonished at the awfulness of its appearance and its long continuance. I will not enlarge on the subject, as I expect it must have been seen by some person more acquainted with these wonderful works of Providence than I am—and would gladly hear from some of your numerous subscribers who might have seen it, their opinion and remarks upon this sublime subject.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Harlem, Aug. 5, 1820.

Raleigh, [N. C.] Aug. 4.

Desperate Combat with a Bear.—A person who superintends Mr. Gaston's plantation, near Newbern, was standing in the mill, discovered a large Bear on the edge of the swamp, about fifty yds. distant. He discharged his gun loaded with buck shot, and believed he had wounded the animal so much that he might safely approach him, which he no sooner attempted than the Bear advanced upon him. The negroes, who were at some distance, halloed to the Overseer, and told him to run; but, believing that he could defend himself with his gun clubbed, he held it in that position, and retreated with his face to his adversary, intending to watch the moment of his near approach, to give him the coup de grace. Just as he was about to do this, his foot slipped and he fell on his back, and in an instant, the enraged animal sprung upon him, and tore him in a dreadful manner. Several persons who were in the mill, ran to the aid of the overseer, some with clubs, some with guns, but they were unable to disengage the deadly gripe of the Bear, until one with an axe broke his jaw. The overseer was brought over to Newbern, and for two days his life was despaired of: we have not since heard what is his situation.

Sporting anecdote.—Some eager sportsmen in Cumberland the other day having come to that part of the chase which is called a check, enquired of a country lad if he had seen the hare go that way? After grinning and scratching his head, he asked, "had hur a brown back!"—"Yes," (eagerly).—"Had hur long legs?"—"Yes, yes," (impatiently).—"Had hur big ears?"—"Yes, yes, yes," (violently).—"Had hur a bit o' white under her tail?"—"Yes, have you seen her?"—"Well, zur, I—hanna "seen hur."

A young man, who was paying his addresses to an Irish girl, had gained so far on her affections that she had consented to attend him to the temple of Hymen, when some economical fears arose in his breast which cooled the flame Cupid had kindled; he therefore waited on his destined bride, and began to talk of the cares of the world, hard times and household expenses, till her patience being exhausted, she very fairly turned him out of the house. Her mistress hearing the noise, called to know what it was. "Nothing, madam," replied she, "but myself kicking the cares of the world out of doors."

The progress of the New-York canals, and probability of the speedy completion of the principal one between Lake Erie and the Hudson, has drawn the attention of the intelligent and enterprising citizens of Kentucky and Ohio, to a consideration of the effects which might be produced thereby, on their trade with the sea board. In October last there appeared in a Kentucky paper and subsequently several of the papers of Ohio, and other parts of the union, a publication evidently the result of a deep and intimate knowledge of the trade and interest of the western states, wherein the importance of a canal, for connecting the waters of the Ohio river with Lake Erie, was urged with no ordinary ability, and accompanied by calculations of the time and expense of transporting produce to New-York. It was stated that the hot and humid climate of the lower Mississippi had been no less fatal to the persons engaged in the river trade, than injurious to the produce (flour, tobacco, provisions, &c.) which comprised the articles of barter. The fluctuations of the market—want of capital and shipping at New-Orleans, and the hazards of the river during low water, were taken into the account; and the conclusion irresistibly drawn that the trade of a large portion of that western country would inevitably be drawn to New-York.

There appeared no doubt on this subject, and accordingly to the legislature of Ohio, as their last session, enacted a law provided for a survey of the route of the contemplated canal, in case a certain tract of land, through which it must pass could be obtained of the United States. That object has not been obtained, and the preparatory surveys have, in the same measure, been suspended, but with every prospect of being taken up with renewed energy at a future day.

For the following view of this subject, so highly important to this city, as well as the western states, we are in a great measure indebted to W. Steele, Esqr. of Ohio, a gentleman, who it is presumed has had ample opportunities of forming correct opinions and obtaining accurate statements on the subject. It appears that the fall from the summit level, between the waters of the Scioto and the Sandusky, is 300 feet; and it has been ascertained by the civil engineers, employed by the state of Virginia, that the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Great Kenhawa, is 83 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The amount of fall in Ohio from the mouth of the Great Kenhawa, to the probable point where the canal would connect with the Ohio, is estimated at about 40 feet, which would make the whole amount of backage on the Ohio and Erie canal, about 720 feet. The country through which the canal will pass, is represented as favorable to excavation—there being apparently no rock to obstruct, and many circumstances highly propitious to the undertaking.

The produce which must pass thro' this line of canals, would be immense.—The quantity of tobacco raised in Kentucky, in 1818, was about 25,000 hogheads, and about 100,000 barrels of flour are exported annually, and also large quantities of pork, beef, hemp, &c. Were the canals completed, it is calculated that one half the produce of Kentucky would come to the New-York market. Ohio ships annually about 200,000 barrels of flour, and large quantities of beef, pork, whiskey, &c. &c. nearly all of which would come to New-York.

The freight on a barrel of flour from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, is \$1 60—insteam-boats it is carried down in 8 or 10 days, and in flat boats in from 20 to 30 days. The Ohio canal will be 200 miles in length, and travelling with produce may be at the rate of 50 miles per day. Produce may thus be transported from the Ohio river to the city of New-York, in 14 days, viz. four to Lake Erie, two to Buffalo, seven to Albany, and one to New-York. Packets for the conveyance of passengers only, can perform that distance in much less time.

The cost of transportation on the canal, is estimated at the rate of one cent per ton per mile, which would be, on each barrel of flour, from the Ohio river—

To Lake Erie, - - -	20 cents.
To Buffalo, - - -	20
Buffalo to Albany, - -	85
Albany to New-York, - -	15
Total cost of transportation,	90
Rate of toll not ascertained, but supposed to be about - - -	30

Total cost, per parrel, 120

Making the whole cost of transporting a barrel of flour from the Ohio river to this city, \$1,20, which is 30 cents less than the transportation to New-Orleans. The western traders universally prefer the New-York to the New-Orleans market, for the foregoing and other reasons, which might be given; and when we take into view the vast and increasing population of the west—the current of emigration—the hardy enterprise of the people—the facilities for canal navigation, and the light shed on such works by the example of the state of New-York

of doubt that a few years will
be about the accomplishment of the
Ohio Canal—a work of high and lasting
interest, not merely to the contiguous
States, but to the whole Federal Union.

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY AUGUST 22, 1820.

We have the authority of the true author of the "disparagement of Hilbericus," to say to the Editors of the Albany Argus, that they have been furnished with a garbled copy of that production without his knowledge, by some person who ought to have better understood its meaning before he took the liberty to revise and correct it.

"I love to laugh; I never was a weeper."

We have frequently been amused at seeing a noble mastiff dog assailed by the furious barking and raving of a little cowardly whippet, that seemed to think, by his keeping out of harm's way, "discretion the better part of valor"—and we have not unfrequently compared the opinion of the noble animal to a man of integrity and talents, attacked by some unprincipled, despicable scribbler, who has the will, but not the power to sound. In the last Ontario Messenger we gave a specimen of the lowest scurrilous that a politician produce when in his power, and is resolved to reduce others to a level with himself by pouring upon them all the bitterness of a depraved and malignant heart. It is an attack upon Mr. Noah, for daring to express an opinion in favor of a division of the "wildly country of Ontario," a gentleman distinguished for talents, for benevolence of heart, urbanity of manners and all the social virtues, which dignify and adorn a man. The article is attributed to Mr. Spencer. It must have been written in one of his spleenetic moments, when the "dissecting" knife appears more terrible than the visionary dagger, to the guilty soul of Machbeth—his new writings and concoctions of impotent rage more strikingly exhibited.

Money plenty.—The city of New-York has recently borrowed 20,000 dollars at 5 per cent.

The Albany Argus has passed into the hands of Judge Cantine, and Mr. F. Q. Leake, late cashier of the Bank of Niagara, by whom it will be conducted in future. This change of Editors has already drawn out the whittling of the North, who to give the due to his due, are acting follows in the *modus operandi* of a job-biting. We have a good squib, though it should change to grate a little; but the detestable personalities which have hitherto and so long disgraced our state, we had hoped to see discontinued even by those who intend to put in the venial character of combatants in the coming conflict. This hope is not yet abandoned, notwithstanding the Register has commenced hostilities; for it may occur to Mr. Carter, as it has to many others, that in politics as well as in war the vanage ground is not always gained by opening the combat.

Mr. Almon, one would think, might be restrained from being the first to attack one of the gentlemen above-named, not by motives of policy, at least by those of gratitude.—*Cutler's Recorder.*

America and France.—The most interesting feature, to us, of the late news from Europe, is the excitement produced in France by the passage of an act imposing new tonnage duties on French vessels. From the friendly feeling of this country to France, that act was passed reluctantly, and will be cheerfully suspended, according to the provisions it contains authorizing that course when the government of France shall think it to reciprocate with us the liberality of our Commercial Regulations. The measure seems to have produced there as much sensation as if it had been unexpected. But what else could they have looked for? Our minister to that country had been long enough entreating them to listen to reason, and long enough put off by evasive answers. The subjoined extract of a letter from him to the Secretary of State, communicated to Congress at the last session, shews the ground on which our law was passed and it is presumed, in the end, France will not disdain to be as wise as England and by a relaxation of her system, avail herself of the opportunity, now offered to her of placing herself in our ports on the footing of the most favoured nations.—*National Intelligencer.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin, to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Jan. 20th 1820.

"I have now the honour to enclose the copy of Pasquier's long promised answer on the subject of our commercial relations, which was not received till after I had closed my last despatch to you. I am confirmed in the opinion, that nothing will be done here until we shall have done justice to ourselves by

To Mail Contractors.—The Postmaster General has published a notice to mail contractors, that the penalty for not carrying the mail inside of the stage, or not covering it when carried on horseback, shall be hereafter rigidly enforced, on information being given to him of such violation of the 9th article in the contract.

Three highway robbers, armed with eight pistols, were taken on the road 96 miles from Madisonville, Tennessee, on the 23d of June. The stoutest of them was mortally wounded by the pursuers, in attempting to escape. They made a full confession of their guilt, and that they had robbed several gentlemen of money, watches, &c. It was feared they had sealed some of their acts with blood. They had left New-Orleans on the 24th of May, and intended to have made their way to the north. One of them said he was born in New-York, his name John Bacon Richardson, 6 feet 1 inch high, 38 years of age, stout and well made, brown hair and blue eyes.

The Commissary General of subsistence will receive proposals at his office in Washington, until the 30th day of Sept. next, for furnishing the following provisions, &c. at Fort Niagara:

- 210 barrels prime pork
- 19 do. prime beef
- 275 do. fine flour
- 600 gallons of good whiskey
- 1475 pounds of good merchantable soap
- 575 do. do. do. candles
- 40 bushels of road salt
- 400 gallons do. vinegar
- 140 bushels do. sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.

One-fourth on the first day of September, 1821.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

A meeting has been held at Auburn, for the purpose of deliberating on the expediency of making a Lateral Canal, to intersect the western; and a committee appointed to examine the ground, &c.

It is amusing to hear the threats of the Clintonians, and the silly echoes of the Federalists about the dismissal of the sub Post-masters. They remind us of the witches of Macbeth—
"And like a rat without a tail
I'll do, I'll do."
And what will you do?—*Nat. Adv.*

A Sea Lawyer caught.—A few days since whilst some persons from North Haven, were clamming on Crane's bar in this harbour; standing where the water was 3 or 4 feet deep, one of the company espied a Shark making slowly towards them, intending no doubt to attack without giving notice. The man gave warning, and they all sprung into their boat. The Shark was finally rescued with a clam rake, by one of the fins, and soon despatched. It was 7 ft. in length, & weighed 140 lbs.—*E. Post*

St. Louis, (Missouri) June 1.

The convention have gone through, in committee of the whole, the three departments of the government. The following are the leading features:—

Legislative.—To consist of two branches. Representatives to be 25 years of age, to be elected for two years.—Sessions of the General Assembly biennial.

Judicial.—To be vested in one court of appeals, presided by three judges; one Court of Chancery, presided by a Chancellor; as many Circuit Courts as the legislature shall deem necessary, presided by one judge; and in justices of the peace, whose jurisdiction is limited. All the judges to be appointed by the governor, with the advise of the senate; to hold their offices during good behaviour; and to have fixed salaries of not less than \$2000 each.

Executive.—To be vested in a governor and lieutenant governor.

The governor to be 35 years of age; to be elected by the people; to hold his office four years, and to be ineligible the next four; to nominate and with the advice of the Senate to appoint an Attorney General, a Secretary of State, some military officers, and judges; to have a qualified vote on the passage of laws; to be a conservator of the peace, and commander in chief of the military and naval force of the state; and to have a fixed salary of not less than \$2000 per annum.

The lieutenant governor to be elected as the governor; to hold his office for the same term; to possess the same powers when holding the place of governor; and to be president of the Senate.

[From the Boston Palladium, Aug. 4.]

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

We have received St. Thomas papers to the 14th ult. Marshall Bressford arrived at Barbadoes on the 7th June, in the British frigate Spartan, from Rio Janeiro for Europe, and sailed again on the 13th. Lord Combermere, governor of Barbadoes, took passage in the same vessel—one party voted him a piece of plate worth \$1000; and the other abused him in the papers.

The Spanish royal squadron is said to have returned to Laguna previous to the 30th of May, (our accounts are much later) after destroying the navy yard at the Barrancas, capturing a gun boat, a liebera, two schooners and a sloop at Gayria and Punta Piedra, destroyed all the shipping; and at the marshes of Margareta, destroyed all the boats and 5 crafts. The captures will be worth ten thousand dollars.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Russellville, [Ken.] dated, July 4.

"Yesterday a young man from Philadelphia, journeyman to January, silver plater, was almost blown to pieces by the accidental discharge of a cannon, whilst in the act of loading it. His arm was so badly injured as to make amputation necessary, one of his eyes blown out, and his body considerably burnt and torn. There is but little hopes of his recovery. Another young man had his arm blown off.

"On Saturday last, there was a man killed 8 miles from this place, in attempting to kill a traveller on the road from Bowling Green to Russellville. He had blacked and disguised himself and fired at the traveller, which missed him but shot his horse. The traveller run up to him, threw him down, took the assailant's pistol and shot him through the head. The traveller was brought to trial and acquitted, it being done in self-defence. He did a considerable day's business—killed a man, had his trial and travelled 30 miles.

any thing to do with the Messenger establishment. We don't believe him.—We had our information from a source entitled to credit, from Mr. Stevens himself. The establishment was sold, and dozens can witness the fact, and Mr. Spencer bought it,—for whom is the least of our concern. *Spirit of the Times.*

District Court.—A Special Sessions of the United States District Court, in and for the Northern District of New-York, will be holden at Watertown, in the county of Jefferson, on Tuesday the 12th day of September next, and at Rochester, in the county of Genesee, on Thursday the 21st day of the same month.

Marine List.

PORT OF GENESEE.

ARRIVED—Aug. 14.—Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, S. Harbor; Lady Washington, Reed, do.; Gen. Brown, Davis, Ogdensburgh; Genesee Packet, Pease, do.; Julia, York, Fr. Creek; Java, Cushman, do.; Mary, Vorce, do.; Crazy Jane, Coggswell, Niagara.
16.—Sally Ann, Rogers, Prescott; Geneva, Kent, Oswego; Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, Lewiston.
SAILED—Aug. 14.—Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, Lewiston; Crazy Jane, Coggswell, Fr. Creek.
16.—Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, S. Harbor.
17.—Mary, Vorce, Long Point; Sally Ann, Rogers, Oswego.

CASH!

Or Produce, will buy Goods at the Store of

A. HAMLIN,

as cheap as they have ever been bought in this country. He is now receiving a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.

which he offers for ready pay only—but at Prices which will satisfy the most scrupulous. Call and see.
Rochester, 25th July 1820. 28tf

Economy in Dress.

BINGHAM & CAMERON,

HAVE formed a Co-partnership in the Tailoring Business, and are ready, at their shop opposite A. Ensforth's Inn, Carroll-street, to do all kinds of work in their line VERY CHEAP. They feel confident that no fault will be found with the durability or style of their work. All kinds of cutting done on the shortest notice.

Ladies Habits

made in the most fashionable manner—also, MILITARY DRESSES. They return the public thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of their favors. No exertions shall be wanting to merit it.
Rochester, July 25, 1820. 38tf

Gentlemen's Clothes.

LATEST FASHIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM N. YORK.

THE Subscriber has just received patterns of the latest fashions from one of the first shops in the city of New-York, and is ready, at his old stand in Buffalo-street, near the bridge, to execute all kinds of work in the Tailoring business in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner, on short notice, and at unusually low prices—especially so for Cash. He presumes that from the experience he has had in his business in the first shops in New-York, and Philadelphia, that he will be able to give general satisfaction. At any rate gentlemen who want clothes Cut or Made in style will do well to call.

Military Work

made according to the late regulations of Garments cut on short notice. A small assortment of Domestic Manufactured Cloths, of various colours and of good quality, for sale very cheap for cash.
ELISHA TAYLOR.
Rochester, July 21, 1820. 38tf

Shaving & Hair-Dressing.

WM. REYNOLDS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of Rochester, that he has commenced the above business in the new shop opposite A. Plumb & Co's Store, Carroll street, where he will attend to all calls in his line at a cheap rate, viz: \$1.50cts. per quarter for shaving twice a week, and \$2 for 3 times.
N. B. Liquid and Paste Blacking kept constantly on hand for sale.
August 1st 1820. 39tf

JUSTICES' BLANKS, For Sale at this Office.

HUBBELL, WHITING & Co.
Ogdensburgh, 3d August 1820. 6w

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH
KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Stuffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.
—ALSO—

Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope, all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash, Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Seine and wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap. Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt.—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary

Also, [July 17,] a constant supply of SALT,

by the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below.—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf

Rochester Hardware Store. FRASER & SHELDON

ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Plated and Common Saddlery.
10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.
5 " Band and Hoop Iron.
1 " Share Moulds and Landsides.
1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Steel
5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.
20 " Cobb's warranted Grass and Cradle Scythes.

Dutch Bolting Cloths, Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.

They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.
The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 26tf

Rochester Shoe Store. JACOB GOULD

HAS just received (at his Store in Carroll-street, two doors north of Messrs Hart and Saxton's)
1,000 pair coarse Shoes, warranted to be of the first quality—and to accommodate the times, they are offered for one dollar and seventy five cents per pair. The above Shoes have been made by contract, and are far superior to any ever offered in this market. Those who purchase by whole sale, will receive a discount and credit by giving good security.
N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes
of the latest fashions constantly on hand and manufactured on the shortest notice. Also, kept constantly for sale, Cotton Goods, Yarn,—Hard-ware, &c.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 34tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wants 25 journeyman Coopers for the fall's work, four to continue a year. Two industrious boys as Apprentices to the Coopering Business. Apply at my shop a few rods South of the Red Mill's.
BENJ. JAMES.
Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40tf

One Cent Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber **JEHIAL D. DEWY,** an indented apprentice to the Coopering business.—All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him on my account.
BENJAMIN WILCOX.
Rochester, May, 2, 1820. 3w26

The sum of \$627 has been collected

[From the Nashville Whig.]

ANTIQUITIES OF TENNESSEE.

On the farm of Turner Lane, Esqr. five miles south-east of Sparta on the waters of the Caney Fork of Cumberland, and no other farms adjacent, have lately been found, small graves, sunk into the earth from one foot to eighteen inches below the surface. They are about ten inches broad and eighteen inches long, having a flag limestone rock at each of the ends and sides, and covered with the same species of rock. In these graves are found skull bones, about three inches in diameter, nearly round; the other bones being proportionally small. Between two and three hundred of these graves have been discovered. In every tomb, yet opened, was found a small black earthen pot, about one pint in capacity, containing a small conck-shell, decayed of a gray color on the exterior and red within, and as transparent as this species of shell is usually found. The pot, when broken, exhibits numerous white specks of round shining particles.

It is a matter of striking curiosity, that there is not to be found, in the neighborhood of this place, any limestone of the same species with that of which these tombs are constructed.

In the vicinity of the place where these graves are found, there are the vestiges of a large town, having parallel streets extending east and west. The land they are upon is covered with a large timber as any in the neighborhood. The sutures of the heads of these skeletons are closed, & as sound & solid as the other parts of the skulls.

At Mr. Anderson's two miles and a half in a south-westerly direction from the farm of Mr. Lane, were found other skeletons of the same dimensions, in tombs constructed upon the same plan, and of similar materials. One at least, it is said, was observed to have teeth and all the bones belonging to the human body.

The facts above stated, are attested by Mr. Lane, of White county, who has seen the skeletons very often: by his son, Jacob A. Lane, Esqr. of Sparta, in the same county: and by another son, Alexander Lane, Esqr. a student at law who all say they can be verified by all the inhabitants in the vicinity of the farm of Mr. Lane. Mr. Lane, the father, who is a man of observation, gives it as his decided opinion, that these are skeletons of adult persons. He found his opinion upon the solidity of the bones of the heads, and also upon the fact, of the sutures of the skulls being entirely closed and solid.

The trees growing where they were found, are of a great size and age as any in the surrounding forest. Both at Mr. Anderson's and Mr. Lane's, and many extensive circular elevations of earth, raised two or three feet above the common surface, arranged in order, having the very appearance of once populous towns, upon which are standing large trees: on one of them, a poplar of five feet diameter at least. The small graves at Mr. Lane's are arranged; but at Mr. Anderson's there is a large burying ground full of them, without any order as to position. That the bones are human, Mr. Lane thinks there can be no doubt, and that they are not the bones of children, he thinks unquestionable.

The conck-shells, it would seem, must have been brought from the border of the ocean; as there are none such to be found either in the rivers of Kentucky or those of this state: and, it would also seem, that they must have been brought hither immediately before their deposition in these vessels. In a few years, they probably would have been lost or broken to pieces, had they remained unburied. That the animals of the skeletons belonged to, drank water, & were mammals, is intimated by the water vessel at the head of each skeleton. The rocks which enclose them, are thin blue limestone, and not of that neighborhood; originally, all the limestone in the vicinity being of a grey colour. Here is a mystery that baffles conjectures, and puts an experience at defiance. The people of Herodotus, on the borders of Ethiopia and the Red Sea, and those of Homer in India, have always been treated as fables, which, in the days of those men, entered into most of their written compositions. At this day, we must outstrip credulity itself to believe in a real existence of pigmy men. How could a nation of pigmy men, not exceeding 18 inches in stature, build habitations, clear the forest, cultivate the soil, defend themselves against the ravages of the hawk and eagle, the wolf & the panther? How live in the world of giants, such as are mentioned by ancient writers, when the size and age of men, bearing a just proportion to each other, far exceeded those of the present day? The remains of a gigantic race are not more than seven miles from the burying ground of these pigmies. Their skeletons are no shorter than seven feet, frequently above it. Figure, in imagination, one of these skeletons covered with muscles, &c. and distended by ordinary repletion—place him on the side of the largest man of the present day, &

Holy writ attests the existence of giants.

what would be his comparative appearance? The bones of the pygmies were buried, is not to be found, trees of no less magnitude and age than that where the smallest ones were found. They are, therefore, brought to a simultaneous existence, or at all events to periods not very distant from each other. Was the smallest child of a giant, of a size as diminutive as that of the small skeletons?

Did the Samoiede of America, whose common stature does not exceed four feet, and whose female, it may be supposed, is still of inferior size, come hither from the north-eastern coast of America, in company with the people of Scythia, remarked by all the writers of antiquity for their monstrous size? It is possible that, in their passage through the neck of land which it is supposed connects the two continents together, those Scythians dragged with them some of the dwarfish nations of north-eastern America, whose descendants are now found living within the arctic circles; and that these small skeletons are the relics of pigmy race, whose posterity, by the general warmth of a milder climate, and the plentiful diet which it affords, have returned to the stature which their immediate ancestors lost, by the migrations of their ancestors into the inhospitable climates of the north; which chilling the blood, diminishing the force of its circulation, and rendering their supply of precarious and unwholesome, in the lapse of a long series of ages, reduced their primitive bulk?

If this be so, the women, and the un-grown children of the first emigrants, although beyond the age of infancy, and not yet arrived at maturity, might not have been of larger dimensions when clothed with flesh than is indicated by these skeletons.

Let us look for conck-shells on the shores of north-eastern America, and look there also for the stature of those who inhabit the most north-westerly regions of these countries, and we shall perceive whether this conjecture has the countenance of probability, and, if not then let it be owned with candor that many are the unsearchable ways of Providence.

But, indeed, a conjecture may be offered, before we leave this subject, which to some, may, possibly seem worthy of attention. The Egyptians, in ancient times, worshipped a great number of animals, and, among others, the fhis, the Hawk the Cat, the Dog. In whatever family a *cat* died every individual of that family cut off his or her eyebrows; but, if a dog died, the whole family shaved their heads, and, in fact, every part of their bodies. The cats, when dead, were carried to sacred buildings, and, after being salted, were buried in the city Duhasies. Of the canine species, the females were buried in consecrated chests which ceremony was also observed with respect to the Johncumen. Herod: Eu. 65, 66, &c.

The Hindoos, says the Abbe Dubois, pay honor and worship, less or more solemn, to almost every living creature, whether quadruped, bird, or reptile. He then gives a long list of the worshipped animals, beginning with the Ape, and including the dog and other animals.—The Ape is the class of animals which receives the highest honors. The striking resemblance which the Hindoos remark, between the animal and man, in exterior appearance and physical relations, was the first cause of the great reverence in which they held him. 2d Dubois, 216. The worship of the great Ape Hantmen, extends over all the territory of India, and especially among the followers of Vishnu. His idol is every where seen in the temples and other places frequented by the people. And it is also frequently found in the woods and under thick trees in desert places.—But particularly where the Vishnuites abound, the favorite idol of Hantmen is found almost every where. The sacrifices offered to it usually consist of the simplest productions of nature; & in parts frequented by Apes, devotees are often seen who give them put on their food, and consider it a meritorious deed.

The skulls and other bones described by Mr. Lane may be the bones of sacred animals, buried by a superstition not dissimilar to that of the Hindoo and Egyptian; and, being not more than twenty miles from the place where the *three-faced image* was found, both may have been deposited by the same religious notions. The conck-shell, left in the small water vessel, indicates an intent to provide for the accommodation of some animal who could use the conck for dipping water out of the larger vessel.—Should this conjecture be found worthy of adoption, the evidence of Hindoo ancestry will have attained a degree of strength almost too stable to suffer resistance. The animal, whether ape, or monkey, and the conck-shell, may have come from the Gulf of Mexico, Camana, or the waters of the Oronoko & the adjacent countries, whither it is probable they came, from the old world with the superstition which defiled them. The sedulous anxiety manifested in their preservation; the care taken, in their burial, to provide a certain species of stone for the coffin, and, for their future accommodation, a water vessel and a dipper, are circumstances which must have

proceeded from some inviolable and indispensable religious injunction—the veneration of the ancient Egyptians, and of the ancient, intermediate, and present Hindoos.

A MODERN GREEK MARRIAGE.

From William's Travels in Italy, Greece &c.

We went to the wedding of a Greek lady, daughter of the first physician.—As the ceremony was curious, I shall attempt to describe it to you. Cloves and nutmegs wrapped up in a small parcel, were left at the house of the Consul where we lived, and this is the mode of an invitation to a wedding at Patras.—The poorer class leave only cloves, nutmegs being dear. When we arrived at the door of the court yard, we found the physician's janissary in waiting in a rich robe of scarlet; his pistols, of embossed silver, stuck in his silk girdle, were opposed to a vest of blue velvet trimmed with gold lace; his turban, short petticoat, and trowsers, were of the purest white, and his gaiters were of scarlet velvet embroidered with gold; his dress indeed, might have suited a prince. Every farthing which these servants receive in wages is laid out on clothes, and they contrive to preserve them well.

The court before the house was miserable and dirty, and the house itself had a very mean appearance. We ascended by a broad ladder, and found the mother of the bride, with some other ladies standing in the entry, but they did not seem to take any part in the ceremony of receiving the visitors. On entering the room where the marriage ceremony was performed, we found the father of the lady, a fine looking old man, dressed in rich robes, with a cylinder cap of fur, like a large muff, seated on his divan or sofa, which was about one feet broad, and went all round the room, provided with cushions at the back. To this we were conducted, and found ourselves seated about 18 inches from the door. We squatted down like the Greeks, with our legs under us, when a handsome and elegant attendant in robes of blue and purple stepped forward, and presented each of us with a long pipe, which we smoked. The room was wretchedly furnished; a few coarse wooden chairs, all different in fashion and size, a wooden clock a press, three or four barbarous pictures of the Virgin and child and the Apostles, the faces and crowns of glory done in raised tin, and the drapery in paint.—Shortly after our arrival, seven or eight priests with long beards entered, dressed in black; a small ricketty table being then brought to the middle of the room the robes of the priests wrapped up in bundles, were laid on it, and opened by the priests. The dresses were different, but all highly ornamented with flowers and embroidery. When their ordinary dress was concealed by their canonicals, these ecclesiastics looked very well.

A large book was put upon the table, with some wine in a tumbler, and a roll of bread. Then entered the bridegroom, and a man about fifty, in a pelisse of pale blue, and white loose Dutch looking breeches; his turban as white as snow, and whiskers of a tremendous size! Next appeared the lady; about 30 years of age, short, and rather pretty. Her hair which was hardly to be discovered through the profusion of golden & gilded ornaments, hung down behind ornamented with threads of gold, as low as her haunches. Across her forehead, was a band, on which were fixed various gold coins. She wore a dark purple peised edged with fur under which was a shawl vest of white silk, richly embroidered; a zone of silk, with richly embossed clasplike small saucers encircled the lower part of her waist, and hung down upon her loins. She looked very shy and modest. Every eye was fixed upon her behind her stood her mother holding her up; the good old lady's hair was dyed red, the favorite colour of hair in Greece.

The ceremony as near as I can recollect, was as follows. One of the priests took up some frankincense, which was lighted in a censer; he then wafted the smoke among his brethren. Two wax candles, lighted, were given to the bride and bridegroom by another priest, which they kissed; they also kissed his hand; the candles were then put down, and the same priest read prayers. The rings were then produced, and placed upon the bride, with which the priest advanced, and asked the respective parties if they desired to be married. Upon receiving their answer in the affirmative, he touched their heads three times with their rings, which were delivered to the person who gave away the bride. This person, (the Austrian Consul) put them on the fingers of each, changing them three times alternately from the bride to the bridegroom. Then the description of the marriage of Cana was read in a charming tone. Both seemed much affected, and I thought the poor bride would faint.

Matrimonial crowns were placed upon their heads, and a more whimsical and ridiculous sight I never saw. The crowns were of a conical form, composed of the merest tinsel, gold leaf and spun glass. They were changed from one head to the other three times: the rings were taken off by the priest and again replaced. While six of the priests were singing the service, the seventh

took up the roll of bread, and cut out two small pieces, which he put into the wine. The sacrament was then administered, and prayers and chanting recommenced. While this was going on, the bride and bridegroom were led three times round the table in the slowest possible manner; looking like condemned criminals, and fully as melancholy as if they were going to be hanged. At that time smoke from the frankincense was wafted in great profusion among the spectators. When the ceremony was finished, the father kissed his son and daughter, as likewise did most of their friends. The bride and bridegroom marched off with their precious crowns upon their heads. They lived together at the lady's father's for eight days, at the expiration of which the lady went to her husband's house in full procession.—While walking amidst a multitude of women and children, she was supported by two females. On her head was a prodigious cushion of pad, stuck full of trumpety flowers made of paper; her cheeks, eye-brows and lips were daubed over with gold leaf; and her hair, interwoven with skeins of brown silk, hung down behind and before. She walked very slowly, and a boy carried a mirror before her, in which she was obliged to look occasionally, as a symbol of the regard thenceforth due even to her external carriage and conduct.

[From the Christian Observer.]

The popularity of Burns' writings should by no means create astonishment; they are so purely national, as scarcely to be indebted for a single sentiment, illustration, or phrase, to any country except his own—all is the indigenous growth of home. A Scotchman sees his glens, braes, shaws, burns, and scats of his native land, peopled by the creations of his own poet's genius. But alas! this populace of the fancy has, too often, little innocence of character! I was sorry to observe that some of the late and cheap collection of his works, have admitted several exceptionable pieces, refused by Dr. Currie. It is indeed true that the same editions contain something like an antidote; but will readers administer to themselves what at best is only half a cure? No—they will select their parts, as the poet instructs them:

For why of death begin a tale?
Just now we're living sound and hale,
Then stop and mairtop crowd the sail,
Heave care o'er side!
And large before enjoyment's gale
Let's take the tide.
"This life, so far's I understand,
Is all enchanted fairy land,
Where pleasure is the magic wand
That, wielded right,
Makes hours like minutes, hand in hand,
Dance by, full light.

While such a stream of voluptuous delusion winds through his pages, how few will pause, as they follow its course, to gather the caustic and bitter fruits of repentance, occasionally clustered on its banks! The truth simply is, that the serious parts of his writings will be the most beneficial to those who least need them; while others will throw them away, disgusted with their gloominess and intrusion, and resolving not to be preached to, even by such a good fellow as Burns.

The following laughable story is extracted from the *Memoirs of Edgeworth* and is told of Francis Delaval's electioneering at Andover:—

"His attorney's bill was yet to be discharged. It had been running on for many years, and though large sums had been paid on account, a prodigious balance still remained to be adjusted. The affair came before the king's bench. Among a variety of exorbitant and monstrous charges there appeared the following article. 'To being thrown out of the window at the George Inn Andover—'to my leg being thereby broken—'to surgeon's bill, and loss of time & business—all in the service of Sir F. E. Delaval—Five hundred pounds.' When this curious item came to be explained it appeared, that the attorney had, by way of promoting Sir Francis' interest in the borough, sent cards of invitation to the officers of a regiment in the town, in the name of the Mayor and Corporation, inviting them to dine and drink his majesty's health on his birth-day. He, at the same time, wrote a similar invitation to the mayor and corporation, in the name of the officers of the regiment.—The two companies met, complimented each other, eat a good dinner, drank a hearty bottle of wine to his majesty's health, and prepared to break up. The commanding officer of the regiment, being the politest man in the company, made a handsome speech to mayor, thanking him for his hospitable invitation and entertainment. 'No, Colonel,' replied the mayor, 'it is to you thanks are due by me and my brother aldermen for your generous treat to us.' The Colonel replied with as much warmth as good breeding would allow; the mayor retorted with downright anger, swearing that he would not be choosed by the bravest Colonel in his majesty's service. 'Mr. Mayor' said the Colonel, 'there is no necessity of displaying any vulgar passion on this occasion; permit me to show you, that I have here your obliging card of invitation.' Nay, Mr. Colonel, here is no opportunity for banter-

ing, there is your card.' Upon lifting the cards, it was observed notwithstanding an attempt to do it, both cards are written in same hand, by some person who had designed to make fools of them all. Every eye the corporation turned spontaneously upon the attorney, who, of course, attended all public meetings. His impudence suddenly gave way, he faltered, & betrayed himself so fully by his confusion, that the Colonel, in a fit of summary justice, threw him out of the window. For this Sir Francis Delaval was charged five hundred pounds."

PATRICK HENRY.

Mr. Wirt in his life of Patrick Henry has given us several anecdotes of his success in the pathetic and in the comic. The following is in a high degree interesting.

"The case of John Hook, to which my correspondent alludes, is worthy of insertion. Hook was a Scotchman, a man of wealth, and suspected of being unfriendly to the American cause.—During the distresses of the American army, consequent on the joint invasion of Cornwallis and Phillips, in 1781, a Mr. Venerable, an army commissary, had taken two of Hook's steers for the use of the troops. The act had not been strictly legal; and on the establishment of peace, Hook, under the advice of Mr. Cowan, a gentleman of some distinction in the law, thought proper to bring an action of trespass against Mr. Venerable, in the district court of New-London. Mr. Henry appeared for the defendant, and said to have disported himself in the cause to the infinite enjoyment of his hearers, the unfortunate Hook always excepted. After Mr. Henry became animated in the cause, says a correspondent, he appeared to have complete control over the passions of his audience; at one time he excited their indignation against Hook: vengeance was visible in every countenance: a gain, when he chose to relax and ridicule him, the whole audience was in a roar of laughter. He painted the distresses of the American army, exposed almost naked to the rigour of a winter's sky, and marking the frozen ground over which they marched, with the blood of their unshod feet; where was the man, he said, who had an American heart in his bosom, who would not have thrown open his fields, his barns, his cellars, the doors of his house, the portals of his breast, to have received with open arms, the meanest soldier in that little band of famished patriots? Where is the man?—There he stands—but whether the heart of an American beats in his bosom, you, gentlemen, are to judge.—He then carried the jury by the powers of his imagination, to the plains around York, the surrender of which had followed shortly after the act complained of: he depicted the surrender in the most glowing and noble colours of his eloquence—the audience saw before their eyes the humiliation and dejection of the British, as they marched out of their trenches—they saw the triumph which lighted up every patriotic face, and heard the shouts of victory, and the cry of Washington and liberty, as it rung and echoed through the American ranks, and was reverberated from the hills & shores of the neighbouring river—"but, hark, what notes of discord are these which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamations of victory—they are the notes of John Hook, hoarsely bawling through the American camp, beef! beef! beef!"

The whole audience were convulsed: a particular incident will give a better idea of the effect than any general description. The clerk of the court, unable to command himself, and unwilling to commit any breach of decorum in his place, pushed out of the court house, and threw himself on the grass, in the most violent paroxysm of laughter, where he was rolling, when Hook, with every different feeling, came out, for relief, into the yard also. "Jemmy Steptoe," said he to the clerk, "what the devil ails ye, mon?" Mr. Steptoe was only able to say, that he could not help it. "Never mind ye," said Hook; "wait till Billy Cowan gets up: he'll show him the la!" Mr. Cowan, however, was so completely overwhelmed by the torrent which bore upon his client, that when he rose to reply to Mr. Henry, he was scarcely able to make an intelligible or audible remark. The cause was decided almost by acclamation. The jury retired for form's sake, and instantly returned with a verdict for the defendant. Nor did the effect of Mr. Henry's speech stop here. The people were so highly excited by the tory audacity of such a suit, that Hook began to hear around him a cry more terrible than that of beef: it was the cry of tar and feathers; from the application of which, it is said, that nothing saved him but a precipitate flight and the speed of his horse.

A woman, who should attempt to thunder like Demosthenes, would not find her eloquence increase her domestic happiness. We by no means wish that women should yield their better judgment to their fathers or husbands; but, without using any of that debasing cunning which Rosseau recommends, they may support the cause of reason with all the graces of female gentleness.