

FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the New York Daily Advertiser, Oct. 10.]

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival at Boston of the ship Herald, Capt. Fox, from Liverpool, we have received from our very attentive and obliging correspondent at Liverpool the London Courier of the 1st and 2d of September, and a Liverpool paper of Saturday the 4th of September, the Courier being an evening paper, brings us, of course, the intelligence of the 2d. The papers are, as usual, devoted in a great measure to the proceedings in the Queen's trial. A female of the name of Louisa Dumont had occupied the house three days. On her principal examination, her testimony was perhaps more strongly presumptive against the queen, than any of the preceding witnesses.— Upon her cross-examination, however, with much difficulty, some pretty material circumstances were drawn from her, which were calculated to shake her credit. Among the rest, were produced several letters, written by this witness, after she had left the service of the Princess of Wales, which she finally acknowledged to be written by her, from which the following passages were read: "If the princess could read my heart, she would be convinced of the infinite respect, the unlimited attachment, and the perfect affection I entertain for her august person."

"How often to numerous circles have I enumerated her rare talents, her mildness, her piety, her charity, in short all those perfections which she possesses in so eminent a degree?" "I have been delighted in looking over my journal, for you know I say in it a great deal of the best and the most amiable princess in the world; I relate in detail all the traits of sensibility and generosity which she has shown, and the manner in which she has been received, applauded, and cherished, in all the places which we have visited." "You know when the princess is my subject, I am not barren.— Consequently my journal is embellished with the effusions of my heart, my greatest desire having always been, that the princess should always appear what she really is, and that full justice should be rendered to her."

After reading the letters, the witness explained their contents by saying, that when she was writing them, she was anxious to secure a place in her service for her sister. When first inquired of respecting the Baron Ompteda, she frequently said she knew nothing except having frequently seen him at the Villa Villani when he visited the princess. In her cross-examination, being asked whether she had ever heard any complaints made about locks and keys, she answered that she remembered the princess making a complaint, but she did not recollect what the complaint was about, though she acknowledged the Baron Ompteda was in the house of the Princess at the time. On being interrogated she denied that she ever took any part in the complaint, or that she wrote a challenge on that occasion. The examining counsel asked her, "Did you not write a letter to Mr. Hannan?" She answered, "I do not recollect." "Did not he desire you to write a letter for him to the Baron Ompteda?" She again answered, "I recollect nothing about it."

Parts of the letter were then shewn to her, and she was asked if it was her hand writing, but she would give no decisive answer: The question was put direct, "Is it your hand writing?" Her answer was, "It does not seem exactly like it." "Do you believe it to be yours or not?" She replied, "I cannot tell whether it is my hand writing, because it is not exactly the hand writing as I write." The same witness had written to her sister to the following effect: "I had almost forgotten to confide to you a thing which will surprise you as much as it has me. On the 25th of last month, I was taking some refreshment at my aunt Clair's, when I was informed that there was a person desired to deliver me a letter, and that he would trust it to no one else but me. I went down stairs, and desired him to come up into my room; and, to my astonishment, when I broke the seal I found a proposal was made to me to set off to London, under the protection of government. I was promised protection, and an opulent fortune in a short time. The letter was without signature; but to assure me of the truth of it, I was informed that I might draw on a Banker for as much money as I wished. The attorney general now interposed, the witness was ordered to withdraw, when a debate commenced with regard to the propriety of the course adopted by the Queen's counsel in reading detached parts of letters, &c. The witness subsequently acknowledged the letters produced to have been written by her.

The cross examination of this witness was conducted by Mr. Williams, one of the Queen's counsel, who displayed in the course of it, the talents peculiarly characteristic of the NAME among the profession. The Queen's party exulted in the result of this witness' examination. And the Courier is obviously somewhat chagrined at it.

New-York, Oct. 18. By the arrival of the ship Cortes, Captain De Cost, in 35 days from Liverpool we have received from our attentive cor-

respondents complete lists of names, persons, and Lloyd's List, and the London number of the Courier, now residing in the streets of the city, does not exceed 2400.

published, it appears that the whole number of Indian now residing in the forests of the State, does not exceed 2400.

St. Louis, Aug. 30. Mammoth Radish.—A few days since a radish was brought to our market, measuring 21 inches and a half in circumference. There were many others in the same garden which this was taken from, that would measure from 14 to 20 inches.

St. John's, [N. B.] Sept. 26. The Fire in Nova-Scotia.—Since our last we have received corroborating accounts of an extensive and calamitous fire, which has spread its ravages for nearly 100 miles in extent over the most fertile portion of the North and Western parts of Nova-Scotia, from the neighbourhood of Yarmouth to the county of Annapolis. The fire continued burning for the space of three days, and such was its intensity that the very potatoes were burnt in the earth; houses, barns, fences, fields of grain, stock of all kinds, whole villages and settlements, fell a prey to the devouring element, and not a vestige of vegetation or herbage remains: several lives are also lost. From among several statements we select the following as containing a simple, but affecting representation of the awful scene; and if what this writer relates of the distress which happened to his family, and his immediate neighbourhood within his observation, be true, what must have been the general calamity? The space of our country said to be laid waste, we have travelled, and the greatest place between the extremes without a house, is between Yarmouth and Salmon river, 17 miles—the settlement at Montagan alone contains several thousand souls.

Horrible Murder!—On Saturday evening, information reached the Police Office in this city, that on Thursday night last, about eleven o'clock, in New Kent county, Mr. Daniel Ford and his wife were inhumanly murdered by two Negro men. A slave, named Sam, who belonged to the deceased, was arrested in this place on the same night, on a charge of being concerned in the murder, and is ordered on to New Kent for trial. The principal, Jack, a slave, belonging to a Mr. Robinson of said county, has fled. It is supposed that the murder was committed in consequence of Mr. Ford's having confined his negro woman, the wife of Jack, who to rescue her, entered the house, and after beating Mr. Ford very severely, took a gun and shot him, and then commenced with the gun on Mrs. Ford, until he had accomplished his diabolical purpose.— Mr. Ford was a respectable gentleman, and son of the Rev. Reuben Ford of Hanover.—Rich. Comp

Burlington, [Vt.] Sept. 8. Melancholy.—On the 15th inst. Mr. Calvin Eaton, of this place, was drowned in Onion river. In passing from the shore to an island a little below the falls, on horseback, which he had frequently done before, in some part of which distance the horse was obliged to swim, he was thrown off, and, being himself unable to swim, he soon sunk for the last time, in water more than 20 feet deep. Some persons at a little distance saw him when he fell from his horse, and ran to his assistance; but the depth of water prevented the recovery of the body until an hour after its descent, when there was no longer a possibility of restoring life.

London, Sept. 10. The House of Lords on Friday, refused Mr. Brougham's request that he might be permitted to open his case for the defence, & subsequently postponed the hearing of evidence for some time; and also his further request that he might be allowed to comment upon the evidence produced for the prosecution, without touching upon that which he might hereafter find it necessary to bring forward. The learned gentleman yesterday apprised the House that he should be ready to commence his case for the defence in three weeks, and desired an adjournment of the proceedings for that length of time. This application was made in the hope of obviating as much as possible, the evil consequences to the queen which might be expected to arise from the case of the prosecution dwelling upon the public mind for a considerable time without answer or comment; but it is impossible to believe that her majesty can be fully prepared within three weeks for undertaking her defence with the same effect as she might hope for, had a longer time been taken by the counsel; but she is placed in the sad alternative of either prematurely undertaking her defence without sufficient means, or of submitting to the great evil of suffering the public mind to receive an impression injurious to her fame, which a future triumph in the House of Lords might not be able effectually to remove.

[From the Hudson Whig.] For the curious.—We learn from the postmaster of this city, that the number of letters which have arrived at this office by the steam boats, from the 23d day of March last, to the 30th September, was 5,508—and the number of newspapers which have arrived in the same time, by the same conveyance, is 21,716. It may be well to mention that we have, independent of the steam boat mails, three land mails every week from New-York, three from Albany, one from Hartford, and one from New-Milford, and that the letters and newspapers brought by these several mails, are not included in the above numbers.

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Truth is confirmed by investigation and delay. THE PAMPHLET I promised to publish, is not yet printed. It has not been delayed without reason. A point of time for its appearance will be announced, as soon as one can safely be set.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES. Newport, Ky. Sept. 21, 1820. Dwarf.—Under the head of "extreme novelty," a dwarf advertises himself in the last Liverpool papers. His name is Simon Paap, a native of Zandvoort, near Haerlem, in Holland. His height is only 28 inches, and weight 27 pounds. He writes in French, Dutch and English converses with perfect ease, and performs the manual and platoon exercise with a grace and manner peculiar to himself.

The Stock Market.—Our correspondents at New-York inform us, that the Stock of the Bank of the United States is up to 105; and that large investments were made in the course of the week at 104 1/2, and from that to 105 per cent. U. S. Six per cent. Stock varies from 106 to 108, according to the time at which it is redeemable. This proves two things: that money is abundant, and that the credit of the government is good.—National Intelligencer.

The Census of Portland (Maine) presents a population of 8531, being an increase, since 1810, of 1412 souls. The

chief by creating dissensions among the republicans—but in this, as in every other political manœuvre, they will meet with defeat, and reap a plentiful harvest of mortification. It will be recollected that immediately after the late election, and before the result of it was fully known, the Clintonians were 'infected almost to explosion,' with anticipated triumph, and boasted of the "clean work" they intended should be done—the appointment of a Senator to supply the place of Mr. Sanford, was not the least of the advantages they fancied they had gained. But, who can credit the metamorphosis! these 'clean sweepers' no sooner find themselves in a minority, and without power, than they become the friends of the man, who they had in a moment of fancied success, determined to sacrifice! The most obtuse vision can penetrate this flimsy veil of hypocrisy, and discover the smothered feelings of impotent vengeance. It is not that they hate Mr. Sanford less, but Mr. Van Buren more, that they have graciously condescended to yield their objections to the former—may more, impertinently to place Mr. Van Buren in opposition to Mr. Sanford. We extract the following from an article written on this subject from the Oneida Observer, and fully concur with the writer "that the two gentlemen whom the "Coalition" have pleased to put in opposition to each other, are both deservedly favorites with the republican party, and the party is justly proud of both. It is probable that the service of one or the other of them will be called for in the Senate of the United States. But the project of putting them in opposition to each other is absurd and ridiculous. The republican party is the common friend to both. It is not for me to say on whom the choice will fall, but I am safe in giving an opinion, that the republicans in the next legislature will be unanimous in the choice of a Senator to the U. States."

St. Louis, Aug. 30. Mammoth Radish.—A few days since a radish was brought to our market, measuring 21 inches and a half in circumference. There were many others in the same garden which this was taken from, that would measure from 14 to 20 inches.

THE GAZETTE. TUESDAY OCTOBER 24, 1820.

It will be perceived by an Advertisement in to-days paper, that Mr. Adams intends giving a Concert of Sacred Music, on Sunday evening next, at the church. The lovers of music will now have an opportunity of gratifying themselves and of extending their patronage to a very meritorious young gentleman. No objection, we presume, will be made to the evening—it was selected, we understand, to accommodate the citizens. An Address will be delivered. We hope not "to hear a beggarly account of empty boxes," on this occasion.

Samuel M. Hopkins, Esq. has published a statement of the Post Office affair, which goes to invalidate the truth of the publication, we last week copied from the National Advocate. He expressly disavows any participation in the improper conduct therein mentioned, & says the copy of the Circular published in the Moscow Advertiser, came from another county. We state these facts cheerfully, being unwilling that any individual, especially one of Mr. Hopkins high respectability, should be subjected to unjust imputations by any agency of ours. *Justitia fat, is our motto.* Mr. Hopkins has commenced a suit against Mr. Noah, which will bring all the facts on the subject, to light.

The Commissioner.—Mr. Holley has seen fit to make a formal reply to the article from Phocion, printed in this paper. With the controversy between these gentlemen we have no concern. They must fight their own battles. We have never been disposed to enquire into the particular manner in which Mr. H. has discharged his official duties; whether well or ill, we do not deem it material, at present, to know. If he be wrongly accused, we shall be happy if he can remove the grounds of suspicion. To the man we mean not the slightest personal disrespect. But there is one truth which must not be denied—Mr. Holley is a party man and a Clintonian. He holds an important office, which had better be in the hands of a republican. Our course, as it regards this business, is political, and we give a political reason for it. We have no secrets on this subject—we give our opinion distinctly that Mr. Holley should be removed, and we publicly avow the reason for it, that, while republicans have the administration of affairs, they owe a duty to themselves which they cannot discharge, by feeding their political enemies with fat things, or by yielding to them important offices—thereby increasing an influence which is to be exerted for the destruction of the very party that grants the favor. If such abuses exist as Phocion describes, they call for removal. If not we are happy for Mr. H's sake. But the political reason which we assign for his removal, is quite sufficient, and calls for that measure, not to inflict pain upon him, but to do an act of justice to ourselves.

The following character from the Oneida Observer, of the materials of the Clintonian party, is correctly drawn, and the distinction made should be carefully observed, so that the "d—I may have his due," without doing injustice to those who have unwittingly got into "bad company."

A clear and manifest distinction has been taken between the late supporters of the "Coalition." They consisted partly of Republicans, of honest views and fair intentions, who incautiously and prematurely committed themselves on the question, before the character and object of the coalition was fully developed—others entered fully into the measure, under the erroneous belief that Mr. Clinton was a Republican, and the candidate of the Republican party. Most of the above description of persons have been convinced of their error, and have declared a wish and intention to unite with the great Republican family. Another description of the supporters of the "Coalition" is made up of Mr. Clinton, his Swiss allies, his personal adherents, who originally joined the "Coalition" with a full knowledge of its materials, views, and objects; and who still cling to their patron, notwithstanding the clear expression of the voice of the Republican party, as manifested at the late election."

"Divide and conquer" is now the maxim of Clintonians. Despairing of regaining by fair and honest efforts, the power they have lost, they yet hope by their cunning devices to do a little mis-

chief by creating dissensions among the republicans—but in this, as in every other political manœuvre, they will meet with defeat, and reap a plentiful harvest of mortification. It will be recollected that immediately after the late election, and before the result of it was fully known, the Clintonians were 'infected almost to explosion,' with anticipated triumph, and boasted of the "clean work" they intended should be done—the appointment of a Senator to supply the place of Mr. Sanford, was not the least of the advantages they fancied they had gained. But, who can credit the metamorphosis! these 'clean sweepers' no sooner find themselves in a minority, and without power, than they become the friends of the man, who they had in a moment of fancied success, determined to sacrifice! The most obtuse vision can penetrate this flimsy veil of hypocrisy, and discover the smothered feelings of impotent vengeance. It is not that they hate Mr. Sanford less, but Mr. Van Buren more, that they have graciously condescended to yield their objections to the former—may more, impertinently to place Mr. Van Buren in opposition to Mr. Sanford. We extract the following from an article written on this subject from the Oneida Observer, and fully concur with the writer "that the two gentlemen whom the "Coalition" have pleased to put in opposition to each other, are both deservedly favorites with the republican party, and the party is justly proud of both. It is probable that the service of one or the other of them will be called for in the Senate of the United States. But the project of putting them in opposition to each other is absurd and ridiculous. The republican party is the common friend to both. It is not for me to say on whom the choice will fall, but I am safe in giving an opinion, that the republicans in the next legislature will be unanimous in the choice of a Senator to the U. States."

The Clintonians have had much to say of late about the "the good feelings" subsisting between them and the Federalists; and they are not ignorant that the union and concert of the Republican party was never more sincere and perfect than as the present moment. It is the knowledge of this fact which disturbs them. Distracted as the Clintonians are, by the feuds and dissensions in their own ranks, they cannot see with unconcern the harmony of the republican party; and they have undertaken the unprofitable task of endeavoring to disturb it. With this object in view, they have pretended to give up their objections to Mr. Sanford, and have avowed that his re-appointment will be acceptable to them. So far so good; but these generous Clintonians have gone much further in this business, and have kindly undertaken on behalf of the republicans not only to bring forward Mr. Sanford as the candidate for the Senate of the United States, but have generously condescended to nominate Mr. Van Buren in opposition to Mr. Sanford. This they consider a master stroke—they claim it as a plan, which, of all others, must surely beget disunion among the republicans, and will at the same time afford "the Coalition" the best possible opportunity of shewing their "deadly hate" to Mr. Van Buren. Next to creating dissensions in the republican ranks, the great object of the Coalition is to blast the growing popularity of Mr. Van Buren; and many of them no doubt believe, and some of them have fully admitted, that if they can put him down, the great obstacle to their views would be removed. To prevent the advancement of this distinguished individual; to pluck the feathers from his ascending wing, and place a perpetual bar to his promotion, is a darling object of the whole Coalition; but of all objects the nearest the hearts of "the Swiss" allies. For many years past they have been held in check by his talents, to which they have been compelled to pay an involuntary and reluctant deference. He, of all other men, knows them best, and, as is perfectly natural, they, of all other men, envy and hate him most. While the "Swiss leaders" have lost the confidence of all honest men, of all parties, and by strict alliance with De Witt Clinton, and by that alone, are barely kept from oblivion, although not from detestation, Mr. Van Buren has risen, step by step, into the first rank of the republicans of this state and the Union. The "Swiss" Junta to this day stand as 'a reproach' to their friends, and 'a by-word' to their enemies, while Mr. Van Buren, both in his professional and political career, has risen to a "proud pre-eminence." Mr. Van Buren came into life during the best days of Judge William W. Van Ness and Elisha Williams—their talents were justly admitted to be great—they had a numerous chain of connexions at their back—a Bank at their control—the political power of the county at their devotion—and the proprietors of the In short, they were in the full tide of po-

polarity and power. It was under these circumstances that Mr. Van Buren opened an office in Hudson. His politics and profession soon brought him in collision with Judge Van Ness and Elisha Williams. Accustomed as they had been "to lord it o'er the land," they could not brook the opposition of a young man of modest pretensions, without the advantages of a public education, without friends, without patronage, without fortune and without fame. Few who foresaw the difficulties which were gathering around Mr. Van Buren at that period, could have calculated on the result which has followed. The man who should have predicted that Mr. Van Buren, circumstanced as he then was, could have withstood the powerful combination which was organized against him, would have been pronounced a madman. It was certainly no ordinary trial he had to undergo; it was a fiery furnace through which he had to pass—it was the severest test to which any individual in this state has at any time been subjected. Had he been cast in an ordinary mould, he must have sunk under the weight which was brought to bear against him. This "stripling," meek, friendly and alone, brest himself to the storm which burst upon him, with unrelenting fury; he stood the shock; he gained ground; he gathered strength as he advanced, and he constantly and uniformly rose in proportion to the pressure upon him. The result is in the history of this state. These facts will account for the Swiss opposition to Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. Stone has been of late so conversant with English affairs, that he applies their party distinctions (without real discrimination, as might be expected to our politics, and calls the Republican party the "Opposition," while he no doubt considers himself as one of the "Ministry" of the state. To a certain extent the distinction is correct, as the ministerialists in both countries are about equally honest and incorrupt, but the opposition in England seldom happens to possess the power as they have here, although we believe in both countries they have a majority of the people with them. Perhaps he puts principle and right out of the question, and takes the common appellation of "ins" & "outs" as the only distinction of party. In that case we must be well remember to change his name after the Legislature assembles and in the mean time advise him to make the most of the short period he is ever likely to be on the ministerial side, unless he should emigrate to England, and claim his reward for having taken both sides in the question of her majesty.—*Alb. Argus.*

The African Colony.—A letter written on board the U. States ship Hornet, and dated at the island of Bonavia, August 27, gives the melancholy intelligence that all our colony, at Sherbro, with the exception of one man, have fallen victims to the unhealthyness of the climate. The Cyane was at Teneriffe; she left a small schooner off Sherbro, during her absence, commanded by midshipman Townsend; and to complete the melancholy tale, himself and all his crew, have shared the fate of the colony. This probably, terminates a plan for ameliorating the people of color, which originated in the purest of motives, and which could not have failed had the experiment proved successful, of extending the blessings of civilization and independence to that ignorant and oppressed race.—*Cattskill Recorder.*

The treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of \$853.71, during the last month. During the same month there were issued from the depository of the society 1078 bibles and 974 testaments.

The Canal Loan, lately advertised was taken yesterday, by the New-York Savings Bank at a premium of seven and half per cent. There were two other offers for this loan; one by the State Bank and Mechanics and Farmers Bank in this city, at a premium of seven per cent; and the other by the New-York Manufacturing Company, at a premium of a fraction more than 6 per cent. This loan is for \$112,500. *Alb. Gaz.*

At the late court of oyer and terminer, held at Albany, James Hamilton, Daniel Smith, Shubael Westworth, Edward Cheesman, and Adam Stewart, were generally convicted of passing or having in their possession counterfeit money, with an intention to pass it, and sentenced to the state prison, the first for 14 years, and the four last for 7 years each.

At the late circuit held at Schoharie, before his honour Judge Van Ness, the cause of John Richer against Almon Custer and Ralph Traux, for an assault and battery on the plaintiff's wife, came to trial, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of one thousand dollars.

Assessment of lands in Virginia.—By an assessment lately made of the lands in this state, the grand total of the valuation is two hundred and six million eight hundred and ninety-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars;

and the average value per acre, exclusive of town lots, is \$1.80, or one dollar and eighty cents.

There is a report, on the authority of a letter from Leghorn, of that dreadful revolution had taken place at Constantino-ple; it is added that one fifth of the population had fallen victims in the contest which had taken place.

A writer in the Kentucky Reporter proposes to establish a communication between the E. Indies and the mouth of the river Columbia. He proposes to apply the General Government, not for the loan of Money, for that is not wanted but to incorporate an American for company, "with leave to form a port of entry at the mouth of the Columbia, and to establish a chain of posts, and trading stations, from thence to the upper navigable waters of the Missouri." He asserts "that, within two years, they would have this plan in operation, and would begin a revolution in commerce, that would check the drain of gold and silver in the United States."

The island of St. Lucia is to be closed against all kinds of American produce on the 21st of the present month, (October.)

The price of the newspapers in London containing the proceedings of the trial of the queen, were from half a crown to a pound note each, and increasing in value each day, as the trial progressed.

By the schr. Commodore Perry, (arrived yesterday) the editor received a letter from Green Bay, which states that two murders had recently been committed by the Indians in that quarter. A Frenchman by the name Ulrick was stabbed near Camp Smith, and another, named Pierre Grignon, was murdered near the Portage at the Ouisconsin. The Indian (a Menomone) who murdered Ulrick made his escape, but several warriors of the tribe had gone in pursuit of him. The particulars of the murder of Grignon had not reached Green Bay when the Com. Perry sailed. *Demot Gazette of Oct. 6th.*

The Augusta Chronicle of the 23d inst. says, "Our boarding houses have been thronged for a few days past with citizens of Savannah, who have left that ill-fated place, to seek a refuge, amongst us, from a pestilential disease of a character more fatal and extensive than has before afflicted this section of the union."

More large apples.—The Foughtleppic Journal mentions that an apple was recently taken from a tree in the orchard of Mr. Henry Lyles, at Staatsburgh, Dutchess county, which weighed 22 ounces, and measured 14 and a half inches in circumference; and that a barrel of these apples had been sent to N. York, and that 100 filled the barrel. An apple weighing twenty-four ounces and a half, and measuring sixteen inches and a half in circumference, has been this season taken from the garden of Col. Edgar, at Greenbush, Westchester county, N. Y.

Some ladies walking in the fields, met a laborer with a little kid, which he was carrying to market. "See, see," said one of them, "what a pretty little goat, tho' he has no horns." The rustic replied, "Ladies he is not married."

NOTICE.
A meeting of the ship Owners, ship Masters, Merchants, Flour Merchants, Forwarding Merchants, and all others who may feel an interest in the subject, is requested to be held at A. Ensworth & Son's Inn, on Wednesday the 25th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of consulting on suitable measures for the improvement of the navigation and harbour of Genesee—by deepening the channel—the most eligible site for a Light House—and whether the expenses of improving the channel had better be obtained by subscription, or by an application to the state Legislature, for a donation.

The Lake has risen until there is but six or seven feet of water on the outer sand-bar, and vessels often have to lighten over it.

A meeting of the members of the Rochester Mechanics' Society, will be held at the Mansion House on Wednesday the 17th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M.—Mechanics who are not members of the society, are respectfully invited to attend.

W. COBB, Pres't.
Oct. 17th, 1820.

DROWNED.—On the 14th inst., near Markham's Bluffs, Genesee River, Mr. Wm. Shaw, a boatman in the employ of Mr. S. Melancton Smith, of this village, descending the river with a loaded boat, it struck on a shoal in the middle of the river, and being deep water on both sides, he found it necessary to swim ashore with the painter several times. The third time, he sunk, and before he could be found, the vital spark had fled. Mr. Shaw was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and has left a wife and two children in this village.

MARRIED.—At the Court of Sessions, on the 10th inst., Edw. C. Porter, of this village, to Miss Chloë Porter of the former place.

Marine List.

- ARRIVED**—Oct. 7, Woolsey, Reed, Ogdensburgh.
8, Levantia, Stoneburner, Oswego: Ontario, Huguenon, do.: Atlas, Mosely, Ogdensburgh: Mary-ann, Trowbridge, do.
12, Steam-boat Ontario, Vaughan, S. Harbor.
14, Traveller, Carr, Lewiston.
15, Genesee-packet, Pease, Ogdensburgh: Lady Washington, Reed, S. Harbor: Arcadia, Ingals, do.
16, Mary, Vorce, Ogdensburgh: Woolsey, Reed, S. Harbor.
17, Commodore Perry, Lisle, do.: Sandy-creek, Hollister, Kingston: Claisa, Briggs, Ogdensburgh: Julia, Whitney, York.
SAILED—Oct. 9th, Sandy-creek, Hollister, Kingston: Woolsey, Reed, Ogdensburgh: Clarissa, Briggs, do.: Atlas, Mosely, Palmyerville.
10, Julia, York, Ogdensburgh.
13, Levantia, Stoneburner, Oswego: Mary-ann, Trowbridge, Ogdensburgh.
14, Sachem, Rounds, Ogdensburgh.
17, Black-bird, Stone, Cape Vincent.
19, Woolsey, Reed, Ogdensburgh: Ontario, Huguenon, do.: Steam-boat Ontario, Vaughan, S. Harbor.
20, Java, Cushman, Kingston.
21, Triumph, Davis, Ogdensburgh: Traveller, Carr, Oswego: Lady Washington, Reed, Lewiston: Julia, Whitney, Oswego: Sandy-creek, Hollister, Ogdensburgh: Woolcut, Statson, Lewiston.

CONCERT.

A CONCERT of Vocal Music, will be given at the Meeting House in this village, on Sunday evening the 29th inst. consisting of Anthems, Solos, Duets, Choruses, &c. &c. The Piano Forte is expected to accompany the music. Performance to commence at 6 o'clock. Doors closed at half past 7. TICKETS 25 cts. to be had at the Book-Store of E. Peck & Co. October 24th, 1820.

NEW STORE.

Stephen Charles, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Grocery Store one door east of the Post office, where he offers for sale for Cash, wholesale or retail
Cogniac and Spanish BRANDY, Holland and Anchor GIN, Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM, Teneriffe, Madeira, Corsica and Malaga WINES, Molasses, Lump and Brown SUGARS, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS, Spanish and American SEGARS, Tobacco, Snuff, and Chocolate, Raisins, Filberts, Pea-Nuts, Almonds and Almond Pits, Windsor and Bar SOAP, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Coffee, Ginger, Stoughton Bitters, Cod-Fish, Shad, Smoked Salmon, Tar, Cordage, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—
50 Boxes assorted WINDOW GLASS.

N. B. Tavern keepers or private families, wishing to be supplied with pure and unadulterated liquors, will do well to call.
Rochester, Oct. 17, 1820: 51tf.

Doctors Elwood & Coleman HAVE removed to their new Brick Office two doors south of the meeting house [Carroll street.]
N. B. Those indebted to us either by note or book account must call and settle without delay, as we are determined to have a general settlement before the 25th of November next.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820.

CASH for WHEAT.
THE subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.
STRONG & ALBRIGHT.
Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 45tf.

NEW CASH STORE.

Alexander Root & Co.
ARE now opening at their Store, (one door south of Fraser & Sheldon's Hardware Store,) a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery—
which were purchased at Auction in New-York, and will be sold low for Cash, at wholesale or retail—some of which are the following:—
Broadcloths,
Cassimeres,
Sattinets,
Flannels,
Bombazetts,
Rattinets,
Canton Crapes,
Lustrings,
Calicoes,
Shirtings,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM,
Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Wines,
Hyson, & Hyson Skin TEA,
Lump & Brown SUGAR,
Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Rochester, Oct. 17th 1820. 50tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and particularly the inhabitants of Henrietta, that he has lately taken lodgings at Capt. Stephen's in said town where he professes his services as
Physician and Surgeon,
and will punctually attend to all calls in the line of his profession.
PHENEAS A. ROYCE.
Henrietta, Oct. 17, 1820. 5w

Stimulus for the Nose,
OR a CORDELIAL for the Olfactory Nerves, being a certain cure for Catarrh and Head-ache, Prepared by J. P. Whitwell, Boston.

More than seven years have elapsed since this fashionable and fragrant Stenatory was first prepared, during which time it has undergone many improvements, and continues to gain ground in public estimation, and there is scarce a town or village in the U. S. where it is unknown.
Judges, Lawyers and Divines, when "laboring in their vocation," have acknowledged its refreshing qualities, both to the mind and body; for in all cases of lassitude and ennui, arising from much sitting or speaking, nothing at the time can be so conveniently resorted to, or is more grateful than the "Aromatic Snuff."

This snuff is moreover extremely pleasant to people in general. It opens and purges the head, removes drowsiness, and sensibly stimulates the spirits. The Scotch snuff is certainly destitute of fine flavor, and is without any apparent effect except that of injuring the complexion; & the coarse black snuff, instead of clearing and refreshing the olfactory nerves, serves but to obstruct and deaden them, and in process of time has an evident effect upon the speech.
The Aromatic Snuff will certainly cure a Catarrh of recent standing, and most generally relieve a head-ache.—Dr. Waterhouse, in his certificate, which accompanies each bottle, acknowledges this fact, and adds "the articles are also innocent in their quality."

CORN SALVE.—The effect of this composition has been frequently approved. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other remedy for the cure of corns.
TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.—When any thing short of extracting the tooth, will afford relief, this specific will always accomplish it.
The above articles are for sale at F. P. Backus Druggist Store in this village.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820. 511y.

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 20dl
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.

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 Palters' 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. 36tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wants 25 journeymen 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.

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH
KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Staffs 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 Turred 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.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Eastern and Western Mails, will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock P. M. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lay over until the departure of the next mail.
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, June 11th 1820.

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. 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.

Cheaper than Ever.

G. P. SMITH,
HAS recently commenced the Tailoring Business, in the village of Rochester, opposite the Post Office—where he offers his services to the citizens of the village and the public. He hopes to receive a share of patronage

CUTTING,
Clothes of all kinds will be done on short notice. Pains will be taken to fit them so that they may be made without any difficulty.
Military Dresses,
made on the shortest notice and according to the late law. Sept. 5, 1820. 44tf.

FLAXSEED.

CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil Mill at the east end of the Bridge
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Rochester, Aug. 28. 43tf.

TICKETS
For sale in LITERATURE LOT at the Post-Office Rochester

[Spain—Every thing that relates to this country has become doubly interesting since the recent happy revolution. The history of Greece and Rome, and that of Great Britain, is pretty well understood by Americans generally; but very little is known of the history of Italy, France, Spain, Germany, &c. We have extracted from the *Travel's of Mr. Noah*, the following important part of Spanish history—comprising the reign of Moslem power in that country—a period, more glorious, prosperous and enlightend, than has succeeded the expulsion of infidel authority.] *Ed. Gaz.*

The establishment of the Arab power in Asia, and its rapid progress in Europe and Africa, form decidedly the most interesting epochs in history; but to view these people in all their glory & refinement, they must be seen in Spain and under the reign of the Caliphs. After the second Punic war, which drove the Carthaginians from Spain, the Romans held it peaceably for six hundred years. Undisturbed by foreign powers unused to the science of arms, their helmets laid aside, and their spears corroded with rust, they degenerated from the valor and worth of their ancestors, and fell an easy prey to those barbarians, whose hardy enterprise led them thro Europe and Africa. Alaric led the Goths to Rome, while the Vandals, after scouring the provinces of Gaul and Germany, rushed like a torrent thro' Spain, and desolated that fine country with fire and sword. History is somewhat confused, in affording dates to the destruction of important cities and provinces in Spain. We find it difficult to decide, who destroyed Carthage; although it is known that Condencin, in the four hundred and twenty-fifth year of the Christian era, destroyed all the important towns in Andalusia, and put the inhabitants of Seville to the sword. Genseric, who was in Mauritania, Tingitania, passed over to Spain with an army, and landed near where Carthage stood; that is, on the banks of the Gaudalquivir. I saw the spot from where I was seated; here he had a battle with the Sueves & overcame them; but being compelled to return to Africa, he had no time to improve his victory. In 438, Richilus, one of the Barbarian kings, made a dash at Andalusia, beat the Romans completely, laid every thing waste, and then held the ruined province. The Romans, however, found means to throw succours into Spain, and, for a length of time that country was the scene of battles and skirmishes between them and the Goths, Vandals, Alans, Sueves, and Silings.—In 614 Sigibert attempted to recover from the Imperialists, all that tract of country on the Mediterranean, reaching from the Fretum Herculanum to Valencia; which he succeeded in obtaining, after a contest of four years. The Romans severely felt the loss of their possessions in Spain; it was a loss of power, a decay of national strength; & they made another effort to turn the tide of affairs in that quarter. On the arrival of the Roman forces, they found Suintila, king of the Goths, already in the field, with a powerful and well equipped army, against which the Romans did not dare march. Finding the power of the Goths increase, the Romans surrendered on good conditions, without hazarding a battle; and for the first time, the Goths were entire masters of Spain.

From the contiguity of the two continents, the power of the Goths in Spain, extended also to Mauritania, over which they long exercised an unlimited jurisdiction. This country was regarded by the Arabs with great interest. The Moors who had resided there from the most early periods, had led a wandering but peaceable life; their spirit was broken by the variety of masters which the chance of war placed over them. The Greeks, Romans, Carthaginians, and Vandals, had each by turns exercised unlimited jurisdiction. In the reign of the Caliph Othman, in 647, the Arabs made a descent in Africa, and conquered Mauritania. The junction formed between the Moors and Arabs, their common origin, similarity of habits, manners, and religion, tended to awaken in the minds of the Moors a desire for independence, and of ridding their country of those barbarous Goths, who were daily committing the greatest excesses.—This disposition produced an activity in these allies which led to very important results; and in 708 Moussa, a celebrated and most successful general, arrived from Egypt with 100,000 men, and added to the Arab and Moorish forces already in that country; he passed through Mauritania, drove the Goths from Tangier, & found himself a conqueror, with immense resources at his disposal. Then, for the first time, was an eye of jealousy and desire cast on the fine and fruitful provinces of Spain. The Moors, from their mountains, saw the Spanish valleys, their numerous cities and rich commerce, & in a moment of enthusiasm, they formed the vast design of conquering that country. They carried their design with promptness into effect, and in three years, all Spain was in their possession. The causes which led to this were equally strange and in-

teresting. The Goths, excluded from the throne the sons of Witiza, whose claim the people recognised, but the nobles opposed. His court was the most depraved and sensual of any at that period in Europe, and every species of corruption, fraud, debauchery, and excess were encouraged by him to that degree, that honour, worth and social order were unknown; the kingdom was shaken to the centre with commotions, and fast verging to that condition as to render it an easy prey to the conquering arms of neighbouring powers. Roderic did not want talents; he was shrewd, penetrating, brave, engaging, generous, and liberal; but these were mere flashes of virtue which his great vices obscured; and at length, he capped the climax of infamy, by offering violence to the daughter of Count Julian who was at that period an ambassador in Barbary. Historians differ as to the cause of the Moorish invasion; they all unite, however, in attributing it mainly to the conduct of the king, in relation to the daughter of Count Julian; and many ingenious fables, and interesting dramas, owe their origin to this singular event. This young lady was named Cava, and was maid of honor to the Queen Egileno; she was esteemed the most beautiful and accomplished woman in Spain, a model of virtue, and engaging manners. The king pursuing his wretched system of vice and debauchery, first removed the father the Conde Julian, by sending him on an embassy to Moussa, at Tangier, and then offered violence to the daughter. Deprived of her natural protector, the beautiful and injured Cava retired from court, to meditate on a revenge suitable to her wrongs. She contrived a variety of modes and allegorical devices to inform her father of the violence offered to her; and among them, she wrote to him, that 'there was a fair green apple upon the table, & the king's poignard fell upon it and cleaved it in two. These 'ambiguous givings-out,' added to other circumstances, created a suspicion in the mind of the wretched father, who obtained his recall, and returned to Spain. Acquainted with the extent of his misfortune, he smothered his resentment until better prepared to act, and representing to the king, that his expensive armaments in peace were onerous to the people, he induced him to lay up his galleys and disband his troops. He then obtained permission for himself and family to visit Taragona and left Malaga for the purpose. Arrived at Taragona, he collected his friends and relations, and with many followers sailed for Africa. Roderic never suspected the anger or deep resentment which was buried in the bosom of Count Julian; so carefully and successfully did he smother his feelings, and dissemble his passions. Julian arrived in Africa and addressed himself immediately to the general, Moussa; he represented Spain as prepared to throw off the yoke, and receive the Moors. He stated that his party was powerful and ready to join him, he heaped every epithet on the head of Roderic, and satisfied Moussa that his wrongs had been deep and powerful. He represented the riches of Spain in dazzling colours, its fertile provinces, its splendid cities, and awakened that spirit of cupidity, which strengthened the ambitious designs of the Moors, and preparation was made to invade Spain. It was in 713 that Moussa placed twelve thousand Moors under the command of Tarif, or Taric Abenzarca, one of the greatest captains of the age, who landed and captured Gibraltar, and erected the castle the ruins of which I had lately visited. After leaving a small garrison, he passed round the Bay, and took Carthage, and laid the foundation of Algeciras: as previous to that period, no town or city was erected on the spot where Algeciras now stands. Roderic, alarmed at this visit from the Moors, & ill prepared to resist them, still roused himself from his lethargy and gathered the remnant of his forces, and had several skirmishes with Tarif; at length the Moors, fighting desperately against superior numbers, who were awed and dispirited, drove them to Xerez; and on the banks of Guadalete, the fabled Lethe, Roderic made a last and desperate stand, and after sundry battles for near eight days, he was finally conquered. The king, by some was supposed to have fallen in this contest; but it has been satisfactorily shown that he escaped to Portugal, where he died in obscurity.—Tarif marched with his triumphant forces, and possessed himself of Seville, and finally of all Andalusia and Estramadura.

The success which attended this expedition, induced Moussa, a warrior no less distinguished, to form a junction with Tarif with auxiliary troops; and these two generals, with their army, separated, and shortly after overran and captured all Spain. To the Christians, the Moors held out the hand of fellowship & protection; they guaranteed to them the free observance of their religion and the possession of their chapels; nay, so mild and beneficial was their rule, that the queen of Roderic openly espoused the son of Moussa, thus uniting the Christian and Moslem interest.

Spain, divided, in command between Moussa and Tarif, begat a strong jealousy on the part of the former, as he had ever viewed Tarif in the light of a subordinate officer. The Caliph Valid, fearing the effect of this jealousy, re-

called him to the court, where they died neglected.

The son of Moussa, who had espoused Egilona, the wife of king Roderic, and who was left in command of Spain, dying shortly after, Alabor, a warlike chief, succeeded him, who scourged the country, and even crossed the Pyrenees into France.

A rebellion broke out in the north which was headed by Pelagus, a descendant of the Gothic princes, and who was so successful in his predatory warfare, as to induce the Caliph Omar II. to send Elzemagh, a very distinguished officer, to take command in Spain. The Caliph, with a discernment worthy an enlightened prince, soon discovered, that Spain would never be tranquil, without efforts were made to soften the habits, & ameliorate the condition of the people; and this he determined to effect by the introduction of arts and sciences, and which laid the foundation of that glory which was so conspicuous during the government of the Moors in Spain.—Cordova was erected into a capital, and embellished with splendid palaces. Men of talents were invited to court, and Elzemagh himself, setting the example, wrote a topographical history of Spain, with a detailed account of its resources, mines, minerals, forests, and rivers. The brave Pelagus, and his partizan followers, still held the Asturias, and could not be dislodged; in fact, the Moors, disregarding his rebellion, seemed desirous of conquering Gaul, and Elzemagh was killed in one of the battles near Narbonne.

Spain still changed her rulers, until the year 731, when Abderrame, a Moorish chief of the highest acquirements, ambition, and bravery, took command in Spain. He formed an alliance with the French Duke of Aquitaine, who had quarrelled with his sovereign, Charles Martel, and married his daughter; marched instantly against Muniza, Governor of Catalonia, whose forces he destroyed, and whose wife, a lady of exquisite beauty, he sent to the Caliph Backman. Urged by his ambitious views, Abderrame was disposed to show how firm his power was fixed in Spain; he crossed the Pyrenees; captured Bourdeaux; scourged the French provinces, and came suddenly in sight of Charles Martel, who, with all the forces of France and Germany united, had pitched his camp at Tours. All Europe was interested in the result, and the Christian forces were to make one great, and probably last effort, for dominion. The battle was fought near Tours; 300,000 men were destroyed, and Abderrame was killed, which secured the Victory to the French. This was in 733, and the defeat of the Moors gave rise to a variety of factions in Spain, which for many years, rendered their power uncertain and precarious. In Asia, the utmost confusion existed between the rival tribes of the Omiades, & the Abbassides; which gave rise to innumerable revolutions, which even Harounal Rachid could not subdue, and which eventually, destroyed all belonging to the tribe of the Omiades, except one, called Abderrame. This adventurer, possessing talents of the highest order, concealed himself in the deserts of Arabia, and finally found means to get to Africa. The Moors in Spain, altho' governed by a chief favorable to the tribe of the Abbassides, were still attached to the Omiades; and, on hearing of the arrival of Abderrame in Africa, they invited him to accept the crown. One strong link has consolidated the chain of Mahometan power, and given so much strength and vigour to their operation, that is, the eligibility of any Mussulman to the crown. The successful chief wielded the sceptre, and this stimulated every adventurer to deeds of heroism.—Abderrame accepted the invitation; and in 755, he landed in Spain, on the banks of the Gaudalquivir, where he assembled an army. For four years, the Abbassides, under the command of Yusef, disputed the possession of Spain; at length the arms of Abderrame were crowned with success. He conquered Cordova, and every important city; tranquillized the contentions between the tribes; was crowned king of Spain, and the first Caliph of the Moors; thus cutting asunder the ligament which bound the Arabs of Asia, and the Moors of Spain.

That fine country, for the first time, had a monarch worthy of reigning; he was the most brave and accomplished man of his age; he patronized the fine arts; established at Cordova, schools for the study of Astronomy, Mathematics, Medicine, Poetry, Languages, Music and Painting. He erected the superb Mosque, now used as a Cathedral, and a number of noble palaces and gardens; he encouraged marriages between the Moors and Spaniards, and tolerated all religions. The Jews, in his time, erected an extensive university at Cordova, and possessed an equality of rights. That city was the seat of science, and the abode of distinguished men; happiness and content were seen in every face. The riches of Abderrame have never been equalled. He governed Portugal and all the fine provinces of Spain; and historians assure us, that 12,000 villages were built on the borders of the Guadalquivir. He owned eighty important cities, and three hundred large towns.—Cordova contained 200,000 houses, and 900 public baths. The revenue was calculated at the immense sum of twelve

millions, forty-five thousand dinars of gold, near five hundred millions of dollars. Commerce, at that period, poured its riches in the lap of Spain.—Oil, silk, sugar cochineal, iron, wool, amber, ambergris, loadstone, antimony, sulphur, ginger, spices, coral, pearls, and the produce of the mines, found their way to Asia and Africa. Cordova was the focus of arts and sciences; chemistry and astronomy were at their acme; every thing denoted splendour, peace, talents, and happiness. Spain, Spain! if misfortunes, brought on by ignorance and fanaticism, by indolence and tyranny, have not deadened your sensibilities; if damped custom has not brazed it so, that it be proof and bulwark against sense, the recollection of what you were a thousand years ago, in barbarous ages, must drive you mad! the comparison must be agony! Arouse yourself! shake off your indolence! and give your prejudices to the winds! Raze your inquisitions to the ground; turn your monasteries into seminaries of learning; place your priests within the hands of a plough; tolerable all religions; call back the Moors and the Jews, who gave you character and wealth; declare your provinces in South America sovereign and independent; and establish a profitable commerce with them, founded on equal and exact justice; invite to your court the learned of every clime; let industry, science, and the arts be encouraged; let honour and good faith prevail; and you may yet obtain a distinguished rank among the governments of the earth.

Abderrame died in 788, after a reign of thirty years, full of glory; and the crown devolved on his third son, Hackedem. Family disputes, and contested claims among numerous children, arising from the Moslem custom of polygamy, kept Spain in eternal dissensions, and Hackedem died, full of trouble, in the year 822, and was succeeded by his son Abderrame II. The Normans invaded Spain, Aragon and Navarre became separate kingdoms; the Christians still continued to confederate against the Moors; but Abderrame was always fortunate; he was a prince yet greater than his grandfather; and in his time, arts and sciences flourished triumphantly.—Mousali, the great Moorish musician, lived during his reign; his execution on the lute has never been surpassed. Abderrame died after a reign of 30 years, and left his crown to the eldest of his forty-five sons, Mahomet; and for the space of sixty years, Spain was a scene of troubles, of wars and conquests, so that the dominion of the Caliphs was verging to a close, when Abderrame III, in 912, mounted the throne. He was a warrior and a politician; and in a short time, every thing flourished. He subdued his enemies; restored peace to Spain; lavished gifts with profusion, on the seminaries of learning; was the richest sovereign in Europe; and after a reign of 50 years, he died leaving a written paper, in which he stated, that with all his wealth, conquests, glory, and honor, 'he had enjoyed but fourteen happy days!' The successor of Abderrame III, was his eldest son, Hackedem.—Without possessing the splendid talents of his father, he was a wise and politic prince; liberal, just and humane. He established a code of laws, and continued to patronize the arts; but it was not Hackedem that reigned; he was in infancy when he ascended the throne; it was his prime minister, the justly celebrated and illustrious Almanzor, the pride and glory of the Moslem race; and who, for twenty-six years, reigned, under the nominal sway of Hackedem. Never had the Christian powers in Spain an enemy to contend with so fierce and inflexible, so commanding and successful, as Almanzor. He fought fifty-two battles in Castile, the Asturias, and Leon; and razed to the earth the famous chapel of St. James, of Compostella, a splendid monument of weakness; but this fierce zeal against the Christians, this impolitic war against faith, laid the foundation of his ruin. The Spaniards were driven to desperation; they assembled all their forces; and, at Medina Celi, in 998, they totally overcame the Moors, in a desperate battle; and the hitherto victorious Almanzor, being able to sustain the shock, died with grief at the reverse of fortune, and with him perished the glory of the Caliphs. Hackedem, in the midst of civil dissensions, was taken prisoner by a relative of the Caliphs, but was rescued by forces from Africa, and reinstated on the throne. The important victory, achieved by the Spaniards at Medina Celi, gave them new energies. Spain was distracted with commotions; the Moors were divided into small parties, headed by several pretenders to the crown, and were cut up in detail. Hackedem abdicated; and, in 1027, terminated the reign of the Omiades in Spain, after possessing that country, with glory, for three hundred years. Then arose a long list of usurpers; who for 2 centuries, held that country in confusion and disorder. The Christians themselves were divided by jealousy and suspicion; crimes were committed with impunity; and licentiousness reigned throughout the kingdoms. Anarchy & confusion would have destroyed both Christian and Moslem power, when at length, a bright star of glory arose in Spain—a hero, which that country cannot too often boast of; this was Cid,—

the illustrious and brave Cid, the Flower of chivalry, the most amiable and estimable of men, whom history has immortalized, and romance represented in brilliant and true colours.

[To be concluded in our next.]

[From the Ladies' Miscellany.]
GARRICK AND CERVETTO.
When Garrick returned from Italy, he prepared an Address to the audience, which he delivered, previous to the first play he appeared in. When he came upon the stage, he was welcomed with three loud plaudits, each finishing with a huzza. As soon as this unprecedented applause had subsided, he used every art, of which he was so completely master, to lull the tumult into a profound silence; and just as he had succeeded, and all was hushed, and anxious expectation sat on every face—old Cervetto, who was better known by the name of Nossy, anticipated the first line of the Address—by—aw—(a tremendous yawn)—A convulsion of laughter ensued, and it was some minutes before the wished for silence could be again restored. That, however obtained, Garrick delivered his Address in the irresistible manner, by which he was always sure to captivate his audience; and he retired with such applause as was never before given, nor ever better deserved. But the affair did not rest here—the moment he came off the stage, he flew like lightning to the music room, where, coloring the astonished Nossy, he began to abuse him vociferously, "What—why—you old scoundrel, you must be the most infernal!" "Oh! Mr. Garrick, (cried poor Cervetto) what is de matter? Vat I haf don?"—"Why you old eternal, senseless, idiot, with no more brains than your bass-viol, just at the moment I had played with the audience, tickled them like a trout, and brought them to the most accommodating silence; so pat to my purpose; so perfect, that it was, as one may say, a companion for Milton's visible darkness!"—"Indeed, Mr. Garrick, it was no darkness!"—"Darkness, stupid fool; but how should a man of my reading make himself understood by it; answer me, was not the whole house, pit, box, and gallery, very still?"—"Yes, sir, indeed, still as a mouse."—"Well, then, just at that very moment, did you not, with your jaws extended wide enough to swallow a sixpenny loaf—Yaw?—Oh! I wish you had never shut them again."—"Sare—Mr. Garrick—only, if you please, hear me one word—it is alway the way—it is, indeed, Mr. Garrick—alway the way I go, when I haf the greatest rapture, Mr. Carrick."

The little great man's anger instantly cooled; the cunning readiness of this Italian flattery, not only procured Nossy's pardon, but forced a declaration from his patron, that it ought to be forgiven for the wit of the offence.

GOSSIPING.
There is nothing more contemptible, than that gossiping disposition, which delights in hearing and repeating little tales of slander and ill-nature. What is wonderful is, that persons of any sense should give credence to the ridiculous stories in circulation. For my own part I make it a standing rule never to believe any report to the disadvantage of a friend or acquaintance, upon the mere assertion of an indifferent person. I have always found, on examination, that the story is either entirely false, or else so disguised and exaggerated, as to be widely distant from the real truth.

Ned Worthy is one of the best fellows in the world. Whenever he enters, there is a suite of satisfaction on every face in the room. As he is in easy circumstances, he once paid the tax of a wealthy bachelor, in being called on to maintain a child not his own. Ned immediately gained the reputation, particularly among his female friends, of being a man of gallantry. It was no sooner known that Ned was engaged to a fine woman, than the children began to multiply; and the future Mrs. Worthy is actually threatened, on her marriage, to be presented with no less than twelve illegitimate children! The story of the black crows is no longer a fable.

It was currently reported, and at last confidently affirmed, that Will Carless was caught in bed with Mrs. B. The whole Exchange was alive, and every insurance office electrified with the intelligence. You would have thought that some important news had arrived from Europe. On enquiry, it was discovered, that Mrs. B. was on that day in the country with her family, and that will had not yet returned from Philadelphia, whither he had gone sometime since on business.

A certain Bishop had a Biscayan man servant, whom he ordered one festival to go to a butches who was called David for a piece of meat; and then to come to church where he was to preach. The preacher in his sermon, bringing authorities from Scripture in this manner:—"Isaiah says thus, Jeremiah says thus," at last happening to turn towards the door as his servant came in, went on—"and what says David?" Upon which the Biscayan roared out, "He necessarily all his ancestors, that if you do not pay your bill you need never see his shop again."