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For the Washington Whig.

GLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. VII.

Extract from Dr. McLeod's Lectures on the Revelations.

The Contents of the Fourteenth Chapter.

THE general division of this chapter is into three parts, each of which admits of subdivision. We are furnished with a description of true christians—with a history of the principal revivals among them—and with an account of the total overthrow of their enemies.

We shall direct our attention to each of these, in the order in which they occur. Description of the saints during the apostasy.

Verse 1—5. "I looked, and lo, a lamb stood on the mount Sion, and with him an hundred, forty and four thousand, having his father's name written in their foreheads. And I heard a voice from heaven, as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of great thunder; and I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps; and they sung as it were a new song before the throne, and before the beasts* and the elders: and no man could learn that song but the hundred, forty and four thousand, which were redeemed from the earth. These are they which were not defiled with women; for they are virgins. These are they which follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth. These were redeemed from among men, being the first fruits unto God and to the Lamb. And in their mouth was found no guile: for they are without fault before the throne of God."

The mountain Sion is the true christian church. A mountain, in the symbolical style, is the seat of power, either civil or religious, good or bad. Babylon, though situated low on the banks of the river, is called the destroying mountain; and the triumphs of christianity over all the nations is denominated by the phrase, "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established over the tops of the mountains." On a mountain stood the temple of the Lord; and therefore does it denote his place of residence among his people. In Sion is his seat. This expression denotes the dignity, the beauty, and the stability of christianity. Ye are come unto mount Zion.

There stands the Lamb. Messiah appears to his church as the victim of our sins: for we desire to know nothing but Christ crucified. He is a priest upon his throne. He that liveth and was dead, stands at the head of his saints; and protects them from the wild beast having the horns of a lamb, and the voice of a dragon.

And with him, in both a spiritual union, and a happy fellowship, 144,000 Israelites without guile. This expression denotes all his saints during the apostasy. His open witnesses are few; but these are comparatively numerous. Scattered over the nations, and among other people, however great their imperfection, they are all upon the foundation, and stand in Sion along with their Redeemer. They are thus preserved from the temptations, and the power of the dragon.

The celestial song, in which their voices are united, is peculiar to themselves. Its notes are listened to attentively by the enraptured prophet. Amidst the intervals of the roaring of the beasts of prey, he hears the music of the harp. Deep, solemn, and awful, its sound, like that of the rapid torrents of the hills, or loud peals of distant thunder, bursts upon our ears. This new song of redeemed men is sung with transports of joy before the throne of Jehovah, and in the presence of the ministers and elders of the church,—the four living creatures and the elders.

No man could learn that song, but the

* It ought to be rendered "living creatures." Such is the import of the Greek.

ransomed of the Lord. The melody of the heart is peculiar to the saints. They alone have a new heart, and a right spirit. With their joy, a stranger cloth not intermeddle.

These are the members of the invisible church, united as one company to the Redeemer; although not all united in one visible communion. They are found in and out of the several churches—in all the 12 twelve tribes of Israel; and yet are only a part of the several churches.

There is no visible ecclesiastical body, without false professors; and pious men may be found in very corrupt communities. This results from the nature of human association. It is the part of a few only, of those who are connected with any extensive society, either civil or religious, to comprehend the schemes, and the principles of its leading members. The multitude are incapable of sifting the motives of the managers, or of calculating the consequences of their proceedings. Wise and virtuous men find it often impossible to make many, who co-operate with them, understand the whole of their views, or of the means which they see cause to employ: and it would, in several important concerns, be imprudent to disclose to the public all they know; because such development might effectually prevent the accomplishment of their benevolent designs.

The ambitious, the mercenary, and the deceitful, take advantage of the state of human society, and succeed in imposing upon the pious, the peaceable, and the unsuspecting part of the community, while they give an entirely wrong direction to the general movements of the collective body.

Thus there may be a majority of virtuous members in a rapidly declining church; and these are not usually awakened; either to suspicion or to action, until the evil is beyond the reach of remedy. It remains for the saints, in a church reduced to such a state as this, only to bear with patience the affliction for which they mourn, or by a powerful effort to tear asunder the innumerable and the strong ligaments by which they are bound, even to corrupt establishments. Such an experiment is always painful, and often dangerous. These considerations, coming in aid of the natural indolence of man, prevent a frequent recurrence, except in those instances, in which strong passions are excited by some other cause, and the schisms produced under the influence of violent passions, do more injury than honour to the christian religion. Amidst the various contentions, and divisions, which have from age to age agitated and distracted the church, passion has had more to do than principle, pride has been more exercised than conscience, and prejudice has been consulted more than argument. Rarely, indeed, do men break off from their ecclesiastical connexions, from correct principles, and with a view to act as faithful witnesses for God. The few cases of this description which occur, make little noise in the world: and by far the greater part of pious people are scattered here and there among the churches of the nations. They are not confined to one place, or to one party; they are visible as a society distinct from nominal christians. These comparatively hidden, but genuine disciples are in number to the open and bold witnesses against the corruptions of the man of sin, as the 144,000 to two, or as the 7000 Israelites, who did not bow the knee to Baal, to the prophets Elijah and Elisha.

There are, however, certain traits of character, peculiar to all pious men; and to these as pointed out in this text, I solicit your attention. In giving the evidences of a state of grace, we have great need of discrimination. Success in such an undertaking does not depend upon the multiplicity of tests applied to the conscience, so much as upon the precision of our exhibitions. One unequivocal sign is sufficient to settle the question; because, where there is one saving grace, there is the spiritual life which shall, in due time, grow up into perfection. As one unpardoned sin condemns for ever, let the character otherwise be what it may, so one gracious exercise is certain evidence of the new birth, that unequivocal gift of Christ, our Redeemer and Saviour. The Son of God neither condemns nor justifies by halves. Let the advocates of an atonement which does not expiate; or of an expiation which does not redeem, or of a redemption which does not save the soul, amuse themselves in tearing asunder the seamless robe of the mediatory righteousness; the scriptures still teach, that he who spared not his own

Son, but delivered him up to the death for us all, will with him also freely give us all things.

Those which were redeemed from the earth, redeemed from among men, according to this text, have the following four characteristics of true godliness:

1. Union by faith to the Redeemer, together with a profession of allegiance to the Lord. The 144,000 are "with the Lamb on mount Sion, having his Father's name written in their foreheads." They are of the church; they bear the mark of their God as his peculiar property, and they avow their obedience to him. Their highest privilege, and their distinguishing blessing, is to be with him as their living head, who, as the Lamb without spot, made atonement for them. Faith forms this union with the Saviour. Two distinct intelligent beings cannot unite without a mutual giving and receiving of the one to the other. The Son of God is given that we may receive him, Faith "receives and rests upon him alone for salvation, as he is offered to us in the Gospel." It appropriates the Saviour to the person, and for the salvation of the convinced sinner.

Faith is the first of the christian graces. A novice may err in arrangement, but christian experience gives to Faith the first place. We live by Faith, we walk by Faith. He that believeth not is condemned.

2. Purity in doctrine & worship. "These are they which were not defiled with women; for they are virgins."

Idolatry, will worship and superstition have always been represented as spiritual adultery. The eye was made for the light; and he is blind who cannot see the sun. Truth is spiritual light, and the sanctified intellect will receive the truth.

3. Suffering for Christ's sake. "These are they who followed the Lamb whithersoever he goeth." They take up their cross and follow him.

4. Uprightness. "And in their mouth was found no guile, for they are without fault before the throne of God." Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile. Speaking without deceit, the saints had rather be charged with an honest and frank imprudence, if men choose to call it so, than with intrigue and deceitful management. Act as he will, and talk as he will about religion; let him relate his sorrows, and describe his extacies, let him descant upon his benevolence, and set forth the beauty of virtue with affected fervour and with factitious eloquence, still the deceitful man cannot be a christian, or admitted among them, who are the first fruits unto God and the Lamb.

These characteristics are not matter of doubtful disputation. They are plain and easily applied to the heart. They are furnished by the vision of John, and happy are they to whom they are applicable. M.

For the Washington Whig.

No. IV.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE OF FUEL.

FOREIGNERS who have formerly visited this country generally agree, that we consume an extravagant quantity of firewood, and those who notice us in that respect, at this time, might, with great propriety, apply the same remark to a very great number of families. In the early settlement of the country, and in some newly improved parts of it, at this day, the quantity of wood is superabundant, and the faster it is consumed, the greater the advantage to those who wish to have the soil free from incumbrance, and prepared for cultivation.

It was this circumstance, which, no doubt, created the habit; and the habit has like many others continued, after the occasion and propriety of it have ceased to exist. Some economists, and others, whose narrow means will not enable them to procure large quantities of this indispensable article, use it with prudence and discretion; but certain it is that a majority of the people in this section of the country consume an unnecessary quantity. I know that there are extremes on all hands: I am as fond of a comfortable fire in cold weather as others; and would as readily condemn that penny-saving policy, that would shiver for hours in order to save a stick or two of wood, my observations I wish to apply to the general practice.—An old proverb says, "a penny saved is worth two earned," and the approaching scarcity, and present high price of the article even in this "wooden country," call for the interference of prudence and economy. I will mention some

particulars.—There are persons who possess a considerable quantity of woodland, and have, as they suppose, an abundant supply for themselves and children, who take little pains to select that portion of it for present use, that they ought; because it is nearer at hand, or the road to it better, or from mere carelessness and inattention, they cut down and consume the thrifty and growing part, and leave the old, decaying, and dead, to die and moulder unused.—This is the case with some owners, but more frequently, as many a landlord can testify, with tenants. Let it happen where it may, its tendency is to hasten that time, not far distant, when there will be an actual scarcity in many neighbourhoods. It is an evil, therefore, that ought to be corrected.—There are many others who seem to suppose, if they can get the wood in the yard, or near the house, that their duty is at an end. It is left many times large and long, to be dragged in by the most feeble part of the family, and burnt to a great disadvantage and loss. The saving that arises from sawing or cutting and splitting fire wood to that length and size that will comport with the season, and answer the purposes for which fire is to be used, is greater than most imagine. I hesitate not to say, that one dollar on every cord would be saved in the summer season at least, by suitable attention to this particular duty; and by most persons it can be done at times that will very little interfere with other business. Large and long wood is always inconvenient in warm weather, and too great a proportion of it in the cold season is equally so. You are always liable have too little or too much heat, to be put to it to boil your water and cook your meat, or on the other hand be roasted out of the house. If, therefore, a value is put on the preservation of timber, of money, on a comfortable house, good cooking, seasonable meals, and above all, upon pleasant countenances within, never let a wife or cook complain of your neglect in this respect; it is altogether without excuse. But it sometimes happens, that where all is economy and convenience without doors, there is great improvidence and waste within; where the right timber is selected in the first place, and duly prepared afterwards; that little discretion is discovered in the use of it. The state of the weather is not taken into account; the use for which the fire is made not considered; or the number of persons to be accommodated by it. Thus, I have often seen fire enough in July, for January, as much heat created to boil a tea kettle as would be necessary to scald a hog; and a room containing two or three persons sufficiently warm for the convenience of a dozen, &c. The object of a fire is to render comfortable those that are to be warmed by it, and to serve the purposes of the washer and cook. All degrees of heat beyond this are not only a useless waste of fuel; but also produce actual uncomfatableness in those concerned. Economy is a virtue; and no person ought to be reproached for observing its precepts in small articles, much less in so important a one as that of fuel. Every master and mistress of a family ought to consider it a part of their duty, to pay attention to their children and servants, and impress early on their minds the importance of economizing in every thing, that comes under their early notice. In this way, a habit may be formed in childhood and youth, which will prove of incalculable advantage afterwards; for "just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

A SUBSCRIBER.

Paris, August 24.

A marriage is spoken of between the Hereditary Prince of the Low Countries and the Grand Dutchess, Anne, sister to the Emperor of Russia. Another illustrious alliance that is talked of, is that of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, heiress of the throne of England, with a Prince of Prussia, nephew to the king.

The Members of the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, assembled on Friday morning in their respective chambers, for the purpose of electing their officers, when Robert Ritchie Esqr. was chosen president and Thomas Bradford, junr. Esqr. clerk of the select council; and James S. Smith, Esqr. president and John C. Lowber, Esqr. clerk of the common council for the year ensuing. James Young was reappointed of the two councils.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TRANSLATED FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

Report on the internal institution & France, on the relations with foreign armies with respect to order and pacification—by the minister of general police.

SIR—The ravages of France are at their height, the allied powers destroy and devastate her, as if we had neither peace nor accommodation to hope for. The inhabitants are flying before licentious troops; the forests are filled with the wretched, who rush there to seek out a last asylum—the harvests are about to perish in the fields—despair will soon hearken no longer to the voice of any authority—and this war, undertaken to assure the triumph of moderation and justice, will equal the barbarity of those lamentable and most cruel invasions whose history cannot be recollected without horror.

The allied powers have proclaimed their doctrine too loudly for us possibly to doubt their magnanimity! What benefit can be drawn from so many useless calamities? Is there no more bond of faith between nations? Would they retard the reconciliation of Europe with France? One of the views of the sovereigns would appear to be to strengthen your majesty's government, and its authority is unceasingly compromised by the state of impotence to which they have reduced it. Its power is even rendered odious by the evils of which it seems to be the accomplice, because it cannot hinder them. Your majesty signed the treaty of May 25, as an ally, and war is waged against you in a manner the most direct.

The sovereigns know the state of knowledge in France; no reasoning, no species of defeat, no kind of inconsequence escapes the penetration of this people—although humbled by necessity, they yield to it with courage. Has not your majesty performed for the interest of the powers and for peace whatever depended on your efforts?—Bonaparte has been not only dispossessed, but is in the hands of the allies; his family too are in their power, since they are on their territory.—The chambers have been dissolved, and speedily there will be none in public functions but friends of peace and duty. The Bonapartists were feared, though none of them can be dangerous any more—your majesty, in the mean time, has granted every thing on this point which the executive could require!

If, having conquered France, it be pretended that it yet remains to punish her, this language (which ought not to be listened to after the promises of the sovereigns) should exact a serious deliberation on all its consequences. Wherefore would they punish us? Is it for us to expiate the ambition of a single man? the evils which it has produced?—we were its first victims—we have delivered Europe from it twice. 'Tis not in foreign countries, it is in France, that terror always troubled his repose, and spite of his power he could never render the war national—instruments are not accessories—and who is ignorant that he who exercises despotic power, always finds in the multitude a force sufficient to make him be obeyed? We are reproached with his success. They retaliate sufficiently by our reverses. What image brought the news of victory to France if it is not that of the conscriptions, which the sword of war went to reap anew?—We have saved ourselves like all Europe, by the same woes and misfortunes.

The army has submitted to your majesty, but it still exists. We ought to explain ourselves with frankness on this head—while the army exists it can be attached only to pacification and public tranquility. Its state of union, far from being an evil, prevents mischief from spreading; the return of soldiers to the bosom of the people, will not be dangerous when the conclusion of the war shall leave to the people the means of resuming their occupations and their habits; but before that moment, whilst fermentation is not yet extinguished, nor obedience established; the mixture of soldiers with citizens could not but throw fresh combustibles into the flame—it is too painful to reflect that such a state of things should have no other source than the terror of some cabinets. On the opinion they entertain of the situation of France, depends whether all their desires should be accomplished. There is no sacrifice to which an enlightened people will not submit, if they find in it the means of preventing greater evils. Such is the disposition, such the determination of all the French. Would they [the allies] on the contrary obtain measures of anticipation for unknown plans? It is to demand an impossibility; there is no blind obedience in France. The powers have hitherto unfolded none of their designs, no, one can form an idea of what is to be done, either of the government, or of the authority of your majesty, or

all the disposition of men's minds would be changed. There would be no obstacle to any measure, if it formed part of a general plan that should offer in its whole scope some encouragement for obedience. Let the sovereigns deign then to explain themselves. Why should they refuse this act of justice? Let them condescend to catnine all their demands as so many conditions of the quietness of the people, and let our accession to all their views make past of a mutual treaty—there will then be no more difficulty. The sovereigns perhaps do not fully observe in what embarrassments and what obstructions they place us and themselves. We should have need of good order to second them, and of their explications to establish this good order. Would they have sacrifices who require a peremptory obedience? For that purpose the authority of your majesty must be practicable, if peace exist not in fact, at least provisionally, and far from being at peace, we experience all the scourges of war.

Let the sovereigns at least bestow some attention to their interests. When every thing will be wasted around their armies, how shall these armies find their subsistence? Is there no hazard in scattering the troops? All the arms are not yet taken away (from the French people) and every man becomes murderous in the hands of despair. With respect to contributions of war, what new sacrifices should they demand, where the soldier shall have destroyed all? As it regards the force of armies, discipline once relaxed, is hard to be re-established. Germany has no room to expect but that after a glorious campaign, she will bring back her soldiers corrupted by a spirit of licentiousness, caprice, and pillage. Every thing ought to distinguish this war from others, instead of imitating, surpass even in France the excess against which the sovereigns took up arms. Their glory, will even that be satisfied? We have done whatever they have desired—and on their side, of all that they announced to the world, is it accomplished on a single point? What a contrast between their performance and their most solemn promises!

This is the age of reason and justice, and never has public opinion had greater influence.—What can account for afflictions so excessive, after promises of so much moderation? The present war has been commenced to maintain the cause of legitimacy—is this manner of conducting the war adapted to render your majesty's authority more sacred? The allies resolved to dethrone and punish him who made sport of the calamities of nations; and they exercise on submissive France, the same inhumanity. All Europe thought that the entry of the sovereigns into Paris would finish the war—what will they think on learning that it was only then the extravagancies of oppression began, without battles and without resistance? The distresses which they upbraid us for having brought on other countries have never been so great; never—at least they did not take place when the employment of armies had no longer any other object; and if it were true that we had given such an example of the abuse of force, ought they to imitate it since they impute it to us as a crime? They well know in the north, they know in Prussia, what energy and public spirit our want of moderation produced in our enemies. There should be no end to the evils of humanity if alternate vengeance became a right of war, for nations never die.

Will your majesty permit me to insist on a concluding consideration? So long as France shall have any thing to preserve; whilst she shall cherish hopes of sustaining herself as a national body, no sacrifice will be impossible to her, and all the schemes of an equitable policy may yet be executed; but, the day when the inhabitants shall have lost all, when their ruin shall be completed, we shall see a new series of events, because there will be neither government, nor obedience.—Blind fury shall succeed to resignation; they will take no council but from despair; they will desolate on both sides; pillage will make war upon pillage; every step of the foreign soldiery will be stained with blood—France will have less shame in destroying herself than in suffering others to destroy her.—That moment approaches: already is the national spirit taking this frightful direction: a fusion is forming among parties the most opposite; Vendee itself, in this excess of calamities, brings her colours nearer those of the army. What part will be left your majesty but to retire? Public functionaries will of themselves abandon their places, and the armies of sovereigns will then be within the hold of individuals freed from all social obligations.—A people of thirty millions may without doubt disappear from the earth, but in this war of man against man, more than one tomb will enclose together, both victors and vanquished.

The 7th of December next has been appointed to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving throughout the state of New Hampshire.

Letter of general Brown, to generals Porter and Miller, and their reply.

Head Quarters, Buffalo July 29th 1815.

Maj. gen. Porter, and brig. gen. Miller.

GENTLEMEN—Not a doubt resting upon my mind, but that the enemy were defeated and driven from the field of battle on the 25th of last July, near the Falls of the Niagara, leaving us peaceable possession of the whole of his artillery, I have upon all occasions so stated. Learning that some diversity of opinion has appeared upon this subject so interesting to the army, I have to request of you, gentlemen, to state your view of this subject. You remained upon the field after I had left it, and know if the enemy did or did not appear when our army marched off; or if a gun was fired for a considerable time before the army moved, upon its taking up the line of march, or on its way to camp. I do not enquire of you who were the heroes of this day, or what corps particularly distinguished themselves; but I call upon you to vindicate the fair and honest fame of the army—of that gallant army, which has done so much to exalt the national character. It is believed that no equal number of men have ever done more. Do not permit its glory to be tarnished by the faults, or the follies of its commanders; We have none of us any claims to infallibility. The victory achieved was by Americans; and that fact being established is all that concerns the honor of our country, or the reputation of her arms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JACOB BROWN.

ANSWER.

Buffalo, July 29th, 1815.

SIR—In answer to your letter of this date, we have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, the character of every incident attending the battle near the Niagara Falls, and particularly the mode of its termination, exhibits clear and unequivocal evidence that it resulted in a decisive victory on the part of the American army.

We found the enemy in possession of a commanding eminence, in the centre of open and extensive fields, without any woods, ravines, or other cover sufficiently near to favour our attack; and supported by 9 pieces of field ordnance: from this position they were driven at the point of the bayonet, with the loss of all their artillery. After our army had possessed itself of their position and artillery, the enemy received reinforcements, and made not less than three deliberate, well arranged, and desperate charges to regain them; in each of which he was driven back in confusion, with the loss of many prisoners; but the darkness of the night and the surrounding woods did not permit our army to avail itself as it might under these circumstances, of these repeated successes.

The battle commenced a little before sunset, and terminated at nearly eleven o'clock. After the enemy disappeared for the last time, they exhibited evidence of great confusion, by distant and scattered firing in the woods, and our troops were drawn up in great order on the field of battle, forming three sides of a hollow square, with the whole of our own and the enemies artillery in the centre. In this situation we remained for more than an hour; and in our opinion the troops were in a condition to act with more decisive effect than at any former period of the contest.—During this interval we do not recollect to have heard a gun or seen any other indication of the enemy's being near us; and at the close of it the army retired slowly to camp, three miles distant, without any molestation by, or appearance of a foe. We left on the field the enemy's artillery and other trophies of victory, which were at the time of our leaving it, and had been for a long time before, in our undisturbed possession.

We are sir very respectfully, your obedient servants.

(Signed) PETER B. PORTER,
(Signed) JAMES MILLER.

Capt. Ely, arrived at New York from Port au Prince, informs that a plot had been laid to assassinate president Petion, and that the ringleader was arrested, tried, and shot, on the very day that Petion was to have been assassinated.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, Aug. 8.

We have remarked in different parts of the garden of the Thuilleries, French military officers of different armes and grades some with hats without any cockade, others with schakos covered with a kind of glazed taffety, through which might be very visibly seen the eagle of the usurper.

The Journal entitled the *Independent*, has just been suppressed by order of the minister of gen. police. Directions have been given in order that the author of an article in that Journal, in which an endeavor has been made to influence the organs of justice, by justifying beforehand a crime of high treason may be prosecuted according to law.—*Gazette Officielle*.

A thimble manufactory has been established at Cincinnati. The thimbles made at this factory are neater, and it is said will wear better than those which are imported.—*Lanc. Int.*

London August 1.

Manufactures, particularly of cotton, are in very great demand. Never was Manchester more busy than recently. The orders are numerous from America; and an extraordinary number of persons on mercantile business, have arrived at Liverpool from the United States. Shipments to Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, are important.

A Court Martial was held on captain Stephen Popham, for having, contrary to a verbal order of commodore James Yeo, attacked a flotilla of American gun boats. The court determined, that captain Popham having been greatly reinforced, in a manner that could not be contemplated by Sir James Yeo, he was fully justified in what he did, and therefore adjudged him to be acquitted. The court also stated their regret that Sir James Yeo should have used reproachful terms in his letter to the Admiralty respecting the capture of captain Popham.

A Court Martial was also held to inquire into the loss of the British squadron on Lake Champlain. The prosecution closed on Saturday last, and on Monday, captain Pring, and the several officers of the squadron, would be called on for their defence.

There is one commercial house in this city which pays 4000*l.* a year, for the postage of foreign letters.

Ten tons of silver, the property of a single house in the city, has been lately melted down for exportation.

Paris, August 15.

The Russian troops occupied Soissons on the 14th, according to the convention concluded by the Marechal-de-Camp Bruner, with the Russian general, Ouschakow.

The officers, subalterns, and soldiers of the garrison who may wish to join the army of the Loire, are allowed to march away with their arms and baggage, and to be furnished with the means of conveyance on the road.

In taking the inventory of the effects which Madame Murat brought to Trieste, there have been found it is said, 1,800,000 ducats in gold, 120 cwt. of silver plate, diamonds, on a very moderate valuation, to the amount of at least 3,000,000, besides a great many valuable paintings and antiques; the latter, it is affirmed are sequestered, but all the rest is secured to her in full property.

From the Boston D. Advertiser, Oct. 13.

The United States frigate Congress which sailed from this port June 11th, arrived in the harbor of Flushing on the evening of July 10th, having on board Dr. Eustis, our ambassador to the court of the Netherlands. On the following morning, a salute being fired from the Congress, it was returned from the admiral's ship in the harbor. At 10 o'clock the minister and suite landed, accompanied by col. M'Lee and major Thayer, and by captain Morris and two other officers of the Congress, and was received with marked attention by the officers of the town.

On the 12th they proceeded in an elegant yacht, offered by admirals Brauner and Gobins, to Rotterdam, where they arrived on the same day. On the 15th they arrived at the Hague, the principal residence of the court, where the king then was. On the 20th the ambassador was presented to the king.

We are happy to announce the arrival from England, of Commodore Barney, in the ship Joseph, 67 days from London. He suffers still from the effects of the wound received at Bladensburg, and will be obliged to undergo an operation to get rid of the ball in his thigh.—*Balt. Pat.*

Brussels, Aug. 15.

The *Netherlands States Courant*, of the 14th, contains under the head of Brussels, the following article: "The bishop of Ghent, by a mandament, on occasion of the project of the constitution proposed to the acceptance of the notables of the southern provinces of the kingdom, forbids his flock to give their assent to those articles which establish the toleration of all forms of worship, and the admissibility of citizens of every religion to public employments." In reading this we could have wished that the bishop had given it by way of motto, the oath of fidelity to the constitution of the empire, which he did not make any difficulty of taking a few days ago.

His excellency the commissioner general of the interior has published a circular, stating that he is authorized to form a detailed statement of all the works of art, public documents, &c. carried off by the French in their several invasions of Belgium, and therefore invites all public functionaries, orders and even individuals who have any knowledge of the carrying off pictures, statues, designs, models, books, papers, archives, documents &c. interesting the fine arts, the public administration, or the natural history to send in all the notifications in their power.

