

POETRY.

STANZAS.

When gathering clouds around I view,
And days are dark and friends are few,
Oh! list I lean, whom not in vain,
Experienced every human pain.
He sees my wants, allays my fears,
And counts and treasures up my tears.
If aught should tempt my soul astray
From heavenly virtue's narrow way;
To fly the good I would pursue,
Or do the sin I would not do:
Still He who felt temptation's power,
Shall guard me in that dangerous hour.
If wounded love my bosom swell,
Deceived by those I prized too well,
He shall his pitying aid bestow,
Whom felt on earth severer woe;
At once betrayed, denied or fled
By all that shared his daily dread.
When vexing thoughts within me rise,
And sore disquiesced, my spirit dies,
Yet He, who once vouchsafed to bear
The sickening anguish of despair,
Shall sweetly soothe, shall gently dry
The throbbing heart and streaming eye.
When sorrowing o'er some stone I bend,
Which covers all that was a friend;
And from his hand, his voice and smile,
Divides me for a little while,
Thou, Saviour, see'st the tears I shed,
For thou did'st weep o'er Lazarus dead.
And Oh! when I have safely past
Through every conflict—but the last,
Still, still unchanged, watch beside
My painful bed for thou hast died;
Thy point to realms of cloudless day,
And wipe the latest tear away.

MODERN FRIENDSHIP.

When fortune smiles and looks serene,
'Tis—"Sir, how do ye do?"
Your family are well, I hope,
Can I serve them or you?"
But turn the scales—let fortune frown,
And ill and woes fly t'ye—
'Tis then—"I'm sorry for your loss,
But times are hard—good bye t'ye."

FROM THE INDIAN PUBLIC LEGER.

ACROSTIC.

Just, let us be, and fix our choice
On him, whose talents best can serve us;
His merits claim a nation's voice,
Nor shall corrupted factions swerve us.
Quit! ye who seek to blast a name,
Unscathed by a vicious action;
In virtue mail'd his honest fame,
Nor heeds, nor feels, your foul detraction.
Catch then his name, ye western gales,
Ye breezes waft it o'er the nation;
A people's voice their statesman hail,
Determined on his elevation,
And ever in that lofty station,
May talents such as his be found,
So bright; so splendid, so profound.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Deluge.—M. Chabrier, a corresponding Member of the Society of the Friends of Nature at Frankfort-on-the-Main, published a memoir last year at Montpellier, in which he asserts that the deluge was caused by the fill of the seas of another planet upon ours; and the terrestrial matter of that broken-up world fell successively on our globe, forming those chains of mountains, and masses of stones and minerals, by which it is covered.—"Men and animals," he says, "were enabled to traverse the immense space between the destroyed planet and ours. Upon masses of earth, and arrived here alive. It may not be impossible," continues he, "supposing that the destroyed planet was inhabited by human beings, that a few individuals of both sexes, though much shaken, survived the catastrophe; for Providence is great and fertile in the means of preservation! I am myself a striking instance; at the age of 13 I fell from a two-pair of stairs window, and behold me at 68 writing this memoir!" A critical reader will perhaps consider that to tumble from a two-pair of stairs window is but a feeble comparison, as M. Chabrier himself confesses to a fall from a planet. But M. Chabrier himself offers a very serious objection:—"If it be true that the mountains, &c. fell in ruins on our planet, why in the history of Moses, was not so extraordinary an event noticed?"—M. Chabrier has his answer quite ready.—"The Patriarch King," he says "shut up in the ark with his family, where, as may be well imagined, he had work enough

on his hands, was so fully employed, that he had no time to observe this important event, and the weather was so terrible, but necessary, that he could not learn what was passing out of doors."!!!

New Inventions.—A hatter of Glasgow has invented a new species of water-proof hats, obviating some of the most formidable objections which attached to the old plan. The disagreeable weight of the old water-proof hats is not felt in those manufactured by Mr. Gibson. The fabric is made of splits of whalebone, about the thickness of a hay straw, thinly woven together. The brim is made either of pasteboard or whalebone, woven alternately with woolen yarn. The top and sides are covered with cotton cloth, water-proofed in the usual manner. Upon the top of this, the cloth, with the exterior silk upon it, is cemented in the usual way.—Such is the elasticity of these hats that although you place them under a weight sufficient to crush the two sides together, they resume their original shape whenever the pressure is removed.

A Steam-Boat has been invented on a novel construction. Her paddles, instead of being fixed on each side, are placed quite at the extremity, so as to occupy nearly the whole width of the stern; and they communicate with the boiler and engine by means of long rods, through more than half the length of the vessel.—She is intended to ply between Leicester and Cambridge; the slenderness of her construction allowing her to pass through the narrowest locks, whilst her small draught of water, said to be only 18 inches, is expected by the projectors to insure her success in the shoal parts of that navigation.

The following is given in the Liverpool Mercury of the 1st October, as an instance of expeditious manufacture:—"A mercantile gentleman, who arrived here a week or two ago, from South America, proceeded, the day after his landing, to Manchester, where he ordered 800 pieces of calico to be made according to a pattern which he brought with him. He requested that the order might be executed as speedily as possible, that the goods might be forwarded by the first vessel. His directions were so well obeyed, that within a week of the time when the order was given, the calicoes were finished, packed, sent to Liverpool, and stowed on board the vessel. Such are the wonders of commerce!"

Another Tunnel under the Thames from Greenwich to Poplar, was in contemplation; also a project for enlarging and deepening the line of canal between Portsmouth and London.

Railways were about to be constructed in all parts of the Kingdom. A joint stock company had been formed at Edinburgh to construct one between that city and London, for the conveyance of goods and passengers. The former were expected to be carried 8, and the latter 12 miles in an hour.

From the American Journal of Science and the Arts for August are obtained the following facts.

The Chevalier de Marthus has written to Professor Silliman, that he wishes to open a correspondence with some scientific gentleman in America to obtain botanical specimens from this country, in exchange for African and European plants and seeds. He travelled in Brazil in the years 1817 and 1820, in company with Dr. de Spix, and the first volume of their journal has been lately published.

A Geographical Society has been founded at Paris under the patronage of the government, with funds sufficient to enable them to award large premiums for the best dissertations on such subjects as they propose. It has been established only three years; yet they have already awarded premiums to the amount of 7,700 francs, the largest of which is a gold medal worth 300 francs, for a "manuscript and detailed relation of the ancient Cyrenaique, founded upon the personal observations of the author, accompanied by a Geographical chart."

Opium is now made in considerable quantities in England, and is preferred by physicians and surgeons to the best that can be obtained from

Turkey and the East Indies. The capsule is scarified, and collected as soon as it appears, and not left until it grows hard. It is collected in a phial with a little funnel fixed in the mouth.

10,844 tons of pure copper were produced by the copper-mines of Great Britain and Ireland in the year ending June 30th. 1822

The astringent matter in corks has been found in some cases to absorb the particles of iron, in chalybeate water. It is recommended therefore that the corks be first steeped in the water.

Linen, muslin, paper, wood, straw, &c. may be rendered unflammable by being dipped in a solution of phosphate of ammonia or acidulous phosphate of lime. Clothes, valuable documents, pannels, roofs, awnings, &c. exposed to fire, may thus be rendered less liable to destruction.

An electric shock may be received from a cat, by placing the left hand under the animal's throat, slightly pressing the bones of the shoulder, and then gently passing the right hand then the back.

The line of a silk worm measured 404 yards, and weighed when dry only 3 grains. A pound would reach 535 miles; and 47 pounds would go round the world.

Fish may be preserved dry and fresh with sugar alone, by applying it inside to the muscular part, and hanging the fish up 2 or 3 days, till it has penetrated. A table spoon full of brown sugar will be sufficient for a salmon of 5 or 6 pounds, and will communicate no taste to it.

When glass is drawn out to the finest thread, it still retains the character of the original mass, whether it be twisted, angular or tubular, and mercury will still find its passage through the latter at any degree of attenuation.

Fine sand has been observed 300 miles from the coast of Africa, after having been carried that distance by the wind.

Count Romazoff has sent out travellers from the eastern coast of Asia, to cross the ice to America.

FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.

The following curious occurrence happened a few days ago in this city: A gentleman from the country, stopped at a barber's shop to have his hair cut and to be shaved. Having taken off his coat, he laid it on a chair. Immediately after, another gentleman, also from the country, entered to be shaved; and he likewise took off his coat, and laid it down. The last person was shaved first and departed.—When the former had done, and went to get his coat, it was gone: he immediately exclaimed that he was a ruined man, as he had eight or nine hundred dollars in his coat pocket.—The apprentices and journeymen were despatched in all directions to find the other gentleman; but to no purpose. At length the barber proposed examining the pockets of the remaining coat, when in one of them was found a pocket book containing from fourteen to fifteen hundred dollars. About an hour after, the proprietor discovering the mistake, came back in a state of perspiration, when an exchange took place to the satisfaction of all parties. The first shaved gentleman had gone from the North River as far as Catharine market, before he discovered his loss.

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

Pike Fishing.—In the latter part of the winter of 1791-2, two men in Enfield, N. H. were crossing one of the numerous ponds in that state in pursuit of a moose. One of them being thirsty, and perceiving a hole which some fishermen had cut through the ice for the purpose of fishing, stooped down and inserted his head in the hole to drink. A hungry pike, or as they are called pickeral, lurking near, and seeing what he supposed a fine bait, made bold to snap at the man's nose, which happened, unfortunately for him, to be uncommonly red, and of unusual dimensions. The terrified huntsman suddenly throwing back his head, drew out a pike which weighed three pounds four ounces!

A story somewhat like the above was admirably told by signs and gestures, by a Deaf and Dum pupil, at

the late exhibition in the North Dutch Church in this city.—*N. Y. paper.*

A young gentleman, informed by a bill on the window of a house, that apartments were to be let, knocked at the door, and attended by a pretty female, took a survey of the premises. Pray my dear said he, smiling, are you to be let with the lodgings? No sir, she replied, I am to be let *alque.*

Hon. John Quincy Adams having heard of the intention to erect a monument on Bunker-Hill to commemorate the early events of the revolution, requested that the subscription should be sent him, and he subscribed his name for the sum of one hundred dollars towards the erection of this patriotic design.—*Bos. Pat.*

A correspondent states on the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, that there are upwards of 6000 applicants for the station of Midshipmen.

Bishop Chase has collected 20,000 dollars in England to aid in building an Episcopal Theological Seminary in the state of Ohio.

Chemical Bank.—On Wednesday last, the grand jury for this city and county found bills of indictment against John C. Morrison and William J. Cadwell, of New York, for having used improper means with some of the legislature to procure the incorporation of the Chemical bank, last winter. The former was the principal agent for the applicants, and was complained of to the jury by the latter, who was also indicted on his own testimony.—*Alb. Daily Adv.*

Capt. Beaurneap, of the French brig Eliza, arrived at Savannah from Martinique, informs that two French Government schooners were lost in the gale at Gaudalope; and that all the crews perished.

Indian Murders.—From fort Crawford, Sept. 5th, we have accounts of several murders by the Indians. Two deserters from St. Anthony were found on the road to St. Louis, killed and scalped by the Chippewas—two more respectable men, on their way from the Prairie St. Anthony, were killed and scalped by a war party of the same tribe. Much excitement is caused by these atrocious acts.

An accident, singular in its nature, and most remarkable in its results, occurred on the 21st ult. at Mr. Deweys, on the Champlain road. A youth, of the name of William Revel, fell from a haycart, upon the points of a pitchfork which entered the fore part of his belly, and both points came out slantingly at his back. The wound was naturally considered mortal, but to the astonishment of all, the instrument proves most miraculously to have escaped every vital part, and the lad was so far recovered on Thursday (when we saw him) as to walk about the house almost as if nothing had happened, and that afternoon went home to his mother's who resides at a distance of about six miles.

[Rouse's Point Harbinger.]

Murder.—Captain Day, master of a Troy sloop, who was missing for some time, has been found murdered in a lumber yard in New York, with his pockets divested of their contents.

Liberality.—The Rev. W. Dodwell, Rector of Welby and Stoke, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, lately deceased, gave a few weeks before his decease, £10,000, equal to forty thousand four hundred, forty four dollars, to the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

From the American, Moral and Sentimental Magazine.

Singular Adventure of Count General Saxe.

The nobleman this adventure happened to, was well known at the French Court, under the name of the Count Beaumont. Having intended to pass the winter at one of his country seats he set out about the month of October, which was very rainy that year. As soon as he reached the frontiers, he assumed the privileges of his rank and title. His harbinger always set out some hours before him, to see his lodging, and fit it for the arrival of his master.

One day, when the rains had so spoiled the roads that the coach and equipage of the Count could not reach the town he had promised to lodge in, his Marshal stopped at a little beggarly village, situated at the bottom of a valley, almost desert, and always full of water; and appointed

the Count's lodging at the Curate's, who was very poor. The poverty of this house was the same as in the other houses, excepting that it was something less inconvenient; but there was scarce any shelter from the wind and rain.

When the Count arrived, he was received and complimented by the Curate, who displayed all his eloquence to thank him for the honour he did him, in coming to lodge in his humble hut, and in his way, made an hundred excuses that his cottage was so ill provided to entertain so great a man. The Count, who was unacquainted with the place thanked him for his speech, and after having assured him that he would not incommode him, ordered his postillion to proceed. The Curate, who perhaps wished no better, thought it his duty to use some entreaties to stop him, assuring him, that, as poor as his house was, it was the most convenient in the village.

The Marshal returned in the midst of these ceremonies and joined his entreaties to those of the Curate, protesting that he had visited all the houses, one by one, and had found none comparable to this—"Very well (says the Count,) but why may I not lodge in that castle which I see there, at the other end of the village? whoever lives there, I suppose won't refuse me a chamber: go thither in my name; I'll alight here, and wait for an answer."—"My Lord, (says the Curate,) that castle is not inhabited: this land has been for sale many years; most of the apartments are without doors; however, some rooms are still neat enough, and there are some old moveables."—"I don't want so much (says the Count,) it is at least a shelter, and there I'll have my bed made."—"I would have done it before, my Lord, (said the Marshal,) if I had not been told that you would have been in danger there, because this castle is possessed by spirits and hobgoblins, who make a horrid din there every night. They told me but this very minute, that the witches held their last meeting there, and that the master of it, who is in some foreign country, has let his house to the devil."—"What are you drunk?" says the Count in anger: "you talk like a fool—have done with this stuff; I'll lie in the castle; get my bed ready immediately, and in the mean time I'll sup with Monsieur the Curate."—They were forced to obey.

During this interval, the Count desired his company, and an account whence those foolish reports took their rise. The Curate was a good little man, but as ignorant as possible, and extremely credulous. He had every fabulous circumstance by heart, and recited tales of apparitions of every kind, in order to divert the Count from going to the castle.—The valet too made his remonstrances in vain—they made no impression. He threw himself at his masters feet to beg him not to expose himself; but dissuasion only confirmed his resolves of going to the castle. He set out, and his valet lighted him with a link. The poor fellow, who was naturally credulous, had his head full of stories, which he had picked up in the town; for every one had his tale, and the whole village attested the truth of them: so that he went with his inaster as if it had been to an execution.

His fears increased as he approached the castle. It was an old building, moated round, adorned with several ruinous turrets, which made the place disagreeable enough in itself; and its appearance was adopted to inspire that secret horror which generally attends the view of magnificent ruins. Besides by the desertion of its master, this old pile was become the retreat of bats and screech-owls. The cries and flutter of these nocturnal animals so terrified the poor fellow, that he thought he had a thousand spirits at his elbow already.—But the Count encouraging him by his reasons and example, they came to the chamber where the bed was prepared. Though it was the neatest and noblest apartment, the door could not be shut on the inside. The Count undressed; but before he lay down, he tied his pistols to his belt, hung his arms over the bolster, and ordered two lighted candles to be placed in the chimney, and kept two

by his bed-side. After these precautions, he went to bed, not quite undressed; and his man lay on a mattress brought thither on purpose.

The Count notwithstanding his bravery, could not sleep: a certain restlessness, consistent with the truest valour, threw him involuntarily into melancholy reflections on the hazards which he perhaps unnecessarily exposed himself to. He had passed two hours thus uneasily, and was going to compose himself, when, about midnight, he fancied he heard a harsh and hollow noise in the farther part of the castle, and it was too distant to be distinct. He conceived that this noise must be made by something alive, because, as well as he could follow it by his ear, it went round the castle. He thought it at first to be some beast grazing thereabout with a bell at its neck, but soon changed his opinion: the noise cleared up as it came near. The Count heard distinctly the steps of one marching gravely, and the rattling of a chain pretty heavy, as he judged by the noise it made on the pavement. This frightful noise entering the apartments, seemed to lead directly to the Count's chamber. He then thought he ought to stand upon his guard, and slipping on his gown and slippers, he threw his belt over his shoulders, and returned into bed, ready for all events.

In the mean time, the noise redoubling upon the stair-case, awakened the valet, who, to drown his fears, had gorged himself with wine overnight. The Count could scarce keep him from crying out; for, notwithstanding his drunkenness, he was still sensible of fear: but the Count threatening to break his head with his pistol, if he cried out, he lay still.

The hobgoblin continuing his walks went through the neighbouring rooms; and having made his tour, groaning most lamentably, he went up two pair of stairs, where the dragging of his chains made a terrible din. This horrible noise, far from intimidating the Count, made him suspect some trick; for he was not at all credulous. Says he to himself, "If they want to murder me, these ceremonies are needless: to be sure, then, they want to frighten me; for I shall never believe that the devil, or any inhabitant of the other world, is come hither purposefully to carry on this farce. Let us see then (continues he) the conclusion of this comedy."

The moment he made this reflection, the spirit pushed the door violently, and entered the chamber. His figure was hideous; he seemed all hairy, like a bear, and loaded with chains, which he struck against the walls with horrible groans. He advanced solemnly towards the mattress where the servant lay. The fellow not daring to cry out, for fear of angering his master, had wrapped himself in his great coat, thinking death unavoidable, either from his master, or from the ghost: which last lifting up the chains, rattled them at the poor wretch's ear, and frightened him into a swoon. The Count having observed this procedure through his curtains, and hearing his man cry out, thought the spectre had offered violence to him. He jumped out of bed with a pistol in his hand; and, seizing a candle, ran towards the spirit, crying, Murder! murder! as loud as he could. The ghost, without surprise, turned himself gravely to look at the Count, and shaking his chains, said to him, "follow me, little mortal!" The undaunted Count, equally desirous of unravelling this business, and troubled at the loss of his servant, whom he thought dead, followed the spectre close, and went down stairs after him, keeping his pistol always in his hands, resolving, however, not to discharge it but in extremity. The spectre came into the court, which he crossed with some precipitation. The Count still pursued him through the darkness and horrors of a dismal night. At last they came to the entrance of a very narrow vaulted gallery. There the Count entered too; but there the spirit disappeared, and seemed to bury itself in the bowels of the earth with a terrible cry. A violent wind, which came from under ground, put out the Count's candle, which had survived the opening of the court; and thus he remained in a strange place, and in horrid darkness. The Count transported by his warmth, let off his pistol, advancing forward, and immediately felt himself sink into the region of spectres, to punish his incredulity.

Dangerous as his fall was, he received no hurt by it. The pit was not very deep; and though the manner of his descent was frightful, he could

possibly be killed by it; it was a board so nicely poised that a foot treading upon either end of it, sunk it immediately, and the person slid down with rapidity on a heap of straw and hay, so that the fall was broke.

As soon as the Count was in this subterraneous place, he saw himself enclosed by a company of spirits in human shape, whom his fall had drawn round him. He judged by their looks that they breathed, and were much surprised at his unexpected visit, as he was too, find himself so surrounded. They did not give him time to recollect himself, or to gaze upon them: they blindfolded and disarmed him, and led him to a neighbouring cavern, where they shut him up.

The Count having his wits about him, and in spite of his trouble, he immediately conceived that they were chymists, in full search of the Philosopher's Stone, or perhaps clippers and coiners; or, it may be both, however, he could never make the discovery: but the precautions they took to conceal their employment from him, their situation so near the frontiers, whence they might easily quit the realm at the least alarm, and frightful noise they made every night in the castle, to drive away the curious and impertinent, persuaded him they pursued him some dangerous employ. This consideration taught the Count all the horrible danger which he had thrown himself into; and soon he was on the brink of that danger. From this place of confinement he plainly heard them consulting what to do with him: all voted his death, but one; who with more humanity, was for sending him back, after a discovery of his quality. Though the Count thought his death inevitable, yet he begged to speak to them before they took their last resolution. They led him out of his dungeon into the midst of their assembly, and permitted him to speak.

"I understand gentleman, (said he to them,) how much reason you have to get rid of me. My indiscretion deserves death, and I accept it; but give me leave to represent to you, that your ruin must infallibly follow it. I think myself obliged to declare my name and quality. I am the Count of Beaumont, brigadier-general of all his Majesty's forces: I was going from the army to my own estate. The bad weather kept me in this village; where I have all my equipage; my valet, who lay at my bed's foot, must have made his escape, and apprised my people of my adventure; and be assured, that if they don't find me, they will pull down the castle, but that they will find out what is become of me. Consider it gentlemen: I do not want to threaten you; but how necessary, soever my death may appear to your security, I think myself obliged to assure you that it will certainly ruin you. If you doubt my quality; the letters in my pocket, with orders from his Majesty, will confirm my testimony." The Count produced his letters; and while these Cyclops examined them, he added, "Sirs, I am a gentleman and can keep a secret, without desiring to dive into yours; and I swear by my faith and honour, I will not betray you." This speech, which he made with that dignity which never abandons great men in distress, astonished them all. They sent him back to his cave to renew their deliberations.

They now gave into softer councils, though some still persisted in advising his death, but those in less number, and with less vehemence than before. The debates which the Count heard distinctly, would have alarmed a heart less great than his; for besides the idea of death, which was always present, every one formed a different punishment, and made him feel all the horrors of it. Even death itself, in my opinion, is preferable to this cruel vicissitude of hope and despair. The Count, however, calmly waited for his sentence. The votes were unanimous in his favour; they brought him out again. One of the subterranean crew pronounced him at liberty, on condition, he swore an inviolable secrecy, and would leave the village and his servants in the notion of spirits, which they already entertained; and that when he was out of the province he would not mention the adventure. After these oaths, they gave him his arms and letters, except one, which they kept. They made him drink some glasses of wine: the whole company drank to his health, and, after having made him sensible what a risk they ran in sparing his life they opened the trap door, and two guides led him towards the apartment. As soon as he was upon the stair-case, the guides took off his bandage, and returned to their cavern.

The Count however returned to his chamber, amazed at his adventure; but had like to have met with a more terrible one from his valet. The poor fellow, now sober by his fears, was in despair when he missed the Count. He concluded that the spirits had strangled him, according to the stories of the night before. Full of grief for his dear master, he even mistook him when he entered, and, taking him for the spectre let fly his pistol at him. By a providential stroke the pistol missed, and the Count made himself known. The poor servant was ready to die with shame and horror at the misfortune he had escaped, and implored his master's forgiveness. The Count without staying to be r him, bid him follow; for he thought quitting the castle a better security than the mutual oaths in the cavern, since it was possible they might recant their's. They went together, and waited for day-light in the avenue leading to the village; and the Count told his man, that having followed the spectre with hand, after several rounds it buried itself in a kind of a well, which he was almost decoyed into, and that he had much ado to find his room again. When it was day he went to the curate and told him the same story, which soon spread itself through the village; and having sent for his bed and clothes, he continued his journey.

Several years passed before the Count mentioned his adventure; and never divulged it, without the express permission which he has since received. One day, when he was at his country seat, they told him a man wanted to communicate to him an important affair, and that he could not stay nor come into the castle. The Count, surprized at the message, sent for the messenger, and ordered his people to enquire whence he came. The messenger again answered, that he would not come in, nor wait, nor name his masters; and notwithstanding all their persuasions, he persisted in staying upon the draw-bridge.

The Count, who was at dinner, communicated this extraordinary message to the gentlemen at table with him, and asked their advice. Some found reason to distrust where was so much mystery, and were for securing the messenger; but the majority advised the Count to go and speak with him, for fear of losing some advice of consequence to his safety, and offered to accompany him. The council prevailed: the Count rose from the table, and with all the gentlemen, went to the bridge where the messenger waited. When the messenger saw him, he cried out fear nothing, Sir; and to prove I have no ill design, I discharge my arms. Immediately he shot off his pistols towards the fields. Then the Count approaching, the messenger, without dismounting, put into his hands two noble Spanish horses which he led; and delivering a packet, said to him, this, Sir, will inform you further; I have finished my commission, and my orders oblige me to depart. At the end of this speech he spurred his horse, and went off full gallop; nor could they ever find out where he retired to. The Count, wondering at this commission, and was impatient to know the contents of the packet, which having opened he read aloud; it was to this effect:

"We thank you, Sir, for having hitherto preserved a secret in our favour; and we have sent these two horses as instances of our gratitude. We have sent too an important letter, which you left such a day and such a year, at the castle of ——. It may put you in mind of a strange adventure which happened to you there. We have happily concluded our affair, and returned to our own homes. We discourage you from your oaths and your secret: we shall tell your adventure ourselves, and give you permission to publish it. Adieu, generous Count.—This comes from the six gentlemen who put you into such a fright in the cellars of the castle of ——."

After reading this letter, the Count yet doubted whether he ought to divulge the secret; but, at the request of the gentlemen then with him, he told them his singular adventure, and took a pleasure in repeating it on all occasions.

The following is extracted as important to the ladies:

"White veils, now are much worn, have a tendency to increase sunburn and freckles, by their increasing the intensity of the sun's light. They are also very injurious to the eyes, and will, in a short time, spoil the

freshness and dim the lustre of the most brilliant eyes. Green is the only color which should be worn as a summer veil.

Legislature of New-Jersey. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, NOV. 1.

Petitions Presented.—From A. Reynolds and others, of Essex County, for the incorporation of a company to loan money on real estate; from Sussex against Justices holding their courts in Taverns; from Essex for a law to regulate fisheries in the Passaic; from do. for the repeal of the insolvent law.

Mr Britton reported a bill to dissolve the marriage contract between Jane and Stephen Swayze.

Mr F. C. F. Randolph proposed a resolution for a committee of enquiry into the expediency of compelling Executors to give security; agreed to, and a committee appointed.

The bill to authorize A. J. Van Arsdale to take out of the state a certain lad of colour, was read a third time, and subsequently passed the house. F. C. F. Randolph proposed a

resolution for the repeal of the resolution passed by both houses on the 23th ult. to appoint a Chaplain; and proposed a substitute inviting the Clergymen of Trenton to present an appropriate address to the Throne of Grace on days of business, before both houses, in the Assembly-Room. —Laid on the table.

Mr Griffith proposed a joint-resolution for a committee of both houses to enquire into the expediency of printing the laws as formerly, in the order in which they are passed, and in one pamphlet; agreed to and Messrs Griffith, Randolph and Woodhull appointed on the part of the house.

The bill supplementary to the act relative to Executors; that respecting habitual drunkards; and the one to regulate fees, were called up and committed. Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock, the house met.

Petitions were presented from Bergen, for a law to establish Bank; from Burlington, against establishing a race-course at Hoboken; from the heirs of Court Voorhes dec. for a law to authorize the sale of real estate; from Elizabeth Idle of Burlington co. for a divorce from her husband; from inhabitants of Burlington, Monmouth Middlesex, and Hunterdon, for alterations in the laws respecting shad fisheries—read and referred.

Mr Griffith presented a bill to incorporate the managers of the school fund in the city of Burlington—ordered a 2d reading.

The bills from Council to divorce Tunis Vreeland from his wife; and to extend the Charter of the bank of New-Brimwick, were passed to a 3d. reading. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

Petitions Presented.—From Stephen Hays of Newark, for a divorce from his wife; from J. Covenhoven of Monmouth, a revolutionary soldier, for a pension; from Bergen County, for an act to incorporate an insurance company; from the owners of Dennis Creek Meadow Company for the repeal, or modification of a certain act respecting the same.

The general abstract from Middlesex, and the report of the accounts of the Brigade Board of Hunterdon, were presented and laid on the table.

Bills Reported.—By Mr Dodd, to incorporate the Jersey Lombard and protection company for loaning money on real estate, by Mr. Dunham, to repeal the act abolishing imprisonment for debt, passed December 1823; by Mr. Griffith, the bill relative to habitual drunkards.

A message from Council informed that they had appointed Messrs Seeley and Bowne, on their part, to enquire into the propriety of changing the mode of printing the laws.

The bill to alter the corporate name of the Salem Steam Mill and banking company, was read a third time and negatived, 23 to 19; the bill to divorce Tunis Vreeland from his wife, passed 22 to 18, and was sent to Council. Adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met.

Mr Board presented a petition and remonstrance for and against the division of the township of New Barbadoes, in the county of Bergen—read and committed; a petition from Essex county, respecting the fisheries in the Passaic, was read and referred to the same committee on that subject.

Mr Townsend agreeably to leave given last session, presented a bill

relative to fishing on the bay-shore in the county of Cape May and for other purposes—also a remonstrance against the same—committed.

Mr Evans from the committee on the petition from Burlington and Gloucester, relative to the improper seizure and removal out of the state of persons of colour claimed to be slaves reported that in the opinion of the committee, the 3d. section of the act of Congress respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed 1793, having provided the manner in which people of colour shall be delivered up on the claim of those holding them in service, it is not expedient for the Legislature to make any additional provision on the subject; which was agreed to by the house.

The bill from Council to extend the Charter of the Bank of New-Brunswick, passed the house 35 to 6, without amendment; after which the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.

Mr Dodd presented a petition from G. Kanouse of Bergen for a divorce—committed.

Mr Townsend from the committee to whom was referred the petition of the owners of meadow on East and Dennis Creek, Cape May, reported in favour of their having leave to present a bill to answer the object of their petition on the 2d Tuesday of the next session of the Legislature; which was agreed to by the house.

Mr Dodd presented a further Supplement to the act concerning roads—committed.

Mr Randolph presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee (one member from each county) for the purpose of equalizing, as far as practicable the representation in the house of Assembly—laid on the table.

Mr Leake gave notice that he should at a future day move for the adoption of measures for the purpose of revising the constitution of the state.

The engrossed bill to divorce Jane Swayze from her husband, Stephen Swayze passed the house 25 to 17, and was sent to Council.

The bill to divorce Sarah Jones from her husband, Ichabod, passed to a 3d reading. Adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met.

Mr Townsend from the committee on the bill to regulate the fisheries on the bay-shore (Cape May) reported that it was inexpedient to proceed further on the subject at this time.

Mr Drake from the joint-committee on the resolution concerning the Delaware anti Passaic canal reported a bill to incorporate a company to form an artificial navigation between the Passaic and Delaware Rivers—ordered a 2d reading.

Mr Kline from committee reported a bill further supplementary to the act for the punishment of crimes—ordered a 2d reading, and to be printed.

The bill to erect the South western part of the county of Sussex into a separate county, to be called the county of Paterson, was called up, and committed to, Messrs Evans, Lake, Kline, Woodhull and Sebenc.

Mr Stites, with leave, presented a bill concerning Inns and Taverns—ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr Cooper, an addition of two members was made to the committee on the Delaware fisheries; and Messrs Cooper and Clement appointed.

THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

A petition was presented from Paterson, for a bank; and from St. Michaels Church Trenton, for an alteration in their charter—read and committed.

The bill to incorporate the Managers of the school fund of the city of Burlington, was read a 2d time, considered, and passed to be engrossed.

The bill to repeal the act to abolish imprisonment for debt, was taken up and recommended; Messrs Griffith and Drake were added to the committee.

Mr Cooper proposed a resolution instructing the committee appointed to settle the accounts of the state prison; to report the number of keepers, and others employed in that institution, their salaries, &c. and the expense and income of the prison for the last 4 years; which was agreed to by the house. Adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met.

Bills reported; by Mr Wurts a supplement to the act to incorporate the Protestants Episcopal Church in the city of Trenton; by Mr Godwin to establish the People's Banking and Insurance Company at Paterson; by the same, to divorce G. Kanouse from his wife—ordered a 2d reading.

Mr Griffith moved a resolution for a committee to enquire into the manner in which the act relative to the Brotherton Indians had been carried into effect by the agent appointed thereon—agreed to, and Messrs Griffith, Chapman and Britton were appointed.

The bill relative to habitual drunkards, and the further supplement to the act for punishment of crimes, passed to be engrossed; and the bill to divorce Sally Bartlett from her husband was negatived. Adjourned. FRIDAY, NOV. 5.

Petitions were presented from Philip Earl and others of Bergen for an act to incorporate a steam boat ferry company; from heirs of A. Innskeep of Gloucester for authority to sell real estate; from Thomas Naylor of Gloucester for a title to land bought of E. Ireland, dec. from S. R. Hamilton for the purchase of a small piece of land belonging to the state; read and committed.

Mr Ackerson from committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Jersey Loan and Insurance Company, and Mr Evans the Sussex division bill without amendment; ordered 2d reading.

The committee on the petition of J. Conover for a pension were discharged, he being deceased.

The bill to divorce Sarah Jones from her husband was negatived 22 to 20; and the bill to incorporate the Managers of the Burlington school fund; passed 37 to 6.

The bill to incorporate a company to form a canal from the Delaware to the Passaic was taken up, progressed in, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next; and the bill sup. to the act incorporating St. Michaels Church in Trenton, passed to be engrossed. Adjourned.

3 o'clock fire house met.

Mr Randolph from com. reported a bill respecting the Fire companies of Elizabeth.

The receipts and expenditures of the Bridge Board of Cumberland, were read, and laid on the table.

The Sussex division bill was taken up, progressed in, and postponed.

Mr. Kline from the joint-committee on the Treasurer's accounts, made report:

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer is \$13,553 dols. eight cts. standing to his credit in sundry banks.

viz.
Newark bank, 636 16 Do. State bank 457 46, Elizabeth 499 83, Morris 685 66, Trenton S. bank 3594 83, Trenton bank 7556 13.

Expended, in repairs to State-house, Furniture for Council Chamber, &c. 423 96.

In the hands of the Treasurer belonging to the School fund 1009 dols. and 8 cents.

SATURDAY NOV. 6.

A letter was received from Charles Dwing, esq. accepting his appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Sussex division bill passed to be engrossed.

The report on the Treasurer's accounts was agreed to, and a Joint meeting proposed for the app. of Treasurer, and sent to Council for occurrence.

Supplement to the act respecting the Episcopal Church of Trenton passed the house. Adjourned till Monday.

Abstract of the account of Charles Parker esq. Treasurer of New Jersey for 1824.

Dr.

To balance in the Treasury last year.	\$18,481 85
To amount rec'd. from sundry persons for debts due on the books of the late Treasurer.	486 58
To do of Abner Reeder and others sureties of the late Treasurer.	5,816 46
To do State tax.	10,000 00
To do tax on banks.	10,310 61
To do A Pedlars fine collected by David Johnston esq.	15 00
To do on 6 per cent stock.	453 04
To do revised laws sold.	60 00
To do bonus rec'd. from Queens College Lottery.	5,000 00
To do do Manufacturing bank.	4,000 00
	Dolls. 54,023 34

Cr.

By amount paid for transportation and prosecution of criminals.	\$2,160 31
By do State Prison.	6,331 00
By do for Printing.	2,339 50
By do Brotherton Indian account.	2,218 52
By do for Inquisitions.	1,846 87
By do for instruction of Deaf and Dumb.	1,377 13
By do Militia and Pensions.	1,758 59

By do advanced to Thomas Gordon on account of his map. 200 00

By do State Library. 25 48

By do salaries, appropriations, pay of Legislature, &c. &c. 22,252 86

Balance in the Treasury. 13,553 08

Dolls. 54,023 34

State of the School Fund.

Par value of Stock, \$138,118 67

Cash on hand, 1,009 08

139,127 75

The fund last year amounted to 149,558 32

Increase of fund \$9,569 43

The actual net income of fund, the past year, was \$10,994 43 the difference amounting to \$325—having been paid for premium on stock purchased.

Extract from a letter to the Editor dated Trenton, Nov. 9, 1824.

The Jackson Electors have all succeeded by a large majority probably from 1500 to 2000 between the highest on the list. The three Crawford electors, are supposed to have received from 1000 to 1200 votes. All the returns are not received, but there is no doubt of the result.

Clinton is elected Governor of New York, by an overwhelming majority; in all probability 20,000 votes. The people have risen in their majesty and put down the party that attempted to usurp their rights. No information has yet been received, of the appointment of electors. It is supposed however that Mr. Crawford cannot get the vote of New York; indeed the rumour is that gentlemen have gone on from the South, to arrange dropping Crawford and taking up Henry Clay. The most common opinion however is, that the vote will be divided between Clay and Adams.

The Legislature has not yet done much business, although there is a good deal before them. A bill has been introduced incorporating a company to make the Morris canal, and authorizing them to establish a bank or banks with a million capital. Several other bank bills are on the carpet, to be located at the Eastward and many believe they will succeed. The bill for altering the name of the Salem Steam Mill and Banking company (to strike out the Steam Mill) as failed.

Charles Ewing Esq. has accepted the appointment of Chief Justice, and taken his seat on the bench. The vote in joint-meeting upon this appointment was as follows:—1st vote Wm. Russell 24, Chas. Ewing 20, A. Kirkpatrick 12.—2nd vote Wm. Russell 24, Chas. Ewing 32.

THE WHIG BRIDGETON,

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1824

Our Subscribers who are in arrears, may expect to be called on within a week or two, for the respective amounts they owe us—we mention this, in order that they may be prepared, that when our collector calls, there may be no detention. We hope that those who leave home may place the amounts for us in the hands of their families.

Lafayette's Likeness—We have received for sale a few copies of an highly finished and very accurate likeness of the "NATION'S GUEST"; It was Drawn and Engraved by LONGACRE, from the original painting in possession of Mrs. Bloomfield, which has been so highly and justly admired. The plate was engraved for Wals's life of Lafayette, soon to be issued from the Philadelphia Press. Several thousand copies of this engraving have been sold within a few weeks, principally, it is said, at double the price fixed on those remaining in our hands. A copy of Lafayette's likeness will not soon be easily obtained at any price.

It is to be regretted that in this country so little attention is generally paid to the raising and fattening of cattle—but so it is, that the fewest number of our Farmers are willing to engage in it. In every place where an extreme is found, instances of the opposite extreme will be discovered. We have among us a few gentlemen whose exertions & success in this very laudable pursuit would seem, in a degree, to make an atonement for so much general neglect. Among these we may rank JOSHUA OWEN of Port-Elizabeth, and Dr. W. ELMER, of this town. Others might claim a share of public thanks and praise for their persevering efforts to improve our stock, or furnish our ta-

bles with the finest beef; but the patriotic spirit of these gentlemen seem to be limited only by the want of opportunity to do more.

We have just been informed that Mr OWEN killed a Calf last week which was only 8 months old, and weighed 509 lbs!! This, we think, very extraordinary, and perhaps freedom, if ever, surpassed. Mr Owen takes a peculiar delight in endeavouring excel in raising Beef and Pork, and his exertions are always rewarded with commensurate success. In this business his reputation has long been established, and every year he proves that industry and perseverance will surmount obstacles which many of those around him, while they might be imitating his example, only look on with wonder, or sit down to flatter themselves that to rival would be in vain.

Since the above was in type we received the following particulars of the Calf's weight viz—

quarters	509
hide	88
unw.	40
Total	637 lbs.

THE FINALE.

The Editors of the Emporium, it seems, have *deigned* to notice us—they have thought us "worth answering;" and a charming mess of sound criticism, & good sense, they have imposed on their readers in trying to do so. They vaunt much of the aid they have contributed to the Jackson cause, by comparing their own excess of vituperation with the temperance of their opponents; thus imagining that a man's cause cannot be supported unless his opponent be vilified. They indicated a high degree of ill humour because they are unable to perceive in what instance we have abused the *General*; and when they discover their disappointment, they work themselves very *deviously* into a "belief" that we "have tried."—When we impeach them with a *direct falsehood*, they pass it unnoticed to carp at one or two *misprints* in our remark; and they *endeavoured* to turn into ridicule one sentence which we affirm is perfectly correct, because they did not understand it—an assertion we believe, because we never suspected them of understanding any sentence that requires the exercise of judgment, or the reflection of a moment. We again affirm that the sentence, tho' it might be improved, is correct, because the article alluded to, was ingenious irony; the point of which, men of intelligence only, it is said, were able to discover—and we further affirm that the editors of the Emporium in thus trying to ridicule us have rendered themselves ridiculous. They say of us that we "also attack?" them. We would reply that that was untrue, could we discover a syllable in their wrote paragraph which was *otherwise*, except the above. We confine ourselves to *defense*, and leave Messrs Joseph Justice and Stacy G. Potts to attack, and by so doing add to the respectability of their literary and RELIGIOUS Emporium.

It was perhaps owing to the misrepresentations at the editors of the Emporium, and those of the same class whom they have tried to imitate, that the character of General Jackson has been given to the public in its true bearing. Well might the Hero of Orleans curse his oewspaper friends, for never had any man, possessing a character with equally numerous defects, and who had a desire that they should not rise in judgment against him or be exposed to the world, a race of more miserable or imprudent advocates. By publishing their misrepresentations, the truth was called for and appeared. By publishing the truth, never was a character more blackened than his. A matter of fact history of his life and character would have forever annihilated his hopes and pretensions, had it not been really too bad for human belief; and thousands who have supported would have rejected him had they thought it possible that he could have performed that of which he boasts, and which it is said constitutes his pride and glory.

It is idle to our lot to discover men who, rather than not be notorious, prefer being notorious for every despicable quality. The editors of the Emporium are of this class, and ambitious

to distinguish themselves for it. Startle not, gentle reader, at this statement—it is true; and a birds-eye glimpse of his character, as we gather it from their works, will convince you—they will not deny it. Of their private characters we shall have nothing to say.

These gentlemen, with JUSTICE at their head, without provocation will insult you, calumniate you, misrepresent you, and publish falsehoods of you; and when you appeal to them for truth and justice, or request them to correct their falsehoods, they will quibble like Jesuits, and laugh at restitution as nonsense! They will blunder through the most filthy billingsgate, and call it literature! If you reason with them they will mock at you! They spice their religious communications with the grossest effusions of intellectual and moral depravity! They will praise or damn you with equal feeling and facility! Their ignorance has rendered them as proof against contempt as the locks of Gibraltar! There is no artifice or cunning too low for them.— Their honour is but an immunity from principle, and they act as if they would pawn their veracity for a groat! Their editorial profession seems to be a dispensation for saying what would ruin the reputation of any others who would act in like manner. When truth presents a barrier to their schemes they murder it, and claim kindred to its ghost! They seem to distinguish between truth and falsehood, and virtue and vice, only by random. When they are proved false to their faces, they attempt no justification, and think themselves never the worse for being thus branded! If we refer them to their utilities, they pass them by as a thing in which they seem to have no interest. To detect and expose them is labour lost; they seem as if they cannot be worse and have no desire to be better.

Such is their attachment to their unallowed propensities, that they make to account of personal reputation when compared with their malignant gratifications. Never were editor; of newspapers so completely shielded by such an impenetrable impunity, because never were there men who, like them, could bid defiance to decency and common sense, in laugh at character, despise morality, and disregard a reputation for veracity! They seem to take a pride in having their faults exposed, and would abandon their own vindication for a silly attempt at the lowest species of wit, a farrago of nonsense, an unmanly epithet, a vulgar proverb, an undignified and ungentlemanly allusion, or the most contemptible equivocation. Their wit usually grows out of their ignorance, and they are violent and pertinacious as they are unable to give a reason for their preference, as their cause is bad, or their pretensions unfounded. In order to seem knowing they give for their own that which is not, and to be witty they make wrong quotations to help them out; To show their learning they make collections of misprints and criticism on them—they amuse their readers with the feebleness and squeezings of their own folly, and almost every week they manifest their stupidity and absurdity by explaining sentences contrary to their obvious sense. They deal by wholesale in slang phrases and foolish quotations; and when they desire to possess an object they commence abusing those from whom they wish to take it! They insult all who do not entertain similar sentiments to their own; though theirs are as unsound as

a person in the last stage of the consumption. As in ancient times, so now with them, when they bring forth a Monster, they immediately sacrifice a number of the most perfect of the same class to expiate and avert the ominous portent! At our moderation they manifest evident chagrin, because they dislike that we should conduct ourselves with more decorum than they, lest the contrast should appear, as it now does, to their disgrace. With them slander is become a trade and selling a commodity: they try to force a living by defaming others, and batten upon the credit of those editors around whose reputation they can destroy. In politics they stand ready to set the psalm to any party who may sing at it them, or follow those who give them the most liberal pay in

attempting *lumour*, they put rec... out of joint; they have a great natural affection for folly, and squander their brains with a liberality which evidently proves their value. —In this reply to our Emporium brethren, we have given a few hints, and a slight specimen of what we may do if necessary. We would not, verily, have given an occasion for this notice of them had we at first been fully aware, as we now are, that we could sustain no injury by their misrepresentation and abuse! In such case we should have left them to chuckle undisturbed, at their imaginings and their dullness, and to "Wind up" as they began without the slightest notice. Now that we have begun, they must not complain if we visit their backs with a few scorpions.

A few Cords of wood will be received in payment for the Whig, if delivered soon; also produce of various kinds—

DIED;

Near Blackwinton, on the 24th ult. Rev. RICHARD SNEATH, aged 74, a highly respected Minister of the Methodist Society.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening the 3rd inst. by Rev. Charles Pitman, Mr. JOSEPH WILKINSON, to Mrs. SARAH DARE, both of this place.

On Thursday evening, the 4th inst., by Rev. M. Swing, Mr. JOHN MILLER, to Miss. ABIGAIL DARE, both of Deerfield.

WANTED,

Wood Cutters and Carters. To cut and carry 2000 Cords, for which liberal wages will be paid in goods or Cash. Apply to JAMES DIVERSY, Onnus Creek, Nov. 11. 3c

Agricultural Society

The annual meeting of the Cumberland county Agricultural Society will be held at Jeremiah Buck's Hotel on the third Tuesday of this month.

EPH. BUCK, Sec'y.

Nov. 5, 1824.

*The members of the Cumberland county Agricultural Society are requested to meet punctually at Jeremiah Buck's Hotel at 10 o'clock A. M. as it will be necessary to organize the Society for the transaction of business early in the day.

All persons having cattle, sheep, or hogs for exhibition are requested to bring them to the ground by 10 o'clock. Pens will be provided in a lot opposite William Darr's. An address will be delivered by the President precisely at 12 o'clock. By order of the President, EPH. BUCK, Sec'y. Nov. 12, 1824.

NOTICE, is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that Asa Couch, of the township of Lower Alloways Creek in the county of Salem and state of New Jersey, has this day made an assignment to me the subscriber, of all his estate both real and personal in trust for the benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors are requested to make their claims on oath or affirmation to the subscriber. DAVID S. ENGLISH. Oct. 11, 1824. 200 4t

NOTICE.

The firm of L. Cake & Co. was solved on the 25th day of September, 1824, by mutual consent, all who are indebted thereunto are requested to call at the Inn of John Ogden at Port-Elizabeth and settle their accounts. L. Cake, A. Shute. Port-Elizabeth, Oct. 20. 1 4w

Missionary and Bible Society,

The ninth annual meeting of the Seventh-Day Baptist Missionary and Bible Society of the county of Cumberland, will be held in the meeting house at Shiloh on first day the 14th inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon. LEVI B. DAVIS, Sec'y. Nov. 4, 1824. 2

E. SHEPPARD, TAILOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Bridgeton, in the house adjoining the office of James D. Westcott, jr. Esq. on the main street, near the Bridge. He will be thankful to receive the orders of those who may wish to favour him with their custom, and will use his best exertions to give satisfaction. Country produce taken in exchange for work. Oct. 23. 200 3t

BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.

