

From the Boston Palladium.

Lines written in a moment of great Dejection.

WHENCE, oh! my doubting soul, these fears,
That with keen anguish fill thy breast?
Why are thine eyes suffus'd with tears?
Why does thy couch afford no rest?
Is not thy Saviour still the same;
" Ancient Days," still kind and free,
Sinners like thee to save he came,
And will he then abandon thee.
" Fear not, thou trembling worm of earth,"
Is the blest words thy Saviour spoke,
" I have sustain'd thee since thy birth,
I'll free thee from the Tempter's yoke."
Dismiss thy fears then; on me cast
Each doubt, each fear, and anxious care;
Mercy and love, shall hold thee fast,
And realms of peace for thee prepare.
Peace, then, my Soul, thy Saviour's love,
In humble gratitude adore.
Hark! 'tis his voice from Heaven above,
He bids thee " go, and sin no more."

JOSCELIN.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, to his friend in New-Jersey.

MY DEAR SIR,
I have now to inform you of an event which you will, no doubt, consider as a very afflictive one. Your state, as well as the country at large, has to lament the loss of the great and good Judge PATTERSON. I need not tell you of his talents as a statesman, of his ability and integrity as an officer in our highest court of judicature, of his ardent and disinterested patriotism, or of his amiable qualities as a private man. With his character you are already well acquainted - With a far different object are my imagination and my feelings at present occupied. I was present at the scene which was exhibited at his dying bed. The impression it made on my mind will never be obliterated. A detail of some of the circumstances that attended that event will afford you satisfaction as a christian - as it offers a solemn admonition to those who may be disposed to think slightly of revealed religion.

When by a sudden and fatal turn in his disorder, he saw that death was at hand, he desired that a minister should be called to administer the sacrament to him - A minister accordingly attended him. The Judge observed that it had for some time past, been his intention to receive that sacred rite, but that some casualty or other had always prevented him. He did not wish, however, to leave the world before he had fulfilled his duty. When the minister mentioned the qualifications which are required in those who partake of that holy ordinance, he acquiesced in them all, and remarked at the same time, that he had always been a believer in the truths of christianity - that the only point on which he had ever entertained any doubt, was the divinity of our Blessed Saviour - but that he had long since examined that subject and satisfied his mind upon it - that he had now no hesitation in protesting his firm belief in all the doctrines of our religion. He then received the communion with the utmost devotion, and appeared to be deeply interested and affected during that solemn service. When the minister was retiring, and in bidding him adieu, he expressed his apprehensions that they should never meet again - Yes, said he, I trust we shall - " We shall meet again in Heaven."

Such were the last moments of a man, possessed unquestionably of an enlightened and vigorous mind. The scene was instructive, it was awful - It strongly brought to my recollection the death-bed of the immortal Addison. Judge Patterson appeared to be perfectly composed and master of himself. There was no symptom of inward perturbation. It was not here the weakness of human nature - seeking some support amidst its alarms, from the rites of religion. He died like the christian philosopher. He had for some time intended in the same way to make profession of his faith. He had even entertained doubts on one of the fundamental doctrines of christianity. From a careful examination of the subject these doubts had been removed. What a cause of triumph to our holy religion! Whilst the principles of unbelief are spreading far and wide in our country - whilst they are circulating like a pestilential fever, through all classes of the community and drying up the public morals to their fountain-head, we find no small satisfaction in seeing such distinguished men as a Hamilton and a Patterson, avowing, in the sincere moment of death, their firm belief in the doctrines of christianity. If they found their only support and consolation in religion, in their last extremity, is it probable that we shall derive them from any other source? The believer will henceforth cherish with augmented ardor those comfortable truths of the gospel to which the penetrating minds of a Hamilton and a Patterson yield an unbiased and qualified assent. Such examples as these ought to be made known to the people of this country - For it requires, surely, no supernatural share of discernment to perceive that the sentiments of our fellow-citizens are verging too fast, towards the principles of infidelity, and their manners towards that dissoluteness which, in the course of providence is the unavoidable consequence of them.

A letter from an officer on board the ship Pekin, of this port, dated Leghorn, Aug. 1st, says: - " In the Straights of Gibraltar was

brought to by three Spanish gun-boats, examined and dismissed. Same time saw them capture two American ships, and take them into Algerias. July 12, passing Carthage, we saw the Spanish fleet of six sail of the line, chasing two English frigates; and off Toulon, the French fleet of four sail of the line and four frigates, just out from that port." N. Y. Herald.

The Economy of Kings and Republics.

It is the custom of monarchies not only to confer the most exorbitant salaries upon kings and ministers; in other words, upon those who may be presumed to have rendered some services to the state; but upon every branch and spring of the royal family. But it is the very principle of republics, as it is stated in the constitution of Virginia; " that no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services;" the same principle too requiring that these emoluments and privileges should be confined within the most moderate limits. Not to speak of the civil list of the English king; not to speak of the prince of Wales, his enormous debts discharged from the public treasury, or the enormous annuity granted to his support; not to speak of the other branches of the royal family; a sufficient illustration of our principle is to be found in a late appropriation of the British parliament. It is curious to contrast these strange appropriations with the salary of our republican officers:

In Great-Britain. In the U. States.
The Duke of Gloucester receives more than 62,000 dollars. Our chief magistrate receives only 25,000 dollars.
The Princess Charlotte of Wales, more than 31,000.

Thirty-one thousand dollars appropriated for supplying the infant daughter of the prince of Wales with corals, gingerbread and patties; a sum, greater by 5000 dollars than the stipulated salary of the chief magistrate of the union. Yet there is no man of impartiality, who will not admit, that we are at least as well governed, as the people of Great-Britain.

And by what title do these beings claim such an exorbitant portion of the means of life? Do they earn it by the sweat of their brow? No. Do they deserve it by some ingenious discovery? No. Is it the profit of their capital? No. Is it the reward of services rendered to their country? No. For, what services have they rendered, but to extend the rage of luxury, dissipation and vice? By what right then do they batten upon the labor and wealth of the nation? What is the duke of Gloucester to the unfortunate manufacturer, who is taxed to support his extravagance? " What is Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba?" - Suppose only, that congress should appropriate several thousand dollars to the support of Mr. Jefferson's relatives, what indignation would it not excite in every American bosom? Yet such is almost the precise question, with respect to these " titularies of the grand dignities" of Great Britain. And yet it is in this oppressed nation where the idle spring of royalty is thus magnificently supported, that the poor laborer is ground down to the bone by taxes; and every poor man with four children is a pauper.

This is the real spirit of monarchies. - Their rulers must be distinguished from other men not by their talents, not by their virtues, not even by their royal blood, but by the pomp and the dazzle of riches. Deprive them of this magic of ostentation, and the delusion of monarchies would soon be over. We recollect an anecdote in point, that is related of some celebrated wit, perhaps Dr. Beattie - Never was there a more ingenious and striking pun - never was any play of words more distinguished by humor, or by the truth of the application. " Take from MAJESTY its external, said the wit (putting his fingers upon the first and last letters of the word) and what is it but a jest?"

Richmond Enquirer.

KINGSTON, (Jama.) August 15.
MIRANDA.

His Majesty's brig Ferret, the Hon. Capt. Cadogan, sailed yesterday, from Port-Royal, on a cruise.

Captain Ledlie, who came here on a mission from General Miranda, left this in the Ferret brig, and we suppose will be landed on the Spanish Main, near head-quarters, which, we believe, is at Coro. It is much to be regretted, that no assistance could be afforded the General from this quarter, as we are well assured that, a few hundred men, tolerably disciplined, would have effected all he wished for in a few weeks - a junction with a considerable body of men now encamped ready to join him; but which he cannot attempt with the present force now under his command.

August 26.

On General Miranda's debarcation at Coro, he immediately issued considerable numbers, printed in the Spanish language, on a large type, of the following

PROCLAMATION.

DON FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA, Commander in Chief of the Columbian Army, to the Inhabitants of the Continent of Columbian America:

Brave Countrymen and Friends,

OBEDIENT to your wishes, and to the repeated requests and calls of the country, to whose service we have cheerfully consecrated the greater part of our lives, we have disembarked in this Province of Carracae -

The opportunity and time appear to us highly favorable for the completion of our designs; and all persons composing this army are your friends or countrymen; all resolved to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, for your Liberty and Independence, under the auspices and protection of the British Navy. With those auxiliaries, we can safely say, that the day will come when our America, recovering her Sovereign Independence, her sons will be able freely to shew to the universe their exalted spirit. The oppressive, unfeeling government, which has obscured our finer qualities, and blackened with calumnies our deference and character, managed also to maintain her abominable system of administration for three successive centuries, but was never able to eradicate from our hearts those moral and civil virtues which a holy religion, and a regular code of laws, incorporated with our customs, and led to an honest and natural course of action.

Let us be worthy then of those admirable qualities, that the mean, odious agents of the Court of Madrid being expelled, we may be able quietly to establish the civil order necessary to the completion of so honorable an undertaking - The recovery of our rights as Citizens, and of our national glory as Columbian Americans, will be among the least benefits we shall derive from that so just and necessary determination.

The innocent Indians and other men will consider us all as Brother Citizens, and that precedency belongs only to merit and virtue, in which belief they will primarily obtain, most certainly, military and civil recompences, the reward of merit alone.

If the Dutch and Portuguese were able in former times to throw off the yoke of Spanish oppression; if the Swiss and Americans, our neighbours, have equally succeeded to establish their liberty and independence with the general applause of the world, and to the benefit of their inhabitants, when each of them separately, scarcely contained two to three millions of people: Why then shall we, who are at the least Sixteen Millions, not be able easily to extricate ourselves? Possessing besides, over and above these considerations, the most fertile, inexhaustible, and rich Continent in the known world! The fact is that it depends solely upon our own will - and, that the will, progressing to our independence, Union will assure to us permanent and perpetual happiness; the Divine Providence ordains it, to alleviate the miseries of our unhappy countrymen, and for the protection and benefit of the human species!

Those people, who are timorous or less instructed, and who wish to inform themselves of the ground-work, of the justice and equity which those proceedings require - joined to the historical truths that prove the inconceivable ingratitude, unheard of cruelties, and atrocious persecutions of the Spanish government, towards the innocent and unhappy inhabitants of the New World, almost from the moment of its discovery, will read the subjoined address of Don Juan Viscardo, of the Order of Jesus, directed to his countrymen, and they will find in it irrefragable proofs of solid arguments in favor of our cause, dictated by a holy man, at a time when he was about taking his leave of this world, to appear before the Creator of the Universe.

To carry this plan into its due effect with security and efficacy, the citizens will be obliged, without distinction of classes or station, (ecclesiastics only excepted in the parts where they may be appointed,) to conform themselves strictly to the following articles:

1. Every person, military, judicial, civil, or ecclesiastic, who exercises any authority granted by the Court of Madrid, shall suspend upon their own consciences - and those who may continue them after the present publication, as well as those who obey such persons, shall be severely punished.

2. The Ecclesiastical Courts and Courts of Justice, in all the cities, towns and places, shall exercise, ad interim, all the functions of government, civil, administrative, and judicial, with personal responsibility, and regulated by the laws of the country; and the curates of parishes and missionaries shall remain in their respective churches and parishes, without altering the exercise of their sacred functions.

3. All the Ecclesiastical Courts and Courts of Justice shall send one or two Deputies to the Head-Quarters of the army, in order that they may unite themselves in a general assembly, on our arrival in the capital - and to form there a provisional government which may lead in due time to another government general and permanent, with the consent of all the nation.

4. Every Citizen from the age of sixteen to 55 shall repair without fail to the army, bringing with him such arms as he may be able to procure - and, if they have none, they shall receive from the Military depots of the army.

5. The Citizen who may have the baseness to make common cause with the agents of the Spanish government, or who may be found with arms, encamped, in any garrison or place of strength for the said government, shall be treated as a traitor to his country. If any persons in the actual service of Spain shall be so pusillanimous as to believe that they are in honor bound to serve against the independence of their country, they shall be for ever banished the country.

6. On the contrary, all those who are exercising any Military, Civil, or whatever other employ, who may join with promptitude the standard of the country, shall receive honors and employments proportioned to the zeal & love of the country which they may have manifested in such an important conjunc-

ture: Soldiers & Seamen shall be equally rewarded according to their capacity and zeal. 7. The Treasurers of the public money shall immediately deposit the same with the Administrators Civil and Ecclesiastic - who shall nominate persons capable of managing the same, and for the supply of the Columbian Army, with whatever may be necessary to its maintenance and operations; not only in money, but also in provisions, clothing, vegetables, carriages, mules, horses, &c.

8. In order to prevent all kind of insults or aggression on the part of the soldiers or the advanced posts of the army - the Magistrates and Parish Priests of the cities, towns, and villages, (under their personal responsibility) shall cause to be fixed the colours or ensign of the National Independence, in the highest and most conspicuous parts of the Churches, and the Citizens shall also wear in their hats the cockade which denotes them to be such, since without which, they would not be respected and protected as brothers.

9. This Proclamation shall be fixed, by the priests and magistrates, on the doors of the parish churches and all public buildings, in order that it may be speedily notified to all the inhabitants; they shall also read in the churches, and in every civil court, once a day at least, the pamphlet, formerly mentioned, written by J. Viscardo, which accompanies this edict.

10. Whoever shall hinder, retard, or neglect the completion of the nine preceding articles, shall be considered as a public offender, and punished immediately, with exemplary severity - The public good is the supreme law.

Done at Head-Quarters, at Coro, 2d of August, 1806.

FRAN. DE MIRANDA.

Tnos. MOLINI, Secretary.

A letter from Kingston of the 30th ult. mentions the arrival of another French squadron in those seas. This information was probably derived from the following article, which we copy from a Jamaica paper:

KINGSTON, Aug. 29.

Arrived, brig Eliza, Holt, Philadelphia, 27 days. Capt. Holt in lat. 27, long. 66, on the 16th ult. fell in with a French fleet, consisting of five sail of the line, by whom he was detained 28 hours, and treated politely. When capt. H. first saw them they were standing due N. but on observing the Eliza, the squadron tacked and stood after her to the Southward, which they soon came up with, then wore, and stood a Northward course. - Capt. H. understood this squadron was upon a nine months cruise, but did not learn where they had been, or their destination. After overhauling the Eliza, they allowed her to proceed on the voyage.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Wm. Bloodworth, late Sheriff of New-Hanover county, are solicited to exhibit a statement of their respective claims to the subscribers, (securities of said Sheriff) at Dick's Hotel in Wilmington, on the 16th Nov. next at 12 o'clock. A desire to ascertain the aggregate amount of his arrearages and to relieve themselves, if possible, from the embarrassing situation in which they are involved, by making an arrangement for satisfying the creditors, have induced this request, which they trust will be punctually attended to.

Timothy Bloodworth. Benjamin Jacob. Timothy Willson. William Wright.

OR. 14.

Wholesale Store.

The subscribers are now opening and offer for sale by the Package or less quantity,

A very large and general Assortment of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Hats, &c.

Consisting of

NEGRO Cloths of various kinds, Blankets, Coatings, Flannels, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, Thicksets, Threads, Muslins, Durans, Linens, Dimities, Calmancoes, Ribbons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, cotton woolen and worsted Stockings, Crapes, Edgings, Modes, Sattins, Gloves of all kinds, Bedticks, Oznaburgs, Swansdowns, Cardinals, Callooes, Checks, Nails, Locks, Hinges, Anvils, Vices, Hoes, Guns, Pistols, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Brushes of all kinds, mill, cross cut and Handaws, Files and Rasps, Bridle Bits and Stirrups of all kinds, Plated and tinned Saddles, Carpenter's Tools, Shot, Sad Irons, Scythes and Sickles, Pins, Buttons, Paints and Window Glass, English Gun Powder, Men's Women's and Children's Hats - with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

They have also in addition to their Stock already on hand, imported in the ship Dumbo just arrived from Liverpool, and which in a few days will be landed,

120 casks fine drawn English

Nails, 7 cases Guns well assorted, Pistols of various kinds, 10 cases Hoes, and a very general assortment of Hard Ware.

Giles & Burgwin,

Wilmington, Sept. 24.