

el with the cry of "Who—Who—  
stirring, stirring." A drove of hogs came  
along, and while my neighbor was taking  
a nap, they had crawled through the  
broken fence, and destroyed the labor of  
a week. "Never put off till to-morrow  
what you can do to-day"—poor Robert  
says.

**Singular Legal Question.**—An interesting  
lawsuit is at this moment carrying on at  
Paris. The city had sold a house, on con-  
dition of being pulled down within a cer-  
tain time, retaining the property of the  
ground. The workmen employed in  
pulling it down, found a treasure conceal-  
ed in one of the walls. The city now  
claims this treasure, because it has never  
ceased to be the proprietor of the ground;  
while the purchaser asserts his right, as  
the treasure was not found below the sur-  
face, but in the wall bought by him. The  
bricklayer, too, pretends it to be his, be-  
cause he found it; and, as if this was not  
enough, the administrator of the domain  
come forward and affirm that none of  
these parties have any title whatever. As  
the coins discovered are ancient, and as  
the building, before the Revolution, be-  
longed to a convent, it is very likely that  
the whole will be declared the property  
of the State. The Judges will find it dif-  
ficult to make peace between these four  
contending powers.—*London Literary  
Gazette, Aug. 14.*

**The Spaniel.**—"What animal, (exclaims  
an observing writer,) is more cunning  
than a Spaniel?" A dog of this kind was  
trained to carry money to his master's  
friends. One day, employed on this er-  
rand, he had a fierce quarrel with some  
petulant curs, who made an attack upon  
him. The Spaniel was brave, and not  
averse to the combat, but a great difficul-  
ty embarrassed him: he carried in his  
mouth a crown piece; so that his assail-  
ants bit him terribly when he could not  
retaliate. His situation was a trying  
one: so running immediately to conceal  
his crown in a neighboring yolk, he re-  
turned, fiercely, and routed them. After  
this scuffle, our champion went back,  
breathless, to recover his money; but  
some officious knave had taken it away.  
The distressed creature returned, drag-  
ging his tail between his legs, and hold-  
ing his ear to the ground. He was tra-  
versing the streets, sadly, when he heard  
the chinking of silver: the clerk of a rich  
banker was just counting out the con-  
tents of some bags of silver, in a hall on  
the ground floor. The arch creature  
profited by his good fortune, to retrieve  
his loss. In an instant he leaped thro'  
the open window, seized the crown which  
was wanted, departed as quickly as he  
came, and succeeded, in spite of the  
blows of the servants, in performing his  
mission. This is remarkable enough in  
a brute. It was thus that the Spaniel  
avoided the punishment he would other-  
wise have received. His master, how-  
ever, being informed of the circumstance,  
forgave him; but he took care to make  
him, the next day, carry to the banker  
another crown, in the place of that he had  
taken away.

**The Beautiful.**—Ask a toad what is  
beauty, the great beauty, the *To Kikon*:  
he will answer that it is his female, with  
two great round eyes coming out of her  
little head, her large flat mouth, her yel-  
low belly, and her brown back. Ask a  
negro of Guinea: beauty is to him a  
black oily skin, sunken eyes, and a flat  
nose. Ask the Devil: he will tell you  
that the beautiful consists in a pair of  
horns, four claws, and a tail. Then con-  
sider the philosophers: they will answer  
you with jargon; they must have some-  
thing conformable to the archetype of the  
essence of the beautiful—to the *To Kikon*.  
I was once attending a tragedy, near a  
philosopher: "How beautiful this is!"  
said he. "What do you find beautiful?"  
asked I. "It is," (said he,) "that the  
author has attained his object." The next  
day he took his medicine, which did some  
good. "It has attained its object," (cried  
I to him,) "it is a beautiful medicine." He  
comprehended that it could not be  
said that a medicine is beautiful; and  
that to apply to any thing the epithet  
beautiful, it must cause admiration and  
pleasure. He allowed that the tragedy  
had inspired him with these two senti-  
ments, and that it was the *To Kikon*, the  
beautiful. We made a journey to Eng-  
land. The same piece was played, and  
although ably translated, it made all the  
spectators yawn. "Oh, oh!" (said he,)  
the *To Kikon* is not the same with the  
English as with the French. He con-  
cluded, after many reflections, that "The  
Beautiful" is often merely relative: as  
that which is decent at Japan, is inde-  
cent at Rome; and that which is the  
fashion at Paris, is not at Peking; and he  
was thereby spared the trouble of com-  
posing a long treatise on the beautiful.—  
*Vulturn's Philosophical Dictionary, new trans-  
lation.*

"Life," said one who had seen much  
of it, "is like a game of backgammon:  
the most skillful make the best use of it.  
The dice do not depend upon us in the  
one case, nor do events depend upon us  
in the other; but it is the manner of ap-  
plying them that occasions the difference  
of success."

## INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

By the packet ship Bagard, arrived at  
New-York, from Havre, we have received  
our file of the Paris *Journal des Debats*,  
to the 1st ult. inclusive. Most of the in-  
teresting articles which it contains are  
inserted in our columns, in the transla-  
tions furnished by the New-York papers  
of Wednesday. Charles X. of France  
has signified the commencement of his  
reign by an act of justice to the French  
Constitution—the removal of the censor-  
ship from the journals. The most lively  
gratitude is expressed by the Paris edi-  
tor. The king has manifested an incli-  
nation to be popular. When the soldiers  
at the Military School presented their  
halberds to keep the crowd at a distance  
from his person, he cried out "no halberds!  
no halberds!" and the people  
shouted in return "in a delirium of joy."

The *Journal des Debats* made immedi-  
ate use of the liberty of the pen to coun-  
sel Ferdinand of Spain to execute his con-  
stitutional promises given in 1814, and  
modify his reign of terror. One of the  
most ferocious and despotic public docu-  
ments we have ever seen, is a police cir-  
cular under the Madrid head of the 30th  
September. The liberal French jour-  
nals have begun to publish accounts of  
Lafayette's reception in this country. The  
extraordinary mission of an aid de camp  
of the Emperor of Russia to London, was  
supposed to relate to South American  
affairs.

The intelligence as to Greece is favor-  
able, but does not bear the character of  
perfect authenticity. The defeat of the  
Turkish Captain Pacha in his attempt  
on Samos, is positively asserted in pri-  
vate letters; so, likewise, the arrival of the  
Egyptian expedition, opposite Rhodes,  
under the command of the son of the fa-  
mous Pasha of Egypt, who is said to have  
told him that he would cut off his beard  
if he should learn that Hydra resisted  
more than eight hours.

We have made some extracts from  
the Calcutta papers in our hands. The  
letter of the American lady in relation to  
the capture of Rangoon, will excite con-  
cern in the breasts of many more persons  
than her acquaintance. The latest ad-  
vices mentioned by the Calcutta editors,  
left the Burmese troops at Ranoo, esti-  
mated at from eight to fifteen thousand.  
They do not appear to have assembled at  
any time in greater number. The Cal-  
cutta "Scotman," of the 28th June,  
mentions that "an overwhelming force"  
was in preparation to act against them.  
Except the occupation of Rangoon, no  
important event had been authentically  
stated. In the skirmishes between the  
British and the enemy, the latter seems  
to have inverted, uniformly, the rule—  
"He's base that trusts his feet, whose  
hands are armed."

Rangoon was taken on the 1st of May.

From French papers to the 21 October.

King Charles X. entered Paris on the  
27th September, on which occasion he  
was received with the utmost enthusiasm,  
although the rain fell in torrents. After  
his arrival at Notre Dame, he was ad-  
dressed by the Archbishop, who express-  
ed his grief on the death of the late King,  
and congratulated his Majesty on his ac-  
cession to the throne. The King then  
made the following reply:

"Sir—My first duty, as it was my first  
care on an occasion so allicting to my  
heart, was to prostrate myself before the  
Lord, to solicit him, through the inter-  
cession of the Holy Virgin, the strength  
and courage necessary to enable me to  
fulfil the important task which has been  
imposed upon me. Without him we are  
nothing; with him we can do everything.  
Assist me, gentlemen, with your prayers;  
I solicit them not so much for myself as  
for France, which my brother has render-  
ed so happy—Yes, notwithstanding the  
evil I feel, I am content, with the  
support of the Most High, I shall succeed,  
not in making you forget the loss which  
you have sustained, but at least in soft-  
ening its bitterness."

The *Moniteur* of the 1st October, pub-  
lishes the following ordinance, which  
bears the date of September 30, and is  
counter-signed by the minister of justice.

"Charles, &c.—Not judging to be  
longer necessary a measure, which was  
adopted in different circumstances, as  
against the abuse of the liberty of journals,  
&c."

We have ordered and do order as fol-  
lows:

Art. 1st. The ordinance of the 15th of  
August last, which puts in full operation  
the laws of the 31st March, 1824, and the  
26th July, 1821, shall cease to have effect.

2. Our keeper of the seals, minister  
secretary of state and justice, and our  
minister secretary of the interior, are  
charged, each in what concerns him, with  
the execution of the present ordinance."

P. P. Oct. 1.—Yesterday after hearing  
mass in the chapel royal of the Thuill-  
eries, the king mounted on horseback to  
proceed to the Champ de Mars. On the  
right of his majesty were the dauphin  
and the duke of Bordeaux, and on the left  
the duke of Orleans. The multitude that  
had flocked to the field was immense.  
Long before the arrival of the king the  
banks which skirt the Champ de Mars  
were covered with spectators, anxious to  
behold the monarch whose amiable and  
heroic conduct in times past are the no-

ble pledges of the future. The invalids  
were drawn up in front of their hotel to  
greet the king as he passed. His Majes-  
ty reached the Champ de Mars at noon,  
where he was received by the duke de  
Reggio, major general, and a numerous  
staff. The king passed through the va-  
rious lines of the troops assembled upon  
the occasion, which were about 20,000 in  
number, and they afterwards defiled be-  
fore his majesty. The dauphiness, the  
duchess of Berry, the duke of Bordeaux,  
and Mademoiselle, followed the king in  
a calesche. The duke of Bordeaux wore  
the uniform of a cuirassier. In another  
carriage were the duchess and mademoi-  
selle of Orleans. The king was occu-  
pied two hours in passing the lines, and  
the review was not finished till half past  
four o'clock. Wherever the king passed  
he was hailed by the shouts of the people,  
and in the Champ de Mars he was greet-  
ed by the unanimous acclamations of  
the troops and the immense concourse  
which assembled. Between the Thuill-  
eries and the Champ de Mars many pe-  
titions were presented to his majesty.  
The king returned to his palace at a  
quarter before five o'clock.

The Bordeaux papers of the 27th Sept.  
mention that a courier had brought news  
from Spain of the arrival at Majorca of a  
Russian squadron of 25,000 men, from  
which an officer was despatched to Ma-  
drid.—(doubtful.)

Respecting the Greeks and Turks, an  
account from Florence, dated Sept. 18th,  
is given, stating that an English brig-  
which arrived at Corfu on the 1st, con-  
firmed the reports of the defeat of the  
Turks at Samos. One frigate, three  
brigs, and twenty transports, fell into the  
hands of the Greeks, who also blew up  
the Admiral's vessel. All the Turks who  
landed, were killed or taken prisoners.  
A letter from Navarin, in the Morea, of  
Aug. 21, says, the Turks lost a ship, 3  
frigates, and 30 gun boats.

A similar account from Corfu, of Sept.  
2d, said to have been brought by an En-  
glish traveller from Missolonghi, was  
received at Trieste. This account adds  
that the Captain Pacha was blown up in  
the Admiral's ship—and that a heroic  
Greek, named Canaris, succeeded in de-  
stroying the vessel, at the sacrifice of his  
own life.

**Germany.**—The King of Wirtemberg  
has issued an Ordinance, which sub-  
jects for five years to the censorship the  
Journals and periodical publications, as  
well as all works having only 20 printed  
sheets, in conformity to the last decision  
of the Germanic diet.

Accounts from Nuremberg state, that  
the construction of the Prussian fortress-  
es of Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein are so  
far advanced, that all the fortifications  
are already in a state of defence. The  
new forts constructed upon the left bank  
of the Rhine are finished. These works,  
which are exceedingly substantial, have  
cost the Prussian Government 40,000,000  
of thalers (16,000,000 francs.)

**Russia.**—According to a census recent-  
ly taken, St. Petersburg has a population  
of 300,000 souls, besides 1000 English.

From a Calcutta paper, of 30th June.

We beg to direct the attention of our  
readers, to an interesting letter, with  
which we have been favored, from Mrs.  
Hough, (the wife of the American Mis-  
sionary at Rangoon, who was deputed by  
the Burmese to negotiate terms,) ad-  
dressed to her daughter, a young lady, at  
the seminary of Mrs. Lawson and Mrs.  
Pearce, in Calcutta. The affecting yet  
artless simplicity of the detail cannot fail  
to interest every reader, and to carry  
conviction, that the horrors of the scene  
it describes, are faithfully depicted.

"Rangoon, May 14, 1824.—The En-  
glish have taken Rangoon, and we through  
much mercy, are spared to tell you the  
joyful news. I thought, three days ago,  
that by this time you would have been an  
orphan. Monday, 10th, news of the ar-  
rival of the English fleet at the mouth of  
the river, was brought to Rangoon, but  
we could not believe it, not that we tho't  
it impossible, but we have often been de-  
ceived with idle reports, and placed no  
confidence in any thing we heard. Near-  
ly all the English gentlemen were dining  
in Lonsay's (a Spanish gentleman's) gar-  
den, and before they had finished their  
dinner, they were conveyed to the king's  
godown and confined in chains. We  
thought that Mr. Hough and Mr. Wade  
would escape, being Americans; but while  
we were at tea, a king's linguist, with a-  
bout 12 men, escorted them to the god-  
owns and put them with the other for-  
eigners. Our servants nearly all took  
the alarm, and Mrs. Wade and myself  
spent a sleepless and wretched night in  
this lonely place, with only four servants  
in the house with us. "Moung Sheva ba  
kept by us, and prayed with us, which  
which was no small consolation. The  
other Christians went off. Tuesday morn-  
ing, we sent Mr. Wade and Mr. Hough  
some breakfast, and hoped for a time or  
two, but they were not permitted to write.  
I wrote to Mr. Sarkis, begging him to  
use his influence with the Government,  
to have Mr. Hough and Mr. Wade re-  
leased, as they were Americans. He re-  
plied that he feared for himself, that he  
had done all he could, but in vain. We  
thought we would go into town, and if

"Moung Sheva ba, a native Christian, who  
was baptized in April, 1820—He has and taught  
in the Mission.

we could not comfort our husbands, suf-  
fer with them; but the town was crowd-  
ed, and Moung Sheva ba thought we  
should either be seized, or not permitted  
to enter the godown. About 1 o'clock,  
P. M. the fleet came up to town, and re-  
ceived a shot from the Burmans. They  
returned two for one, and in a few mo-  
ments every soul of the Burmans took  
what they could and fled. The English  
prisoners had each an executioner over  
them, who was ordered to strike off their  
heads, when the first English gun was  
fired; but they were so frightened that  
they crouched down in one corner of the  
room, expecting the whole roof to fall  
upon them, and the third fire made them  
force the door and run away; they how-  
ever fastened it upon the outside. Not  
long after, the prisoners were taken out  
to be executed. Your papa proposed  
going to the fleet for terms of peace, which  
the Burmans were about assenting to,  
when the firing commenced again, and  
the Yawoon with his officers ran away,  
dragging the poor chained prisoners after  
them. Your Papa and Mr. Wade were  
chained together, stripped of all their  
clothes, except shirt and pantaloons. (Mr.  
Wade's shirt was taken from him) not  
even their hats were left, their arms were  
tightly corded behind, and an executioner  
kept hold of the rope. In this dreadful  
situation Mrs. Wade and myself saw them  
from the window of a little hut to which  
we had fled, expecting every moment to  
be bound and treated in the same way.—  
George ran out after your Papa, who sent  
him back. The prisoners were taken  
about half way to the Pagoda when they  
released Mr. Hough, and sent him to the  
English fleet, though not without his first  
promising to procure terms of peace.  
He went to the Commodore, on board H.  
M. ship Liffey, whose terms were, that  
all the white prisoners should be immedi-  
ately released, and if one drop of their  
blood were spilt, the whole country  
should be desolated by fire and sword. He  
went back with this message; but not  
being able to find either the Yawoon or  
the English prisoners, he returned, and  
in the evening I saw him for the first time,  
after he left the house Monday evening.  
Mr. Wade and the other prisoners were  
released by the English the next day a-  
bout noon. Mrs. Wade and myself suf-  
fered every thing, but imprisonment and  
death; and the scene in the verandah of  
the Portuguese Church to which we first  
fled, was beyond all description. Mrs.  
Turner, Mrs. Snowball, and hundreds of  
the Portuguese crowded together. Mrs.  
Wade and myself put on Burman clothes  
and mingled with the rest. When the  
English landed we went out, and put our-  
selves under their protection. They  
treated us with pity and affection, took  
us into town with them, where we met  
your Papa in the evening, and on Wed-  
nesday returned to the Mission House  
where we found every thing nearly as we  
left it. A few things were stolen from  
the cook house, our horses were gone,  
and our cows we expect to lose, as they  
have not yet returned to the house, which  
we expected to have found plundered of  
every thing, and feel thankful to our mer-  
ciful Father, that he spared us those com-  
forts of which so many are deprived.

"Thus have I endeavored to give you  
some idea of what we have suffered, but  
this is written in the greatest hurry, and  
goes by H. M. ship Liffey, to Madras."

## North-Carolina Legislature

RALEIGH, NOVEMBER 17.  
The following MESSAGE was transmitted to the  
Legislature by the Governor, through his pri-  
vate Secretary:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of  
North-Carolina:

GENTLEMEN,  
Under our admirable Constitution,  
and the present wise administration of  
the General Government, we can sincerely  
congratulate one another in the prosper-  
ity and harmony of every part of our  
great political union. In regard to our  
national interests, foreign or domestic,  
there is nothing to improve and nothing  
to censure. The general expression of  
approbation, which all parties are con-  
strained to make of the present Admin-  
istration, is an evidence of the wisdom,  
and a proud comment on the justice and  
impartiality of our enlightened Chief  
Magistrate. His equanimity and liberal  
views, have reconciled the two great con-  
tending parties, diffusing throughout the  
Republic, mildness, concord and brother-  
hood. His strict adherence to and demo-  
cratic construction of the Federal Consti-  
tution, have given another happy epoch to  
the Republic, of progressive wealth, re-  
putation and individual happiness.—The  
period of his service will form a proud  
and interesting page in our national his-  
tory, and an exquisite feast to the scruti-  
nizing eye of futurity. This pleasing  
view of the Administration of our illus-  
trious President, induces a confident hope,  
that we, the citizens of North-Carolina,  
and of the Union also, will unanimously  
support his successor, sacrificing our  
animosities, and the asperities of party  
zeal, at the altar of concord, and frater-  
nize with undivided strength, in defence  
of the Constitution of our country. This  
cheering hope, gentlemen, enriches a  
firm belief, that Ration, or its baldest in-  
fluence, will be excluded from our delib-  
erative councils, and that we will dis-  
passionately, act like brothers of the same  
family, in pursuing the general good.

I may congratulate the Legislature and  
the friends of Internal Improvement,  
generally, in this State, that the works  
in the Cape-Fear River, both below and  
above the town of Wilmington, have been  
attended, so far, with signal success;—a  
success which must fully equal the ex-  
pectations of the most sanguine, when we  
consider the difficulties which have been  
encountered in their progress, and that  
all works of the nature of those at the  
Flats below Wilmington, must have time  
to complete their effect. From the best  
information, it may be safely affirmed, that  
all doubts of their ultimate success are  
at an end. There is at present, no diffi-  
culty in the navigation, to any shipping  
which could come up to the port, pre-  
vious to the erecting of the embankments;  
and by the mere force of the current, with-  
out the aid of drags which were intended  
to be used, the channel is evidently deep-  
ened. The immense importance of this  
work to the State, and its evident prac-  
ticability, is a strong inducement to de-  
termine us never to lose sight of, or aban-  
don it, until fully accomplished.

Mr. Fulton, the State Engineer, has  
succeeded in rendering the River, above  
Wilmington, navigable for Steam Boats,  
for more than sixty miles, at the lowest  
water, and that too, without the expense  
of jetties; and there is no doubt, that in  
the course of the next year, steam-boat  
navigation may be extended to the town  
of Fayetteville, at the lowest summer  
water. The uniformity of price which  
would result from the accomplishment of  
this labor, in the produce of the farmer,  
and in the necessary articles which he  
might want in return for it, such as salt,  
iron, or other merchandize, conducive to  
domestic comfort, renders these improve-  
ments of the greatest importance to the  
people.

It is also confidently believed, that the  
state will be able, in the course of two  
years, to effect the navigation of the Cape  
Fear, to the junction of the Haw and  
Deep River.

Mr. Fulton, for the present year, has  
been solely employed by the Board of In-  
ternal Improvement, on the waters of the  
Cape Fear, to fulfil a maxim, I believe  
agreed on by every one, that it is the best  
policy to accomplish one important ob-  
ject, before we begin with another. This  
necessary consequence arises from the  
state of the funds; therefore, the other  
public improvements remain in statu quo.  
But I most confidently trust and believe,  
the time is not far distant, when the Kou-  
oke, that proud monarch of streams in  
this State, the Yadkin, the Neuse, the  
Tar, and every other River of respectable  
magnitude, will receive the necessary im-  
provements, to render them completely  
navigable, and abundantly productive of  
wealth to the community, but more es-  
pecially to their immediate tenants.

In order to render our navigable streams  
of more extensive and general use, and  
to carry the works of improvement to  
every man's door, the Legislature will, I  
presume, never neglect that object of  
universal interest, the improvement of  
Roads. Our Rivers, Creeks, and Canals,  
are the great veins and arteries of the  
State; but they are of comparative im-  
tility, if we neglect to keep open those  
lesser channels, our Roads, by which sus-  
tenance is conveyed to every part of the  
great body. The facilities of internal  
commerce, are so intimately allied to the  
moral condition of the people, and have  
so great an influence on the personal com-  
fort, wealth and intelligence of our citi-  
zens, and, consequently, on our state  
wealth and general aggrandizement, that  
it has been with the deepest interest and  
zeal that I have uniformly invited the at-  
tention of the General Assembly to that  
subject since I have been in office.

The encouragement which the Legis-  
lature has lately given to Agriculture, ar-  
gues well for its advancement in this State.  
Already have numerous Agricultural So-  
cieties been formed and organized, which  
promise much for its improvement. In  
your deliberations, therefore, the people  
may confidently expect, that this their  
first interest, the foundation of their  
wealth and happiness, will be ever pre-  
sent; and that all your measures, in any  
way related to it, will have a view of its  
promotion.

It may not be amiss, Gentlemen, to say  
somewhat on the subject of Literature.  
It is unquestionably of vital importance  
to the respectability of the State, as well  
as individual prosperity and happiness.  
But I have harped on it so often, (and re-  
often, I presume, have my predecessors)  
that I now touch the chord with almost  
hopeless expectations and rigid indiffer-  
ence. But whilst I see our sister States  
boasting of millions appropriated to that  
fund; and that well organized little Re-  
public, Connecticut, proudly declaring  
that her every son and daughter can read  
and write;—by the contrast our policy  
forms with their regulations, I am im-  
pulsively constrained to having your atten-  
tion to the improvement of the minds of  
the rising generation of North-Carolina.

Our Fiscal Department is in a flourish-  
ing situation: our Treasury abounding in  
gold and silver, or its adequate value, col-  
lected from the people, and not one cent  
appropriated to the improvement of the  
minds of their children. I mean those  
who have not the means to afford their  
sons and daughters liberal education.  
Surely, then, we cannot, consistent with  
good policy, be slow to create a fund  
for the education of the poor of every dis-