

and eternal; equally applicable and necessary to monarchical as to republican institutions; the same in the patriarchal government of a family, as under the imperial sway which affords protection to millions. We cling, therefore, as Britons, to our monarchical and aristocratic institutions; and we reverence, in the highest degree, the pride of ancestry; in it, we recognize the most powerful impulse by which the human mind can be directed to deeds productive of lasting renown; an impulse acting upon all—noble and plebeian; for who but a recreant dastard, would not shrink from disgracing a line of heroes; and who not dead to every exalted sentiment, but is fired with a generous ambition of making for himself a house and a name? Yet, in professing these opinions and feelings, where would be the inconsistency, where the disadvantage, could we happily borrow the language of this Republican, and say of England as truly as he has stated of America—"The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature, have been to cherish peace while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations and maintain the rights of our own—to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights wherever they were proclaimed—to discharge, with all possible promptitude, the National Debt—to reduce within the narrowest limits of efficiency the military force." And could we fairly and honestly assume them as true with respect to ourselves, would the following passages sound ungrateful or un-English to our ears?—"Our political creed is, without a dissenting voice that can be heard, that the will of the people is the source, the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate governments upon earth—that the best security for the beneficence, & the best guaranty against the abuse of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections.—"That a rigorous economy and accountability of public expenditures should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden of taxation—that the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power—that the freedom of the press and of religious opinions should be inviolate." But, unhappily, we cannot appropriate such language to ourselves.

What is it but insulting mockery to tell us that our present system works well—we know that compared to the Continental States of Europe, we shine as a star in the firmament, but shall we be seriously told that this brilliancy is the result of that system? We deny it. It is the result of the native energy of the finest race of people on the globe, shining through the feudal mists that surround them; undaunted spirits, that not even the present system can depress; souls that no adversities or burdens can subdue; worthy progenitors of those who now set an example to Englishmen, and to the World; had the same principles animated both Governments, their career would have been ours; had the Course been free, none would have distanced us in the Race.

With respect to the style and composition of this Inaugural Address, we shall hear, no doubt, from the editors and scribblers in London, that it is 'lengthy' and 'heavy.' We tell them it is purely 'American,' a style they can never hope to appreciate, or ever understand, in Europe, so long as the administration of their affairs eternally requires the abilities of apologists and sophists. We fearlessly appeal to the following passage alone:—"Liberty and law have marched hand in hand; all the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectually as under any government on the globe, and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditures of other nations in a single year;" and we say, that an educated being, unaccustomed to prefer sound to sense, and the tinsel of false taste to the solid value of plain reason, can find more in this salutary passage, calculated to sublime the minds of a whole People in gratitude to Heaven for the faithful administration of those appointed to rule over them, than can be extracted from all the Speeches of all the Kings of Europe from the time of Clovis to the present day.

The last days of Lord Byron, is the title of a work which Capt. Parry, of Lord Byron's Brigade, who was with him at his death, and possessed his confidence in his life, means to publish in a short time. The account which he gives of the death of his friend, is said to be rather calculated to add to the national regret for his loss, and to excite feelings, even stronger than surprise, at the conduct of some persons connected with Lord Byron.

Ancient Relics.—In digging a cellar in the eastern part of this city, called the New-Township, a few days since, four human skeletons were discovered, presumed to have been of the aboriginal tribes which inhabited the country before the settlement of the whites. They must of course have been deposited about two hundred years, and yet the principal bones were well preserved.—The skeleton of a head was entire, with a sound and perfect set of teeth. The bodies were buried in a sitting posture, and the heads about eighteen inches below the surface.—*New-England Herald.*

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, MAY 17.—A public meeting was held in Liverpool on the 8th, "to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to make an alteration in the existing Laws relative to the Importation of Corn." Among the resolutions we find these:—"That the present restriction upon the Importation of Corn are inconsistent with the soundest policy and highly injurious to the best interests of the people.—That our restrictive system of Corn Laws has created a retaliatory spirit of legislation in other countries, and especially in the United States of America, where it has led to the imposition of increased duties on British Goods, thereby affording a stimulus to the growth of American Manufactures, and in so much curtailing the productive interest of Great Britain.—That petitions, founded on the resolutions passed, be presented to both houses of Parliament.

A London morning paper of the 15th, says, "Ministers have resolved the dissolution of the present Parliament should be deferred until the autumn of next year. It is now whispered in confidential political circles, that owing to what they conceive most favorable circumstances, it is probable that a dissolution will take place soon after the prorogation, at the latest in the month of August."

It is stated that the embassy of the Duke of Northumberland to the coronation of the King of France, will cost nearly £50,000; and the expense will be borne entirely by himself. There will be nearly a hundred persons in his train—one half gentlemen, the rest domestics.

The intelligence of the reduction of the import duties on foreign articles, has given great satisfaction in Holland and other maritime countries of Europe; and a reciprocity of advances toward England was in several places contemplated.

A private letter, says the Globe, from Paris, states that Prince de Metternich and M. de Villele have had a serious misunderstanding. Prince Esterhazy's late visit to Paris was for the purpose of meeting Prince Metternich on a subject connected with the Holy Alliance. He will again quit England previous to the coronation, and will not return in the character of Ambassador. His future mission will be to the Court of Charles the Tenth.

Corn Exchange, April 15.—Our supplies of Grain and Flour continue very short;—having scarcely any demand, the market remains extremely dull, with little or no business doing, and prices generally remain nominal as on Monday.

Till after the question of a revision of the Corn Laws, which stands for discussion in the House of Commons on the 28th inst. is disposed of, the existing depression in the Corn Trade must be expected to continue.

We have received the following interesting commercial letter, dated,

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 15.—*Evening.*—"In the early part of the week our cotton market was very dull, owing to a change of wind which had been easterly, when some few sales were made at 1-2 per lb. decline, but prices generally scarcely fell 1-4 per lb. During the last two days the demand has been very animated from the trade and speculators, and prices have advanced 1-2 per lb. on Egyptian and American; and about 1-4 in most other descriptions.

"Speculators have taken about 10,000 bags American, 3,000 Brazil, 6,000 Egyptian, and 1,000 Carthagena."

LONDON, April 14.—We give the following merely as the rumours which seem to influence the market. A Congress, it is said, will be held at Milan, chiefly on the affairs of Spain, in order to induce Ferdinand to put an end to the anarchy prevailing in that country, under the threat of making it a province of France. The question of the colonies is not mentioned; they have passed forever from the sway of Spain. Greek independence is said to be a subject of deliberation. The Burmese war is brought in to heighten the gloom. In addition to these alarming notions, is the question of the proposed alteration in the corn laws. These are the various reports circulated; but the facts appear to be that none of the eminent capitalists now support the market; the consequence has been the great reduction we have stated.

STILL LATER.

The packet ship Amethyst, Capt. Bussey, has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 23d of April. We are indebted to our Correspondent, Mr. Topliff, for a Liverpool paper of the 24th, and London Shipping Lists to the 15th. The most important news is the continued advance of cotton at Liverpool.

The transactions in that article, as will be seen by our extracts, exceed all former operations.

The London Globe and Traveller of the 21st, notices the receipt of letters from Gibraltar of the 1st of April, which state that by a decree received from Madrid, the ports of Andalusia had been opened for the admission of foreign grain, flour and pulse; that all the wheat at Gibraltar, 45,000 fanegas, had been bought up at high prices, and that generally, a great impulse has been given to the trade.

On the 19th, there was a debate in the House of Commons, on the second reading of the Catholic Relief Bill. Sir Francis Burdett opened the debate, and he was followed by Mr. Bland, who moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—This motion was seconded and supported by Mr. Peel. At 1 o'clock, after six or eight members had spoken, the debate was adjourned to the 21st.

GREECE.

We have cheering intelligence from Greece.—Accounts from Napoli de Romania of March 12, Cephalonia, March 11, and Zante, March 24, all confirm the statement (of which we have before published a rumor) that the Egyptians who landed at Modon, had been completely beaten. The Cephalonia account adds, "that Ibrahim Pacha himself is blocked up in the fortress of Modon. His troops only landed in Greece to meet their death. Among those who have been taken prisoners are many Europeans, especially Frenchmen, among whom there is a general. What a terrible stigma for their country!" The intelligence as conveyed from Zante, is as follows:—"The Arab troops who were landed at Modon, manure with their corpses the fine olive plains of that place. According to all the letters which we have received to-day from the Peloponessus, they have been almost entirely destroyed or taken prisoners. The Greeks have made a rich booty. A division of the Greek fleet, of seven vessels of war and five fire ships, have shut up the division of the Egyptian fleet in the Gulf of Coron, and only wait for a favorable wind to send the fire ships against them. The President, T. Conduriotis, with 10,000 men, is already marching against Patras. We learn, also, that the Hydriotes having heard of the arrival of a part of the Turkish fleet in the Straits of the Dardanelles, sent forty vessels to oppose them. The campaign already augurs badly for the Turks, and we may soon expect very favorable intelligence."

The Frankfort Journal of April 14, contains accounts from various quarters, of the arrival of a Turkish squadron, on the 20th February, at Modon, which is said to consist of seven frigates, nine brigs, and other vessels containing 8,000 troops. It is also affirmed, that there are at Candia, 200 other vessels, ready to sail with more considerable forces, and that 50,000 men are encamped in the environs of Larissa. As the date of the defeat of the Egyptians at Modon, is not given, we have no means of judging whether this account does not refer to the armament of Ibrahim Pacha. But be this as it may, the Greeks are described as beholding these formidable preparations, without the least dismay.

A paragraph from Canca, in the island of Candia, of January 4, states, that on the night of December, a handsome brig belonging to Ibrahim Pacha's fleet took fire. This misfortune was ascribed to the malice of a Greek, but was probably owing to accident. The explosion was terrible. It was very fortunate that the three other ships of the convoy did not share the same fate. The force of the explosion beat in the doors and windows of the Austrian Consulate, which was not far from the vessel on fire.

TURKEY.

We learn from Constantinople, March 11, that four Ortas of the Janissaries have lately been arrested, accused of having been concerned in the late conspiracy. It appears that a refractory spirit still prevails in that corps.

The public attention was much agitated for some days by the extraordinary purchases which the principal English mercantile house in this port was making, in every direction, of silk, cochineal, cotton, &c. The Corporation of Turkish Merchants has complained of this forestalling, which raised the prices and deprived the manufactories of the country of the means of working. The Government has not yet come to any decision.

NAPOLI-DE ROMANIA, MARCH 12, N. S. The Egyptian troops landed at Modon, were completely beaten by Vassos, Zavelia, and Oranscal. A great part of them were killed, many taken, and the remainder humbled in. At present our vessels are sailing for Modon.

Mr. Secretary Canning was in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, about 7 o'clock, but he remained a very short time. He walked lame and with the aid of a stick.

Ireland.—The population of this island is given at 3,341,926 males, and 3,459,901 females. The persons employed in agriculture at 1,158,069—in trades, manufactures and handicrafts, 1,170,044. Dublin is supposed to contain 227,935 persons.

One cow, the property of James Scully, one new bed sheet, the property of John Quinn, seven hanks of yarn, the property of the widow Scott, and one petticoat and one apron, the property of the widow Callaghan, were seized under and by virtue of a levying warrant for tithes due the Rev. John Usher, were advertised to be sold at Ballymore, "by public sale," not long ago.

That which is frequently considered to be liberality, is only ostentation. Some men are more flattered in having it known that they bestow, than in the actual possession of riches.

DOMESTIC.

HAIL STORM.

HILLSBOROUGH, MAY 25.

On Thursday last, about one o'clock, this place was visited by a most tremendous and destructive hail storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning; and one which, in the size of the hailstones, is seldom if ever equalled. An almost total destruction of glass, in the windows exposed to the west, was the immediate consequence. Though it lasted but two or three minutes, the hail completely covered the ground. A heavy rain immediately followed. We measured some hail stones which were six inches and seven eighths in circumference, and we have been told some were found which measured eight inches and a half. Three or four miles west of this place we have been informed they were larger than goose eggs. The direction of the storm was from west to east, and it decreased in violence as it progressed forward.—How far west of this place the storm commenced, we have not yet learned; the damage extended but to a few miles below, and its breadth was very limited.—Several fine fields of wheat, cotton, &c. were destroyed, and the fruit trees very much injured; and by some individuals this calamity will be sorely felt.

Recorder.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA. MAY 21.—On Wednesday night last Mr. William Ellison, of Stafford county, Va. living about nine or ten miles from this place, was murdered, and his store robbed of all its dry goods, and a small amount of money. Mr. E. was found the next morning about thirty feet from his store door, where he had been dragged by the murderers, having received several blows from heavy clubs which were found near the door, and where the horrid act, it seems, was committed, and which was finished by suffocation, as the marks of the fingers and nails of the assassins were still visible upon the throat. Mr. E.'s store was about a quarter of a mile from his dwelling, situated upon the main road. He was a harmless inoffensive man, a good citizen and neighbor, and an affectionate husband and father.

Herald.

Some time in last March, in the county of Fayette, as the daughter of Mr. John Jarman, a little girl of 12 or 13 years of age, was returning about sunrise from a visit to her uncle, Mr. Coonts, who lived in the neighborhood, she was discovered by a large panther, which, after keeping in view a few seconds, stole cautiously behind her, and sprung upon her, and seized her neck. The screams of the little girl first brought to her assistance a small dog, which, having ventured to assail the panther, was instantly disabled. The rage of the fierce animal increased by this interference, was again exerted upon the girl with horrible effect, when most fortunately a larger dog came up, and seized the panther. A most furious engagement ensued, which was about to result in the entire defeat of the dog, but for the timely aid of the two Messrs. Coontses, who flew to the scene of action, and with clubs soon put to death the panther, and rescued the girl. During the whole time the bold invader evinced no desire to quit his prey, but on the contrary clung to the little girl with a fierceness and perseverance, that seemed superior to danger, and to increase with the strength and number of assailants.

Jackson (Ten.) Gazette.

RIGHT OF SCHOOL MASTERS.

A cause was lately brought at Taunton, Ms. by a parent, against a school-master, for cruelly and improperly beating his son. After a long trial the jury, in a few minutes, returned a verdict for the defendant.

Judge Wild, in his charge, alluded to the practice which was but too common among parents, of espousing the quarrels of their children whenever they complained of ill usage at school; by which means the authority of the master was brought into contempt, and his usefulness frequently destroyed. It was perhaps better for the child even that he should suffer some injustice at the hands of his teacher, than that he should be supported by his father in an attempt to resist the salutary discipline of education. A child was frequently ruined by such a course of conduct, and should the plaintiff in the present case obtain a verdict, it might be the means of rendering the boy entirely ungovernable, and alike obstinate or perverse under parental restraint as he had been under the control of his instructor. Under these circumstances, and the principles of law as applicable to the case, which were altogether on the side of the defendant, it remained for the jury to decide whether the punishment inflicted was of a cruel and unjustifiable nature, manifestly disproportioned to the alleged offence, or whether the master was in the lawful and correct exercise of his delegated authority over the child.

The Palm of Agriculturn.—On Monday, a curious contest was decided in Richmond. Last year, eleven farmers from the counties of Amelia and Powhatan, Va. determined to raise a purse; each contributor to put in \$20; the whole to be taken by the one, who should produce

a hoghead of tobacco in market on a certain day, which should sell for more than the tobacco of his competitors. Monday was the day for deciding this singular contest. Nine gentlemen appeared on the turf, most of them with one hoghead only—three with two—and one with four hogheads. The tobacco was put up at public auction at Shockeys warehouse—and Mr. Benj. L. Meade, of Powhatan, obtained the premium—his hoghead selling for \$14 75 per the hundred. One of Mr. Charles Eggleston's sold for \$14 70—one of Mr. William Eggleston's for \$14 65—one of Mr. Hodajah Meade's for \$13 95, &c. &c. The whole scene was full of animation, interest and pleasure. Soon after the contest was determined, Mr. Austin Wright had 2 hds. put up, which sold for \$14 65.

Richmond Compiler.

Rapid Travelling.—Such is the improvement in the method of travelling, that distances which some few years ago consumed a week of a man's life, are now travelled in little more than a single day.—The route from Boston to New-York has been regularly performed this season in 24 to 26 hours—that from New-York to Philadelphia, in 10 hours, and from the latter place to Baltimore, in about the same time. From Baltimore to Alexandria the usual time is about 7 hours, and thence to Norfolk, about 22. Thus the travelling hours, between Boston and Norfolk, amount at this time to 75. Twenty years ago, 17 days or 408 hours were required for the same journey.

In this neighborhood some of the planters have been compelled to pay five dollars per bushel for Cotton Seed, on account of the great scarcity of the article. It is thought that the disappointment will be very great to many persons, and that it originated from the unsoundness of the Seed of the last Crops.

Cheraw Gazette.

We have seen several notices taken of the delinquency of the members of the British House of Commons in their attendance to their duties. It is stated that the house contains 600 members, and that forty, which constitute a house for the transaction of ordinary business, cannot at all times be mustered, and when they cannot an adjournment takes place in consequence. We believe that the members of the House of Commons get no pay; if this be so, we can have no difficulty in accounting for the vacant seats. With all their patriotism, we do not believe that our own members of congress would exhibit as long a list of yeas and nays, upon ordinary business, as they now do, if their per diem was taken from them.

Balt. Patriot.

The Norfolk Beacon contains the opinion of the President, in relation to the sentence of dismissal from the service, passed by a navy court-martial on midshipman Vandyke. Mr. Adams compares the sentence with the evidence and the law, and satisfied the former was not warranted by the latter, has ordered Midshipman Vandyke to retain his command. It is pleasing to observe in the Chief Magistrate of the nation an assiduous attention to the right of public officers, even of a humble grade.

Chas. Courier.

FROM COLOMBIA.

NEW-YORK, MAY 12.—We have received Caracas papers to the 20th ult. which state that Bolivar was expected at Bogota in March, and that Gen. Saenz had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the republic of Peru. Congress continued in secret session. Gen. Soulette was expected to take charge of the war department.

A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced on the 11th April, in the city of Caracas.

By the following it will be seen that application has been made for the right to connect the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

Exclusive Privilege.—Welwood Hislop, merchant, of Jamaica, solicits the exclusive privilege for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in that part which he may deem most expedient, whether in the Isthmus of Darien, or any other part; either by means of a canal or a railway, on the following conditions:

1st. That the benefit of this privilege shall be granted him for twenty-one years.—2d. That he be allowed to levy a duty on all descriptions of goods transported by the said canal or railway; for the conveyance whereof, he is to be permitted to have the necessary boats, cutters or carts.

3d. That he be allowed one year to commence the undertaking.

4th. The applicant offers, in case his proposal be granted, to transport, free of expense, from one ocean to the other, all property belonging to the state.

The foregoing is therefore made known by order of the executive power, before whom this proposition has been laid in order that such persons as may choose to offer better terms, may do so within twenty days.—*Gaceta de Colombia.*

The Colombian contains the correspondence between Bolivar, and the President of the Senate of Colombia, communicating the third resignation by the Liberator of the dignity of President, and the third refusal by the Congress to accept it.