

of which, as I understand it, you say "your honor and honesty had been impeached," by the Master of the Rells, (one of the highest judicial officers of the realm.) That debate, I believe, was on a resolution of Sir Francis Burdett, looking to a modification of the law in regard to the Catholics. Suppose Mr. Clay should, next year, in writing an official note to the British Minister at Washington, transfer the scene of that debate to the House of Lords, and convert the proposition from a measure of Legislative tendency into a resolution to urge the King to take some step of executive discretion. Would not such a misstatement have filled you with disdain?

Your own is precisely of the same quality, with this difference against you, that instead of being (as the Catholic question is to us,) an indifferent matter, on which we are not concerned to be minutely informed, your misstatement refers to the subject matter of a very important negotiation, a matter whose progress through Congress you expressly undertake to describe.

In my next letter I shall take you into the Senate of the United States, and when I have submitted to you the contrast of what really there took place, with your account of it, I should not be surprised if you came to the resolution that your letter of January 27, should not be merely "the last word" in this discussion, but your last word forever on this subject.

Be pleased, meantime, to accept, &c.  
AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Extract of a letter from a Medical Gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in this city.

NEW-ORLEANS, 4th APRIL, 1827. The bones at present exhibiting in this city, I cannot but consider, in common with every one who has seen them, as one of the greatest curiosities in Natural History. They evidently once belonged to an animal, or rather I should say, a monster, whose species, like that of the Mammoth, has long since become extinct. If the creature who once wielded them be not of antediluvian age, we can scarcely conceive how the tradition of its existence has not been preserved; but the tale, however, may once have been told, and might have even now been familiar to us, but for the ignorance, and rapacity of the original Spanish settlers. These bones were discovered by accident, in one of the extensive prairies near the mouth of the Mississippi, and contain the following portions, to wit:—fifteen or twenty vertebrae; two ribs, and a part of a third; one thigh bone; two or three bones of the leg; and several large masses of cancellated structure.

To what description of animal these once belonged, remains yet to be determined, and until more of the skeleton be discovered, any opinion on this point can be but idle conjecture. Although it is evident these could have composed but a small part of the animal, yet still, they are sufficient to assure us (as will appear in the description I shall attempt to give of them) that the monster of which they formed a part, must have been of enormous dimensions; of a size indeed, which to those who have not seen the specimens before us, would border on the fabulous.

To begin with the vertebrae; these are regularly formed, and in a tolerable state of preservation.—They have a body, and oblique, transverse, and spinous process. The mean diameter of the bodies of the vertebrae measure sixteen inches, and they are twelve inches in depth. The passage of the spinal marrow is 9 by 6 inches; the spinous processes stand off, backwards and downwards, fourteen inches in the dorsal, and somewhat less in the lumbar vertebrae, three of which latter are entire; the bodies still retain their annular tip of hard bone, and have the general aspect of those of other animals, but of gigantic proportion.

2d.—The cranial bone which is among the collector, measures, in its greatest length, twenty feet and some inches, and three or four feet in its extreme width, tapering to a point, and of the enormous weight of twelve hundred pounds!

From its shape and general appearance, I should call it the temporal bone, and what confirms me in this belief, is a large process standing out in an oblique direction from its dorsum, bearing a strong resemblance to the zygomatic process in man, and other animals. Behind this process, say about one foot, indeed I may say at its root, is a large foramen passing through the bone, and opening inwardly, which possibly may have been for the exit of some large nerve, or the passage of an artery. It is the opinion of several that the process abovementioned, was a weapon of defence for the animal, but this, though a plausible conjecture, I cannot subscribe to, inasmuch as there are on the dorsum of what I would call the squamous portion, or ala, a number of large or furrows, which were evidently formed by the attachment of muscles; and as these furrows all radiate towards this process, I cannot but regard it in the manner I have expressed above. Still, however, candid cautions me not to insist on what I have said to the contrary,

for having had as yet but few opportunities for the prosecution of the study of comparative anatomy. I cannot say that the peculiarities, which this process presents, may not justify the opinion, that it is a weapon of defence. These peculiarities are few, and I shall briefly state them. The process is of triangular and pyramidal shape, with its base attached to the main bone, and having its flat surfaces grooved its whole length. It projects from the bone, about one foot from the foramen above mentioned, forming with it a very acute angle, and running in the same direction with the tapering extremity of the main bone. Its structure does not differ, so far as I have examined it, from other bones, and instead of being of the close compact texture we would look for, were this process a weapon of defence, it is cancellated with merely an external covering of hard bone. The internal surface or costa of this bone is smooth, and has several furrows formed by the ramifications of what I suppose to have been the meningeal artery. The squamous suture is very distinct, and there is evidently a petrous portion. This bone has, towards its pointed extremity, a hard external and comparatively thin vitreous internal table, with the intermediate Diploe.

3d. The ribs are well formed, and in a perfect state of preservation, measuring nine feet along the curve, and about three inches in thickness.

4th. The thigh bone is short, being no longer than one foot six inches, but very thick. The head of this bone is fully as large as that of an infant 6 months of age.

5th. The bones of the leg are as long, though not as thick as that of the thigh. I should not omit to mention that three of the teeth are also exhibited, which are of the canine shape, six inches in length.

Of the nature or species of this monster, we are yet to learn. It has been conjectured that it was amphibious, perhaps of Crocodile species, and in this opinion I certainly concur, inasmuch as the great length and flatness of the head, (judging from the specimen of Cranial Bone,) and shortness of the feet, would justify such an idea. It has been stated as the calculation of a professor of Transylvania University, that the animal when alive, could not have measured less than 25 feet around the body, and 130 feet in length.

Intelligence.

Brazil.—The arrival of M. Olivira, from Brazil, announced in the intelligence received at Norfolk, will probably enable the Brazilian functionaries here to make the proper explanations to our government, relative to the insults and wrongs said to have been offered to our countrymen, and particularly to the representative of our country, Mr. Raguet, at Rio Janeiro.

We have not published the various statements in relation to the outrages committed on the brig Spark, written, as they evidently were, under a stinging sense of injury, and therefore, possibly exaggerated—and, moreover, because Brazil is hardly a power to provoke any vehement ebullition of resentment from this nation. We are, relatively speaking, powerful enough to afford to be quite calm in a question of national honor or rights, with Brazil. It is not towards such a feeble adversary, that it can be expedient to rouse the feelings of this people.

We are gratified to learn, that intelligence has been received here by the brig Hyperion, from Gibraltar, that Mr. Everett, our Minister at the court of Spain, had obtained and forwarded to Mr. Henry, U. S. Consul at Gibraltar, an official order for the immediate release of the American citizens confined in the Spanish dungeons of Ceuta. They are about thirty in number, and comprise the survivors of the Colombian privateer, Gen. Soublotte, which vessel, our readers may recollect, was driven ashore on the Coast of Spain some months ago, in a violent gale.

A letter from Havana, dated 19th inst. states, that Commodore PORTER'S flagship, the *Libertad*, is still at Key West, but that the commodore had sailed about the 10th, in the sloop *Hound*, owned in that place, for Vera Cruz. The object of his visit is not known. The Spaniards speak very seriously of his being permitted to send his cruisers out from a port of the United States, to annoy their commerce.

The Publisher of the Bellefonte Patriot says, that the whole amount, including cash and articles of every description, received for subscription to that paper during the last year and a half, was one hundred and nine dollars. He also publishes all his town subscribers as defaulters, "except William Man and two others." This same William Man is worthy of his name, and the Patriot contrives to edge into his editorial monody a very handsome commendatory notice of his skill in making edge tools. Support your supporters.

A Mr. Snorer was recently married to a Miss Sleep. A punster said, "what a flock of young *dreams* will be produced."

*Largely's Privilege.*—A motion in arrest of judgment against a lawyer who called a man a "perjured scoundrel," in his speech to a jury, was argued at the present sitting of the Supreme Court, by Mr. Oakly, in favor, and General Tallmadge against the motion. General T. said he rejoiced that an opportunity had at length occurred of bringing this subject before the Court, and affixing some limits to the licentiousness of counsel. For his part he considered this action perfectly sound. A person, in the language of the declaration, "wilfully and maliciously" calls another a "perjured scoundrel," and because he does it under the character of counsel, he is to be protected, and the slander is allowed to go abroad in the world. It is, we think, high time that limits should be prescribed for Counsel. Their *privilege* is too often abused. We have witnessed on many occasions, abuses of the most wanton and unprovoked character.

*Stealing a Duck.*—A person was convicted at the last term of the criminal court of stealing a duck. On the prisoner's being brought to the bar to receive his sentence, the Recorder stated, that he thought it defective, as he did not charge it to be a *dead duck*; for it might have been a wild duck (*fræ naturæ*) the taking which would not be a crime.

The Recorder stated, that some years since, during the time he was District Attorney, he indicted a man for stealing a duck out of the market, but did not charge it to be *dead*: the indictment was declared defective, by the presiding Judges, and the prisoner discharged. The prisoner not understanding the technical defect in the indictment, supposed it was not theft to take any duck; and the next morning he went into the market and actually stole a large basket of *dead ducks*. When arraigned at the bar, he insisted that it was no crime, as he said the court had already decided upon his former trial. But to his surprise and astonishment, he was convicted by the jury, and sentenced to the penitentiary by the court. He complained most bitterly, that the court had led him into such a *scrape*.

*Gouging.*—The most justifiable act of this kind of which we have heard is the following: A Kentuckian belonging to a surveying party, under an officer of U. S. Engineers, swimming in St. John's River, was seized by a large alligator and taken under the water. In a short time the Kentuckian and the alligator rose to the surface, the latter having the right leg of the former in his mouth, and the former having his thumbs in the eyes of his antagonist. The officer immediately gave orders to his party, who were in a boat a few yards from the combatants, to go to the relief of their comrade, but the Kentuckian peremptorily forbade any interference, saying, "give the fellow fair play." It is needless to add that the gouger obtained a complete victory. Having taken out one of the eyes of his adversary, the latter, in order to save his other eye, relinquished his hold upon the Kentuckian's leg, who returned to the shore in triumph.

*The opinion of a Spectator.*—It is a remark of Addison, that "standersby will often see errors, which escape the observation of those who are in the game." Perhaps our readers will think this remark receives a new proof in the following short extract from the *Colonial Advocate*, printed at York, Upper Canada:

"The United States have a union, but it is badly cemented—their chief ruler is elective, and unlike the monarch of Britain, is blamed for every misfortune which happens to his country; the English language is ransacked for terms of abuse to heap on the head of the American President for the time being, and to strangers, it would appear that, as the King can do no wrong, the President can do nothing that is right."

*Accident.*—A little child of Mr. Alfred Hicks, of Orange county in this state, lately came to its death by a means which, we think, should be a caution to parents. While running about with an open knife in its hand, it fell on the point of the blade, which passed through the skull, immediately above the ball, into the brain. The child survived but a short time.

It appears by memoranda kept at Windsor, Vt. that *nine feet six inches* of snow fell in that place, during the months of December, January, Feb. and March. *fifty nine inches* fell in January. So much snow fell in New Ipswich and vicinity on Tuesday, 1st May, that the drifts in the road were several feet deep.

Mr. Cooper, the author of the *Spy*, the *Prairie*, &c. is expected to publish, in the ensuing fall, another novel entitled the *Red Rover of the Sea*. We are not informed whether he takes for his hero the outlaw whose name was Captain Kidd, as he sailed, but a tale of deep interest might be wrought out of the adventures which popular tradition has assigned to him.

*The Colonial Trade* has been a fertile subject of discussion among the political partisans of the presidential candidates. A great deal of ignorance, scurrility and nonsense has been thrown around this question. The subject, in our apprehension, is not yet ripe for definite opinions. The results of the various movements of the English cabinet and the United States government will require some time ere they can show themselves distinctly. Without, therefore, entering into the controversy how far the House of Representatives, the Senate, or the Cabinet, may have been the principal means of producing the present state of that business, there is one point on which every republican and American will make up his mind, on even a cursory perusal of the diplomatic correspondence between this country and England. *The same principles and the same feelings which produced the last war between this country and Great Britain are at the bottom of the policy of the London cabinet and the diplomacy of Mr. Canning.*

Whatever colour that skillful minister may give to the last few years' negotiations, it is certain that his great object has been to cripple the navigation of the United States by every method in his power. The brilliant deeds achieved by our gallant navy during the last war haunts the minds of the English Ministry, and every effort will be made to cramp & break down that growing arm of our strength. If this country submitted to receive the dictations of any English minister, it would be one of the most powerful evidences that the spirit of that traitorous assemblage, called the Hartford Convention, had again revived, and had become prevalent in our national councils. What did the supporters of that convention do? They advocated the policy of England—they defended the conduct of England—they lauded the forbearance of our great rival on the ocean.

In several of the newspapers of late we have seen symptoms of the like spirit—the like feeling of admiration for England, and the like hostility to their own country. We have seen the insulting conduct of the British government lauded to the skies, and the views of Mr. Canning apologized for and defended by American politicians. This is Hartford Conventionism to the back bone.

THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

In our opinion, every class of society in the United States is deeply concerned in the prosperity of this business—especially the farmers, as was shewn in a late article in this paper. Superadded to the manifest advantages attendant upon the establishment of this manufacture, there is nothing more clear to our mind than this—that our woollen factories have already caused a large reduction in the cost of goods to consumers; and that, if they are protected as the cotton manufactures are, the same effects will follow in a few years—say 4 or 5. That is, that woollen goods will be thirty, forty, or fifty per cent. cheaper than their former regular prices; and the home market for wool will circulate among the farmers, at the end of the period stated, not less than *thirty millions of dollars a year*. Shall the *creation* of this mighty value be lost, on account of local considerations, party combinations, or visionary fears? Fears which, whenever tested by experience, have always been instantly dissipated. Nay, we are prepared to go further and say that, with rightful encouragement, wool will become to our farmers what cotton is to our planters. Why should it not? Why should such a result be resisted? The low price of land in the United States, with the moderate taxes upon it, and the cheapness of subsistence for shepherds and others attending on the flocks, naturally point out our country as the *greatest wool market in the world*. Why should we neglect or refuse this splendid source of wealth and prosperity, which is so completely within our reach?

Chantry's statue of Washington, will, to judge from the engraving made from it, and which is for sale in our print shops, fulfil the utmost expectations of the citizens of Boston, and of the other country. It is Washington—not in military costume—not decked out with plumed helmet, nor surrounded with warlike trophies, but with uncovered head, wrapped in a mantle, which most happily recalls the dignity and classic grace of the Roman toga, without departing too much from the modern costume: and with the calm, sedate, and majestic port and expression that befit the founder of a nation—the friend of freedom—the lawgiver—the sage.

There is the greatest simplicity (the accompaniment of all real excellence in sculpture) in the whole form and attitude of Washington. No ornaments, no accessories of any sort to detract from the interest of the main figure. It is there alone—as is, and will be, to the end of time, like its immortal origin—great, calm, and free. There is a defect in the engraving, (and we hope it is in the engraving only) in the left leg, which from (as it seems to us) incorrect shadowing, appears crooked and awkward in its position.

We rejoice that our country possesses so fine a statue.

*Signs of the times in Pennsylvania.*—A letter from Washington County, written by a gentleman who has the best opportunities of ascertaining the state of public opinion in that county, assures us there has been a revolution there in relation to the election for President, that is perfectly astonishing. The people see that the "combination" are without principle, and that their policy is not the policy of Pennsylvania.

"I passed through Bedford, (says a friend in a letter) to us, dated May 17th, and had a conversation with one of the members of Assembly for that county. He said that the changes within the last few months in favor the Administration are very great indeed, so great as to surprise him. The township in which he lives is large and democratic, and there are not to be found ten Jackson men among all the voters."

"Westmoreland County," says the same letter writer, "is undergoing a similar change. The German Innkeeper at whose house I put up in Greengburg, is wealthy, much respected and generally known. He told me that a few weeks ago he had no idea that Mr. Adams had any chance in that county or in the State; but so great have been the changes in that time, that he said, he was prepared to bet any reasonable sum—say a few hundred dollars, that Mr. Adams will have a majority in that county and in the state."

*Pennsylvania.*—All accounts continue to represent the changes in this State as progressive, and of the most decisive character. The interests of Pennsylvania so clearly lead her to support the Administration, that it is almost doubting the good sense of the State to doubt her ultimate vote. It is the great misfortune of Virginia, that events have taken such a turn that she and Pennsylvania can no longer act together.

The Jackson papers look on the proposed Woollen Convention at Harrisburg, with much jealousy. They think, or pretend to think, that it hides a skillful political manœuvre. Whether there was a political object in it, we know not; but it must be attended by great consequences. All Pennsylvania seems alive with the determination of using every exertion to protect the Woollen interests more efficiently. This feeling when roused, will naturally support that party which recently aided its interests, and turn its indignation against the party which thwarted them. The Woollens Bill was opposed by the Jackson Members from Pennsylvania, and supported by his opponents.

Mr. Ritchie says, "The Maryland Republican, an Administration print, makes out that the Jackson meetings in nine of the counties (which it has heard from) were but thinly attended." "This, (continues Mr. R.) is a set-off to the statement (we presume in a Jackson paper) of an Administration meeting the other day in Chester county, in Pennsylvania, where sixteen attended—and yet it did not want trumpeters to proclaim its importance." By way of a set off to this again, we subjoin an extract from the Centerville Times:

*A Pennsylvania Jackson Meeting.*—In the course of remark a few days since, a gentleman observed in this place, that the citizens of one section of the country must not take the flaming accounts of Jackson Meetings, given in the Opposition Prints, as indications of hostility to the present Administration. One instance he would state to them—a Jackson Meeting was called in Pennsylvania; one man attended; he called himself to order, elected himself President; also Vice President; made himself a speech; brought in a string of resolutions himself; unanimously approved of them himself; and published to the world himself a flaming account of a Jackson Meeting, where the said resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In the Bristol district, in Massachusetts, where two ineffectual attempts to choose a representative in Congress had been made, the opposition thought it a good opportunity to try and run in their man. Accordingly, Mr. Baylies, who was in the last Congress, but declined the hazard of a re-election, and who enjoys the enviable distinction of being a Jackson man, as he before was a Crawford man, was put in nomination, and with the most happy effect. For, as in certain chemical admixtures, the desired result can only be brought about by throwing in some foreign ingredient, so in the contest referred to, the repulsive tendencies were instantly overcome, by the bringing forward of Mr. Baylies. His antagonist, Mr. Hodges, received 110 votes, and he 265. Mr. Hodges, it is needless to add, is a decided friend of the general administration. We condole with the Post, on the defeat of Mr. Baylies, of whom it deems so well.

The new Penitentiary erecting at Sing-sing, New York, will contain 800 separate cells.