

All these, as well as other decrees, are closed by an imperial address to the people, in which, Napoleon, after representing the good he has already conferred, or still has in reserve for them, concludes as follows:

But if all my efforts are useless, and if you do not answer my entreaties, it will remain to me only to treat you as a conquered province, and to place my brother upon another throne. I wish that the crown of Spain upon my own head, and I shall know how to make it be respected by the wicked; for God has given me the strength and will necessary to surmount all obstacles."

DOMESTIC.

Several of the State Banks in New-England, of which there is one in every village, have refused payment. An excuse which is offered at each bank is, that they have stopped to retaliate upon other Banks, who have likewise refused to take in their notes. Which Bank commenced this career of ill fame is not known, but the President of the Vermont Bank has gone a little beyond his fellows. He has instituted a prosecution against a person for demanding payment of his Bills as being "a misdemeanor against the PEACE and DIGNITY of the State." Wonderful State! too delicately "peaceable" to hear the rude jingling of dollars, and too "dignified" to descend to the old-fashioned vulgar practice of paying debts.

A fever of a peculiar character is now prevailing in Connecticut, attended with unusual mortality—whole families have in the course of a few days been carried off by it. It seems particularly obnoxious to persons whose prime of life and vigour of health deceitfully promise a full measure of days. These awful dispensations of providence are a solemn warning to survivors to "be also ready," for they know not "the day and the hour when death cometh."

The Petersburg Intelligencer informs that most of the Clearances from that place are for Tangier, a little town in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco, which will probably become an important Storehouse, from which the Europeans will obtain the products of America.

Holland which we stated in a former paper would probably be considered a neutral country, now has no longer any pretensions to that character. Its king, has issued a decree that all vessels which may arrive in any port in the kingdom shall be seized, sold, and the proceeds paid into the Royal treasury. This Algerine policy is very unlike that which prevailed before the Great Enchanter had extended his magic wand over Europe and palsied the nations by his touch. Before French Influence was felt in that country, commerce was left free to its own exertions, and the people were rich, prosperous and happy. But their privileges have been wrested from them by degrees, a finishing hand has now been put to all commerce, the nation has lost its wealth, the spirit of the people is broken down and subdued, and its physical force is now wielded at pleasure by Buonaparte to assist him in imposing upon the world, the shackles of his tyranny.

Twenty-three vessels have in the course of two days cleared out from Norfolk for different foreign ports, and about the same number in an equal space of time from Baltimore.

We have seen accounts of the rates of Insurance in Norfolk, and Baltimore. They are 4 to 5 per cent to the West-Indies, and from 5 to 7 per cent to Europe.

A Mr. Parish of Philadelphia, on the 12th inst. opened a policy at the Coffee-House of that city, 50 per cent. premium, to insure a free trade with England and her dependencies, by the 15th of next April—in other words, to insure a Repeal of the Orders in Council, by that time. This circumstance of course caused considerable speculation in the mercantile circles—as Mr. Parish is a man of considerable property and respectability.

The Governour's of the several States have appointed March 31 in Connecticut, April 6 in Massachusetts, and April 13 in New-Hampshire as days of humiliation, fasting and prayer in their respective States.

On Sunday the 27th ult. eleven men, by direction of the new Collector of the District of York, armed with guns and bayonets, assembled, and took possession of a brig lying in the harbour of York, belonging to William Boyd, Esq. under pretence that she was a suspicious vessel. On Monday they were all arrested for a riot; and yesterday carried before Jacob Fisher, Esq. of Kennebunk, for examination. The Justice, after an elaborate investigation of the cause, ordered them to recognize, in the sum of \$50 each, to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court in the county.

A disgraceful riot has lately taken place at New Haven, Connecticut. On the 4th inst. a revenue cutter, commanded by cap. Lee, captured and took into New Haven a sloop, which had gone out of Milford harbour in violation of the embargo laws, by which act she became forfeited to the U. States. On the 7th, in the afternoon, a number of men assembled, by force drove the crew from the cutter, and took possession of her prize, carried her into the stream, and burnt her. As the burning a vessel is by the laws of Connecticut arson, the case will doubtless be laid before the grand jury, then in session at New Haven.

On the Governour's communication respecting Olmstead's case, (see page 78) the Legis-

lature of Pennsylvania, after acknowledging the supremacy of the general government and adhering to the occasional churling of jurisdiction, passed the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence to procure an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, that an impartial tribunal may be established, to determine disputes, between the general and state governments; and, that they be further instructed to use their endeavours, that, in the meanwhile, such arrangements may be made, between the government of the union and of this state, as will put an end to existing difficulties.

Resolved, That the governour be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions, together with the foregoing statement to the executive of the U. States, to be laid before congress, at their next session; and that he be authorised and directed to correspond with the President, on the subject in controversy, and to agree to such arrangements as may be in the power of the executive to make, or that congress may make, either by the appointment of commissioners or otherwise for settling the difficulties between the two governments.

A letter from Fort Stoddert, dated February 17th, 1809, to a member of congress, says—"Three vessels for Orleans are now detained at Mobile.—Two of them containing supplies for the troops stationed here, are detained, it is said, on account of the duties. The third is principally loaded for the Choctaw trading houses, and is detained because among other articles destined for that factory are one hundred barrels of gun powder."

A society has lately been established in New-York, called "The Young Men's Bible Society." The design of the institution is to distribute this sacred volume among such of their fellow citizens as, either from their peculiar situation in life or some other cause, are destitute thereof. Donations either in bibles, testaments or money, are received by it.

The "Assistance Society," a charitable association in N. York, in one week relieved seven hundred and eighty families, consisting of about 3,200 persons.

On the 23d of February, the collector's office at York, Massachusetts, was broken open, and bonds, notes, and other papers to a large amount were stolen.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN CITIZEN.

AMOS BROAD.—At a special session of the peace, held in this city on Tuesday the 28th ult. Amos Broad and his wife were tried on three separate indictments, for beating their female slave and her little female child, but three years old. The trial is published at large by Mr. Henry C. Southwick, No. 2, Wall street, in a cheap Pamphlet, and from this we condense the facts which were given in testimony, and will hereafter copy the eloquent address, at length, of Mr. Samson, as we find it, against an appeal to the court for mercy, and the generous and manly arguments of Mr. Wilkin in behalf of the five children of the arraigned. The only apology that can be offered, if one be at all necessary, for giving this publicity to cruelties so refined and horrible, is, that the legitimate end of all legal punishment, as was observed by Mr. Samson, is example. To avoid repetition, we will here remark, that Mrs. B. the mother of the five children! sometimes connived and at others added to the remorseless cruelties which her husband inflicted upon his hapless slaves. The savage barbarities were committed upon the unfortunate mother for years. The culprits were brought to justice by the Manumission Society.

Betty, the mother, was, during an unknown length of time, frequently locked up in a garret, with her hands tied over her head, kept without food and whipped. When in perfect health, Broad would make her swallow, for his sport, large doses of glauber salts, and immediately order her to go into the cistern to clean it. When by accident she filled the tea pot a little too full with water, he would order her to hold her hand, and pour boiling water upon it, coolly & cruelly observing—"Am I not a good doctor, to doctor negroes?" Often did he strip her entirely naked, in the presence of his five children and congenial wife, and in that state compel her to go about the house, kindle fires, &c. At other times, when quite naked, he would turn her out into the yard, in the coldest weather, when the snow was on the ground, and keep her there half an hour at a time; the poor slave begging for her cloths, and admission into the house. In this condition he would throw bowls of water upon her! All this was done in savage wantonness, for it was testified that Betty's character and conduct were good.

On Sarah, but three years old, the child of Betty, many cruelties were practised. Broad, to pumper his insatiable appetite for inhuman cruelty, would violently rub it's face upon the carpet until the blood flowed; He kicked the baby, knocked it down repeatedly, and once threw it upon a bank of snow. He kept a shop, made the baby stand by the door in the coldest weather, and when tired with walking to and fro, would not allow it to sit down, but when nature was exhausted, it would do so, he kicked it, sometimes he would nip the infant's ear, and at others lift her up by it; and once he carried her across the floor by it. With a kick this monster has sent the baby across the shop! With standing by the door, the infant's ankles became swelled; she was frost bitten, and crippled with kicking and bad treatment. Mrs. B. would add horse-whipping to this diabolical usage! The little girl's head was cut open by a knife which was thrown at her, and Dr. Gamage, who was sent for to dress it, was told that it was occasioned by a fall. Before the jury pronounced a verdict of guilty against Broad and his wife, the wretch to avert it, but if impossible, to mitigate punishment, manumitted his slaves in open court. The virtuous and enlightened jury, however pronounced them guilty, and requested of the court that the politic manumission might not in awarding punishment, be overrated; Broad was sentenced to four months imprisonment, and including his wife, to a fine of \$1250. The delicate situation of Mrs. Broad freed her, in the sentence of the court from confinement.



What time the morning breezes blow  
Ere yet the dew is dried away  
Ere the sun sparkles on the mead  
Or shoots from eastern hills his ray:  
Mr. Estelle wander'd down the vale,  
Estelle, the village boast and pride,  
Bending with eager joy her course,  
To the clear streamlet's flow'ry side.  
She marked the rippling waters flow,  
Caught the rich sweetness of the air,  
Gazed on the rugged mountain's brow  
And the gay clouds that wanton'd there.  
A Morning Glory blossom'd near,  
Which caught her mildly roving eye;  
She view'd it opening to the morn  
And watch'd its pale blue modest eye.  
Pensive the humble flow'ret hung,  
And turn'd its bosom to the east,  
The sun shot forth a warmer ray,  
And drank the dew drop from its breast.  
Of life sustaining moisture left,  
It droop'd beneath that vivid ray,  
Faint, languid, soon, like beauty, doom'd  
To close in death its little day.  
Estelle, to nature's softest touch,  
To all the sweetest feeling true,  
Eyed the fast fading flower of morn,  
And heav'd the sighs to pity due.  
'Why turns my flow'ret to the sun,  
Which drinks its vital powers away,  
'Why seek not the refreshing shade,  
And shun the life destroying ray?  
'Why fades the little life so soon,  
Fleeting as mists before the gale,  
'Born but to die, like early dew  
'Which from the velvet leaves exhale'  
'Is there, in ocean or in air,  
'Or thro' creation's wide domain,  
'A fish, an insect or a flower,  
'By holy nature made in vain?  
'Yet wherefore dost thou blossom here?  
'And blossom merely but to die?'  
Soft as the music of the sphere,  
Thus sweetly fell the soft reply.  
'I seek the sun at nature's call,  
'And firmly duty's course pursue;  
'No ill could awe me from her path,  
'Tho' pain, nay death, itself ensue,  
'What tho' I'm passing, as the morn,  
'And quickly to oblivion hurld—  
'This truth I teach—go tell to man,  
'So fades the GLORY of the world!  
It ceas'd to speak—too soon it felt,  
The warmer influence of the day—  
Chaute from the stem its petal's droop'd,  
And on the gale were borne away.

A HYMN.  
High on his throne of power and might,  
God sits in Heaven enthron'd;  
Surrounded by effulgent light,  
With radiant glory crown'd:  
No access there for mortal eye,  
Too pure for human sight;  
The soul, redeem'd, from earth must fly,  
Ere it sustain that light—  
Yet glories of a milder ray,  
Are open on mankind;  
Which faith, and hope, and love survey  
With vision unconfin'd.  
His mercies, as the mountains high,  
Are heap'd around our race;  
And like a river, gliding by,  
Swells his o'erflowing grace.  
His judgment like the awful sea,  
Unfathomably deep,  
The store house of the wonders, He  
Doth as his secrets keep.  
His faithfulness outstrips the sight,  
A pillar large and broad;  
A pyramid, whose rising height  
Is mantled with a cloud.  
These monuments of truth and power,  
Earth's wilderness adorn,  
To mark to man, the promise sure  
That Jesus shall return.  
Now, Oh! my soul, view through this veil,  
God's shrouded glories here;  
And exercised by faith still feel  
The Lord thy God is near:  
Then at the last, the judgment day,  
Thy Lord shall purge thy sight;  
And raise thee from thy bed of clay,  
To all his glorious light.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Investigation of certain passages of Scripture, on principles not hitherto adopted.

Sir,  
It gives me pleasure to be informed, that any of your correspondents, although most are, I doubt not, more learned than myself, should have expressed satisfaction with those feeble efforts which, in compliance with your solicitation, I transmitted for your work. Being thus incidentally drawn into a correspondence, I beg leave to submit a conjecture of mine, to the opinion of those to whose judgment I readily defer.  
It is well known that many verbal variations are found in the present MS. copies of our Sacred Books: and much diligence and learning have lately been employed, very laudably, in ascertaining those variations. It is known also, that conjecture has been extremely busy in forming suppositions as to their origin and causes: but although almost all kinds of imaginations have been indulged on this subject, nobody, so far as I know, has proposed the notion of a second edition of an inspired writer's works having been published by himself. Yet, if we reflect on the question without prejudice, we shall not discover, as I apprehend, any valid reason to the contrary.  
It cannot, indeed, be considered, as very likely, that St. Paul should go over the whole of the epistles which he wrote, with a view to their publication in one body; because, we know that they were, many of them, written on the spur of the occasion, and that he was almost continually changing his residence. Nevertheless, he might, when at Rome, for instance, keep copies of those letters which he sent into Greece. These he might review and revise, occasionally, and might give, to persons who

desired copies of his writings, permission to transcribe from MSS. so revised by himself. There is, in this, contrary to good faith, to see it done every day by writers of the present date, without the smallest imposition on the objects, that the very words of the first edition inspired they could not be varied without an answer, that even our blessed Lord himself repeat his sentiments a second time, in words not same as those which he had used the first time, from any imperfection in the phrases which he at first adopted, but from condescension to the understanding of his hearers, who had, as he pointed, misunderstood, or not fully comprehended, meaning. And, what he, who was inspired himself, did in speaking, why should not his apostle do in writing?

It is probable that St. Paul, when writing to the Corinthians, for instance, would use Greek current in Corinth, in the same sense as they used in that city; whether or not those words expressed the same identical ideas, without variation, at Athens, at Rome, or elsewhere at Corinth. We know that nearly or quite every city in Britain has some phrases, or terms, which are employed by its citizens, in their own peculiar manner. Suppose then, a person at Rome was desirous of perusing St. Paul's letter to the Corinthians; would it not become the writer to explain in what sense such or such a Corinthian word was used by him, or to substitute such other word as the Roman reader would understand to express the sentiment or idea intended? This is not only no impeachment of the moral character of the apostle, but, whether it would, or not, on the contrary, have been such an improvement, had he put into the hands of his readers, which he would not understand, or would understand in a wrong sense, may be submitted, without hesitation, to the judgment of your readers.

It is not, however, principally in reference to St. Paul, that I propose the present hints. He was an active man; but, if there was another apostle who was more stationary, who for many years together resided in the same city, whose life was lengthened out to extreme old age, who was solicited to write, and who, in compliance with such solicitations, did write his last work, is there any thing unlikely or unnatural in the conjecture, that when he published his last work, he also revised his former works, and delivered this revision, together with his new production, to those persons who had urged him to finish them with these labours? Would any body suppose there was any harm in his publishing a second edition of tracts, composed by him fifteen or twenty years before? But, to bring this question to the test of an instance:

Whoever has attentively perused the first Epistle of St. John, must have remarked, that the language perpetually fluctuates from time present "I write" to time past "I have written." Let us try the two first chapters: chapter I. verse 4. these things write we: chap. II. v. 1. I write: 7. I write: 8. I write: 12. I write: 13. I write: 14. I have written: 21. I have written: 26. I have written.

I think it absolutely impossible, that any author would change his phrase from "I have written," in his first edition to "I write" in the second edition. He would never adopt that form of the verb. But I see no improbability in supposing, that, in his second edition, he might vary the "I write" of the first to "I have written."

I think it extremely unlikely, that any author having stated a position both affirmatively and negatively, in his first edition, would diminish the effect of his statement, by expunging either branch in his second edition; but, I see no improbability in his adding to the strength of his first edition, by rendering the second more complete: for instance, chap. II. 23.

FIRST EDITION.  
Whosoever denieth the Son, the same hath not the Father.

SECOND EDITION.  
Whosoever denieth the Son, the same hath not the Father, (but) He that acknowledgeth the Son the same hath the Father also.

Your readers will judge, whether this edition is not precisely in St. John's manner; yet it is marked as doubtful in our public version, by being printed in Italicks, because it is not extant in all copies.

There is yet a more decisive instance, as I think, of such rewriting, in verses 12, 13, and 14.

FIRST EDITION.  
I write unto you little children, because your sins are forgiven you for his name's sake.  
I write unto you young men, because ye have overcome the wicked one.

I write unto you fathers, because ye have known Him who is from the beginning.

SECOND EDITION.  
I have written unto you little children, because ye have known the Father.  
I have written unto you young men, because ye are strong, and the word of God abideth in you, and ye have overcome the wicked one.

I have written unto you fathers, because ye have known Him who is from the beginning.

On this passage I beg leave to make a few remarks.

1. I think it impossible any writer should designedly insert two passages, one follow the other, of the same ideas, and so perfectly correspondent, in any edition of his works, published by himself.

2. I cannot bring myself to think, that any writer would dare to add two sentences to the words of an inspired writer. This would be a crime committed on set purpose.

3. Though it is much more easy to omit two sentences, than to insert one fresh sentence; yet I am extremely unwilling to impute such gross negligence to the Christian transcribers.

4. No writer of taste or feelings, having described the young men as being strong, and having the word of God abiding in them, could expunge these ideas; but (as our foregoing instance consisted of an addition which strengthened the sentiment) these ideas appear to be added, with a design to complete the passage. I leave this argument to the feelings of all who are judges of composition.

5. I must observe, that the copies do not agree in offering the same reading. Some omit the second address to fathers; and none has preserved the natural order of the parties addressed. If we begin with the children, we must place the young men second & the fathers last. If we begin with the fathers we must place the children last; whereas it stands in our copies, 1. children; 2. fathers; 3. young men: an order for which no reason can be assigned, but