

What! put the diadem in his pocket? Monstrous! Methinks Junot's pocket must have been a fool to it. It is stated that this gross error was first discovered by the celebrated Merry, who possessed the manuscript copy in Shakespeare's own hand writing. That in the margin, the words "put it in his pocket," is noted to the guide of the actor; which alludes (as will be discovered in reading the previous part of the scene) to Hamlet's putting the picture of his father in his pocket. But the blundering printer—instead of putting this—

"That from the shell, the precious diadem stole,
"And" (puts it (the picture of his father) in his pocket.)
"Save me, and hover o'er me with your wings,
"You heavenly guards! What would your gracious figure?"
Prints it in this manner—
"That from the shell, the precious diadem stole,
"And put it in his pocket."

It will be observed that the sudden appearance of the Ghost, stops Hamlet in the very midst of the speech—and diverts his attention from what he is uttering to his mother, and he "puts it [the picture of his father] in his pocket;" and he exclaims—

"Save me, and hover o'er me with your wings
"You heavenly guards! What would your gracious figure?"

There is no edition extant, but what is printed in this manner. It has, doubtless been known to many—but as one thought it as much the duty of his neighbour as himself, it has been suffered thus to pass unnoticed to the public at large, and has, incorrectly, been printed in all the editions of his works. I claim no merit, in soliciting your insertion to the preceding. If there is any merit, it is due to Mr. Merry, who first discovered it. To expose such a gross blunder is a duty, however, I owe my favorite Shakespeare, for the very many hours of true delight he has afforded me. K.

Washington City, August 5, 1817.

Foreign.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Further important intelligence from Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

Mr. Canning alluded in the house of commons last night to the intelligence received in the course of the day from the Northern and Midland counties. In answer to a speech of Sir F. Burdett, the right hon. gentleman said, "that the baronet had not argued on the grounds that the powers conferred by the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act had been abused, but merely to induce the house to read and retract what had been done; thereby giving the disaffected time to rally at a moment more critical than any other. Had we not this very day intelligence from the North of the execution of those plans which were intended to strike at the root of society?"

We communicated last night the latest intelligence that had been received from Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

We have this day great satisfaction in being able to state, that the insurrection in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, has been checked.

Forty-eight of the insurgents have been made prisoners, 20 of whom have been sent to Nottingham, the remaining 28 to the jail of the county of Derby. A number of muskets, pistols and pikes have been taken from the prisoners.

It appears that the insurgents proceeded from Pentridge, through Ripley to Eastwood, a village in Nottinghamshire. They were met in a body of 200 men, by capt. Phillips, and a party of hussars from Nottingham, who dispersed them, and they retreated upon the Derbyshire cavalry, which was in their rear.

We are assured the general disposition of the inhabitants of the country through which the rioters passed, was extremely good; and that the farmers, without exception, afforded the civil power and cavalry their utmost assistance.

The latest accounts from the neighborhood above-mentioned, are dated yesterday morning. The night had passed quietly.

The following is a private letter:

Nottingham, 11th June, 12 o'clock.

"It was agreed by the magistrates that Mr. Rolleston, who is intimately acquainted with the country, should go and reconnoitre the positions and movements of the disaffected, whilst Mr. Mundy should proceed to the barracks and get the military ready. Mr. Rolleston accordingly went to Eastwood, and when he got near them, was stopped by three men armed with pikes. He returned to Nottingham, and proceeded with a party of dragoons, Mundy heading another party.

As soon as they had come within half a mile of the disaffected, they observed that the latter appeared alarmed at the sight of the military. One man among them, however, who was on horseback, attempted to rally and form them across the road. But as the cavalry neared them, they fled in all directions. The cavalry pursued and took several prisoners, who were immediately sent off to Nottingham jail. Nothing could be more forbearing than the conduct of the military; for, notwithstanding the most abusive language used, and that all the disaffected taken were armed, not one of them was hurt by the cavalry.

"The cry of the disaffected was for a complete change—for Revolution."

Charleston, Aug. 2.

At Havana intelligence had been received when the Comet sailed, of Gen. M'Gregor's occupation of Amelia Island and an attempt was to be made to forward men and stores for the defence of St. Augustine. A Spanish schooner had arrived at Havana, from Saint Augustine, which no doubt carried out official information of Gen. M'Gregor's movements.

Havana, 26th July.—The ships and vessels fitted at this port, some time since, by the Consulado, have been ordered into the Royal Navy, and are to be placed under the orders of the Minister of Marine. The salaries of the Clergy, and all other officers, are to be very much reduced, and the tithes are to be paid to

the King. Many other new regulations are to take place for the better. They are getting very strict as to the exportation of Dollars; the value of 400 dollars in and on board any vessel, will cause her to be condemned. Molasses is 10 bits; Coffee keeps up, being shipped; and Muscovado Sugars, 8 dls. and none good to be had."

Domestic.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

The President was at Plattsburg on the 28th ult. Shortly after his arrival at Burlington (say the Boston papers) he embarked on Lake Champlain, in one of the Steam-Boats, and proceeded up Great Otter River to Vergennes, where he examined the extensive furnaces, forges and mills, for rolling sheet iron, belonging to the great iron works at that place. He had here the opportunity of viewing this position, so important during the war, where the whole fleet under Com. M'Donough was built and equipped. The President is supposed at this time to be on Lake Ontario.

Montpelier, Vt. July 29.

On Thursday morning last, at eleven o'clock, the President of the United States, with his suite, entered our little village, and received, with apparent satisfaction, the respectful congratulations of a large concourse of the citizens of Washington county.

At ten he was met and welcomed by the committee of arrangements at Mr. Stiles', in Berlin. The procession was then formed, under direction of the Marshal, and proceeded to Montpelier in the following order:

Cavalry,
Two companies under Captains Young and Bailey,
Officers in Uniform,
Committee of Arrangements,
Marshal, (Col. James H. Langdon),
President and Suite,
Marshal, (Col. Andrew Dewey),
Carriages,
Citizens on Horseback.

A little before 11, a discharge of artillery announced the near approach of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. On entering the village, he alighted from his carriage and proceeded with the cavalcade, on horseback, to the academy, thro' the main street, lined on each side by citizens, under direction of Joseph Howes, Esq. Returning to the head of State street, the President dismounted, was received by the First Light Company, commanded by lieut. E. P. Walton, and conducted to the state house, under a national salute from the Washington artillery.

In front of the state house, between 3 and 400 masters and misses, students of the Academy and members of schools in the village, dressed in neat uniform, each tastefully decorated with garlands from the field of nature, were arranged in two lines, facing each other, in perfect order. Previous to the arrival of the escort, the two companies of cavalry, with an expedition and regularity which did them honor, had placed themselves at a proper and convenient distance on the left of the juvenile procession.

The President walked through this assemblage of youth, uncovering his head, and bowing as he passed, entered the state house, under a fanciful arch of ever greens, emblematic, we trust, of the duration of our liberties: on one side of which were these words, 'July 4, 1776,' on the other, 'Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776.' When in front of the house, in the proco of the second story, the hon. James Fisk, chairman of the committee of arrangements, in presence of the military and a great concourse of assembled citizens, delivered the following address.

To the President of the United States.

SIR—The citizens of Montpelier and its vicinity, have directed their committee to present you their respectful salutations, and bid you a cordial welcome.

The infancy of our settlements places our progress in the arts and sciences, something behind most of our sister states, but we shall not be denied some claim to a share of that ardent love of liberty and the rights of man, that attachment to the honor and interests of our country, which now so distinguish the American character: while the fields of Hubbardston, the heights of Walloonsack, and the plains of Plattsburg, are admitted to witness in our favor.

Many of those we now represent, ventured their lives in the revolutionary contest; and permit us, sir, to say the value of this opportunity is greatly enhanced by the consideration, that we now tender our respects to one who shared in all the hardships and dangers of that eventful period, which gave liberty and independence to our country; nor are we un mindful, that from that period until now, every public act of your life evinces an unalterable attachment to the principles for which you then contended.

With such pledges, we feel an unlimited confidence, that should your measures fulfil your intentions, your administration, under the guidance of Divine Providence, will be as prosperous and happy as its commencement is tranquil and promising; and that the honor, the rights, and interests of the nation will pass from your hands unimpaired.

JAMES FISK, For the Committee.

To this address the President made an affectionate and appropriate reply, which was received with three times three animated cheers by the citizens.

The President then, with his suite, committee, marshals and clergy, visited the schools in the Representatives' room, which was adorned with maps and globes, drawn by the scholars—while the front of the gallery and chandelier displayed a beautiful variety of vines and ornaments. The scholars received him by rising and Mr. Hill, preceptor of the Academy, by saying, "I present to your Excellency the finest blossoms and fairest flowers that our climate produces." He replied, "They are the finest nature can produce." After inspecting the maps and globes, with approbation, he retired—was

received at the door by the Washington Artillery, commanded by capt. Timothy Hubbard, and escorted through a line of citizens, extending from the state house to the dwelling of Wm. I. Caldwell, Esq. where he partook of a cold collation, served up with admirable taste and elegance.

The schools then formed procession, preceded by the First Light Company, with instrumental music, and moved to the Academy. In passing the President's quarters, they saluted him, the masters by uncovering their heads, the misses by lowering their parasols.

The President having signified his pleasure to dispense with the escort of cavalry, after taking an affectionate leave of the committee of arrangements, ascended his carriage, and resumed his journey to Burlington.

At Windsor, (Vermont) the following patriotic address, was presented to the President of the U. S. by the Young Ladies of that place.

ADDRESS.

To the President of the United States.

SIR—Impressed with a high sense of the honor which the inhabitants of this village receive in being permitted to welcome the Chief Magistrate of the Union, we beg leave, in behalf of the young ladies of the Windsor Female Academy, to present you our humble tribute of respect; which, although from our juvenile female pen, will not, we trust, be unacceptable, or deemed entirely beneath your notice. While we regard the President of the nation as the protector of our country, the preserver of our rights and dearest privileges, and the guardian of our literary institutions, our hearts glowing with feelings of gratitude, and we delight to address him by the endearing appellation of Patron and Friend. Permit us, sir, respectfully, to congratulate you on your safe arrival in the state of Vermont, on the present happy and prosperous situation of the country over which you are called to preside, that the olive of peace is now waving where lately the clarion of war was heard—and that your entrance upon public duties, both arduous & important, is at a time when, from the general peace and tranquility that reign, you can have leisure to promote the happiness and literary attainments of the rising generation. We feel happy that the visit by which our northern states have been so highly honored, has been undertaken at a time when every thing must have combined to render it pleasant to yourself, as well as to the people; and we believe, that their reception of you has been, and will continue to be such, as is consonant to their views of respect for your private character, and the elevated station you have the honor, with so much dignity to fill, as President of the United States. That you may long live in the affections of a free and enlightened people, and that success may crown all your exertions for the public good, is the ardent wish of many a patriotic, although youthful female bosom.

ANSWER.

YOUNG LADIES:

I beg you to be assured, that no attention, which I have received, in the course of my route, has afforded me greater satisfaction, than that with which I have been honored by the young ladies of the Female Academy of Windsor. I take deep interest, as a parent and citizen, in the success of female education, and have been delighted, wherever I have been, to witness the attention paid to it. That you may be distinguished for your graceful and useful acquirements, and for every amiable virtue, is the object of my sincere desire. Accept my best wishes for your happiness.

JAMES MONROE.

The members of the Windsor Female Academy.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, S. C. just received.

"Major Champlin, late a quarter master in the U. S. Army and the officer who led on Sir Gregor M'Gregor's attack against Amelia, has been apprehended. The district court has held him to bail with two securities in the sum of four thousand dollars for his appearance at the next sitting thereof, but it is generally supposed that he will not appear, and that M'Gregor will pay the money."

Charleston, August 4.

Rencontre.—Many hundreds of our citizens in Town & on Sullivan's Island, witnessed, on Saturday last, a smart cannonading between Fort Johnson and the revenue schohr. Gallatin.—The latter, it appears, had been out over the bar, having on board a number of gentlemen, on a party of pleasure. On her return to Town in the afternoon, passing the Fort she was fired at, with a view of bringing her too, under the quarantine regulations—the shot was immediately returned by the cutter, and a smart fire was kept up between them, until the latter got out of reach of the guns of the Fort. The flag of the revenue cutter had heretofore been generally considered as a sufficient evidence of her character, to allow her to pass the Fort without molestation, but a different opinion appears now to prevail; which gave rise to the above conflict. We do not learn that any injury was sustained either by the Fort or Cutter on this occasion.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Convention elected under the authority of Congress, for the purpose of forming a Constitution and state Government for the western division of the Mississippi Territory, assembled in the town of Washington on Monday the 7th of July, and proceeded to the execution of their important duties.

DAVID HOLMES, Esq. Governor of the Territory, was elected President of the Convention, and LOUIS WINSTON, esq. late of North-Carolina, the Secretary.

The Convention resolved, by a vote of 36 to 11, that it was expedient to accept the terms of admission offered by Congress, and to proceed to the formation of a State Government; When Messrs. Poindexter, Simpson, Leake, Rankin, Burnet, Downs, Mead, West, Wilkins, Shaw,

Crandon, Baltimore, Hogg, Minton, M'Neil, Kannels, Ford, Jordan, M'Gay, Patton, and Bilbo, were appointed to draft and report to the Convention the plan of a Constitution; and the Convention adjourned to the 15th of the month.

HERRINGS.

Great numbers of Herrings, erroneously called English, have entered the principal rivers in the District of Maine, particularly the Sheepscot and Kennebec. Since the commencement of the present month they have ascended the former river, as far as Wiscasset, where they are taken at the wharves; a circumstance as novel to the sportsman, as it is valuable to those who wish to improve so inestimable a privilege. The migration of this watery host is truly wonderful. It is supposed by a well known European writer to commence at their rendezvous in the icy sea, within the Arctic circle; where they collect their several colonies into one grand army, and commence their march about the middle of winter. When they have proceeded to certain degree of latitude, "the main body begins to separate into two great divisions, one which moves to the west, and pours down along the coast of America. The other division takes a more eastern direction towards Europe, and falls in with the island of Iceland about the beginning of March." The first division appears on the New-England coast about the time that the second does around the shores of Great Britain, generally from the last of June to the first of August. The easiest mode of taking these fish is to light a torch on the prow of the boat, & while one regulates the boat, another may use the dip net: in this way it is not uncommon to take five or six barrels during the evening. It is a well known fact, that where there is the greatest poverty of soil, these fish are most abundant, and when we consider that the husbandman may, without going from our wharves, in a few nights, supply his family with a wholesome and pleasant substitute for animal food for the ensuing year; the man who can view the privilege with an eye of indifference, must be misanthrope or a malcontent. Should our rivers continue to be thus supplied, the honest laborer may rejoice, even should the flock be cut off from the fold, and there be no herd in the stalls.—Boston Patriot.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1817.

The Election for Representatives to Congress from this State, and Members of the State Legislature closed yesterday. The returns from the different Counties and Districts will be given as soon as they are received.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

In Nash, Mr. Edwards got a majority of about 400 votes over Mr. Green, for Congress.—This will ensure Mr. E's re-election.

In Guilford County, Mr. Settle had 1500 votes for Congress, and Mr. Saunders but 140. The latter gentleman, is said, after this withdrew his name.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Nash County—Robert C. Hilliard, Senate; Joel Tyt and Archibald Lemon, Commons.

Put.—Luke Albritton, Senate; Oliver Prince and Reick Cherry, Commons.

State of the Poll.—Senate, no opposition.—Commons, Oliver Prince 689, Cherry 472, Move 328, Bell 168.

Guilford.—John Caldwell, Senate; Wm. Ryan and Commons.

The Season.—The vast quantity of rain this summer has been without example, and last week it fell in such torrents to do infinite damage. The course of the rain is northward and has been interrupted for several days, and has not yet been regular. In this immediate neighbourhood great damage has been sustained by Mills, Mill-dams and Bridges, together with the overflowing and washing of grounds.

FALL CIRCUIT.

Edenton, — Chief Justice Taylor,
Newbern, — Judge Daniel,
Wilmington, — Ruffin,
Hillsborough, — Sewell,
Raleigh, — Hall,
Morgau, — Loric.

Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk.—In the last Petersburg Republican, the Editor while announcing the growth improvement of the place since the fire, rouses the animosity of his fellow-citizens to the exertions making by Richmond and Norfolk, to attract by increased channels the trade of their per countries. This rivalry between these towns must only benefit themselves but the sections of the country fall within them marls for their products. Their energy ought to be exclusively tributary to the commerce of Virginia. It ought to give us a great commercial town some where on the banks, and we hope it yet will do so.

As to the Richmond people making the waters of the Chesapeake flow into the Chesapeake bay through the channel of James river, the Editor of the Republican need not feel himself alarmed. Mr. Ritchie hardly had so novel a notion in his head when he spoke of connecting the waters of those two streams but perhaps the Editor of the Republican apprehends that this age of invention water may be made to run up hill.

Gen. M'Gregor's expedition.—We were a little surprised to learn by a Charleston paper of yesterday, that the number of men under Gen. M'Gregor, at Amelia Island, does not exceed 130!! If this be the fact, there is but a small probability of his success.

FRESHET.—For several days past, we have been inundated with rain, & the Appomattox has swollen very considerably. Much damage has been done. The bridge which Petersburg and Blanford were connected has been carried away; and we are sorry to state, that at the moment the abutments gave way, a wagon and team were passing before they could be extricated, two of the horses were drowned. The cellars in the vicinity of Brick House were on Saturday very generally filled with water, and much damage was done to the sugar, salt, &c. deposited in them. We have heard of no other injury in town, if we except what has been sustained by many of the streets, some of which were rendered almost impassable.

No intelligence has reached us from the surrounding country; but from the circumstance, that on Saturday no mail arrived north of Richmond, and that on Sunday morning, a stage arrived from the north or south, we apprehend the various water courses have been considerably swollen by the long spell of wet weather. The crops on the low grounds is to be feared, have sustained considerable injury.

Petersburg Republican.

Savannah, August 5.—We learn from a gentleman who left Amelia on the 29th ult. that on the 27th, a large brig arrived there loaded with sugar, coffee and indigo, and a considerable quantity of specie, sent in by a patriot privateer, commanded by captain Montford, for adjudication. The brig is said to be French property, the cargo Spanish. All was quiet at Amelia, and the greatest harmony existed among the troops.