## BY CARNEY & DISMUKES,

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he office. ters upon business relating to the paper post-paid, on the postage will be charged

Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of London papers to the 36th of May inclusive. Among the numerous passengers in the Pacific, are the hon. Was Eustage, our late minister to Holland, and his lady.

The London Courier of the 29th of May, announces that the Parliament would be proroged on the 6th and dissolved on the 9th of June, provided nothing should intervene which should render it necessary to after that arrage-

On the 28th of May, a distinguished compamy assembled at the city of London Tavern, to celebrate the anniversary of Mr. Pirr's birth-day Lord Lascelles presided, supported by the presence of the Earl of Liverpool, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Bathurst, the Chanceller of the Exchequer, and many others, entirent for their rank and political character.

On the 27th of May, the Society for the Commemoration of Burns, dined at the London Tavern. His Royal Highness the Duke of York in the chair, supported on his right by Mr. Boswell, member of Parliament. On his left was Mr. Rush, the American Ambassador, American Ambassador, and the admirer of Burns in the United States. After the toast Mr. Rush said, "he felt highly gratified in ring present on the occasion, and honored, in aving his name coupled with that of the illus. trious man, whose memory they were met to calebrate. Burns addressed himself directly to the heart, and consequently the impressions produced, was indelible. || His works was universally read and admired in America; and he trusted, they would be so, when present on-

speaking of the Floridas, says—" We are far from believing that our diplomatic discussions with the United States, will lead to a rupture. It is possible that the affair may be terminated by a voluntary cession of the Floridas on our part, on receiving a pecuniary indemnity from the United States It is asserted that a negotiation is opened with reference to this question.

An article from Vienna of the 18th of May nentions that intelligence had been received from Pesaro, stating that the Princess o

Young Napoleon has received the Dukedon of Reichstadt, in Bohemia, which title, with the appellation of Highness, he is hereafter to

On the 20th of May, the Charlestown, captain Williams, sailed from Charlestown, in Cornwall, full of passengers, for America. The Queen of England had nearly recovered from her late indisposition.

The Academy of Dijon has proposed an his-torical culogy of the deceased Prince of Conde, as a subject for the annual prize of 1819.

The London Gazette of May 26th contains an order in council prohibiting, for six months longer, from the 50th May, the exportation of

unpowder or ammunition, to the coast of Afica, the West Indies or America. Mr. Hunt, the Spafield's champion, has an sounced himself a candidate for Westminster. The coronation of Charles XIV took place A Stockholm on the 11th of April | Great re-

oicings took place on the occasion i eleven housand soldiers lined the streets. On the 27th of May the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in the house of commons, that the general state of the country was most romising, and that the revenue was improving

at the rate of \$100,000 per week. Despatches from the North Pole Expedition, dated off Shetland, May 3, have been recei-The officers and crew were all well.

The West of England papers state that the appearance of the country is extremely fine. nd furnishes a pleasing prospect of an abun-

Arthur Thistlewood, was brought up to the last day of term, to receive sentence for sending a challenge to Lord Sidmouth. The court sentenced him to be imprisoned one year, and at the expiration of that period to find security or good conduct in the sum of 600l.

The plague has broke out at Oran, and rages with extreme violence on the environs of that

town and at Algiers.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Brussels on the 21st of May, and left it on the 32d to inspect the fortifications of Mons and

Madame de Stael's posthumous work of charged Considerations on the Chief Events of the Re- Lemuel Byrd, vs Administrators of Owen

wards of 4000 conics were

upwards of 4000 copies were sold. In a week it was thought that the whole first edition of 10,000 copies would be disposed of.

The German papers state, while Count Las Cesas was at St. Heleus he composed a work and sent it is Europe; the title is Journal regulieur de tout ce que fait ou dit Napoteon jour par jour a St. Heleus durant 3 mois, see conversations publiqueset privees, &c. This work which will be uncommonly interesting an account of its authenticity, has not yet been on account of its authenticity, has not yet been ble to be published, because the manuscript

able to be published, because the manuscript was detained by the English.

A British fleet consisting of two 80's, all 74's is to assemble, to cruise for two months, for discipline.

A person is now in faunder, from America, with a siew of bring 20th Indiana, for himselved a 3rt. Buskeck; he has only yet procured lifty, such being required to passess 25 pounds in money.

Extract of a Letter, duted Paris, May 18. There has happened jately, at Fontainbleau, a event which causes great sensation, and which every body relates after his own man-ner. The following is an exact account of it: The regiment of chasseurs of the royal guard is in garrison, in this town. A farrier belonging to this corps, probably drunk, was heard to exclaim vive l'empereur! The colonel, count de Potier, ordered him to be immediate. Iy arrested, which was perfectly just; but he afterwards ordered him to be taken to the middle of the forest of Fontainbleau, and there whipped to death with leather thongs, which was atrocious babarity. The unfortunate man-was undergoing this horrible punishment, but from a sentiment of pity, the lieut, colonel, bacon Morier, had him conveyed to the hospital, atill alive! M. de Porier was in a fury, because his order had not been entirely executed, and put under arrest his lieut, colonel. This was the state of affairs a few days ago, when baron Montelegier, aid-de-camp to the duke of Berry, was sent to the place for the pur-pose of investigating the matter.

## DOMESTIC.

Decided in the Supreme Court of N. Carolina, July Term, 1818. State. vs Isaac Dickinson-Jadgment for

the state Ben on Demise of Benjamin Jones, vs. Jno. Fulgham-Rule for a new trial discharged

Dungan Campbell, vs Sebastian Staiert-Junes J Cumming, vs John MacGill-Rale for a new trial discharged

Gideon Horton and Wife, ve William W Reavis—Rule for a new trial discharged
David D Salmon and Dillon Jordan, us
Charles P. Mallet—Rule for a new trial dis-

muel P Ashe, vs George Moore and others-Order of the court below affirmed

Tennent J Bower, vs John Holland-Rule for a new trial discharged State, vs Hilton-Rule for a new trial dis-

Den on Demise of Hugh M'Lean, vs Moses Upchurch-Judgment for the plaintiff

David Hunt, vs John Crowell-Ai peal sustained, the opinion of the county court affirme ed, and a procedendo to issue to that court Bertram Robeson and others, vs Allen Bau-

field-Judgment for the plaintiffs Bertram Robeson & others, vs Lucy Brown Judgment for the plaintiffs Benjamin Rainey's Ex'rs. vs James Dun-

ning-Rule for a new trial absolute Jesse Spurlie, vs James Rutherford-Rule for a new trial made absolute

James L Terrell, vs Peter Mauney-Judg. ment for the petitioner and that the grant be repealed and vacated John Gardiner, as Mark Jones-Rule for a

new trial made absolute John Brown, us James Brown's Administraters. The paper writing is not a nuncupative will—the probate thereof in the county court is void and not merely voidable-and the petitioner may proceed in this form to recover his

distributive share William Wright and Nathaniel Scales, vi the Executors of Isaac Lowe-Decree for the peti ioners

Den on Demise of Whitehurst and Wife, vs Henry Banks-Rule for a new trial discharged Den on Demise of John C Beyan and Dorcas Bryan; us Jeremiah Bryan-Judgment for the

Robert H Helme and Caroline Helme vs William H Guy-Decree of partition Peebles and Vaughan Administrators, vs

Thomas Overton-Rule for a new trial dischar-Jesse Lester, vs Alexander Work's Admin-

istrator-Injunction dissolved David Witherspoon, vs Andrew Bryan's Administrator Bill dismissed with costs State, vs James Dalton-Judgment arrest-

Obedience Childers, va William Gill's Administrator-Plaintiff is entitled to execution

against the Defendant Bland and Ruffin and John Roberts, vs Ja cob P. Womack-Rule for a new trial dis-

th sides of the account-Judgment for the Plaintiff

State, as Negro Dick—Judgment arrested State, as Elisha Starling—Judgment arrest

State, us Commissioners of Fayetteville— Former conviction, a good bar Thomas Morray, us Alexander Lockey— Rule for a new trust discharged William Parker ve James Charris—Verdict set aside—and the parties to plead

John Hackaby, os Hill Jones and others-

ARUSE OF LAW.

With Kerr, of Chilicothe, Chic, formater in congress, by misfortune reas arcumstances, and new in the prison of the licethe for the records of the court, of judgments, costs of suit. Ac. in suits on eleven of his notes, each with two endorsers, amounting together to 16,702 dollars. By the processor suing all the parties, judgments are obtained to triple the amount of the notes of course, and the unfortunate debtor, if able to pay at all, and, if not, his securities are saddled with triple fees of clerks, sheriffs, &c. In figures, the hardship of this practice, which, it is believed, prevails throughout the country, is glaring indeed. Mr. Kerr thus states the matter:

matter : The original debt only Amount of judgements Attornies fees 54,478 Clerk's fees 312 30 Sheriff fees (not including costs of collection) 88 74

NEW YORK CANAL

The following letter contains the most accurate and minute account of the present state of this atmendous work, that we have lately seen published.

Canandatgua, 24th June, 1818. Dear Sir—I have just come from the Ca-nal line, on which, before I left it; contracts were executed for the construction of the Canal so far as relates to grubbing and cleaning, ex ployed by confectioners in general, shall be cavation and embankment to within a mile and found inadequate to freeze some fruits hard

"There now remains, to be let out, but about seven miles of the line between Utica and Seneca river, and there is more than 55 miles under costract.

"The disposition to engage in the business seems to become more favourable as the work advances. Many of the best of contractors have taken new jobs; and other mes, of various co-cupations, but chiefly farmers, make proposals and undertake sections, upon terms, as good for the state, as can be desired

"With the exception of three conbankments, where a good wall of stone work must be made before they can be completed, all the contracts hitherto executed, are to be fully performed by the 10th of December. West of the last contract, the canal line is now under examination by the Engineer, from whom I expect to receive sectional maps and profiles of the route to the Seneca river, within about a fortnight, after which, if I do not in the mean time let out part of it, there is not the least doubt but that it will be all immediately taken up.

"Though my last passage along the canal line was rainey and unprofitable weather for the employment of many hands by the contractors, from minutes that I took, it appears that the aggregate number of men engaged is about two thousand, and of cattle and horses not far from four hundred. The weather is now good, and the number of hands has, without doubt, been increased, independently of those who are beginning on the jobs last taken."

## MISCELLANY.

NATIONALITY.

The habit of claiming great men as their own is perhaps the most conclusive confession of the greatness of the man, and at the same time of patriotic feeling that can be given; the English writers claim. Dr. Franklin now, but the time was when he was a rebel of the highest order; the change of sentiment from the desire to hang, to that of the desire to appropriate the honor of his eminence, is such a compliment, as no American ought to be offended at , it is an indirect confession at once of the injustice done him in former times.

The time is not very distant, and it is an example of the inconstancy of mankind, when the conqueror of Marengo was claimed as an American, and letters appeared in the eastern papers, alleging that his real name was Sherer, and that he was a native of New England, who had gone abroad a youth and risen to the head of the French armies. It was the same kind of sentiment which sought to transfer a portion of the renown acquired at Marengo to New-England. It is a matter that may afford much reflection to the dispassionate, to pass in review the caprice of human sentiment, from the battle of Marengo to the last conflict at Mount

An anecdote of a different cast occurred on the Philadelphia wharf a lew years ago. A number of Irish emigrants had just landed on the wharf; a black man, from the West India Island, Montgerat or Marigalante, where the Iberno Celtic is spoken by all classes, and ac-

one of the emigrants with a wife and four of five children, he stept forward to help to bring the woman and children ashore; the Irishman in his native tongue addressed his wife, expressing his surprise at the civility of the negro; who, understanding what had been said, replied in Irish, that he need not be surprised replied in Irish, that he need not be surprised—for that he was a nice of an Irishman himself. The Irishman astonished to hear a blockman speak his Militian dillect, and taking it as a fact that he was from Ireland it entered his mind with the usual rapidity of Irish fancy, that he really was an Irishman but that the climate had changed his fair complexion, he addressed the black man with the question—of I may be so bold, see, may I ask you have four long you have been in this country. The black man, who had any some historion a voyage—and he had not been at home later on a voyage—and he had not been at home later on a voyage—and he had not been at home later on a voyage—and he had not been at home later on a voyage—and he had not been at home later on a voyage—and he had not been at home later on a voyage—

Poor Patrick turned round to his wife and children, and looking as if for the last time on their row cheeks, and blue veins—& concluding that in four months, they must also change their complexion—exclaimed " O merciful I — Biddy did you hear that — he is not more than four months in this country, and he is already almost as black as jet "

GREEN FRUIT IN WINTER

Communicated for the National Intelligencer.

Let cherries, atrawberries, raspberries, plumbs, peaches, or any other succulent fruit whatever, be put into a vessel, somewhat like that used by common confectioners for freezing ice creams, around which put sait and ice, exactly as they do. The fruit will soon be frozen, then it should be carried to the ice house and placed in a hole dug out in the centre of the ice, and over the top of the hole a quanti-ty of powdered chargoal should be placed, secured by a common matchcoat blanket. When the winter season arrives, the containing ves-sel may be opened, and the fruit taken out in its frozen state; then place it in cold water to thaw, and it will be found as delicious as when first gathered.

When the salt and ice, in the manner em enough, the mixture for producing an intense cold, as spoken of by Chaptal, the celebrated French chemist, of salt, saltpetre and glauber salts, will effectually freeze it very hard.

are happy to hear, was argented in N. Tork, on Satur-lay last by a Mr. Raymond. After undergoing an examination before the magistracy, he was commit-ted to prison. In all probability, justice will con-sign this unnatural and brutal wretch to the state prison for life—the turpitude of his crime having disqualified him for longer enjoyment of liberty in civil society.

altimore Fed. Rep. 16th inst

From the 26th to the 29th June, 501 settlers arrived at the port of Quebec from Europe. The whole number that have arrived there this season, since the river St Lawrence has been free of ice and navigable for shipping, is stated in the Quebec gazette at 2378. The same paper informs us that, several Scotch Highlanders have formed an association for the purpose of emigrating to the Canadas, and were to have sailed from Greenock in the month of

FROM THE "OLIO" OF A DESULTORY READER. Wild Oxen and Wild Dogs at Buenos Ayres. This fertile province is remarkable for two kinds of wild animals, wild oxen and wild

dogs. The number of wild oven here is so great, that every year 100,000 are killed solely for the use of their hides. About twenty hunters on horseback proceed to spets where these animals are known to herd, having in their hands a long stick shod with iron, very sharp, with which, they strike the ox that they pursue, on one of the hind legs; and they make the blow so a froitly, that they almost always cut the sinews in two above the joint. The animal soon af. in two above the joint. The animal soon aftewards falls, and cannot rise again. The
hanters instead of stopping, pursue the other
oxen at full gallop, with the reins loose striking
in the same manner all which they overtake;
thus eighteen or twenty men will with ease fell
7 or 800 oxen in one hour. When they are
tired of the exercises, they dismount to rest,
and afterwards without danger knock on the
head the oxen which they have wounded. After taking the skin, and sometimes the tongue
and suet, they leave the rest for the birds of
prev.

"Wild Dogs-These ferocious animals have descended from some of the domestic kinds that have formerly gone astray, and have mulnear Buenos Ayres. They live under ground in holes, which may be easily discovered by the quantity of bones heaped round them. It may be with propriety supposed, that some time or other, when the wild oxen are destroyed, so that the dogs cannot get them, they will fall upon men. One of the Governors of Buenos Ayres thought this subject so well worth his attention, that he sent some soldiers to destroy the wild dogs, and they killed great numquired by the negroes, happened to be on the bers of them with their muskets. But on their