

FOREIGN.

From a London Paper of February 18.

CORRESPONDENCE, BETWEEN THE PRINCE REGENT AND MR. PERCEVAL.

The following are copies of the letters that passed between the Prince Regent and Mr. Perceval, on the announcement of his royal highness's determination to retain the present ministers in his service:—

“Carlton House, Feb. 4, 1811.

“The prince of Wales considers the moment to be arrived, which calls for his decision with respect to the persons to be employed by him in the administration of the executive government of the country, according to the powers vested in him by the bill passed by the two houses of parliament, & now on the point of receiving the sanction of the Great Seal. The prince feels it incumbent upon him, at this precise juncture, to communicate to Mr. Perceval his intention not to remove from their stations those whom he finds there, as his majesty's official servants. At the same time the prince owes it to the truth and sincerity of character, which, he trusts, will appear in every action of his life, in whatever situation placed, explicitly to declare, that the irresistible impulses of filial duty and affection to his beloved and afflicted father, leads him to dread that any act of the Regent might, in the smallest degree, have the effect of interfering with the progress of his sovereign's recovery. This consideration alone dictates the decision now communicated to Mr. Perceval. Having thus performed an act of indispensable duty, from a just sense of what is due to his own consistency and honour the prince has only to add, that, among the many blessings to be derived from his majesty's restoration to health, and to the personal exercise of his royal functions, it will not, in the prince's estimation, be the least, that that most unfortunate event will at once rescue him from a situation of unexampled embarrassment, & put an end to a state of affairs, which he fears to sustain the interests of the united kingdom, in this awful and perilous crisis, and most difficult to be reconciled to the genuine principles of the British constitution.

“Downing Street, Feb. 5, 1811.

“Mr. Perceval presents his humble duty to your royal highness, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your royal highness's letter of last night, which reached him this morning. Mr. Perceval feels it his duty to express his humble thanks to your royal highness for the frankness with which your royal highness has condescended, explicitly, to communicate the motives which induced your royal highness to honour his colleagues and him with your commands for the continuance of their services, in the stations entrusted to them by the king. And Mr. Perceval begs leave to assure your royal highness, that, in the expression of your royal highness's sentiments of filial and loyal attachment to the king, and of anxiety for the speedy restoration of his majesty's health, Mr. Perceval can see nothing but additional motives for their most anxious exertions to give satisfaction to your royal highness, in the only manner in which it can be given, by endeavouring to promote your royal highness's views, for the security and happiness of the country. Mr. Perceval has never failed to regret the impression of your royal highness, with regard to the provisions of the regency bill, which his majesty's servants felt it to be their duty to recommend to Parliament. But he ventures to submit to your royal highness, that, whatever difficulties the present awful crisis of the country and the world may create in the administration of the executive government, your royal highness will not find them in any degree increased by the temporary suspension of the exercise of those branches of the royal prerogatives, which has been introduced by Parliament, in conformity to what was intended on a former similar occasion; and whatever ministers your royal highness might think proper to employ, would find in that full support and countenance which, as long as they were honoured with your royal highness's commands, they would feel confident they would continue to enjoy, ample and sufficient means to enable your royal highness effectually to maintain the great and important interest of the United Kingdom.—And Mr. Perceval humbly trusts, that, whatever doubts your royal highness may entertain with respect to the constitutional propriety of the measures which have been adopted, your royal highness will feel assured, that they could not have been recommended by his majesty's servants, nor sanctioned by Parliament, but upon the sincere, though possibly erroneous, conviction, that they in no degree trench upon the true principles and spirit of the constitution. Mr. Perceval feels it his duty to add, that he holds himself in readiness, at any moment, to wait upon your royal highness, and to receive any commands with which your royal highness may be graciously pleased to honor him.”

ANECDOTE OF OPIE THE PAINTER.

We are informed that the original of the following curious note is still in the possession of Dr. Wolcot:—

“I promise to paint, for Dr. Wolcot, any pictures he may demand as long as I live; or other wise I desire the world will consider me as a damned ungrateful son of a b—h.

JOHN OPIE.

This is a curious document, and serves to shew the opinion entertained by Opie, of the services rendered him by the doctor. Nor does it appear that he ever swerved from this voluntary obligation: but the reader will smile when he hears that he always made his friend pay 18 6s. for the canvases. Such are the eccentricities of men of genius!

Mr. Opie had not been long in London before his talents rendered him conspicuous. Thro' the recommendation of Dr. Wolcot his pictures were shown to Mrs. Boscawen, and by this lady he was introduced to the late Mrs. Delaney. It was she that procured to our artist the royal notice. Having contrived an opportunity for the royal family to see his “Old Beggar Man,” the painter of that picture was soon afterwards honoured with a command to repair to Buckingham house. Opie's account of this affair was given, on his return, in a

characteristical manner to the doctor, who has often heard him relate it with great humour.

“There was Mr. West,” said John, “in the room and another gentleman. First her majesty came in: and I made a sad mistake in respect to her, till I saw her face, and discovered by her features that she was the queen. In a few minutes afterwards his majesty came hopping in—I suppose,” says John, “because he did not wish to frighten me. He looked at the pictures, and liked them—but he whispered to Mr. West—‘tell the young man I can only pay a gentleman's price for them.’ The one he brought was that of a *Man struck Blind by Lightning*, the price given was 10*l.* and with this John returned to the doctor full of spirits. His friend, when he heard the story, told him—‘Why John thou hast only got eight pounds for the picture.’ Indeed but I have though,” cried John “for I have got ten pounds safe in my pocket.” At this he shewed him the money—“Aye” rejoined the doctor, “but dost thou know that his majesty has got the frame for nothing and that was worth two pounds.” “D—n it so he has,” cried John—“I'll go back again, and knock at the door and ask for the frame d—n it, I will.” He was about to proceed but was dissuaded from it by his friend.

The consequence, however of this interview was, that he immediately became popular.

SPEECH OF OLIVER CROMWELL,

On dissolving the Long Parliament.

“It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which you have dishonoured by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by the practice of every vice. Ye are a factious crew, and enemies to all government; ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage; and, like Judas betray your God for a few pieces of money. Is there a single virtue now remaining among you? Is there one vice you do not possess? Ye have no more religion than my horse. Gold is your God. Which of ye have not bartered your conscience for bribes? Is there a man among you that has the least care for the good of the commonwealth? Ye sordid prostitutes, have ye not defiled this place, and turned the Lord's Temple into a Den of Thieves, by your immoral principles and wicked practices? Ye are grown intolerably vicious to the whole nation. Ye are deputed here to get grievances redressed.—Are ye not yourselves become the greatest grievance? Your country, therefore, calls upon me to cleanse this Augean stable, by putting a final end to your iniquitous proceedings in the House, and which by God's help, and the strength he has given me, I am now come to do. I command you therefore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place. Go—get you gone—make haste ye venal slaves, begone—so, take away that shining bauble there, and shut up the door.”

FROM A LATE PARIS PAPER.

The Bulletin of the Allier contains the following letter, addressed on the 14th inst. by the sub-prefect of Gannat, to the prefect of the department of the Allier:

“M. Prefect—I know not how to give you the narration of a frightful crime committed on the 15th ult. in the Commune of Boizart. My pen seems to recoil at tracing details so horrible. A young woman, 23 years of age, has just murdered her father, her mother, her brother, and two sisters!!!

“On the 13th day of Dec. Amable Albert, of the Commune of Boizart, a respectable man, poor, and with a large family, was obliged by the bad state of his affairs, to sell a small part of his property. His daughter, Madelaine Albert, of violent character, of suspected morals, and unfortunately accustomed to abuse her father and mother, reproached her father in language the most violent, on account of his sale, and ended by imperiously demanding a part of the sum which he had received. The father refused, mentioning to her at the same time the estate of his affairs; she insisted, and abused him outrageously. The father, vexed and affronted, at the insolence of his daughter, gave her several blows on the shoulders, and ordered her to go to bed. She obeyed and went to bed. A quarter of an hour after, she seized an axe, and advanced without noise towards the fire side, where her father, and three brothers and sisters were warming themselves.

“She aimed a blow with the axe at her father's head laid open his skull, and in spite of the cries of her family, she repeated her blows. He was killed by the first stroke; any one of the wounds would have been sufficient to deprive the unfortunate man of life. They were so deep, that the monster must have been possessed of extraordinary strength to produce them.—She then threw herself on her mother, without being softened by her prayers and sighs, struck her five times with the hatchet, and laid her at her feet. Her two young sisters, one eleven, the other three, years old, met with no greater mercy. She struck the eldest both on the head and neck, but did not kill her, because the poor creature crept under the bed.

“These numerous crimes did not satiate the tygress. She seized her youngest sister, who held her mother's body, took her in arms, and threw alive as she was, into a well.

“Of all this family, a brother, 13 years old, survived by a kind of miracle. He was so fortunate as to creep behind a trunk, to open the door, and to make his escape, calling for assistance. Madelaine Albert added to so much atrocity the refinement of hypocrisy. She called to her brother requesting him to return, and promised to do him no harm. In a voice so mild and calm, she endeavored to prevail on the boy to return to the house: but he was too much terrified, he ran away, and took shelter in the house of a man of the name of Richard. In consequence of his story, several of the inhabitants went to assist the family. They found Madelaine Albert walking with great agitation in the house, with a large knife in her hand, with which she threatened to kill any one that should approach her. The darkness of the night, and the terror inspired by so dreadful a sight, paralysed the courage of these men.—They durst not advance and seize her. In their presence she, Madelaine Albert, took from her

Mother's pocket the key of the Cupboard, opened it, took out the money that was in it, and went out of the house, without any of the Spectators having the courage to seize her or follow her. It is supposed she is gone towards Riom or Clermont: the gens d'armes are in pursuit of her. “I have the honor to be, &c.

“SARTIGES.”

LOVE'S EMBLEM.

When Autumn winged the blast with power,
To sweep the bending forest bare,
Deep in the vale I found a flower,
A little rose that linger'd there,
Tho' half its blushing sweets had fled,
And leaves were edged with winter snows,
Yet still the fragrant odours shed,
Declar'd love's emblem was a rose.

With cautious, though with eager haste,
I seiz'd the little fading prize,
Then in my bosom fondly press'd,
The faintly blushing flowerest lies;
I fled impatient to my fair,
My heart with fond affection glows—
“A flower! my love, to deck your hair,
A little, modest, harvest rose!”

When first its vivid blooming hue,
The airy Zephyrs kissed with pride,
Oh then! my life, it look'd like you,
When first I clasp'd my blushing bride;
Its fragrance still, though flown the dye,
In thy pure soul, where friendship glows,
It proves, tho' loves warm ardors die,
That friendship lives—sweet Harvest Rose.

Land for Sale.

TO be sold at Vendue in the town of Statesville, in Iredell county, on Wednesday and Thursday the 22d and 23d days of May next, it being court week, the following valuable real estate, belonging to the heirs of Col. Alexander Worke, dec. to wit:

- Lands in Iredell County.
1105 acres of land on the waters of Davidson's Creek, near Centre Meeting-House, in Iredell county, on which is an elegant house and all necessary out houses, late the residence of Col. Worke.
157 acres of ditto on Davidson's Creek, near the aforesaid tract.
203 acres of ditto adjoining the land on which Centre Meeting-House stands.
202 acres of ditto, near the aforesaid tracts, called Lewis Jetton's place.
144 acres of ditto on the Catawba River, known by the name of Oliphant's place.
34 acres of ditto, on Davidson's Creek, called White's place.
A small tract near the same, containing fifty-three acres.
270 acres of ditto, known by the name of Sheperd's Cross roads.
Lands in Mecklenburg County.
311 acres of land on Beaver dam and Davidson's creek, in the county of Mecklenburg, known by the name of Hill's place.
210 acres of ditto on a branch of M'Alphin's creek, formerly the property of Alexander Hodge.
223 acres of ditto, formerly the property of Andrew Alexander.
The Big Island place, at Beatty's Ford on the Catawba river, containing about 256 acres
300 acres of land on Beaver dam creek, called Patrick Hamilton's place.
A small place containing 16 acres of ditto, near Hamilton's place.
49 acres of ditto on the waters of Rocky river called Duckworth's place.
One tract of land on Thompson's mill creek in Rowan county, containing 251 acres, called James Hugh's place: And one other tract lying on second Broad river, in the county of Rutherford, containing 400 acres.
A liberal credit will be given: and bonds with approved security required. Any further information necessary, will be given on the days of sale.
M. STOKES, Attorney
for the heirs of Col. Worke.
April 8, 1811 85-3w.

RAGLAND'S DIOMED,

A chestnut sorrel, well marked, now rising ten years old, fifteen hands three inches high, of elegant form, muscular and strong, in high estimation as a foal getter,

WILL stand at my stable in Chatham county, near Pittsborough, and will be let to mares at twelve dollars the season, twenty dollars to insure a mare with foal; if the mare is parted with, the insurance money will be expected: six and a half dollars the leap, the leap money to be paid down. Any gentleman who may put six mares to Diomed, shall have the benefit of the season at ten dollars. The season may be discharged by the payment of ten dollars if paid within the season; with twenty-five cents to the groom in every instance. The season commenced the first of March inst. and will end the first of July.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED was got by the old imported Diomed; his dam by old Liberty, who was got by old Janus; his grandam by Baylor's old imported Fearnought; his g g grandam by old Cuddy; his g g g grandam by the old imported Jolly Roger. Diomed's dam has generally been supposed to be as good a mare as any on the continent, and of as great speed if not superior to any.

Good and extensive pasturage gratis, divided into separate inclosures suitable for mares with young colts, and mares with foal. The pastures are sufficiently good to keep mares without their being fed with grain, but grain will be furnished, if required, at the neighborhood prices. No responsibility for accidents of any kind—to prevent any great attention will be paid.

GEORGE DISMUKES.

Chatham county, March 30, 1811. 83 4w.

Wanted,

A COUNTRY SCHOOL MASTER. Apply to the printers of this paper. April 6. 3t

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH HORSE KNOWSLEY,

(The only horse now in America that ever won 4 King's plates in one year; this he did in 1805.) WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable in Salisbury, to cover mares at the rate of twenty-five dollars, if paid by the 1st day of January 1812; or forty dollars to insure a mare with foal. The season will commence the 1st of March inst. and end the 1st of August. Mares sent from a distance shall be well taken care of and fare agreeable to directions. No liability for accidents that may happen.

This extraordinary horse is so well known to breeders, and all the gentlemen of the turf, that a particular account of him is thought unnecessary. J. A. PEARSON, Salisbury, March 15, 1811. 84-3w.

NEW BOOKS.

- W. Boylan, has just received at his Store the following valuable works, viz:
Canna's Pocket Bible, with marginal notes 8 1/2
Very small pocket bible. 5
Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. 3 1/2
do. do. 3 1/2
Faber on do. 2 1/2
Beattie's evidences, 2 1/2
Paley's do. 2 1/2
Family Bibles, 4to, from 4 50 to 5 20
Fletcher's Appeal, 1 00
Logan's Sermons, 5 00
Buck's Miscellany, 2 vols. 2 1/2
Scott's do. 5 vols. 15
Simpson's Plea for Religion, 1 00
Bleby's Sermons, 5 vols. elegant, 2 1/2
do. do. do. do. 17 50
do. do. 3 vols. 7 50
Petipierre on Divine Goodness, 1 00
Beattie's Works, 10 vols. elegant 18 00
Brown's Concordance, 1 1/2
Butterworth's do. 4 50
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress 1 00
Clark's Discourses to youth, 2 1/2
Doddridge's do. to do. 2 1/2
Fordyce do. to young men, 1 00
do. do. to young women, 1 00
Edwards on Religious Affections, 1 1/2
Progress of Pilgrim Good Intent, 7 1/2
Macwhorter's Sermons, 2 vols. 4 00
Wesley's do. 5 vols. 5 00

MEDICAL.

- Herdman on the diseases of infants,
Bell on Venereal,
Swedcan on do.
Hunter on do.
Hooper's medical dictionary,
Beddoe's observations,
Alibert on fevers,
Accum's chemistry,
Blair's do.
Ware on the eye,
Lind on hot climates,
Saunders on the liver,
Moseley on tropical diseases,
Senac on fevers
Wilson on febrile diseases,
Spallanzani on blood,
Haily on dysentery,
Duncan's New Edinburgh Dispensatory,
Coxe's American do.
Blumenback's physiology, translated by Caldwell,
Barton's materia medica,
Wm. Currie on the diseases of the U. States.
do. do. on fever,
James Currie's reports on water,
Cruikshank on respiration,
Monroe's anatomy, 3 vols.
Abernethy's surgery,
Philadelphia medical museum, 7 vols.,
Quinzy's lexicon, late edition,
Bichat's researches,
Benj. Bell's surgery, 4 vols.
do. do. abridged, 1 vol.
John Bell's do. abridged by Smith,
do. anatomy, 4 vols. in 2,
Benjamin Bell on Ulcers,
Burns on midwifery,
Hamilton on do.
Denman on do.
Dewees on do.
Burd's compendium of do.
Medical repository, 13 vols.
Caldwell's medical theses,
Kinglake on the Gout,
Reid on consumption,
Cullin's materia medica,
do practice, do lectures,
Beddoes on fever,
Smellie's anatomical tables,
Murray's materia medica,
Willich's lectures,
Davidson on consumption,
Googh's Surgery,
Lavoisier's chemistry,
Henry's do.
Coxe's medical dictionary,
Rush's Sydenham,
do. Cleghorn,
Burn's Obstetrical works,
Sutton on foul air,
Spallanzani's tracts, Chesselden's anatomy,
Desault's surgery,
Wallis on diseases, Fordyce on fevers,
Fontana on Poppo's,
System of anatomy from the Encyclopedia,
Parkinson's admonitions,
Bailey's morbid anatomy,
Aikin's biographical memoirs of medicine,
Jackson on fevers,
Hamilton on purgatives,
Douglas on the muscles,
Buxton on coughs,
Armstrong on children,
Cullin's nosology,
do. Synopsis,
Foxes medical dictionary,
Elliott's medical pocket book,
Flack on diseases,
Storck on hemlock.
English Stud Book.