

DOMESTIC

From the National Intelligencer. We find in the western Gazette an article on the Missouri subject in a new dress. Without speaking of the merits of the grave parts of this very long essay, we admire the sprightliness of the following introduction, the humor of which is of the sort almost extinct "in our day."

From the Eastern Gazette. A MIRACLE IN OUR DAYS. When the adoption of Missouri as a state was discussed in the House of Representatives, a pause occurring, one of the Corinthian Columns of the Chamber, stepped from a pedestal, bowed, and thus addressed the Chair.

Mr. Chairman: Deaf to the persuasions of my colleagues, and inexorable as marble to the entreaties of those who are near me, I claim to be heard upon this great and interesting question.

I can not to disparage others when I speak of myself—although a young member, this being the second session of my service in this House, I flatter myself that there is now one who has been more constant in his presence more fixed in his position, more upright in his duty, or more firm in his support of every thing that has properly devolved on him. If, sir, I have been found harder to be impressed by what has fallen from others than gentlemen around me, or if I am more cold to those animating appeals which are so often felt by many, it is my misfortune, not my fault, because, sir, it is owing to my nature—I am of rude origin—I was brought into light upon the romantic borders of the old Potomac, and I have to thank the polishing band of Art for the appearance I make here.

If to sign science and the taste of foreign religions adorn my head, I have the sweet consolation that I am an American. Great changes, sir, have been produced in our country by the late war, and I stand here a memorable example of them—an act of vandalism of the unbridled soldiery of a naughty, reckless, and jealous nation to which my predecessors fell victims, has caused the free will of the people to be pointed me to this station in my country's service, and it is in part to perform that service that I now claim the attention of this House.

From the Savannah Republican.

Mr. Editor—That a man of such deep reverence as Doctor Mitchell, should have contended himself with so limited a classification of Drinks, as is couched in one of his late lectures, is to me a matter of great astonishment. In treating on a subject of such temporal and spiritual importance, the utmost exertions have been made, to obtain information from the North and from the South, the East and from the West, and by way of introducing to Doctor Mitchell the use of my intimates, the legitimate offspring of the great Family of Drinks, I must beg a place in your paper. I shall commence with the morning portion, an "eye opener," then a "fog cutter," followed by a "slug;" and a glass of "brilliant stark naked," or a little of "the old complaint." The mind and body are then both revived; and if a melancholy has marked me for her own "during the day, a glass of "bottle skull" succeeded by a drop of "kiss grief," and a dose of "a. monsy." At 12 o'clock "a small chance," and "green drops."—here is then a firm foundation laid for "cold tea," a drop of "comfort," and "blue ruin." The evening sets in with "black strap," and "snap-dragon," and "blue blizzards;" and close with a "mu-quito-dose," and a "s. k. doliger."—Then "how weary, stale, flat and unprofitable, seem to me all the uses of this world; may delight not me—nor woman neither."

BIBO.

From the Register.

Female Pensioner.—We were much gratified to learn that during the sitting of the Court in this town the past week, Mrs. Gannett of Sharon, in this county, presented for renewal her claims for services rendered her country as a soldier in the Revolutionary army. The following brief sketch, it is presumed, will not be uninteresting. This extraordinary woman is now in the 63d year of her age; she possesses a clear understanding, and a general knowledge of passing events; fluent in speech, and delivers her sentiments in correct language, with deliberate and measured accent; easy in her deportment, affable in her manners, robust and masculine in her appearance. She was about eighteen years of age when our revolutionary struggle commenced. The patriotic sentiments which inspired the heroes of those days and urged them to battle,

found their way to a female bosom.—The news of the carnage which had taken place on the plains of Lexington had reached her dwelling—the sound of the cannon at the battle of Bunker's hill, had vibrated on her ears; yet instead of diminishing her ardor, it only served to increase her enthusiasm in the sacred cause of liberty, in which cause she beheld her country engaged. She privately quitted her peaceful home and the habiliments of her sex, and appeared at the head quarters of the American army as a young man, anxious to join his efforts to those of his countrymen, in their endeavors to oppose the inroads and encroachments of the common enemy. She was received and enrolled in the army by the name of Robert Shurtliff. For the space of three years she performed the duties and endured the hardships and fatigues of a soldier; during which time she gained the confidence of her officers by her expertness and precision in the manual exercise, and by her exemplary conduct. She was a volunteer in several hazardous enterprises, and was twice wounded by musket balls. So well did she contrive to conceal her sex, that her companions in arms had not the least suspicion that the "blooming soldier" fighting by their sides was a female; till at length a severe wound, which she received in battle, and which had well nigh closed her earthly campaign, occasioned the discovery. On her recovery she quitted the army, and became intimate in the families of Gen. Washington, and other distinguished officers of the revolution. A few years afterwards she was married to her present husband, and is now the mother of several children. Of these facts there can be no doubt. There are many living witnesses in this country who recognized her on her appearance at the court, and were ready to attest to her services. We often hear of such heroines in other countries, but this is an instance in our own country and within the circle of our acquaintance.

True American.

The Postmaster General issued, some two or three years ago, to all Deputy Post-masters, a standing order, to give notice to the Printer thereof of any newspaper which should remain in their offices, respectively, uncalled for, or not taken up, by the person to whom it should be addressed, and to state whether the person refused to receive the paper, or was dead, had removed, and, if so, where to. This order, we believe, has been generally observed by the gentlemen to whom it was given, but, having reason to believe that it was in some instances neglected, we promised, in the course of the last summer, if any case of such neglect should come to our knowledge, to lay it before the Postmaster General, in order that the delinquent might be dealt with accordingly. Such an instance of neglect having occurred at a distant post of five or six miles, and the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, we have the pleasure to state, that he immediately dismissed the offender from office. We deem it proper to mention the fact, for the information of publishers as well as postmasters, and as an assurance that information of similar misconduct, from any quarter, will be promptly attended to by the Postmaster General.—Nat. Int.

GLASGOW, OCTOBER 6.

PAPAL INTERFERENCE.

The following is a translation of a brief, lately received from the Holy See by the Roman Catholic Prelates of England and Ireland.

TRANSLATION.

Right Reverend and Right Reverend Sir, That forwarding speech of JESUS CHRIST, our Lord, to us since uttered by him, when employing the parable of the Husbandman, "who had sown the good seed in his field; but his enemy, while Man and were asleep, came, and made an after-sowing of Tares in the midst of the Wheat Corn." (Matth w, chap. 13, v. 24); appears to be realising, in our days, particularly in Ireland, to the grievous loss and wrong of the Catholic West.

For, information has reached this Sacred Congregation, that Schools of a Bible Society have been set up in almost every part of Ireland; upholden with the resources, and by the Patronage of the higher Anti Catholic Gentry; and that, in those Schools, under the artificial complexion of Charity, the untutored Youth of either sex, especially those of the peasantry, and of the indigent classes, allured by the enjoyment, nay by affectionate, petty presents from the Teachers, come to be tainted with the deadly poison of perverse doctrines. It is further stated, that the Teachers in those Schools, lately described, are Methodists, who make

use of Bibles, rendered into English with errors; those teaching having in view the sole object of seducing the youthful Population, and eradicating from their hearts and affections, the truths of the Orthodox Faith.

Considering these things to be certain, your Lordship is already aware, that great solicitude, application, and vigilance are to be demanded to the Shepherds, in sedulously guarding their Flocks from the ambuscade of Wolves who come in Sheep's clothing. If the Shepherds will slumber during the while, quickly will the nimica man steal in, and sow his noxious seed; quickly will the after growth of tares show itself, and overlay the wheat corn.

Wherefore it is indispensably requisite to make every possible effort, in order to recal the youthful sort from the pernicious schools; and to admonish the Parents, that they are not, by any means, to suffer their offspring to be led into error. However, for avoiding the snares of the adversaries, nothing appears more fitting than the setting up of Catholic Schools, who aim to educate the poor and the peasantry, in a course of moral instruction, and reputable learning. Perhaps it may be said, that a Food cannot be provided. As to this point, you will have naturally gained a lesson from those very scoundrels from the right faith: For, as we are told, they ask individually from the people at large, a penny subscription by the week for the support of those mentioned schools. What should hinder the Catholics from doing likewise?

Wherefore we exhort, and by the tender sympathies of Jesus Christ our Lord, we conjure you, my Lord, to guard with diligence your flock in that best manner which your discretion may suggest, from such persons as insidiously are introducing themselves into the sheepfold of Christ, with the design of carrying away from him the incautious sheep, and to exert yourselves most carefully, (recollecting the Prophecy of Peter the Apostle who delivered, of old, in these words, "And amongst you shall there be lying Teachers, who shall bring in Sects of perdition,") to prevent the entrapping by those men of Catholic Youth. This object I hope you will easily attain by instituting within your Dioceses, Catholic Schools; and in the well founded hope that in this most important matter, your Lordship will exert all your force and constant care, to prevent the sound wheat from being choked by the tares, I beg of the Holy divine Majesty to be your Protector and Safeguard for very many years.

Your Lordship's, In all brotherly affection, Julius Maria Cardinal Della S. medice, Proprietor, C. M. Polverini, Secretarius, From the Palace of the Pope, 2nd. F. de. Rome, 14th Aug. 31 1820. C. F. Recorder.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE NORTH WEST COAST.

Doubt is entertained, by intelligent citizens, with whom we have conversed, of the policy and propriety of a disclosure, at this time, of the advantages which may probably result to the United States from the possession of an extent of coast on the Pacific. We were not aware, at the time of publishing Mr. Robinson's Memoir, that the subject had been brought before the government several years ago, and that it had so far met with a favorable consideration; that the two frigates, Guerriere and Java, to be placed under the command of Commodore Porter were selected to explore the North-Western quarter of our country. Nor were we informed, as we now are, that Mr. R. had access to the documents which had produced this determination, one of which, in justice to the officer with whom the plan originated, is submitted for publication, and, altho' he may, as regards himself, feel the necessity, nothing but the circumstances above alluded to could convince him of the propriety, of now making it public. If there be any credit due, he is to whom it may be long. The plan, as proposed by Com. Porter, has been acted on as far as the public interest would seem to require.

Washington, Oct. 21, 1815.

Sir: Prompted by the desire of serving my country and of using every effort for her honor and glory, unaided by the council or by the countenance of those high in authority, I come forward, a solitary individual, to suggest a plan of equal importance to any that has been undertaken by any nation, at

any period, for enlarging the bounds of science, adding to the knowledge of men, and to the fame of the nation. But, without farther preface I propose to you to undertake a voyage of discovery to the north and south Pacific Oceans.

It may at first view appear strange that at this late period, a voyage should be proposed with a view to new discoveries: But let it be remembered that so late as 1803 Russia fitted out two ships with this object in view; which expedition attracted the attention of the whole world—furnished important results—and the voyage of G. H. Von Landoirff must be read with interest by all. Every nation has successively contributed in this way but us; we have profited by their labors; we have made no efforts of our own. Even the Dutch and Portuguese have shewn a degree of enterprise which has not been equalled by us, and when their sovereigns and nations shall otherwise have been forgotten, the voyages of their navigators will immortalize them. To the voyages of Juroos, Mendana, and others, the Spanish nation owes its chief fame; and the voyages of Cook, Anson, Vancouver, &c. are the greatest basis of England. The loss of La Peyrouse has proved to the world how much they were interested in his fate, and the measures adopted, by France, relating to him during a period of anarchy, serve to shew the pride and feeling of the nation. All nations for La Peyrouse envy France, and all mankind deplore him. He had much to do—did much, and left much undone. Ships were sent in search of him, and of other objects, and failed from various causes. Of the objects pointed out to him for investigation, many are still left for others to investigate; and many interesting points in geography and science still remain undetermined.

The important features of Cook's voyages are descriptions of islands and people which had been long before visited by the Spaniards and, although that navigator has immortalized himself, his nation, and every man of the expedition, he has given us no new discoveries. The same may be said of Vancouver; yet the voyages of both will be read with interest, and will undoubtedly be of great utility to those who follow them. Minute as they may appear, there are yet great extents of ocean that have never been traversed by ships, and innumerable islands of which we have only traditional accounts. There are nations on this globe not known to civilized man or, if known, known but imperfectly.

We, sir, are a great and rising nation. We have higher objects in view than the mere description of an island, which had been seen by others—the mere asceraining the trade that may be carried on with a tribe of Indians. We possess a country whose shores are washed by the Atlantic and the Pacific—a country on which the sun shines the greater part of his round—a country on which all the world have turned their eyes—and a country in which even monarchs have sought a refuge; of whose extent, resources and inhabitants, we are ourselves ignorant. We border on Russia on Japan, on China; our trade is now of sufficient importance there to attract the attention and excite the cupidity of an enemy: We border on islands which bear the same relation to the north west coast as those of the West Indies bear to the Atlantic states; islands, the chiefs of which are friendly in the utmost degree to our traders without any knowledge of the nation to which they belong. Other nations have there been represented by their ships, ours never. Others have contributed to ameliorate their situation, and to introduce civilization amongst them, we have profited by their philanthropy, without having made any return: we have reaped all the advantages of the labors of others, and gratitude and duty now call loudly on us to add to their store.

The important trade of Japan has been shut against every nation except the Dutch, who, by the most abject and servile means, secured monopoly. Other nations have made repeated attempts at an intercourse with that country, but, from a jealousy in the government, and from other causes, amongst which may be named a want of manly

dignity on the part of the negotiators,) they have all failed. Great changes have since taken place in the world—changes which may have affected even Japan; the time may be favorable, and it would be a glory, beyond that acquired by any other nation, for us, a nation of only forty years standing, to beat down their rooted prejudices—secure to ourselves a valuable trade, and make that people known to the world.

The same views may be had in regard to China—and if no results should be obtained prior to those produced by the mission of Lord Macartney, we shall have an opportunity, by a display of our ships, to raise ourselves in the estimation of a people who know us now only as merchants.

Various other objects could be suggested in this voyage. My views are general: the whole world is civilized in them. Let us visit those parts that have been imperfectly explored, search out those of which we have only traditional accounts, and traverse those parts of the ocean over which a ship has never passed. Let men of science be employed by the different societies of America, to accompany the expedition, and suffer no means to be left untaken by which we may profit.

Every thing now favors the object. The world is at peace. We have come honorably out of two mortal wars: we have ships which require little or no additional expense—officers who will soon require employ, and who would be greatly benefited by the experience; men of talents in every part of the United States, who would take pride in placing their nation on an eminence with others.

An expedition connected with one by sea might also be undertaken by land to the Pacific, and pursuing a course different from that followed by others. On arriving at the Pacific, they might be landed farther north or south, and return.

Washington might be made a first meridian for the United States, and the longitude of the discoveries made calculated therefrom. Nations, under King similar expeditions, have invariably thought it necessary to ask passports from others for the ships. It would be well, perhaps, to consider whether the United States are not now in a state to undertake this voyage, without the aid of such passports.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

D. FORSTER, His Excellency James Madison, President of the United States.

It may be satisfactory to many of our readers to see the list which has been reported by Mr. F. OYD, in the House of Representatives on the subject of our territory bordering on the Pacific.

It is in the third Page.

EXCHANGE on New-York at sight for sale by T. P. DEVEREAUX, or G. P. DEVEREAUX. August 24 1820. 31-10.

Ten Dollars Reward for GARY PARISH, an indentured apprentice to the Stage and Water carrying business.—The stage coach will be given to any person who will bring him to his 12 miles west of Raleigh, on Haywood road, or five dollars if secured any jail within the State so that we may agree—this is also to forward to the Court from Raleigh or any other place, and will be put in force against any who shall thus offend. N. B. Gary Parish, is a boy about 18 years old, dark complexion, and a little good deal of activity. H. C. WATT & Co. Oct. 26 1820.

Private Academy. THE Senior Class of young Ladies, will be accommodated with a room to themselves. J. H. HASSAM.

FOR RENT ONE of the most eligible stands for a store on Fayetteville Street. Also a Plantation, six miles from the city, consisting of 150 acres of cleared land, with good dwelling & out houses—equipped with good stock. J. H. HASSAM. Dec. 27, 1820.

FOR SALE OR RENT, the house and lots lately owned by Judge Sea well. For terms apply to Col. Wm. B. Boylan, or in his absence to Wm. Boylan, Brother of the subscriber at H. H. H. R. A. JONES. July 13, 1820.

DAVID ROYSTER CABINET MAKER HAS on hand a quantity of elegant Mahogany furniture for sale. He still carries on the above business at his old stand east of the Market House. Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1820. 29-10.