

lord chancellor, then attorney general,—that no twelve honest men could be found to understand it,—consequently the accused were most ignorantly acquitted. May never a jury be more enlightened for thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, the National Debt was two or three hundred millions. By a continued war it has been raised in the interval to thrice that sum. But it already shows symptoms of decay, that unless some new war be engaged in to recruit it, there is cause to fear it may be reduced to the first named account in thirty years to come!

Thirty years ago, the slave trade was a lawful, honorable, humane, and Christian occupation. It is now piracy, and persons engaged in it are liable to be 'hanged by the neck until dead,' at the yard-arm. Human laws are ever varying—justice is eternal. Slavery itself is now as lawful, honorable, humane, and Christian a thing as the slave trade was then: there are some signs of the times which afford a hope, that, by a mutual demise, a legal execution, or actual suicide, our colonies will be rid of this curse in thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, Bonaparte was not known, except as an artillery officer in the French army. His campaigns in Italy, Germany, Egypt, Syria, Poland, and Russia, his chief Consulship, his Imperial dignity, his abdication, his exile in Elba, his return to Paris, his overthrow at Waterloo, his imprisonment in St. Helena, and his death, have all been and gone, and are as if they had never been, except in their consequences, which will not cease to be implicated with the fate of nations till the world's end. There may be a boy at school, this day, or rather at home, during the midsummer vacation, who shall arrive at equal eminence of power, glory, and dominion, over the destiny of man, through life and beyond the grave, in thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, the small pox was a perpetual pestilence walking in darkness throughout the world, wherever ships and armies, merchants or travelers from Europe had visited. Vaccination has chased this fiend from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, and from the shores of Greenland to Patagonia. There will scarcely be a pock-marked face to be seen thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, there was scarcely a poet living among us, except Cowper and Peter Pindar. There are now as many authors of verse as days in the year, ay, even in leap year, we had almost said hours. The works of thirty of these may perhaps be remembered for thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, there were neither gas-lights, nor steam-packets, nor safety lamps, nor life boats, nor a hundred other useful mechanical and philosophical inventions. All these will most probably be improved beyond what can be anticipated in thirty years to come.

Thirty years ago, there were neither Bible, nor Missionary, nor Tract, nor School Societies, for the instruction and conversion of heathens at home and abroad in the only true religion, of all that bear that desecrated name under heaven. There are now about fifty parent institutions of this kind, whose progeny of auxiliaries at least reach a thousand, and whose income amounts to nearly half a million sterling. It is not unreasonable to expect that these may be increased tenfold, at the least computation, during thirty years to come.

FROM THE LONDON MIRROR.
THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

In the present day, no man, be his station or requirements what they may, has any reason for concealing his connexion with the public journals—we mean, of course, with those which, whatever be the principles they support, are conducted in the spirit of fair and honest controversy. This is a circumstance greatly to be rejoiced at.

Whatever tends to raise the character of so important a class of literary and political men, materially serves the cause both of letters and of good government, and affords the best security for keeping the press free from the foul pollution of private slander.

They who affect, (for it can only be an affectation) to condemn the public journals, to hold light the reputation of their conductors; and we have sometimes heard of Senators, and even Judges and Juries, regarding them as of little account—do they think to brow beat what Mr. Windham called "a new power in Europe?"

The question is no longer whether or not the newspapers shall be universally read; that has been long ago decided; but it is, whether that which every one reads shall come from a pure or from a tainted source. And this depends wholly on the character of the class in whose hands the periodical press is placed.

An Irish Bookseller lately advertised that he had plenty of scarce books for sale.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 20.

The intelligence from Spain is amply confirmed by the arrival of the schooner Lucinda from Gibraltar, which she left on the 15th Aug. On the 8th and 9th of Aug. Tarifa, then in possession of the Constitutionalists, headed by Valdez, (a nephew of the patriot admiral of that name,) was attacked by the French forces, and after a severe contest the latter were repulsed with considerable loss, and the French commander killed. A body of 500 cavalry sent on this expedition, was reported to have joined the Constitutionalists. Several other parts of Spain had taken up arms against the present government, and it was confidently expected that the revolt would be general. The Gibraltar papers consider these occurrences as of great magnitude, and private letters of a late date say that there was every reason to believe that a simultaneous struggle had been planned throughout Spain. One writer states, under date of 15th August, that a boat had been sent from Gibraltar to Tarifa, to ascertain the state of matters there, when the particulars of the defeat of the French were obtained, and the accounts in every respect were "glorious to the constitutional cause. Even the women took an active part against the assailants. If in other parts they have been as successful as at Tarifa, "God take good King Edward to his mercy." The Constitutionalists have been completely successful there; a strong body of French marched from Cadiz to attack them—they suffered them to advance to the second gate, when they opened a destructive fire upon them and routed them in every direction: the French commander is among the killed—Algiers is crowded with the wounded French of that expedition.

We have accounts (continues the writer) from various parts of Spain, and all combine to show that great events are following apace; but I shall repeat nothing to you but what is official. Wherever the Constitutionalists go they triumph completely. The struggle is dreadful; for their enemies, as they deserve, expect little mercy: all Spain is now in arms, and although the period of revolt is most unfortunate, (just as they were about securing the vintage) they abandoned their limited crop for a nobler harvest—the cry again is "viva la constitution, death to the Frenchmen." We are on the rack of anxiety here, and every hour brings us fresh assurances that in a short period Liberty will once more wave her banners over Spain, and her enemies be driven beyond the Pyrenees. The proclamations issued from Tarifa are calculated to rouse every Spaniard; a few only have reached here, but they are sought after with such avidity that I find it impossible to procure one to send to you. They are ingenious; not a word is said about the king; every thing is directed against the French, the foreign foe, in the very bosom, and eating out the vitals of Spain. In the affair of Madrid, which seemed the signal, a great many French were killed. If this conveyance is detained a day or two, I will be able to give you some interesting particulars; at any rate my next will; till then look on Spain, as you would on a volcano threatening by its inward thunders an immediate eruption.

After being goaded, as the Spaniards have been during the last nine months, first by the exterminating decrees of the "beloved Ferdinand," and then by foreign troops, it is not improbable that they may have been roused from the lethargy which occasioned the overthrow of the constitution, and re-established arbitrary domination. But unless a spirit of resistance has gone abroad, and the people are every where determined to unite in freeing themselves from their present abject condition, this new struggle will be of no avail. The immense force which the "Holy Alliance" can pour into the country, will find little difficulty in dispersing a few scattered bands, even although led on by tried and determined leaders. The deliverance of Spain must originate with the people, and if they rise in the greatness of their strength, we should not be without hope that the peninsula would yet prove a volcano which would overwhelm all who attempted to deprive it of liberty.

In addition to the above, we learn from letters received by a respectable merchant in this city, that the French had been repulsed three different times at Tarifa.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 22.

The commotion at Madrid alluded to in our last accounts from Gibraltar papers, appears to have been of a very serious nature. Even according to the Paris accounts, a pitched battle was fought, in which a considerable number of French and Spanish soldiers were killed and wounded. The utmost rage is said to prevail at Madrid against the invaders; the Serviles did not conceal their hostile feelings—Placards denouncing death to the French, were posted on the walls, and horrible excesses were committed in the provinces by the Royalist volunteers, whom the French general had resolved to get disbanded. Desertion among the new levies also prevailed to an extraordinary extent. They dispersed by hundreds, under an alarm that it was intended to send them on an expedition to South America.

The poor rates in England, had fallen considerably during the last year. But they still amount to the enormous sum of nine shillings sterling a head on the whole population of the country.

A comparative statement of the import of cotton into Great Britain for the first seven months of 1823, makes the quantity from the United States 352,147 bales, and for the same period of the present year 231,395, being a decrease of 120,752 bales.

The last price current remarks, that there had been a good demand for cotton that week, and American descriptions had advanced 1-8d per lb. whilst other sorts remain stationary. About 1500 bags had been taken on speculation, and 1000 for export.

PRUSSIA.

If we are to credit the London papers, the King of Prussia has assumed a war-like attitude, having ordered 100,000 men to assemble immediately in Silesia, and the troops in East and West Prussia were said to have already taken up the line of march. These hostile movements are attributed to a disposition evinced by the Emperor of Austria to retain possession of the important fortress of Mentz, which he had constantly occupied since the Congress of Vienna, contrary to a stipulation in the treaty that these two powers should hold it alternately.

WAR IN AFRICA.

Another engagement had taken place at Cape Coast between the British and Ashantees, in which the former lost 93 killed and 679 wounded. The loss of the Ashantees, who retired about two miles after five hours fighting, is not mentioned. In two days they were joined by their king with a reinforcement which increased their army to 16,000, and by the last accounts they had again advanced to within five miles of the Castle. Official intelligence had reached London with the details of the above affair; and private letters give a most deplorable account of the situation of the inhabitants of the colony, who were not only in a state of alarm in consequence of the return of the barbarians, but suffering from the want of provisions, and the scarcity of ammunition to repel the foe. The natives were not to be depended on, and the whole described as "an accumulation of horrible misery," from which there was no hope of escape but by abandoning the settlement. The Dutch were believed to be secretly aiding the Ashantees, who represented as willing to make peace on condition that two native chiefs, a king and his brother, who had joined the British, should be delivered up unconditionally.

N. Y. Ev. Post

Unpleasant news from Greece.—The ship Albion has arrived at Boston, in 32 days from Amsterdam. Our correspondents of the Centinel and Courier have sent us the following extract from Dutch papers received by her.

Accounts from Zante to the 18th (July) state that Ipsara had fallen into the possession of the Turks. It was said that the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople had granted permission to Russian merchant vessels, to transport Turkish troops to Ipsara, and that the Captain Pacha had offered 1000 sequins each, to 1500 Arnauts in the service of the Greeks to aid him, which they accepted.—These causes the Greeks attributed the fall of the place. It was also stated that the Greeks of Ipsara, having discovered the treachery of the Arnauts, and giving up all hopes of defending the place, heroically set fire to the magazine in the fortress, and blew all up together, crying "Long live the Greeks!"

From the London Mirror.

Dangerous Effects of Surprise.—The dangerous effects of surprise are well exemplified in Dumont's narrative of his return from slavery at Algiers to France, after Lord Exmouth's expedition. He was accompanied by a friend, and on their approach towards home, they were attacked by thieves, who, he says, "robbed Etienne and myself, not only of our money, but the two parcels containing our wearing apparel. Fortunately, on proceeding to the next village, the inhabitants took a little pity on us, and what with the assistance we received there, as well in one or two other towns along the road, we managed to reach Lyons in tolerably good spirits. Having passed a part of the day in looking at the principal streets and buildings in the above city, I am conducted me towards dusk to the house of his parents, who kept an inn. He entered without making himself known, and ordered supper for two persons. On serving the soup and bouille, Etienne called for a roast fowl; upon which his mother, examining us more attentively, observed, "You are travellers, perceive, and perhaps not aware that provisions are dear." My companion, who his hat slouched, and turning his hat to the old lady, replied, "That's of no consequence to you, madam, give what is ordered, and we'll pay for it." "I beg your pardon, sir," rejoined the other, "am wrong, but did not exactly know the state of your purse." This short dialog was followed by the fowls being brought in.

We contrived to eat slowly in order to wait for the night's cloze in, when Etienne asked whether we could have beds? "No," answered his mother, "all my beds are occupied." "And this young lady," replied the son, "sitting to his sister who served the table" has she got

a bed?" "How! if my children have not beds, who is to have them?" "Then I am not your son," exclaimed Etienne, raising his voice, and discovering his countenance. At these words, and this movement of the stranger, the poor woman seemed to feel a violent oppression, turned pale and fell senseless on the floor; the daughter instantly ran to inform her father, who was in the next coffee-house. Etienne flew to the assistance of his poor mother; the servants cried aloud, and I could not help weeping with them. The father came in soon after, but Madame Etienne was no more! Her daughter took the event so much to heart, that she immediately retired to bed, and never left it again, having died after an illness of two days. The father, distracted by the double loss, sustained by the recovery of his son, could not support it, and only survived eight days!

Finally, Etienne, the cause of this sad tragedy, was seized with a raging fever, for his health had never been properly restored, and followed the fate of his parents in a week after the death of his father. I saw them all perish, and never left the bed of my poor comrade, who received all the attentions I could bestow, and even died in my arms. This was one of the most dreadful trials that had overtaken me in life. What a picture, for one who was on the point of looking after his own family, after an absence of more than 27 years! I had also formed the plan of making them by surprise, before this catastrophe occurred, and sending a letter, in which my adventures were to be given under a feigned name: but I was quickly cured of that whim, by the frightful calamity that befel the unfortunate family of Etienne.

DOMESTIC.

FROM THE SALEM OBSERVER.
SEA SERPENT.

The following account of this animal is taken from a statement, furnished us by Mr. Philip Lefavour, the skipper of a fishing vessel, belonging to Marblehead. It is the most particular account we have yet seen, and as its authenticity is beyond dispute, it must satisfy the most incredulous, on this subject, that there is a monster in the sea resembling a serpent.

While on their late voyage, and about 6 leagues from Marblehead, they fell in with him, and he was so near that the skipper, when standing at the helm, was obliged to incline his body to look over upon him. He continued so near the boat long enough to be harpooned an hundred times. The skipper and crew were satisfied that his back is perfectly smooth, and that the protuberances heretofore attached to it are owing to his undulating motion. His head is as large as half a barrel, his tail is blunt as though it were cut square off, and of whitish color, gradually becoming darker till it exhibits the blackness of a black snake. He shifted his posture several times, sometimes lying at full length, when he appeared over sixty feet, at other times assuming a spiral form, resembling the worm of a still. He changed his posture very easily. His whole appearance was terrific, though he seemed harmless.

The correctness of this statement may be depended on, for the skipper and crew are men well known in Marblehead, and their veracity has never been impeached.

Maryland Calicoes.—We saw, yesterday, says the Baltimore American of Wednesday, several new and handsome patterns of the calicoes which are manufactured, through every process from the raw material to the finished article, at this extensive establishment. The brilliancy and durability of the colors, and the well known superiority of the quality of the cloth over the imported, combined with the cheapness of the price, have caused a constant and ready sale for all the Maryland calicoes which can be made. It requires no uncommon share of foresight to see, that a short time only will elapse before these calicoes will form a new and valuable article of export from our city, and that, wherever they are known, they must be preferred over all imported goods of like description.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

LA FAYETTE.

We are receiving hourly accounts of the progress of General La Fayette up the north river, and of the various places at which he stopped. It now turns out that the postponement of the fete at Castle Garden, has been productive of inconvenience, and even mischievous consequences to thousands of people who made their calculations on the General's leaving New York four days before he did: some of a serious, and others of a ludicrous nature. Among the former, it is much to be lamented that it has been the cause of great dissatisfaction, and even acrimony between the inhabitants of Albany and Hudson, which is not likely soon to cease. At Newburg the following instance of the latter nature occurred. The patience of the assembled multitude was worn out by the protracted delay of the General's appearance, and on the boat's touching the wharf, they rushed in mass to take possession of him bodily. Unluckily they happened first to come in contact with Colonel Platt, a veteran officer of the revolution, who accompanied him, dressed for the occasion in an old regimental

coat, which hung about him like a shawl, reaching to his shoes, and with buttons as big as saucers; him they immediately laid hold of, pulling and hauling him by the sleeves, arms and elbows; in vain he exclaimed and bawled aloud "I am no Marquis." They could not hear, they could only see his dress, and they took it for the dress of the old French court, and was it till Fayette himself was able to make his way to them, after much difficulty, they were convinced of their error.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 27.

General La Fayette and suite entered Trenton on Saturday evening last to dine. There he was met by Aquila A. Browne, Esq. the delegate from the Philadelphia Committee, who made definitive arrangements for the reception and escort to this city. Yesterday morning the general proposed to go to Church at Trenton. In the afternoon he was to ride over to Bordentown to visit Le Comte Surveillier, and returning to Trenton in the evening, sleep there last night. This morning he is to be introduced by the Governor of New Jersey, to the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Committee at Morrisville. He will dine in Bristol to-day, and sup and sleep at the Arsenal at Frankfort to-night—to-morrow morning our city will be cheered by his presence.

The utmost hilarity and joy prevailed in Trenton on Saturday night. There was one universal burst of feeling throughout the city. Such was the immense crowd, that the mail from Philadelphia had to pass round the city, and enter the east street, and the carrier had to lug the bag on his head and shoulders a distance of about 200 yards—Cowper's "Post Man," light hearted as he was, would hardly have heisted under such a burden. Two beautiful arches were thrown over the whole wide street, and brilliantly illuminated with variegated lamps. The room in which the General dined at Bisham's was also very tastefully adorned. During the feast, the company were regaled with a fine band of music. Many distinguished persons were present as well in an official capacity, as in that of guests. The Governor of New Jersey, General Wall, the Adjutant General, Col. Cox, Major Halsted, and many others whose names we regret that we have not before us. By appointment, the General and suite retired at nine, to sup with the venerable Society of the Cincinnati.

SPLENDID PREPARATIONS.

The New York Evening Post says, we learn from a gentleman who left Philadelphia yesterday, that business for a day or two past, has been almost entirely laid aside in that city, and that all hands and hearts were engaged in ornamenting the place for the reception of Gen. La Fayette. The Corporation had voted 25,000 dollars for the purpose, and magnificent and splendid triumphant arches of evergreens, entwined with roses in the most tasteful manner, were thrown over the principal streets through which the general was to pass, one of which cost upwards of six hundred dollars. The militia for sixty or seventy miles from the country, were marching into the city—some had already arrived and encamped in the neighborhood. It was calculated that upwards of 70,000 men would be under arms to pay a grateful tribute of respect to the "Nation's Guest." Canal boats were arriving almost hourly, loaded with citizens from every village bordering on the Canal. Provisions had risen enormously high—Butter, which could be purchased last week for eighteen and a half cents, sold last Thursday, for forty-five cents.

FROM THE WILMINGTON (DELL.) REGISTER.

So great is the demand for provisions in Philadelphia, in consequence of the throng to see Gen. La Fayette, that our market has been resorted to for a supply. The steamboat furnishes a ready expedient in this case. Yesterday morning some of the huxters' agents made their appearance at our stalls, and every article, such as butter, eggs, poultry, and the like, that they could lay their hands on, was borne off in the twinkling of an eye, while those of our citizens who were locked so fast in the arms of Somnus, or not dreading such a set upon the good things in expectation, turned over to take the other nap, returned with empty butter kettles; and instead of a brace of ducks or chickens, or a fine string of reed-birds, were compelled to supply their place with something not quite so well suited to their taste. Butter, which has been selling from 12 to 14 cents per pound, yesterday rose to 31 and 33 cents; and eggs from 7 and 10, to 18 and 20—However, a good many from our own town have gone to Philadelphia to see the *General*, and will have a chance of tasting provisions from their own market—wonder if they'll know 'em! The thing, we believe, is no more than fair, for the money comes back again. As we may expect another visit on Saturday and Wednesday next, we would advise our farmers to bring largely to market; and our citizens not to lie in bed too long.

Independent of the military, it is supposed there will be 20,000 persons at Yorktown, Virginia, in October next.

At Boston, on Friday, the 17th ult. the thermometer stood at 84 degrees, and on Saturday at 59; making a change of temperature in 24 hours, of 25 degrees.