

...to you, and I must have lessened me... I shall rely, therefore, on Providence which has hitherto... I shall not be... I shall not be... I shall not be...

As life is always uncertain, and common prudence dictates to every man the necessity of settling his temporal concerns while it is in his power, and while the mind is calm and undisturbed, I have, since I came to this place, (for I had not time to do it before I left home) got Col. Pendleton to draft a will for me, by the directions which I gave him, which will I now enclose. The provision made for you in case of my death will, I hope, be agreeable. I shall add nothing more, as I have several letters to write, but to desire that you will remember me to your friends, and to assure you that I am, with the most unfeigned regard, my dear Patsy,

Your affectionate
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FOREIGN.

"He comes—the Herald of a new world,
News from all nations rumbling at his back."

FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Florida, Captain Tinkham, which arrived this morning from Liverpool, we have received London papers to May 4th, and Liverpool to the 5th, inclusive.

The distress among the manufacturers continued, and was very severe. Extensive "turn outs" had occurred in Manchester, Rochdale, and Macclesfield, and other places. The malcontents had even gone so far as to break the windows and destroy the machinery of some of the factories. In some cases the military had been called out.

Liverpool, May 5. We announce with very great regret an alarming riot which occurred yesterday in the immediate neighborhood of Manchester and which led to the burning of one mill and the partial demolition of two others. The sole cause of this disturbance has been an attempt on the part of the masters to reduce the wages of the workmen, which the infuriated men have resisted by these acts of violence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced his intention of abandoning the Auction Duty Bill for the present session.

The London Globe of the 3rd (contrary to what was before reported) states that the British Government, in conjunction with some of the other great Powers of Europe, is about to interfere with a strong hand to put down the usurpation of Don Miguel in Portugal, and to expel the usurper from the Kingdom.

Alexandria, April 12. It is said that Admiral Heyden intends to blockade the harbor of Alexandria, and hinder the Pacha of Egypt from supplying the city with provisions. Some persons ask whether the Russian Admiral was authorized to do this, and if so that the ports of Alexandria and Smyrna were declared neutral by the three mediating Powers, in the evacuation of the Mena by the Egyptian troops.

The blockade of Alexandria would be very injurious to Constantinople, and greatly embarrass the Pacha of Egypt, because, since the occupation of the principalities, and the rigorous prohibition of importation from the ports of the Black Sea, Constantinople has derived a most all its supplies of grain from Egypt; and the trade of Alexandria, which has already declined in a very alarming degree, would be reduced to nothing by this measure.

The English squadron in the Mediterranean, it is affirmed that the officers believe they shall soon be called to more active exertions, and that many half-pay officers have been ordered to join it.

Brunswick, May 1. After several days debate, from the 24th to the 28th of April, the second chamber of the States General decided in favor of the new project of law relative to the press, by a majority of 31 to 4 votes.

Berlin, April 13. The Emperor of Russia is expected to be here at the marriage of Prince William; but it does not appear that the Emperor will come, as was expected, or that he will go to the army. Many think a general war in Europe by no means improbable. N. York Journal of Commerce, June 6.

Paris, May 1. We learn from Tunis, that the French division blockading Algiers has captured several vessels, among which was one under the Tascan flag, which belongs to the Government of Tunis. The Pacha of Tripoli has raised claims against Tuscany, and the French Consul has settled the affair by paying 6000 pistoles.

On the present occasion, this barbarous custom is changed into a system, and a new staff, under the direction of an old German officer, is ordered to organize a plan for a general organization, before the enemy can penetrate to such places as it may be necessary to evacuate. It could be denied that the conqueror would be stopped by such a proceeding, but what a fatal prospect is this to the unfortunate inhabitants of Bulgaria and Roumania!

It is pretended that the garrison of Widdien has lately made an incursion in Little Wallachia, where it is said to have destroyed a great number of Russian military magazines, which is not at all probable, because there is a very strong corps at Hirchova and in the environs. The Danube best, has overflowed in such a manner that it would be extremely dangerous to attempt the passage.

News from the Frontier, May 2.

Frontiers of Servia, April 12. The preparations for the campaign are truly formidable on the side of the Turks, as far as concerns the number of troops; and orders are given to lay waste every thing if a retreat should be necessary. It is, indeed, the constant practice of the Turkish troops, when they are obliged to abandon a country, to leave it desolate.

Messages des Chambres, May 1.

Russia and Turkey. It appears that the Turks have assumed the attitude of active defence along the line of the Balkan mountains and have also prepared the advanced fortresses for vigorous resistance. With the exception of a sally from Gurgevo, in which the Russians suffered considerably, we do not learn that they have done any thing of consequence. Accounts of April 12th state that the scarcity had a good deal increased, within a few days, although a little grain had arrived from the Black Sea, which the Government had not allowed to be monopolized.

It was thought there that the Persians would unquestionably take up arms against the Russians, since the massacre of the minister, it being said there that all the Russians in Teheran had at the same time fallen a sacrifice to the popular rage. From Wallachia it was reported that the Russian head quarters were to be immediately removed to Crajova, in order that operations of Servia might be commenced before the expected interference of a neighbouring power could intercept them. It was said that Count Palm would have the direction of the siege of Silistria, whither all his troops were going. Great scarcity of flour prevailed at Bucharest; and great mortality prevailed.

Letters from Odessa of the 15th April, state that the Turks have despatched a great many troops to Erzerum; and a report was in circulation, that the son of the Viceroy of Egypt was to go there with his regular troops. The Ottoman showed them a prompt disposition to assume hostilities, and were employed in fortifying Erzerum with palisades, ditches, artillery, &c.

It is said that the King of Prussia is about to purchase the Turkish library taken last year by the Russians, which is considered extremely valuable.

Paris, May 5. We learn from Stockholm, that on the night of the 12th ult. a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Malung, in the province of Dalarna, accompanied by a loud report, which was heard at a great distance.

Spain. The King of Spain consented, in conformity with the wish expressed by the consulate of Cadix, that the late ordinance, making that a free port, should go into effect on the 30th of May. The earthquakes still continued at Murcia and Brihueja, and the volcanoes continued to emit various substances. The former city is almost entirely deserted; the remaining people are in great distress, through the loss of property, sufferings from wounds, hunger, or the attacks of robbers, who range the neighborhood of the two places in search of prey, and who commit crimes and even murder.

A private letter of the 2d ult. from Madrid, states that the priests who came to that capital some time ago, after being expelled from Mexico, have exerted so much influence upon the mind of King Ferdinand, as to lead him to form the resolution of sending an expedition against Mexico. The Infant Don Carlos has declared himself a partisan of this measure, and the plan fixed on is, that the expedition will sail from the Havana in October or November next. After dispatching this letter, it is probable that England and France will interpose to induce Spain to forego her resolution.

SILK.

Many of our friends, however, turn with clines,
Tents with books, and principles with times.

We were much gratified at a visit which we paid this morning to the rooms where John MacRae Esq. is rearing the silk worm—He has about 3500 Worms, most of which have now formed their Cocoons; some few of them are still feeding, and others are spinning their silk.

Several other persons in this town have made essays towards rearing the silk worm—among others, James H. Hooper, Esq. upwards of six thousand at work. We have seen some specimens of the raw silk after it was wound off from the Cocoon, and it was really beautiful, being of a bright straw colour.

We are rejoiced to see intelligent Citizens turning their attention to this most pleasant and profitable occupation, and we hope the day is not very distant, when every family in the state will make silk & wine. Our state is admirably adapted to the culture of each of them and nothing is wanting to insure success, but patience and perseverance. Let every family plant the white mulberry—get a few silk worms—and cultivate the grape, and we shall soon become a wealthy, healthy and really independent people.

In about twenty days, Mr. MacRae will have a great many silk worms for gratuitous distribution, and we advise every person, not already supplied, to call upon him, and get some. The experiment will richly repay all the trouble attending it.—N. C. Journal.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Niles, in a late number of the Register, states that such is the attention and fidelity in the management of the Post Offices east and north of the Susquehanna, that generally not more than one letter out of 500, directed to the office of the Reg. had been lost. He says he cannot speak thus of the south and southwest; and that his losses have been heavy, notwithstanding the last excellent Post Master General was laboring to bring about a reformation in those quarters. The Register, he says is sent with more certainty to the most distant places east, than it is the short distance of 50 miles south of the Potomac, except to some of the principal Post offices.

CONDITION OF THE PRESS IMPROVED.

Many of our readers will remember that about three years ago Martin Van Buren, a Senator from New York, urged upon the Senate the necessity of "improving the condition of the press." If there ever existed a doubt as to what the honorable senator meant by "improving the condition of the press," recent events completely remove it. Those long tried, able and faithful printers to Congress, Gales and Seaton have been dismissed because they refused subservience to the party, and in their stead the supple tool Duff Green has been appointed. In addition to this, eleven other editors have received the rewards of their loyalty in an aggregate sum of more than \$100,000, including the salary of Duff.

What has become of the patriotic alarm of those tender politicians who saw the freedom of the press expiring under the late administration? Oh! how glorious have their fears been banished! What beautiful consistency do they display by supporting an administration which in "two little months," has lavished on a dozen partizan editors as many hundreds of thousands of dollars as the late administration bestowed hundreds during twice the number of years. Now with these consistent gentlemen the watch word is; "all's well!" The ship is manned by a trusty crew, and the brave boys are worthy of their hire.

But we lay the people look to it!—Let them be aware lest instead of true hearted tars, they have a crew of heartless pirates not only upon the property but upon the reputation of our country; who will stick to the good ship U. S. so long as they are allowed to fatten upon her cargoes, but this privilege being withheld will scuttle her without remorse.

Catawba Journal.

TEMPERANCE.

A respectable merchant of this City, has permitted us to state, that he has not sold in any way, ardent spirits for five years, and that his net proceeds of sales have been much greater and his business more profitable and pleasant, since he abandoned a traffic, which to him appeared entirely inconsistent with the profession of Religion.

As respectable a Jailor as is in the State, declares, so far as comes within his observation, that nine-tenths of the persons committed to prison, for any cause, are intemperate. He says that a sober villain is rarely met with, but much more difficult to manage than the crowd of Whiskey drinkers, who care not where, nor what they are, if they can only get liquor.—Ral. Reg.

The present great men in the Administration will all get clear of dyspepsia, for they appear to shun the good dinners offered them, as if they were seasoned with arsenic. This is no doubt a terrible cross to the appetites of some of them.—What a pity they should have got themselves in such a hobble, by their blather about an eating and speechifying Cabinet! They may starve themselves with good policy, for not all the wine they could drink would elevate the genius of some of them to the pitch of even a decent dinner speech.—Georgia Courier.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, June 3. The ship Mentor, Captain Webb, arrived at a late hour last night from Liverpool, and brought London papers of the 3th of May, and Liverpool of the 5th. All the news of any importance, by both arrivals, has been brought into the following summary:

The Government has fresh trouble, of a serious nature, upon its hands. The people of Ireland have no sooner been brought into a state of temporary calm, we call it tranquillity, than the legions of manufacturers at home have become riotous, and all but rebellious. The particulars of several of these riots were stated from papers received by the Florida, on Saturday. By the subsequent arrival, we learn that the same had reached an alarming height. Blood has been shed. At Rochdale, the rioters destroyed the looms, and carried away their shuttles. Twenty three were apprehended by the Magistrates and the military. The remainder collected before the prison, to liberate them. The soldiers at first fired blank cartridges, which not intimidating the rioters, who rushed upon the soldiers, several rounds of ball were fired, by which five were killed and about twenty-five wounded. There had been extensive riots, and fifty-seven persons had been apprehended at Manchester. Through the intervention of the soldiery, it was again pretty quiet on the 7th May. The dragoons at Birmingham had been ordered to Leeds. There were hopes of a compromise at Spitalfields.

THE FISH CAUGHT.

An ambitious monk, who was the son of a fisherman, kept his father's nets hanging before him in his cell as an evidence of his humility. This show of humble piety gained him such reverence that, by a few short steps, he was advanced to a bishop's dignity. In the most splendid halls of his palace the nets were again hung up, and the Bishop was still the most humble of men. His reward was a Cardinal's hat. The modest Cardinal still preserved his father's nets, and it was not long until he became POPE. They were then discarded. On being asked why he no longer retained them, he answered "Fools! I have no longer any use for them—the fish is caught."

The professions of the Jackson party, before the election, were much like the monk's nets. The object being now attained, they have now no further use for them and find it very convenient to lay them aside, and they manifest as much contempt as the pope did, for these who have been deceived by them. One of General Jackson's nets, which was of great service to him in catching the fish, was his opinions on the subject of the appointment of members of Congress to offices under the general government. This net is laid aside, and Van Buren, Eaton, Branch, Berrien, Ingham, Moore & McLane, all members of Congress, have got snug appointments under the general government. Another net was Retrenchment, but it was convenient to throw it aside, when Moore was appointed minister to Colombia and McLane to England. Reform was an excellent net for catching dragons, but it is useless now.

Before the late election a monstrous cry was kept up about pensioned presses and hiring editors. A paper which received one or two hundred dollars a year for publishing the laws of the United States was accused of being supported by government patronage, and the administration was charged with the grossest corruption in making changes, in a few instances, of the papers employed to print the laws. But those

such extreme corruption are now in power and the case is changed. The fish is caught. Offices have already been bestowed by the Jackson party, since they have come into power, on editors of partizan papers the salaries of which amount to upwards of one hundred thousand dollars a year. This is an appalling fact of which any one may satisfy himself by adding together the amount of the yearly salaries of Duff Green, Hill, Kendall, Carr, Noah, N. Green, Dunlap, Henshaw, Dandorff, Gardner and others. M. Noah has an office with a salary of \$3000 and nothing to do, as we should suppose from his own words:—

"Our new duties not interfering with the duties and obligations we owe to the republican party, will not abate the attention hitherto paid to the columns of the Enquirer, which we hope to improve in every department."

Mr. Noah publishes a daily paper, and his office does not interfere with his Editorial labors! This must be little to do then, and yet he gets \$3000 a year. Does this look like retrenchment and reform or like pensioning a press? The nets are thrown away—the fish are caught.—Dragon, (Ohio) Journal.

A FALLING OFF.

The New-York Commercial (June 2) states, that Mr. Hamilton of S. Carolina, whom our readers will remember as the chairman of the Hamburg, styled the "Retrenchment" Committee, in the House of Representatives—while in that city last week, spoke openly and frankly, in disapprobation of the proceedings at Washington. From north to south and east to west, a strong sentiment of disgust and disappointment pervades the community. We declare that though in the daily habit of free and familiar converse with Jackson men of town and country, on political topics, we have met with two men only, who justified the system of removals and appointments, pursued at Washington, and one of them was an office seeker. In almost every case, disgust was unreservedly expressed. There are Jackson men left—but that wild enthusiasm of personal admiration for the Military Chieftain, which so strongly ran through the country, sweeping away in its progress the experience of mankind, the admonitions of our Republican sages, and the maxims before deemed irrefragable, is utterly defunct. Men continue to be Jacksonians, only from pride of consistency. They hate to confess that the individual upon whom they almost bestowed a living Apotheosis, turns out upon experiment, to be so little of a God, as to tamely surrender himself into the keeping of some of the most depraved men the country has ever reared—convicts of deep crimes, and the outcasts of society.—Richmond Whig.

A JUST TRIBUTE.

The following just tribute to the people of this country, appears in an article of the Paris Constitutional relative to the United States:

"There is not a city so small that it has not its printing office and its journal, or a hamlet so obscure that the light of the periodical press does not penetrate it. A foreigner is surprised to hear common farmers debate, with a perfect knowledge of men and things, not only upon the affairs of their own county, but even upon the political events of which Europe is the theatre. There is more good sense, more sound ideas upon civilization, in a log house in the United States, than in our most brilliant saloons, and even our academies."

A CAUTION.

The demon of Party continues to wave his baleful wings over the Rulers of the day, and by every fresh instance of his predominance in their councils, lessens the character of the Administration, even amongst its own partisans. For those individuals, whom neither age, virtue or talents exempts from the political guillotine, our strongest sympathies are excited; but we sorrow more at the wounds inflicted on our national honor, by those who possessing night, forget right. Let the President and his advisers, continue exultingly to trample on the laws of humanity—let them laugh at the misery they have occasioned and let their satellites applaud them—but let them not mistake the approbation of each other for the sanction of the people. Let them bear in mind, that the Government is not hereditary, and that there is such a thing as retributive justice even here!—Ral. Reg.

DOMESTIC.

"Enlighten your children, and learn them to prize
Of the things that concern both your country and state."

An Infirmary has lately been established at Watertown, near Boston, for the care and recovery of such "young gentlemen as are intemperate, and unmanageable by their parents."

The Executive of Virginia has appointed John F. May, Esq. of Petersburg a Judge of the General Court of Virginia, in place of Tho. T. Bouldin, Esq. elected to the House of Representatives of the United States.

General Assembly. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, commenced its annual session in Philadelphia, on the 21st ult. in the first Presbyterian Church, on Washington Square.

St. Marks. We learn (says the Tallahassee Floridian, of the 12th inst.) that Gen. R. K. Call, and Col. R. Butler, have received orders from the General Government, to lay off a town at St. Marks.

Chas. Cour.

George W. Erving, Esq. late Consul General of the United States for Spain, has arrived at New York.

The bill to prevent masquerades in the State of New York, has been read a third time and passed in the Legislature of that State.

Mississippi. We learn from the Statesman and Gazette that the Hon. Mr. Williams, late a Senator from that State, will be put in nomination for Governor of Mississippi.

On the 19th ult. the George Washington, said to be the largest vessel that ever appeared at New Orleans sailed from that port for Liverpool with upwards of 2,300 bales of cotton on board.