

but I fear your readers would not. There is enough of egotism in these few lines, without that most disgusting of all, the egotism of self-praise. Youth may benefit by avoiding vices which have been so hurtful to me; my virtues are not so pre-eminent as to excite emulation.

MEDLEY

New theory of the Motions of the Planetary System.—A curious commentary, or rather an attack upon the received system of the planetary motions, has recently been published, in a small pamphlet, by Captain Burney, which is likely to excite the attention of the scientific world, and may lead to the discovery of very unexpected astronomical facts. The author deduces the motion of the whole of our system from the progressive motion of the sun itself; a quality which he says, must be equally possessed by all the heavenly bodies, resulting from the universally acknowledged laws of gravitation. He argues, a priori, that, from progressive motion, rotation is produced, &c. a posteriori, that a body in free space, having rotation around its own axis, is a clear indication of its being in progressive movement. This he corroborates by the general belief now entertained, that our sun and planets are advancing towards the constellation Hercules. The opinion, that the sun has progressive motion, was not entertained till long after its rotary motion was discovered. Capt. B. states his conviction, that if, from the discovery of the sun's rotation, and the acknowledged universality of gravity, its progression had been inferred, when Kepler first suggested that the planets moved around the sun by means of its atmosphere, the system of this philosopher would have obtained immediate and lasting credit, and that the hypothesis of these bodies being continued in motion by an original *propulsive* impulse, would not have been resorted to in accounting for the phenomena of their motion.—*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.*

During the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, the transportation of convicts to this country proved a very great grievance. Dr. Franklin wrote to the minister the thanks of the colonists for the maternal care of Britain to the country, so strongly manifested in this instance; and as a satisfactory proof of American gratitude, sent him a collection of rattle snakes, which he advised him to have introduced into his Majesty's gardens at Kew, in order that they might propagate and increase; assuring him that they would be as beneficial to his Majesty's English dominions as the British convicts were to America.

On the 7th instant, a Public Dinner was given to HENRY CLAY, by a large and respectable portion of his constituents; at which Charles Williams presided, and John Fowler and John H. Morton acted as Vice Presidents. Among the toasts was the following:

Henry Clay—The friend of liberty, and the able advocate of the rights of man; we regret the loss of his eloquence and usefulness in the councils of the nation.

On this Toast being given—

Mr. CLAY arose, and expressed his grateful sense of the honor he had received, and of the affection and regard which had uniformly been manifested towards him by his fellow-citizens. Nothing, he observed, but a sense of duty, the most imperative to himself and his family, could induce him to abandon a situation so agreeable to him as that which he had so long occupied in their service. He was happy to believe, however, that, although in zeal and fidelity he would yield to none, talents greater than he could devote to their service, might be enlisted by them. He then alluded to the three great topics which had of late principally claimed his attention, in the councils of the nation, viz: Internal Improvement, Domestic Manufactures, and the great cause of freedom in South America. The first object had not been completely obtained, in consequence of honest doubts and scruples respecting the constitutional powers of Congress in relation to it; yet much had evidently been done towards it by extending a belief of its importance, and increasing the disposition to promote it. The value of domestic manufactures, especially to us in the west, Mr. Clay dwelt upon with considerable emphasis, and expressed a conviction that their encouragement was absolutely essential to our prosperity. On the subject of the struggles in South America, he gave, at some length, his reasons for the zeal he had displayed. He believed the Patriots of that country capable of freedom; he believed they deserved it, and he thought it should have been the pride, as well as the duty of this country, to have been first to acknowledge their right to it. On this subject he had been supposed materially to differ from the Executive. It now appeared, that the difference was rather as to the time and the mode, than as to the substance. The Executive had been endeavoring, by negotiation, to procure a simultaneous acknowledgement, by the European powers and ourselves, of the independence of South America, while he had been anxious that we should act without delay, and without concert with other nations. The only difference, therefore, was that the Executive had been more prudent, perhaps, at least more deliberate, than he would have been; that the Executive had deemed it proper to pay some regard to the views and wishes of other nations, while his desire had been to pursue a course exclusively American, uninfluenced by the policy of Mr. Lord Castlereagh, Count Neuchâtel, or any other of the great men of Europe; but it appeared, nevertheless, that both he and the Executive were directing their efforts to the same great end. Mr. Clay then again alluded to his reasons for declining a re-election, and observed, that he had resolved to retain, for a time, the privilege of resigning or not, as circumstances might require, the remainder of the present term. He again feelingly expressed his sense of the encouraging support and flattering degree of confidence he had uniformly received from his constituents, and the peculiar satisfaction he felt, at the prospect afforded by the characters of those brought before the public as candidates for the office he declined, that no injury would result to the community from his retirement.

The new Episcopal Church in Boston, which is now nearly finished, is said, by competent judges, to be the best specimen of architectural elegance and taste in the United States.

The manufacture of White and Red Lead, has been commenced at St. Louis, Missouri.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lurching at his back.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FROM THE DORSET CENTINEL.

We have received, by the Commerce, our London files and lists to the 12th May.

The close columns of the London prints, so long occupied with details of state trials and executions, are now crammed with debates in parliament, on the corn and criminal laws; commercial restrictions, and the wood trade; contested elections, and the Gato-street conspiracy; the civil list, and catholic emancipation. The ministry have a decided majority in their ranks; but the opposition are treated with the utmost respect and attention. The friends of philanthropy will hear with pleasure, that the criminal code of England is about to be amended; and the sanguinary statutes, which inflict the penalty of death, are to be much abridged. The coronation of the king is to take place the 1st of August; and it is expected that the part of the usual oath to maintain the protestant supremacy will be omitted.—Though business was dull, and hard times complained of, the public stocks continued to rise, and the price of specie to fall. We have late letters from Liverpool, which say:—“There is nothing politically important stirring here. Every thing is very quiet; and, if possible, the government stronger than ever.”

Very little was said in Europe on American affairs; that little was flattering to our institutions.

The eyes of the statesmen of Europe were fixed on Russia; but nothing had appeared in the policy of Alexander to shake the general confidence in the continuance of the existing peace.

Spain was quiet. Expectation was fixed on the meeting of the Cortes, in June, to consolidate the new order of things, and give the nation a new impetus. Most of the people now in office, in Spain, are decided constitutionalists. All the old members of the Cortes have been appointed to places of trust, particularly the patriotic orators; and the king continued to heap honors and titles on Quiroga and Riego, the Washington and Greene of Spain. There were, however, some fears and expectations of a counter-revolution.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Yesterday his Majesty held his first Levee, at which were present nearly two thousand of the first personages of the United Kingdom, mostly in new and most magnificent dresses. The ambassadors and ministers came with their numerous servants in new state liveries. From the immense crowd, and the state of the weather, the state rooms became excessively hot; and though his majesty suffered much from the heat, he received the congratulations of this immense assemblage, without any exceptions. The male branches of the royal family, and the ambassadors, were received in the closet, and the residue in the great hall. There were present, besides the great officers of state, the cabinet ministers, the archbishops, &c. the following ambassadors and ministers: Russian, Netherlands, Austrian, Sardinian, American, Bavarian, Saxon, Sicilian, Swedish, Turkish, Prussian, and Portuguese; an immense number of dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, lords, bishops, generals, and officers of all grades, right honorables, honorables, &c. their names occupying more than two crowded columns of the newspapers.

Among the presentations were the following: Mr. Southey, on being appointed Poet Laureate; and the Duke of Norfolk, who delivered the following address, signed by nearly 20,000 Roman Catholics of Great Britain:

“SIR: We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, shall ever remember, with affectionate gratitude, the high and multiplied obligations we owe to our late Sovereign:

“After two centuries of ever-increasing severities, his gracious ear first listened to our humble petition for relief:

“If our existence as a body is now acknowledged by the state; if we are now, by law, permitted to offer at the foot of the throne this tribute of our affection and loyalty; if even the most private exercises of our religious duties no longer subject us to sanguinary punishments; if our children are no longer encouraged by law in the violation of the nearest and dearest ties of society; if we are no longer regarded by our countrymen as a proscribed and degraded race; to the unceasing and paternal benevolence of his late majesty, we owe these inestimable benefits. We trust that we have proved ourselves not totally unworthy of them; by sea and by land we have bled among the foremost defenders of our country, and our conduct at home has uniformly evinced our love of peace, order and loyalty.

“That allegiance which we swore to our late sovereign, we, in all humility, offer to your majesty; and we indulge the animating hope, that we shall still continue to find in the throne a friend and protector.

“Accept, Sir, our sincere and fervent wish, that the reign of your majesty may be long, prosperous and happy; and that for ages yet unnumbered, the illustrious house of Brunswick may continue to reign over the persons and hearts of loyal and grateful people.”

SALEM, JUNE 28.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Arrived at Marblehead, brig Dido, Bessom, 43 days from Cadiz, having sailed 13th May.

The message of the President, recommending forbearance as to measures against the Floridas was received at Cadiz the day before the Dido sailed, and gave great satisfaction.

Cadiz was in an unsettled state; parties running very high. The priests, since the adoption of the constitution, had become more opposed to the king. Some of them had quit the country for France.

On the 19th of May, a great bull feat was given in Cadiz, in honor of the adoption of the constitution; in the midst of the scene the stage erected for the accommodation of the multitude gave way, and 100 of the people were killed. The

was attributed to a design of the priests, and it caused considerable commotion in the city.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

NEW-YORK, JULY 1.

The ship Ann-Maria, from Liverpool, arrived below last evening, having sailed the 21st May. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are indebted to captain Waite for sending up their file of papers, Lloyd's Lists, &c. which are to the date of his sailing. The Ann-Maria has a full cargo of dry goods, shipped under the expectation that Congress had passed the new tariff bill, and that it was to go into operation on the 1st of July.

LONDON, MAY 18.

A general meeting of ship owners was held yesterday, at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of considering a petition to parliament against any alteration in the existing laws, that may be prejudicial to British shipping.

In the discussion of a case this morning in the court of chancery, to which the Queen is a party, Mr. Brougham declared that her Majesty will immediately return to England. This assurance given by her Majesty's legal adviser, puts an end to all speculation on the subject.

Paris papers of Sunday and Monday are received. The Journal des Débats mentions a report prevailing in Paris, that the Queen of England has been for some days in Paris, where her majesty observes a strict incognito.

Hunt has been removed from the King's Bench prison to Hechester gaol. He is sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a half.

Sir C. Wolsely and Parson Harrison, are sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a half.

In the house of commons, petitions from the owners and occupiers of land in various parts of the country, were presented, praying that further restrictions should be imposed upon importations.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

It would seem that a desire for retrenchment and economy is gaining ground in the British parliament. Lord A. Hamilton lately brought forward a motion for abolishing the office of fifth baron of the exchequer in Scotland, for the purpose of saving a salary of 2000*l.* per annum. The motion, though opposed by the whole ministerial force, was negatived by a majority of only 12, in a house of 386 members.

The discussions in parliament are increasing in interest, as they have at length begun to approach the leading points of the existing national questions; but the debates in both houses have, thus far, been merely introductory to the great questions which are soon to be brought forward.

In the house of commons, the debates have turned chiefly on matters connected with the contending claims of the commercial and agricultural interests, between which many difficulties are apprehended. In the house of lords, Earl Stanhope moved for a select committee to inquire into the best methods of affording employment to the poor. His lordship enumerated many specific means of accomplishing that most desirable of all objects. They were severally discountenanced by lord Liverpool; some of them on the ground of being inconsistent with the established doctrines of political economy, and others, because they were pernicious in principle, or impracticable in execution. The subject of the Manchester meeting was again to be brought before the house of commons, on the 8th of June, by Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse.—[The Liverpool Advertiser of the 20th, contains a paragraph, stating that news has just been received, and generally credited, that Sir Francis had been condemned to three years imprisonment, and a fine of 5000*l.* at the very time when the unconscious baronet was giving notice in the house of commons, of a motion for inquiring into the Manchester meeting of the 12th of August. Sir F., it will be recollected, has been recently tried, for writing his famous letter in relation to the attack of the yeomanry cavalry upon the people assembled at that meeting. The judgment of the court had been delayed.]

The coronation of the king, which is to take place on the 1st of August, it is said is to be conducted on the most economical scale. The expense will not exceed 100,000*l.* [Economic, truly!]

Letters from Batavia, of the 2d January, state that the whole of the cotton crops have been destroyed by the locusts.

A ministerial paper says, orders have been sent to St. Helena, directing a more enlarged freedom to be allowed to Bonaparte. The expected return of Sir Hudson Lowe is considered as a corroboration of the fact.

A petition was presented to the house of commons yesterday week, by Lord Sefton, signed by 400 respectable inhabitants of Liverpool, praying that in the new arrangements respecting the civil list, the crown may be properly restricted in its power of granting pensions and sinecures without the intervention of parliament.

On the last Canterbury market day, a fellow sold his wife, with a halter round her neck, and a white bow at her breast, for five shillings; which the depraved trio (purchaser, seller, and animal sold) spent in liquor before they separated.

EAST-INDIES.

Advices have been received from Batavia to the middle of December last. The Dutch had made two very desperate attempts, but without success, to retake a place of considerable importance on the Island of Sumatra, which had fallen into the hands of the natives, by whom the Europeans had been inhumanly massacred. In the last attack, some ships of war succeeded in getting within fire of the fort, the natives poured in a heavy discharge of musketry and great guns, and set fire to near 100 bamboo houses, which float-

ing down the current, carried destruction among the vessels. Strong symptoms of dissatisfaction were manifested in several other of the Dutch settlements in India. The treatment of the natives by the Dutch is said to be very barbarous, and it is thought that it is in consequence of such ill treatment that the dissatisfaction is so manifest, that a large force is requisite to keep the natives in subjection.

Domestic.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 20.

Every day we must add something fresh—some new variety of a hundred times repeated story—to the catalogue of marine barbarities. We have thought of pasting them in a row, in order to see at the end of the year, their length, (which we imagine might festoon the whole demi-circle of the Legislative Hall;) but the idea discouraged us from the undertaking. The extent which we propose, respecting the fate of Miss Weston, reminds us of another transaction connected with the New Orleans pirates, which was lately communicated to us by a resident of New Orleans, who had every opportunity of knowing the particular facts; and which we do not remember to have seen in print. In 1812, a packet sailed from New Orleans, bound, we think, to France, in which a number of ladies and fewer gentlemen embarked. Among the former was a French lady whose known wealth was perhaps the cause of a disaster, which in all its details is still left to be imagined, though there is little doubt of its nature. Some months passed away and no intelligence was received from the vessel or its ill-fated passengers; but as a married daughter of the lady whom we have just mentioned, was one morning walking the streets of New Orleans, she saw, (and fainted at the sight) her mother's jewels on the neck of a woman whom common fame reported to be the mistress of Lafitte. This man stoutly denied that he had any hand in the deed by which they fell into his hands, but alleged that he won them by gambling with the pirates, whose seat was then at the Island of Barrataria. Vessel or passengers were never seen or heard of; and if their bodies were suffered to have a grave in the Ocean unpolluted by those ruffians, it is not doubted in New Orleans that they were each and every one murdered. Whether the fifteen recently reprieved, or any of them, were stained with this piracy we know not; but we presume the facts can be ascertained; and if mercy be allowed to them, it will be so much the greater, but if punishment be demanded, it will be the better deserved.—*Union.*

ANOTHER SPECK.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE 7.—A short time ago it was made known that a couple of U. States' soldiers had been killed by the Indians on the Upper Mississippi, in the neighborhood of the fort on Rock Island. The upper Missouri now exhibits a scene of the same sort, perpetrated on a trading company from this place. Young Mr. Pratte, son of General Pratte, had made a very valuable commerce with the Mahas during the winter, and was descending the river in the month of May. Between 50 and 100 miles above the Council Bluffs, he was attacked at camp, at day-break in the morning, had one man killed, three wounded, and a ball cut its depth across his own head. After firing 20 or 30 guns, the Indians ran in with their knives and hatchets, and the party of Mr. Pratte with difficulty saved themselves, with the entire loss of their rich cargo of furs. On their arrival at the Council Bluffs, capt. Magee, of the rifle corps, was detached in pursuit of the Indians. They are believed to be a party of *Aricaras*, commonly called *Riccavees*.—This nation lives below the Mandan Villages, are noted for their frequent depredations upon the traders, also for their attacks on the U. States' troops which attempted to carry home the Mandan chiefs who had accompanied Lewis and Clark in their return voyage from the Pacific, and they have much intercourse with the British establishments on the river Assinaboin and lake Winipeg.

The Mandan Villages must be occupied by a regiment of U. States' troops, unless the Congress intends to surrender the fur trade and the command of the Indians above the Council Bluffs to the British North-West company.

MOUNT ZION, (GA) JUNE 30.

We regret to learn, that the Creek Nation in Council, have refused their permission to the establishment of schools and a missionary station in their country. Their jealousy of the intentions of those who wish to benefit them is not in their case unnatural, nor was it altogether unexpected. They have heretofore been compelled to make larger cessions of territory than have been made by any other tribe; and from being powerful in numbers, they are now reduced to comparative insignificance. A considerable part of the state of Georgia, the whole of the states of Mississippi and Alabama formerly belonged to them, and they fear that the attempt will be made to annex the small portion that yet remains to them, to one of these states. The reasons which have induced them to refuse the offers that have been made them are the most powerful in favour of their compliance. They cannot exist long as they now are, in a state of nature, and surrounded by states, increasing rapidly in population, and every day enlarging and extending their settlements. Their safety, and the security of what they now possess, must be owing to the introduction of the arts and habits of civilized society. If they remain where they are, they must depend upon agriculture for their support, and they must be reclaimed from the idle and wandering life they now lead. This only can be done by affording them the benefits of instruction. It is pleasing to know that some of the nation are in favour of a missionary establishment, and it is to be hoped that a majority of them will soon be sensible of the necessity of acceding to proposals made to them from the purest principles of benevolence. [Missionary.]

Accounts from various parts of the Union, speak of the prospect of abundant crops.