

angular advantage. By this mode of keeping the poor, each individual of them is made to contribute his industry to the promotion of the general stock of comfort. Each invalid being under the daily inspection of a superintendent, cannot long practise his hypocrisy, and shield himself from his due proportion of labor by affected illness. By these means the public would be disburthened of its dross upon the poor list, and all who were real and deserving objects of charity would systematically apply their industry to the benefit of the institution. While their exertions would be so regulated under skilful management, that their health would be more effectually promoted than if left to their own indolence and caprice, the public would be a great gainer in the aggregate profit of their labor. In the whole machinery of their industry, the poor and imperfect services of these wretched companions in suffering might be so applied as to do each individual more benefit than his most laborious exertions, unassisted by system. Besides, the notoriety and humility of a residence in a poor-house, would render it too revolting to the pride of "sturdy beggars" to be numbered among its tenants.

No doubt it is entertained in some parts of Virginia, but that, in process of time, and under prudent management, poor-houses, instead of being a burthen to the state, will actually prove a source of revenue. This being the case, nothing further need be said to demonstrate the decided preference due to this mode of maintaining the poor, over that which has for many years prevailed in South-Carolina.

In many districts of the state, the demand of the commissioners has already reached one-fifth of the general tax. The amount of this tax, thus collected, is enormous, and increasing every year. Let the funds thus drawn from the taxable part of the inhabitants of the state be set apart, but for two years, and they would be amply sufficient to erect three spacious and commodious buildings, in the most approved situations in the state, for the reception of the poor. And the officers whose duty it would be to superintend their treatment and regulate their industry, might be handsomely compensated, with but a tithe of the present enormous amount of the poor-tax.

The truth is, that this tax is so little felt, (great as the aggregate amount of it is,) that the clamor is far from being general against it. To induce a people to undertake the reform of a bad measure, it is necessary that the operation of it upon them must be either partial and unequal, or extremely grievous upon all. Neither of these inconveniences are felt here from the operation of the poor-laws. And the circumstance of every district electing their own commissioners of the poor annually, seems to stop the electors from complaining of any injury resulting from the assessment of their immediate district representatives.

Under such circumstances as have been enumerated, it is always extremely difficult to abolish a long established usage, and establish in its stead one entirely new. This difficulty is rendered still greater, when the measure proposed to be adopted is of such a nature as to be commenced at a considerable expenditure of the public money.

The objection in the mouth of every friend of the old system, would be the great expense of the new, and the uncertain issue of the experiment. Large and costly buildings, it would be said, must be erected, which, instead of lessening the burthens of the public, or adding to the comforts of the poor, would, in a few years, fall into disuse, moulder into ruin, and serve no other purpose than to demonstrate the folly of their projectors. The solitary apartments and mouldering walls of these buildings, falsely called poor-houses, instead of exhibiting the cheering scene of thriving industry and well regulated economy, would utter the most impressive reproach upon the visionary whose head first conceived their existence. Instead of dispensing the comforts which are indispensable to the sustenance of many of the children of want and misery, who are to be found in every community, the plan proposed would drive them into such close confinement and drudgery, that they would prefer to take refuge in the grave from the inhumanity and rigor of the very men who insult them with an offer of support and protection.

These objections, founded upon timid speculation, ever have and ever will be urged against every new system, however worthy of experiment. They need no plainer refutation, than the imperfections which have already been shown to be attendant upon the present operation of the poor-laws in this state; and the fact, that poor-houses have already been resorted to in some of the sister states, and that, in despite of similar lugubrious predictions to those that would be pronounced here, they have realized the most sanguine hopes of their friends, and have displayed, among their results, the superior industry and comfort of the poor, the diminution of the public expense, and an universal acquiescence in the preference due to them over every other mode of supporting the poor.

And I conclude that, from the increasing number and expense of the poor in this state, and the clamor of some discontented citizens, the present system of poor-laws will soon yield to some other less objectionable; which, while it lessens the expense of maintaining them, will greatly enhance the happiness of this wretched class of their population.

I have detained you so long on this, that I shall say nothing, at present, on any other feature of the South-Carolina laws.

I remain your obedient humble servant,

J. B.

It appears to be a matter of some consequence to offer a refutation to the assertion of the "Stranger;" because, if the world be of opinion as I think they must be, that his story of the inhabitants be correct (unless controverted,) a most singular train of reflections will force themselves upon their minds, as well in regard to the individual as the collective character of our town—and those who were at first vacillating become steadfast in their belief—and those who were indifferent will have good grounds to suspect—but the association, who should know best, will say, we might have saved ourselves from the necessity of making any protestations upon the subject of our innocence, had the "Stranger" not practised that imprudence which has proven the means by which the contrariety of opinions will successively gain the advantage over each other.

The strictures which we could impose on the piece signed by the "Stranger," might, to you, as well as to him, appear cumbersome: therefore, we will not now be too rigid, but at the same time appeal to him, as a man of common sensibility, whether, if the public eye were directed to him, and his portrait were as correctly drawn as the one which he has painted, (which could easily be done by the association, but they forbear from any personal allusion,) he would not say, let the ink in thy pen be congealed, and thy hand paralyzed, as each man is named, and our sex but one. Is the "Stranger" actuated either by the noble principles of humanity or charity? as these are the characteristics of a magnanimous soul. He might have been inebriated with the most rapturous hopes of effectuating a reformation; and this might have been the happy result, had he have used the quill of the goose, instead of that of the porcupine. Observation teaches us, inadvertence and imprudence may be corrected by the soothing hand; but that personality is only calculated to increase injured feelings, and blow that spark of indignation for moral restriction, which at first was small, into an uncontrollable blaze. How pleasing would it be to those who shall read this communication, should they know the one to whom it is addressed were a man who gave the example and not the precept. How pleasing would it be to the man of morality, if he were convinced the "Stranger" was a man of moral habits. How pleasing would it be to the Christian, if he knew that the "Stranger" was a man who worshipped at the shrine of his God. How pleasing would it be, if he was a man who attended to the various specialties identified both by the moral and civil law. How pleasing would it be to the virtuous man, to know that he did not indulge in the excesses of primitive feelings. How pleasing would it be, above all to the association, if he were to prove that he did not belong to that "Club" which so virulently opposes inebriety, and, at the same time, practises it. There is a very proverbial, trite, and correct adage, which is applicable to the present time—"Throw not a glass house, knowing you live in one." Now, as the desire of pleasing makes a man agreeable or unwelcome to those with whom he converses, according to the decent or indecent manner from which that inclination appears to flow, the liberality of his sentiments, or the object which he has at pointing out the foibles or indiscretion of certain individuals; we would advise him, if he wishes to instruct or amuse, to use less of the caustic, and add more of the plaster which possesses the curative quality. It is in vain thus to act, if the object of the "Club" be to promote virtue and correct evil, which we fondly hope was their object in its organization. I am very much disposed to believe, from the limited knowledge which I have of the "Stranger," that he would not have sent that dialogue to a place which, like the fiat of fate, fixes its perpetuity, had he have known the consequences which would have resulted.

Now, the "Stranger," in his conversation with the good citizen, states, that we, the ladies, will suffer our beaux to disadjust our capes, to step upon our toes, which are afflicted with corns, and smile and endure it. Who, "Stranger," of the ladies, would not be as much a subject for the Carolinian, or any other paper, were she to refuse to run down a "scampdown," as it is termed, with an inebriated beau, as the one whom you have described as taking a drunken one rather than have none? The Stranger goes on further to state, that abominable must be the state of our society if this be the fact, as the mode of proceeding is very different in his part of the country. Now, Messrs. Editors, he will allow other people, as well as himself, to say they have been to the north, and attended public assemblies there, and seen drunken men; and have also witnessed the conduct of the managers towards them. We approve of his advice; but, at the same time, must say, he should have passed by the ladies, as it regards their encouragement of vice, in the silence of the tomb, as we from politeness and necessity do so—and he has some relations of our sex who, like us, are women.

#### ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN.

An apt version.—The late Dr. Adam, rector of the Grammar school, Edinburgh, was supposed by the scholars to exercise a strong partiality for such as were of patrician descent, and on one occasion was smartly reminded of it, by a boy of mean parentage, whom he was reprehending rather severely for his ignorance—much more so than the boy thought he would have done, had he been the son of a *right honorable*, or even of a plain Baillie Jarvie. "You dunce," exclaimed the rector, "I don't think you can ever translate the motto of your own native place, of the *gud-toun* of Edinburgh. What, sir, does *Asi Domus Frustr* mean?" "It means, sir," rejoined the boy, snarlingly, "that, unless we are lord's sons, we need not come here."

#### POOR RICHARD'S ADVICE ABOUT BANKS.

AN EXTRAIT.

"Friend! who condescend over these hasty lines, beware of the bank. Use it seldom, but do not abuse it. It is, like fire, an excellent servant, but a severe master. It is, like the air we breathe, admirable in small quantities, but, when convulsed into a whirlwind, carrying every thing before it.

"Did you ever hear the story of the fox and the goat? It is a very old one, and you may think it a very foolish one—but I will beg leave to tell it in my own way.

"There was a fox, who, being very thirsty, in the midst of a dry season, and seeing a well with water at the bottom, very thoughtlessly, and contrary to his usual sagacity, jumped down into it to quench his raging thirst. Having drunk until he was satisfied, he came to reflect on what he had done, and was utterly at a loss how to extricate himself from the situation in which he had thrown himself. The well was so deep that, with all his efforts, he could not jump out of it! Presently, however, a simple goat, bent on the same errand, came to the mouth of the well, and, seeing the fox, began with asking him if the water was sweet? "Sweet," exclaimed the fox, "aye, so sweet that I can scarce get my fill of it; won't you come down to taste it?" The long bearded goat immediately descended, and began to lap very freely of this sweet water. But, as soon as his thirst was quenched, he returned very naturally to the point which had just engrossed the attention of his companion—"How are we to get out?" "Gad, that's true," (said the fox,) "I never thought of that—but I will tell you what we will do: Do you rear up, and place yourself across the well; I will mount upon your horns, and thence jump to the top of the well; and then, you know, how easy it will be for me to pull you out." The complaisant goat did as he was requested, and his companion soon cleared the well. The goat then claimed the benefit of his promise. "My dear sir," (replied the fox,) "consider what you require of me! how impossible it is for me to haul you out! However, I am very much obliged to you for your assistance; and, by way of showing you my gratitude, cannot part from you without giving you a piece of my mind: If you had only as much brains as beard, you never would have jumped into a well, without thinking how you were to get out of it."

My dear reader! take the same advice by way of moral: Never do you get into a bank, without seriously thinking how you are to get out of it.

Enquirer.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

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

#### Foreign.

##### ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, JULY 13.

In our last, we announced the arrival of her majesty at Dover, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning; at 6 o'clock, a deputation of the inhabitants waited upon her, and presented a congratulatory address on her arrival, to which she replied in appropriate terms.—The deputation had the honor of kissing her majesty's hand, and several ladies were in the afternoon permitted to enter, and were kindly received. The queen ascended her carriage at half past 6, and was drawn by the populace quite out of town, amidst the loud and reiterated cheering of an immense concourse.—The horses were then put in, and the cavalcade proceeded towards Canterbury.

When her majesty reached Canterbury, it was nearly dark; the horses were however taken from the carriage, and the queen was drawn through the main street. Her majesty alighted at the Fountain inn, where the mayor and corporation awaited with a congratulatory address, which was immediately presented in due form. She was received by the commanding officer of the troops stationed in Canterbury with the customary honors, in consequence of direct orders from government. Her majesty soon retired to rest, and after taking an early breakfast yesterday morning, preparations were made for her immediate departure. The people would not permit the horses to be put to the carriage, but insisted upon drawing her majesty completely through the town. Every window was thronged with spectators, and though the morning was very unfavorable, the streets were also crowded with well dressed people. The scene was very imposing, and her majesty appeared greatly affected. Through every village on the route towards London, the same enthusiasm prevailed.

On arriving at the Green Man, Black-heath, her majesty's carriage drew up, and she alighted. A momentary depression, arising from fatigue, rendered a short repose desirable. The attraction now grew more intense, and in order to prevent confusion, and allay the thirst of curiosity, the queen, after partaking of some refreshment, appeared at one of the windows of the inn. The crowd, at once satisfied and animated by her appearance, burst into vehement and protracted shouts of applause. After a delay of about 20 minutes, she resumed her journey. As the weather

or had now cleared up, and the rays of the sun increased the splendour of the scene, the carriage was now thrown open, and every one gratified with an immediate view of her.—The exclamations were now renewed, and continued without interruption till the centre cavalcade reached the metropolis, when they swelled into a yet louder strain.

As her majesty proceeded through the streets of the metropolis, she was received with the most enthusiastic shouts of applause.

About 7 o'clock, her majesty's carriage stopped at the door of Mr. Alderman Wood's house, No. 77, South Audley street, where already a large concourse of persons had assembled. The whole stood uncovered, and rent the air with huzzas, and cries of "God save Queen Caroline!" On alighting, her majesty seemed much fatigued, and appeared to walk into the house with some difficulty. She leaned on the arms of Alderman Wood and lady Anne Hamilton. Her dress was a close silk pelisse, and a large Leghorn bonnet, tied close to the face, and a large veil thrown back. The countenance of her majesty, when she alighted, appeared cheerful and serene, in spite of the fatigue she had undergone.

Soon after her arrival the crowd in the street called loudly for her appearance, and her majesty condescended to show herself at the window, and about half an hour afterwards, on another call, she came out on the balcony, attended by Alderman Wood, bowed gracefully to the people, and retired.—Messengers were continually passing to and from the house, and several distinguished persons left their names in the course of the evening. Amongst them were the hon. G. Bennett, sir R. Wilson, Mr. Hume, M. P. &c. &c. Mr. Denman, the queen's solicitor general, called soon after her arrival, and had an interview with her majesty. He remained about an hour.

On Tuesday night, a number of houses on the Surry side of the Thames were illuminated in honor of the queen's arrival.

A great crowd remained in front of Mr. Alderman Wood's house until a late hour, huzzing and applauding. All persons passing they obliged to take off their hats, out of respect to the queen.

As early as ten o'clock, a considerable crowd had assembled in front of the house, and before noon the whole street, for a great distance on each side of the house, was so thronged, that it was with difficulty the carriages could pass through it. This scene continued till nearly four o'clock, when M. Alderman Wood appeared upon the balcony, and addressed the populace, requested them peaceably to retire; after which they began to disperse.

#### PARLIAMENT.

"The Queen thinks it necessary to inform the house of commons, that she has been induced to return to England, in consequence of the measures pursued against her honor and peace for some time by secret agents abroad, and lately sanctioned by the government at home. In adopting this course, her majesty has had no other purpose whatsoever but the defence of her character, and the maintenance of those just rights which have devolved upon her by the death of that revered monarch, in whose high honor and unshaken affection she had always found her surest support. Upon her arrival, the queen is surprised to find that a message has been sent down to parliament, requiring its attention to written documents; and she learns, with still greater astonishment, that there is an intention of proposing that those should be referred to a secret committee. It is this day 14 years since the first charges were brought forward against her majesty. Then, and upon every occasion during that long period, she has shown the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to court the fullest inquiry into her conduct.—She now also desires an open investigation, in which she may see both the charges and the witnesses against her—a privilege not denied to the meanest subject of the realm. In the face of the sovereign, the parliament, and the country, she solemnly protests against the formation of a secret tribunal to examine documents, privately prepared by her adversaries, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, and a flagrant violation of all the principles of justice. She relies with full confidence upon the integrity of the house of commons for defeating the only attempt she has any reason to fear. The queen cannot forbear to add, that even before any proceedings were resolved upon, she had been treated in a manner too well calculated to prejudice her case.—The omission of her name in the liturgy, the withholding the means of conveyance usually afforded to all the branches of the royal family, the refusal even of an answer to her application for a place of residence in the royal mansions, and the studied slight, both of English ministers abroad, and of the agents of all foreign powers over whom the English government had any influence—must be viewed as measures designed to prejudice the world against her; and could only have been justified by trial and conviction."

#### CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The Paris journals of Saturday last had arrived this morning. In the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day, the pending debate on the articles of the Election Law was resumed. An amendment proposed by M. Boin, tending materially to modify the tenor of an enactment in the original project, was adopted by a majority of 119. It was insinuated by a speaker of the *Cote Gauche* that this amendment emanated from the Ministers, who, seeing the necessity of yielding in some points, had secretly negotiated its being proposed. This was distinctly denied by the Keeper of the Seals, in the name of himself and colleagues. In the course of the discussion, some