

persons of the enemy. For these reasons, and many more that we do not think it worth while to urge, we don't believe one word of this part of the relation. Yet, for all this, "the work is in the main tolerably impartial," although the writer would take away all the credit of that brilliant action, by making the Americans a set of skulking cowards! We earnestly hope the American officers will keep an eye over this work, and detect its misrepresentations as they come out, and not suffer the laurels they won with the sword of Americans, to be withered by the blighting pen of Englishmen.

PORTRAIT OF A REPUBLICAN PATRIOT.
Extract of a letter from Colonel George Mason, of Virginia, (while serving in the General Convention,) to a friend in that state.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 1, 1787.
"The idea I formerly mentioned to you, before the convention met, of a great national council, consisting of two branches of the legislature, a judiciary, and an executive, upon the principle of fair representation in the legislature, with powers adapted to the great objects of the union, and consequently a control, in these instances, on the state legislatures, is still the prevalent one. Virginia has had the honor of presenting the outlines of the plan upon which the convention is proceeding, but so slowly that it is impossible to judge when the business will be finished—most probably not before August—*festina lente* may very well be called our motto. When I first came here, judging from casual conversations with gentlemen from the different states, I was very apprehensive that soured and disgusted with the unexpected evils we had experienced from the democratic principles of our governments, we should be apt to run into the opposite extreme, and, in endeavoring to steer too far from Scylla, we might be drawn into the vortex of Charybdis; of which I still think there is some danger, though I have the pleasure to find in the convention many men of fine republican principles. America has certainly, upon this occasion, drawn forth her first characters. There are upon this convention many gentlemen of the most respectable abilities, and, so far as I can yet discover, of the purest intentions. The eyes of the United States are turned upon this assembly, and their expectations raised to a very anxious degree.

"May God grant we may be able to gratify them, by establishing a wise and just government! For my own part, I never before felt myself in such a situation, and declare I would not, upon pecuniary motives, serve in this convention for a thousand pounds per day. The revolt from Great Britain, and the formations of our new governments at that time, were nothing, compared to the great business now before us. There was then a certain degree of enthusiasm, which inspired and supported the mind; but to view, through the calm and sedate medium of reason, the influence which the establishments now proposed may have upon the happiness or misery of millions yet unborn, is an object of such magnitude as absorbs, and in a manner suspends, the operations of the human understanding.

"P. S. All communications of the proceedings are forbidden during the sitting of the convention. This, I think, was a necessary precaution to prevent misrepresentations or mistakes; there being a material difference between the appearance of a subject in its first crude and indigested shape, and after it shall have been properly matured and arranged."

An extract from the last will and testament of Col. George Mason, of Virginia.

"I recommend it to my sons, from my own experience in life, to prefer the happiness of independence and a private station to the troubles and vexation of public business; but, if either their own inclinations, or the necessity of the times, should engage them in public affairs, I charge them, on a father's blessing, never to let the motives of private interest or ambition induce them to betray, nor the terrors of poverty and disgrace, or the fear of danger or of death, deter them from asserting the liberty of their country, and endeavoring to transmit to their posterity those sacred rights to which themselves were born."

STEAM SHIP.

The clouds of prejudice and fear appear to recede at the test of experiment and reason. The steam ship Robert Fulton was full of passengers from New-

Orleans and Charleston; and each trip which this splendid vessel makes, not only gives ample proof of safety and despatch, but adds to the number of converts in favor of steam navigation on the ocean. What a gigantic improvement in science! Those who are in the habit of crossing the Atlantic, who are compelled to pass days and weeks in a dead calm, when the unruffled surface of the ocean reflects like a mirror, and when the sun pours down his fierce and intolerable rays, and the sails flap to and fro, can well imagine what their feelings must be at seeing the steam ship pass them rapidly; the wheels in quick motion, and the smoke rolling in curled volumes from the furnace; to see numbers of well dressed and contented passengers walking the decks.—They must wish that steam navigation was universally preferred, and long to be on board.

The next improvement of value is to make steam ships carry freight—say 150 tons of fine goods; and those which run from Montreal to Quebec may serve as models for this improvement. There is yet much to be done in this way, and from the enterprize of our citizens there is no doubt but it will be done in time. *N. Y. Nat. Advocate.*

INTELLIGENCE.

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

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the favor of a friend, we have the use of a few of the latest London papers, from which we have extracted a few articles, which we have not observed in any of the commercial gazettes from which we generally copy our foreign news.

Nat. Intel.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The official communication with respect to the Russian army, which has given such satisfaction to all who have any regard for liberty and good government, has at the same time given occasion to some degree of surprise. People rather wonder why the emperor of Russia, after the language held by him with respect to the new order of things in Spain; after his refusal to acknowledge it, and his unqualified declaration of hostility, should all at once appear reconciled to the existence of what he had so much abused and threatened. The semi-official intimations from Laybach and Vienna, of what was preparing for Spain, and the paragraphs in the same spirit in some of the Ministerial papers, naturally confirmed men in the opinions, which the above declarations had led them to form. We believe there is little doubt that the Emperor Alexander did really meditate an invasion of Spain, and that he did not willingly renounce his intention. We have heard, and it is with pleasure we state a circumstance so much to the credit of Ministers, that, after the expression of the feeling of the independent part of both sides in Parliament, on the subject of the detestable principles avowed by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, they felt they could no longer delay remonstrating against the designs of the Allies. If this be the case, it affords another proof of the great advantage with which the discussion of such subjects in Parliament is attended, however cheaply Ministers may occasionally affect to hold it. The government of this country has been seconded on this occasion by France; for, though there is no doubt that the Ultra Royalist party would willingly have consented to the introduction of Russian troops into that country, the government, we understand, were thoroughly convinced that the people were not sunk so deplorably low as to make it safe to try the experiment.

The Greeks are making vigorous exertions for the acquisition of their independence. All the Consuls have been obliged to quit Patras, as they are only accredited to the Turkish Government. According to all accounts, the Russian Agents every where endeavor to fill the minds of the Greeks with jealousy of this country, holding us up as determined to support the Turks, and to prevent them from ever becoming free. It is of importance to the liberty of Europe, that European Turkey should not be annexed in whole or in part to Russia, but humanity revolts at the idea of a people being condemned forever to a state of degrading servitude, and policy and general interest do not require any such sacrifice. We are not enemies of Grecian independence, but of Russian aggrandizement; and if Lord Londonderry, who entertains so strong a conviction of the Emperor Alexander's honesty of intention on this subject, will only undertake to secure Europe against this danger, he will find it very easy to reconcile it to the overthrow of the Turkish power. God forbid that we should ever recommend any attempt to prevent a people from achieving their independence, and most of all, a people suffering from such dreadful misgovernment as that which has made almost a desert of the finest part of Europe.—*Morn. Chron.*
A most important measure was intro-

duced into the House last night, by Mr. Scarlett, who brought in a bill, which, if it pass, will effect an entire revolution in the poor law system of this country. We wish every success to it, convinced as we are that, so long as the poor laws of England exist in their present shape, the laboring classes of this country must remain in a state of dreadful depression.

It may be proper that the laboring classes should be provided for by rates in sickness and in old age, when necessary; but the idea of placing a whole population on the poor roll, is an absurdity which one is astonished should ever have entered the heads of rational beings. Wherever this operation has been given to the poor laws, a lamentable degradation of character has taken place, and in a short time, if the system is not altered, it will be impossible to recognise in the laboring classes of England any traces of the energy and enterprize for which their forefathers were so conspicuous. How high, for instance, the character of the English peasantry must have been at the time the colonies of New England were founded, compared with what it unfortunately now is! How high it was, compared with that of the peasantry of Scotland, not one hundred years ago, when Fletcher, of Saltoun, declared the latter so idly disposed and worthless, as to render it necessary to make slaves of them! Things are, indeed, sadly changed.

We hardly see the necessity of fixing as a maximum the existing amount of rates; however, if the system be continued, this is of little consequence.

Great benefit has been derived in some of the cantons of Switzerland, from a law, enacted several years ago, exacting about 4*l.* from every pair before allowing them to marry, which is applied to the support of the helpless and infirm poor. The use to which the money is put reconciles those who pay it to the exaction, and the natural desire of marriage disposes to saving in order to obtain it.

From the Boston Palladium, June 22.

By the ship Hercules, which arrived at New-York on Monday last from Liverpool, the papers of that city to the 17th ult. were received, and those of London to the 15th. We have been favored by our attentive correspondent with two of the latest papers, from which we have made a number of interesting extracts:—

The Imperial Parliament met on the 30th of April, pursuant to adjournment. The London papers contain a regular detail of proceedings down to the 14th of May.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, the Marquis of Londonderry made a communication, respecting the views of Russia and Austria. He stated that he had received official information that the Russian army would not pass its own frontiers. He also entered into a further explanation of the reasons which had led to the advance of the Russian troops, and strongly repelled the insinuations that motives of political ambition had any influence in the transaction. He distinctly stated, that though he could not make himself answerable for the conduct of any individual, yet, from his knowledge of the character of the Emperor of Russia, he believed him to be "too deeply impressed with a true sense of his own glory, to seek for any further aggrandizement either on the side of Turkey or of Spain."

Advices were received at London, on the 7th, from Laybach, stating that orders had been issued to suspend all further movements, both of the Russian and Austrian armies. The Allied Sovereigns consider that the objects for which those armaments were assembled are accomplished. They mean, however, before the dissolution of Congress, to enter into a treaty to bring those armies again into the field, should any cause of a similar nature require such another interference. The Congress will then break up, and both Emperors will pass a short period at Vienna, and assist at the celebration of the rejoicing for the successes of the movements against Naples and Piedmont.

Sir Francis Burdett, whose term of imprisonment had expired, had arrived at London.

A motion by Sir Francis Burdett, respecting the transactions at Manchester on the 16th of August, 1819, was to be taken into consideration in the House of Commons on the 16th of May.

The present British military expenses are stated to be 15,500,000 more than those of France.

Mr. Cooper, the editor, and Mr. Weaver, the printer, of the London "John Bull," have been arraigned at the bar of Parliament for an alleged libellous article on G. W. Bennett, and sentenced to Newgate.

The King's birth-day was celebrated in London on the 3d of May, with great pomp. The most splendid drawing-room ever witnessed was held at Buckingham-Palace, and in the evening a most brilliant ball was given at Carlton-house. The drawing-room was attended by upwards of 2000 persons of the first rank and fashion, who were presented to the King. One of the London papers contains three pages of the names and rank of those present, the dresses of the Ladies, &c.

The King of England lately visited one of the Theatres of the metropolis, and it is

said was received with acclamations of "God save the King," &c.

On the 9th of May, the Bank of England commenced exchanging sovereigns for bank notes, agreeably to a late act of Parliament.

Lieut. Gen. Sir E. Paget, is appointed Governor of Ceylon.

The Hecla and Fury discovery ships, and the Nautilus transport, have sailed from the North.

It is said that Hops, after being used in England, and having all their goodness extracted, are sometimes dried, shipped for Germany, and sold there.

The government of Naples have declared Gen. Pepe guilty of high treason.

Advices from Madrid were to the 5th of May.—Gen. Morillo was appointed Capt. General of New Grenada.

LONDON, MAY 8.—On Friday last (4th inst.) the benevolent Overseer of Margate was called to administer relief to a poor family named Watson. On pursuing his inquiry into their circumstances, he found two children, who had been confined in a lower back apartment for 18 months, without clothing, except a flannel about their loins. Their hair had grown below their shoulders, and their nails were of enormous length: they had been kept at work making whiting, and when discovered, presented a spectacle of the most abject wretchedness. The unfeeling parents endeavored to palliate their cruelty to the poor children on the grounds of extreme poverty. The little sufferers were immediately removed to the workhouse, where every attention was paid to their desperate condition.

Four dogs, belonging to a noble marquis in this neighborhood, were on Thursday se'night inoculated by an eminent surgeon of this city (Canterbury) with the cow-pock, by way of experiment, to ascertain if it is a security against the fatal disease among the canine race, the distemper. *Kentish Gazette.*

DOMESTIC.

DEATH OF DR. MADISON.

DETROIT, JUNE 1.—Last evening several vessels arrived in our port from the Upper Lakes. By the schooner superior, Capt. Keith, we received a letter from Green Bay, dated May 30, 1821, from which we extract the following relating to the recent murder of Dr. Wm. S. Madison, of the U. S. Army.

"Doctor Madison left this place on Friday, 11th inst. in company with the Chicago express for the purpose of visiting his wife and friends in Kentucky. On Saturday, about 3 P. M. they fell in with the murderer, an Indian, who travelled in company several miles; he appeared very friendly, and assisted the Doctor in taking his baggage across swamps, and difficult places, for which the Doctor gave him some bread and tobacco. About 5 P. M. they arrived at a small ravine in the midst of a thicket of underwood—the Express crossed it a few yards in front of the Dr. the Indian was a short distance behind him; and as the Doctor was ascending the hill, having crossed the ravine, the savage fired at him, and he instantly fell from his horse. The contents of the gun entered between the shoulders, and from the express we learn that the Doctor was certain from the first that his wound was mortal. He immediately sent a man to this place with the melancholy intelligence, and Doctor Hall and Lieut. Dean, with 8 or 10 soldiers, set off with all possible speed to his assistance. They reached him on Monday the 14th in the afternoon—but their friend survived only a few minutes after their arrival.

"He remains of Doct. M. were brought to this place, and were interred on the 17th with honors due to his rank. Too much cannot be said in relation to the merits of Dr. Madison; as a physician and surgeon it is believed, in point of talents, he had no superior in the army. The circumstances of his death are peculiarly melancholy. He had been married about a year and a half, to an accomplished and amiable lady in Kentucky, with whom he resided a short time and then joined his regiment. He had obtained a furlough for the express purpose of visiting his beloved wife and little son, (born during his absence,) and was cruelly murdered in the wilderness on the second day of his journey.

"I have only to inform you that the murderer, a Chippeway, has this day been delivered to the commanding officer by the Indians of his tribe, and is ironed and confined in the guard house. He has confessed the murder, but can assign no cause for the act—on the contrary, he says the whites have ever been his friends."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

PITTSBURGH, (Penn.) June 15.—On the 13th ult. one of the boilers in the rolling mill and nail factory of capt. Richard Bowen, burst near one end, and from some inexplicable cause broke from its fastenings, ascended through the roof, at least 150 feet high, and fell at a distance of 117 yards in a straight line from the mill. A great portion of the building which contained the boiler, is dreadfully shattered; and we presume that one thousand dollars will not repair the damages. Only one person has been seriously hurt, although several hands were in the works, prepar-

ing to roll, when the explosion took place; these were saved from destruction by the intervention of the fly wheel. The unfortunate man who suffered was Samuel Warden, assistant engineer; when the explosion took place, he was in the second story, and was blown out of the side of the mill. He appears to have received no perceptible injury from being forced out of the building together with the fall, but is severely scalded; whether he will recover is considered doubtful.

The mass of iron composing the boiler is 20 feet long, and weighs about 1800 lbs.

A number of our citizens who were alarmed by the explosion, and who saw the ascension of this unwieldy mass of iron, represent it as a most sublime spectacle.

It was seen by a person at more than half a mile distant.

We are yet ignorant of the extent of the injury sustained by capt. Bowen; the citizens at large sympathize with this enterprising man, for his exertions are identified with the interest of the place.

MARRIAGE-CONTRACT.

WOODSTOCK, Va. June 20.—On the 13th ult. the cause pending in the court of quarter sessions of this county, for a breach of marriage contract, between Catherine Dellinger vs. S. Strickley, came on before the justices. Present composing the court, G. Hottle, I. Overal, M. Effinger, and S. Bare, Esqs. The cause was opened ably by the plaintiff's counsel, and argued on both sides with unusual interest, every art being displayed to enlist the jury to pity the one and be generous to the other. The examination of witnesses commenced about 8 o'clock, A. M. and from the time taken by each counsel in speaking, the jury did not leave the box until 8 P. M. The jury retired for a few minutes, being late, and could not agree; they were accordingly discharged by the court, with instructions to meet at 8 o'clock on the following morning. The jury as directed, accordingly met at the appointed time, adjourned to their room, and about 1 o'clock, brought in a verdict of \$1,200 damages. For the plaintiff, Messrs. Lovell and Gray; for the defendant, Messrs. Barton, Strother, and Field.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

We have been furnished with the following extract of a letter, dated Havre de Grace, May 30, 1821:

"This day a most extraordinary phenomenon appeared on the Susquehanna river.—Myriads of herring were floating on the surface of the stream, struggling as if they were out of their natural element. The boys of Havre de Grace went into the river, and took them up and brought them on shore. I dissected several, and found their bladders burst. Last night we had several hours of vivid lightning, but scarcely a clap of thunder. It could not therefore be any concussion that has produced this novelty. Whether the flashes of lightning frightened the fish, or what the cause—I made them burst their bladders. I leave to Dr. Mitchell, and other learned ichthyologists, to determine. But the plain matter of fact is, that while I am now writing, the whole surface of the river at this place is covered with fish in a passive state. *N. Y. Columbian.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

St. Augustine, (E. F.) June 8, 1821.

"In these dull and gloomy times I presume a little news coming from any quarter will be acceptable, especially about a country for which we have been so long negotiating. And as I suppose there is some little interest excited among the citizens of the United States about the surrender of this country, I take the earliest opportunity of informing you that on yesterday morning the United States' schooner Nonsuch arrived off the bar, from Havana, and, after firing a gun, and its being returned from the fort, sent in a boat with a Spanish gentleman, (Mr. Aredondo,) who brought dispatches from the captain general of Cuba to the governor of this place, for its immediate surrender. Col. Butler, who has been here some time, waiting for these orders to arrive, immediately sent off an express to Amelia Island, for the United States' troops to come on here immediately. The Hornet sailed from Havana for Pensacola, about the same time the Nonsuch left it; so that I presume the surrender of both places will be about the same time. If any thing occurs at the time the surrender takes place, worth mentioning, I will inform you of it.

A gentleman who had occasion to visit the capital of Texas, states that on his departure from Nacogdochez he found the American settlements to continue for about fifteen miles on the great road leading to the seat of government—and to his astonishment on his return, (which was in a month) he met the advanced posts of these settlements at least seventy miles in the interior! However, these settlements were the first habitation of men he had seen, in travelling a distance of nearly five hundred miles. The old Louisiana road through the country is still discernible, though there is not the least sign of the abode of a civilized being for