

of the gallicisms and meretricious ornaments which occurred too frequently in former transatlantic productions. The purity of its anglicism far exceeds what is frequent among ourselves. This, with the impression left by some elegant minded Americans who have visited us within the last few years, have brought about a wonderful revolution in public opinion in favor of our grand children of the new continent. Mr. Mackenzie, (Henry) who is still the most lively person I meet with, and by far the most eloquent and pleasant, sat with me a good while the other day, as indeed he often does. He talked of America as a most magnificent and wonderful country, and expressed his admiration of the late works."

BURNS'S MONUMENT.

Extract from Mrs. Grant's Letter to a Lady near Boston, dated Edinburgh, Jan. 2.

"One person, and one thing in Dumfries, I must tell you of—the person is Burn's Jean, and the thing Burn's Monument. Jean, whom I knew slightly before, notwithstanding the cloud on her early life, does credit to her husband's choice and to his memory. She is a person of strong plain sense and an excellent heart, and by her patience in adversity and moderation in her late prosperity, as well as her general conduct, has won the good will of all. Her two sons in India have attained to lucrative situations, and allow her between them two hundred a year. Her house is a perfect model of good taste and simple neatness. It is much embellished, but it is the same house which he inhabited. His fellow citizens have given the name of Burn's Street to that which he inhabited. Mrs. Burn's manners are indicative of that chastened good sense, which is best ripened in a varied life, like hers. There is indeed a kind of intuitive propriety about her, in all she says and does. The monument which is lately finished, filled me with pleasure and surprise, both by the design and execution. I have seen nothing in Westminster that seems to me at all so appropriate, or indeed better finished. You would suppose they would have chosen a scene in the vision, or some such poem, to furnish an inscription and a hint for the sculpture; not at all—with matchless good taste they selected a period from his dedication of his works to the Caledonian Hunt—"The genius of my country found me as Elijah found Eli-ah, at the plough, and threw her inspiring mantle over me." Could there be a happier thought or one more calculated to afford a fine image to the Statuary? In the first place, the Mausoleum consists of a Dome, open, but supported by pillars and railed round. It is in the manner of the temple at Barnardswell, but far more elegant, and finely finished within. In the back part is a very large tablet of white marble, where, in alto relievo, appears the figure of the young rustic as large as life, and very like the best portraits of him.

There is nothing fine or Grecian about him. It is a true Scotch plough on which he has his hand, (a toil worn hand) and his is the true costume of a Scotch peasant, improved only and rendered more classical by the neck being thrown open as a ploughman is apt to do when over-heated. Pleasure, mixed with surprise, animates his countenance, while with his bonnet in hand, he looks up to the descending figure which seems floating towards him in the air. It is the muse of Caledonia, all aerial elegance and superhuman grace, finely contrasting with the manly rusticity of the entranced ploughman. She spreads out the ample verge of her mantle as to unfold him. This mantle has a broad border of thistles, to give it character. Instead of an inscription, the emphatic name of Burns is engraved thus—BURNS—on the base of the monument. The exquisite grace and perfect simplicity of the whole is beyond all praise."

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The following description of the Eclipse of the Sun, which will take place on Monday, 27th August, is from Fisher's Almanac, calculated for the meridian of New-Haven.

Beginning	7h. 42m. A. M.
Middle	8h. 59m.
End	10h. 25m.
Duration	2h. 43m.
Digits eclipsed, 8 degrees 10 minutes on Sun's South Limb.	

The centre of the penumbra will strike the earth at 8 hours 32 minutes, in lat. 29 N. lon. 117 W. from Greenwich, near the coast of California, and will cross the northern part of the Spanish dominions, the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia; after which it will pass down the Atlantic Ocean, and will leave the earth at 20 minutes past noon, in 23 S. lat. and 6½ E. lon. about midway between St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope. The Sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian at 10h. 22m. in lat. 14 deg. 43 min. N. lon. 43 deg. 27 min. West.

This is a larger eclipse than has happened since the year 1811, or will happen for some years to come. It will afford a very favorable opportunity of determining the longitudes of places throughout the United States.

INTELLIGENCE.

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

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

An elegant Altar piece has been discovered by some workmen, enclosed between two walls, in the south aisle of the Bristol Cathedral. In the north aisle also some superb remains were discovered, with gilding and colors remarkably bright, and perfect fluid columns. The dilapidation probably took place in the reign of Henry VIII. at the suppression of monasteries.

It is understood that an immense military force is to be assembled within and in the vicinity of the Metropolis upon the approaching Coronation.

It appears that Mr. Brougham has given up his Education Bill, on account of the opposition it has met with among the dissenters.

It is not generally known that all the principal figures in Mr. West's picture of "Christ healing the sick," are Portraits. That of the sick man in the front, is painted from the brother of the late Mr. Barry, the Artist; he is now blind, and sits daily near the nursery ground, opposite Euston-square, to solicit the aims of the benevolent who pass him.

Surgery.—When the surgeons of Tripoli take off a limb, they dip the stump into a bowl of *hot pitch* which settles the bleeding without tying up the arteries.

The experiment has been tried of driving a carriage from London to Liverpool and Manchester, at the rate of eleven miles an hour. Although the distance was accomplished within the time, yet it proved that the plan was not practicable without extreme cruelty to the horses.

Mr. Hume, member for Aberdeen, having told a Mr. W. (a ministerial member, more remarkable for his frequent cries of "hear, hear," than his eloquent speeches), that my Lord Castlereagh (now Marquis of Londonderry) was like the letter Q—the latter requested an explanation. "Because," answered Mr. H. very good naturedly, "he is always followed by U."

A poor blind man, of the name of James Watson, of Edinburgh, has invented and brought to perfection, a musical instrument, which unites the power of two violoncellos; it has a range of sixty-four semi-tones, and more could be added, if necessary; upon this instrument he displays a remarkable degree of practical dexterity.

A new Chapel is about to be erected, in Liverpool, for the use of a body of Sectarians called Sandemanians, who are becoming pretty numerous in the North of England.

A camp meeting of the Primitive Methodists lately took place on Mexborough Common, in Yorkshire, which consisted of between twenty and thirty thousand persons. In the centre of the ground, at some distance from each other, stands were placed for the preachers. This great assemblage met and separated with the greatest decorum.

The discovery ships sailed from Longhope, Orkneys, 30th May, where they had been detained several days.

In the population list of Edinburgh is an Irish woman, aged 104, who still earns her subsistence by spinning.

The Constitutionnel, a Paris journal, states "that the King's Attorney General at London, at the instance of the Ministers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, is about to prosecute the editor of a paper, who compared the alliance of Alexander I. Francis II. and Frederick William III. to the triumvirate of Octavius, Lepidus, and Marc Anthony. This is very probable. When Bonaparte was First Consul, and at peace with Great Britain, the publisher of a French paper in London was prosecuted, and subjected in damages, for a libel against the ruler of France.

A large sea-tort was lately left by the tide in the river Severn. The head and mouth were considerably more than half its bulk; the diameter of the latter, when extended, was more than 15 inches, and lined with small, but very sharp teeth. It had a receptacle or paunch under each fin, capable of containing a couple of quarts: it weighed 1-2 cwt.

At Sir C. Hawkins' silver and lead mine, at Newlyn, in Cornwall, a solid plate of silver was taken last week from the smelting furnace, which weighed 286 lbs.

It is stated, in accounts from Giessen, in Hesse-Darmstadt, that on the third of May, there fell in different parts of that city a rain of the color of blood. Professor Zimmerman analyzed it, and says that its component parts were oxyd of iron, an earthly acid, and carbon. Many of the inhabitants were much alarmed by the shower.

Professor Hansteen announces that polarity is not confined to iron; but that a wall, a tree, or the mast of a ship, are capable of producing the effects of a north pole below, and a south pole above.

Under the head of Literature, the Liverpool Mercury says, "A short time since a coroner's jury assembled near Waldron, on an inquest; when they came to the ceremony of signing, there was but one among the twelve who could write his name." It would be difficult to find twelve such literary men in America.

A medal has been struck by the city of

Padea, in honor of the traveller Belzoni, who is a native of that place. M. Belzoni presented to that city two lion-headed statues of granite, part of the fruits of his enterprising researches.

Voltaire's tragedies have been translated and printed at Odessa, in the modern Greek, (the Romaic.) They have been successfully represented in the Theatre of that city.

Sir W. Congreve has invented a method of engraving bank notes, by which the work will be executed in different colors, which it is expected will increase the difficulty of forgery. The specimens will shortly be before the public.

Court of Claims.—Among the many curious applications to perform certain services at the crowning of the King of England was that of Godfrey and Cooke, Chymists, praying to be allowed to prepare and supply the oil for the purpose, after consecration, of anointing his Majesty. These petitioners applied to be allowed to fulfil such service, because their house had supplied the Anointing Oil used at the coronation of George III. The Court, after having made some inquiries, stated, that they had nothing to do with this application. The petitioners did not adduce any warrant or authority for the privileges they claimed. It regarded regulations that were under the exclusive controul of his Majesty. The King could appoint such person as he pleased.

If the claim of Mr. Walker, the King's Apothecary, now preferred, be allowed in the Court of Claims, he will be obliged to attend at the coronation in the dress of the Esculapius of Edward II. viz. long shoes, turned up at the toe, and looped to the knee; a blue stocking on one leg, and a red stocking on the other, with a party-colored vest and cloak. His office will be to carry in one hand a bottle of perfumed oil.

The dress of each gentleman pensioner at the coronation is, we are told, to contain one thousand two hundred sugar-loaf buttons! If each of these is to have its respective button-hole, the gentlemen had better commence dressing themselves immediately, lest they be too late for the ceremony.

Miss Fellowes, sister to W. D. Fellowes, Esq. Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, has, we learn, been appointed chief *Herb Woman* to his Majesty on the day of coronation. Her duty will be, accompanied by her six maids, (who are to be young ladies of respectable families,) to precede the procession, and to strew the path with flowers. Miss Fellowes will, in fact, be the first person in the procession.

The royal state-coach, which was made so long ago as the beginning of the reign of George II. has just been repaired. New wheels and new linings have been furnished, and the old ornaments have been furnished up, so that the whole makes a very splendid appearance.

A Madrid article of June 14 says, the sitting of the Cortes on the 13th was important; the Minister of Finance stated that the amount of the contributions paid in the last ten months to make good arrears, was 120,764,158 reals, and for the payment of the current taxes, the sum of 585,297,352 reals, making the sum total of 706,061,510 reals, the general estimate being 712,000,000: there remained only 6,000,000 to be paid in the two remaining months to complete the amount.

Liverpool.—From the annual bill of mortality, for the town and parish of Liverpool and its vicinity, just published, it appears that, from the 1st of January, 1820, the number of births was, males 2432, females 2286, total 4718; exhibiting an increase in births of 170. The burials, during the same period, were, males 1541, females 1616, total 3157; exhibiting a decrease in burials of 571, and a superiority in the number of births over the burials of 1561. The number of marriages was 1653, showing a decrease of 11.

In a recent London paper, the following singular advertisement appeared—"Accommodation to journeymen coopers. Wanted, 12 men who are in the habit of getting drunk three days a week only; six to work three days, and the other six to work three days, alternately. Apply to G. C., Ray-street, Clerkenwell.—N. B. Six sober men, to work all the week, will be preferred."

EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE.

From the London Quarterly Review.

Captain Dundas Cochrane, a commander in the navy, after perambulating every province of Spain and Portugal, and a great part of France, volunteered to prepare himself as a Mahomedan for a journey from the source to the termination of the Niger, but on speculations that could not be complied with. He therefore travelled on foot to St. Petersburg, and was introduced to the Emperor, to whom he proposed a journey on foot across Siberia, following the northern land which he supposed to be joined to America, or, finding that not to be the case, to procure a passage across Behring's Strait, enter Kotzebue's Inlet, and prosecute his journey on foot along the northern coast of America to one of the establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Emperor readily acceded to his project, and he set

off with a passport and an order from the Minister of the Interior, to all to whom he might apply to afford him every possible assistance. In September last, information was received at Petersburg of his having reached the Altai mountains on the confines of Chinese Tartary; and that from Irkutsk he was now bending his way to the northward to avoid interruption from the Chinese, and with the view of reaching Kamschatka, as the most likely place to procure a conveyance across Behring's Strait. Coupling, therefore, this extraordinary expedition with one sent officially by the Russian government, under the orders of Lieut. Baron Wrangle, to ascertain with certainty the existence and precise position of the north-east Cape of Asia; the land expedition of Lieutenant, now Captain Franklin, in America, and that of Capt. Parry, we cannot but indulge a hope that, in no great lapse of time, the geography of the northern regions of Asia and America will be accurately determined.

DOMESTIC.

TORNADO AND HAIL STORM.

AUGUSTA, JULY 25.—A tornado, of the most awful nature in its effects, passed through the counties of Oglethorpe, Wilkes, and Lincoln, on Sunday morning, the 15th ult. and destroyed or injured every thing in its progress.—The largest trees were uprooted and twisted from their trunks—barns blown down, and their contents (corn and wheat) scattered before the wind—promising plantations of corn and cotton utterly ruined, and many persons made beggars, who a moment before deemed themselves independent. Such is the account we have received of the awful visitation, the particulars of which will be found in the following extract of a letter received by the editor, from a gentleman of this place, at present in Wilkes county.—*Adver.*

"On Sunday morning last, just before day light, a most tremendous tornado passed through a part of this county, and in its course has done extensive injury; and in some instances has been attended almost with ruinous consequences. It commenced, as far as I can understand, about Athens; at least its effects have been heard of as high up as that place—it passed through Oglethorpe, Wilkes and Lincoln, and from the latter county crossed Savannah river; but how far it extended into South-Carolina, or what damage it has done there, I have not understood. Its width was from half a mile to two miles, getting wider as it approached the river. In its passage through this county it was from half a mile to three quarters wide, and in that space, during its whole progress, it has done vast and incalculable mischief. It passed through one of our neighbor's plantations, and almost totally destroyed his crop: his overseer yesterday told me that he should not make enough for the supply of the place—upon the day before the hurricane, he calculated upon a hundred and forty bales of cotton, and a tolerable crop of corn. Trees, fences, and houses were blown down; and the awful roar of the wind, and a violent and incessant shower of hail and rain, rendered the duration of the storm a period of almost inconceivable apprehension and alarm. The wind leveled the trees in every direction—twisting off those of large size, and scattering the fences far and wide: the hail stripped the cotton and the corn to the bare stalk, and in many instances beat it into the earth at such a rate, that in the morning scarcely a vestige of vegetation was to be seen in fields which the day before presented a promising prospect.—Several poor persons in this neighborhood, particularly two or three widows, have lost their entire crops, and are so injured in their prospects, as to require the aid of the benevolent for their support, and subscriptions to assist them have been set on foot, and are liberally patronized. Mr. —, who formerly resided in Augusta, who had a flourishing and extensive crop of cotton and corn growing on his large and valuable plantation, had unfortunately the whole of his place within the influence of the hurricane, and his prospects of a crop are totally destroyed; he told me yesterday that he should not make a pound of cotton, or a bushel of corn: his last year's corn house was blown to pieces, and the corn scattered about the fields; his large barn was blown down, and the wheat in it blown away and lost: his carriage house was blown down, and his carriage destroyed—his poultry house was blown down, and above three hundred head of poultry, he informed me, was killed by the hail; and the trees were blown down so thick around him, that he had to make a circuit of half a mile, to get from his house to the road. His neighbours also suffered severely. In short, I scarcely ever heard of more serious injury from such a tornado in any part of the up country—as it widened towards the river, I believe it was comparatively less violent, so that I hope the injury was lessened as it progressed."

CHARLESTON, AUG. 7.—By the schooner *Eagle*, Captain KING, who arrived at this port on Sunday last, from New-Orleans, we have been favored with the pa-

pers of that city to the 17th ult. inclusive, from which we have made a few extracts for this morning's *Courier*.—The exports from New-Orleans, from the 1st October, 1820, to the 7th July, 1821, amount to 126,729 bales cotton, and 23,344 hogsheds tobacco.—The number of vessels in port on the 17th July, was 8 ships, 12 brigs, 5 schooners, and 2 sloops.

A violent gale, or tornado, was experienced at New-Orleans on the 13th ult. which did considerable damage. Its extent was about 800 or 900 yards in length, and about 200 in breadth. A great number of buildings were blown down and damaged, and two persons were killed.—A part of the distillery of Messrs. Fort & CLEMENT, the walls of which were of brick, 14 inches thick, was blown down, which exposed to the rain about three hundred hogsheds of Molasses, most of which was spoiled.—A piece of pine scantling was blown from a house, and one end of it pierced several inches into a 13 inch wall, where it remained the next day. The whole damage done by the gale is estimated at about sixty thousand dollars.—The gale was also felt at the English Turn, (where considerable damage was done to the crops of corn,) and also in Mobile Bay.

LIGHTNING.

SALEM, JULY 28.—We had a heavy thunder storm on Wednesday afternoon. The lightning struck a tree in Andrew street, split, and tore off much of the bark, a piece of which was hurled 30 feet. It also levelled a post which stood a few feet from the tree. A horse and cart (in the care of a boy) were standing about six feet from the tree. The boy was stunned, and the horse much frightened, but no injury was sustained by either.

At Wenham the same afternoon, the lightning struck the house of Mr. Josiah Kimball, and we lament to hear, killed his son, a lad of about 8 years of age.—The lightning descended by the chimney, which was much shattered, and entering the interior of the house, did great injury to the furniture, broke the crockery, windows, &c. The boy was found dead by the side of a bed upon which he had been sitting. The lightning also struck two houses at Mackerel cove, in Beverly, belonging to Messrs. Josiah Chapman and Charles Harris. The houses did not sustain any essential damage, and no person was seriously injured. The lightning passed so near to Mrs. Chapman as to rend the seam of one of her shoes.

THE COLUMBUS.

Commanded by Com. Bainbridge, which vessel arrived at this port from Gibraltar, in company with the U. S. brig *Sparks*, captain Elton, on Sunday last, is perhaps the largest ship of the line that ever sailed in the European seas, under the American flag. She is about 2,400 tons burthen, according to the usual measurement, and carries 64 guns on her gun deck, and 36 carronades on her quarter deck and fore-castle. Her complement of men is 800. She draws 26 feet of water, and measures 250 feet of altitude from the surface of the water to the highest point of her main-top-gallant-royal-mast-truck.

On coming on the coast on Friday last, the Columbus met with a school of Mackerel, which followed the ship all day; in the course of which period, they caught the unparalleled number, according to an estimate, of 12,000 of that fish. There were near 300 lines used, and the people pulled in the fish as fast as they could throw their bait into the water. One of the Lieutenants counted 600 Mackerel which he caught with his own hands.

The Columbus has brought many rare plants, birds, and animals; of the latter, two cattle of the celebrated white Tuscan breed, are the most conspicuous.

Boston Intelligencer.

ZANESVILLE, JULY 31.

Appraisement law, again.—The crimes which are committed in this state, under this infamous law, meet the eye in every direction. All kinds of trash—broken tombstones, human skeletons, dogs, &c. &c. are turned out to satisfy executions, and appraisers are generally at hand to place a high value on them! How long this mode of collecting, or rather not collecting debts, is to continue, cannot clearly be foreseen.

If the members of the next Legislature who are in favor of this law were to receive their pay in such articles as are frequently turned out as property under its provisions, instead of the fascinating three dollars a day, there is reason to believe a change of affairs would soon be the consequence.

Much villainy and fraud might, however, be prevented by the vigilance and care of the people throughout the state, in the election of proper officers. It is very important that judicious and honest constables should be elected.—*Messenger.*

Arrangement of the Judges for the Fall ridings:

Edenton,	Judge DANIEL,
Newbern,	BADGER,
Wilmington,	PAXTON,
Raleigh,	DONNELL,
Hillsborough,	NASH,
Morganton,	NORWOOD,
	WM. HILL, Sec'y.

Raleigh, August 4, 1821.