

of his country. However much we regret that the rules of war admit of such a correspondence as was carrying on between Clinton and Arnold, and however unfortunate it may be that officers of high standing and character, and of the nicest sense of honour, should be singled out for such a service, such is the fact; and such, it is to be feared, will be the fact so long as war shall be fashionable among nations."

We are sorry that we are compelled to express our humble dissent from the opinions thus conveyed, and that we cannot think it either wise or creditable for the parties concerned to take the step in question, especially with any public forms and annunciation. If it be considered one of justice and national duty, its tardiness reflects disgrace; but, in truth, it is not now, nor was it ever meet and fitting; and more judgment and sound principle would have been shown in abstaining from reviving the memory of the subject.

There is no transaction among those of our Revolutionary war, more disreputable to the British name, than the tampering with Arnold, in all its details. The treachery of the American General was, indeed, as the New-York editor properly designates it, *base*; and the function of the British officer, selected as negotiator could not but partake of its nature. The commission was incompatible with "the nicest sense of honour," and its vileness was declared and sealed in the ignominious doom of the man, inflicted by one of the justest and noblest of the human race.

That the war waged by Great Britain upon her Colonies, was corrupt and tyrannical in its purposes, and detestable in its course, is now conceded, of necessity, by the intelligent politicians of all parties in Great Britain.—The declared object of the instigation and abetment of Arnold; the eager wish and fond hope of Andre, as expressed in his letters, were to bring that war at once to a successful termination; to rivet the chains of the British Ministry on America—not by fair combat, but by means of the secret process of the basest treason. It is not, perhaps, recollected, that one of the arrangements of the plot, was to make a prisoner of General Washington; that this arrangement was suggested and insisted on by Andre, while even Arnold was staggered by the proposition.

Andre was a soldier of fortune, intrepid, no doubt, and of captivating manners and agreeable conversation; but he was hung rightfully as a spy engaged in carrying into effect a foul treason, for a general end which we, of the United States, must ever hold in abhorrence. What credit, therefore, can redound to the British government, from placing his remains in Westminster Abbey, among those of the national worthies, is not easy to be perceived. He was not conspicuous for any great force of genius, or extensive military attainments; he had rendered no signal services; hence, if his memory be now especially honoured by "the Commander in Chief of all the British forces," it must be on account of his having perished in an enterprize, which, as the ablest British Statesmen have often declared, would, had it succeeded, have entailed political servitude not only on America, but on the whole British empire.

We war not with the dead, and can have no interest nor inclination to disparage the memory of Andre. This is a question of history and national feeling, both of which are to be maintained, if possible, in their purity and integrity.

#### ON THE USE OF FLANNEL.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT HERALD.

A gentleman having published, in one of the daily papers, a communication against the use of flannel next the skin during the summer season, which may tend to do more harm than good, the writer of this communication thinks it his duty to state what he has himself experienced, that the public may draw their conclusions from opposite opinions.

In a climate like this, where violent changes are continually taking place; where a variation of wind will cause a difference of from 30 to 40 degrees in the thermometer, every precaution should be taken, more especially in the summer, against a check of perspiration, the cause of one half the fevers, and nearly all the consumptions, that afflict mankind; and if there is any season in which flannel next the body can be dispensed with, it is in the winter, when perspiration cannot be so easily checked, from the difficulty of getting the body into that state.

It is a well known fact, that most of the inhabitants of tropical climates incase the whole body with flannel, and highly recommend it to all strangers, as a great preventive from taking fevers, the body by its use becoming gradually cool; and there are many who have experienced the unpleasant sensation of wet linen touching the body, when exposed to sea breezes, which generally succeed sultry mornings.

Where can be found a more robust class of people than sailors and laborers who are exposed to the burning rays of the sun throughout the day? yet these people wear shirts made of *baize* or flannel, and are seldom or never afflicted with fevers or consumptions, unless from the effects of intemperance.

In a climate like this, the breast need only be guarded by flannel; and, after using it a little time, the wearer will be unconscious that it is part of his raiment. This the writer asserts from fifteen years' experience not only in this, but in the different climates of Europe and Asia, during which time he has never experienced a day's sickness; whereas, previously, not a year passed but violent coughs afflicted him nearly one-third of the time.

It is certainly unnecessary for any one enjoying health to adopt the use of flannel; but, when once applied, the wearer had better bear its unpleasant effects for a few days in summer, should any be felt, rather than lay the foundation of a consumption, by avoiding a trifling inconvenience.

#### CONSUMPTIONS.

A writer in the New-York Commercial Advertiser has the following pertinent remarks on the causes of this fatal disease:

Taking cold is a check of perspiration, or discharge through the surface of the body, by which means so many useless humours are to pass off from the system. This discharge is liable to be obstructed many ways. The following are the most common ones in ordinary life: Changing thick clothes for thin ones: going from warm dry rooms, to sit in damp and cold ones: going, when in a state of perspiration, into the cold air: sleeping in damp rooms or beds: walking or sitting in the damp air of the evening, although not unpleasantly cool; and numerous other ways. If you have committed any of the above errors, lose no time in opening the pores—bring on a perspiration if possible—put your feet in warm water—sip a pint of water sweetened with molasses, as warm as you can bear it, going to bed. But if you fail in the attempt, lose no time in calling on your family physician, while it is in his power to be useful to you. If you call him too late, it will not be his fault, for he has no time to call in every day, and lecture on the preservation of your health. But if you suffer those humours to remain locked up in the system, they will find their way to your lungs, and produce a cough, from that inflammation, and in a short time all chance of recovery is gone by.

Caution.—Perhaps it is not generally known that the seeds contained in the bur of the Jamestown weed, (as it is here called,) are of a deadly poisonous nature—it may therefore be necessary to publish the fact, and to admonish those who have the care of children to prevent them from playing among this noxious though luxuriant species of vegetation, as they are apt to do in gathering the blossoms and burs for their infantile pastimes. An instance of the deleterious effect of the seed of Jamestown weeds when taken into the stomach occurred on Monday evening, with three small children, (the eldest under six years of age,) from eating only two or three of the seeds each: in an hour after they were attacked with all the alarming symptoms which invariably accompany the peculiar operation of this poison, and which seemed to threaten immediate dissolution. Two of them were children of Mr. Henry Murden, of this town, the other a little black boy who sometimes played with them.

Mr. Murden, as soon as possible, called in a skilful medical gentleman, who applied the necessary remedies for their relief, and we are happy to hear that they, together with the black boy, have entirely recovered. It was the opinion of the physician that only one or two of the seeds more than they had eaten would have placed it beyond the power of medicine to save them. It was not until they had sufficiently recovered the use of their faculties to answer interrogations, that the fact of their having eaten the seeds was known.

It is important that the symptoms of this poisonous ingredient should be known and remembered, that they may not be ascribed to other causes, and improper remedies applied in the absence of medical advice. The following is a description of the symptoms manifested in the above case, which, at our request, has been politely communicated to us by Dr. Archer, the physician attending Mr. Murden's children: "A small quick pulse; skin hot and dry; nausea; great dilation and immobility of the pupil, and extreme wildness in the appearance of the eyes; at one moment, excessive signs of terror and fright, at the next, extreme exhilaration of spirits; great loquacity; sighing; insignificant smile, (*risus sardoniacus*;) frowning; sudden and violent starting and jumping, as if from fear of falling; pinching and scratching; great debility, particularly of the lower extremities; continual motion of the hands and fingers, as if winding and twisting thread, catching at imaginary objects, &c."

#### LEND ME YOUR PAPER.

[AN EXTRACT.]

"He who is continually borrowing furniture, or the necessary implements of trade, especially if it be known that he is able to procure them for himself, is justly regarded by man as a contemptible sponger, a pennurious wretch. How much more contemptible must he be who feeds his curiosity upon the avails of another's industry or generosity; who borrows his neighbor's paper as soon as it is left, and frequently before the owner has had an opportunity to read it himself."

#### INTELLIGENCE.

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

#### DEATH OF BONAPARTE.

BOSTON, AUGUST 6.—By Mr. Hodges, who came passenger in the Ruby, arrived at this port from St. Jago, Cape de Verd Island, we are informed that while at Port Praya, he met the late governor of the Isle of Bourbon, who had recently arrived there, and was informed by him, that on his passage from Bourbon to Port Praya he stopped off St. Helena, where all communication with the place was refused.

The boarding officer of the English squadron also declined giving any answers to inquiries made relative to Bonaparte. The vessel in which the Governor was a passenger afterwards touched at Ascension, (about 20th May,) where they fell in with Sir George Collier, who stated that BONAPARTE died on the 6th May, and that he had dispatched a gun brig to England with the intelligence.

#### GOOD NEWS FOR PRINTERS!

##### THE SEA SERPENT.

From the Portsmouth, N. H. Journal, August 4.

On Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock, as Mr. Samuel Duncan, of Newcastle, (an inspector employed in the custom-house of this port,) was engaged in fishing near the entrance of this harbor, he saw the sea-serpent, lying asleep on the water, about a quarter of a mile from Bush Island. He at first supposed it to be a large log floating on the water; but on approaching within about one hundred yards, the serpent immediately moved with great rapidity towards the west, and approached near to Odiorne's Point. In this motion through the water he shewed five bunches at a time, about five feet apart; presenting the appearance of five porpoises following each other in a right line. He was seen distinctly, while going about a mile and a half. When he came near Odiorne's Point he turned, and made towards the shoals. Mr. Duncan was in a whale boat, accompanied by his son about 18 years old, and Mr. Jonathan Venard, who both saw the serpent.

About six o'clock the same afternoon, Mr. Duncan was hailed by a man in another boat, who directed his attention towards the south, where he again saw the serpent about half a mile distant approaching the boat in which Mr. Duncan was. The serpent came directly towards the boat, and approached within 40 feet of the stern; when he suddenly changed his course, and went off towards York Ledge.

Mr. Duncan is confident that the animal he saw was entirely different from any which he had ever seen before; and represents himself to be well acquainted with the appearance of the different kinds of whales, porpoises, and sharks, as well as horse-mackerel. The animal he saw had no appearance of any fins. The first time the serpent was seen, he was in sight about half an hour, and by the rapidity of his motions appeared to be alarmed; but the second time, continued moving in different directions, near the boat, as much as an hour.

The above relation is taken from Mr. Duncan himself, who is ready, if required, to make affidavit of its truth.

#### YELLOW FEVER IN WILMINGTON.

FROM THE RECORDER.

The Commissioners of the Town, deem it their duty to state to the public, that within the present week, six persons have died with a fever, bearing strong resemblance to the *Yellow Fever*; that a number of persons are at present confined, with the same disorder, and that one or two only that have been attacked, have as yet recovered. It has not been ascertained whether this disease was engendered among ourselves, or imported from the Havana. Investigation is on foot, and the result will be made known. In laying these facts before the public, it is done as much to prevent exaggeration, as to state them precisely as they exist. The change in the weather has been, and is at present highly favorable.

By order,

THOS. CALLENDER, Town Clerk.  
Wilmington, August 11, 1821.

#### MIRACULOUS.

WESTCHESTER, (PA.) AUGUST 5.—On Sunday, the 29th ult. at 2 o'clock, P. M. a little son of Mr. Bratton, paper maker, of Kennet township, aged about 16 months, crawled to the edge of the well, the curb of which had been displaced. A colored girl who was near, heard something fall, and running to the well, saw the child just rise to the top of the water, and instantly, with noble intrepidity, descended the well and saved the little fellow from death.—The well is about 20 feet deep, and quite narrow, so that the girl in descending could touch each side; the bucket was let down to her aid in getting out, and the child was restored well to its half-distracted parents. He had touched the bottom of the well, for sand was found in his hair.

WASHINGTON (PA.) AUG. 6.

#### INTERESTING PHENOMENON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cannonsburgh, Penn. to his brother in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. dated July 28.

In my last letter I informed you of a salt well, which Mr. McCook had bored to the depth of five hundred and twenty-five feet; not being successful in procuring a sufficiency of salt water he had abandon-

ed it; but last Wednesday his partner determined to make another effort to raise the water; after having put a copper tube down about two hundred and ten feet with a pump in it, they began pumping, and, after a few minutes, the water came up with such violence, that it forced them from the pump, and spouted up nearly one hundred feet high in a column about two inches in diameter; the hole is three inches, the tube two. It continued spouting nearly an hour, when it subsided.—The water was very salt. The tube broke off about four feet below the bottom of a cistern, which is 12 feet deep and five feet square; the water then filled the cistern nine feet, and continued a most violent commotion in the cistern, which has not yet ceased. On Thursday the gas or air burst through the ground, I suppose in ten thousand places, within four or five rods round the well; there is a creek within five yards of the well, which has the appearance of water rapidly boiling.—This air is called hydrogen gas; if fire approaches it, it instantly becomes flame and burns like a candle. They set tin tubes of a foot or two long on 10 or 15 of these places where the gas issued from, and the gas ascending through them was set on fire with a lighted paper; it has continued burning since Thursday and exhibits a grand and beautiful appearance after night."

Columbia, S. C. August 7.

Bread stuffs continue to be high in and near this place; and there appears to be but little prospect of speedy depression in price; for the present crop has suffered so much by the incessant rains that have fallen during the spring and summer, that the general impression seems to be that there will not be much more than half a crop made of either Corn or Cotton. The low land generally has suffered most, and in many instances there has been a total loss; but in many places, particularly in the high land, the crop is good; so that upon the whole it is probable there will be a sufficiency made to supply every want.

Corn has been sold during the present summer in this place as high as one dollar and a half the bushel, and is at present selling at a dollar; and flour was sold within a few days past at the high price of twelve dollars a barrel.—*Gazette.*

#### SWIMMING.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 6.—We have no heroes like Leander and Lord Byron, who could swim from Sestos to Abydos, but occasionally we meet with a dashing blade, ever ready to buffet the billows and ride upon the "mountain waves." A gentleman took an early plunge into the North river floating bath, but scoring to be confined to a safe tank of 60 feet square, he made his way into the river, and ducked and dived, and floated about, until he found himself at a considerable distance from the shore. Alarmed for his safety, he shouted and hallooed for help, when lo! a boat, containing two women, and a little boy, sculled toward the exhausted swimmer, and the women, kind souls, with outstretched hands, and averted eyes, lifted the sufferer into the boat, dripping and trembling like a sick water nymph, and rowed him back to the bath, where they received his grateful and naked acknowledgments.

LOUISVILLE, KEN. JULY 21.

Extraordinary.—We are informed by a gentleman who arrived in the Mars, and who came to the mouth of the Ohio in the steam boat Independence from New-Orleans, that the Independence grounded in the Mississippi on her passage up, and was aground 11 days. As she was high and dry, preparations were made for launching her—timber, &c. procured for the purpose, and on the 11th night there was a most violent thunder storm; in the morning there was water around the boat—timber, &c. all gone adrift, and the river apparently from its bank had not risen. A line was thrown out to sound, as the boat appeared to be afloat, and they found 36 feet of water! All attempts to get their anchor up were to no purpose, and they cut their cable and proceeded on their voyage.—*Pub. Adv.*

#### BERMUDA.

From the New-Haven Register.

To the politeness of capt. Lines, of the Ann Maria, we are indebted for Bermuda papers to the 21st July. They do not contain any thing of importance. We perceive by these papers, however, that the spirit of dissatisfaction against Gov. Lumley still continues. Both the Hamilton Gazette and Bermudian contain articles which, even in this country, would be considered pretty plain language to be held towards a governor. The subject now in dispute is a difficulty which has arisen between the governor and the late church wardens of the parish of St. Georges. As far as we can understand the nature of the quarrel it is thus: The people of the parish were not well pleased with their parson, and an opinion having gone abroad that owing to some informality in signing the assessment they were not liable to pay their taxes, refused to open their purses to the tax gatherer.—It was decided by judges of law that they must pay; the collection had however

been retarded, and when the present or new vestry were chosen, the greater part of two years' taxes was due. The priest wanted his cash, and finally called on the governor for help. The governor ordered the old wardens to make up their accounts and transfer them to the new wardens—allowing them two months for the settlement of their accounts, when it is contended that the ecclesiastical law allows them two years for that purpose.—They treated his orders with contempt; he then threatened them in various ways, and told them that they should go to prison, where no power on earth could release them, &c. He sent his constables after them to attend his court; they refused to come, and he then sent and brought them by military force to the church, where with closed doors, he ordered them to comply with his demands; but they were stubborn, and after much threatening on the part of the governor, they were committed to jail, under a military guard.

The governor has said that the parish church of St. Georges had "become a den of thieves." Both of the Bermuda editors had introduced their articles by saying, the Devil can quote scripture for his purpose. The Bermudian compliments the governor, by observing that, "as every good man has long been debarred from entering its gates, the public knows well who to place at the head of this den of thieves."

The papers say that the governor has no legal authority to imprison these men.

#### Remarkable Epoch of Bermuda.

HAMILTON, (BER.) JULY 21.—On Tuesday, the 17th of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, under the administration of his excellency Lieut. general the honorable sir William Lumley, K. C. B. and in a time of profound peace, military force takes precedence of the civil powers!!!

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,

#### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the congress of the United States, by a joint resolution of the second day of March last, entitled "Resolution providing for the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union on a certain condition," did determine and declare—"That Missouri should be admitted into this union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution submitted on the part of said state to congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the states of this union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States: Provided, That the legislature of the said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the president of the United States on or before the first Monday in November next, an authentic copy of said act; upon the receipt whereof, the president, by proclamation, shall announce the fact: whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of this said state into the union shall be considered as complete."

—And whereas, by a solemn public act of the assembly of the said state of Missouri, passed on the twenty-sixth of June, in the present year, entitled "A solemn public act declaring the assent of this state to the fundamental condition contained in a resolution passed by the congress of the United States, providing for the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union on a certain condition," an authentic copy whereof has been communicated to me, it is solemnly and publicly enacted and declared, that that state has assented, and does assent, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution of said state "shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the United States shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizens are entitled under the constitution of the United States:—Now, therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, president of the United States, in pursuance of the resolution of congress aforesaid, have issued this my proclamation, announcing the fact, that the said state of Missouri has assented to the fundamental condition required by the resolution of Congress aforesaid; whereupon the admission of the said state of Missouri into this Union is declared to be complete.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same [L. S.] with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, the tenth day of August, 1821; and of the independence of the said United States of America the forty-sixth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Sec. of State.