

statesman of our own country, that "error of opinion may be safely tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it;" but we regret the feeling which engenders the thought, that force, under any circumstances, should be necessary where all power is in the hands of the people.—Occasionally it is parted with; but again returns to the people, when, if any errors or improprieties have been practised, the mode of peaceably correcting them is possessed: To depose from authority those who, when installed into office, "feel power and forget right," is a remedy so certain and so effectual, that it is folly to speak of any other, without exposing ourselves to the contempt and ridicule of the rational and thinking part of mankind.

The best remedy is to select for office, men of talents and integrity; above all select those of exemplary and moral deportment, and things will go on well:—complaints will be at an end.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mentis gratissimus error.

HORACE.

In pleasing error lost, and charmingly deceived.

MESSRS. PRINTERS:

As I am one of your subscribers, you will, of course, permit me to remonstrate against such grievances as require redress and animadversion. You must know, then, that I am situated among a crowd of intuitive philosophers, or wiseacres. These men of wonder working wisdom are (as a matter of course) great critics. They are distinguished as the knowing ones. Their wisdom was born with them, (which was not the case with all of us,) and on that account, they possess natures more ethereal than those who acquire their philosophy through the avenues of the senses. These persons cannot (it being contrary to their natures) believe in the philosophical opinions of our Locke, respecting innate principles. They must believe the doctrine of transmigration; and that their bodies are animated with the souls of departed philosophers. This is the only rational conclusion which I can draw from the premises.

Thus possessed of a large stock of intuitive wisdom, they claim the right (a real poetic license) of not only judging the pieces that appear in your paper, but, by the aid of intuition, they can point out the authors by name! But unfortunately for them, their opinions and assertions have no more relation to the real authors, than Nero has to Mahomet.

Persons thus gifted, must be well versed in legends and fables, antiquated romances, and the traditions of nurses and old women, which fall in with their prejudices and humour those notions which they have imbibed in their infancy.

Their infallible manner of judging of the merit or demerit of a composition is this: if they entertain a favorable opinion of the ideal author, no matter if the piece would cast a blush on the cheek of a tenant of Billingsgate, he is certain to be awarded with the meed of praise! But, if they have formed prejudices unfavorable to the supposed author, (they cannot in truth go farther than supposition,) they condemn him and his piece together;—when in Foro conscientiae they are bound by a secret monitor to confess their guilt, in giving such iniquitous decisions.

I have been often amused with the sentiments of those extra-philosophers. They are great judges of composition. They could, probably, after great consideration, tell the difference between an apple (coloured) horse, and a horse apple; and this would be thought a hypercriticism. Lord Raimes and Dr. Blair sink into insignificance when compared with them; but this is rather a digression. I must now approach the main question: How can relief be afforded to an innocent neighbour, who is charged as the author of nearly every original communication (whether good or bad) that appears in your paper? This question may be thought difficult to answer, and it certainly is one of no ordinary difficulty.

As a remedy for the evil, I would merely suggest the propriety of your adopting the plan of the Rev. Laurence Sterne, as may be seen in his "Frisstram Shandy." He has left several blank leaves of paper in his book, which can be filled up with such stuff as may please the fancy of the reader. According to this plan, your paper would often appear with one blank side, which could be filled up by the wiseacres with reasonings on the use of hobby horses; the Strasburger's nose might occupy a small space; Uncle Toby and the siege of Namur would fill a large blank, when better materials were not at hand: And when Uncle Toby would lay by his tobacco pipe, Corporal Trim might be introduced.

As I am not fond of profane swearing, nor have I much respect for Doctors: (which is owing to an old story often told by my grand-mother, about death and the Doctors.) I think it prudent to have nothing to do with Dr. Slop.—His curses will vanish in the air, and his name will not be mentioned, except to express contempt of his cloth. And upon the whole, this might be the best method to use with the Wiseacres,—as their wisdom is, their reasonings so abstruse,

and their minds so ethereal, that but few plain men (such as are made of flesh and blood) can understand them. But I must close my remarks, or many persons might be induced to believe that this is the *Auguatine Age*.

KNICKERBOCKER, JR.

N. B. Since writing the above, I have been credibly informed that there are certain Wiseacres in almost every neighborhood, who are in the habit of palming on some of their neighbors newspaper communications which were written 50 miles distant from them!

MESSRS. BINGHAM & WHITE:

You will, probably, render some service to the cause of truth, honesty, and virtue, and shield an honorable and worthy Gentleman from the shafts of malignant slander, by giving the following letters, &c. a place in your widely circulated paper. They are copied from the Cahawba (Alabama) Press.

FROM THE CAHAWBA PRESS.

Messrs. Editors.—By publishing the following letter from Mrs. Ruthy Wallace, of N. C. to Israel Pickens, Esq. of this state, you will at once do an act of justice to Mr. Pickens, and oblige many of your friends.—Generally speaking, I do not think that the report, alluded to in Mrs. W's. letter, was believed—but it is known that in some few counties in the state, this calumny was received as true.—This letter, then, will have the effect not only of covering the fabricator of the story with disgrace, but will throw a blush on the cheeks of the persons who were credulous enough to believe and countenance it. You will also insert the letter explanatory from J. G. Lyon, Esq. of St. Stephens, to G. F. Mott, Esq. editor of the Alabama Courier.

A SUBSCRIBER.

St. Stephens, July 16th, 1821.

MR. G. F. MOTT.

SIR—The following is the copy of a letter received at this post office by the last mail, and the Gentleman to whom it was addressed being from home, I have been desired by one of his friends to publish it—though it is not presumed that the misrepresentation alluded to in the letter, has made serious impressions any where; yet it may serve to give satisfaction where it may have obtained circulation.

You will please therefore to publish the letter. Respectfully,

J. G. LYON, P. M.

Mocklenburg, N. C. June 22, 1821.

DEAR SIR,

I have understood with much surprise and concern, that reports have been circulated in Alabama calculated to prejudice your public standing there; misrepresenting entirely the agency you undertook for me in Maryland some years ago. I regret the more as the first item I ever had of such an interest was through you, which information I found to be full and correct, given without any intention on your part to be employed; but to apprise me (in case I proved to be the proper person) of a right whereof I was entirely ignorant. The proposition to apply to you to undertake the agency as well as the terms, proceeded entirely from myself after advising with my best friends, and was sent you at a distance by mail. Your attention to the business and liberality in relinquishing to me a considerable part of the compensation I proffered you, are matters not to be forgotten by me. I have already expressed my perfect satisfaction, and will be very happy to have it in my power to silence any false rumours respecting this business, or any other.

I am sincerely your friend,

RUTHY WALLACE.

To MR. ISRAEL PICKENS,
St. Stephens.

P. S. It has been intimated that a Mr. Wiley has been very active in circulating reports relative to the business you done for me in the north. I can only say that Mr. Wiley is to me an entire stranger, a man whom I have never seen, and whatever he may have said was a fabrication of his own, as I never had any communication with him, and can venture to say, with any other person on the subject, from which it could be inferred that I was dissatisfied with your conduct in my business. With esteem and respect,

RUTHY WALLACE.

CHARLES THOMPSON.

"The very night the Parliament passed the Stamp Act, in February, 1765, Dr. Franklin, who was then in London, wrote to Charles Thompson, afterwards Secretary to Congress—'The sun of liberty is set; the Americans must light the lamps of industry and economy.' To which Mr. Thompson answered—'Be assured we shall light torches of quite another sort.'"

[Botta's History of the American War.]
This venerable man and celebrated patriot is still living in Pennsylvania, aged between ninety and an hundred years. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the same Commander in Chief and the same Secretary of Congress, remained from the beginning of the Revolutionary War to its conclusion. They are now all gone down to the grave, excepting John Adams, Charles Carroll, Thomas Jefferson, and Charles Thompson. Mr. Jefferson is the youngest of the four. In the revolutions of other countries how many are the changes of all its leaders and officers: In America how few! An evidence of fixed principles and stable characters.—*Boat. Pat.*

INTELLIGENCE.

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

FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON.

From London Papers to the 10th ult. received at New-York.

The following account of the funeral of Bonaparte is extracted from *The Guardian*, in which it is given as an extract from a private letter of an officer at St. Helena:—"Bonaparte was buried on Wednesday, the 9th, between the willow trees, in the spot he had pointed out, about a mile and a half from Longwood House, (by the road.) A procession of the military staff, and all the naval officers, followed the corpse, which was laid on a black car, in a plain mahogany coffin, (laid wood and tin within,) and was received on emerging from the grounds by a line of 2,000 troops, including artillery and a party of marines, with four bands drawn up by the road side. As soon as it passed, the troops followed to the place of interment, and halted, occupying the road winding along the valley side, above it, while the procession descended by a road made for the occasion, on foot; the body was then borne by 24 grenadiers, from the several corps present, to the grave, where it was deposited with the Priest's blessing, in a chamber, within a large stone vault. The chamber was then closed with a large slab, and its edges being filled in to the sides of the vault, the whole level surface was covered with a liquid body of Roman cement. The corpse was deposited under three discharges of 11 pieces of artillery, and the minute guns of the *Vigo*, which were heard in the intervals between the discharges, moaning in the distance; 25 were fired. The vault has since been filled up with stone, and a plain slab laid over it.

"St. Helena, May, 14."

The following is the order of Napoleon's Funeral Procession:

Napoleon Bertrand, son of the Marshal.	The Priests in full robes.
Dr. Arnott, 20th Regt. Grenadiers.	Bonaparte's Physician.
THE BODY.	
In a car drawn by four horses.	
[24 Grenadiers—12 on each side, to carry the body down a steep hill, where the car could not go.]	
Count Montholon	Bonaparte's Horse, led by two servants.
Servants	Madam Bertrand and Daughter, in an open vehicle.
	Servants.
	Naval Officers.
	Staff Officers.
	Members of Council.
Gen. Coffin.	Marq. de Montcheno.
The Admiral.	The Governor.
Servants	Lady Lowe and Daughter, in an open vehicle.
	Servants.
	Servants.
	Dragoons.
	St. Helena Volunteers.
	St. Helena Regiment.
	St. Helena Artillery.
	Sixty-sixth Regiment.
	Royal Marines.
	Twentieth Regiment.
	Royal Artillery.

The body of Bonaparte inclosed in three coffins, of mahogany, lead and oak.

Extract of a private letter, dated

ST. HELENA, MAY 15.

"As every thing relating to so great a man as Bonaparte must be of extreme interest, I should tell you that after having attended his funeral, I paid a visit to his residence. I was shewn his wardrobe by Marchand, his valet, and a more shabby set-out I never beheld. Old coats, hats, and pantaloons, that a midshipman on shore would hardly condescend to wear. But Marchand said it was quite an undertaking to make him put on any thing new, and then after wearing it an hour, he would throw it off, and put on the old again.

"The last words Bonaparte uttered were '*sete-arnec*.' What their connexion was in his mind cannot be ascertained; but they were distinctly heard about 5 o'clock in the morning of the day he died.

"An officer's guard is appointed to watch over his grave."

Extract of a letter, dated

ST. HELENA, MAY 7.

"The body of Bonaparte, after his death, was dressed in his green uniform, with red facings, and all his stars and orders.

"An immense number of persons, both yesterday and this morning, have been to see him. It was one of the most striking spectacles at which I had ever the fortune to be present. The view of his countenance, from which I felt it scarcely possible, even for an instant to withdraw my eyes, gave me a sensation I cannot describe; but the impression it made on me will never be forgotten.

"He had for some time past fixed on a particular spot, which is also, I understand, mentioned in his will, a short distance from Longwood, for his burial place, in the event of its being determined that his remains should be deposited at St. Helena.

"Bonaparte was perfectly aware of the nature of his complaint, and frequently described it to those about him, but was never able to convince his surgeons that he had a just notion of it. In the early stage of the disease, which is a long time ago, he commenced a statement of it, with his different sensations at different

periods, and continued it up to within a few days of his death. It is intended for his son.

"It is a singular coincidence, that the *Waterloo*, E. J. Man, laden with necessaries for his establishment at Longwood, arrived only two days before his death, just in time to witness his final setting."

PHYSICIANS' REPORT.

LONGWOOD, ST. HELENA, MAY 6.

Report of appearances on dissection of the body of Napoleon Bonaparte.

On a superficial view, the body appeared very fat, which state was confirmed by the first incision down its centre, where the fat was upwards of one inch and a half over the abdomen. On cutting through the cartilages of the ribs, and exposing the cavity of the thorax, a trifling adhesion of the left pleura was found to the pleura costalis. About three ounces of reddish fluid were contained in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right. The lungs were quite sound.—The pericardium was natural, and contained about an ounce of fluid. The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The auricles and ventricles exhibited nothing extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rather paler than natural.

Upon opening the abdomen, the omentum was found remarkably fat, and on exposing the stomach, that viscus was found the seat of extensive disease. Strong adhesion connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity in the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver; and in separating these, an ulcer, which penetrated the coats of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease or schirous portion advancing to cancer; this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for a small space near the termination of the œsophagus, was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid, resembling coffee grounds.

The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm.—With the exception of the adhesion occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no unhealthy appearance presented itself in the liver.

The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state.

A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed.

THOMAS SHORT,
ARCHIBALD ARNOTT,
CHARLES MITCHELL,
FRANCIS BARTON,
MATTH. LIVINGSTON.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, July 5.

By the *Dromedary* store ship, just arrived from St. Helena, General Bonaparte is stated to have been twice cupped previous to his death. The 84th came home in this vessel, and are on their way to Woolwich, for the purpose of assisting in the ceremonies of the coronation. The remains of the regenerator of Europe are to come to England, for the establishment of the fact of his death.

Napoleon's last moments!—The Norfolk Beacon of Wednesday last says—We have been politely furnished by an officer of H. M. C. Majesty's frigate *La Duchesse de Berri*, with the following statement respecting the last moments of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, obtained from a vessel which arrived at Martinique from St. Helena on the 18th July, and for the correctness of which he pledges his honor:

"Finding himself very ill, Napoleon sent for his Physicians, who informed him that he could not survive more than 48 hours. He (N.) immediately requested Gen. Bertrand to assist him in writing his will, which occupied them about fifteen hours, when Napoleon sealed it up, and delivered it to Gen. Bertrand, with an injunction that he should not permit it to be opened except in the presence of the Commissioners of the different Sovereigns of Europe."

The English papers are already speculating on the political effect which the death of Napoleon may have on the affairs of France. It is hinted that it may bring into activity the pretensions of young Napoleon to the throne, in which he will be supported by Austria, and thus lessen the influence of Great Britain in continental affairs. It will be recollected, that when the allied sovereigns were assembled in Congress, immediately after the imprisonment of Napoleon, a protest was given in by the Empress Maria Louisa, in which she contended that her son was the only legitimate heir to the crown of France, in right of his father, and that the Bourbons had been excluded, not only by their own act and deed, but by a majority of the nation, who had invested Napoleon with the sovereign power. Whether this claim will be revived at the present moment, it is, perhaps, difficult to say. Austria may think it prudent to wait the decease of the French King before moving in the business. But when the principles of that government and its insatiate desire for an extension of territory are considered, it does appear to us that the measure resor-

ted to by the Empress Louisa must have been dictated at her father's court, with a firm intention of acting upon it when a favorable opportunity occurred. It is even far from being improbable that the Emperor Alexander may have been brought over to concur in the wishes of Francis. The latter may have agreed not to oppose the designs of the former upon Turkey, in consideration of the former remaining passive while steps were taking to place the young Napoleon upon the throne of France.—*National Advocate*.

RICHMOND, AUG. 22.—Yesterday, Mr. Alexander Lithgow, late accountant of the Farmer's Bank, was brought before the mayor on a charge of embezzling three checks belonging to the said bank. The case excited a very deep and general interest; the court room of the new courthouse presented many anxious spectators. The mayor sat alone in the examination. The counsel for the prosecution were Mr. Joseph H. Mayo, who acted as commonwealth's attorney in the place of Mr. Upshur, who is absent, and Mr. Merritt Robinson, who was retained as counsel by the Bank. The counsel for the defendant were Messrs. Samuel Taylor, Alexander McRae, William Wickham, James D. Riddle, and Allen McRae.

It is not our purpose to enter into the minute details of this investigation. The case is yet undecided; and it would be improper to lay the testimony in this stage of the business before the public. The facts which transpired, and the points which may be made at the bar, will probably hereafter appear in a more extended form; for the present, it is sufficient for us to state that the witnesses examined before the mayor were Messrs. McKenzie, and M. B. Myers, the two gentlemen now employed to settle up the books of the Bank, Mr. Nevers, the cashier, Mr. Crump, the late second accountant, and three merchants, who were called in to show that they had respectively drawn at a certain time only one check for particular sums, and yet it appeared from the teller's books that checks of the same amount appeared twice on the teller's books as paid—thus leading to the inference that in those three instances it was the same check which had been twice paid. One check was for \$700; another for 300; a third was for between 2 and 3 hundred dollars and some odd cents.

There was much discussion upon points of evidence, as it went on; but when the testimony was closed on the part of the prosecution, (the defendant declining to produce any) the question was submitted without arguments to the mayor. The mayor decided to send on the accused before an examining court. The counsel for the defendant then moved to allow him to give bail—which the mayor readily yielded, and fixed the amount of bail at \$4500. Mr. Lithgow gave the bail required—and he was set at liberty.

The examining court is fixed for this day week.

The following is the section of the new act, under which he is charged:

Sec. 2. That if any officer of public trust in this commonwealth, or any officer, or director of any bank, chartered by this commonwealth, shall embezzle or fraudulently convert to his use, or shall knowingly suffer any other person or persons to embezzle or fraudulently convert to his or their use, any sum of money, bank note, bill, check, bond, or other security, or facility, placed under his care or management, by virtue of his office or place aforesaid, the person so offending, his aiders, abettors, and counsellors, upon conviction thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and be sentenced to imprisonment in the public jail and penitentiary house for a term not less than 3 years, nor more than 10 years.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 21.

Bank Robbery.—E. W. Milligan, a book keeper in the Phoenix Bank of this city, and acting as second or receiving teller, absconded on Saturday last, after the bank had closed, and took with him about 70,000 dollars, being the deposits of that day. About 30,000 dollars of this sum was in post notes and drafts upon other banks of this city, which are not negotiable, and it is presumed can be of no use to Milligan. Officers have been dispatched in every direction in pursuit of him, and it is hoped he may be overtaken and brought to justice. The bank, it will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, have offered a reward of two thousand dollars for his apprehension and the recovery of the property. The whole community is interested, and will no doubt aid in bringing to punishment a man who has thus betrayed the confidence that was placed in him.

AUGUST 22.—We are happy to state that the Phoenix Bank in this city has recovered 56,000 dollars of the money stolen by E. W. Milligan on Saturday, which was found secreted in the stationary drawer. From the efficient measures adopted on the instant of discovery, there can be little doubt of his apprehension.

There is now residing in Stafford, a man by the name of Nolan, who is at present married to his twenty-sixth wife, and has, by the whole, 73 children, and is 105 years of age, and his present wife is now pregnant. [London paper.]