

Like to see the waist of a lady, as the hand of her creator made it, and not laced as if to correct deformity.—Artifice may please the vulgar, but man of sense despise it.

Like to see young ladies lead the fashions of their sex. Married ladies have enough to do if they will attend to their husbands and children. Old ladies look ridiculous in gay attire, and should consult their ease more than fashion.

Like to see a lady's cheeks their natural colour. Paint is easily detected, and is sure to disgust those whom it was intended to captivate.

Dislike to see young ladies blush at double entendres—they should never put an immodest construction on any thing that is said. If there is any thing to blush at, leave the room, or for conscience sake affect ignorance.

Dislike to see married ladies, walking the streets with men other than their husbands. It looks ugly; therefore, ladies, do not practise it. The world is censorious, and the least you give it to talk about the better.

Dislike to see young lads staring about in church, and smiling at every lady who chances to look at them. Quit it, boys, for be assured it is nothing to your credit.

Dislike to see married men go to taverns and beef-steak houses. It looks as if "happiness dwelt not at home."

Of all things, I like to see the gentlemen court the ladies—but of all things I dislike to see the ladies court the gentlemen. This is sure to beget disgust on one side, and disappointment on the other.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 4.

The elegant ship Cortes arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon from Liverpool, which place she left on the 25th of June. We are indebted to Capt. De Cost, for papers of that date, and London dates to the evening of the 23d.

The important commercial bills—called the colonial trade bill, the West India and American trade bill, and the importation of goods and navigation laws amendment bill, were severally read a third time in the House of Lords, on the 20th of June, and passed.

The corn importation bill, from the Commons, was read a first time the same day.

A further sum of 100,000*l.* was voted in the House of Commons for the employment of the Irish poor. It was proposed to extend the amount for this object to 400,000*l.*

The Chancellor obtained a grant of 2,000,000*l.* in exchequer bills, for the purpose of carrying on the public works, (including the above sum for Ireland,) and to encourage the fisheries.

On the 21st, the Catholic Peers' bill was rejected in the House of Lords, by a majority of 42, a full house being present.

The Bank of England, on the 20th June, adopted, by a majority of one, the resolution for lowering the rate of discount, and receiving bills in future *at four per cent.* This measure went into immediate effect. The motives for selecting this period, are stated to be, that, after June, the reduction of the interest on the navy 5 per cents. would be completed, and as there would then remain no 5 per cent. government stock, a higher rate could not with propriety be asked for commercial discounts. The measure was, however, quite unexpected at the Stock Exchange, and it was thought would have a sensible effect on the funds and foreign stocks.

A general issue of sovereigns was to take place at the Bank on the 24th, to the amount of 2000*l.* if required, to each banker.

The price of Gold has fallen to 77*s.* 6*d.* the ounce, being 4*d.* below the mint price, a circumstance that has not occurred before since the year 1797. Price of New Dollars June 21st, 4*s.* 9*d.*; Standard silver in bars 4*s.* 11*d.*

London, Sunday evening, June 23d. Madrid papers have reached us on the 13th inst. On the 4th, in the Cortes, the Minister of the interior gave information as to the state of affairs at Valencia and in Catalonia, and as to the remonstrances made to the French government on the subject of Spanish emigrants in France plotting against the peace of their country. A favorable answer appears to have been returned by the French government. On the 10th inst. four Deputies, Flores Calderon, Sorio, Remero, and Prat, presented a proposition to the Cortes, for an augmentation of 12,000 men to the militia in active service, in consideration of the disturbed state of some of the provinces, and the small number of the regular forces; this body only to continue under arms for eight months in the year.

The proposition was supported by several deputies, and finally approved of. In the night of the 11th, four or five persons were arrested in the suburbia beyond the gate De Fuencarral, who were plotting the formation of an armed band of Servites to act in the environs of the metropolis.

From the Paris papers it appears that the French government has at length issued orders for the Spanish refugees to quit the frontier towns, and proceed into

the interior of France. Eight individuals were recently tried at Lyons, charged with being concerned in the election riots; seven of them are said to have been acquitted, and one found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. All the persons tried at Nantz for a conspiracy to excite an insurrection, have been acquitted.

Gen. Berthon has been apprehended near Saumer, and will be forthwith brought to trial.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated June 1, states, that the Emperor having, previously to his departure, and conformably with custom, repaired to the Metropolitan Church, to receive the farewell benediction of the Patriarch, the Prelate addressed his Majesty in a very affecting speech on the events which afflict the Christians in the East.

AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

The following articles are translated for the Charleston City Gazette, from Havana papers, and will serve to give some idea of the actual condition of that country. Great allowances must of course be made for prejudice in the medium through which we receive it.

Letters from Vera Cruz, of the 11th and 15th June, say that the emperor has ordered the archives of the corporation of that city, as well as of its other institutions, to be removed, and has also renewed the prohibitions of shipping off any silver whatever. In consequence of the orders, a large quantity of grain, &c. with two millions of dollars that were in the town, have been transported on board the French frigate Antigone, previous to the promulgation of the imperial mandate, and was carried to the castle, to enable it to hold out longer, and carry on a more active warfare.

The Coronation.—The preparations for this ceremony are extensive and magnificent. It is to take place on the 24th of June; 546,000 dollars are destined for the embellishment of the palace; 85,000 for the imperial crown; 24,000 for state coaches; and 85,000 for repairs to the emperor's palace in the country.

The Cortes have remonstrated against this profusion, being, with much reason, fearful of fatal consequences, as the partisans of the emperor were very limited in number, being confined to the lowest of the populace, and a few soldiers, who, for two reals each, cried "Long live the Emperor Iturbide;" on the night of the 18th of May, and will cry the same at the coronation.

Several members of the Congress have already retired from the city, with all the deputies from Yucatan, declaring they have no power to nominate an Emperor. The veteran chiefs and soldiers have retired in the provinces. Negrete has likewise withdrawn to his capital of Guadalupe. In fine, every thing indicates a meditated plan of great importance against the present system.

The expenses of the army are considerable, and forced loans have, for its support, been levied in the provinces; in Vera Cruz 100,000 dollars, and a tax of two per cent. on all silver articles that enter there, has been extorted, to send to the United States for ships of war. Without this extortion, they would be unable to get them, for want of funds, and want of credit.

In Mexico, two battalions united to plunder some rich European houses, when the emperor condescended to step forward on the balcony of his palace, and persuaded the men to desist, telling them "they were his children," after which they retired. It appears that Iturbide wishes to follow the plan of Napoleon—that is, to acquire popularity among his military adherents. Let him beware, says the writer of this account, lest he have the same end. Assassinations and outrages are frequent in the interior; the terror which these occasions renders the desire of emigrating very general, particularly among the Europeans, but no passports are granted, and many are consequently detained. The administrator of Addana and the commandant of Puerto Ruiz have just been deposed. They did not suit the existing order of things.

The following extract of a letter from Mexico, of the 22d May, will more particularly exhibit the situation of that country:

The history of Iturbide's coronation commenced by his partisans exciting the garrison (consisting of 5,000 men) to revolt, and distributing money to the under officers and populace, in order to give the transaction the appearance of public and general acclamation. About 9 o'clock at night, on the 15th inst. some of the troops, intoxicated with liquor, assembled in a tumultuous manner at the theatre, loading their muskets with balls, and compelling the people to cry out, "Long live Augustin the First!" When issuing from the theatre, they ran through the streets abusing their opponents, and vociferating, "Long live the Emperor;" the weak and timorous were obliged to join in the cry, and the bells of all the churches were rung during the whole night. At daylight on the 19th, the President and all the deputies were summoned to assemble; but being informed, and knowing that some of the deputies were hostile to their measure, these latter were prevented from assisting in the session, and thus it was

composed only of the members of their party.

The Congress at last was assembled, and the result was such as was anticipated. The dissenting members of Congress, assisted by about 80 or 130 soldiers and citizens, held a secret session, but the populace forced the doors, when they sent to the regency for military aid, who protested he had no men at his disposal. During this confusion, they called for Iturbide by acclamation—he came, and in his presence they began to deliberate whether they would acknowledge him instantly, or wait for the information of the will of the provinces, as several of the deputies had affirmed they had not the power to consent to his pretensions. Meanwhile, the galleries which were filled with the populace, cried, that before half an hour they would crown Iturbide. The seats of the Deputies being filled with friars, officers, and the mob, all armed with swords and poniards, and threatening the Deputies; and if any of the latter even apparently opposed the Coronation, they vociferously exclaimed "Let him die, the traitor," or some other menacing language.

The congress at last resolved to vote with closed doors, but the factious, fearing that the issue might not answer their purpose, insisted they should not vote but by acclamation. The Deputies however commenced voting, and 65 were in favour—that number being one third only of the Congress, Iturbide was accordingly elected Emperor of Mexico!

From this narrative you may form some idea of the liberty the Deputies enjoyed, and of their past and actual situation. They stand exculpated most surely, if the Provinces disapprove this measure.

The present situation of the Empire is the most miserable. No money! the soldiers obliged to do duty, and march enveloped in a mantle, without shoes, and some actually dying with famine. The provinces are oppressed, and the number of disaffected persons in all probability will bring forth a civil war.

We see the government disgraced; Monks, an Inquisition, and all concomitant evils, are ready to fall on the Empire, which we fondly hoped would have been free, and which we still hope the Provinces will guard against and protect.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTELLATION.

NEW-YORK, JULY 31.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, Capt. Ridgely, arrived at this port yesterday from the Pacific; the crew all in good health.

The Constellation sailed from Valparaiso May 7th; arrived at Rio Janeiro June 11th; sailed again on the 16th; arrived at St. Pierre's 15th inst. and sailed the same night. Passed along the coast of Dominica, south side of St. Croix and Porto Rico, and came through the Mona Passage. Saw no vessels in that track.

The Franklin 74, Commodore Stewart, remained at Valparaiso. The Dolphin, schooner, sailed same day with the Constellation, for the coast of Peru.

The latest news from Lima was to the effect that the quiet possession of the Royalists. La Serna was in Cusco, with 4000 men; Ramirez in Aquipa with about half that number. The people (natives) were desirous of a change of government, but were kept quiet by the royal troops. San Martin had created a force of 6000 men, and intended (as it was said) to take the field in person against them. The coast, from Pisco to Chili, was in possession of the Royalists. The two Spanish frigates that had been cruising in the Pacific were given up to the agent of San Martin in Guayaquil, in February last, for a trifling compensation; one of them, the Prueva, had arrived at Lima; the other, the Venganza, was taken possession of by Lord Cochrane, at Guayaquil, after having been near a month with the Peruvian flag flying. His lordship was then at sea with his fleet, and had made a determination to take the Prueva wherever he might find her. Chiloe (the most southern part of Chili) was still in possession of the royalists. An expedition of 360 men, in a frigate and sloop of war, sailed from Valparaiso against it, about the middle of April last. They were to be reinforced at Valdivia. It was generally believed it would not be successful.

A few days before the Constellation sailed from Valparaiso, information was received that the brig Macedonian, of Boston, while lying in Lima, had been seized and condemned, on the plea that she belonged to the firm of Abadia and Arismendi. The latter had escaped in the English brig Rebecca, Depeyster, for Manila; the former was in close confinement in the castle of Callao; no person whatever was admitted to see him.

When the Constellation sailed from Rio, all was quiet there, as well as at Pernambuco; Bahia was the only port in the hands of the royalists.

The Constellation has some money on board, principally for merchants of Boston and Baltimore.

Passengers in the Constellation, Lieutenants Sloat and Ramsay, late of the Franklin, returned home in consequence of indisposition; Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Vache.

The Constellation has been absent two years and five days. Thirteen deaths only have occurred on board since her departure in 1820.

FROM THE BOSTON EVENING GAZETTE.

A Mermaid.—An American shipmaster from this port, became the fortunate purchaser, some month ago, in the Island of Java, of a preserved Mermaid, which had been brought to Batavia by a Japanese, and was supposed to have been taken on the coast of one of the Japan Isles. The fish had become perfectly dry, and was originally, it is thought, about four feet in length. From a gentleman who lately saw the specimen, we learn that the descriptions given in old books of natural history, and the representations frequently seen in old drawings of the Mermaid, are fully confirmed by the appearance of this rare and perhaps unexampled preparation. The head is covered with light colored hair, coarser than human hair.—The upper part of the face resembles a man's, but the lower part approaches a monkey's. The nose is flat like that of an African negro. From the upper jaw of a very wide mouth, descend two tusks passing over the lower lip; but the rest on both jaws are very like human teeth. The cheeks are wrinkled from the desiccated state of the skin, and the eyes are deeply sunk in the sockets. The shape of the bust is precisely like the configuration of a woman, below which the body gradually becomes scaly, and tapering by degrees, terminates in a fish's tail. There are four fins on the lower part of the body, and the extremity of the tail is forked.

This curiosity was exhibited at the Cape of Good Hope, and submitted to the inspection of several naturalists from England, who entirely concurred in the opinion that this is an example of the Mermaid, whose existence has been generally held to be fabulous. The owner is proceeding to Europe; and we may soon expect to hear of its arrival in England.

VERY SINGULAR.

The following singular occurrence was communicated to us by a gentleman from Greenwich, Conn. which he says may be relied on as a fact: Eleanor Smith, of Hatfield, 15 years of age, on the 10th ult. puked up a live green snake, 9 or 10 inches in length, which she had probably taken in three years since, while drinking at a brook. Our informant adds, that during that time she had been confined to her bed, and had become much emaciated. To sit or stand put her in the greatest pain, as would the smell or taste of meat. The snake was perfectly lively, running about the house, up on to chairs, tables, &c. She is now free from pain, and apparently on the recovery.

[Hampden Patriot.]

A GREAT CURIOSITY.

LESLINGTON, N.Y. JULY 24.—An Indian Mummy, in all probability 1000 years old, in almost a perfect state of preservation.—This rarity was taken a few weeks since from the famous Salt Peetre Cave, Warren county, in this state, so much talked of for years past. As it is intended to be sent to Europe, it cannot be detained at this place but a few days.

Wonderful Escape.—A short time since, a son of Mr. Thomas Picketing, of Newington, of the age of 6 years and 4 months, fell head foremost into a well over 40 feet in depth, with about three feet water in it at the time. In his fall he struck his hip against a stout iron bound bucket, (that was also descending in the well from a windlass, to which it was attached by a rope), which turned him head uppermost. The force which he struck was so great as to flatten the bucket considerably. He remained in the well nearly twenty minutes, quenching in water with no one to help him; at last, by his own exertions, with the assistance of the rope, he succeeded in getting out, with only two slight wounds on his head and hip! What renders it still more astonishing, how such a child, wounded and weakened by his fall, should be able to gain the summit, and extricate himself, is, that one of his hands was maimed by fire, and almost useless, the well so broad that he could not stride across it, and the aperture at the platform is only 18 inches in diameter.—N. H. Gaz.

MARRIAGE PROMISE.

Of late there have been several heavy verdicts obtained for a breach of the marriage promise; a crime which is truly deserving of severe punishment, when committed without cause or justification—a forfeit of oaths—a breach of faith—distress of mind, mortification, and probably private misery are results of this disregard to the most sacred of obligations; and the heavy sums of money which offenders have had to pay, have no doubt been productive of good result.

A very pretty, modest girl, brought a writ against a faithless swain for a breach of the marriage promise, damages were laid at \$2000. She accompanied the officer to identify the defendant, a young mechanic—but the honest officer, instead of carrying him to the prison, carried him to a parson, where both parties being willing, he stood for groomsmen, and saw the parties lawfully married, and the writ cancelled. "Blessed are the peace makers."—Jubilate. [N. York paper.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Raleigh, June 16, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

From the returns of the militia of the last year, it is very evident, notwithstanding all the regiments of the state were included in the general aggregate, there remained a fraction of not less than 20,000 men unaccounted for. This deficiency was discovered from a comparison of the returns with a census of 1820, which exhibits the number of men between 18 and 45 at 66,000, whereas the returns of the militia amounted to only 41,000; and, on reference to the files of this office, there appears to have been a gradual decline in the number of the militia of the state for many years past. The number now enrolled, agreeably to the returns, is 12,000 less than there were 10 years ago, while the state, during the same time, has increased in population upwards of 80,000. Hence arises the most conclusive evidence of the existence, some where in the militia, of great negligence and inattention, which has become so palpable, and serious in its consequences, as not to be suffered to pass longer unnoticed.

The source from whence this deficiency has originated, is, no doubt, principally with captains of companies in not making returns to the colonels; and unless there is a more rigid enforcement of the penalty annexed to such delinquency in future, the inconvenience already experienced will still exist, and, it is apprehended, will continue to increase. The commander in chief is aware, however, that the many volunteer companies which have become disorganized, contribute not a little to the cause of this deficiency; and although they may not have been either mustered or returned for years, the men exempt themselves from service in any other company, upon the grounds that they are still lawfully enrolled as volunteers; and owing to the difficulty conceived by the infantry captains, of procuring proof to the contrary, they are thus suffered to remain subject to no militia duty whatever. It is in this way a considerable proportion of the militia go clear of mustering, and are never brought into the returns made to this office.

Without making any particular reference to the laws on the subject, which, it is presumed, are in the hands of every officer, and sufficiently understood, it is recommended that, in every instance where a volunteer company is known to have ceased to perform the ordinary duties required by the militia laws, that the captains of infantry, in whose districts the men of such company may reside, enter them on their rolls; and, if they do, in fact, still exist as a company according to law, it will be for them to furnish the proof thereof.

It is confidently expected, after these remarks, every exertion will be made by officers of the line, to enable those who are bound to make returns to this office, to furnish this year, a full and correct return of the militia of the state. This occasion is taken, also, to remind the colonels of regiments, that they have heretofore been very remiss, in not returning annually a register of the names and dates of commissions of the field officers of their respective regiments.

By order of the commander in chief.

BEVERLY DANIEL,
Adj. Gen. M. N. C.

The Holy Alliance, on the settlement of affairs in the East, will have full opportunity for attempting the regulation of those of the Italian and Spanish peninsulas. The London Courier seems to have been earnestly employed in preparing the way for interference in the concerns of Spain. The number of that paper for the 10th June, represents the accounts from Madrid as indicative of a great catastrophe:

"Every week, every day, gives birth to events, which dissolve some of the remaining ties of social life, and accelerate the reign of total anarchy. The grim idol of Rebellion is to be elevated upon the ruins of the monarchy."

Nothing, in short, can save Spain, but a speedy and implicit acquiescence in such arrangements as it shall please some congress of Emperors and Kings to prescribe for her internal government.

[National Gazette.]

From the Savannah Georgian.

Gen. Arnold.—The children of this traitor receive a pension of 500 pounds from the British government. One is a brigadier general on the Bengal establishment.

The Pittsburg Mercury states that an extensive range of buildings has been lately erected in that city for a large cotton factory, the machinery of which was made in New-England, and is now on the road, transported by thirteen wagons. The factory is to be driven by steam, and very sanguine anticipations are made of the result.

Three steam boats are also building at Pittsburg, which are intended as regular traders between that place and the falls of the Ohio.

The whole expenses of the State Government of Connecticut, last year, were a fraction over \$55,000. Those of New-Hampshire, less than \$30,000.