

The Sun.

THE OPPOSITION.

Disruption of things, in fact, was the author of our hundredth Congress, and was appointed for his speech, wit, and humor. The following lines are from one of them: "We have a noble law in Congress, When, in a solemn solemn session, Feasting and jangling at various costs, The summary justice calls upon him, And this begins to stir him—'Tis for the well! But how you will to live?—You squander freely; Have you wherewithal?—Have you the funds For these outgoings?—If you have, go out! If you have not, we'll stop you in good time, Before you outrun honesty; for he [with] Who lives, we know not how, must live by his Neighbor he touches some fine's purse, Or is the accomplice of some knavish gang! This, a well order'd City will not suffer; Such terms we expect."

TIDE OF LIFE.

I saw, while the earth was at rest, And the curtains of heav'n were glowing, A breeze fill'd with beams from the west, O'er the face of a sleepy lake blowing; It ruffled a wave on its shore, And the stillness to billows was broken; The gale left its calm as before; It left as if never broken. Not thus with the dull tide of life; One check may be sweep'd by weeping, While free from the breeze of strife, Another in peace may be sleeping, The wave once disturbed by the breeze, Can tranquilly sleep again never, Till destiny shall it, and freeze The calm it had broken forever.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEN. BOLIVAR, PERU, &c.

The following extract of a letter from Lima to a gentleman in Boston, affords some facts relative to the character of Gen. Bolivar, which we do not recollect to have seen elsewhere.

Had Gen. Bolivar come to Peru instead of St. Martin, vast loss and misery would have been saved. The profligate, rapacious, cruel and treacherous character of that chief and many of his followers, prolonged the struggle in this country, alienated many from the Patriot cause, and occasioned the loss of thousands of lives. After the reins of government had fallen into the hands of the imbecile Torre Tagle, and his intriguing, unprincipled advisers, the country soon fell of course by their weakness and treachery into the power of the Spaniards, who, tutored by misfortune and led by some able men, were practicing that line of conduct which tended to give them not only the power, but in a considerable degree the confidence of the people, deceived and disgusted with those who had come to protect them.

After Peru was thus again thrown almost wholly into the hands of the Spaniards, the arrival of Bolivar began gradually to revive the hopes of the patriot party. The Republic of Colombia poured out her whole strength at his disposal, and though his united force was greatly inferior in numbers to that of the Spaniards, this inferiority was compensated for by the superior bravery and enthusiasm of the troops. This is one of the qualities of most of the Colombians I have seen—they have all the enthusiasm, the fondness of praise, the virtue and the vanity of a youthful, warlike and successful people. In the combined army of Colombia and Peru, are many foreign officers of great bravery. The confidence and admiration for their leader is extreme. It is impossible to flatter them too highly, and they in turn are not sparing of their compliments.

Gen. Bolivar, or as he is generally called, the Liberator, is 42, about 5 feet 7, and slender in his person, and, as the "hero of the equator" which the Americans call him, might be supposed to be, rather dark in his complexion. His countenance always of a serious cast, yet notwithstanding the mustachios on his upper lip, not ferocious as many represent him—his eyes dark hazel, are expressive and penetrating. In early life he travelled through Europe for his pleasure—he reads English, but does not speak more than a few words. French he speaks fluently, though not correctly. Apologizing one day for my imperfect knowledge of French and Spanish, he said "O, no matter—never regret it—your own fine idiom is the only one worth speaking—all that is liberal—all that is noble, is found in that. It is the language of liberty." He talks a great deal, and with apparent frankness, and without premeditation. He seems fond of social life, and never balks a party by going away prematurely. On two occasions I have been with him in large parties—one at a

hall and supper, where he staid from eight in the evening until five in the morning, talked the whole time, at supper gave toasts and made speeches, and after supper danced a waltz with a handsome girl. At a breakfast on Washington's birth day—the day he selected for his visit on the frigate United States—which lasted from 11 to 3, he gave several toasts and speeches, in which he extolled the United States as infinitely surpassing every other nation of ancient and modern times, in knowing how to unite the most entire liberty with the most perfect order, intelligence, liberality, &c.

His ambition appears to be of a lofty and fine description. He wishes to go down as the assertor and founder of South American independence, and, satisfied with an ample fortune, disdains all accession of wealth. He refused, with some contempt, the vote of the Peruvian Congress, granting him a million of dollars; having made it his pride, from the beginning, that he would not carry away even a grain of sand from Peru. His favourite projects are a canal across the Isthmus, and the establishment of a Congress at Panama, to consist of a grand federative council, to decide on all disputes between the different states, to have an army which they will call out, when either of the states or any foreign power, commits an aggression. The idea, however, seems visionary, but it is his favorite scheme. After settling the affairs of these countries, and establishing their peace and independence, it is his wish to travel through the United States and England, for both which countries he has a high admiration.

His enmity against the Spaniards, nourished in the bloody war of Venezuela, is irreconcilable. All his connections were murdered by them, except an old uncle whom he has in Spain.

Gen. RICHARD RICHARDSON.

A correspondent of the Columbia Telescope, gives the following brief account of the services of this veteran of the Revolution.

William Henry Drayton and Wm. Tennent, had been sent directly after the disembarkment of Campbell aboard a British vessel in Charleston Harbor, to the Fork of Saluda and Broad rivers, to endeavor to bring over the royalists, who were many in that part of the state, to sign the association, as it was called. Judge Drayton there made them several able harangues, but many still remained disaffected, from the influence of the Cunninghams. They soon after formed a party and seized on the public powder; and drove Major Williamson into a stockade fort near 96, and the Tories took possession of the goal.

The Council of Safety, under these circumstances, judged it necessary to march an army into these settlements, sufficiently numerous to intimidate opposition. But still it was necessary that it should be conducted with great prudence, in order to gain over as many as possible without bloodshed. This important command, and that too over the first army raised by this state as a free people, was conferred on General Richardson, having under his command Col. Thompson of Belleville, better known to the Tories, by the name of Old Danger, a gentleman whose merits have of late been also much overlooked, especially after having received the thanks of the U. S. Congress at Philadelphia, for his conduct at Sullivan's Island. Col. Richardson Richardson also commanded a regiment under his father in this expedition. Another son, Edward R. the father of Edward Richardson of the Senate, from St. Mathews, also raised a company and command, including some troops from North Carolina, amounting to about 3000 men.

General Richardson was vested with full powers, "to apprehend the leaders of the party which had seized the powder, and to do all other things necessary to suppress the present and prevent future insurrections." It has been said, Richardson was the dictator of the upper country, and Rutledge afterwards that of the lower country. They both commanded with equal prudence and justice. Gen. Richardson executed his orders with such wisdom, moderation and propriety, that he soon carried every point, without the cost of one drop of blood. A success most wonderful at such times and under such circumstances. However I have neither time nor inclination to give a history of the times, my object is merely to revive the recollection of Gen. Richardson's services. This expedition is generally known by

the name of the Campaign of the Snow Camp.

Upon Gen. Richardson's return home, a more regular plan of government was adopted. A legislative council of 13 were elected, of which he was chosen one; a president and vice-president was also chosen, with six privy councillors, &c. besides judges, &c. And now it was that John Rutledge was elected president.

In the campaign of 1779, Lincoln established himself at Purysburg, and a large portion of the militia of South Carolina was drafted and put under the command of Gen. Richardson, (who, though I believe, during all this time, only held the commission of colonel,) and marched off to join Lincoln.

General R. continued in service till the fall of Charleston, where he was taken prisoner and sent to John's Island, and there confined for some time; but upon the interference of a gentleman from his own neighborhood, who had joined the royal side, he was suffered to return home, in Clarendon, where soon after he died.

When Tarlton afterwards marched through that district he could not be persuaded but that Gen. Richardson still lived. His grave was pointed out to him. He ordered it to be opened, but countermanded the order before it was executed; and then to avenge himself, ordered the dwelling house to be burnt. This he had executed under circumstances most horrible. The cattle were driven into a barn adjoining the stables, and were likewise consumed in the general conflagration.

Tarlton afterwards went to the house of every Richardson in the neighborhood. The house of Edward Richardson, son of the general, was searched, and in turning up the bed-clothes, he rolled Col. E. Richardson, now of the senate, then a little fellow only a few months old. Tarlton immediately said, in his bitter way, "let him alone, let him alone for this time; but if I come back this way, I will put to death every male of the name, damn them, 'tis will become lice," a vulgarity of expression long remembered by the family. All their houses were burnt but that of Col. Richard Richardson, who was then a prisoner.

When the British were at the house of General Richardson, a soldier seized his saddle, which was in the piazza, and upon which was riding at the time, a boy aged about ten. As soon as the soldier seized one of the straps of the stirrup, the little fellow rolled off and seized the other, and struggling, gave the soldier a cut across his hand with a large case-knife he had playing with in his hand. He was applauded for his courage, and not disturbed. This was Colonel Richardson, the late Governor.

During this campaign, the brutalities of the British troops was beyond description. They sabred the poultry, cut the dogs in two, burnt the corn and cattle. They carried off every thing that was valuable, and destroyed what they could not carry.

The repositories of the dead were in several places opened, and ransacked for hidden treasures; feather beds ripped open to get the ticking for packing away their plunder. At Mr. Cord's ferry, Tarlton actually amused himself in breaking the furniture. He laughed nearly to exhaustion, when under pretence of saving a quantity of china for Mrs. MacCord, he ordered it to be carried out of the house, before he had it burnt; and tripped the soldiers up as they walked down the steps. The mistress of a very aged lady, was a subject to him of high mirth. But he had a soldier well flogged that day for stabbing old Capt. Russell, a gentleman about 70 years of age, who interfered to prevent some mischief, and had strength enough, even at that age, to disarm the soldier.

Before I conclude, I must remind the Columbians, that it was in honor of Gen. Richardson that their main street was named, and that he was the grand-father of our present governor, a gentleman so much respected for his high character, and the first who has honored the capital by making it what it should be by law, the place of residence of the Commander in Chief.

A RICHLANDER.

A new three wheeled carriage has been invented at Bristol, which will travel at the rate of eight miles per hour, and is to be propelled by manual labour from within the vehicle.

RESOLVE BOARD, CONVICTION

Resolved that a pamphlet, entitled "Facts and Arguments in Favor of Railways," be

The expense of constructing a turnpike in a proper manner, is almost equal to that usually expended per mile on a canal. The best turnpike in America has cost from 9 to 12,000 dollars per mile. The average cost of the Lancaster and Philadelphia turnpike, was 9,000 per mile—the Germantown turnpike cost 11,000 dollars per mile. Part of the National or Cumberland road cost 17,000, and part of the Lancaster turnpike near Philadelphia, 15,000 dollars per mile.

Near London, upwards of 4,000 dollars per mile is annually required to preserve the great road in repair. The average cost of canals for boats of 25 or 30 tons scientifically constructed, may be estimated at 12 to 15,000 dollars per mile.

Lord Guilford, in the year 1676, mentions the first parallel railway of which any description is on record. It was composed entirely of wood timbers. In 1766 the first rails of cast iron were made. Colonel Sergeant of Boston invented the plan of a single rail track, which can be constructed for less than two-thirds of the expense of common railways. In 1815, the flat rail was superseded by an iron bar. In 1798, steam engines began to be used to draw a train of loaded wagons. An engine weighing 8 tons and of 8 horse power will draw 45 tons of goods at the rate of 8 miles per hour.

Mr. Stevens, of New-Jersey, has constructed a granite railway at an expense of about 1200 dollars per mile.

The only railways in this State are those in bridges—those in front of the engine houses in the city; a wooden rail track is in use at the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and that erected by Mr. Camac, leading from his ice-house to the shipping in the Delaware, and ships' ways. Railways have a decided superiority over canals in expense, expedition, safety and certainty.

Twenty five million dollars have been expended in Pennsylvania on internal improvements; two-thirds of this sum has been spent in improving our inland navigation, on roads, bridges, &c. This does not include the charity and education expenses. [The sum annually expended in Philadelphia in charity, is nearly \$600,000, an amount unequalled by any city, not the capital of a kingdom, in Christendom.]

The fourth edition of a very able and interesting pamphlet—"Facts and Arguments in favor of adopting Railways in the State of Pennsylvania,"—has just appeared. The advantages of railways are clearly shown, and the arguments fully supported by experience. Mr. Strickland, the agent to the society for Internal Improvements, reports decidedly in its favor. We rejoice in the prospect that "Pennsylvania will execute the first grand Railway in the New World." Full and profitable communication can be made in no other way with equal advantages. We hope this pamphlet will circulate to every section of our State, confident that its appeals will have a powerful and beneficial effect on the interests of our State. Railways require less original expense, less attendance, are more easily repaired, and more manageable than canals; are more expeditious, can be at all times used, and are easily constructed.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Marshal Macdonald (who is now travelling in Scotland) appears to be about 60 years, thin in person, and rather above the middle size; his hair is quite gray, his eyes dark, and his countenance rather round and sedate. He was plainly dressed in black, and like his celebrated friend Buonaparte takes snuff in great quantities. He speaks very little English, and that little imperfectly. The fatigue of a soldier's life, and the anxieties of political struggles, appear to have brought on premature age, for he walked feeble, appearing in an infirm state of health. When on the field of Culloden, he expressed his surprise at the imbecility which dictated the choice of that spot for the position of the pretender's army. No spot could be worse chosen for the position of an irregular body of men acting on the defensive against regular troops; and the wonder was increased, the General observed, when the neighbouring high ground behind the water of Nairn afforded so fine a position to obtain the objects and suit the circumstances of the Jacobites.

Some write nonsense to fill a volume; I make a rhyme to end a column.

For Sale, or Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or rent the tract of land with its improvements, on the north west side of the Falls in New York City. There are about 200 acres in the tract, only about 50 or 70 cleared.

There are on it a large and commodious dwelling house and the customary out houses, near the bridge.

The house is quite new, having been built only a few years ago, and being designed for a house of entertainment is well adapted to that purpose, both from its location and plan. The situation is remarkably pleasant, and convenient to the city and Lexington, being 4 miles from the former, and 11 miles from the latter, place. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN BEARDS, Jr.

Baltimore, July 12, 1825.

COHEN'S OFFICE, Baltimore.

WHERE all the Great Capitals were sold in the last GRAND STATE LOTTERY, which was drawn on the 27th July—viz. the \$50,000 Prize to a gentleman in Philadelphia, the \$20,000 to a gentleman in Virginia, the \$10,000 to a gentleman in New York, the \$5,000 to a gentleman in Maryland, the \$2,000 to a gentleman in Pennsylvania, the \$1,000 to a gentleman in Delaware, the \$500 to a gentleman in New Jersey, the \$200 to a gentleman in New Hampshire, the \$100 to a gentleman in Vermont, the \$50 to a gentleman in New Brunswick, the \$20 to a gentleman in New Jersey, the \$10 to a gentleman in New York, the \$5 to a gentleman in Pennsylvania, the \$2 to a gentleman in Delaware, the \$1 to a gentleman in New Jersey, the \$500,000 Prizes were variously distributed.

THE NEXT SCHEME:

Grand State Lottery

of Maryland—to be drawn by the improved mode (Old and New system) secured by Letters Patent from the United States, and under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. The whole to be completed IN ONE DAY.

Highest Prize \$50,000 dollars!

Table listing prize amounts and quantities: 1 prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000; 1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000; 1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000; 10 prizes of 1,000 is 10,000; 10 prizes of 500 is 5,000; 30 prizes of 100 is 3,000; 60 prizes of 50 is 3,000; 100 prizes of 20 is 2,000; 200 prizes of 10 is 2,000; 400 prizes of 5 is 2,000; 80,000 prizes of 4 is 80,000.

20,000 PRIZES. \$122,000

40,000 Tickets, Not one Blank in a Pair.

Mode of drawing—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the Prizes above the denomination of \$4, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 Prizes of \$1, will be awarded to the Odd or Even Numbers in the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependant on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Thirty Thousand Dollars; that is to say, if the \$50,000 Prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a \$1 Prize. If the \$50,000 Prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a Prize of \$1.

Odd Numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9. Even Numbers end with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery IN ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate Number in the Scheme, so that the holder of two Tickets or two shares of Tickets, (one Odd and one Even Number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one Prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity. A Ticket drawing a superior Prize in this Scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many Tickets, therefore, will necessarily obtain Two Prizes each.

Every prize payable in Cash, which is usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

TICKETS WORTH DRAWING

on the 1st of September, to Five Dollars; until which time, the price will continue, viz: Whole Tickets . . . \$4 Containing . . . \$1 00 Half Tickets . . . \$2 Containing . . . \$1 00 To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers (odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114 Market Street, Baltimore.

Where all the Great Capitals were sold in the Grand State Lottery which was completed a few days ago. And where more Capitals have been sold than at any other Office in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets, in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—Baltimore.

COHEN'S "Gazette and Lottery Register," which will be published immediately after the drawing, and will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at Cohen's Office, and who signify their wish to receive the same. Baltimore, August, 1825.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2 Statesville, Aug. 24, 1825.

THE Brigadier General of the 7th brigade, N. C. Militia, has found it necessary, in order to avoid an interference with the Superior Courts of Rowan and Davidson counties, the terms of which were changed at the last session of the Legislature, which fact did not occur to the Brigadier when his order of the 9th inst. was issued, to change the time of this fall's review; the several Regiments composing the 7th brigade, will, therefore, be reviewed by the Brigadier General, precisely at 12 o'clock, meridian, on the days and at the places following, to wit:

The two Irrell regiments, (Nos. 52 and 53) at Statesville, on Tuesday, the 19th day of October next.

The 64th or Second Rowan regiment, at Mocksville, on Wednesday, the 19th day of October next.

The 1st Rowan (or 63d) regiment, at Salisbury, on Thursday, the 20th day of October next.

And the two regiments of Davidson county, (Nos. 87 and 88) at Lexington, on Friday, the 21st day of October next.

It will be expected that commanders of regiments will be prepared to make their returns on the days of their several reviews.

By order of the Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON BYERS, Adj.-Genl.