

to the pursuit of knowledge. When the Romans took Syracuse, Archimedes was so deeply engaged solving a problem, that he was ignorant of the enemy being in possession of the town; and a soldier, not knowing who he was, killed him, because he refused to follow him. An emperor once asked an ancient philosopher, to impart into his mind the principles of astronomy, without his undergoing the fatigue of study; the philosopher honestly replied, there was no imperial way to astronomy.

Cultivate a cheerfulness of disposition. Discontent and ill nature are enemies to the muses. Be willing to please, and easy to be pleased. Avoid dwelling long on the dark side of human life. To peruse writers who delight in exhibiting such a representation, enfeebles the spirits, sours the temper, and beclouds the soul. To the vices of mankind, oppose their virtues; and with the calamities to which we are exposed, contrast the many blessings we enjoy.

Form to yourself a conversive circle of friends, who, mingling together instruction and amusement, happily relieve the toil of the closet; nor by any means shun the company of good tempered and virtuous females; over the student's mind, their manners cast a felicitating influence; the elegant endearments of female friendship soften the heart, meliorate the disposition, annihilate eccentricities, and produce on the whole of life, the most amiable effects. Nor can it excite wonder, for it is congenial to the heart of man to be affected by female excellence.

PRISON AT AUBURN.

We have been furnished by a correspondent, with a view and description of the new state prison erected in Auburn, N. Y. to which the Governor has adverted in his message to the legislature. One building designed to contain 400 cells, covers only 206 by 45 feet of ground. There are 5 stories of cells, each containing 80 in two parallel lines, divided in the middle by a wall two feet thick. The walls between the cells, are one foot thick. The cells are 7 feet long, 7 high, and 3 1-2 wide, intended to receive only one convict in each. Each cell has a ventilator extending to the roof, and is so constructed in front, that the prisoners can neither converse or make signs to each other. The area around the cells, is 10 feet wide and open to the roof, which covers the galleries of the several stories. Besides the moral benefit arising from keeping the prisoners separate, it unites that of economy and security. From the construction of the prison, 5 small stores, 6 large and 12 small lamps, all out of reach of the convicts, afford heat and light to 535 cells; and one sentinel is sufficient to 400 prisoners.

Boston Patriot.

We understand, says the Fredricktown Herald, that circumstances connected with the assassination of Colonel Sharp, of Kentucky, render the transaction far less horrible in the eye of justice, (however reprehensible it may be in a moral point of view), than it was at first apprehended. It was rumoured that Sharp had seduced the wife of his supposed murderer, Beauchamp, who is a lawyer by profession.

The boiler of the Steam Boat Pee Dee, which piles between Georgetown and Chersaw, S. C. bursted a few days since, and killed two men.

BROKEN BANKS.

In looking over a Bank Note Table, published at New York Dec. 30, we counted near twenty Banks which had failed or stopped payment.

Great alarm appears to have been excited in New-York last week, by a ridiculous story of angels appearing to watchmen, and predicting the destruction of the city. Rumor soon swelled the tale; the angels were preceded by a man without feet, who walked by. A new born infant also had some agency in the affair. Altogether, such a story was made up, that hundreds are said to have quitted the city, to get clear of the destruction which is predicted to take place on the 19th inst.

Nat. Journal.

An English Naval Architect, of some eminence, now on a visit to this country, says that the ship of the line (the Pennsylvania) nearly finished at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, will be the finest vessel in any navy. For beauty of model, useful and elegant proportions, strength of construction and general arrangement of the interior, he believes that she will be unsurpassed—certainly not equalled by any British ship. The materials worked up in her, are of the choicest description, and her ornaments, although rich, will subserve utility. She has a round stern, and will be capable of mounting 130 guns; when completed she will be the largest vessel in the world.

FOREIGN.

LIVE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of New-York, of the ship, *Carthage*, European advices to the 27th Nov. have been received.

The following summary and extracts, embrace every thing of importance up to that time not heretofore published.

Mr. Rufus Klog and M. Hurtado, the Colombian Minister, were both presented to the King on the 11th November, and favorably received. It is rumored that the Duke del Infantado, Spanish minister, had found his post too hot; and was about to abandon it.

A public dinner was given to Mr. Hume, M. P. at Edinburgh, on the 13th of November. The health of Mr. H. having been drunk, he delivered a speech which was received with applause.

From Greece.—We learn from Greece, that the Turks were still before Missolonghi on the 5th of October; but that as all the defiles by which they could retreat, were occupied by the Greeks, it would require a great force to effect a passage, in case they raised the siege. The same account states, that Ibrahim Pacha was at Tripolizza, waiting reinforcements from Alexandria.

Spain.—The latest Madrid advices are of Nov. 10. The new Ministry was getting into successful operation. M. d'Ugentie was momentarily expected at Madrid.

"They reckon much upon him to impress a firm and regular march upon public affairs. With the aid of his ability, we may hope, in the state to which Spain has attained, that she will soon resume an imposing attitude, and that her external tranquillity will not be troubled."

President Boyer, of Hayti, has ordered a number of steam-boats to be built in France and England.

A French paper states that Com. Rogers is much dissatisfied with the refusal of the Ottoman Porte, to admit American vessels to the navigation of the Bosphorus, and has sent a threatening letter to the Reis Affendi.

Accounts from Naples of the 26th ult. state that a Commissioner from the United States had landed there, to claim the reimbursement for confiscation of the property of American subjects, during the military occupation of that country, but that little progress had been made in the negotiation. An English frigate had anchored in the Bay of Naples, alongside the *Revenge* ship of the line.

Russia, &c.—The Emperor of Russia was on a tour of military inspection. In the course of his journey, he will visit Bessarabia and the banks of the Pruth.

On the 21st of October, there was so thick a fog at St. Petersburg, that they were obliged to hoist lanterns at the Admiralty, and to fire alarm guns; nevertheless no accident occurred.

The marriage of the Infanta of Lucca, with Prince Maximilian of Saxony, has been celebrated with great pomp, at Dresden.

A letter from Lisbon, of the 4th inst. states that the rumour had been revived there, of the King's intention to make Lisbon a free port.

A Mr. Charles Kaye, the son of a most respectable London solicitor, has absconded, after committing several extensive frauds. He has been led to these offences, by losses in speculation.

A new tragedy, with the title of *Leonidas*, has been played with great success at the theatre Francais. M. Pichat is the author of it.

A letter from Madrid, published in the *Journal des Debats*, states, that the English company, who had obtained permission to search for the galleons, with their treasure, sunk off Vigo, had already succeeded, by sounding, in ascertaining the position of three of those galleons.

Sales of the new crop of Upland cotton had been made at Havre at 32 sous. On the 29th, 27 bales of new crop Upland were sold at 1f. 60c.; and on the 28th, 59 Louisiana at same price.

The number of deaths in Paris by the small pox from January 1st to October 1st, was 1,264.

The works of Washington Irving, were published at Paris, on the 28th November, in ten volumes, by A. & W. Galignani.

In Prussia a great number of young men having cut off their thumb, in order to claim exemption from military service, it has been determined that all who have recourse to such a deplorable measure, shall be immediately placed in a company of artillery or pioneers.

Madame Joseph Buonaparte arrived at Rome a few days ago with her daughter, who is about to be married to the son of Louis Buonaparte.

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

A letter from an American gentleman at Buenos Ayres, in speaking of the late victory gained by the Patriots of the Banda Oriental, over the Brazilian troops, thus describes the manner in which the battle was fought:—"The two armies met at a plain called Sarandy, a place very favorable to cavalry, of which both parties were composed. The people of this country, always light on horseback, armed with a carbine and broad sword. Before the battle, Lavalleja made a short address to his men, or friends, as he called them, and

then gave the necessary orders, the most important of which was, that they were to use nothing but the sabres—their carbines were fastened at their backs in such a manner as to afford some protection to the back and neck. The Brazilians advanced in a center, while the Patriots commenced at a trot. When within sixty yards of each other, the Patriots broke into a brisk gallop, and as they closed quickened their pace. The Brazilians continued advancing in a center till within twenty yards, when they fired, but before they could throw their carbines over their shoulders and draw their swords, the Patriots, at full speed, were upon them, sword in hand. After a conflict of about twenty minutes, the Brazilians, unable to sustain the shock, gave away at every point."

On the 1st and 2d Oct. Inst. in the department of Yonne, in France, in the space of 20 hours, fourteen persons, men, women and children, were bitten by one mad wolf. Six of them died of hydrophobia after the 7th day; and, altogether, five only survived their wounds at the end of Oct. and of these, the death of three by hydrophobia was deemed inevitable by the physicians.

A letter from Montreal, under date of 28th ult. says: "On Saturday the Mercantile community of this place, was thrown into confusion in consequence of a reported failure of a heavy house. This morning, on enquiry, I find it to be the *North West and Hudson Bay Fur Company* under the control of McGillivray, Thain and Co. They have stopped payment for about eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The principal loss, if any, will fall on individuals who have retired from business, and loaned this company their money. Not a mercantile house, as I can learn, will be among the losers."

CONGRESS.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

Jan. 10.—In Senate, a bill was introduced by Mr. Van Buren, from the Judiciary Committee, "further to amend the Judicial System of the United States," which he accompanied with a few appropriate remarks relative to the importance of the subject. The provisions of the bill are similar to that reported in the House of Representatives.—The same Committee reported the bill, "prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting and deciding controversies between States," without amendment, but with the expression of their opinion, that it ought not to pass. A very important and interesting Report was made by Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, concerning the abolition of the discriminating duties on tonnage and impost, accompanied by a bill for that purpose. Mr. Johnston, of Lou. brought in a bill about the surveys, plans, and estimates, for ascertaining the practicability of the Florida Canal; and Mr. Noble offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals, to authorize the President to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates to be made, for uniting the waters of Wabash with Lake Michigan, and the waters of the Ohio with the Wabash and its branches. The bill to provide for the security of public money in the hands of Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, Marshals, and their Deputies, had its third reading and passed.

In the House of Representatives Resolutions were agreed to, on motion of Mr. Wright of Ohio, on the subject of a more general and permanent, and less expensive publication of the laws of the United States, and the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court. A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. P. Adams, of New York, asking for information from the Treasury, in relation to the persons who had received compensation, under the act of last session appropriating \$250,000 to pay for property destroyed by the enemy, during the late war. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to amend the rules of the House by authorizing the Speaker to admit Stenographers, not exceeding three, in front of the Clerk's desk. A communication from the Treasury, received, (with some other communications of minor importance,) giving a statement of the tonnage of the United States, which will be found in our proceedings.

Jan. 11.—In Senate, the resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Noble, providing for a survey of the proposed canal route, to connect the waters of the river Wabash with Lake Michigan, and also with the Ohio, was taken up and adopted.—The bill for a survey of the country in Florida, for the proposed canal and ship channel across the Peninsula, was referred to the consideration of the Committee on Roads and Canals, Mr. Johnston submitting some explanatory remarks relative to the routes which have been designated.

In the House of Representatives the discussion on the Judicial Bill was yesterday resumed, Mr. Buchanan having concluded the observations which he commenced the day before, and Mr. Mangum having taken the floor in opposition to the bill.—Several resolutions were adopted, among which were—one offered by Mr. Edwards, (N. C.) on the subject

of equalizing the compensation to Deputy Post Masters; one by Mr. Owen (Alabama,) on the subject of giving the consent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of Alabama, to improve the navigation of the bay and harbour of Mobile and one by Mr. White, (Florida,) in relation to the sale of lands at Tallahassee, for the purpose of erecting public buildings; and on the expediency of granting to the Territory, the buildings at St. Marks.

Jan. 12.—In the Senate, the Bill to amend the act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, respecting Wrecks, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.—Mr. Van Buren submitting the reasons which induced the Judiciary Committee to report it.

Exclusive of the discussion of the Judiciary Bill which called up Mr. Mangum, in conclusion of the remarks he had offered on the day before and Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, in reply, the only business transacted in the House of Representatives yesterday, consisted of the introduction and adoption of resolutions. Mr. Phelps, of Connecticut, introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice-President, which was read and ordered to be printed. Mr. Saunders, of North-Carolina, laid on the table, a resolution calling for information from the Department of State, as to the newspapers in which the Laws of the United States have been directed to be printed, and the expense annually paid by that Department for publication, of the laws, and public printing.

January 13.—In the Senate, the Bill to prevent Desertion in the Army, and for other purposes, was, after considerable discussion, ordered to its last reading, by a vote of 26 to 12. The other business was not important.

The General Appropriation Bill, for the year 1826, was reported in the House of Representatives yesterday, by Mr. McLane, of Delaware, and went through two readings. Mr. Drayton, of South-Carolina, reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee to divide the South-Carolina District into two divisions. The Resolution, laid on the table yesterday, by Mr. Saunders, of North-Carolina, relative to the Newspapers in which the Laws are published; and that offered some time since, by Mr. Cocks, of Tennessee, respecting the expenses of the Naval Courts Martial, were agreed to. A Resolution was agreed to, on motion of Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, on the subject of providing for the payment, by the United States, of costs incurred by Defendants, in suits brought by the United States, in which the judgment is rendered for the Defendants.

The residue of the day was occupied in the resumed discussion of the Judicial Bill. Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, and Mr. Williams, of North-Carolina having delivered their sentiments in favour of the Bill.

January 14.—The Senate did not sit yesterday.

Mr. Powell of Virginia, and Judge Clarke of Kentucky, the former against, and the latter in favour of the judicial bill, occupied the floor yesterday, in the committee of the House of Representatives. Mr. Cook of Illinois, has the floor for Monday. The annual appropriation bills, for the military and naval service and the Indian department, were reported by Mr. McLane, from the Committee on Ways and Means. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Dorsey of Maryland, on the subject of the Cadets at West Point, calling for a list of names, dates of commission, &c. A resolution offered by Mr. Kremer, on the subject of the appointment of referees to determine suits in the courts of the United States, was rejected. A resolution, offered by Mr. Van Rensselaer, directing a portrait of general Washington to be procured, and placed up in the hall opposite to that of general Lafayette, was laid on the table for consideration. Among the other resolutions adopted were—one relative to a reduction and equalization of the duties on the several kinds of wines imported—and one in reference to a change in the mode of compensation to deputy post masters.

The partition lately erected behind the Speaker's chair is ordered to be removed.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 9.

Yesterday the Chamber of the House of Representatives, the galleries and lobbies, were crowded to hear Bisop England; and few, if any, of the great concourse which attended, returned ungratified. The Bishop delivered a discourse, of nearly two hours in length, on the general principles of religion, and the leading principles of the Catholic faith; which was one of the most logical, condensed, and liberal expositions of the nature and obligations of christianity, which we have heard for some time. If there was a liberality in extending to the Bishop this opportunity, there was no less liberality in the manner in which it was used.

Keane has declined appearing before the Philadelphia audience for the present. The Aurora states, that apprehensions of a tumult and personal insult, are the causes of this determination.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

A letter from Washington, to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated the 6th inst. says:—"The constitution of the Senate here vote by consensus in a Report to be made on the amendment of the Constitution, relative to the election of President and Vice President:—

Each state is to be divided into Electoral Districts. The people to vote direct for President and Vice President:

Each district to count as one vote, the same as if it had been the vote of an elector:

The elections to be held on the day of August:

Congress to meet on the first Monday of October of every fourth year:

On counting the votes, if no one shall have a majority of the whole number, then

The two highest on the list shall be sent back to the people, from which two, the people are to elect the President or the Vice President, as the case may be.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The New-York Legislature met at Albany on Tuesday the 2d inst. Samuel Young, Esq. the late candidate for Governor, in opposition to Mr. Clinton, was chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Mr. Edward Livingston, Clerk of the House previous to the last year, was chosen Clerk. In the choice of Speaker, Mr. Young had 63 votes, Mr. Stephen Allen, of New York, 34, and there were three blanks. Mr. Livingston had 66 votes for Clerk, and Mr. Merchant 51. The Argus considers these elections as conclusive proofs of the republican character of the Assembly, by which we suppose, is meant, that it is anti-Clintonian. Mr. Ward of the Senate, who has been accused of corrupt conduct as a Senator, has requested the Senate to institute an inquiry into his conduct.

The Legislature of Maryland has at length repealed the prohibitions which have heretofore existed against a valuable class of her citizens, the Jews: who are now, as they long since should have been, admitted to a participation of those rights and privileges of citizenship, which a weak policy or discreditable prejudice, has so unjustly withheld from them.

Phil. Eve. Post.

The Legislature of Alabama have adopted a resolution for the removal of the Seat of Government of that State from Cahawba to the town of Tuscaloosa.

The grand jury of the city of New-York have found a bill of indictment against Jasper Ward, one of the senators of the state, under the statute for the prevention and punishment of bribery.—It will be remembered, that he had addressed the senate, requiring an investigation of his charge, by that body.

Richmond, Jan. 7.

It is with peculiar gratification that we are permitted to record another act of genuine liberality. A Presbyterian Clergyman, from Prince Edward, in this State, in company with his whole family of servants, passed through this city, during the present week, on his way to Norfolk, whether he is gone to provide for them a passage in a vessel that is shortly to sail from that port to Liberia, in Africa, and to give them his parting blessing. We learn that this family of servants consists of an aged mother and ten children. The latter were unwilling to leave behind them their aged mother, who, in her advanced life, preferred to remain in the family to which she was affectionately attached by many endearing ties. She however consented to go, saying, that "though she could derive no benefit herself, yet, for the prosperity of her offspring, she would accompany her children."

Visiter.

Philip Hone, esq. was on the 3d inst. elected Mayor of the city of New-York. The principle of the second choice of electors was more forcibly illustrated in this election, than we recollect ever before to have observed it. There were four candidates, and on the first ballot in the Common Council, W. Paulding, the then Major, received eleven votes; W. P. Van Ness nine, Philip Hone three. In the second ballot, Mr. Hone had four votes, on the third five, on the fourth seven, on the fifth four, on the sixth twelve, on the seventh eleven, and on the eighth ballot, he received thirteen, sufficient, to elect him.

New-Year's cookies.—The New-York custom of making New-years' calls, sipping a glass of punch or wine, and pocketing a cookie at each place, is well known, and deserves ever to be continued. But we have never until yesterday, seen the full effects of the custom. On Monday morning, Mr. John M. Bloodgood and his friend sallied forth to "see their friends," taking with them a large bag, on one side of which was a full length portrait of Santa Claus, into which were thrust the cookies, as they were collected. Yesterday Mr. Bloodgood brought the bag to the recorder's office, where its contents were emptied into a basket holding nearly two bushels—and it was filled! Mr. Bloodgood then directed the cakes to be sent and distributed among the little inmates of the Orphan Asylum.

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