

DE WITT CLINTON.

De Witt Clinton, third son of General James Clinton, was born in the year 1769, at the family residence, in Orange county, in the state of New-York. After attending to the first rudiments of education, he entered a grammar school, taught by the Rev. John Moffat, a Presbyterian clergyman, from which he was transferred, in 1782, to a distinguished academy at Kingston, conducted by Mr. John Addison. He commenced the study of the law, in 1786, with Samuel Jones esq. a celebrated counsellor, second to none of his profession for profound and extensive knowledge. In the spring of 1797, Mr. C. was elected a member of assembly for the city of New York, without opposition. During this session, Robert R. Livingston was proposed as governor, in opposition to John Jay, and Mr. Clinton wrote the address to the electors in favor of the former gentleman. Mr. Jay, however, succeeded in his election. Mr. Clinton was at this period chosen a member of the senate for four years; and, in that body, had the pleasure to meet, as members, his old preceptors, Addison and Jones. In the spring of 1800, the current of public opinion was turned in favor of the political party to which Mr. Clinton was attached, and they succeeded at the election of that year by a large majority. The opposite party had, at this time, a majority in the senate, and in Mr. Jay, as governor, they possessed a most respectable and decided executive officer. Mr. Clinton was chosen a member of the council of appointment, between whom and the governor, a violent dispute arose respecting the exclusive right of nomination, which, while it lasted, suspended all appointments. On the 26th of February, the governor represented the conduct of the council to the assembly, and on the 17th of March, this representation was followed by a long argumentative answer, written by Mr. Clinton. The subject being left to the state convention which body pronounced, on this much controverted point, in favour of the council. On the 6th of February 1802, Mr. Clinton was appointed a senator of the United States, in the place of general Armstrong, who had resigned, and on the 23d of the same month, he took his seat in the senate, of which he continued an active member until October 1803, when he retired, having been chosen mayor of the city of New-York. The journals of the Senate bear evidence of his attention to his official duties. The part he took in the debate on the opposition of Mr. Ross to seize New Orleans, served, greatly, to distinguish him. In April 1805, having been sent again to the assembly, he brought forward in that body, a plan for the defence of New York, which was adopted, and appropriations voted to carry it into execution. He continued to preside over the police of New York, until the 9th of March 1807, when he was succeeded as mayor of New York. On the 13th of March 1810 he was appointed, together with Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer, William North, Thomas Eddy, Simeon De Witt, and Peter B. Porter, a commissioner, to report on the improvement of the internal navigation of the state. At the next session, the board of commissioners made their first report, and a law was passed, "to provide for the internal navigation of the state." In 1811, Mr. Clinton was chosen mayor of New York, having been superseded the preceding year, in consequence of a change of party in the city. This office he continued to hold, by annual appointment, until 1815. In 1816, he was chosen lieutenant governor of the State of New York; and, in the following year, was recommended as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, by the unanimous voice of the republican members of the State of New York. On the 25th of March, 1817, he was nominated for the office of governor of the state of New York by a vast majority of a convention of the state; and that state, which had never before been without its division and party feuds, now exhibited the strange and gratifying spectacle of the election of a chief magistrate, without tumult and irritation, and it might be added, almost without opposition. To Mr. Clinton, more than to any other individual, does New York owe her long line of Canals, and the vast improvement of population and wealth which they have introduced. When he proposed the measure, thousands started from it with fear and distrust, as the rash proposition of one who had not weighed the consequences and cost of his schemes. "I know the vast expense of the undertaking," said Mr. Clinton to the legislature, "but I know also the practicability of the measure, and the benefit which it is certain to confer on the state; and I pledge my political hopes on the success of the measure. I am content to rise or fall with its progress." Notwithstanding the success of the canal scheme and the floods of wealth and population which it poured along its whole chain, Mr. Clinton experienced the usual effects of party prescription, and after leaving the gubernatorial chair, he was even removed from the office of "Canal Commissioner." New York has, however, subsequently elected De Witt Clinton to the office of her gov-

ernor, and he now honors his native state as her chief magistrate, and her most favored son; he has lived to see the abuse and ridicule of his favorite scheme of Improvement, changed to admiration and applause; and even party prejudice yields to his comprehensive mind, the commendations for useful application of extensive powers that rarely fall to the praise of an active public man. De Witt Clinton was married to Maria Franklin, the eldest daughter of Walter Franklin, an eminent and opulent merchant of New York. By this lady he has been blessed with a numerous family of children. As a citizen, useful, active, and meritorious, he is second, probably, to no man in the United States. In the great and growing state and city, of which he is a native and resident, no man has stamped his name, his genius, and his services, on more monuments of public munificence and private utility. Mr. Clinton's personal appearance is dignified and commanding. His form is large and well proportioned—his height above the middle size—his countenance is highly expressive—his eye uncommonly penetrating—his personal courage has never been disputed.

SCALE OF RESPECTABILITY.

It is matter of curious investigation, to examine the distinctions which society has made amongst the different trades and professions. "A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn," says Pope; and yet he tells us that "honor and shame from no condition rise;" the latter is true by the laws of nature; the former by the usages of society. Whether a lawyer is more respectable than a doctor, or a merchant than a farmer, is a question that is not yet settled by her high mightiness, fashion—but with respect to the different pursuits of trade, she has drawn the distinctions, having consulted neither reason nor rhyme, and governed solely by her own whims. A butcher for instance, is considered by society as superior to a baker—and why, in the name of all that's eatable? They both cater for the appetite of man—one furnishes the slaughtered calf, and the other the generous grain, which alike support life—one deals in fire and the other in sword—are they not on a par? A shoemaker is more respectable than a cobler—why? one makes your shoes, and the other mends them—they both use awls and wax' ends—where is the difference? Is a hatter more exalted than a tailor? The one covers "the dome of thought, the palace of the soul!" his vocation is certainly at the head—he surmounts the crown; but then the tailor adorns the graceful form and the manly chest—the waistcoat that he makes covers the heart, the seat of sensation and the abode of passion. He makes you either a gentleman or a clown, according to his will—you are at his mercy with regard to the fit of your habiliments and the effect of your appearance in Broadway—thus extensive is his power, and is not power respectability? A milliner is more respected in society than a mantuamaker—the one makes hats and the other makes dresses? Why is a grocer considered inferior to a seller of dry goods? Is not a bottle of mustard as respectable as a yard of tape? Is not a pound of cheese as honorable as a paper of pins—a bunch of onions as a skein of thread—is not sugar equal to broadcloth, and molasses to ginghams? Certainly. Again, why is a saddler superior to a shoemaker? He covers the backs of horses, while the latter covers the feet of men—and is not the foot of lordly man and of lovely woman, an object of greater moment than the back of even Eclipse himself? How and why then are these distinctions made? It is easier to ask than to answer the question; to do the latter surpasses our wisdom. But are these distinctions reasonable and natural? No; honest industry is alike respectable in every vocation. The faithful mason who piles one brick upon another, is the equal of him who makes the bricks, or of him who burns the lime which is used in making mortar. The industrious mechanic is the prop of society, and so long as he labours diligently and honestly in his vocation, is entitled to respectability, and he will receive it. N. Y. Courier.

Facts.—A single mercantile house, on Long wharf, has sold, since the 1st of January last, thirty seven thousand barrels of Genessee Flour; of which less than 300 barrels have been disposed of coastwise; the remainder has been sold to country traders, and chiefly those in the manufacturing villages.

Another house has paid since the 1st of April, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for American Wool, purchased of farmers and wool growers, belonging to the New England states and N. York; and sold out again to the manufacturers of New England.

The Boston and Canton Factory company imported, during five months preceding the first of May last, one million pounds of Smyrna wool; all of which is used in its own factory, in the manufacture of what is called negro cloth.

[These are encouraging "facts," the existence of them, however, militates no little against the clamors of the wool-manufacturers for protection from Congress.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Entrapping.—In England, lately, a young lady (rich and handsome) was held to bail, for entrapping a young gentleman into a Green marriage!

There are ten thousand tons of Copper manufactured per annum in Stratford, Vermont; the works are owned by a company in Boston, and much of the copper is transported to that place by land.

The progress of the first steam vessel up the river Ganges, was a spectacle that will not easily be forgotten by the inhabitants of India. It breasted the rushing stream like a glorious living creature, independent of the elements, and was gazed on with intense interest by the crowd of sable natives who fringed and darkened the opposing shores.

Mr. Frey, the converted Jew, recently a celebrated preacher in the Pedobaptist connexion, as we are informed, became a Baptist and was publicly baptized a few weeks since.

James Steel, tried at Winchester, Va. for the murder of Hugh Kennedy, has been acquitted, after lying in Jail three years.

There is a tree in Mexicana, which is so tender that a man cannot touch any of its branches but it withers presently.

Mrs. Rowell is now making a tour through the State of Maine. It is estimated that the object of her visit is to conquer Gov. Lincoln's "repugnance to matrimony." A very laudable undertaking indeed.

One of the largest and most splendid Fences of Flowers ever in the United States and embracing the greatest variety, has been recently brought from Italy, and is now deposited at Mr. Goodrich's in State street, Boston. This vase and these Flowers have, in addition, this peculiarity—they are made entirely of wax. It is about to be disposed of for \$100.

A new town is to be built on the River St. Marks, Florida, to be called Magnolia. The site chosen is about five miles distant from the fort of St. Marks, and is said to be secure, healthy, and very advantageous for trade. St. Marks itself is low, unwholesome, and frequently flooded.

We learn that there is a blessed work of grace now progressing in the towns of Sheldon and Wales, Genessee co. N. Y.

The New York Gazette mentions that the Lieutenant Washington, recently killed in Greece, is the same person that lately renounced his allegiance to, and connexion with the government of the United States.

At a burial of the deputy Marshall, which caused so much excitement lately in Paris, after M. Lafitte had addressed the multitude, it appears that General Lafayette, advancing to the edge of the grave, addressed the immense assembly in a voice solemn and full of feeling.

Rattle Snakes.—In the Tusculooza (Alabama) Sentinel, of the 29th ult. it is said that "Rattle Snakes are unusually plenty in this vicinity the present season, some having been killed five or six feet in length, and several inches in diameter. A few persons have been bitten. One of whom Mr. Kirby suffered extremely, and although 3 weeks have elapsed since he was bitten by one of the largest snakes, and has had the best medical aid, he is not able to travel yet; but is likely to do well."

The Boston Recorder states that a minister of the gospel was recently called upon, in a country town, to officiate at a funeral; after conversing with the mourners and making a prayer, "he went into the room where the corpse was laid, to take a last view of the lifeless clay; and there he saw decanters, pitchers and tumblers, probably for lack of tables, standing upon the coffin." This must have been a shocking sight.

Clay never was more in the Dumps, than at present. He has but one trick left, and if that does not win, he intends to throw up his hand—he will advise Mr. Adams to abdicate.

Consumption.—An eminent physician in Vermont, says—"that from personal knowledge nineteen out of twenty cases of consumption in females originate in tight lacing." None of our fair readers believe it, says the Bellows Falls paper. You might as well attempt to put the tail of a live reel into curling paper, as to make them credit it.

The New York Daily Advertiser contains a list of all the shipping in the Harbor of New York, on the 1st October. They amounted to 98 Ships—123 Brigs—137 Schooners—167 Sloops—24 Tow-Boats—43 Steam-Boats—Total 593.

The above is exclusive of a great number of coasting vessels, employed on the Sound, the North River, and elsewhere.

The subscriptions for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal amount to more than \$1,500,000, the sum which the company required to be subscribed before commencing operations. In Washington City, \$1,066,800 have been subscribed, and in Georgetown, \$425,000 including the subscriptions of the corporation of those cities. \$250,000 has been subscribed by the corporation of Alexandria.

South America.—Notwithstanding the strong expectation of peace between the Brazilian and Buenos Ayrean Governments, it seems that the war is fiercely waged, and the blockading squadrons of both powers are materially affecting the commercial intercourse generally.

FROM THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE.

A report obtained very general circulation at Monte-Video that Admiral Brown had resigned his situation as Commander in Chief of the Buenos Ayrean squadron, and much sensation was excited in consequence, among the friends of the Republic, and a proportionate exultation among the Brazilians. The report is mentioned in the Buenos Ayrean papers lately received at our office, without contradiction, from which we infer that it is true, or else its publication is intended as a deception for the purpose of rendering Brown's future naval operations more effective.

The New York Daily Advertiser states, upon the authority of letters received in that city, that the condition of the Republic of Central America is highly prosperous. The rebellion has been completely put down, and the government have possession of St. Salvador, which for some time held out against them. Some of the leaders of the revolt have been shot, and others have been pardoned.

Commodore Porter.—The Mary Beckett, at Philadelphia saw on the 28th ult. off Cape Antonio, the Mexican squadron under Commodore Porter, consisting of the frigate Libertad, brig Guerrero, and Helman, and sloop Surprise. The Capt. was ordered on board the Commodore's ship, and was treated politely. While Porter is thus cruising in the wide seas, Com. Laborde, the Spanish commander, with more than double Porter's force, is snugly moored in the harbor of Havana, afraid to come out.

City of New York. The steady and rapid increase of the city of New York is really a matter of astonishment. It appears, from an examination of its history, that in the year 1790 it amounted to 33,131; and that in 1825, (a period of thirty five years,) it had increased to 166,085 inhabitants; and according to the recent rates of increase, it may be fairly estimated that the city will in future double its population in fifteen years! Allowing the present population to be about 200,000, in thirty years it will, in all human probability, exceed 800,000!—consequently, there is every reason to believe that this island will be nearly covered with a dense population, in the short space of thirty years, at least as far as Harlem. Is there any thing on record to equal this? N. Y. Mirror.

Foreign Missions.—There is a feeling upon this subject in our city (says the New York Spectator of the 16th inst.) which is unexampled in the annals of Christian benevolence, and angers an increase of energy in sending the gospel to heathen lands, which is altogether beyond the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the propagation of christianity. The anniversary of the American Board of Foreign Missions was celebrated last week, as we have already mentioned. Last evening a meeting of gentlemen was held to devise measures to increase the means of the Board, and impart additional energy to its operations. Several addresses were made, among which was one from the Rev Mr. King, late from Palestine, and the Rev. Dr. Beecher. A subscription was commenced, to be paid in annual instalments for five years, which was led off by one gentleman with the round sum of 25,000 dollars. The Clergy put in a purse of 1000 dollars. And a gentleman from Rochester pledged himself that the county of Monroe would do as much as the individual above referred to; and before the meeting closed, the subscriptions upon the spot amounted to the sum of one hundred and three thousand dollars.

Eclipse and Henry. — During the week of the Races on Long Island, (New York) the celebrated horse Eclipse was sold on the second day, as also his competitor, Henry. They were both purchased by Mr. W. B. Ludlow, of Claverick, Columbia county; Eclipse, for \$8050; and Henry, for \$4,100.

Mr. Ezra Trull has, at an expense of about \$60,000, built a Distillery in Boston, at the junction of Portland and Merrimack Streets, in which are daily made 1400 gallons of rum. The length of the building, which is of brick, and stands on a spot that was covered with salt water a year or two since, is 150 feet, the width 50. Attached to the distillery is a well of excellent water, the cost of which was nearly \$5000.

Cotton Thread preferable to Flax for Shoes.

We would strongly recommend to those among our readers who may be shoemakers, the use of cotton thread instead of flax, in the manufacture of shoes. It is said that shoes sewed with cotton thread are worth ten or twelve per cent. more than those sewed with flax, so much longer do they last.

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 6, 1827.

Sharp Shooting.—At a squirrel hunt, lately, in the vicinity of Lycoming, Pennsylvania, nine persons killed in one day 608 squirrels; two persons killed 208; and one of these two, with one hundred balls, shot 94 squirrels. A detachment of 5000 such marksmen, with Jackson to lead them, would give a good account of 20,000 hostile troops, commanded by Wellington himself, who might have the temerity to invade our country at any point.

Joseph Watson has been unanimously re-elected Mayor of Philadelphia.

Capt. Morgan.—The body of a man has been found on the shore of lake Ontario, driven there by the surf, which is pronounced to be that of Capt. W. Morgan, who is supposed to have been murdered and thrown into Niagara river, by some hot-headed, over-zealous Masons.—Mrs. Morgan, the wife, and Dr. Strong, the physician who pulled a tooth for Morgan a short time before his abduction, have examined and pronounced the body his, although it is in such a state of putrefaction that it is difficult to identify it. Ferret out, convict, and punish the murderers; but don't hang all the Masons, on suspicion, for we believe some of them are guiltless. Since the discovery of this body, it is said a man named Hill, in Buffalo, has confessed he was one of the murderers of Morgan—he helped to row the boat out into the river, and throw Morgan overboard. He is in jail, and promises to reveal the names of his accomplices.

Wheat is so abundant in Ohio, that it sells at 3 1/2 cents per bushel; it may be, however, owing to the scarcity of money, for we perceive 37 1/2 cents are given, when paid for in goods.

In the Essex Register, we find a calculation of what is likely to be the electoral vote in 1829, by which, Adams is of course elected, receiving 137 votes; 85 are rated as doubtful; and sharp nine are very generously given to Jackson! Very liberal, indeed! But that is more than we expected a Massachusetts man would allow the General to receive. Now we should have been better satisfied, had you given us even a less number, rather than North-Carolins should be put down as doubtful! But we have a consolation left—which is, that Gen. Jackson will not be dependant on partisan administration papers for his election; but that his reliance will be on the only legitimate source of political power and sovereignty, the people of the Union.

The President of the U. S. reached Washington City on Wednesday evening, the 17th ult. after an absence of two or three months in Massachusetts.

New-York.—The Ulca (New-York) Observer, of the 16th ult. says:—"From the best information we can obtain, it is confidently believed that the Hero of New-Orleans will receive as many as 24 of the 36 electoral votes of this state." In many of the conventions of the people of that state, which have lately met to nominate candidates for office, resolutions have been passed in favor of Jackson; and in nearly all of them, a majority of the delegates were friends of his. In some of the senatorial districts, and in many of the counties, both parties (Clintonians and bucktails) have nominated Jackson men for office. This looks equally for the "powers that be." Half the vote of New-York for Jackson, will carry him into the Presidential chair, in spite of all that can be done elsewhere.

Tippling Houses.—The Grand Jury of York District, S. C. have presented, as a grievance, the unnecessary number of Tippling houses in that district. The grievance exists elsewhere.

Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. has been nominated, in the Scioto (Ohio) Gazette as the Administration candidate for the Vice Presidency. James Barbour, Secretary of War, was nominated in a Kentucky paper, lately, for the same office.

It having been denied in the New-York papers friendly to Gov. Clinton, that he will be a candidate for the Vice Presidency, (or that he would even accept of that office were he perchance to be elected) some of the papers speak quite seriously of his prospects of success, in case he should run for the Presidency itself! This bare suggestion is a precious morsel for the enemies of Gen. Jackson: they seize upon it, announce Mr. Clinton a candidate, and proclaim to the world that the friends of Jackson are divided! But this is a weak device of the enemy. Gov. Clinton is not going to oppose Gen. Jackson,—he is too much devoted to the cause of the people to endeavor to thwart them in their choice.

The publication of the Petersburg Republican has been suspended, for the present, owing to the embarrassments of the Editor. It will, however, be resumed in a few weeks, if nothing prevents it. We should have thought the advertisements alone in the Republican, would have supported it.

A Mrs. Slack, near Zanesville, Ohio, on the 6th inst. in a fit of insanity, killed three of her children, and then cut her own throat. She did not die immediately herself, but it was thought she could not survive long.