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Dr. Parr.—Every anecdote, however trifling, respecting this giant of literature, must be interesting. It is well known that the learned Grecian smoked tobacco, and that every day, whether at home or abroad, he indulged in this, his favorite weed.

London Paper. There is a deal of humor as well as interest in the following article from the Nantucket Enquirer. We are glad to see such humbugs exposed.

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Should this experiment upon the credit and cash of the Gothamites come profitably, we intend to set up a large manufactory of marine enameled sea serpents, out of old whale-bone, oil casks, and tar-paulins, with Baloo's skull at one end, and a sea-serpent's tail at the other.

plete assortment of aquatic rarities and piscatory monstrosities, in all the departments of ichthyology and conchology—ready stuffed and demijohned for transportation—such as flying flounders, three legged eels, feathered crabs, locomotive oysters, fur skinned lobsters, &c. &c. including mermaids of all sizes, colors and sexes.

City of Philadelphia.—As a proof of the prosperity of Philadelphia, the enterprise & spirit of her citizens, the public improvements in progress, and the anticipated internal advantages in our city, the Commercial Herald had recently two articles on the local statistics of our city, chiefly relative to the public buildings or works, recently completed or now in preparation.

Table listing public buildings and their estimated costs, including Fairmount Water Works, Bank of the United States, Girard Bank, and various churches.

From the Baltimore American. Mr. Rush's forthcoming narrative of his residence in England, as American Minister to the Court of St. James, has received a very liberal and commendatory notice in the London Literary Gazette.

maligant. He is summarily deparched by the critic.

We make an extract or two from Mr. Rush's forthcoming work: Of London, we transcribe some of the author's first impressions: "I am (he says) disappointed in the general exterior of the dwelling-houses. I had anticipated something better at the west end of the town; more symmetry; buildings more by themselves, denoting the residences of the richest people in the richest city in Europe."

And again, a week after—"Went through Temple-bar into the City, in contradistinction to the West-end of London, always called Town. Passed along Fleet street, Ludgate-hill, and other streets, in the direction of the Tower. Saw the Bank, Royal Exchange, Lord Mayor's house, Guildhall, India house, the Excise buildings. If I looked with any feelings of wonder on the throngs at the West-end, more cause is there for it here. The shops stand side by side for entire miles; the accumulation of things is amazing. It would seem impossible that there can be purchasers for them all, until you consider what multitudes there are to buy; then you are disposed to ask how the buyers can be supplied.

When the American plenipotentiary, after remaining on board his ship in the roads two days, landed at Portsmouth, by some oversight the necessary orders had not come down from London for the passage of his baggage, he states—"When we reached the shore tide-waiters advanced to take possession of my baggage. They were informed of my public character. This did not turn them from their purpose. The national ship from which I had embarked was in view; her colors flying. Still they alleged, that having received no orders to the contrary, they must upset my baggage. I said to Commodore Stewart that, strictly, they were right, and directed my servant to deliver it. There was but little, the principal part having been left on board to await the permit of exemption. It might have been supposed that these guardians of the revenue would have satisfied their sense of duty by a mere formal examination of what was delivered so readily. Not so; carpet bags were ransacked; the folds of linen opened, as if Brussels lace had been hidden in them; small portmanteaus peered into, as if contraband lurked in every corner. Nothing was overlooked. A few books brought for amusement on the voyage were taken possession of, and I had to go on without them. I should have been disposed to make complaint of this mock official-fidelity and subaltern folly, but from an unwillingness to begin my public career with a complaint. And I remember to have heard Mr. Adams say, that when the allied sovereigns visited England after the battle of Waterloo, their baggage was inspected at Dover, the order for exemption having by an inadvertence, not been sent."

Whist seated round our parlor fire in the evening, fatigued by the excitement we had gone through, and waiting the summons to dinner, we heard the bells. It was a fine chime, to which we all listened. My wife was especially fond of their music. Sometimes the sound grew faint, and then from a turn in the wind, came back in peals. We knew not the cause. It passed in our thoughts, that the same bells might have rung their hurrahs for the victories of Hawke and Nelson; "May be," said one of the party, "for Sir Cloudesly Shovel's too." Thus musing, an unexpected piece of intelligence found its way into our circle. We were given to understand that they were ringing on the occasion of my arrival, a compliment to my station to which I had not looked. We went in to our first dinner in England under a continuation of their peals.—The cloth removed, we had a glass or two to our country and friends, after which we returned to our sitting room. When all were re-assembled there, an intimation was given me, that the royal bell ringers were waiting in the hall desirous of seeing me. They did not ask admittance, I was told, but at my pleasure. I directed them to be shown at once, beginning now to understand the spring to the compliment. Eight men with coats reaching down to their heels, hereupon slowly entered. They ranged themselves one after another in a solemn line along the wall. Every thing being adjusted, the spokesman at their head broke silence with the following intelligible address. He said that they had come, with their due and customary respects to wish me joy on my safe arrival in Old England as ambassador extraordinary from the United States, hoping to receive from me the usual favor, such as they had received from other ambassadors, for which they had their book to show! Their book was a curiosity. It looked like a venerable heir-loom of office. There were in it the names of I know not how many ambassadors, ministers, and other functionaries, arriving from foreign parts, through the lapse of I know not how many ages, with the donations annexed to each. Magna Charta itself is not a more important document to the liberties of England, than this book to the royal bell ringers of Portsmouth! I cheerfully gave to the good humored fraternity the gratuity which their efforts in their vocation appeared to have drawn from so many others under like circumstances. So, and with other incidents, passed my first day in England."

A similar imposition awaited his reception at court; and as it may be news to our readers, as to us, we copy the account.—"Since my reception, I have had calls from servants of official persons for 'favors.' I became acquainted with the term at Portsmouth. They had no warrant from their masters, but came under ancient custom. There have also been to me fraternities more nearly allied to the Portsmouth bell ringers; as the 'palace drums and fifes,' the 'royal waits and musics,' and a third, the derivation of which I could not understand, and which no external signs that I saw bespoke—the king's marrowbones and cleavers.' Each presented me with a congratulatory address, each had their book to show. They all have something to do with out-door arrangements when levees are held. These contributions upon the diplomatic stranger awakened, at first, my surprise. I afterwards heard what, perhaps, may serve as explanatory. Ambassadors on leaving England, received from the government a present of a thousand pounds, and ministers plenipotentiary five hundred. If, then, on their arrival, and afterwards, there are appeals to their bounty by those impenial and such like situations about the government, the latter it seems pays back again! I do not hint that it does so in the light of an indemnification; but the customs harmonise.—True, the minister plenipotentiary of the United States never takes the five hundred pounds, the constitution of his country forbidding it, but this is a point which it may be presumed he does not stop to expound to the servants of the foreign secretary, or the royal waits and musics? It would doubtless be to them a novel plea in bar for not putting his hand in his pocket! Whenever he pays for music, he must consider himself as having an equivalent in its silver sounds."

From the Charleston Courier. An extract of a letter, dated Asheville, Buncombe County, (N. C.) June 23th, has the following:—"Mr. Patton, of Abbeville, was robbed and murdered about two weeks since, by a man named Dooly, who was travelling with him in Tennessee. From a memorandum found on the body, it is supposed that he had about four thousand dollars with him at the time, with which he intended to purchase land in Alabama. The body was found near Winchester, and from its situation it is supposed that he received the fatal blow while drinking from a spring of water. The murderer mounted Patton's horse and made off; he was pursued, but at the last accounts was not yet apprehended. I have these facts from Mr. Patton of this place, his cousin."

Another letter, dated Noah's Fork, (Ten.) 20th June, says that the murder took place on the Cumberland Mountain, about 60 miles from that place, on the 10th June. Dooly, the murderer, lived at the head of Elk River; he went home and remained one night, and then started for Texas. After the above was in type, we received a letter from the Post Master at Abbeville, C. H. enclosing the following copy of a letter received by him, the preceding evening. Mr. Patton was a merchant in Abbeville District, and is said to have left a respectable wife and a young family to deplore his loss. Jasper, (Marion County, Tennessee,) June 14.—"A most horrible murder has been committed in the vicinity of this place on the 10th inst. as supposed from the circumstances. The deceased is supposed to be of the name of Wm. Patton, from your district, on his way to the Western country, as appears from letters and papers found near where he was concealed. The circumstances of the case are these as far as ascertained. On Sunday night he staid at Col. Daults, a few miles from this place, in company with a man by the name of Bennett Dooly; they left Col. Daults together, and called at Mr. A. Kelly's, where Mr. Patton, as we suppose his name to be, endeavored to get some change, he seemed to have a large amount. They were seen at other places passing along the road. Two miles from this place they would have to ascend the Cumberland Mountain, bear the top of which he, Patton, was discovered yesterday, by some young men among the rocks, who were attracted by the buzzards. His face was shockingly mangled, having been beat to death. Patton was well dressed, riding a good bay horse. Dooly has been pursued by our Deputy Sheriff, and other citizens. He lives in an adjoining County, and we have just heard that he went home the same day, Monday, and left early Tuesday Morning, where he is, is yet unknown. Our citizens are greatly excited, and will do every thing that can be done to apprehend the villain. His horse and all his money is missing. Dooly was seen on his horse the same day."

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate. We had anxiously hoped to be spared the painful necessity of saying one word in relation to the very unpleasant affair, which occurred in this place on Monday last, between the Hon. Wm. C. Rives and Thomas W. Gilmer, Esq. After the free and full exposition of all the circumstances of the case, which both parties had ample opportunity of making to their respective friends, and which actually was made in the presence and under the sanction of the judicial tribunal of the county; and more especially as both gentlemen avowed their determination to give to the public the entire correspondence between them, we did not for a moment doubt that the propriety of refraining from any ex parte statement of the occurrence, or of the circumstances which led to it, would be at once recognized and cheerfully acquiesced in, by all. Notwithstanding this expectation, however, the course which a contemporary has thought proper to pursue, has left us no alternative. In the absence of Mr. Gilmer, who has been called to Lewisburg by professional business in the Court of Appeals, we should be wanting in justice as well as friendship to that gentleman, were we to suffer public sentiment to be forestalled, by passing unnoticed a statement, which, had he himself an opportunity of doing so, we know he would promptly reject as, in his estimation, widely variant from the truth. With the issue thus made up between the parties, we have nothing to do. Our business is not to render a verdict; but to do justice to an absent man, by submitting to the public what we believe to be his version of the occurrence, lest the truth of that which has emanated from another source, because undenied, should be deemed undeniable.

Of the correspondence between Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Rives, as it will very soon be in the possession of the public, we even now feel a reluctance to say any thing. It will speak for itself; and the public can decide from its tenor and the facts which it will develop, whether Mr. Gilmer merely complained of Mr. Rives' injustice in mistrusting his friendship, or demanded reparation for the wrong he had done him, by charging him with gross duplicity and double dealing.

With respect to the assault made by Mr. Gilmer upon Mr. Rives, the statement which has been submitted to the public, differs very widely from Mr. Gilmer's own account of the occurrence. It is alleged that he not only committed upon Mr. Rives the "Randolph outrage," but actually inflicted a violent blow, whilst he (Mr. R.) was yet in his chair, and altogether unexpected the attack, because Mr. Gilmer had risen, for the purpose as he believed of leaving the room. This statement having been heard by Mr. Gilmer, before he left here, he declared that it was utterly untrue; that he was sitting in his chair, immediately by the side of Mr. Rives, when, after several ineffectual demands for acknowledgment of the wrong he alleged had been done him, he told Mr. Rives that no alternative was left him, but to pronounce that his Mr. R.'s conduct towards him, had been that of a hypocrite, that Mr. Rives quickly retorted language equally offensive, and that whilst he was uttering the retort, both parties were simultaneously rising from their seats:—That they were in the net and attitude of rising, when he did commit the "Randolph outrage."—This done, Mr. Rives commenced striking him with the butt end of his horse-whip, and inflicted with it one or two slight blows; That whilst this was passing, he attempted to seize Mr. Rives by the coat with his left hand, but in doing so, was so unfortunate as to get his finger in Mr. Rives's mouth, a circumstance which resulted in the only injury that Mr. Gilmer received in the affray. And it was at this juncture—Mr. Gilmer alleges, whilst his finger was actually undergoing a most painful operation, that he struck Mr. Rives two blows in the face; and that he did this with a view of extricating the luckless member. Having succeeded in this, he wrested the horse-whip from Mr. Rives' hands, and struck him, or rather cut him several times, with the small end of it. They were then separated.

We have made this statement from no other motive than a conviction that it is due to Mr. Gilmer. It is not our own version of the affair, nor do we make it upon our own responsibility. To the best of our recollection, it is the statement of Mr. Gilmer himself. He is absent from home, and we know not how long he may remain so. It would not, under such circumstances, be just to withhold from the public his account of an occurrence, that none regret more than ourselves. In justice to Mr. Rives, we subjoin the following article from the Chronicle:—"A good deal of sensation was produced among the people on our last court day, by a very unexpected and violent assault, which was made on the person of our Senator, Mr. Rives, by Thomas W. Gilmer, one of the Representatives of our county. It seems that some correspondence had existed between them as to the character of their relations. Mr. Rives having frankly told him of the circumstances, which had induced a reluctant mistrust of his friendly professions, and Mr. Gilmer requiring him to acknowledge the injustice of that mistrust. From the correspondence, which was read in our court, on the pendency of the question, whether they should be bound in recognizances for keeping the peace, it appeared that Mr. Rives had written the last letter, which expressed in very temperate and unoffensive language, his determination to close the correspondence on his part, as Mr. Gilmer's previous letter was independent of other evidence, alone sufficient testimony of his unfriendly feelings towards him, and particularly as he had no right or intention to complain that he was not his friend—that having thus ascertained their true relations, and divested their intercourse of those delusive appearances which might prove as injurious to him, as they certainly were repugnant to his feelings, he had accomplished the only object he had in view. Before the reception of Mr. Gilmer's last letter, it is true that Mr. Rives proposed to converse with him on the subject of their difference, but that letter, and especially his reply to it, superadded the necessity of any such conference. They, however, met at one of our taverns, and retired to a room for the purpose of talking over the subject of their correspondence. At the close of the conversation, Mr. Gilmer demanded that Mr. Rives should acknow-

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