

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

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levied upon and taken into possession under an execution. The deceased had a family. The murderer, has, for the present, made his escape!

We learn from the Fredericktown Examiner, that Mr. CLAY, on his journey homeward, reached that City on Monday afternoon, "escorted by a large number of his fellow-citizens, who notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, went to the Anne Arundel county line to hail his arrival in Frederick county, and to welcome him among them."

The ARIEL, a semi-monthly Literary & Miscellaneous Gazette, is published in pamphlet form, at the office of the Saturday Bulletin, Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Each number contains 8 pages imperial 4to, and every third number will contain a handsome copperplate engraving.

We learn that the stables belonging to the tavern of Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter, in Salisbury, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th instant; supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. No horses were burnt.

The Healing Art.—On the 21st instant, at a Medical Commencement, held in the Saloon of the Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon one hundred and seven gentlemen, who had passed their examinations by the Medical Faculty.

- VIRGINIA.
Marvin R. Griswold, Dyspepsia.
Orlando Fairfax, Acute Stage of Dysentery.
Joseph E. Cox, Haemoptysis.
James Milton Inge, Gastritis.
William Taylor, Cholera Infantum.
Cuthbert D. Barham, Haemoptysis.
William H. Edwards, Cholera Infantum.
William Henry Shield, Hepatitis.
James S. Tunstall, Gastritis.
John N. Powell, Uterine Hemorrhage.
Benjamin J. Harrison, Diet in Convalescence.
William Smith, Tic Dolorosus.
Peter H. Anderson, Typhoid Fever of Amelia.
George J. Smith, Gastro Enteritis.
Singleton Jones Cooke, Mechanism and Physiology of the Human Head.
William E. Hardaway, Gonorrhoea Virulenta.
Henry D. Magill, Haemoptysis.
Conway Rollins Nutt, Bronchocoele.
Henry K. Jones, Dysentery.
John G. Williamson, Epilepsy.
William R. Smith, Anatomy and Functions of the Skin.
Nicholas M. Sebrell, Enteritis.
John D. Porter, Bilious Diseases of Rappahannock.

- NORTH-CAROLINA.
Michael D. Donnellan, Effects of Cold.
Milo A. Giles, Sphilitis.
William P. Morgan, Small Pox, and causes of failure and Vaccination.
Nicholas L. B. Smith, Dysentery.
John Wesley Potts, Med. Topography, and Autumnal Fever of Washington, N. C.
Thomas Davis, Dysentery.

Reform.—The President has appointed to profitable offices, Isaac Hill, Editor of the New Hampshire Patriot; Amos Kendall, Editor of the Kentucky Argus; and Nathaniel Green, Editor or adjunct of the Boston Statesman. All which papers have been notorious for their violent and abusive attacks upon Mr. Adams and his Administration; and thus it is that General Jackson sets about the correction of abuses, by bestowing opulent rewards upon the abusers.

"Economy and Reform."—The appointment of Thomas P. Moore, of Kentucky, as Minister to Colombia, in the place of William H. Harrison, who has just arrived at the place of his destination, and is now recalled merely for the purpose of placing a Jackson man in the station he occupies, gives us a little insight into that boasted system of retrenchment and economy for which the present Administration are going to make themselves so conspicuous. The change will be of no use to the country; but no matter; it will not cost us quite eighteen thousand dollars, as General Harrison will receive only that sum; viz. \$9000 outfit, and \$9000 salary for one year, which is partly expired; the expense of the expired portion of course, being deducted from \$18,000 to shew the actual increase of expense incurred by this appointment. Gen. Harrison received his appointment about six months since; the cost of the mission to Colombia may therefore be set down at \$36,000 for eighteen months from that period. Thus we go.

A friend in Baltimore, writing to us, incidentally (says the Editor of the Maryland Republican) mentioning the removal of the old veteran Col. Lowry, from office, says:

"The good old Republican Colonel Lowry is superceded in office. Although by birth a foreigner, he is identified with the nation—those of his blood have moistened the American soil in its defence. His son, one of the brightest ornaments of 'the Monumental City'—his highly gifted and much lamented son—fell in repelling from its precincts, in the late war, the more than savage foe. The hoary and aged father might, without injury to any, have been spared in office a few years longer. But a little while and those who know him now will know him no more forever! It is hard that he should be brought down to the grave in sorrow."

In all the wild extravagancies of party and popular feelings which have from time to time agitated this country, there were still some barriers circumscribed by proud & independent feelings, as well as by feelings hallowed to humanity itself, that were superior to party rage—and that sanctified the precincts of those venerable old worthies. If Col. Lowry was a foreigner by birth, he was the warm-hearted countryman of thousands of Irishmen, who rendered no small service to the favorite candidate of that class of our citizens in the recent Presidential election. Long has he been near and dear to the Irishmen of Baltimore. I remember well, how effectually he assisted to rally the feelings of the Irishmen of Baltimore in the memorable years of 1794 and 5, when he commanded the 27th Regiment, then fully a rival to the 5th Regiment itself. Often and often, when public spirit was essential, has Col. Lowry been foremost to devote his all at its shrine. Of his son, Lowry Donaldson, whose name stands sculptured at the top of the Battle Monument, the most distinguished victim that fell in defence of Baltimore—a man of highly accomplished manners, and of fairest promise—a Representative of the People of Baltimore—who was, before he fell, the prop and stay of his aged father—have no warmer or deeper recollections been left in his behalf, than that his infirm and worn down parent, in his last days, should be turned out of employment, poor and penniless, to starve in the very community his life has been devoted to, and his son was sacrificed for?

Francis Baylies declines indignantly the Collectorship of New Bedford—he has been a faithful laborer for the General and demanded a more lucrative birth—he aimed at the Collectorship at Boston, but this has been promised to David Henshaw. An effort is making to have Mr. Freeman re-instated at New-Bedford—the public voice is loud in his favor.

Loss of the Cutter Crawford.—From Captain Paine, of the Revenue Cutter Crawford, we learn that that vessel was unfortunately capsized, on the 16th inst. by a sudden hurricane, which occurred when off the High Point of Cumberland Island. The Cutter at the time was under easy sail, but such was the force of the wind, that she immediately capsized and sunk—and the Captain, Officers and part of the crew, were with imminent hazard, saved by swimming. Two of the crew, named Peter Anderson and Henry Baxter, and a colored man, belonging to Captain Paine, went down with the vessel.

We are gratified to hear that Mr. MONROE is relieved from the fever by which he has lately been prostrated, and is now decidedly convalescent.

The Virginia University.—We understand the Lectures are to re-commence on the 1st April. The sick are rapidly recovering. The Faculty have consented for the present, that the students should board out of the University at houses to be approved of by themselves.

Mexico.—We have Vera Cruz intelligence to the 10th ult. by the New-Orleans papers, from which we learn that the tumults in Mexico have subsided in a great degree. Guerrero has been proclaimed President of the Republic by the Supreme Congress, and this decision seems to be submitted to by the people with alacrity. One of the first acts of the new administration was the solemn acknowledgment of the services rendered to the Republic by Commodore Porter, who, with his characteristic promptitude and energy, had greatly contributed to the restoration of good order in the city of Vera Cruz.

Wholesome advice to young men.—Begin life with the least show and the least expense possible; you may at pleasure increase both, but you cannot easily diminish them. Do not think your estate your own while any man can call upon you for money and you cannot pay; therefore begin with timorous parsimony. Let it be your first care to be in no man's debt. Resolve not to be poor, whatever you have, spend less. Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness, it certainly destroys liberty, and it makes some virtues impracticable, and, others extremely difficult.

The steam engine of the New-York Dry Dock Company, by which a ship of 700 tons is drawn from the water for repairs on an extensive rail-way, at the same time converts a log of wood in a few minutes into boards of any required thickness, planes and joints, and grooves and tongues them, and turns a lathe by which columns, balls, or any thing else, are turned with the greatest expedition. Such are the triumphs of steam power!

The Tariff.—We have been favoured by a merchant of this place with the following extract of a letter from an eminent house in Philadelphia, which describes the effects the Tariff has had on the price of Woollen goods:—Lyn. Vir.

In our last Circular, we stated that Woollen goods had generally risen in value. This advance was maintained for a short time only. Broad Cloths were very soon reduced to rates considerably below their average value for several years preceding. And Flannels, which sold high in the early part of the Autumn, soon fell below former rates. We now quote both these articles at lower prices than they have been sold for several years.

The passage of the tariff law, having caused a great activity in the Woollen Manufacture, it is obvious that the increased supply of goods from the manufactories of our own country, has mainly tended to reduce the prices, and will, without doubt, operate in future to keep them low. It is now well ascertained, that we shall manufacture at home the present year, as many flannels as will be required for the consumption of the country, which we do not doubt will be sold at lower rates than they have been before. This also appears to be likely to be the case with middle and low priced Broad Cloths. Sattinets are now manufactured in a style of great perfection, and are still, we believe, deservedly in great favor, in all parts of our country. We know of no woollen fabric which combines so many valuable properties, as a neat and profitable article of dress.

The French King's Speech.—The last arrival from Europe, brings this document, from which, from its importance, we make the following extract:

"My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly. The assurances I receive from my allies offer me a pledge, that notwithstanding the events which have desolated the East, peace will not be disturbed in the rest of Europe. To hasten the pacification of Greece, I have, in concert with England and Russia, sent to the Morea a division of my troops. At the sight of some thousand Frenchmen, determined to accomplish their noble task, that celebrated country, too long ravaged has been restored to peace and security. There, as at Navarino, the union of the flags has proved to the world the respect of the three Crowns for the faith of treaties, and my soldiers take pleasure in recounting the sincere support which they have found in the English navy."

"A formal declaration, notified to the Porte, has placed the Morea and the neighbouring islands under the protection of the three Powers. This solemn act will suffice to render a protracted occupation unnecessary. I continue to assist the Greeks, to rebuild their ruins, and my ships bring back to them those Christian slaves whom the pious generosity of France has restored to their country and to liberty."

"So many cares will not prove vain. I have reason to believe that the Porte, more enlightened, will cease to oppose the treaty of the 6th of July, and it may be hoped that this first arrangement will not be lost for the re-establishment of peace in the East."

"The situation of Spain has allowed me to recall the troops which I had left at the disposal of his Catholic Majesty. My soldiers have returned to their country after having received from the inhabitants of all the countries through which they have passed testimonies of esteem and regret due to their excellent discipline. Considerable sums have been advanced to the Spanish government. A convention has just been signed to regulate the re-payment of them."

"The hope which I still retain of obtaining from the Dey of Algiers a just reparation, has retarded the measures which I may be obliged to take in order to punish him; but I shall neglect nothing to protect the French commerce from insult and piracy; and striking examples have already taught the Algerines that it is neither easy nor prudent to brave the vigilance of my naval force."

"Engagements contracted by an ancient French colony had ceased to be executed. After having convinced myself that this inexecution was the result of inability, I have consented to open with a more efficacious negotiation for the interests of the colonies and of commerce."

"Many of my subjects have suffered by the measure taken by the Emperor of Brazil in his war with the republic of Buenos Ayres. Some of their vessels have been captured. The convention which I have just ratified, while it confirms, with respect to the right of blockade, a conservative principle always maintained by France, insures to them the restitution of their property, and an indemnity proportioned to their loss. On this occasion, as on all others, I owe praises to the French marine, which shows itself worthy of its noble mission."

"The successive shocks which have agitated some of the new states of South America, have left the political situation of those states uncertain, and rendered it difficult to form regular relations with them. The moment is, doubtless, not far distant when I shall be able to give to those relations a stability advantageous to my subjects; meantime I have appointed consuls to watch over their interests."

From Liberia.—By the Shark, from Africa, despatches have been received, by the American Colonization Society, from Dr. RANDALL, the resident Agent, which confirm the news of the disaster, of which a rumour was received a few days ago by the way of England. Some time prior to the arrival of Dr. Randall, the temporary Agent, Mr. Lot Carey, was making preparations to assert the authority of the Colony, by expelling from its territory the people of a French slave vessel, who had landed a cargo on the coast, for the purpose of opening a trade for slaves. Eleven persons, including some boys, were busily employed in making musket cartridges, and imprudently continued their employment by candle light. Mr. Carey superintending the work. By the carelessness or ignorance of one of the boys, some loose powder took fire, which communicated to all the rest, and the house, with all its inmates, were blown up.—Mr. Carey, (a most meritorious and valuable man,) and seven others—none of the latter, however, prominent individuals—perished. The remainder escaped with their lives, though one of the survivors was blown a distance of thirty yards. In other respects, the affairs of the Colony were prosperous. Nat. Ind.

Progress of American Industry.—The Boston Goods Fair and Great Sales, under the direction of the New England Society for the promotion of Manufacturing and the Mechanic Arts, commenced on Wednesday, 11th instant. The quantity of articles offered was so much greater than formerly, that the Market Hall, 536 feet long and 50 feet wide, would not this year hold them, and the sales of Furniture, Goods, &c. had to be held in other places.—Great bargains were undoubtedly purchased. There were at the fall 1600 pieces of fine Cassimeres from one Manufacturing establishment.

South-Carolina Gold.—We have in possession, a rich specimen of Gold, found on the surface of the ground near Chester Court House, which we have no hesitation in saying, is equal to the best specimens produced at the Mines in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

Yorkville Pioneer.

Resources of Baltimore.—The ship Lafayette, Hardie, which cleared at the custom-house yesterday, (says the American,) for the Pacific ocean, carries out a cargo worth upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. It consists chiefly of cotton goods, much the larger portion of which has been made at the manufacturing establishments in the vicinity of Baltimore.—These goods are preferred, and are cheaper than the British; and the quantity carried out in the Lafayette may represent more than 100,000 dollars of bread-stuffs and meats, exported in a much improved and more profitable state.

A Grand Project.—It is in contemplation, says the Cayuga Republican, to construct a suitable communication for steam Boats, navigable from Schenectady to Lakes Oswego and Ontario, with a depth of water equal to that of the Welland Canal. It is intended, by dams and locks, and short canals around the dams, to make the Mohawk answer the purpose to the most eligible point for connecting it by a canal with Oneida lake; and from Oneida to Oswego, it is designed to extend the communication by an improvement of the Oneida and Oswego rivers similar to that projected for the Mohawk.

[The people of New-York will not let things alone; and it is no wonder that those who stand with their arms folded, are jealous of the progress of population and improvement in this great State.—But "Heaven helps those who help themselves."—Niles.

Sleeping in Church.—It is a matter of record (no matter where) that about 100 years ago, an Indian was conducted by a discreet Burgess of the city to witness the services of the sanctuary on the Lord's day. When these services were ended, the citizen, on their way homewards, in order to show the superiority of Christianity over heathenism, entered into a detail of the money appropriated by the congregation of which he was a member for the support of public worship, the erection of the house, the salary of the minister, &c. To all this the son of the forest, who had observed the drowsy disposition which prevailed the assembly, replied—"Umph! Indian sleep just as sound under a tree and no pay any thing?"

The Debate on the Bank Question, in pamphlet form, is now finished, and will be transmitted to the Subscribers. We have a few surplus copies, which can be had at our Book-Store.

Married,

In Lincoln county, on the 10th inst. Mr. Henry Hoke to Miss Susan Hunsicker. In Anson county, on the 11th inst. Mr. Wm. C. Legrand to Miss Jane Paul.

DIED.

At his residence in Orange county, on Thursday morning last, Dr. John Umstead, aged about 76 years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but had been an inhabitant of that county nearly fifty years. In Buncombe county, on the 19th ultimo, Hiram Whitted, Esq. At the residence of Capt. James Goodman, in Nansemond county, Va. on the 15th instant, after a long and painful illness of more than six weeks, Mr. Charles E. Sumner, of Gates county, in this State, in the 31st year of his age. At Albany, on the 19th instant, the venerable and excellent citizen, John Taylor, formerly Lieutenant Governor of New-York. He was "full of years, riches, and honor," and was taken from this world to that of his Father, after a few days illness, having enjoyed a long life of almost uninterrupted health. Had he lived till the 4th of July, he would have reached four score and seven years.