Buropean News.

in a Postscript to our last, we gave the substance of the news brought by the Napoleon, at New-York. The subjained statement will exhibit more satisfactorily, the causes which led to the dissolution of the British Parlia-

ENGLAND. . . Our last accounts from Eng land gave the intelligence of the vote o the House of Commons of the 19th, on the amendment of Gen. Gascovne to the Retorm Bill, declaring that the number of members of the House of Commous ought not to be diminished which was carried by a vote of 299 to 291. On the following morning it is stated the Ministers tendered their resignations, which were declined. The parliamentary proceedings of this day were unimportant. On the 21st Lord Althorp, in reply to questions put to him from the other side of the House, said, that in consequence of the feeling expressed by the House on the Reform bill, on Gen. Gascoyne's motion, it was not the intention of the government to proceed farther with it. In regard to the question whether it was intended to dissolve the Parliament, he felt it to be inconsistent with his duty to give an answer. A long desultory debate followed. Mr. W. Banks proposed an adjournment .-The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it; but on a division, the adjournment was carried by a vote of 164 to 142, making a majority of 22 against Ministers. This vote was the more important as it intercepted the presentation of the report of the Committee of Supply on the Ordnance Estimates.

On the morning of the 22d the Ministers waited on the King in a body and declared their inability to carry on the government of the country unless he convoked a new parliament. The King, after a brief consideration, decided upon a dissolution, and on proroguing the Parliament in person. This resolution was taken at twelve o'clock, and at 1 the proper orders were sent to the House of Lords. Preparations were made in haste for the royal visit, and in consequence of the short notice many of the usual ceremonics were omitted. A part only of the Lords appeared in their robes. The guards apparliament, hardly arrived in time to save ! appearances. Debates in a very unusual degree clamorous and disorderly, occupied the two houses during the short interval before the arrival of the King .-The galleries and lobbies of the two hou the throne, wearing the crown and sceptre. The Commons were summoned, and the Speaker brought up the civil list bill, and several other bills which received the Royal assent. The King then read the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE. " My Lords & Gentlemen :

"I have come to meet you for the purpose of prorogning this Parliament with a view to its

"I have been induced to resort to this meas ure, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people, in the way in which it can be must constitutionally and authentically expressed, on the expediency of making such changes in the representation as circumstances may appear to require, and which shall be founded on the acknowled, ed principles of the constitution, and may tend at once to uphold the just rights and prerigatives of the Crown and to give security to the liberties of my people.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons : "I thank you for the provision which you have made for the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the Crown; and I offer you my special acknewledgements for the arrangements which you have made for the state and comfort

"I have also to thank you for the supplies which you have furnished for the public service, a united people. and I have observed with satisfaction that you have endeavored to introduce the strictest economy in every br neh of th t service, and I trust that the at ention of the new Parliame: t which I shall forthwith direct to be called, will be applied unceasingly to that important subject.

" My Lords and Centlemen : "I am happy to inform you that the friendly intercourse which subsists between myself and Foreign Powers afford the best hope of the contime nee of Peace; to preserve which my mos anxious endeavors shall be constantly directed.

". My Lords & Gentlemen : "In resolving to have recourse to the sense of my people, in the present circumstances of the country I have been influenced only by a paternal anxiety for the contentment and happinesof my subjects-to premote which I rely confi dently on your continued and zealous assistance. "My pleasure is that this Parliament be prorogued till Tuesday, the 10th of May.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then rose and said,- it is his Majesty's pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 10th May; and the Parliament is prorogned to that day accordingly."

The Members of the House of Commons instantly retired.

The Atlas gives the following descripthis occasion :

" For the first time in our day, and perhaps in a more daring spirit than any of which our annals present an example, the House of Peers assumed the appearance of a disorganized popular assembly. In the most unsettled periods of our history there can hardly be found such an instance of extraordinary and sudden abandonment of the deliberate character. The courtesies of society were violated on all sides, and the personalities amounting almost to ruder modes of expression, passed amongst the lords during the clamor. Instances of opprobrious language have been communicated to us, which, however we decline pub . shing. The confusion, clamor and dismay that filled the House of Commons were equally remarkable; but there we are more accustomed to meet the unimbellished reflection of vulgar reality; while in the House of Peers, we are

daintily, that a deviation on the part of sions. Ine root of a kitchen belonging their lordships, from the fashionable into to Mr. Jas. Kyle, near his elegant brick dinary blessings of life, have now nothing stating a fact which may serve as a warn-paid by those who have their property in till greater degree of admiration."

the Palais Royal at 12 o'clock on horseback, attended by a large cortege of Marshals. After taking his seat on the throne, ne delivered a speech of some length. He reminded the Peers and Deputies that it only by the laws and according to the cipal streets of the town, with a rapidity and themselves entirely denuded of proalluded to the dangers to which they had ance. In a western direction, the fire mense magnitude. But we forbear. been subjected, complimented the National Guard, alluded to the diplomatic relations of the country, said that the assurances which he received from all quarters of the pacific disposition of foreign

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

Further advices from Poland-Triumph of the People in the English Elections, &c.

The Liverpool packet ship Florida, and the Havre packet ship Eric, both arrrived at New-York on Monday morning, bringing Paris papers of May 1st, and Liver pool of May 2d, all inclusive.

From the New-York Commercial, Evening Post, Courier, Gazette, Daily Advertiser and Journal of Commerce, we make the extracts which follow.

The intelligence from the Poles is still fayorable. The utmost that the Russian General has attempted, is to concentrate his forces, and to pursue a system of cautious defensive warfare. In the mean time the insurrection is spreading in Volhynia, where Gen. Dwernicki is received

Bell's Weekly Messenger, of the 1st pointed to receive the king at the doors of May, says : " We have received letters from Warsaw to the 18th ult. which contain gratifying intelligence of the continued success of the Poles, and of the rapid spread of the insurrection. It would appear that Marshal Diebitsch is concentrating his army round Siedlec, and thinks ses were crowded to excess. The King only of keeping possession of Siedlec and entered at 3 o'clock, and took his seat on Lublen, in order to ensure a free commu meation with the Russian provinces -Meanwhile, Gen. Dwernicki has entered Volhynia, and has every where been received with enthusiasm. It is reported that he has encountered and beaten the force of the Russian General Rudiger .-We have, however, no official intelligence of this event, but the despatches which have arrived leave no doubt of the extension of the insurrection into Volhynia."

> All England is in a ferment, about the elections; and up to the latest dates, in every contest that was terminated, not a single anti-reform member was elected. The appeal to the people, it is believed, will enable the Ministry to triumph over

> The London Morning Chronicle of the 30th says " The Anti-Reformers are, in every popular place driven, in a moment, from the field. The city of London has returned four staunch Reformers. The borough of Southwark has returned two stanuch Reformers. The Anti-Reformers see that it is hopeless to contend with the force arrayed against them-the force of

The Atlas of Sanday, May 1st, states that as far as the elections have gone, the ministers have obtained a clear majority

Sir Robert Wilson was defeated by a large majority, and in the strongest tory districts the aristocracy have met with si milar defeats. Up to the evening of the 30th April, not a single district had returned members favorable to the Borough

Sir Walter Scott was very ill, and slight hopes entertained of his recovery. The Dutchess of Wellington died on the 24 of April.

The city of London was splendidly il luminated on the night of April 17th, in honor of the King particularly with meference to the dissolution of Parliament.

IRELAND is still in an increasing state of commotion. Mr.O'Connell & the Catholic Clergy are said to be endeavoring to bring about tranquility; but find that it is much easier to rouse all the fierce passions of a multitude than to allay them, when once let loose, as they are at present, over a whole country. A letter from Clare announces tion of the conduct of the two houses on the demolition of six Catholic chapels in that county by the infatuated people, who are now there in open insurrection.

The reason assigned for this flagitious ontrage is, because the Priests denounced the Terry Alls from the respective altars of these chapels last Sunday, and threatened them with all the power of the law. A gentleman's steward has been murdered near Limerick, and a land agent near Nenagh; and still we see no prospect of a speedy termination to such frightful barbarities.

DESTRUCTION OF FAYETTEVILLE.

The Editors of the North-Carolina Journal and Carolina Observer unite in giving their r aders the following account of the awful catastrophe of Sunday the 29th ultimo.

used to see poor humanity tricked out so and the other signals usual on such occa- Many who on the morning of that day ed.

aws. He renewed this declaration. He and force which defied all stay or resist- perty, and burdened with debts of imdwelling house, and the handsome bridge after the fire uninjured. erected a few years since by the town, I It is due to all the citizens to say, that sweeping before them many valuable their exertions were unremitting while on the right hand side of the street, until a prospect of effecting any thing, and alprovidential turn of the wind, and the burnt, it is a great alleviation to our sorwith water and blankets. On the left lost. other buildings (with the exception of the casion more particularly to mention. ern side of the street, they destroyed ev- expended before the enemy was subdued. cry building, to a point opposite the State ings on Dick street between Person and

It is impossible to form any correct estimate of the entire loss in real estate -There probably is no instance in history luntary human agency. The fire continued to rage with unabating fury until Besitles this, being at their private resi about six oclock, when, by the blowing dences, instead of their places of business, up of houses, and the other means usual they were futher removed from the scene on such occasions, it was suddenly deprived of food for its raging appetite.

The public buildings destroyed were, the Town House, the Cape Fear Bank, and Episcopal Churches, the Academy, the Lafayette and Mansion Hotels. The building in which the U. States Bank did | and thus in a measure cutting it off .business, and the office of the Agency but as they were merely rented for that purpose, they are not put down as public buildings. The private buildings destroyed, in number about SIX HUNDRED. would require a long catalogue to enu-

merate particularly. But besides the buildings, immense quantities of Books, valuable papers, morey, household furniture, goods, wares, merchandize and produce, were destroy-

ed. Where the fire first broke out, persons near the scene, would remove their goods to what were then supposed places of safety, but by the time they would get hem fairly deposited, they would discover the flames in hot pursuit of them, and would be driven to farther efforts for the security of their valuables, until driven from place to place, and completely worn down with their exertions, they would at verable circumstances, none contributed last be compelled to abandon them to the so largely to the spread of the fire as the nower of the merciless flames :- a very small portion of any of these articles was impel the flames in any one certain course, saved. The amount destroyed it is dif- which would have concentrated the exertificult to estimate. We cannot undertake one of the citizens to one point, and preto offer a correct list of the houses, or even point out the principal sufferers.-It would be infinitely more easy to make a catalogue of those of our citizens, who lime and awful scene of Sunday, or to

daintily, that a deviation on the part of sions. The roof of a Kitchen belonging were in the full enjoyment of all the orbuilding lately erected at the N. W. cor- left to them but the single suit of clothes ing to other towns. In several places sured. It would also interest the chizens ner of Market Square, was found to be which they then wore, not a morsel in where the flames were arrested, it was as they would then be saving the proper. in a blaze, but to so inconsiderable an Store either of bread or of meat, to meet owing entirely to the protection afforded ty for themselves when called to a fire, France... The French Chambers were extent, that it was believed the efforts the common demands of nature, destitute by shade trees. prorogued by the King in person on the made to extinguish it would certainly be even of the shelter of the rudest hovel 20th to the 15th June. The King left successful. Deceitful hope! They were from the inclemency of the climate. Nor all unavailing. In a very few moments, is this state of privation confined to man the flames extended themselves to the in the full enjoyment of his natural J. H. Hooper, large brick building, and to many small strength and independence, but includes Jas. Seawell, wooden buildings in its vicinity. In a all conditions of life, -the widowed mofew minutes more, the roof of the Town ther bending beneath the weight of years was eight months since he was called to House caught, and that building was soon and surrounded by her famishing babes, the throne by the national wish, of which enveloped in flames. From thence four -the helpless and unprotected femalethey were the organs, and that he swore large torrents of flame were seen pouring the sick, the lame and the aged. Many T. J. Curtis, to observe the Constitution, and to govern in as many directions along the four prin- who were in a state of prosperity, now

extended itself up Hay street, on the Furnished with the foregoing outline, right hand a short distance beyond the imagination can, from its own resources. point of its intersection with Old street, fill out this picture of wretchedness, with extending backwards in a northern direc- more truth, than by adopting the cold tion to the very edge of the creek, em- suggestions of any recital. It seems that Jno. Mullins, powers gave him the hope their armies & bracing in its devoting sweep the inter- those who were best able to lose, were K. T. Morgan. those of France might be reduced to the mediate buildings on Old street and most successful in saving. The Banks Duncon McRae, proportions of a state of peace, and said Maiden lane. And on the left as far as were all so fortunate as to secure the that he had refused the crown of Belgium | Mr. Cannte's wooden building, being the | whole of their money, books, and valuaoffered to his son, because he believed that next house below Mr. John MacRae's ble papers, although their losses must be the refusal was dictated by the interests long row of wooden buildings, at the Wa- great in the destruction of real estate, I. Blake, Jr. of France as well as those of Belgium it - gon Yard, extending back southwardly and the entire and partial prostration of to Franklin Street. Along Green Street so many of their debtors. It is a rethe flames progressed northwardly, cross- markable circumtance, that some money ing the creek, and consuming in their and many valuable papers, left in the Estate of D. McLeran, transit Mr. Eccles's mill, store, and vaults of the two Banks, were taken out Do. J. McRackan,

> buildings, including the Episcopal Church, their strength lasted, wherever there was G. W. Hutton, they reached the private residence of Jas. | though many were ready to faint under | R. McInyre, Senwell, Esq: which was saved, by a their labors, and some were partially Dr. Gilliams active exertions of a very few persons rows, to be able to cay that no lives were J. Van Wagenen,

hand side of the street, they progressed The slaves and other colored popula- John W. Baker, until mey were stopped at the house of tion, deserve great credit for their con-J. W. Wright, E-q. by blowing it up, duct on that eventful day; there was noand extended back until they reached thing like riot or disorder among them, but the house of T. L. Hybart, Esq. which they all seemen to work with a zeal and w. Cade, was saved by exertions of great activity intrepidity which manifested a hearty C. B. Jones, and perseverance. Along Person street sympathy in the common cause, and that they destroyed every building on both devotion to the interests of their masters David Shaw, sides as far eastwardly as a few doors be- so remarkable in the African character, low Liberty Point, including the store of before a sickly and false humanity had J. McLeran, Jr. Mr. Wm. McIntyre, situate on the oppo- instilled into his bosom the poison of dis- | S. T. Hawley, site point formed by the junction of Per- content, and alienated his feelings from son street and Cool Spring alley, extend- those whom God hath appointed him to ing back northwardly as far as the edge serve. Acts of heroism and disinterest- w. L. Hawley, of the creek, consuming the Presbyterian | edness were done by them on that day, | P. Dailey, Church, Catholic charel, and all the which it may be proper on some future oc- s. Ferguson,

dwelling house, wills and warehouse of Many of our fellow citizens from the Mr. Jas. H. Hooper, all of which were country, attracted by the smoke and fragsaved with much exertion) including the ments of burning materials, (some of Henry Horn, buildings on both sides of Bow street .- which it is said were borne to the distance Along Gillespie street, the flames extend- of twenty six miles) came in during the ed as far as the State Bank building, on progress of the fire, and renderd us real, the right hand side, which being nearly hearty and useful aid. But a variety of fire proof enabled the citizens to contend | causes combined to render all their efforts successfully with the flames at that point, for a long time unavailing, and the last remand to save that building. On the east- nant of strength & resolution was nearly

The day on which it occurred was un-Bank building, and extending eastwardly propitious. The citizens had just reso as to include all but three of the build- turned to their houses from their several places of worship, in that state of mental calm. & composure, which the day and their late employment were so well calculated to inspire; and which however propitious to the attainment of spiritual strength, gaging in any temporal strife or labor. of action, and the enemy had gained much strength before they could bring themselves in conflict with it. Contrary to works, probably owing to the improvident. ly taking out some of the upper plugs, Owing to the pressure of the fire, the sudof the State Bank, were also destroyed, den confusion, and the anxious solicitude of each one to save his own property, it was not found practicable to form a continued line of communication with the in the papers of this Town, Raleigh, and Wilso far, and indeed the engines themselves, | mington. creek even as they were supplied with

water, refused to perform their functions. The great heat of the weather was also very unfavorable; the sun's rays had heated the roofs of the houses almost to inflammation, and rendered them fit to be ignited by the smallest spark; added to this, was its relaxing and oppressive effect upon those engaged in endeavoring to extinguish the fire, and thus diminishing their ability nearly one half. A very large proportion of those who were engaged in this service, were those who had already been worn down with exertions to save their own chattels. But of all the unfaabsence of any wind of sufficient force to vented the fire from spreading in other

directions. We have thus laid before our readers a very imperfect account of this awful cahave not suffered. Language is entirely tastrophe. Many particular, doubtless, inadequate to the description of the sub- have not yet reached us, and in the present excited state of feeling, it is difficult convey an adequte idea of the appearance to trust to any thing which we did not of ruin and desolation which our town ourselves see with our own eyes. We have now presents. If pity were wrung from therefore confined ourselves principally, the iron heart of the stern Marius, a dis- if not entirely, to the relation of such interested foreigner, amid the ruins of things. Amid such total overthrow of their Carthage, what must be the feelings of pecuniary prospects, we are happy to say, every warm-hearted citizen of the United there seems to be a general manifestation small tenement will see the propriety of States, and especially of our own State, of fortitude, and manly resignation under the project, and would be glad of an opwreck of our late flourishing village. - | together with a confidence that he who hath About 15 minutes after 12 o'clock M. But it is by descending to an inquiry in- visited us will provide us with the means on Sunday last, the citizens of Fayette- to individual losses and distresses, that to bear this visitation. The spirit of enville, were alarmed by the cry of Fire, our true condition can be best understood. | terprize is far, very far from being crush-

We cannot close this account without on their own, but the very money, that List of Sufferers in Houses. Goods, Furniture, &c.

James Baker.

D. McQueen. D. McCall, Jos. Arey, Miles Blake, Dillon Jordan, Jr. John McArn, R. Cochran. R. Donaldson, Simeon Belden, L. D. Henry, James Kyle, Estate of M. Pearce, Bank of Cape Fca", Bank of United States, T. Fuller & Co. Estate of Mrs. Barge, A Grillam, Do. of Halliday, A. Torrence, of Winslow, Mrs. England, P. I. Tillinghast, O. P. Stark. John Selph, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. McQueen, J. Carman, J. Dickson, J. Murchison, R. T. Goodwin, H. W. Ayer, Mrs. Armstrong, D. Smith, D. Murchison. A. Bailey, C. McAilister. C. Stuart, J. Burklow, Dr. B. Robinson, D. D. Salmon, Arch. Campbell, Nelson & Rush, Steam Boat Company, Do. of D. Smith, Lewis Brown, D. McRae, C. T. Haigh, A. Torrence. Nott & Sumner, II. Erambert, Mrs. Barge, Mrs. Gass, Z. Burroughs, A. Brown, J. Crusie, T. Foster, Dr. Dickson, Dr. Cameron, E. Hammonds, Joseph Baker, A. Lumon. A. McLean, Jr. D. A. Ray, J. Sunday, Wilkings & Co. Geo. Hali & Co. T. Sandford, J. Hadlock, . G. Harlbutt, S. W. Tillinghast, John Campbell, Reuben Hall. Amos Kunball, Mrs. Mc Millan. T. West, School of Industry, Jas. Cook. Jas. Hart, W. F. Strange, T. B. Ransom, J. Birdsall, Mrs. Fennell. E. J. Hale, Hybart & Strange. Jas. M. Wright, D. & O Saltmarsh, Abner Branson,

W. S. Latta. Besides many others not yet ascertained. The entire loss is estimated at one million and half of dollars.

John Crow,

TOWN MEETING.

J. W. Wright Esq. M. P. called to the Chair, W. J. Anderson appointed Secretary: The Charman expressed the object of the Meeting viz. to relieve the distress of the poor and destiture occasioned by the late fire :--

Resolved. As the sense of this Town Meeting, hat the Commissioners of the town of Favettein this place a sum not exceeding Fourthon and dollars, to the security and payment of which, the taxes, property, and faith of the town is hereof so large a portion of a town being con- is perhaps not the most favorable state of by solemnly pledged, and that the said money sumed, where it was not the result of vo- feeling for suddenly and unexpectedly en- er so much thereof as may be necessary, be invested under their direction, in provisions, and retailed out to the citizens at the lowest possible prices, and, where there is any unable to purchase, to those sufficient supplies be gratuitously distributed, and that they expend for any other public exigencies, any part of the above

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Town be author, sed to receive all donations that shall all expectations, the supply of water was be made from any quarter, to be placed in the the Catholic Chapel, the Presbyterian found to be insufficient from the water coffees of the Town, to be appropriated to such public exigencies and purposes as may be deem-

ed most proper and necessary. Resolved, The Commissioners be recommended to appoint a Committee to assist them in the distribution of such provisions as they may purchase in pursuance of the first resolution, and they are further recommended to build a market, as rear as possible to the old one.

Further that these proceedings be published

J. W. WRIGHT, Chairman. W. J. ANDERSON, Secretary. MUTUAL INSURANCE.

The recent calamitous Fire at Fayetteville, rendered the more so, by the limited insurance upon property, brought to our recollection communication recently published in the National Intelligencer, which appeared to us, at the time, to contain some valuable suggestin portrait of himself, of Garrick in the cinons. We are confirmed in our impression, on its re-perusal, and think it capable of being made the groundwork of an eligible mode of Insurance. We subjoin such parts of it as are necessary to a proper understanding of the plan which the writer has in view ;

"The project I have in view is simply this : that every person owning property, pay one dollar on every thousand that the Harvard University, the same -- to the Hiproperty may be worth, every year; and torical Society of Massachusett. 8300from every calculation that can be made, the Historical Society in N. York 5300 the this will pay more than the average amount of property consumed by fire or otherwise. I have taken the pains to as- in Boston-to the Society for the promecertain the value of property, say houses tion of Agriculture, \$200-to the Worand furniture, in this city, and from that amount, there would be three thousand Charitable Mechanic Association in Bosseven hundred and twenty dollars contri- ton, and to the Apprentice's Library in buted every year, as a fund for the pur- Boston, each \$100-to the E-sex it storpose of paying for, rebuilding or repairing ical Society, \$100 in books—the Baston property consumed or injured. I have no Female Asylum, \$500-and to the Bast doubt, taking these circumstances into ton Asylum, for boys, \$300-10 Morit view, that not only the wealthy, but those who have but five dollars invested in a Thomas' Royal Arch Chapter, \$100. portunity to live secure for so small an relic) a small lock of hair from the Sava mount as it would take to insure his pro- of his Country, General George Was perty should this project go into operati- ington, at the time of his decease." on. It would do away with Insurance Offices-the Directors of which are mak-

and not for the Insurance Company,

I would submit it to the consideration of the Public to ascertain for themselves how much property has been consumed in the last ten years ; average that for one year, and I have but little doubt but the conclusion will be, that the sum proposed will pay the losses. I would say, by the way, that this mode of insurance will apply to shipping or any other property in City, Town, or Country. Suppose that the fire should destroy more than the first few years' subscription would amount to, there is no doubt but that remuneration may be made to those out of the subsequent years' subscription. But take ten years as a standard term, and I have but litt. hesitancy in saying, that at the rate proposed, it would meet the damage sustain ed-not to be too sanguine, it would donble the damages; and in the course of time, the amount in hand, if put out at interest, would pay for all the damages sustained by fire in this city.

I presume that some may think this praject would be attended with considerable expense, by creating Clerks, Offices, &c. to transact the business; I see no reason for such a conclusion. Let the persons pay the money into any bank designated by those concerned, and be subject to the control of twelve Directors, two of each Ward; those Directors to be chosen by the Company; the money to be drawn for no other purpose than to pay for damages sustained by fire, &c. Those Directors to serve one year. I presume no gentle. man would have any objection to serve gratis, as it would be probable that their services would not be wanting more than one day in the year, which is of very little loss to them, taking into consideration the many days we spend for no profit or useful purpose. No Collector need be employed, as it might be obligatory on evers person to pay the money on the day they insure. I submit the foregoing for public consideration : and hope that it may prove a lasting benefit to them. If so, I shall leel gratified."

ISALAH THOMAS'S WILL.

Mr. Isaiah Thomas of Worcester, Massathusetts, has been called the father of the American Press. He is the author of two volumes on "the History of Print ing in America, with a biography of Printers, and an account of Newspapers." &c He was the oldest printer in the U. States. A few weeks since he died, much respected by his brethren and his countrymenand judging by his will, a copy of which is now before us, he must have died rich Rather a rare occurrence in the Type graphical Art! These extracts from his Will and its Codicil are published by the Worcester, "Massachusetts Spy"-and they fill more than two and a half columns of the last Boston Daily Advertiser. The following are extracts :

"As I think it the duty of every man, who a member of any Institution established for pa lic good, to contribute something in time and at tention, or property during his life, or otherwise by legace, for the promotion of its objects, and as there are several institutions of which I have received the honor of membership, and for which I have done but little, and for some rohing, I do, therefore, will and bequeath as for

"I give Five Hundred Dollars towards build ng, of permanent materials in B ston, a coming tions Hall, respectable in its appearance, for the ise of the Grand Lodge of Massachuset's-and if the same should not be accepted and apprepriated, accordingly, within timee years after my lecease, then said sum shall revert and go of

"Whereas, I have been particularly instrument al in the establishment of the American And quarian Society, and I believe it may become ighly beneficial to our country, if its member are attentive to the purposes of its institution and, as no Society for benevolent and patriotic purposes, can be really useful withour funds, and am per-uaded that there is no institution with which I am acquimted more in need of suppor of this kind than the one named-therefore, " I give to the American Ant quarian Society Thirty Thousand Dollars, in the manner follow-

He bequeathes also to the said society. the tract of land in Worcester, on which is erected a building for their use, together with the building itself -- also 810,000 in Books-also to the said American An tiquarian Society, 12,000 as a part of their funds to be put out at interest, and the interest to be appropriated in part let the salary of a Librarian and tabinet keeper-also two large prints; besidera racter of King Lear, and portraits of Washington and Monroe.

He bequeaths to Thomas Lodge \$100 and to the Philadelphia Typographical Society, and the Franklin Typographical Society, \$100 each. To the American Philosophical Society \$500-to the merican Academy of Arts and Sciences of Massachusetts, 8300 in books-v Humane Society in Massachusetts, 8000 -the same to the Charitable Fire Society tester Agricultural Society, \$100-0 the ing Star Lodge, a bequest of land-

He gives to the American Antiqual Society, ("what I deem a most precial

He leaves other contingent legacies Verily, this man must have been 1 s ing themselves rich on those risks; not Prince as well as Patriar by of P.