

The People's Press.

P. W. Fanning, & T. Loring, Editors.

The PEOPLE can do no wrong.

Thomas Loring, Printer.

NO. 11.

WILMINGTON, N. C. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1833.

VOL. I.

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TERMS.
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OFFICE on the South side of Market Street, be-
low the Court House.

DOMESTIC.

LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the Second Session of the Twenty
second Congress.

An act to explain an act, entitled "An
act to reduce the duties on coffee, tea,
and cocoa," passed the twentieth of May,
1830.

An act to establish a Land Office in the
Territory of Michigan.

An act to improve the condition of the
non-commissioned officers and privates of the
Army and Marine Corps of the United
States, and to prevent desertion.

An act making appropriations for the
Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

An act authorizing the Commissioner of
the General Land Office to issue pa-
tents to persons therein named.

An act granting an additional quantity
of land for the location of Revolutionary
bounty land warrants.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An
act to alter and amend an act to set apart
and dispose of certain public lands for
the encouragement of the cultivation of
the vine and olive," approved 19th Feb-
ruary, 1831.

An act for the purchase of certain cop-
ies of Watterson and Vanzandt's Statisti-
cal Tables, and to authorize a subscrip-
tion for the continuation of the same.

An act for the construction of a road
from the Mississippi river to William
Strong's on the St. Francis, in the Territory
of Arkansas.

An act for making Calais and Pem-
broke, in the State of Maine, ports of de-
livery.

An act making appropriations, in part,
for the support of Government for the
year 1833, and for certain expenditures of
the year 1832.

An act in addition to the act for the
gradual improvement of the navy of the
United States.

An act making appropriations for carry-
ing on the fortifications of the United
States during the year 1833.

An act making appropriations for the
Indian Department for the year 1833.

An act to authorize the laying out and
constructing a road from Line Creek to
the Chatahochee, and for repairing the
road on which the mail is now transport-
ed.

An act for the payment of horses and
arms lost in the military service of the
United States against the Indians on the
frontiers of Illinois and the Michigan
Territory.

An act to amend an act entitled "An
act to grant a quantity of land to the State
of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in
opening a canal to connect the waters of
Illinois River with those of Lake Michi-
gan, and to allow further time to the
State of Ohio for commencing the Miami
Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie.

An act prescribing the mode by which
patents for public lands shall be signed
and executed.

An act to authorize the President of
the United States to cause the public sur-
veys to be connected with the line of de-
marcation between the States of Indiana
and Illinois.

An act to explain and amend the 17th
and 18th sections of "An act to alter and
amend the several acts imposing duties on
imports," approved 14th July, 1833.

An act to improve the navigation of
the Potomac River between Georgetown
and Alexandria, and for other purposes.

An act making provision for the pub-
lication of the Documentary History of
the American Revolution.

An act further to provide for the col-
lection of duties on imports. [This is
what has been called "the Revenue Col-
lection Bill."]

An act to revive the act entitled "an
act supplementary to the several laws for
the sale of public lands.

An act declaring the assent of Congress
to an act of the General Assembly of the
State of Virginia, hereinafter recited.

An act for improving the navigation of
certain rivers in the Territories of Flori-
da and Michigan and for surveys, and for
other purposes.

An act establishing a port of entry and
delivery at the village of Fall River, in
Massachusetts, and discontinuing the of-
fice at Dighton.

An act making appropriations to carry
into effect certain Indian treaties, and for
other purposes, for the year 1833.

An act to create sundry new land of-
fices, and to alter the boundaries of other
offices of the U. S.

An act making appropriations for In-
dian annuities and other similar objects,
for the year 1833.

An act further to extend the time for
entering certain donation claims to land
in the Territory of Arkansas.

An act to modify the act of the 14th
July 1832, and all other acts imposing
duties on imports. [This is Mr. Clay's
bill.]

An act making appropriations for the
revolutionary and other pensioners of the
U. S. for the year 1833.

An act for the more perfect defence of
the frontiers.

An act supplemental to the act entitled
"an act for the final adjustment of land
claims in Missouri."

An act to authorize the Legislature of
the State of Ohio to sell the land reser-
ved for the support of religion, in the Ohio
Company's and John Clevés Symmes' pur-
chase.

An act making appropriations for the
naval service for the year 1833.

An act making appropriations for the
erection of certain fortifications.

An act in relation to the Potomac
Bridge.

An act making appropriations for the
civil and diplomatic expenses of govern-
ment for the year 1833.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act
supplementary to the act for the relief of
certain surviving officers and soldiers of
the revolution."

An act authorizing the removal of the
office of Surveyor General of Public
Lands south of Tennessee.

An act making appropriations for the
support of the army for the year 1833.

An act supplementary to an act entitled
"an act concerning a seminary of learning
in the Territory of Arkansas," ap-
proved 2d March, 1827.

TO BE CONTINUED.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

Sea-Sickness.—To physicians, no less
than to those who "sail in ships," the fol-
lowing article, which we have rendered
into English from a copy of "L'Estafette
du Havre," will prove interesting. The
writer of this article—and we believe
there are thousands who can readily ap-
preciate his feelings from a recollection
of their own sad experience—has seen
the time when he would have gladly
surrendered his all of "wordly store"
for a knowledge of this invaluable reme-
dy—this "centure tres serree." To
physicians it will prove interesting
from the possible development of some
new ideas it may suggest upon the sub-
ject of the inverted action of the stomach
—the cause of which may frequently ex-
ist in an idiosyncratic affection of the in-
testines, instead of being uniformly at-
tributed to an irritable state of the former
organ—and call for some change in the
administration of remedies.

"From the moment that mankind have
ventured upon the wave, sea sickness has
existed, for which he has vainly sought
a remedy. To show that this has been
found, and to describe the means of pre-
servation against this distressing com-
plaint, will without doubt be rendering a
just tribute of gratitude to the fortunate
person who has discovered it.

"This remedy consists simply in a gir-
dle drawn tightly—not as ordinary over
the abdomen, but above it, that is to say,
upon that part of the body at which the
ribs terminate, or technically speaking,
the epigastrium.

"This single announcement of the reme-
dy would be sufficient, without further
comment, for the understanding of every
body; but physiologists are desirous of
becoming acquainted with an exposition
of the nature of its application and effects,
which M. Jobard, of Brussels, has given
in the Journal of the Academy of Indus-
try—a work too little known among men
of science.

"It is necessary to know, in the first
place says this learned foreigner, what
is the cause of sea sickness. It cannot
be the air of the sea, because in this case,
this malady would exist as well in a calm,
and among the inhabitants upon the
coasts and the islands, as among those
sailing upon the ocean, which is not the
fact. But this sickness is occasioned by
certain indulatory movements, composed
of the alternations of rising and falling
of the body of the person standing upon
the deck. At the ascending movement,
the intestines being supported upon the
pelvis, no sickness is experienced; but at
the contrary or descending movement, the
intestines ascend, and pressing against the
diaphragm, occasion an inverted convul-
sive movement in the stomach, and conse-
quent hiccup and vomiting. Hence it
will be seen that the girde which, op-
posite this ascending motion in the in-
testines, by preserving them from contact
with the diaphragm, cannot fail to prove
perfectly efficacious.

"The knowledge of this remedy is ve-
ry old, it having been used by the monks
of Palestine, who kept it secret and used
it as a means of revenue, by selling it to
those pilgrims who embarked at Dami-
etta on their return to Europe. The man-
ner in which they managed this traffic
was to sell to travellers leaves of paper,
with which they had touched the Holy
Sepulchre, directing them to lay them up-
on the epigastrium, and draw tightly
over them the girde, or cord, of St. Fran-
cis, which did not fail to produce a salu-
tary effect upon the health of the passen-
ger, and corroborate his belief in their
miraculous powers. The paper being
finely cut was soon worn out and the pil-
grim was obliged to recur again to the
negotiators in this singular traffic for a
new supply, which caused a considera-
ble exportation of the article.

"It has also been remarked that ladies,
wearing long corsets tightly laced, are
seldom subject to sea sickness, and per-
sons of a spare habit, less than those who
are corpulent.

"The sickness of which we speak is
frequently felt in carriages, the springs of
which are very elastic, when going over

a road which is very undulating, and
where the movement approaches that oc-
casioned by the waves of the sea. The
swaying at the moment of the descent in
advance, occasions also this sickness and
a certain trembling of the nerves, caused
by the friction of the intestinal mass upon
the solar plexus. A man jumping from
an elevated situation, experiences a cer-
tain stunning effect, produced by the as-
cension of the blood in the veins and ar-
teries, and determining infallibly a cere-
bral congestion, if the descent be long, as
in the case of a person falling from a
tower or a balloon."

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

"Will our government last! Will Amer-
ica be happy?" are questions often asked
with great solicitude. The warm mo-
narchist confidently answers no, and the
warm republican, as confidently yes. But
in my opinion the result depends on a
class of men rarely mentioned in connex-
ion with politics. It depends on our
schoolmasters; on our having enough of
them well principled and well qualified;
and posted in their proper civildels, every
village school. I repeat it again, it is the
diffusion of knowledge that must save us.
It is often said that knowledge and edu-
cation must be the guardians of our repub-
lic. But knowledge where?—Education
for what class? The land may be full of
seminaries, and yet the country may be
full of pure ignorance. Rome never had
brighter geniuses than when she lost her
liberties;—never had more knowledge—
Cicero, Virgil, Horace—these very names
are enough to prove the claims of their
country to the highest improvement. But
where was this knowledge? It was con-
fined to privileged classes; it was locked
up in expensive libraries; it was conceal-
ed in noble villas; it was monopolized by
the few, only to enable them to crush the
many beneath the invisible chains they
were preparing for the mind. There
cannot be a more favorable opportunity
for the overthrow of liberty than this great
inequality. If all were ignorant, they
would stand upon a level, and in the bal-
ance of disabilities, liberty might be safe.
But let the rich be well educated, and
the poor neglected, and the fall of freedom
is certain. The light will predominate
over the darkness; the thinkers will rule;
and the ignorant will be slaves.

Before I relieve the readers patience—
already too much abused—permit me to
make one suggestion more. Why is it
that human nature never will be excited in
proportion to the magnitude of the object
proposed to its attention? Party ques-
tions—they set us in a flame; questions of
the deepest utility—they put us asleep. It
is strange; it is passing strange. We
know our own folly; we smile at it; and
yet we keep it. Only let some party
question start up in our assemblies from
the evening caucus to the floor of Con-
gress, and every tongue is unloosed, and
every heart is on fire. Day after day is
consumed in the strife; and the whole
country is on a blaze in the concern.—
Yet no permanent good is gained or lost
by the victory or defeat. It is a mere
contest of passion, as transient as it is vi-
olent—raging and passing away. But let
some question of permanent utility come
up, over which reason watches, but am-
bition sleeps, and you can hardly com-
mand attention enough to investigate the
subject. The feelings of the orator are
not touched, the ear of the community is
not opened. Ah! Human nature is la-
boring under a great disease. We must
seek for a cure.—[Wilmington on common
Schools.]

From the Boston Patriot.

Instruction in Colleges.—A joint Se-
lect Committee of the Legislature of
Maine, who were directed to consider the
expediency of changing the mode of com-
pensating instructors in the Colleges of
that State, and of introducing into them a
more practical system of education, have
presented a report upon that subject. The
committee are of opinion, that though
each instructor should have, to a certain
extent, an established salary, his income
ought principally to be derived from the
fees of students, and thus to depend for
its amount upon his success in teaching.
Every student ought in their opinion to be
admitted for a term not less than one year,
with the privilege of remaining as much
longer as may be necessary or expedient.
At the expiration of the year, he should
be permitted to offer himself for examina-
tion, and receive a certificate of his im-
provement, or a degree proportioned to his
proficiency; and every individual should
be permitted to pursue such studies as he
may desire, and such as may be adapted
to the occupation he intends to follow.
For the purpose of preparing a plan of
collegiate education, adapted to the wants
of the people, they conclude by recom-
mending the appointment of a committee,
to consist of five literary, scientific and
practical men, who are to take the whole
subject into consideration, and to make a
report of their proceedings to the next
Legislature.

The Editor of the New-England Weekly Re-
view, published in Hartford, (Conn.) has taken up
the subject of general education spiritedly. We
make the following extract from a well written
article on Lyceums:

"The necessity and importance of a gen-
eral diffusion of intelligence in the com-
munity is becoming to be duly appreciat-
ed, and laudable exertions are making to
bring the arts and sciences within the

reach of every individual. No argu-
ments are necessary to establish the fact,
that the existence and perpetuity of our
republic are suspended upon the virtue
and intelligence of our citizens; and the
only inquiry ought to be, in what manner
can a useful and liberal education, be ac-
quired with the least expenditure of time
and money? However indispensable a
good education may be, it must be admit-
ted, that the means of acquiring it in the
old fashioned mode are beyond the abili-
ties of the great mass of the community.
But few of our farmers and mechanics
can defray the expense of educating their
sons at colleges and academies, and un-
less the means of instruction can be
brought within their reach, they must
grow up in ignorance, and become dead
weights upon the community of which
they become members.

Various methods have been devised to
accomplish this desirable object; but none
appear so feasible as the establishment of
Lyceums. The result of numerous ex-
periments demonstrate the fact, that with
the aid of Lyceums, our youth may edu-
cate themselves, not only to an extent
which will render them useful and re-
spectable members of society, but orna-
ments of the liberal professions. Every
year is developing the utility of these so-
cial and republican institutions, and plac-
ing them upon a more permanent founda-
tion. The first step to be taken and
the only one requiring much pecuniary sac-
rifice is the erection of a commodious
building, and furnishing it with appar-
atus, collections in natural and artificial
productions, books, &c."

POLITICAL.

We make the following extract from an Ed-
itorial article on the subject of "The Tariff—Public
Opinion—Mr. Clay"—in a late Standard of Uni-
on, published in Sparta, Geo. Mr. Clay is truly
represented.

"Can any thing more be wanting to estab-
lish the influence of public opinion upon
the protective system, than the bill recent-
ly introduced into the Senate of the Uni-
ted States by Mr. Clay for reducing the
duties to a revenue standard?—Will it be
believed that he would have abandoned a
doctrine which he so long laboured to
make permanent, either from love to the
people or fear of South Carolina? No.
He loves himself better than he does all
the people put together, and with all his
failings, he possesses too much spirit to
dread the puny efforts of South Carolina.
What then has induced him to this mea-
sure? We answer—public opinion. The
result of the late congressional elections in
New York, Ohio and elsewhere, with the
general signs of the times, have fully sa-
tisfied Mr. Clay that the people are every
day becoming more enlightened upon the
subject, and that they have temperately
but firmly resolved to put down a system,
the end and object of which is "to make
the rich richer and the poor poorer." It
is the ballot box alone which has pour-
ed this new light upon his vision—it is
the ballot box and that alone which has
heretofore corrected the abuses of our gov-
ernment, and it is the only safe and au-
thentical mode upon which a republican
people can rely for maintaining their in-
stitutions. The Tariff is going down to
the tomb of the Capulets—its principles
are exploded, not by the power of Nulli-
fication—not by the negative operation of
secession—not by the sword, but by the
legitimate authority of the people in the
regular and constitutional exercise of their
suffrages; thereby confirming the positions
above laid down that they are equal to
every exigency, and that they will not re-
main long in the wrong upon any great
political question."

The following, from the Fayetteville Journal,
takes a proper view of the subject on which it
speaks—

The next Presidency.—This subject
seems already to have caused a troubling
of the waters; indeed some of the restless
spirits of the times have already unfurled
their banners and declared their man,
while others appear to be content with
the more designing, though less manly
vocation of depreciating the merits of
those, whom they suppose, block the way
to the success of their own favorite. This
may be said to be taking time by the fore-
lock, truly. We confess that there are
considerations connected with this matter,
which causes us to regret this premature
opening of it; something is due to the quiet
and repose of the people, a quiet the more
necessary because they have been stran-
gers to it, we may say, for two years.
Nearly four years will elapse before an-
other election; all this time is certainly not
required to settle the question, as to who
is the individual most desirable to succeed
the present incumbent; half the time is am-
ple for a full discussion of the pretensions
of candidates. We are induced to offer
these remarks, at this time, lest it might
be concluded, from an article which was
copied into our last number, that we too,
were among those favorable to the present
discussion of the subject; we are not so;
we published that article at the request of
a friend, not intending it as an expression
of our own opinion, for upon this subject,
as yet, we have formed none. We belong
to a party, whose principles we approve,
and whose interests we wish to promote,
this only can be done by a united action;
to secure this, individual preferences must
be made to yield to a general expression
of the party; let it be ascertained, and it
can be, who is the strongest man of the
party, and we shall give the wishes of the

majority, our zealous though feeble sup-
port. As to the claims of the distinguish-
ed citizen sought to be advanced above al-
luded to, we do not intend to offer any dis-
paragement; we wish merely to have it
understood, we do not commit ourselves.

From the National Intelligencer.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, Feb. 24, 1833.

I give you an item of intelligence
which possibly you may not receive from
any other quarter; one going fully to de-
monstrate, I think, the low ebb of nullifi-
cation in the Capital of this State. The
Governor of Virginia, I understand, had,
at some trouble and expence, caused a su-
perb State Flag to be prepared and paint-
ed, with the intention of having it hoisted
at the quarters of the State Guard on Fri-
day morning last, the 22d inst. Knowl-
edge of its existence, and of his intention,
somehow or other, was obtained on
Thursday, the 21st, and a good deal of ex-
citement manifested itself among the Re-
presentatives and the People. Either dis-
suaded by his party friends, or prompted
by his own fears of the consequences that
would ensue from displaying the Flag,
his Excellency determined to let it remain
snug in the painter's shop; and fortunate
it was that he did so—for had the Banner
been unfurled to the breeze, and exposed
to public gaze, it would unquestionably
have been torn down and prostrated by
the people, and in all probability with
some bloodshed. Scarce a voice was
heard in favor of raising it, and numbers
were heard to express their determination
to rally under the Star-spangled Banner
of the Union. It was supposed by some
that had the State Flag been hoisted on
the day, the Flag of the Union would not
have been, at least by order of the Com-
manding Chief. As it was, the Union
Flag, fixed on a pole, was poked out of a
hole in the southern end of the Capitol
loft, and in this half-erect and awkward
situation, flapping on the end of the ridge
of the building, and repeatedly hooked on
the point of one of the lightning rods, it
was torn in many places and pieces there-
of were flying in every direction over the
heads of the military and citizens assem-
bled on the public square.

Many of the advocates of Mr. Clay,
have turned their coats, and are reviling
him for introducing the Bill for a modifi-
cation of the Tariff. This, some would
say, is a dilemma; but Prince HAL is a
slippery fellow—when one thinks he has
him, he is gone. So it won't do for his
friends to speak too fast. Mr. Clay has
not forgotten them—there is a large slice
of the pudding reserved. It will soon
be seen who has the largest share.

Savannah Republican.

Mrs. Royal.—Some of our readers who have
shaken this old lady by the hand, may like to
know that she still lives, and is amusing and ed-
ifying the world with a little paper called "Paul
Pry," which she is publishing in Washington
City. She must have had an arduous task, this
winter, in keeping the members of Congress
straight. The following is extracted from one of
her Editorials.—

POLITICS.

"Time was when politics was the least
of our troubles, and held the lowest place
in our knowledge; but from necessity we
became an author, and from being an au-
thor we became known to the public, and
by the public we have been dragged into
politics.

Much against our wish the people have
lured us on, and since we have taken a
hand we cannot desert our country till we
see her safe, if such a blessing be reserved
for her."

Petersburgh, March 5.

Methodist General Conference.—The
Annual Conference of the Methodist
Episcopal Church, commenced in this
Town on Wednesday last, and yet con-
tinues. We learn that there are up-
wards of one hundred Ministers of the
various grades in attendance, comprising
individuals of almost every period of life
from "beardless youth to venerable age."
On Sunday, the Preachers of this de-
nomination occupied the pulpits of the
Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and
Methodist Episcopal Churches, and ad-
dressed very numerous congregations. On
the termination of the Conference, we
shall endeavor to obtain for publication,
a list of the appointments to all the differ-
ent stations in Virginia and North Caro-
lina for the ensuing year.—Times.

Sensible remarks from the Newbern Spectator—
we do not, however, approve of Lottery Schemes—
or rather of unbarbing in them.

We think that the fate of the suicide,
Ackers, has given rise to a very errone-
ous train of thought, and one which may
produce serious inconvenience and heavy
losses to a certain class of individuals. It
seems to us no more reasonable to charge
lottery offices with the guilt of their cus-
tomers, than it would be to attribute to the
dealer from whom the assassin purchases
the knife or the rope, a participation in
his crime. Whenever the moral princi-
ple is unsound, the ostensible cause of
temptation is far less to blame for the con-
sequences of error than the unchecked pro-
pensity of the offender. Instead, there-
fore, of exciting a crusade against lotte-
ries, as the remote cause of robbery and
murder, let idleness be condemned, indus-
try be encouraged and rewarded, in short,
let practical morality be inculcated, and
certain we are that we shall have fewer
hangings and drownings, and in all proba-
bility, fewer lottery offices too.

KISSING THE BRIDE.

The following letter from a bride to
the Editor of a Massachusetts paper,
contains some truths as well as humor.
Si—I herewith send a bit of wedding
cake, I am in a very bad humor, I assure
you; which you know ought not to be
the day one is married. 'Tis not at my
husband though, dear good man that he
is. Oh! I was vexed beyond endurance,
last evening. That vile practice! Would
you believe it? An hundred and fifty
kisses, of all sorts and sizes, fair and foul,
from old and young, from male and fe-
male! Faugh! could any bride endure
all that and preserve her temper? Such
cargoes of snuff! such showers of tobac-
co spit! such fumes of Tobacco smoked
No poor man covered with vermin, was
ever more drenched. If this fashion of
the whole company kissing the bride must
be followed, in the name of all that is de-
cent, let old granddaddies burn out their
pipes before they offer to poke them under
your very nose. And those whose
throats are at best so many sepulchres, I
would advise, before they go to a wedding,
to fill their pockets with cloves, cinna-
mon, or coriander seed, and commence
chewing at least an ounce before the mar-
riage ceremony begins.

Only think of a poor creature standing
up at least an hour and a half after the
blessed knot was tied, only to be nozzled &
slobbered over by all the masculine gen-
der of the neighborhood. Only think of
a delicate modest female, standing like a
target, the object of all the lipshots of a
large corps of militia! and then I thought
I should have dropped down with fatigue,
I verily believe I took an ounce of harts-
horn to keep me from fainting.

But vexed as I was, Mr Editor, I could
not, to gain the world, help from laugh-
ing sometimes at the queer spectacles we
all made. And you would have laughed
too, if you had been there. Only im-
agine, if you please, the chief person of
the group, me, Dorothy Dafool, at the
right hand of my dear spouse; and a crowd
of men like a swarm of flies round a cup
of Molasses all pressing forward and
making up their lips ready for a smack,
and then me after another poking their
spouts into my very face, and me wip-
ing my face with every whiptick to
appear a little decent. But the most fi-
dicious part of the exhibition was to see
a bashful fellow go through the man-
oeuvres. Like a shy trout venturing up
to the bait—advancing a little, and then
darting back among reeds; you might ob-
serve the poor man with heart beating
audibly, coming forward with a cautious
step, stopping sometimes through fear,
or slipping behind the friendly corpora-
tion of some broad backed fellow a lit-
tle ahead. Having advanced within a
yard or so you might see him as if afraid
his courage would fail by delay, dart for-
ward from behind his shelter, snatch a
kiss, and be off in the twinkling of an
eye. But alas! ludicrous as it may ap-
pear, my poor cheek had to suffer in con-
sequence of it, and even now bears the
mark inflicted on it by Simon Snaggle-
tooth.

Some of the old fellows must needs
buss me, they said, on both sides of my
face; and some of them said my breath was
a rose in October, and others that it was
as fragrant as new made hay. Some of
the old fellows, with one foot in the grave,
and the other on the brink, said they had
kissed my grandmother, and my mother;
and now I supposed that they think that
they have capped the climax of gallant ex-
ploits by nozzling over me, as though I was
a mere baby.

I pitied my poor husband, poor man,
to be obliged to stand and look on as sil-
ly as a fool, and see his new married
wife gauged over. I believe in my soul
he would have knocked down half a do-
zen of my persecutors, had he been left
to the guidance of his own unadulterated
feelings, instead of being restrained by the
rules of etiquette.

But, Mr. Editor, after all my sufferings
and vexations, here I am alive, and pray
heaven I may never be married again
until the custom of kissing the bride by
wholesale is done away.

Yours, sincerely,

FROM JAMAICA.—By the brig Mart,
Capt Green, in 16 days from Montego
Bay, we have Jamaica papers as late as
the 26th ultimo, which are mostly occu-
pied with the subject which has so long
distracted that Island, and rendered it ju-
stly obnoxious to the charge of religious
persecution. The Jamaica Courant, a
paper of considerable influence, seems to
be devoted to the destruction of certain
religious sects, on the ground that they
have instigated the slaves to rebellion.—
To such an extent has the public mind
been excited against the Baptists and
Methodist Clergymen, that they have
been assailed and mobbed, while in the
performance of their religious duties, and
in many instances have narrowly es-
caped with their lives. To protect
these classes of citizens from violence,
and to preserve the public peace, a
Proclamation has been issued by his
Majesty William the 4th, which reached
Jamaica on the 26th; it forbids all civil
and military officers under the Govern-
ment connecting themselves with the
clubs which have been organizing to op-
pose public preaching, and calls upon
them to use every exertion in their power
to bring the offenders to justice. The
Courant speaks in terms of defiance of the
Proclamation, and remarks—"His Ma-
jesty appears to imagine we are a