

THE RECORDER;

PRINTED BY HENRY LACE, & JAMES T. CALLENDER, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
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SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1863.

RICHMOND MILLS.

No. 3048, a ticket in the second class of the lottery in Washington City, was bought by me in Baltimore, the 28th day of August, 1796. In the year 1807, some time in June was sent by one William Smith to Philadelphia, supposing the lottery to have been drawn, to the extent of. I have since seen said Smith in Charleston, he proved to me as I think, said ticket was left in a vessel that he was called away to. I advertised the said ticket on the 30th of June, 1807, in the Virginia Argus, for bidding any person from purchasing it, if it should be in being, as an sole owner of it.

JAMES ROBERTS.
Richmond, May 25, 18 3.

A QUANTITY OF STONE LIME

In Tiers, for sale by
WILLIAM DAVIDSON,

Who has just received a large quantity of excellent IRISH POTATOES which he will sell cheap for cash.

Richmond, April 24, 1863.

NOTICES

I SHALL be obliged, very shortly to leave this State for a few months, beyond any period having a prospect of my return, with all my property, I am persuaded, I shall be glad if they will be good than forward immediately, for that purpose.

As a patronage I have received from my Friends of the Public the improvement in business has fully equalled on most interesting projects, I beg leave, with due confidence and respect, to offer in return my most grateful acknowledgments.

During my absence Mr. William F. Taylor will receive and pay money, and take in and ward transactions and accounts on my behalf. The concern of Book binding, in all its various branches, will be carried on by Mr. S. W. Combs, who, I execute all others with a promptness and fidelity.

There is now on hand, and will be constantly kept up a complete assortment of Stationery, and of all kinds of Blank and ruled Books used in Mercantile, Legal and Private schools.

JOHN DUNFREY.
Richmond, May 9, 1863.

BURR MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this mode of returning his thanks to his former patrons, and in thanking the public in general that he has (by desire of his friends) re-opened the MANUFACTURING OF BURR MILL-STONES, and having furnished himself with a supply of the best materials, and having had fifteen years experience in the business in Baltimore, Petersburg, and Richmond, hopes to be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

The stones he will warrant to be as good as any in the United States.

Any orders left with Capt. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Norfolk; Capt. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Staunton; Mr. WILLIAM HAY, Wythe County; or Mr. ROBERT MOORE, Petersburg, shall be duly attended to, and country produce received in payment at the ordinary prices.

TWO APPRENTICES, will be taken to the above business, and short time required. WILLIAM DAVIDSON.
Richmond, 7th Mo. 18th 1863.

N. B. **ESCALAPASTER OF PARIS**, has on hand a quantity of the best of the following articles for the improvement of the various occupations for the life thereof.

BURR MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY.

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THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has nearly completed the Mills on the River, near Coleridge, in which there are two pairs of heavy stones for manufacturing WHEAT, and two pairs of Coleridge stones for ready to grind CORN.

I hat the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of opinion may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, eighty pounds to the bushel, and supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be ready to give in exchange, at the rate of eight or five pounds of Meal, or ninety-two pounds of Flour, for one hundred pounds of CORN.

After the loss of weight by cleaning, and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll of hire will be only at one tenth, and on Monday one tenth more; it will, therefore, be much to the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their corn ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and screen for the purpose of cleaning the Corn effectually before it is ground, and as the meal will be made from the best Corn only, and some but not as to the merchants will be received, he hopes to meet general satisfaction in the service.

THOMAS RUTHERFORD.

N. B. The delivery for Storage and shrinkage of Corn, deposited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as possible.
January 1, 1863.

ELEGANT

PRINTS & LOOKING GLASSES

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of PICTURES and LOOKING GLASSES are respectfully offered to the public, at very reduced prices. They are to be seen at Messrs. Robert Gamble and Co's. Store, up stairs.

Mr. Axtius intends to leave Richmond in a few days, for Philadelphia, to solicit the attention of the inhabitants, offering them, that most elegant assortment has not been offered on the continent.

R. AXTIUS.

Re-gilding in its various branches, to a superb manner. Also, Oil Gilding, that will stand washing.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to favor Mr. Axtius with their commands, will be pleased to do so as early as possible.

May 14th, 1861.

GREY MOGUL.

A BEAUTIFUL DAFFLE GREY, six years old this Spring, African breed, and of high wind, will stand the balance of the season, as well as at night, near Rockets, to be let to Maree at the moderate price of Twelve dollars; to be discharged by the payment of ten within the season. Five dollars will be expected so soon as the mare is covered. Corn will be taken at the marriage discharge of the season, with all's dollar to the Groom. ISAAC LALLAN.
May 10, 1863.

PEDIGREE.

Mogul was got by Quick Silver; Dam by Sprightly Col, a son of old Cow Sprightly Col's; Dam was got by True to try, on a thorough bred Mare; Grand Dam of Mogul was a fell bred Mare; the property of Mr. Richards, of Culpepper, remarked for having produced a number of fine colts; also the Dam of Mr. Richard's celebrated running Mare, by Dick.

TUCKER'S BLACKSTONE.

GENELEMEN in any part of Virginia, who have subscription papers in their hands, are cordially requested to send them immediately by post to the publishers in Philadelphia. The work is to great forwardness, and will, it is presumed, be ready to deliver early in the fall; before which time it will be the interest of those who intend to subscribe to have their names with the publishers. Since the Prospectus was first issued, Judge Tucker has made a revision of the most applicable of Mr. Cassin's Notes, which will be printed under their proper relations.

The price of this Virginia paper will be \$1.00 per copy, for those who are unable to send their money to Mr. S. P. Phipps, Richmond, or to Messrs. W. & G. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

May 10, 1863.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public is hereby informed, that I have just received a quantity of the best of the following articles for the improvement of the various occupations for the life thereof.

Any orders left with Capt. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Norfolk; Capt. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Staunton; Mr. WILLIAM HAY, Wythe County; or Mr. ROBERT MOORE, Petersburg, shall be duly attended to, and country produce received in payment at the ordinary prices.

THOMAS RUTHERFORD.

TO RENT.

AND possession given the first of next month on the upper part of the house occupied by the subscribers, in which there are five convenient rooms, together with a good kitchen and stable for three horses. There is a well of water in the yard.

Apply to
THOMAS AND AMOS LADD.
Richmond, April, 6th, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Adams and Fisher, was, on the 12th of last month dissolved by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern, will apply to James Fisher for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

N. B. James Fisher having purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

Richmond, April 6th, 1863. (if-)

From the History of the United States, for 1796.

IF the citizens of New-England are much wifer than their neighbours, it must certainly appear in the choice of their representatives in Congress. The majority is not always conspicuous. In the debate on the Gulf excise, in spring 1794, some members from that part of the Union, and especially Mr. Sedgwick, affirmed, that a Land tax was unjust and impracticable, and that Americans would never submit to it. It was impossible for any member to give a more convincing proof of ignorance or hostility. The constitution of Massachusetts itself, the very fact that Mr. Sedgwick took the liberty, authorizes the assertion to impose and I very partial and reasonable alternatives, rates, and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons, residents, and others living within the said Commonwealth. Such taxes are actually paid, yet Mr. Sedgwick has not declared that they never could be raised. This conveyed a gross reflection upon the country. In point of argument, the gentleman might as well have phibled jayve double to the legislators of America. This remark has no reference to Messrs. Henderson, Harper, and a certain venerable majority in the second session of the fourth Congress.

While the people of Massachusetts have been anxious about the preservation of the federal constitution, they should revise their own. Mr. Vane, that the religion of Massachusetts is established, by their existing constitution, on a most liberal and tolerant basis. The present horrible opposition to baptism, and other sectaries, contrariety to the above.

When the Texas fugitives, &c. &c. appeared on the coast of Africa, solicited aid from the queen of Carthage, Dido, in her answer, tells them, that, acquainted with misfortune, she had learned to favour the miserable. A high authority than that of Virgil; has also declared, that by the labors of the countess the heart is made bitter. A host of metaphysicians, moral philosophers, and divines in volumes of five hundred or a thousand pages, here likewise told us, that adversity softens and refines the heart.

By far the greater part of the world is full of misery; government, a few of the republics excepted, is nothing but robbery, edored to a system. Life itself has emphatically and fully been termed a vale of tears. Their fruits are not only true, but they have been false, and even mouldy, for twenty centuries.

Now, as adversity is in common every where, and so supreme an antidote for thawing the ice of selfishness, as poets have long ago said, with ridicule in this world, and at all times, our national constitution, from these powerful and conclusive causes, must be, and is believed plain to present with sympathy.

THE public is hereby informed, that I have just received a quantity of the best of the following articles for the improvement of the various occupations for the life thereof.

Any orders left with Capt. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Norfolk; Capt. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Staunton; Mr. WILLIAM HAY, Wythe County; or Mr. ROBERT MOORE, Petersburg, shall be duly attended to, and country produce received in payment at the ordinary prices.

charity, liberality, and the entire best-rol of benevolent facilities, Amen.

These remarks have occurred regarding the account of a very melancholic affair, which took place in the latter end of February 1796, at Haverhill, in the State of Massachusetts. The following particulars of it are abstracted from a letter written by one of the professors in the university at Cambridge, dated the 23d of February, and printed in a late Boston newspaper.

About two months before the date of the letter, a young foreigner called on this professor, and introduced himself by saying, that he wanted to become acquainted with some scientific man. The subject which he brought on was pneumatics and mechanics. He conversed with the professor fluently in French, Dutch and Latin. After a conference, of which part is related, he took his leave; and by agreement, paid a second visit to the professor in three days. We shall now quote verbatim a part of the account of him, as given by the writer of the letter.

"From his good figure, polite and easy manners, I concluded he was some university man eminent from the court; and in fact he was, probably in the service of the ministry, who devote of many and friends, and chose to apply for one of the prizes he had earned at college, to the purpose of procuring subsistence by a short exhibition. On this subject, I never asked him his name or his country."

"On what account? He was destitute of money and friends, and he wanted to procure subsistence by the exhibition of a most mechanical apparatus, and the use of a certain philosopher, and not venture to sign his name or nation."

"I was painful to witness such an exhibition. The professor in a college should be capable of man, and therefore of conduct, we know by constant personal experience; but he, any man should wish to humiliate himself forward to the public in humiliating a point of science, either as a man. It is a crime to bestow of money, but culpable to receive apt gains of a student by exhibiting an apparatus of mechanism? Such a liberal and humane disposition is owed by this Country to the professor. Such treatment of a knowledge a man, deserving any other, is not only to be repudiated, but it is to be repudiated in the country to which he belongs. A teacher in Europe will be torn to a civil way, meanly of the general call of our time. Was the professor of science, that the fugitive would exhibit him in the eyes of his country, he would be for the most part to have found a certain number of his school for a week, but many who understood our language. It is to be noted that every reader will be highly delighted to read a French philosopher."

"The striking occasion that has since occurred, was a knowledge the reason why this 'ill-fated wanderer fell into despair, and flew himself. He left a letter addressed to the professor, wherein he states that his want of money, and the failure of his plan for obtaining subsistence, had determined him to put an end to his life."

"The professor speaks of him thus: 'The writings and drawings which he left directed to me, are far from being a collection of a deranged mind; they intimate a cool and vigorous intellect; being executed not merely with taste, but with mathematical exactness. I have never heard any thing against his character, but have seen some evidences of his humanity, in giving freedom to his slaves, and in giving him to a trade by which he could get by living.' How much it is to be regretted that a man so gifted, should have met with such healthful treatment!"

"The professor concludes by citing the exit of this gentleman as a proof, that 'adversity is without the commanding benefit of resignation; it is a trial of the soul, and of the temper; it is a test of the Christian religion; it is a trial to keep a man steady as a rock, and to be in distress, to keep his heart, his mind, and to extend the feelings of humanity, to the most intelligent or rational principle of religion.'"

"The name of this student, who is said to be British, he was probably a German, or at least, such a name and title as he bears, is Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, professor of medicine at Cambridge, London, and other places."

education Rhode Island had the disapproval of his birth.

The people of New England, both much of their former hospitality on strangers, of which this anecdote holds up a shocking example.

Before this forty years speaks a second time of religion, let him read the parable of the wheat and tares. In the Letters, published by the above false pen will trace the intellectual progress of his own mind. When, such a character pretends itself to maintain, as a paragon of piety, it is both our right and duty to wrench their vizor from the features of deformity, and to admonish that topographical drawing, which has been so hardily courted, and so richly deserved.

Foreign Intelligence,

BOSTON, May 16.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BY the arrivals on Saturday, we received Dutch papers to the 20th March, and London to the 5th April. The verbal advices by the several masters, are however, of later date, though not definitive, on the subject of either peace or war; they are from Hamburg, as late as the 11th from Cadix the 12th, from Britain (England) the 14th, and from Gibraltar to the 18th April, which although many days posterior to our other late accounts from Europe, furnish nothing more, than that the most active preparations for war were continued in all the ports of France and England, but that the public mind, unadvised of the exact state, in which the negotiation between the two rival countries stood, was much embarrassed and perplexed. This state of doubt and uncertainty is evidenced by the subsequent statements of the fluctuation of stocks in France, as well as England.

London, March 30—April 1. Three per cent. consols 61 3/4 a 63. The last price was quoted in a paper of the 6th which Captain Glover, saw at Gravesend. American stocks had fallen a per cent. In Paris the stocks which had been as high as 69, were depreciated to 55.

By the arrivals on Saturday, from Europe, London notes were received to the 5th of April, from which the following articles have been selected.

LONDON, April 2.

Letters from Berlin, state the arrival there of the French general Duroc, from Paris, on the 20th ult. whose sudden appearance excited much surprise in that capital. These letters observe, that the general was said to have brought a proposal for the king of Prussia to act as mediator, to prevent a new breach between France and England; but that the king would not in any way interfere. The general was expected to stay there only five days, and then to return with all speed to Paris. He was accompanied by colonel Colberg, who was to proceed from thence, to Peterborough, as it was supposed, on a familiar mission.

April 4.

Letters from Berlin, in contradiction to former accounts, state, that the differences between this country and France were expected to be adjusted by the mediation of the king of Prussia.

The Dutch papers tell their hopes of peace on the mediation of Russia, adduced to that of the court of Berlin. It is again stated that French troops have arrived at Breda 1, and the whole number of those troops which are to be stationed in the Batavian republic, is estimated at 6000.

April 5.

By a mail which arrived this morning from Hamburg, we received the following letter from our correspondent in that city:

Hamburg, March 19, half past 9 o'clock at night.

All night and during the whole of this day, the inhabitants of this city were in the greatest agitation and alarm occasioned by a variety of reports, which were of a powerful influence, in depressing the course of exchange in London. The most conspicuous of the arrival of a

courier from France, late this morning, the late was conveyed, and held an extraordinary meeting, which lasted four hours. The subject of consideration was a threatening note from the French minister Reinhard, relative to the following affair: A few weeks ago, Reinhard applied to the magistrates to procure the interdiction, in the Correspondent, of the manifesto from the pen of Bonaparte himself, full of the most indecent invectives against England. This production was referred to the syndic and censor of the press, Mr. Doorman, who permitted it to be inserted, after striking out the most objectionable passages. The manifesto, thus modified, appeared in the Correspondent of the 25th instant, under the head of Paris, March 15, as an extract from the Bulletin de Paris. This, however, instead of satisfying the French minister, has provoked his utmost indignation, which is not to be appeased but by publishing it in its entire state. The re-publication in an official paper is accordingly to take place to-morrow, in all the Hamburg papers, which, in consequence of an order from the government, are not to be put to press until after ten o'clock, and you therefore cannot have a copy of the manifesto before the mail of the 1st of April.

This morning we received Paris papers to the 20th ult. The Monitor of that date contains the following article relative to the proceedings of the diet at Rastatt: "The act of the empire, in the sitting of the 24th of last month, adopted the act of the deposition of the 24th of Feb. which contains the reparation and definitive regulation of the indemnities. The conclusion of the three colleges, was the preliminary resolution of the diet, was carried in grand procession to the palace of Louv and Cassa, who immediately transmitted it to his Imperial majesty.

"A constitution more interesting for the continent, has not been adopted since the treaty of Westphalia. The arrangements of that peace put an end to a war of thirty years. The conclusion of the diet, terminates one of ten years, which from the importance of the events it has produced, and the numbers of the armies engaged in it, will be the most memorable of modern wars."

The funds yesterday experienced a great fluctuation. At the opening of the market they were 63 5/8, and they fell in five minutes to 61 3/4, and rose off at 61 1/8. We have been always of opinion that the weight of the account has been the principal cause of the depression of the funds. A more formidable one was never encountered upon the stock exchange.

A letter from Brussels, dated the 24th ult. says, "They were from Dunkirk, that about a fortnight ago, several marine officers are arrived, to superintend the preparations in the dock yards, where the men work by candle-light. All the gun boats and light vessels will be again sent out. The troops which were to be embarked at Dunkirk for the colonies, remain till further orders. Along the coast of Flanders, and what was formerly Picardy, several camps will be formed in the beginning of April."

Extract of a letter from Malta, dated February 17.

"The troops from Egypt are daily expected, as the late accounts speak of the embarkation of stores. The French and Neapolitan plenipotentiaries with about 2000 Neapolitans, encamped and cantoned without the British works, to continue to hold troops with them. It was back again, being very badly paid. The proportions of prize money attending the reduction of this island, are reported to be made out. Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton's squadron, consisting of five sail of the line, set sail yesterday from Malta for Sicily."

Three thousand tons of transport shipping were yesterday taken up by the transport board. Yesterday the western battalion of Essex militia were embodied at Chelmsford, under the command of Sir W. Smith; and the eastern regiment

assembled at the same time at Colchester, under that of Col. Bullock.

Five thousand French troops, according to our letters of yesterday from Holland, have within a few days, marched into Breda; but for what purpose was unknown; there is nearly an equal force of British, Dutch, and other corporate, advancing to the Dutch frontiers.

The letters received from Paris yesterday, were of a warlike complexion; but we have not heard that they contained any such matter to warrant the impression.

The transport board is about to contract for some vessels, not to exceed six sail, for the purpose, as was yesterday stated; of carrying provisions to the Mediterranean.

The Monitor still remains in total silence with respect to the negotiation; but the French funds have experienced considerable depression: on the 19th, they were at 51 30.

Government intends immediately to avail itself of the gallant and patriotic services of the volunteer association, and is now engaged in measures for their general armament.

While prince Winiam, of Gloucester, was at Stockholm, he was invited, by the king to a private dinner, and chanced to take the British minister with him; the circumstance reached the knowledge of the French president, and was by him represented to his court as a measure of political intrigue, hostile to the interest of the republic. Bonaparte, whose impudence in the cabinet, forms a strong contrast with his discretion in the field, took occasion the first time the Swedish ambassador went to court, to address him to the following effect: "So, your minister has entertained at dinner, the British minister, without inviting the representative of France; he should remember, that he possesses only rank in the third class of the powers of Europe; and should beware how he excites the resentment of the great nation."

Eighty families of distinction and property are said to be emigrating from one canton only of Switzerland to North America. A glorious proof of the beneficial mediation of the grand pacificator. It will at least, however, have the effect of sending to many more enemies to French politics, where, by this nation, they are most wanted: good ever thus comes out of evil.

"We are still without the means for estimating the probable result of the pending negotiation. The secrecy observed by government on the occasion, is as rigid as it is creditable. All that we can collect is, that our cabinet are unanimous in the opinion that this is the most favorable period for war, provided they cannot obtain ample security for the preservation of peace. However Bonaparte has been warranted in anticipating nothing but concealment, forbearance and inaction from our ministers, we will not pretend to determine, but it is very obvious, that he has been egregiously disappointed in his expectation, that he as indulged in menaces in the midst of relative impotency, and wantonly given provocation for war, without the means for carrying it on. The finances of France are in the most wretched state; the article of official representation may disguise the fact from those who are denied the liberty of discussion or enquiry; but it is known, must be felt, and must influence the conduct of the government. The taxes in France are carried almost beyond the capacity of the country to discharge: yet still they are inadequate to the wants of the state. Not only is the revenue of the subject liable to heavy imposts, but his (stock, furniture, and property in general) are charged ten per cent. on such nominal value as the agents of the world think proper to impute to them. Their commerce is languid, chiefly because the duties to which it is subject, are dependent on the caprice of the world, and are consequently ever varying to such a degree, that no merchant can properly calculate on the result of his adventure. Their manufactures are feeble, from the want of equal credit and national confidence; and not without some probability which oppose the importation of

British goods, except in the case of abundance, and in seasons when the market like articles can be produced in France.

Their articles are introduced by way of Balle, and Belgium, &c. and the current insurance on the risk of importation rarely exceeds four per cent. Amongst numerous instances of the injurious operation of this trade which have presented themselves to our knowledge, was the following: An extensive manufactory, for refining sugar, was, four years since, erected at Marseilles, and was successfully employed during the whole of the revolution; but the accumulated weight of axes has disabled the proprietors from competition with the English and Hamburg merchants, and they have been obliged to relinquish the undertaking.

"A gentleman who has been three months on a tour through France, and from previous residence and commercial intercourse in the country, is competent to form a correct opinion as to its present state, informs us; that the report of war every where produced regret and indignation; that the projects of Bonaparte were considered as tending to his individual aggrandizement rather than to the advantage or honor of France; and that the people, in "mur-murs deep, not loud," cursed that ambition which threatened to involve them again in the horrors of war. He adds, that in no period of the revolution was the disposition of government more absolute. Towards sixty persons of respectability, at Marseilles, who had been guilty of interfering on politics, were lately hurried off to the army, and that a like system prevails in every part of the republic."

[A Lie]

[BY DESIRE.]

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERATOR.

NUMBER I.

(Continued from our last)

Virginia, 9th April, 1803.

To CHARLES LEE, Esq.

I speak in no wise men; Judge go you: I speak to you.

If I were to attempt to support my reasoning by authorities from English jurisprudence, it would be objected to me, that they have no written constitution; as though long established principles (the corner stones of their constitutional edifice) revert for ages, cherished by tradition, and fortified by a series of treasured up precedents, were less dead and ascertained, than if they were collected in 2 Baskerville Synopsis. I shall, nevertheless, quote the learned Blackstone—"I know of no power," says he, "in the ordinary forms of the constitution, in parliament will positively enact a thing to be done, which is unreasonable, that is vested with authority to control it. The examples usually alleged in support of this sense of the rule, do none of them prove, that where the main object of a statute is unreasonable, the judges are at liberty to reject it; for that would be the judicial power above that of the legislature which would be subversive of all government." (Black. Vol 1. p. 91.)—On the contrary, we on this side of the Atlantic, in order to maintain the independency of the judiciary, bring that of the legislature into jeopardy. We will ascribe to this body of men, judgment superior to the great council of the nation. Lord Coke says, their parliament is the highest, most honorable, and most absolute court of justice—to say of Congress.

Our opponents reason, not only on their grounds of errors, and their blindness of judgment, in most cases, but on their wanton pervacity; their open violation of the constitutional rights of their constituents, and their oath; governed less in their office of legislation by the rules of the constitution, than by their ideas of expediency, and national utility. I have entertained the opinion, the great usefulness entertained of the laws made by the representatives of the people to the time of Edward the Sixth. It is morally impossible, says he, "but that they, meaning the laws, are and must be calculated for the good of the people, and must needs be full of wisdom and prudence; since they are the result, not of one man's wisdom only, but of hundreds of selected persons." A gain, not only on conventional but our tenets and the principles of all civilized nations; we see the judges of the law, little confidence have we in their election, when they are the slaves of our government, and our laws.

COOPERSTOWN (N.Y.) March 31.

TRUELY AFFLICTED.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 22d March, during the absence of Benjamin Burrows and his wife, of the town of Butterfield, to attend the funeral of their only child, a boy about 5 years old, who had lately taken with a knife, the point of which had passed through his hat and penetrated his skull, so as to occasion the aid of doctor White, who treated the injured parts, but too late—the child died: and in the moment of their last painful attention to their deceased infant, his hostile pork fire, and all the moveable property, other than the cloaths on the back of himself and wife, was entirely destroyed.

NEW-YORK, May 16.

THEFT IN THE POST-OFFICE.

Mr. John D. Martin had put into the Broadway's mail a letter addressed to his correspondent, Henry P. Franklin, at Providence, R. I. and had had the precaution to take a witness with him to see it done; the letter had been rated as doubtful, and thrown into the proper pigeon hole; but on making up the mail afterwards for Providence, this letter was missing. An alarm ensued, and much ineffectual search was made for it. Mr. Bauman, the postmaster, on being made acquainted with the circumstance commenced an examination of the packets of all the affiliants in the office, but met with nothing to confirm his suspicions against any one in particular. But Mr. Bauman going soon afterwards into the necessity, he there discovered a letter lying open in the bottom of the vault, which was produced and found out to be the identical Providence letter, purporting to contain some orders. He hastily returned to the office and in his hand, and it was recollected that one of the affiliants, who had gone to breakfast, had taken occasion to go into the yard floor after the alarm was given. He instantly set forth, and confronted him with the letter; he denied it still; he was then taken before the police, and there he confessed his guilt. He added, that had Mr. Bauman proceeded far enough he would have found the money upon him at his first examination, as he had it then concealed in the knee of his pantaloons, but that in his perturbation he had hid it in the first moment after he reached home to throw it into the fire to prevent detection. This was found to be true, by questioning a little girl, who saw him when he perforce left her home. The name of this unhappy young man is William H. Burrill, son of a foreigner, who resided some time since in Hartford, Connecticut.

MAY 16.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Captain Low, of the English ship Stranger, arrived yesterday from Hull, informs us, that the ad interim, on the banks of Newfoundland, he spoke the British packet Arabella, out 20 days from Falmouth bound for this port, to touch at Halifax, the captain of which communicated the following intelligence. That he failed from Falmouth on 10th of April, when the aspect of affairs was the same as stated by our last advices. Dispatches were frequently exchanged between the coasts of France and England, but their contents was a profound secret, and the impetuous and preparations for war continued, with unabated activity. Colonel Barclay, the British consul general for the middle and western coasts, was a passenger on board the packet.

In consequence of recent intelligence from England, a heavy price of Guinea has been made at Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, Mo 20.

FROM ENGLAND.

Last night we returned from the office of the ship Roebuck, cap-

tain Kelly, to see from the book Captain Kelly's fall from Liverpool on the morning of the 6th April, and is the bearer of one loose paper, which is a Liverpool print of the 5th. Enclosed London papers are to the 4th of April, a file of which we have received from a commercial friend; but they contain no additional information on the momentous question of peace or war.

Captain Kelly reports, that on the morning of his departure, (April 6th) information was received in Liverpool, which produced considerable agitation among the merchants. The purpose of this information he had not time nor opportunity to obtain; but the impression he conceived was, that it was of a war-like tendency.

Since the above, we have learnt, that the Roebuck's merchant, at Liverpool, the moment of captain Kelly's departure, on the 6th, informed him, that the information received that morning from London, was more indicative of war than any thing that has been received subsequent to the king's message.

LANCASTER, (Penns.) May 19.

On the 20th ultimo, the following melancholy circumstance took place in Malton township, Northumberland: a lad about 12 years of age, a relation of the rev. Mr. Dunsin, was sent on stairs to get some corn to feed creatures: unfortunately, the candle which he had in his hand, caught some tow in the room. The boy alarmed the family; and the fire was entirely extinguished as they supposed: But, dreadfully to relate about midnight the fire broke out a second time, and the house with every thing in it, was reduced to ashes. The mother-in-law of Mr. Dunsin, and the lad who was the unfortunate instrument of the misfortune, perished in the devouring flames. The wife of Mr. Dunsin, and a young man about 20 years of age, were so much injured, that their lives are despaired of. This fatal accident should serve as a warning to every family, and every individual; and convince them that too much care cannot be taken to prevent the ravages of this destructive element.

Since writing the above, we are informed, the young man is dead.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

POPULAR DELUSION.

THE effects of names is always found to be great. A certain party in this country, by calling themselves republicans, have been able to delude a portion of the people as to their interests to the highest feat in the government. To assist their ambitious projects, they have denominated their opponents monarchists. This has it happened, that the real friends of the country, the men of talents and virtue, and the framers of the present constitution, have fallen into unpopularity, while those who violently opposed the adoption of the constitution, have no just views of policy, and are steady to nothing but their own aggrandisement, have clung to all the points of honour. The people have been spidently carried away, merely by the names; many of them without knowing their import, and without reflecting to what party the one name, or the other, is most properly applied.

This infatuation is the more strange, because the men throughout the States, and particularly in this State, who have been joined in their cry against oppressive government, are those who are known from their estates, dispositions, and habits, to be the most lordly of all orders. Some of them possess large tracts of land, live in palaces, and have numerous dependants. If any doubt, let him consider for a moment the slaveholders in Virginia; let him look at the stately piles which rear their heads on the eastern banks of the Hudson river.

It is not marvellous when the people have to lead. It is not the journey on an iron-handed tyrant, while they are looking one way, it is continually approaching from another, and that with rapid strides. The leaders of the 76-

tyranny and oppression, have pursued the same course, and are pursuing the same course. If they can carry the people with them for a little while, anarchy must ensue; and some daring adventurer seize the rule, or the States will be divided among a few. The federalists have, ever had the most just sentiments on government, and are the greatest friends to the people. This the people will one time or other feel: it may be when it is too late. The frenzy is so general, so great, and so long continued, that no one can tell where it will end.

AN OBSERVER.

DESCRIPTION OF A FARCE, ACTED BY ALL MANKIND.

THE world is a theatre: mankind are the comedians; chance composes the piece, and fortune distributes the parts—theologians and politicians govern the machines; and philosophers are the spectators. The rich take their places in the pit and upper boxes; the powerful in the front and sides, and the galleries are for the poor. The women distribute fruit and refreshments, and the unfortunate snuff the candles. Folly composes the overture, and time draws the curtain. The title of the piece is *Mundus vult deum, ergo decipiat*—“If the world will be deceived, let it be so.”—The opening of the farce begins with sighs and tears: the first act abounds with chimerical projects of men—The frantic testify their applause with re-echoed bravos, whilst the fagacious bring their catcalls into play to damn the performance. At going in, a fort of money is paid, called *trouble*, and in exchange a ticket is given, subscribed *unefingis*, in order to obtain a place. The variety of objects which appear, for a short time, divert the spectators; but the unravelling of the plot and intrigues, well or ill concerted, force the ribble muscles of the philosophers—We see giants who presently become pigmies, and dwarfs, who unperceptibly attain a monstrous height. There we see men exerting all their efforts in the pursuit of the most eligible plans, guided by prudence, and armed with precaution, who are, nevertheless, circumvented in all their pursuits, and frustrated in all their endeavours: whilst here we observe a group of indolent, careless fellows, who sustain the logical summit of mundane felicity.

Such is the farce of this world; and he who would chafe to divert himself with it at his leisure, should take his place in some obscure corner, where he may unobserved be a spectator of the whole performance, and in safety laugh at it as it deserves.

MATHEWS, THE HERMIT, OF NORWOOD.

THE eccentricities of the above unfortunate old man have for a number of years been the subject of much curiosity those who have visited Norwood and its vicinity. Upwards of 25 years ago he obtained leave of the governors of Dulwich Common, to form himself a dwelling, on their ground, in the neighbourhood of Sydenham Common and Dulwich Wood. This dwelling, which was the child of his own fancy was far secluded from any other and consisted of an excavation in the earth, thatched in with fern, &c. In this cave or hermitage he lived for a series of years, his daily employment being to work in the garden of the neighbouring genery, by whom from his simplicity of manners, he was much liked. He always returned to his cave to sleep, and on Sundays used to sell beer to such as curiosity might lead to visit his cell, of whom, in the summer, there were many. About five or six years ago, however, some villains, instigated by the same motive that probably occasioned his death, (an idea that he was possessed of money) broke into his cave, bear him in a most dreadful manner, and agreeably to his own account, robbed him of 12s. For upwards of a year, and a half after this he deserted his abode, and usually slept in the dialect or haylofts of those for whom he had been a workman. Drawn, however, by some strange im-

agination, he sought the construction of a wooden structure, which might resemble an oven, into which he had not room to crawl, and when laid down he contrived to press his feet against a board, which placed in the entrance served for a door. All this precaution did not, however, save him from the further attacks of his enemies, for on Tuesday morning, 28th December, he was found, near the entrance of his cave, dead; with his jaw-bone broken in two places, and a severe wound in his cheek. The body was discovered by some boys, who, at Christmas time, had always made a practice of paying the old man a visit; he was covered with fern, &c. and under his arm was an oak-bunch, about six or seven feet long, which it is supposed the villains put into the cave, in order to look him out, as the hook part was found broken off, which exactly matched with the stick, and from the nature of the wound in his face, it appears likely the hook had been hitched into his mouth, there being a hole of the size of it quite through the cheek; and in dragging him to the mouth of the cave they must have turned the body, as his head, when discovered, was outermost. His jaw was broken, and, as is the opinion of a professional gentleman on the spot, the extravasated blood getting into his throat, caused suffocation. The deceased had been at the French Horn, at Dulwich, on the Monday evening, and had changed half-a-guinea there, great part of which change he is known to have had about him when he went home, none of which was to be found, as his pockets were turned out. A secret pocket, of which none of his acquaintance had any knowledge, did not escape the prying eye of his murderers, as it was also turned out. Mathews, the deceased, was near 70 years of age, and supposed to have been induced to adopt this singular mode of living from the affectionate remembrance he entertained of a departed wife, by whom he had one daughter, doing, as we understand, tolerably well in London. He was generally liked in the neighbouring villages, and remarked for the simplicity of his manners; and the punctuality of his dealings; from which circumstance some of the gipsies, perhaps, who inhabit the vicinity of Norwood, might be led to conceive him worth money. Three men of the description, have been taken up on suspicion.

London, P. Jan. 5, 1803.

SONG FOR THE LADIES.

THE MAID WITH ELBOWS BARE.

Let rascals lovers chaff their lays,
To please the modest lass drest fair;
The task remains for me to praise
The charming maid with elbows bare.

Her ruddy cheek, her sparkling eyes,
Her coral lips, her jetty hair,
Al! all are charms I highly prize,
But not so much as elbows bare!

The uncivil before-neck of snow—
May tempt the ill-bred clown to stare:
But soft-neck beauty, wif' defence be w
Before the maid with elbows bare.

Some ladies shew the ankle's shape—
A fabric too, not very rare:
Others expose a pretty garter,
But mice's the maid with elbows bare.

Let her, in that loose flowing robe,
Which flutters and flutters in the air,
Reveal, a heart the sex will probe,
Unless she leaves her elbows bare!

When winter frowns are drear and cold,
And keenly blows the northern gale,
When many and furs the limberfold,
Still trips my maid with elbows bare!

When summer's torching beams prevail,
And vults that on the sun's bright glare,
Still fills my mind with "wonder full"
To go with general elbows bare!

In winter, summer fall or spring—
In weather, either hot or fair,
In day or night, the charms I prize,
Of my sweet maid with elbows bare!