

National Intelligencer.

Vol. XX.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1819.

No. 2041.

PUBLISHED BY GALE & SEATON, THREE TIMES A WEEK...

WASHINGTON.

THE PREVAILING FEVER.

The Mayor of New York has interdicted the commerce between that city and Baltimore...

Extract of a letter, received in this city, dated St. George's, Bermuda, Aug. 23.

Extract of a letter, received in this city, dated Tangier, July 12.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated New Orleans, Aug. 4.

We have received a report in the city from Barrataria, that the renegade Mitchell has collected together upwards of 150 desperadoes...

Privateering.—We hear an expedition of two boats is fitting out at Boston against the Sea Serpent...

The following article has made its appearance in the Baltimore Federal Republican...

OF SPAIN.

We learn, by a gentleman from Gibraltar, that the intended expedition, which has been long preparing at great expense, at Cadiz, for South America, has been suspended...

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

WE COPY from the Louisiana Herald, published at Alexandria, the Declaration of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Texas...

From the following extract of a letter to Col. Robinson, it would seem that powerful aid is shortly expected from different parts of the U. States...

By the Supreme Council of the Province of Texas. As all governments were originally established by the will of the people for the benefit of society...

Animated by a just confidence in the goodness of their cause, and stimulated by the high object to be obtained...

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Republican army in the Province of Texas, to Col. R. Robinson, of this country.

had sent on 500 from that city; and the calculation is that a great many will leave Baltimore...

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman living in Natchez, to his friend in this city, received by to-day's mail, dated July 27, 1819.

On Tuesday evening, after a painful and protracted illness, our worthy fellow-citizen ROBERT BRENT, Esq. late Paymaster General of the Army, and Judge of the Orphan's Court...

U. S. ARMOY, Springfield, Aug. 24. In the afternoon of Sunday last there was a strong southerly wind, with occasional showers...

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In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the house and barn were in ruins...

We learn by the last advices from England, that her manufacturers are in a state of great commotion...

The Richmond Enquirer, noticing our observations respecting the Lynchburg project for the suspension of the execution of judicial process...

DOCTOR EDMUND B. ADISON. OFFERS his Medical Services to the citizens of Washington...

MARYLAND ELECTION. COMMUNICATION. The Editors of the National Intelligencer are requested to announce, as early as possible...

WHIRLWINDS.

Messrs. Editors.—The annals of nature cannot probably afford such another instance of the powerful and extraordinary force of the wind as that which we are about to describe...

Such are the particulars; if you deem them worthy of insertion, you are at liberty to make use of them.

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DELAPLAINE'S NATIONAL GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE subscriber most respectfully announces the intention of removing his Establishment to the city of Washington...

Philadelphia, August 5 1819. The following communications have been received from the first artists in Philadelphia...

THOMAS SULLY, Historical and Portrait Painter. G. FAHRMAN, Historic Engraver and Engraver. GEO. MURRAY, Historic Engraver. BENJ. TROTTE, Miniature Painter.

SITUAION WANTED. A Young Man wishes to obtain a situation as a servant, either as a cookman or waiter...

WANTED TO HIRE. A Small family in the country wishes to engage a respectable female, somewhat advanced in years...

LUMBER FOR SALE. On Tuesday next, the 14th, at 4 o'clock, P.M. on the premises at the brick yard of the late Mr. Henry Burford...

MILITARY ACADEMIES.

What with the bustle of the Session of Congress, and the impossibility of publishing, at the time, all the Reports made by Committees or by Heads of Departments...

Letter from the Secretary of War, to the Chairman of the Military Committee, upon the subject of an additional Military Academy, and a School of Practice.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, 15th January, 1819.

Sir: In reply to that part of your letter, of the 20th of November, which requests my opinion on the expediency of establishing one or more additional military academies, and their places of location, and such other information and facts as I may deem proper to communicate on these subjects...

The number of cadets now authorized by law is two hundred and fifty, who are divided into four classes; the cadets of one of which, every year terminate their studies, and are promoted into the army. As the academy is now nearly full, it is probable that the number which will annually terminate their studies, and, consequently, will be candidates for promotion, will not be much short of fifty.

To obtain, by the aid of military instruction, greater effect in the particular or combined employment of the different arms, two modes immediately present themselves: First, That each arm should be composed of individuals versed exclusively in the theory and practice of that arm; Second, That the individual composing each arm, should be instructed equally in the theory and practice of all the other arms.

Among all nations possessing military academies, the schools of application for such as are destined for the infantry and cavalry, are the regiments of the army in which they are to serve. It is on joining and doing duty with their respective regiments, that they learn to apply the instruction received at the elementary school, and acquire whatsoever relates to the discipline, the conduct, administration, and legislation of troops.

These considerations alone appear to us sufficient to show the advantages, if not necessity, of dividing the course of military instruction between two schools; the one elementary, and the other a school of application.

whole of the current expense, as the lieutenants of artillery and engineers, while at the institution, will not receive any additional pay or emoluments. The expense of the buildings may be estimated at eighty thousand dollars, of which, however; but a small part would be required for the present year.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant, J. C. CALHOUN. Hon. R. M. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

Considerations on the course of instruction necessary for the officers of the different arms of an Army.

Circumstances of locality; the nature of the operations of war, and the variety of the means employed for the purposes of destruction and preservation, have naturally led to the subdivision of an army into several parts, which differ in their manner of combat, but which are also intended to render reciprocal aid to each other, to cooperate most efficaciously to the same end, and to constitute, when in action, but one combined whole.

This subdivision existed among the ancients, as it does among the moderns; and with both, (the absolute and relative numerical force of these subdivisions being supposed nearly equal) the systems of war have been uniformly more perfect, and productive of greater results, in proportion as the several parts were better calculated to act with promptitude, precision, and in concert.

Among the means which modern discipline employs, to give the greatest effect to the combined action of these arms is instruction. And here, the same motives which have resorted to a subdivision of labor, as a powerful cause of perfection in objects of general industry, have also led to a subdivision of military instruction, as most productive of that concert and efficiency desirable in the operation of an army.

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1st. In having certain duties, that are common and necessary to both establishments, performed by the same individuals who are now employed for those purposes at West Point. Such are the duties of the superintendent, most of the officers of the military staff, and disbursing department.

2d. In the purchase of an additional site, which will be avoided. 3d. In saving the additional expense of quarters, academic, and any other buildings, to the extent that they now exist at West Point, beyond the wants of that establishment.

4th. In saving the expense of purchasing a library, instruments, &c. to the extent of those now on hand at West Point. 5th. In saving the travelling and other expenses to which the graduates of the elementary school would be subjected, in order to join and commence their course at the school of application, if these institutions were separate; and,

6th. In avoiding a loss of time on the part of the graduates, which would take place on their transfer to the school of application in the case just supposed. The following are the considerations which oppose a union, and which consequently urge a separation of these two schools.

1st. The classes of application will consist of those individuals destined for the artillery, engineers, and topographical corps, who shall have graduated at the termination of the elementary course of instruction, and who will consequently be then promoted, by brevet or otherwise, in the same manner as those destined for the infantry.

strictly necessary to the officer of infantry; that natural and experimental philosophy, and chemistry, are inserted under the elementary division, rather than forming part of a liberal education than of mere military utility; and, finally, the several kinds of drawings are only taught in the elementary division, as an advantage is introduced to the prompt acquisition and exercise of the art of topographical delineations.

The same table presents the second part of the instruction, which in addition to the first, and is necessary to those destined to the engineers, artillery, or topographical corps. Here the mathematics are carried to a higher degree, which is rendered necessary by their application to machines, the theory of artillery, the construction of charts, &c. Descriptive geometry is applied to machines and fortification.

The second division of the course of instruction exhibited by the annexed table, and which must constitute, either a school, or classes of application, is practical as well as theoretical. The application of the elementary branches of instruction, and the branches of mathematics, to the theory of artillery, fortification, and topography, forms the theoretical or academic part of the division of the course of instruction, while the application of these theories to the circumstances of the ground, &c. requires, and must be taught to the students, by a course of actual experiments, and practical exemplifications in the field.

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The difference in point of rank, in the students of the elementary classes, and those composing the classes of application, will originate claims to precedence and superiority on the one part, and resistance to such pretensions on the other, which no regulations can restrain within proper limits.

2d. It will be necessary to have two sets of professors at the same school, and several instances two professors of the same department and sciences, who will be independent of each other. Hence, increased occasions of discord, and frequently, will be brought into collision; which experience has sufficiently proved, would lead, first to divisions among the academic staff, and finally to the formation of parties among the officers and cadets, destructive of that harmony and order which should prevail, and are believed essential to the successful operations of the school.

3d. The duties of the two sets of professors, the studies and occupations of the officers and cadets, being different in their character, and requiring to be arranged differently, as to time and other circumstances, will render two distinct systems of organization and police indispensable, which frequently cannot be made to accord, without incurring some inconvenience or injury, or without the sacrifice of some advantage on the part of one or the other division of the school, and perhaps of both.

4th. The advantages and disadvantages here enumerated, as attending the union of the two divisions of the course of military instruction, at the same school, are obvious, and different in their kind to admit of being compared; nor is it necessary that they should be. The expense attending the separate establishment of a school of application might be offered as a reason for rejecting it altogether, but by no means for uniting it to the elementary school, when the operations of both would be obstructed in consequence of so doing, and their ultimate success rendered more than doubtful.

as little removed as possible from under the observation of government.

Which is respectfully submitted to the honorable J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War.

BERNARDI, Brigadier General. WM. MREE, Major of Engineers.

TABLE of a Course of Instruction for Officers of the various Arms of an Army.

Table with 5 columns: Division of Instruction, Subject, Instructor/Master status, and Remarks. Divisions include Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Descriptive Geometry & Fortification, Artillery, Infantry, Drawing, French language, and Topography.

NOTE.—This presents only the heads of instruction. An analysis of each would enlarge the Table to a volume. These courses are highly useful, and indeed indispensable, for forming officers and officers of artillery. But they do not seem to me to enter into the necessary education of an officer of infantry, otherwise than as forming part of the general information, of which it is proper that no gentleman should be entirely ignorant.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

We learn that the President of the American Antiquarian Society has received many very interesting and scientific communications from Caleb Arwater, Esq. of Circleville, (Ohio), who is now exploring the western country for the purpose of examining those vestiges, which abound on the banks of the Ohio and its tributary streams, of an extensive and populous settlement, many ages since, by a people possessing many of the arts and some of the sciences of civilized nations; and totally distinct in their origin, customs, &c. from any aborigines of this continent, with whom Europeans or their descendants have been acquainted.

MONTREAL, (CANADA), AUG. 28. Provisional Escape.—On Tuesday last, as the steam boat Quebec was weighing her anchor at Three Rivers, preparatory to her departure for this city, a boat came along side filled with passengers, and amongst others Mr. Doucet, notary public, his lady and daughter.

Melancholy Accident.—On Sunday morning last, about 8 o'clock, as eighteen young persons were crossing Bay Bay, from the fourth to the third concession of Adolphus-town, for the purpose of attending divine service, in a small leaky boat, when within about 300 yards of the shore, the boat filled, and precipitated them all into the water element. Eight escaped; the other ten sank never to rise again. The names of those who perished are as follows: John Germain, Jane Germain, Mary Deter, Jane Deter, Matilda Bobbin, Elizabeth McKay, Elizabeth Clark, Mary Cole, Zaldah Madden, and Peter Bogart. This truly distressing scene was rendered doubly so by the presence of several agonized parents who were on the shore, and unable to rescue their children from the waves.

IRISH EXPEDITION TO SOUTH AMERICA.

DUBLIN, JULY 19.

Dinner to Gen. D'Evereux.—The dinner to be given to our distinguished countryman General D'Evereux, of the South American patriot service, will take place this day, at Morrison's. It will be one of the most splendid and most numerous, as well as respectfully attended, that was ever given in Dublin on any former occasion.

Morrison's, Nassau-street, 17th July, 1819. Sir: The Irish friends of South American independence request the honor of your company at a public dinner, on Monday, the 19th inst. They are anxious to offer you this humble testimony, not only of the sense they entertain of the character you have acquired, but of their anticipation that your future services will prove alike valuable to your cause, and honorable to your country.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Sec'y. To Major General D'Evereux, &c. THE ANSWER.

Grosvenor Hotel, July 17, 1819. Juan D'Evereux, de la Orden del Libertador, Mayor-Gen. del ejercito de la Republica de Venezuela, y Nueva Granada, y Comandante de la Legion Irlandesa, &c. &c.

Sir: I have the honor of your letter, conveying to me an invitation of the Irish friends of South American independence to a public dinner, on Monday next. I accept the invitation with the liveliest feelings of respect and gratitude towards those gentlemen who thus manifest the interest they take in the cause of the New World; for it is to the merits of this cause alone I must consider myself indebted for so distinguished an honor.

General D'Evereux's Levee.—Yesterday Gen. D'Evereux held a military Levee at Morrison's, Dawson street. Among the company present, which was numerous and fashionable, we observed a number of fine women. The General, on entering the room, was received with a burst of applause.

Brother Soldiers. This standard you will receive from the hands of a lady, who admires the motives which prompt you to leave your country; and, in the hour of danger, I feel satisfied that the recollection of this day will animate you in its defence, and stimulate you to deeds of glory. I trust, and am convinced I shall ever behold this standard a pledge of your fidelity and your honor; and that, in rallying round it, you will also shed a lustre upon Ireland.

The Lady of Counselor O'Connell, taking the colors from the General, addressed the Colonel and his officers to this effect: "Gentlemen: I have the honor to present you this flag, which I assure you will not cherish the less for being handed to you by a Irishwoman, who admires and loves those emotions of courage, and sentiments of liberality, which bear you far from your native land. May success and glory attend your steps, and peace and happiness crown your efforts! This, gentlemen, shall be my sincere prayer."

Mrs. O'Connell was very impressive; but was evidently much affected towards the conclusion of the address; which was followed by cheering, and waving of hats. Seldom has there been seen, in a single regiment, so fine a corps of officers as those of the Lancers; they were the admiration of all present. The General went round a vast circle, paying his respects to his friends, and at a quarter before five the levee broke up; every one delighted with the imposing spectacle, so cheering to every friend of suffering humanity. An immense number of people surrounded the hotel.

A boy named John Young, residing in Newton-upon-Ayr, had constructed a piece of mechanism, of which the following is some account: A box about 3 feet long, by 2 broad, and 6 or 8 inches deep, has a frame and paper covering erected on it, in the form of a house, so that the top of the box appears as the roof of the house. On the upper part of the box are a number of wooden figures, about 2 or 3 inches high, representing people employed in those trades or sciences with which the boy is familiar. The whole is put in motion at the same time by machinery within the box, acted upon by a handle like that of a hand organ. A weaver upon his loom with fly-shuttles, looms, and feet, and keeps his eye upon the shuttle as it passes across the web. A soldier sitting with a sailor at a change-house table, fills a glass, drinks it off, then knocks on the table, upon which an old woman opens a door, makes her appearance and they retire. Two shoemakers upon their stools are seen, the one beating leather and the other sewing a shoe. A cloth dresser, stone cutter, a cooper, a taylor, a woman churning, and one teasing wool, are all at work.

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Mammoth Plumb Pudding.—At the fair near Torbay, England, a plumb pudding was exhibited, weighing about 750 pounds. It was composed of 400 pounds of flour, 170 pounds of sugar, 140 pounds of raisins, and 20 dozen eggs, and drawn through the town, fancifully decorated, by eight oxen. It was afterwards cut up, and distributed among the populace.

The following articles are all copied from West India newspapers, received at Norfolk by the schooner *Charles K. Mallory*, which arrived here on Monday last, in a passage of eight days. What a melancholy contrast do they not exhibit to the splendid anticipations of the European adventurers, of which a tolerable idea may be formed from the article (from Ireland) in the preceding column!

GENERAL SIR GREGOR MCGREGOR.

Of all the vultures which hover round South America, few have been so unsuccessful in securing a part of the prey, as the renowned *voltigeur* Sir Gregor McGregor. His late expedition was fitted out, or rather the *matériel* was furnished, by several most respectable individuals in London—merchants, ship owners, &c. The captain of the brig which conveyed them out was also authorized to sell the vessel to McGregor, when he should be able to plunder enough to pay for her. The Kingston, Jamaica Chronicle says, that a certain member of Parliament, amongst others, had made some pecuniary advances to this chieftain. Being equipped upon credit he set sail, arrived at Aux Cayes, organized his plan of attack, and proceeded against Porto Bello. The events which took place there have been explained to our readers; but, after his LEAP, nothing further was heard of him till very lately. It now appears that, after swimming off, he was picked up by a canoe, and conveyed on board the Hero. The commander of that vessel actually began to warp the brig in shore, to assist the corps who still held out, and her guns would with ease have been brought to bear on the town and battery;—but the General was not disposed to run any more risks, and, notwithstanding all the entreaties of the Commodore, and all the incitements held out to him, nothing availed: his alarm was too great; he could not be prevailed upon to assist the troops on the shore; and as the Fort, which yet held out, shortly after capitulated, all hope was at an end, and the Hero sailed off. The Commodore now asked the General if he should convey him to Jamaica. "Oh, no! carry me to my supreme government, at St. Andreas!" The vessel arrived in two days at that Island, where he proceeded to reward his officers for their achievements. Capt. Hudson, master of the vessel, was created High Admiral! From St. Andreas they proceeded to Port-au-Prince; but on the way thither Captain Hudson happened to displease his excellency, whereby his High Admiralty-ship was not only taken from him, but the brig Hero itself, which the General re-christened by the name of 'El McGregor,' and gave the command of her to a person who had been in the British navy where he had the misfortune to be twice broke for malpractices. Capt. Hudson applied to President Boyer for redress, to whom he made it appear that the brig was not McGregor's, but his own; Boyer sent a guard to take possession of her for Hudson; but the General was not to be caught; he immediately set sail on a cruise, in this very vessel, as his first prize! He put into Aux Cayes on the 25th of June. There had arrived at this place the ship *Mary Eliza*, Follens, having on board Major Fox, and 150 officers and men of the *Hiberna* Regiment; the brig *Henry*, Newport, with Lieut. Col. Cumming, and 160 officers and men of the same regiment; and the brig *Tarantula*, of 10 guns, from London; and Col. Eyre was daily expected from Ireland, with the remainder of his brigade. About 100 officers and privates from these vessels joined McGregor, whose intention was to proceed direct to St. Andreas, where he boasted he had upwards of 700 slaves, whom he would immediately make soldiers, and attempt the re-capture of Porto Bello. He intended to procure his slaves at St. Andreas, by publishing a proclamation declaring them free! He being in a most deplorable condition, without money or the means of procuring it, the greater number of the poor deluded fellows from Ireland refused to have any thing further to do with him. Many of them were put on shore, in a sickly condition, and died in the streets.

The officers, finding that they had been grossly deceived and imposed on, agreed with the masters of the Transports to take them to North America; and they sailed on the 18th, the *Mary Eliza* for Quebec, and the *Henry* for New Brunswick. The *Mary Eliza* afterwards put into Falmouth, Jamaica, in distress, having carried away her mizen-mast and main-top-mast. She was immediately seized by the officers of the Customs at that port, in consequence of having cleared from Aux Cayes.

The Tarantula was chartered at Dublin, for six months; two months of which being unexpired, she was to proceed to St. Andreas with McGregor. The officers who were attached to McGregor's first expedition, and who were taken at Porto Bello, were at Drien on the 18th, and are to remain there until the pleasure of the Court of Madrid was known. The privates and volunteers were employed repairing the fortifications at Porto Bello.

DEMARARA, JULY 19.

We have before us (says the Chronicle) a letter from a young gentleman, lately of this town, to a friend of his here, dated at Angostura, the 4th of last month. He, like many others, was seized with the romantic dream of achieving his fortune and his renown by campaigning in the dreary wastes of Venezuela. On his arrival at Angostura he had no difficulty in procuring a lieutenant's commission in the English Rifle Corps. The very morning after they were marched off to join the main body, up the country. "I assure you seriously, on my honor," (says he) "we never halted a day at a time for nine weeks"—during which period I never tasted, nor even saw, any thing except beef, in bad condition, and worse cookery. In an extent of country, 300 miles in length and 400 in breadth, I never saw a single house, except two deserted hamlets or villages. I was in one action up the country, the first of the kind I ever was in. Our corps and the Bonaventura regiment, about 800 strong, were ordered to attack a party of the enemy, consisting of 700 infantry and 200 cavalry. They were posted in a strong position, amidst underwood and thick plantations. Being concealed, they poured a severe fire on us from all sides. The Indians attached to our division all took to their heels. In the end, however, we drove the enemy away, but not without great loss—as, out of 800 we had only 350 left. There is no discipline amongst the troops—all is anarchy and confusion—the Cre-

oles are mere cowards. For three months I have not had a softer bed than an ear, or the bare ground to rest upon. All the English officers applied for their passports, which were refused. I got mine merely by stratagem. My opinion is, that they never will take Caracas, and if they do they will find nothing worth having."

The southern section of the western hemisphere is rising to a state of no inconsiderable importance. Yet still its general destiny is not to be immediately affected by the buccaneering excursions of a McGregor, an Aury, a Cochrane, an Artigas, a Bolivar, or a Brion; nor its independence likely to be established under the auspices of any other rapacious plunderer. Is it at all probable that the seeds of civilization are to be scattered over the land, from the mouth of a cannon; or that principles of morality are to be thrust into the hearts of the people, upon the point of a sword? No; before happiness and prosperity smile upon those benighted regions, the sword must be beaten into a plough-share, and the spear be transformed to a pruning-hook; pistols must serve only for candle moulds—hops be poled upon halberts, and cannon balls used for sinkers to fishing seines; or, at any rate, these instruments of destruction must not serve much more violent purposes, before the regeneration of South America can fully crown the hopes and expectations of the sound politician and reasonable philanthropist. Ploughs, hoes, harrows, printing presses, spelling books, bibles, and newspapers, are the only sure indications of human improvement, of moral and political happiness, in almost any part of the world. Agriculture was the first employment given to man by his Maker; and gardens must bloom before virtue blossoms, and pensive virtue, after cultivating a garden, must find time to aspire to that state where flowers fade no more!

WASHINGTON.

Saturday, September 11.

The death of the Duke of Richmond, Governor-General of the British Provinces, appears to have produced sensations in that quarter seriously painful. It is said he had done much good, and was greatly respected. It was at first stated, his death was owing to great fatigue in travelling, and wading through swamps, &c. It is since reported, however, that the cause of his death was the disease of *Hydrophobia*, in consequence of having suffered a small dog to lick his lips, which were sore from a cold. It is said that he died with very strong symptoms of the disorder.

There appear, by the last accounts, to be no additional cases of Fever in New York.

MONUMENT TO KIRK WHITE.

The Cambridge Chronicle (Great Britain) mentions that a monument, by Mr. Chantrey, has been erected in All Saints Church, of that city, to the memory of Henry Kirk White. It is a curious circumstance that this tribute to British genius has been offered by an American gentleman, of the name of Booth, of Boston; who, on a visit to Cambridge, was surprised to find that there was no memorial on the burial place of a poet whom he much admired, and thought worthy of that public distinction. Having obtained leave to repair this omission, he applied to the eminent sculptor above mentioned, who has fulfilled his commission with great classical taste. The journal from which we have taken this notice, adds, "that the monument has been erected on the west side of the church, facing the altar. It consists of white marble; and exhibits, within a medallion, the portrait of Mr. White, in bas-relief. Below the medallion are the following lines, from the pen of the Professor of Modern History:

Warm with fond hope, and learning's sacred flame,  
To Grant's bowers the youthful poet came;  
Unconquer'd powers th' immortal mind display'd,  
But, worn with anxious thought, the frame decay'd;  
Pale o'er his lamp, and in his cell retir'd,  
The martyr's student failed and expired!  
O genius, taste, and piety sincere!  
Too early lost, whilst duties yet to sever!  
Forget not to mourn a generous *Southey* seen;  
He told the tale, and show'd what *White* had been:  
Nor told in vain—'tis o'er the Atlantic wave,  
A wanderer came, and sought the poet's grave.  
On yon low stone he saw his lonely name,  
And raised this fond memorial to his fame.

"In the execution of the portrait Mr. Chantrey has been eminently successful; it is a striking likeness of the man; but the style and beauty of the sculpture may be compared to the best works of Grecian artists; and, in the manner of executing the medallion, the sculptor has been guided by the purest models of taste. The works both of Grecian and Egyptian sculptors afford examples of *relievs*, protected by being, as it were, included within an excavated surface. The *hieroglyphic* sculpture is all of this kind; and the *Patere* of a similar nature.

"Two other monuments, by Mr. Chantrey, both of white marble, have also been erected, in the Chapels of Trinity and St. John's Colleges. The first, to the memory of the late Professor Porson, is distinguished by a bust of the most exquisite sculpture, remarkable for the likeness it exhibits of that illustrious scholar, which is such as to astonish those who have seen it; and who will remember the characteristic traits of thought and mildness in his countenance. The other monument, also supporting a bust, is to the memory of Mr. Fox Townsend, and this is not inferior, either in point of resemblance or sculpture, to either of those already described."

To the above, extracted from a foreign publication, we add from good authority, that Mr. Chantrey is now engaged in executing a statue of *Washington*, in marble, to be finished in one or two years, and to be erected in the centre of the Doric hall of the State House in Boston—a bold and commanding situation, open to the access and enjoyment of all the citizens. From the great reputation of the artist, sanguine expectations are formed that this statue will be a highly finished specimen of modern sculpture, and worthy of the illustrious subject.

NOTICE.

SIXTH and seventh instalments on the Navy Yard bridge stock, will become due on the 13th day of September next. Payment on the same must be made to William Prout, by order of the President and Directors, aug 25—N. I. d

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

In the Intelligencer of August 21, I observe a notice of the departure of Jemima Wilkinson—otherwise called the *Universal Friend*. This notice is very incorrect. She died at her mansion in Jerusalem, at least twelve miles from Pen Yan—and not at Pen Yan. She never had a chapel; I therefore conclude she did not exhort her disciples, *one by one, in her chapel*—but at her bed side, where she has for a year or more been confined most of the time by a most excruciating complaint; and where, on Saturday of each week, she collected the remnant of her followers, and exhorted them. Her complaint may have been a case of *dropsy*, but, if so, it assumed very unusual symptoms. Her mansion is situated on a hill—but not a barren hill—for the eye of man has rarely seen a more romantic and luxuriant prospect than is displayed from the Eastern front of this mansion. The roads leading to her dwelling are said to have been literally filled with crowds of people! This mighty concourse of people might possibly have amounted to 100 souls, including all her society and spectators, on the day that it was expected she would have been interred. I note these remarks to show how wonderfully we are prone to exaggerate on subjects of this kind, when we talk of the *second wonder of the Western country!*

I have lived for six years a neighbor, and frequently an inmate of the family of Jemima Wilkinson, and of those of her society: A wonder she certainly was! and the tongue of man has uttered every thing respecting her which folly, wonder, and malice could prompt. It would be gratifying to me, and I presume to very many others, to see a correct history of her life, ministry, and doctrines, written with intelligence and candor. But the idle and malicious tales in circulation, respecting her, are utterly unworthy of belief. In frequent conversations with her, I have sought to draw out her peculiar tenets, and to form a correct idea of her doctrines. This, however, I have found was not an easy task. To each question, she always replied by multiplied quotations of scripture texts, and by recounting visions; leaving me to draw inferences to suit myself. From all I have been able to collect, I conclude she started her career under the Millennial system; and drew with her into the wilderness perhaps a thousand followers, some twenty-five years ago, and located a large tract of land in this country. Her society was wealthy, when I first knew them, about 18 years ago; but have been involved in much litigation. Many have deserted her; and a remnant only has remained with her to the last. A report has long been current that she professed to be the *Messiah*, at his second coming, to gather the elect, &c. To questions calculated to draw out from her satisfactory evidence on this point, I could never obtain any other answer than a string of scripture quotations, and visions of her own seeing: calculated, however, to encourage the belief that she acted by immediate inspiration, and was now undergoing a second *crucifixion!* (alluding to the troubles in which she was involved in law—the vile reports spread concerning her—and the bodily pain and afflictions she now suffered, for the sins of her people!) At one season of her ministry, she had probably 3 or 4000 zealous followers: men left their wives and families—women and children deserted their homes—to follow her to the *new Jerusalem!* where it was believed all the elect were to gather together, under her protection and ministry, and the millenium to take place. I fear the *Lawyers* will spoil much of the harmony and peace of this Millenium.

A NEIGHBOR.

Ontario County, New York, August 24, 1819.

A MOB AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 9.

Destruction of *Vauxhall*.—We have just returned from witnessing a scene disgraceful to the city of Philadelphia—a scene, the like of which never before occurred in this city, and which, we trust, never will again. In consequence of the advertisements of a Mr. Michel, the late partner of Mr. Guille, who a short time ago made a successful excursion in a balloon, from the city of New-York, an immense concourse of citizens, exceeding, at a moderate calculation, 30,000 in number, assembled at, and in the vicinity of *Vauxhall Garden*. From want of skill, or design, (we know not which) the balloon was only partially inflated.

The citizens waited for three or four hours, with a patience not to have been anticipated, when it is considered that many of them had been disappointed in a similar manner, a few days before, and it is probable would have retired to their homes, without any violent expression of their disapprobation, had it not been for a most unfortunate and unjustifiable occurrence which took place about sun-down. A boy had clambered up the fence of the gardens, when he was ordered down by a person in the inside; he refused, and gave the man some insolence, who struck him down with a piece of board or slab. It is said, with what truth we are unable to say, that the boy is since dead.

Some persons on the outside, already exasperated with disappointment, immediately commenced the work of destruction, by tearing down the fence of the garden. They then vent deliberately to work breaking the lamps, summer houses, windows of the temple, &c. They broke into the bar room, broke the bottles, glasses, &c. spilled and drank the wine, and other liquors. When they had destroyed all they conveniently could, they set fire to the temple, which being composed of wood, was entirely consumed, notwithstanding the active and unremitting exertions of our fire and hose companies. It is, of course, impossible for us yet to state the probable amount of the loss sustained by the proprietor of the garden.

Under the circumstances of the case, the destruction of the balloon, although it could not have been justified, might have admitted of some palliation. But the wanton and illegal destruction of the property of an unoffending individual is an offence which cannot be tolerated in a government of laws. We trust the perpetrators will be discovered and punished.

[Amer. Centinel.

DIED.

At Saratoga, (New York) on the 27th ult. Jack Coxonson, between 70 and 80 years of age, a rebel of the Revolution. During the foremost of that memorable contest for Liberty, Jack was the slave and servant of General Lord Sterling, from whom, after three years service, he obtained his freedom as a gratuity.

THE regular monthly meeting of the General Committee will be held at Dr. Hill's room, next Monday evening, at 5 o'clock. B. L. LEAR, Secretary. sept 11—

PROPOSALS.

By H. B. Blagrove, of the City of Washington. FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION, AN APPEAL TO THE GOSPEL, FOR THE TRUE DOCTRINE OF DIVINE PREDESTINATION, CONCURRED WITH THE ORTHODOX DOCTRINE OF GOD'S FREE GRACE, AND MAN'S FREE WILL.—Written about the year 1630.—By John Plafers, B. D.

TO WHICH WILL BE AFFIXED, *The Examination of Titmus before the Triers*, in order to his intended settlement, in the office of a public Preacher, in the Commonwealth of Entopia. Written by one who was present at the Synod of Dort.

CONDITIONS. The above work will contain about 150 pages duodecimo, and will be printed on good paper, with a new and handsome type, and delivered to subscribers at one dollar each, bound in boards. This work will go to press as soon as 500 subscribers are obtained. Those who procure five subscribers, and will hold themselves responsible for the same, shall receive a sixth copy gratis. Persons at a distance, who may hold subscription papers, will please forward their respective lists to the publisher, on or before the 1st day of October next. sept 11—

RISE OF TICKETS.

NEW YORK LITERATURE LOTTERY, No. 2. Tickets will advance to \$13 on Monday next. The Lottery will draw every day until completed—commences drawing on the 18th of next month.

HIGH PRIZES.			
1 prize	of	\$30,000	
2	of	10,000	
3	of	5,000	
40	of	1,000	
20	of	500	
20	of	200	
63	of	100	

And a great number of smaller prizes. Not near two blanks to a prize. Present price of tickets. Whole tickets \$12 00 Quarters 3 00 Halves 6 00 Eighths 1 50

FOR SALE AT G. DAVIS'S Truly Fortunate Lottery Office, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city Where all the high prizes sold in the first class of the National Lottery were obtained. Orders by mail punctually attended to. sept 11—

DURING THIS DAY ONLY, Tickets and Shares in the *New York Literature Lottery, No. 2*, Will be sold at the following prices: Whole tickets, \$12 00 Quarters, 3 00 Halves, 6 00 Eighths, 1 50 On Monday morning they will advance to \$13. Persons disposed to risk a small sum for the Grand Prizes below, are invited to make application THIS DAY, at

ALLEN'S *Lucky Lottery Office, near Davis's hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city.* The following are the highest prizes, and may be obtained at Allen's office: 30,000 Dollars, 2 of 10,000 Dollars, 2 of 5,000 Dollars, 40 of 1,000 Dollars, &c. Not two blanks to a Prize—Prizes all floating. The drawing will positively commence on the 13th of next month, and draw daily until completed. sept 11—

TO RENT, A Small two story brick dwelling House, with a good kitchen and garden, near the Glass House. For terms apply to JOSIAS TAYLOR, near the premises. sept 11—

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE. FOR sale at public auction, on Thursday the 16th inst. at the late residence of Richard Allison, deceased, at Greenleaf's Point, in the city of Washington, all the household and kitchen furniture of said deceased. Also, one milch cow, and a ten plate stove, nearly new. Sale to commence at 4 o'clock p. m. Conditions of sale—all articles purchased to the amount of \$5 and under, cash; above 5 and under \$30, 60 days, and over \$30, 90 days credit will be given, on receiving from the purchaser his note, with an approved endorser. sept 11—St WM S. ALLISON, admr. D. BATES, auct.

NOTICE. THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Allison, late of Washington county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of September, 1819. WILLIAM S. ALLISON, adm'r. sept 11—w3w

A FARM FOR SALE, CONTAINING about three hundred acres, the greater part, with the improvements thereon, lying in Fairfax county, Virginia; the remainder in the county of Alexandria, D. C. two miles distant from the Potomac river, four from Georgetown, and ten from Alexandria; on which there is a good dwelling house, kitchen, stables, with other out-houses; a variety of choice fruit trees; more than one-third standing in valuable timber; under a good enclosure, and in a good state of cultivation. Also, one other tract, containing about seventy acres, lying in the same vicinity, only entire within the District; having a good supply of timber, and good water. For terms, apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises. sept 11—77 GEO. MIVOR.

PUBLIC SALE. ON Monday the 22d inst. at the residence of the late Dr. Elisha Harrison, will be exposed at public auction, a complete assortment of Drugs and Medicines, together with the furniture, &c. belonging to the establishment, upon a credit of 12 months—the purchaser or purchasers giving notes, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved endorsers. At the same time and place, will also be sold all the household and kitchen furniture, nearly new, and in good order, consisting, in part, of tables, carpets, sideboard, chairs, beds and bedding, and a very handsome set of glass and china ware—which will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving notes, bearing interest from sale, with approved endorsers—all sums under \$20 cash. The Shop-furniture and Medicines will be disposed of at private sale, upon reasonable terms, if application be made previous to the 22d. BENJ. HARRISON adm. N. B. Those persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to call and close their accounts, by note or otherwise. sept 7—eoly

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living about five miles from Williams Port, and ten from Hagers-town, Washington county, Md. on Tuesday the 31st of August last, a negro man named FRANK PREN, aged 23 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexioned, slim and straight made, but walks considerably bow-legged, has a pleasant countenance, and very polite when spoken to. It is expected he will try to obtain a pass, and pass for a free man; it is probable he will make for Pennsylvania. He has been brought up to a farm, and is a complete waggoner; he drove my team to Baltimore for three winters past. Had on, when he absconded, a tow linen shirt and pantaloons, a gray mix'd full lined Jersey jacket, a wool hat, and a pair of coarse shoes, nailed with small tacks; but he will no doubt obtain other clothing. Twenty dollars will be given for said runaway if taken within ten miles of home, fifty dollars if taken a greater distance and in the state, and the above reward if taken at a greater distance and out of the state, and secured in any jail so that I get him again; and all reasonable charges if brought home. HUGH M'CAULEY. sept 11—w6w

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 28th August last, four Negro Men, viz. AAHON, a dark mulatto, about 25 years old, and of huge stature, being upwards of 6 feet high, and probably exceeding 200 lbs. in weight; he has a dull countenance, and a very conspicuous scar on the side of his mouth, occasioned by the discharge of a gun, by a playmate, whilst amusing themselves at the manual exercise when boys. He went off with only an osenaburg shirt and pantaloons; and could scarcely have met with ready-made clothes which would fit his Colossal frame. This Jobah needs only to be seen to be recognized. HUMPHREY, a dark mulatto about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, 19 years of age, of slender stature, and pleasing countenance. This boy has been bred a body-servant, is a good ostler and barber, to which latter occupation he will probably resort for a livelihood. Care was taken to secure his clothes, so that he escaped with only a suit of osenaburg clothes, and winter jackets, and a pair of shoes.

GODFREY, a jet black negro, 24 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a high nose for an African, and is considerably bow legged. He took with him a bear-skin over jacket, a pair of blue broadcloth pantaloons, together with coarse osenaburg shirts and pantaloons. He will pass himself off probably under the name of Sam, his Christian name, though afterwards called Godfrey. SHADBERCK, a very dark mulatto, of middle stature, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and 23 years old; breathes very hard when put at the lightest labor. Godfrey was seen on Sunday morning last, in a shop near the Eastern Branch bridge; the others were, it is likely, along with him.

The above reward will be given for their apprehension and delivery to me, (near Allen's Fresh, Md.) of said negroes, or for their commitment to jail, so that I get them; provided they be taken out of the State or District of Columbia; if taken in the State or said District, \$25 each will be given. HENRY S. YATES. sept 11—e4w

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

THE best of Philadelphia drawing room chairs; fancy chairs of different descriptions; Windsor do. of the newest fashion, made near the city; pier and mantle glasses; second hand andirons, shovels and tongs; dining tables; tea-boards; beds; bureaus; secretary and book-cases; French china; best plate ware; portable desks; sideboards; cordial by the dozen; Spanish segars by the box or quarter box; James River tobacco; red and yellow Penvenian bark; Cologne water. The above are good, and at private sale, at the auction and commission store of D. BATES. sept 11—

TRUNKS AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Saturday the 11th inst. at Coombe's wharf, Eastern Branch, about four or five cords of *Lacustris Truncus*, (pruned). Terms of sale cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. GRIFFITH COO—S. Agent for the owner GEO. ADAMS, auct. sept 9—3t

POSTPONED SALE.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR TAXES. WILL be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at 11 o'clock a. m. at the Council Chamber, in the city of Washington, the following described property, or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the Corporation of Washington for taxes due thereon to the year 1813, inclusive, unless previously paid to the subscriber. Persons assessed. Square, Lot. Tax due. Daniel Carroll of Duda. 728 14 and others, 15 16 & imp. thereon 17 do. do. 18 19 \$ 34 08 Thomas Williams, 695 improv. thereon, 15 95 Terms of sale, cash. W. M. INGLE, Collector at Ward. July 27—wts

The above sale is further postponed to Saturday next, the 11th day of September, at the hour and place above mentioned. sept 6—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY next the 11th inst. is to be sold to the highest bidder, the remainder of the land adjoining the city, called "Long Meadows." The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, at the toll-gate on the Turnpike leading to Bladensburg. As heretofore advertised, there are about 200 acres—plut will be shown at the time—150 acres in wood and 49 in meadow. After this sale, I will sell to the highest bidder, The Anacostia Bridge, rented for \$600 per annum, opening to an improving country. Small sums will be required in cash from the purchaser; but, if desired, satisfactory security may be first given by me, to remove all doubts about the clearness of the title. Just claims against me received in payment. THOMAS EWELL. sept 6—

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will, on Saturday the 11th inst. sell the remainder of "Long Meadow" containing about 200 acres (one half is in woods, 40 acres are meadow) to the highest bidder. The sale will be without reserve, commencing at 12 o'clock, at the Turnpike gate, leading to Bladensburg. Terms are, 150 dollars in cash, the remainder on a credit of six and twelve months. Any just claim against me will be received in payment; and security, if desired, shall be given to ensure the title complete. THOMAS EWELL. sept 6—3t

TO MANUFACTURERS OF SNUFF.

THE subscriber, having obtained from the Department of State Letters Patent for a new, useful, and economical process in the Manufacture of Snuff; proposes to sell patent rights to persons engaged in that business. He is warranted, from several years' experience, in stating that, compared with all the methods now supposed to be in use, it will effect a saving of at least 50 per cent. in the requisite fuel, the heat acting many times over on the material; that, in point of labor, by the use of this invention, one man will perform the work of three, by means of machinery; and that, though these advantages to some who follow the old method, may appear in the light of exaggeration, yet they are even inconsiderable, when contrasted with the improvement the snuff receives by being thus manufactured. Persons desirous of obtaining patent rights can be thoroughly satisfied of the truth of the foregoing statements, by calling on Mr. Levy Garrett, in Philadelphia, or at Garret's mill, within nine miles of Wilmington, Delaware; where the whole will be seen in successful operation; and where the terms will be made known by THOS. B. BALDWIN. N. B. Brewers and others interested in the drying of Malt and Corn, will find this invention, while it greatly facilitates their business, tends also to lessen the usual expense. aug 21—2aw3w

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cash.  
D. BATES, a

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen:

In your paper of the 3d inst. in pursuance of your convictions of propriety, you have published a communication from a Georgia correspondent; from several of whose conclusions you dissent, particularly in what relates to the objects of the Colonization Society. Lest the positive assertions of the writer relating to this respectable Society, should gain credence with any one, the present communication is made. There is not a particle of evidence that the plan originally adopted by them, or the character of its object, is in the slightest degree changed. This is doing them nothing more than justice, particularly when sentiments have been ascribed to them with which they have had nothing whatever to do. For the writings and opinions of the present writer they can be in no way answerable, as there is not a solitary member of that Society who was accessory, in any way, to their publication. As they have, therefore, had no agency or control in the business, it is altogether unfair that they should be made responsible for its consequences. These discussions are not connected, in the slightest degree, with any Society or set of men; and if the principles avowed in them cannot be supported by sound reason and virtue, it is hoped they may be utterly disregarded. So much for the prejudice attempted to be excited against the Colonization Society, for an alleged change of object.

"Oh! that mine enemy had written a book!" must be the exclamation of every one after reading the "second Linner" of your correspondent. As a friend of the gradual and universal abolition of slavery in the United States, without any reserve or concealment, I thank you for permitting the writer to manage his "own cause in his own way." Such defenders of any cause are like the enraged elephant on the field of battle, more destructive to friends than foes. His composition furnishes an olla podrida entirely beyond the reach of criticism; it has, however, one characteristic of sublimity—it cannot be understood. His artist, when again challenging public admiration by a display of his wares, should imitate the example of a kindred genius, who, lest unfortunate mistakes should take place, furnished an infallible index to obviate them—"This is the man, and this is the bear." As another correspondent of the Intelligencer is more immediately called upon to notice the enlightened, classical, and irrefutable production of this crude scholar and accomplished patriot, I shall take my leave of him by apologizing to the people of the United States for the notice taken of him. They have not yet confounded right and wrong, honor and dishonor, liberty and slavery; and are, therefore, fully competent to brand his principles with the infamy they merit.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

Philadelphia, September 6. The editors are sorry to find that Benjamin Rush has suffered his philosophy to be disturbed by the essay of Linner. It is no argument, in any controversy, for one party to consign the principles of the other "to infamy," with a dash of the pen. It were better to prove them infamous.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The gentleman who has in contemplation, as expressed by an advertisement in your paper, the publication of original and compiled essays on the utility of the Latin & Greek languages, as furnishing the only solid & permanent basis of a suitable education, has my warmest acquiescence and most sanguine wishes for a thoroughly successful issue of the undertaking. Classic Literature has, of late years, been neglected, to a degree so shameful and preposterous, that I have long thought that scheme one of the greatest literary desiderata, which, while it should estrange the affections from the present superficial mode of educating the youth of our country, would, at the same time, generate an enthusiasm for, and a practical engagement in, the sublime and mind-elevating lore of Greece and Rome. Yes! a system which should be fraught with the tendency and effect to proscribe and banish, from the present plans of our seminaries, that mere smattering which is taught, and erect in its lieu, on the ground-work of Greek and Latin (not to say of Hebrew) knowledge, the substantial superstructure of scientific learning, would be found to be of incalculable and perdurable benefit to the community. The learned Mr. Locke—he whose "wells of English undefiled" had their fountains-heads in Greek and Roman Literature, hath, somewhere, incoherently said, "that boys had better be spinning tops, or rather learning to make them, than dedicating so much time to Latin and Greek." But (as I cannot ask Mr. Locke) I ask his disciple, as I ask of every ingenious philologist, to designate a solitary individual, within the expanded circumference of science, that ever became "a light—a landmark on the cliffs of fame," and did not radically earn his eminence from the study and investigation of the distinguished remains of ancient composition?—Whereas, in the neglect, or in the disqualification from arriving at this perennial source and well-head of literature and science, how many minds, "pregnant with celestial fire," have "wasted their sweetness on the desert air?" The following sentiments, quoted from the 2d volume of "Miller's Retrospect," are so precisely coincident with mine, and, withal, embodied in phraseology, so much more than my own periphrases and emphatics, that I take leave to offer them for publication.

"In America, the decline of classic literature is especially remarkable and prevalent. Many of our colleges require in their students but a superficial acquaintance with the Latin language; and, with respect to the Greek, are contented with a smattering which scarcely deserves the name of knowledge. And, although in others, laudable exertions have been, and continue to be made, for retaining to some profitable extent this part of education, yet the popular prejudice against it is strong and growing; and there is too much reason to fear that this prejudice will, at no great distance of time, completely triumph. While a great fondness prevails in the United States, for giving young men a College education, and obtaining for them the usual academic honor of a diploma, there is also a prevailing disposition, not only among the youth themselves, but also among parents and guardians, to give them as small a portion of classic, and especially of Greek literature, as possible. Against this latter language, it seems particularly hostility is demonstrated. And in some of our colleges it requires the exertion of all the authority vested in the immediate instructors, and the governors, to prevent popular ignorance and prejudice from expelling the study of Greek from their plans of education. This is a circumstance which threatens much evil to the interests of literature in our country; and unless the trustees and other officers, to whom the direction of our Colleges of learning is entrusted, continue to oppose, would it were but illu-

ternary heresy, another generation will witness the most unhappy effects arising from its prevalence.

"The decline of classic literature has rendered the intercourse between learned men more difficult, for want of a common medium. It has produced a necessity to consume more time in the acquisition of various modern languages. And, what is of no less consequence, it has caused some of the best and most precious works of antiquity to be little known at the present day, and of consequence to be, in a great measure, lost to the world. It has been asserted by the ablest philologists, that the knowledge of the Greek and Roman writers has a most important influence in promoting literary taste. These writers display excellencies with respect to the structure and polish of language, which, it seems to be generally agreed, are unrivalled in the annals of composition. To study these excellencies has a natural tendency to render the mind familiar with the philosophy of grammar, and to inspire it with a taste for the refinements of oratory. It has a tendency to form in the student capacity to discern, and a solicitude to acquire, the purity, the precision, and the graces of speech. Perhaps it may be questioned whether a man can possibly understand any one modern language, in its various idiosyncrasies, beauties, and shades of meaning, without having some acquaintance with those ancient tongues. Certain it is, that almost the whole of that invaluable mass of instruction on this subject, to be derived from etymological inquiries, depends on such an acquaintance, and must be commensurate with its extent. Hence it is supposed, by some of the most judicious literary historians, that the high estimate set on classical literature, & the enthusiastic attention paid to it, until within a few years past, may be considered among the principal causes of that rapid improvement in several European languages, which distinguishes the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

By diligence studying the ancient models of composition, and imitating with care the standards, the literati of those days were enabled to transcend their beauties into the living languages; to give the latter a large portion of the copiousness, regularity, and numerous excellencies of the former; and to convert them from that miserably defective and barbarous state, in which they were found, to a degree of richness and refinement, bordering on rivalry with their admired patterns. If these facts and reasonings be admitted, it would seem to follow, that the same course of studies which contributed so much to raise modern languages to their present refined and improved state, must also be considered as useful, if not indispensably necessary, to the preservation and support of those excellencies which they have attained. The tendency of living languages to fluctuate and change, is universally known. The intercourse of different nations; the ignorance, presumption, and affectation of authors; the gradual introduction of provincial barbarisms; and many other causes, are continually debasing the purity and, to no small degree, to affect the regularity of modern tongues. Of the mischief which has been often done, in these respects, even by a single popular writer, the annals of literature furnish numerous instances.

"It is true, to possess a language absolutely *facile*, is neither possible nor desirable. New discoveries in science, new refinements in art, and the continual progress made in various departments of human knowledge, call for new words and new phrases, and necessarily give rise to many corresponding changes, some of which are invaluable improvements in speech. But, if left unregulated, these innovations will be wantonly and injuriously multiplied. Every unfeeling schoolist will assume the office of a reformer. Additions and alterations will no longer be made conformably to the analogy of the stock on which they are grafted, and language will speedily degenerate into a corrupt, capricious, and unintelligible jargon. Against this degeneracy, perhaps, no barrier is more effectual than the study of the ancients; and, by continually referring to them, as the best standards of literary taste which mankind possess. The most illustrious models of English style have, undoubtedly, been produced by those who were intimately acquainted with those classics; and, if ever the time should come when the polished tongues of antiquity shall cease to be studied in our Seminaries of Learning, it requires no spirit of prophecy to predict, that our vernacular language will gradually lose the purity and regularity of its proper idioms—become loaded with anomalies and meretricious ornaments, and no longer exhibit that philosophical uniformity and systematic beauty, which are so desirable and useful. It is believed that the style of some very popular writers, within the last thirty years, furnishes a very instructive comment on the foregoing ideas, and affords a abundant evidence of their truth. But this subject may, with propriety, be considered as a matter of still more serious concern. To discourage the study of ancient languages is to discourage one important means of supporting and defending Revelation. With what boldness would every heresiarch assail the foundation and the purity of our faith, if its teachers were generally ignorant of the original records of truth! With what confidence would unbelievers triumph, and with what manifest advantages would they be armed, were the friends of religion unable to appeal to the primitive oracles of inspiration, and to the primitive witnesses of their authenticity! To recommend the dismissal of classic literature, therefore, from plans of education, is not only to declare war against taste and sound learning, but also to betray the interest of evangelical truth, and put a new weapon into the hands of its enemies.

"No wise man, indeed, would think of enjoining the acquisition of the dead languages upon every youth who seeks a liberal education. To impose such a task upon those who have no view to any of the professions denominated learned, or whose circumstances in life leave little leisure from the toil of active pursuits, would be to make a very improper use of one of the most important portions of life. But, that the acquisition is abundantly worthy the labor of making it, to those who have the time and the means necessary for the purpose; that some knowledge on this subject has a tendency to moderate the whole literary character, even if it be afterwards forgotten; and that the prevailing and increasing disposition to neglect this department of study ought to be regretted as among the fashionable follies of the age, would seem to follow necessarily from the foregoing remarks." H. T. B.

Georgetown, D. C. Sep. 1, 1819.

HAGERSTOWN, SEPT. 7.

Mysterious.—Two men, one on horseback and the other in a gig, having with them a yellow woman and a young child, arrived at the tavern in Mercersburg in the afternoon of Thursday the 26th ult. The men requested that the woman and child should have a private room, and be furnished in the room, with what they might want; whilst they attended to some business which they had to transact in town. Their request was complied with; and they were out through the place during a part of the afternoon. On their return to the tavern, they were observed to enter the room in which the woman and child remained, as clandestinely as they could; and, during their stay at the tavern, their general conduct was singular and suspicious. About 11 o'clock at night they ordered their horses, and prepared to start. Before their departure, however, they observed, that no doubt their conduct appeared mysterious; that the child they had with them belonged to an innocent young lady; and that the yellow woman was employed to take care of it.

About the same time, a young child was found, early in the morning, by some black people, at their door, in the neighborhood of Green-Castle, and about six or seven miles from this place. With the child was left a quantity of fine clothes. There is something mysterious in both of the above cases; and it is quite probable that they are intimately connected. If so, perhaps this notice of them may lead to a discovery of the unnatural parties concerned.—Torch Light.

Price of a Bible in 1274.—In the year 1274, the price of a small Bible, neatly written, was 30s. of our money. A good Bible may now be had for two or three shillings. It is said that the building of two acres of London bridge cost only 25s., which is 1/5 less than a copy of the Bible many years afterwards. Of what incalculable value is the art of printing? We see its beneficial effects more widely extended than ever, by means of Sunday schools, Bible Societies and Christian Missions.—London Pub.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

FROM THE EDITOR.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, friendly to American Manufactures, was held in the State House yard, on Saturday afternoon, the 4th of September.

MATHEW LAWLER, Esq. in the chair. CONDY RAGG, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the committee appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, reported the same, which, having been read, was unanimously adopted. Whereupon, it was Resolved, that one thousand copies of the same be printed, for distribution; that the printers of newspapers throughout the United States be requested to republish it; and that a committee of five persons, from each ward of the city and each district of the county, be appointed to procure signatures.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of seven persons, to make the appointments for the ward and district committees.

This duty having been performed, the committee appointed to procure information relative to the state of the manufactures in the city and precincts, made a report.

The committee appointed on the 21st of August, to report a plan for the formation of a Society for the promotion of American Manufactures, reported the following:

Constitution of the Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of American manufactures.

PREAMBLE. The wealth of a nation is derived from the labor of the people who compose it, and, as the general revenue will be great or small according to the quantity of productive industry that is set in motion, it is of the first importance that the public prosperity be not suffered to languish for the want of timely support. Amongst the means of producing the most profitable results, the protection of our declining manufactures, with the steady employment of that portion of our population, who, by their habits and dispositions, are unacquainted for agricultural or commercial pursuits, stands conspicuous. But manufacturers, to withstand the lowered competition of foreign countries, must be patronized, in their industry, by the laws or by the patriotic feelings of the people; and perhaps no better mode is to be devised, in their duration and stability, than a voluntary engagement, on the part of our citizens, to give a preference, in their expenditures, to the products of each other's labor. By such a measure they will strengthen the bonds of the social compact—render their country truly independent; and, by standing in the mutual relation of producers and consumers, they can apply, with regularity and unimpairable, the supply to the demand, and increase them both to any reasonable extent which their comforts may require.

With the view of hastening the adoption of a policy upon which the destinies of a great portion of our fellow citizens must hereafter depend, and in anticipation of measures which, it is confidently hoped, will be pursued at no distant day, by the government, a number of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia have formed an association, which has adopted for its government the following constitution.

Article I. This association shall be called, "The Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of American Manufactures," and shall consist of such persons residing within the state of Pennsylvania, as shall subscribe these articles, and pay to the Treasurer the sum of 50 cents.

Art. II. The officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and Secretary, who shall be elected annually, on the first Monday in the month of October, between the hours of four and eight, P. M., at the county court house, or such other place as shall be designated by the Society. There shall also be elected, at the same time and place, a standing committee, to consist of thirty members, who, in conjunction with the officers above mentioned, shall constitute "A Board of Manufactures," with power to appoint from their number committees, for the purpose of correspondence, intelligence, for the collection of information, and for such other objects as shall be calculated to promote the intentions of the association.

Art. III. The stated meetings of the Society shall be held quarterly, viz. on the first Monday of the months of January, April, July, and October, at such places as shall be established by resolution. Special meetings shall also be called by the President, whenever he may deem it expedient, or when requested to do so by any twelve members. Three days' notice for the meetings shall be given in at least four daily papers. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum.

Art. IV. Every member of this association pledges himself to give a preference to American manufactures over the manufactures of any foreign nation, whenever they can be procured, of a good quality and at a fair price.

Art. V. The Board of Manufactures shall exhibit to the Society, whenever called upon to do so, after reasonable notice, a statement of their proceedings, together with such other information as may be required, relative to the objects of the association.

Art. VI. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but by an order of the presiding officer of a general meeting, in conformity to a resolution of such meeting.

Art. VII. The Society may establish by-laws for its government, and may make any alteration or amendment to this constitution, by the concurrence of a majority of the members present at a stated meeting; such alteration or amendment having been proposed at a previous stated meeting.

Whereupon it was, on motion, Resolved, That the same be adopted, and that the ward and district committees appointed to procure signatures to the memorial, be also instructed to obtain subscribers to the same.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the chairman and secretary, for their attention to the duties of their respective offices; and to the committees appointed at the last meeting, respectively, for the zeal and ability with which they have attended to the duties assigned them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet at the county court house, on Saturday the 23th September, at 4 o'clock, P. M. to hear the further report of the committee appointed to procure information relative to the state of manufactures.

MATHEW LAWLER, Chairman. CONDY RAGG, Secretary.

FRANKLIN, (MO.) AUG. 6.

Arrived, on Tuesday evening last, steam boat Johnson, Capt. Colfax, for the Council Bluffs Passengers, Capt. Haile, Lieuts. Wilcox, Bebel, and Surgeon Mower, of the 6th regiment; Lieut. Talcott, of the Engineers, one company of soldiers, and the band of the 6th regiment.

No person sick, nor any casualty occurred during the last month.

The Johnson, on her arrival, fired a salute, and gratified a large number of spectators, assembled on the banks of the river, by music from the band of the 6th regiment. The politeness and attention of her commander and the officers, to our citizens, during the time she remained here, deserve honorable mention.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Johnson departed for her place of destination.

ON BOUNTIES TO MANUFACTURERS.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen: I have seen that you have thrown wide open the portals of your paper for the admission of long and laborious essays, intended to operate upon the People, and, through them, on their Representatives in Congress, to induce them to establish extraordinary bounties, in the shape of high duties on manufactures. Having in a retired part of the country, I have seen a few essays in a country newspaper on this subject, written in a familiar style, which appear to me to contain much truth, plainly told. Perhaps you do not receive this paper. I send you one of the numbers, and shall be gratified by a republication of the passage I have marked.

FROM THE BELLEFONTE (PA.) PATRIOT.—(AN EXTRACT.)

They (the Philadelphia Society) are for convening Congress instantly, for the purpose of imposing heavy duties upon all articles imported from other countries, no matter how necessary for the convenience and comfort of life, so that they cannot be sold in this country except at such enormous prices as may amount to a prohibition—thereby enabling a few of our great capitalists to establish manufactories here, and, having no rivals to contend with from abroad, they might be enabled to sell their wares at their own prices; and thereby amass such immense fortunes in a few years as would raise themselves and their posterity above the dull pursuits of civil life. That is to say, they wish to introduce such a state of things as would enable a few master manufacturers to tax the laborers and cultivators of the soil, in such a way as would enable those manufacturers to wallow in wealth and luxury, while the husbandman would be reduced to penury and distress. Those scoundrels, to sanction their projects, quote as authority the manner in which the despotic governments in Europe manage those matters—particularly their favorite government of England. No doubt they would like very well to see our farmers reduced to the same wretched situation of those in Europe. To see them tenants or slaves to a few bloated nabobs—swelled up by extorting from them the fruits of their industry by enormous taxes.

But, will our farmers suffer themselves to be reduced to such a degrading condition? Will they suffer the fruits of their hard toil to be fished from them by the visionary reveries of a few puffed up, idle projectors, and who can only support themselves in uselessness, by extorting from the "mouth of labor" the earnings of its hands? I hope—say, I am persuaded they will not. They possess too much sound sense and information to be thus cheated. They know very well that, were articles necessary for their comfort and accommodation, prohibited from being imported, they must purchase those fabricated at home, not only at an advanced price, but also of a very inferior quality. They also know that the national revenue is now supplied by moderate duties imposed on goods, and that, were this source dried up, direct taxes must be resorted to, which must be exacted from their labor; for the city loungers would pay very little. They also know that all revenue and all profits must ultimately be extracted from the productions of labor, and chiefly of that labor which is expended on the soil. They also know that, were those manufactories established in their full extent, they would draw away a great many hands to them, who are now employed in clearing and cultivating the land, and thereby greatly retard the improvement of our extensive country; which, instead of being diminished, needs a great increase of active laborers. They also know that, if we do not take from the people of other countries the productions of their labor and ingenuity, they cannot take from our surplus productions. So that our manufacturing gentry and trading gentry, should they succeed, would get what they want at their own prices. The exchange of the productions of labor and skill, is the great ligament that binds nation to nation and man to man: it is the very fundamental principle of society: it is, in a certain sense, society itself.

They also know that, were those prohibitory duties imposed, it would open a wide door for smuggling, which the utmost vigilance of our fleets and armies, and our revenue officers, could not prevent, were their numbers increased twenty fold. Even the despotic governments of Europe, with all the terrors of their sanguinary laws, cannot prevent this, when the prospect of great gain makes it an object worth risking. And, no doubt, such of this industrious class as could produce the means, would be among the first to avail themselves of the temptation. We all remember how these matters were managed during the period of our embargo, non-importation, and non-intercourse systems, and even during our last war. Now, it is most obvious that this prohibitory scheme of protecting duties is a branch of the same system.

We have a vast, extensive territory to settle & improve—an immense wilderness to convert into fruitful fields; to promote which ought to be the leading object of our policy. Such manufactures as are adapted to our situation and circumstances will be found to be profitable, and will be pursued. They will require no other protection from government than any other branch of useful industry. Those among us who wish to engage in manufacturing business, have many advantages over foreigners. Our country produces much of the raw materials of the most useful manufactures—such as iron, cotton, wool, flax, hemp, fruit, grain, &c. &c. Those articles, of course, can be procured much cheaper at home than foreigners can procure them. They can also use all kinds of labor saving machinery, which is prohibited in many European countries, particularly in England. The division of labor is there the great talisman by which they bring their fabrications to such a state of perfection; and that we can accomplish as amply as they can. The price of imported articles must also be greatly enhanced by the profits of the exporter, the importer, the freight, insurance, and duties, now payable at our custom houses, with a variety of other incidental expenses, from which our home manufactures are exempt. Now, if the same articles cannot be fabricated here as well, and sold as cheap to the consumer, it is a plain demonstration that our country is not as yet adapted to that branch of business, but that our people can be better occupied in some other business, more profitable. They ought surely then to be left to their own choice, and be permitted to follow that which they find most advantageous. When our land is cleared, and our country abounds with more people than are necessary for cultivating the soil, (as is the case in many European countries,) the surplus will naturally betake themselves to those kind of manufactures which they find most productive of profit; and they will require no protecting duties as a stimulus. But this will not be the case for

ages to come. We could employ all the people in Britain and Ireland to great advantage, for a long time, in clearing and improving our waste lands. Why then draw away our people, by artificial regulations, from the most useful and most independent of all employments, to others, which, it seems, cannot be carried on without protecting duties?

But, even as matters now stand, there might be a good many manufactories carried on at home, which are not, were our manufacturers satisfied with a reasonable and moderate profit, and live within reasonable bounds. Would a master manufacturer be content with clearing as much in a year as an industrious, economical farmer, on a tolerable well improved farm, could do in ten years, he might thrive without protecting duties. But this will not do. Manufacturing is not considered worth following, except a monstrous fortune can be accumulated thereby in a few years. But, shall the husbandman be oppressed, to gratify the cupidity of those greedy leeches? I trust not, while the right of suffrage remains with the people. Our government has gone too far already—instead of advancing farther it ought to recede, in some particulars.

Our farmers are not perpetually teasing, torturing, and boring the government for protection. All they ask of government is to let them alone; not to oppress them, to pamper merchants and manufacturers. They only ask to be permitted to enjoy the fruits of their labor, without let or hindrance, and they are perfectly agreed that all other trades and occupations shall enjoy the same blessed privilege. Those branches of business which cannot protect themselves by their own intrinsic value, are not worth protection. But the perpetual slang is, "protect our commerce, protect our manufactories, and our fisheries, by taxes, bounties, and prohibitions;" but not a word about protecting our agriculture from the fangs of these destroyers. The old fashioned maxim, however, is incontrovertibly true—Let trade of every kind alone, and it will regulate itself. Governments have nothing to do with the lawful enterprises of individuals. They never meddle with these matters but they do more harm than good; a striking illustration of which we have had before our eyes, in the situation of our moined concerns. But enough for the present: at some leisure hour, perhaps, I may trouble you with some of my notions with respect to the best means of removing the hard times, and producing better times.

A COUNTRY MECHANIC.

TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I have received information that a malignant and contagious fever is, at this time, prevailing in the city of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland; in the city of Charleston, in the state of South Carolina; in the town of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts; and Havana, in the island of Cuba, in the West Indies; and apprehensions being entertained that, unless care be taken, the contagion may be brought into this city by vessels arriving from the ports heretofore mentioned.

I have, therefore, with the advice of the Common Council of Alexandria, thought proper to declare the quarantine laws to be in force from and after this public notice.

The superintendent of quarantine, for this port, is hereby required to subject all vessels bound to Alexandria, from the cities of Baltimore, in Maryland; Charleston, in South Carolina; Boston, in Massachusetts; and Havana, in Cuba, to come to anchor opposite Jones's Point, and there to remain, with their crews and passengers, conformably to the quarantine laws.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the corporation of Alexandria, this 6th day of September, 1819.

JACOB HOFFMAN, Mayor.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT three hundred and eighty-five acres of Land, belonging to the heirs of Chandler Ford, lying in Pica-waxon, Charles county, Md. about six or seven miles below Allen's Fresh, on the Wicomico road. This land lies between the rivers Potomac and Wicomico, close to the latter, and is not more than three miles from the former, conveniently situated for trade, fish, fowl and oysters. The place is as healthy as any in that part of the country; there is plenty of water, and that which is excellent of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco, and such other produce common to the climate; it is level, at least as much as can be desired, and capable of being much improved. There is an abundance of wood—the greater part of the land stands in wood. There are two dwelling houses, distant from each other about half a mile; the larger, a brick building, with three rooms on the lower floor and as many above; the smaller is a frame house, with two brick chimneys; there are kitchens and other convenient out-houses; but most of the buildings want some repairs. It is deemed unnecessary to say more about it, as it is presumed that those disposed to purchase will view the premises. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, near Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's county, Md. or to Mr. John Chandler, near Normanby, Westmoreland county, Va. sept 9—w6w NEALE H. SHAW.

A FARMER WANTS A SITUATION.

An English Farmer, from the county of Devonshire, who is thoroughly acquainted with his business, and can give the best testimonials in his favor, for capacity, sobriety and industry. Besides farming, in all its most improved systems, he is well acquainted with Gardening. He is a middle aged man, healthy and robust. Enquire at Mr. Lee's garden, near the house of the Secretary of the Treasury. sept 9—1f

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, living on Greenleaf's Point, a mulatto woman, by the name of Rachel. She has taken a boy with her, of about the same color, by the name of John. They are well known about the Capitol Hill and the Navy Yard. She has frequently been seen in those parts of the City, and is supposed to be there now. Ten Dollars will be given for the delivery of the said negroes, or five dollars for either of them. sept 10—3f H. HALL.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ON moderate terms, if applied for immediately, a two story frame house, with a brick kitchen, and other convenient out-houses, on Green street, Georgetown; attached thereto is a large brick bake-house, calculated to carry on the baking business extensively. The lot is large, and has a pump, in the yard, of excellent water, which never fails, and is much preferred and made use of by a great portion of the neighboring inhabitants.

Also, in a pleasant situation, a small two story frame house, between the President's Square and the Methodist Church.

Also, to hire, by the month or year, a negro Man, and a handy Girl. The man is accustomed to all kinds of work, having been employed in town and country, and is an excellent cooper. Apply to sept 10—w3w JOHN A. WILSON.