THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. SEXTON, Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1837

☞ The inhabitants and owners of the Third Municipality are invited to attend the meeting which will take place THIS EVENING at six o'clock, at Fowler's, corner of Levee and Rail Road.

In consequence of the tempestuous weather, we have been unable to obtain the necessary information for correcting our price current. The insertion will, therefore, be omitted, but it shall, if possible, appear on Monday.

Horrible proposition.—If we may credit certain reports which have been circulated for the last two days, it would appear that a barber-dentist had offered a sum of $400 to a Spaniard, for the assassination of a lawyer of this city Mr. Cousseau; the offer was at first accepted, but, from motives which we did not seek to penetrate, the Spaniard afterwards alleged his intentions and even discovered the horrible design to the barber's brother. The latter having quarrelled with his brother on account of some family discussion, went immediately and gave official information of the fact; and through the testimony of the Spaniard the affair will undergo thorough investigation. The witness not being able to procure bail for his appearance, was committed to prison. The accused furnished bail for himself to the amount of $9000.

The Advances on Cotton.

The Banks of Mississippi have determined to advance the planters of that state the whole amount of their crops, and the cotton is to be sent to Liverpool by the former; and there sold for cash. One who reflects but little, would be exceedingly apt to be dazzled by such a proposition, but he who would desire to weigh well the pretended advantages of this contract, must perceive that there are many circumstances calling for consideration, before he resolves to exchange the produce of his harvest for a credit that may prove to be and factitious A suspended bank is *de facto* a bankrupt, and from the moment that the terms of its charter are violated, its ulterior operations are illegal, and perhaps incompatible.

If this resolution of the Banks were not connected with their general system, we should certainly abstain from meddling with the concerns of our neighbors for at our own State may next be favored with similar proposals, and as many individuals already splended a project so specious, will offer into few details which if not satisfactory, will at all events repare out citizen for the investigation of the measure.

The banks, not satisfied with having monopolized he entire business of exchange, and of having thus equired the most formidable influence in monetary ransactions, are desirous by interposing their power n mercantile affairs, to appropriate to themselve one of the most important branches of commerce. They are evidently tending by means of advances of their paper, to concentrate the commission in their hands, and from that moment, the planter will be subject to the same influence which now controls the merchant But, it will be said, necessity has no law, and the planter is perfectly indifferent as to who is his commissioner, provided he obtains the same advances which the merchants are accustomed to make him.— Now in place of an advance of one half on his crop, he is offered the entire amount, and this at the moderate interest of 7 per cent. Now this first objection to this proposition is in want of legality and we cannot see how a bank, the suspension of which has rendered its failure at least presumable, can contract without forfeiture for goods on commission, particularly when it is known that an institution, like an individual, cannot engage in any enterprise subsequent to its suspension until this has been regulated. Besides, to effect the proposed measure, a new issue of notes would be necessary, and would not this be a new infraction of the tenor of its charter? Leaving, however, this point undecided, let us see if the cultivator will really reap from the proposition all its supposed advantages.

It is true that suspended Banks are presumed to have funds but as the assets of the greater part of them are known to be more than the issue, the proposed advance might be accepted in full security. But, this measure will prove illusory when it is known that much of their assets is composed of the paper of commercial houses, fallen through the spirit of speculation, and a large amount of this paper discounted at the profit of the inhabitant who had received it, consists virtually of debts for which his endorsements renders him responsable. In what medium will these advances be received? In the paper of these suspended banks; and who can foretell the duration of a medium, the guarantee of which consisted solely in a confidence now annihilated? In the condition in the Banks is settled, their existence can be predicted for a single day or even a month? It is then an ideal set against an actual value. This is not all, the cotton passing through their hands will be forwarded to Europe, and converted into gold and silver. Will this gold and silver return to the coffers of the banks, and be employed in redeeming their issues? and if so, will the late issues enjoy a right of redemption over former ones? Such an opinion would be a total error, for as above stated, if a suspended bank be allowed to continue her operations, these must be for the benefit and facilitation of her creditors. The sophistry attached to the proposal of the Mississippi banks may be better exposed by others, but with regard to ourselves, we would observe that it is strange anomaly to behold decaying and gangrenous institutions monopolize the very elements of commerce, and paralyse the efforts of commercial industry.

Let us be on our guard against proposals apparently so brilliant and seductive. The past has taught us what to anticipate from the disinterestedness of Banks—let us oppose the innovations which this anti-national hydra daily attempts. Like an enemy who has received a fatal wound, who while she stretches her hand to her foe in seeming reconciliation, treacherously prepares for him a last and mortal blow.

DRAMATIC EMULATION.—Vanderhoff, the great British actor and Forrest our vigorous indigenous production, were both to have personated Othello on the same evening; the one at the National, the other at the Park. Both were to be sustained with the entire strength of the company. As it is said we shall have the pleasure of witnessing these two eminent tragedians, at the rival theatres of New Orleans this winter, we may probably anticipate a similar contest in the art of delighting.

We wonder if our northern friends form an adequate idea of a rainy day in N. Orleans—and above all of an unusual rainy day. They imagine perhaps that our showers consist of the contents of a single surcharged cloud, saturating the earth with grateful moisture, and refreshing all nature with the effluvia—inspiring a delightful coolness in the atmosphere, and filling it with fragrance. How terribly they are mistaken. Our rains are downright tropical torrents, following successively for two, three, or four days, or it may be a week, converting our streets to rivers, soaking and penetrating the innermost recesses of our dwellings, covering every thing with humidity—veiling the bright sun and enveloping the cheerful face of the Heavens in unrelieved obscurity. Such a day we have before us. Miserably dull, heavy, gloomy and unsupportable. Not a moment's interval from its lugubrious violence, unless when the showers are for an instant quenched by a rapid gleam of lightning, followed by a startling peal jars that most unpleasantly upon our nervous system. This is decidedly the most hypochondriac weather we have witnessed for a long time, and we do not marvel at the suicidal propensities of Englishmen, if, as 'tis said, they are doomed annually to submit in their misty climate to the autumnal horrors we now experience.

How very fanny the Bulletin of Thursday is, on the subject of metallic currency, and the oratory of Messrs Walker, Benton and Cambreleng. The frolics of this journal remind us of a story told by old Esop of the Ass that saw the Lap dog caressed when he frisked and gambolled with his master; Thinking to imitate him, he thrust his unwieldly hoofs into his owner's face, and attempted to paw him with grace and liveliness; but was soon recalled to his senses by a sound cudgelling. We hope the Bulletin's sagacity will furnish him with the moral of this fable. His classical recollections will enable to recal that line of Horace beginning *Ne sutor, &c.*

Democratic Meeting in New York.

The great Democratic meeting at New York with a powerful expression of public opinion in that city. The spacious areas of Tammany Hall was thronged with immense numbers, and the passages leading to the assembly room, were continually crowded. "Numbers" says the Evening Post "unable to endure the heat of the closely wedged multitude, kept forcing their way out, and their places were instantly supplied with new comers." The meeting was addressed in the most impressive manner by Messrs Sedgwick, Ming, Price, Brady and others. The resolutions evince entire approbation of the doctrines emitted by the President in his message—recognise them as the political creed of the Democratic party—declare the present derangement of the currency and consequential embarrassments to be mainly attributable to special banking incorporations—oppose the deposit of government funds in such institutions—advocate the entire separation of the fiscal operations of government from individual and private interests—deprecate the efforts of the opposition in contradiction of the will of the people, and recommend unanimity and firmness to the friends of Democracy.

The proceedings of this meeting will be read with interest by every advocate of the people's rights, and every foe to vicious monopolies. They are strongly indicative of the spirit of determination which has gone forth, in relation to the iniquitous abuse of power, are delegated for the equal benefit of all, and powerfully attest the determination of the citizens of New York, to co-operate with their party in other parts of the Union, in crushing once and forever a vicious and despotic system.

The following remarks are strikingly just, and vigorously expressed. We have long been impressed with a conviction that the gigantic power of Banks was destined at no distant period to retain polluted influence over nearly every other sovereignty in Europe; to dictate to the haughtiest monarchies on the continent, and spoil at their request from the midst of Great Britain. It is a natural consequence of its immense possessions, embracing more than half of the entire European continent, and of its prodigious population, still semi barbarous, and devoted to the will of its rulers, that this empire should assume that pre-eminent position in the list of nations, to which these political advantages would seem gentle it. From the moment that Peter the Great (that strange compound of heroism and brutality, of sensibility and barbarism) planted the seeds of civilization throughout his illimitable dominions, the importance of the various kingdoms of old Europe, began to diminish. Every year has added to the resources of Russia and necessarily augmented her influence among the constituent members of the European dynasty. Another century or two may behold her the mistress of one half the eastern civilized world, and a source of constant disquietude and terror to the other.

PROGRESS OF THE POWER OF RUSSIA.—Russia conquered to her sovereignty, little more than a century ago, was a country nearly unknown, overrun and plundered alike by Pole, Swedes and Turks, with a people so savage, that it only required a handful of Tartars to show themselves in a Russian town, to put the whole of the inhabitants to flight; yet she is now, in the nineteenth century, become the terror of the surrounding nations. Turkey and Persia quail beneath her iron grasp; Austria, Germany, and the whole of the northern nations, dread her power; even France the once proud France, lowers upon her friendship. Victorious in the field and triumphant in the cabinet, Europe now beholds with consternation the stupendous fabric her supineness permitted to be reared, and to which the dismemberment of Poland has given additional elevation.

Cant—Its Varieties—Political Cant.

A continual tendency is visible in men of inferior intelligence to substitute sound for sense—to supply defect of argumentative power by indefinite generalities—and to employ epithets and terms of opprobrium to the opinions of adversaries. This disposition is equally manifest in individuals of strong sense, who understand the weapons by which the million are subdued, and who are deterred from their use by no scruples of conscience or sincerity. Hence the origin of the various species of cant. Nothing is more imposing with the unthinking multitude, than this affectation of superior wisdom; those who are not habituated to analyze the sentiments they hear delivered with oracular gravity, are prone to mistake them for impressive truths. They are deluded by the sagacity of him who has studied human nature, and readily become the dupes of the shallowest common place.

Cant extends its influence into every principle, science, and art connected with the social condition; it interferes alike with the temporal and eternal concerns of man—prescribes his conduct—disturbs his actions, and measures them by its own contracted and erroneous standard.

The different kinds of cant are as numerous and opposite, as the passions and pursuits of mankind.—Religion, the most potent of moral levers, possesses its cant By this, its purity has been desecrated and its principles perverted. Sectarian fanaticism, which has its origin in obstinate and ill-directed zeal, is but an emanation from the pernicious sophistry of cant.—Philosophy is not free from its officious prating; the most abstruse theories of moral and metaphysical science, have been assailed and denounced by this pest of society. Who that has perused the exquisite satire of Sterne, is ignorant of its pervasive tendency in corrupting the justness of criticism. The inimitable author of Tristam Shandy, deems this species of cant the most annoying, but 'tis evident he had never been tormented by the cant of politics, or he would have renounced his belief, and declared in favor of the superior folly, flimsiness, impertinence and even danger of the latter. The outpourings of political cant are truly more rife in absurdity, and rich in hypothesis and untenable assertion, than any other [illegible] we have noticed. This pushes its incons[illegible] doctrines further, and is more [illegible] bolder in denunciation of [illegible] less respect for public [illegible] approbation of party. Its followers are generally indoctrinated with the most ultra and anomalous views, and its first precept is—sustain my dicta with undistinguishing reverence.

Examples of political cant are not rare. We can scarcely glance at the page of history without encountering illustrations. Take for instance, the idea that the king can do no wrong, or that of the divine rights of monarchs. Have they not led to the most monstrous and wicked abuses of power? yet such is the blindness of the many, that it has been deemed sacrilege in Europe, to controvert a doctrine that tends to unlimited despotism. Yet Oliver Cromwell understood political cant well enough, to overthrow for the time, the settled prejudices of an entire nation, and his subtle and inexorable spirit did not rest contented, till he had achieved the substance of regal authority, tho' unaccompanied by its tinsel trappings. In the career of this wily statesman, a union of political and religious humbug may be traced, which, with his sagacity, and profound acquaintance with human weakness, proved perfectly irresistible, and secured his triumph. The misapplication of the term glory in ancient France, while swayed by the sceptre of Napoleon, to decimate her people at the behest of that sanguinary and ambitious ruler; and the cant of absolute power, hood-winked the penetration of a British parliament, and occasioned a struggle that wrested from the sovereign of England, the fairest and most powerful of her possessions.

The preposterous looseness of political cant can however be exposed, without wandering so far in their search. A reference to our own country will bring the subject nearer our readers. What elicited the strenuous opposition, which the tory faction of the revolution raised against the patriotic efforts of the defenders of liberty—an opposition, by the by, which rendered an arduous struggle more bloody and protracted? the cant of unconditional obedience. Why are the administration party in our days stigmatized with the epithets of Agrarians & Locofocos? Why are their motives decried, and their actions vilified, and their champions traduced? Why is the senseless cry for a National Bank continually made, and whence the panic terror at the prospect of its destruction, diffused among its partizans. The answer is political cant!! We are abused because the attempt to fasten upon us principles we have disavowed, is an excellent clap trap to catch the timid and the unthinking, and deter them from our example; and because cant is ever active even when most imbecile, and loves to annoy when it cannot seriously injure.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept 29, 1837.

LETTER XVIII.

Dear Sir—I wrote no letter yesterday because I could find no subject to write upon. The Senate is still engaged in the discussion of Mr. Calhoun's amendment. Mr. Webster occupied the floor yesterday for about three hours. W. is a man of very high order of talents. His style of speaking and writing is chastened and polished by an intimate acquaintance with the models of Greece and Rome, and the powers of his mind are disciplined and strengthened by the study of logic and mathematics. With these advantages on his side, he soars far above the mere speakers who too much abound in Congress, who are apt to measure a man's abilities by the strength of his lungs and legs, in other words, by the number of hours he can stand up and speak. Some of these champions are very strong men, and they are kept in reserve to *speak against time*, when an object is to be accomplished by delay. But to return to Mr. Webster's speech: it was really an able one—and comprised every thing that can possibly be urged in favour of a National Bank. This, however, was speaking to the wind, as the Senate two days before had decided against that odious project, by a majority of more than two to one. He was answered by Mr. Hubbard, of New-Hampshire—who overturned some of his arguments and vindicated conclusively the measures recommended by the committee of finance, of which Mr. H. is a member. When he concluded, Mr. Buchanan moved an adjournment, and consequently has the floor to day.

The resolution of the Senate, fixing the 9th October as the day of adjournment, has not been acted on by the other House. Its fate there is uncertain. The opposition in that body seem determined another to prolong the session as much as possible or to adjourn abruptly without any thing being done. The vote of a single member of that House is of some importance at this time. Last night the bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue was carried by a vote of 119 to 117, and Pickens of South Carolina, moved a re-consideration: his vote in favor of his motion creates a tie. This small majority, however, is no indication of the disposition of the House on other bills. Many of the friends of the administration voted against the bill on various grounds. Whatever may be the vote of the House of Representatives, however, the fourth instalment will not be paid—for the very powerful reason that the money of the government is all locked up in the deposite banks, which have stopped payment, and for another reason equally forcible—that, the Secretary of the Treasury may, if he chooses, demand payment from the States of the first instalment, and may pay himself by giving credit to the States for the fourth instalment, which is not yet paid.

Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania had the floor to day in the Senate, and made a speech which I will venture to say has never been surpassed for clearness and force of argument and elegance and purity of language by any man that ever rose to speak in the American Congress. It was chiefly in reply to the speech of Mr Webster delivered yesterday, and in the constitutional argument on the power of Congress to issue a paper currency to an unlimited extent, he laid the eastern orator flat on his back: The latter rose to explain several times and was evidently uneasy, under the vigor with which Buchanan pushed his arguments—and at last he was driven to the absurd conclusion that the clause in the constitution authorising Congress to coin money gave them power to issue a paper currency: he declared that to be his proposition, and when he attempts to answer Buchanan, he will endeavor to establish it. In every portion of his argument Mr. B. was equally powerful and equally victorious. He spoke about three hours to a most attentive audience, and when he finished you would not have supposed that more than half an hour had elapsed.

Mr. Preston rose in reply to Mr. B. and spoke about half an hour, when with his consent Mr. B. made a motion to adjourn, which was carried: and Mr. P. will continue his remarks to morrow morning.

Mr. Calhoun [illegible] the most marked attention to every phrase that fell from Mr. Buchanan, and indeed the man who, hearing, who understood the English language, could refrain from doing so. "With regard to the [illegible] from South Carolina," (said Mr. B. in his remarks) whether he has come to us or we have gone to him, I am glad he is with us. We stood together in 1832 in support of correct principles, and I hope we shall never again separate, but continue to work alongside of each other as we did then, with cordiality and zeal, to promote the good of our common country.

I presume Mr. B's speech will be published in the course of a few days. It will be read with great interest by the American people, and it will shed much light upon the political and financial subjects which engross so much of the public attention. I wish it were already spread over the state of Pennsylvania, in order that its forces might be felt at the election in that state, which is to take place on the 10th of next month.

Buchanan's personal appearance is much in his favor: he is a tall, well formed man, with a head and countenance which bespeak great intellectual power: his voice is very clear and remarkably strong—he never halts for a word—his language flows without an effort, and is unusually pure and elegant, and withal there is about him an air of dignified urbanity that wins the feelings of all who see him and come within the sound of his voice. Buchanan is one of the first men of the times, and should Pennsylvania push her just claims upon the presidency, he is the one who will worthily personify them.

His speech has floored the opposition, and they may [illegible] but they cannot answer it. You may judge of its power, when you find that it drew such a man as Webster to confess that he had urged the proposition that the power to *coin money* implied the power to issue a *paper currency* to an unlimited extent. Tom told W. has been agonized ever since. After this I should not be surprised to hear that the power to *coin money* signified the power to *stamp leather medals*. Such are the absurdities that men commit who proceed on what they call a liberal construction of the constitution. As Mr. Buchanan observed, a person of Webster's ingenuity could pervert that instrument to mean any thing he chooses. Unless we adhere to its literal and obvious sense, the whigs would torture it to suit any purpose whatever, and it would no longer be the palladium of our liberties.

23*rd September*, 2 o'clock.

Mr Preston has been speaking all the forenoon in the Senate: he is a man that makes an elegant display—but he is not good for a hard day's work, especially when he has had materials to go upon.

The house sat last night till 11 o'clock. They passed the bill postponing the payment of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue by a majority of 12, with an amendment, fixing the time of payment on the first day of January 1839. The bill as it was introduced, postponed the payment till the further action of congress. The amendment in reality is of no consequence, and it will no doubt be concurred in by the senate

An attempt is making by the whigs of the house, I hope unsuccessfully, to declare the election of the Mississippi members illegal, & the subject seems to be in the opportunity of acting with effect in the election for new members, which takes place in the month of November next. This is evidently their purpose.—The subject is made the special order of the day for next Monday. And should they delay a decision after that day, I would advise Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson to leave Washington on the spot and go home for the purpose of appealing to the people of the state. I believe that such will be their course.—If so, they will be re-chosen by an increased majority.—There are not among the collective members of both houses, members who are more devoted to the interests of their constituents than those gentlemen, or who possess more interests with greater zeal and fidelity. Whether they be present or absent at the time of the election, I am persuaded the democrats of Mississippi will not suffer their services to be lost through an ar tifice of the whigs.

The weather here is very sultry and more oppressive than it was five weeks ago. A good wholesome touch of the autumnal fever [illegible] *Orleans* would scatter these congress men to the four winds.

Yours, P. K. W.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate
James Maxwell to be melter and refiner of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer, Sept. 29.

Louisiana Hose Company's Banner.

We were highly gratified yesterday morning, in viewing the beautiful banner intended for the Louisiana Hose Company, which has just been completed in this city. It is one of the very handsomest affairs we have ever seen, one side being a pale silk ground, with the Louisiana Arms, (a pelican feeding her young) admirably painted on it. The other side is of crimson, a arch bed of grass, and a laurel vine in which a wreath is the prominent device, in very skillfully executed; and the whole, with a border of worn wreath, surmounted by crimson and gold drapery with gold fringe and tassels, presents an imposing effect. Legend—*Union, Fidelity and Justice*. On the obverse, (a clear white ground,) at the top, Liberty, (a fine looking figure) in cotton bales, and overshadowed by sugar canes, with a majestic American eagle guarding the National Coat of Arms—and the mighty "Father of Waters," with a steamboat, and the City of New Orleans in the distance. Legend—*In Periculo Prompti*. The flag staff is surmounted by a silver fire-plug, mounted on a blue velvet cushion. The whole affair is highly creditable to the taste of the Philadelphia Committee, and the ability of Woodside as an Artist. It will be exhibited to-day from 11 to 2 o'clock, at the Hall of the Fire Association, corner of Fifth and North streets. We understand our Fire Companies to attend.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.

We learn that THOMAS DUNLAP, Esq. was yesterday elected Second Assistant Cashier of the Bank of the United States, in place of J. Cowperthwait, Esq. elected principal Cashier.

Treasury Drafts sold in this city yesterday at *par cent. premium. Specie fine and a half.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J. On the 29th ult about three o'clock, a fire broke out at Elizabethtown, N. J., on the corner of Broad and Jersey streets, which destroyed a number of houses, the names of the occupants of which we have not been able to ascertain. The total loss is estimated, by our informant, at from $20 to $5 000. The fire broke out in the store of Mr. Lyon, and in the progress was arrested at the large brick house of Mrs. Wilson. We are informed that Mr T. barely escaped with the dead body of the master. The name of one of the unfortunate sufferers, is stated to be John Coles, of Nantucket, the other was a native of Denmark, name not given—nor is that of the wounded man reported. —*Nantucket Enquirer.*

ANECDOTE OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

The halo thrown over the name of our illustrious chief, causes all which relates to him to be read with eagerness and delight. We have met accidentally with the following anecdote of him, that exhibits one of his noblest qualities, and one which strongly marked his general character. One Reuben Rouzy, of Virginia, owed the government about one thousand pounds. While President of the United States, Gen. Washington brought an action for the money; judgment was obtained and an execution issued against the body of the defendant, who was then in gaol. No other available landed estate, but this kind of property cannot be sold in Virginia, unless at the discretion of the person. He had a large family, and for the sake of them, Washington ordered the gaoler to put him at large. A friend hinted to him, that probably Gen. Washington did not know any thing of the proceeding, and that it might be well to send him a petition, with a statement of the circumstances. He did so—and in a very next post from Philadelphia, after the arrival of his petition in that city, brought him an order for his immediate release, together with a full discharge, and a severe reprimand to the agent for having acted in such a manner. Poor Rouzy was consequently restored to his family, who never had down their hands in the public service in vain, and who, in after years, proved themselves devoted Washingtonians. Providence smiled upon the labours of the grateful family, and in a few years Rouzy enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of being able to lay the money with interest at the feet of this truly great man. Washington reminded him that the debt was discharged. Rouzy replied, that the debt of his family to the father of their country, and the preserver of their parent, could never be discharged; and the general, to avoid the pleasing importunity of the grateful Virginian, who would not be denied, accepted the money—only, to divide it among Rouzy's children, which he immediately did.

Incident in the First Peninsular War.—Late one even ng a small party of light dragoons appeared unexpectedly among the mountains; and the secluded valley where Mr Mello dwelt was soon discovered by these marauders. They appeared all in arms in battle array, with drawn sabres, and fell dead through the house, on the upper floor, and on the ground without. Stunned by these horrors, he lay motionless on the deck, and found that the enemy had cut to pieces all the boats, in one of which they were endeavoring to escape. One of the natives was shot by those on the ship's deck, from the cabin windows. Perceiving three of the boats were picked up, together with the dead body of the native. The name of one of the murderers of seamen, is stated to be John Coles, of Nantucket, the other was a native of Denmark, name not given—nor is that of the wounded man reported. —*Nantucket Enquirer.*

ANECDOTE OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

The halo thrown over the name of our illustrious chief, causes all which relates to him to be read with eagerness and delight. We have met accidentally with the following anecdote of him, that exhibits one of his noblest qualities, and one which strongly marked his general character. One Reuben Rouzy, of Virginia, owed the government about one thousand pounds. While President of the United States, Gen. Washington brought an action for the money; judgment was obtained and an execution issued against the body of the defendant, who was then in gaol. No other available landed estate, but this kind of property cannot be sold in Virginia, unless at the discretion of the person. He had a large family, and for the sake of them, Washington ordered the gaoler to put him at large. A friend hinted to him, that probably Gen. Washington did not know any thing of the proceeding, and that it might be well to send him a petition, with a statement of the circumstances. He did so—and in a very next post from Philadelphia, after the arrival of his petition in that city, brought him an order for his immediate release, together with a full discharge, and a severe reprimand to the agent for having acted in such a manner. Poor Rouzy was consequently restored to his family, who never had down their hands in the public service in vain, and who, in after years, proved themselves devoted Washingtonians. Providence smiled upon the labours of the grateful family, and in a few years Rouzy enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of being able to lay the money with interest at the feet of this truly great man. Washington reminded him that the debt was discharged. Rouzy replied, that the debt of his family to the father of their country, and the preserver of their parent, could never be discharged; and the general, to avoid the pleasing importunity of the grateful Virginian, who would not be denied, accepted the money—only, to divide it among Rouzy's children, which he immediately did.

Incident in the First Peninsular War.—Late one even ng a small party of light dragoons appeared unexpectedly among the mountains; and the secluded valley where Mr Mello dwelt was soon discovered by these marauders. They appeared all in arms in battle array, with drawn sabres, and fell dead through the house, on the upper floor, and on the ground without. Stunned by these horrors, he lay motionless on the deck, and found that the enemy had cut to pieces all the boats, in one of which they were endeavoring to escape. One of the natives was shot by those on the ship's deck, from the cabin windows. Perceiving three of the boats were picked up, together with the dead body of the native. The name of one of the murderers of seamen, is stated to be John Coles, of Nantucket, the other was a native of Denmark, name not given—nor is that of the wounded man reported.

—