



Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT a General Sessions of the Peace will be held at my office in Rampart Row at noon on Saturday next the 5th instant.

J. H. PELLY, Clerk of the Peace

Bombay, 5th February 1817.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a cause "Grant against Harding" the Creditors, Legatees & Annuitants (who have not already paid their Debts, Legacies and Annuities) of ANGUS GRANT Esq. late a Major in the Hon'ble East India Company's service, on the Bombay Establishment, (who died some time in the year 1810, on Board the MILFORD East Indiaman on her passage to England) are on or before the 31st day of December 1817, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their Debts and claim their Legacies and Annuities before JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq. one of the Masters of the said Court at his Office in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

London, 19th August 1817.

જાહેર પાપર

મોટી સાંત શેરી કોરટની ડીકરીનાં હોકમ મુબ્બ મીશતર ગારાંટ મીશતર હારડીન ઉપર પરીખાદી કી યીજની મર નાર આગાશ ગારાંટ નાં લેહ હાંવા લાલો નાં લેહ નાં વારશાનાં લેહ હાંવા લાલો હે જુર અધી દેવું પ ગાર કી યુ નથી ને શા હે અ ક મ પ નીની સાકરી માં ખે હે અ ર હો મા શી મુકબલ ખાતે નો ને શ ને ૧૮૧૦ મંગારે જનનાં વરશ મપે વેલા દિતી વાંજા હા નાં મે મી લખડ અધી વેલા દિત નાં મુજું મધે મરી ગી જુ અ હે ને જુ લેહ હાંવું દેવું ને હો દિતે નારી ખ ૩૧ મી ડી જ મ યર ૧૮૧૭ અધી પોતાનું લેહ હાં હો દિતે મીશતર નાં ક મ લ ને કો રતનો મીશતર હે નાં જ ખ રું કર તે હની આશી શ ર મે થ અ મ ર ન યી લડીત શાં સાંત શેરી લે ન લંડન મ મે હે નાં જાં ખ રું કરે મંગાર ને ખ

કરવાનાં પાપમાં કર ૨૦ કર શેનો ને લોકો પેલી ડીકરી નાં ન પાથી ખારે ને યા શે હા મા ને ને ને ને કાંઈ મલ શે ન હી

Bombay Gazette. Wednesday, 5th February, 1817.

GENERAL ORDERS By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, BOMBAY CASTLE, 24th JANUARY 1817. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the appointment by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India of Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. to the Staff of this Presidency, from the date of Major General Need's departure for Europe. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Staff attached to the Poona Subsidiary Force. Captain Lieutenant Julius Griffith acting Commissary of the Stores, to be Commissary of Stores in the room of Captain Whish. Assistant Surgeon William Purnell, is appointed to act as Deputy Medical Store keeper at the Presidency during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Copland, employed on field service. Bombay Castle, 29th January 1817. Captain Nixon, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of foot, is appointed Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor vice Captain George Moore. Captain George Moore, is appointed aide-de-camp to the Right Hon'ble the Governor.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, W. NEWNHAM, Sec. to Govt.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT. BOMBAY. ARRIVED.—January 29th, Ship Hamon Shaw, Capt. William Richardson, from China.—31st, Free Trader, Ship Argo, Captain Samuel Cole Lyon, from Liverpool. SAILED.—January 29th, His Majesty's Ship Towey, William Hill Esq. Captain, to the Persian Gulph.—The Hon'ble Company's Ship, Prince of Wales, Lieut. B. Dominici, to the Gulf of Cutch.—Ditto Brig Sylph, Lieut. J. W. Guy, to do.—February 2d, Turkish Ship of war Seriskeir, Captain Hamud, to Surat and Suez.—Ditto Polaca of war Abrie, Captain Mahomed to ditto do. Ditto Ship Atee Oate Rahiman formerly the Mary, Captain Huson, to Surat and Suez.

DEATH.—On the 28th ultimo, after a long and painful illness which he bore with Christian resignation, Mr. Samuel Hans, many years printer of the Bombay Courier. His loss is mourned by his disconsolate widow and sincerely regretted by his friends.

Poetry.

THE SQUIRE'S PEW. FROM "ESSAYS IN RHYME," BY JANE TAYLOR. A slanting ray of evening light Shoots through the yellow pane; It makes the faded crimson bright, And gild the fringe again: The window's gothic frame-work falls In oblique shadows on the walls. And since those trappings first were new, How many a cloudless day, To rob the velvet of its hue, Has come and pass'd away! How many a setting sun hath made That curious lattice-work of shade! Crumbled beneath the hillock green, The cunning hand must be, That carved this fretted door, I ween, Acorn, and fleur-de-lis; And now the worm hath done her part, In mimicking the chisel's art.

In days of yore (as now we call) When the first James was King; The courtly Knight from yonder Hall, Hiser his train did bring; All seated round in order due, With broader'd suit and buckled shoe. On damask cushions, set with fringe, All reverently they knelt; Prayer-books, with brazen hasp and hinge, In ancient English spelt, Each holding in a lily hand, Responsive to the Priest's command. Now, streaming down the vaulted aisle, The sun-beam, long and lone, Illumes the character's awfully Of their inscription stone; And there, in marble hard and cold, The Knight and all his train behold. Outstretch'd together are express'd: He and my lady fair; With hands uplifted on the breast, In attitude of prayer; Long visaged, clad in armour, he, With ruffled arm and bodice, she. Set forth, in order as they die; The numerous offspring bend; Devoutly kneeling side by side, As though they did intend For past omissions to atone, By saying endless prayers, in stone. Those mellow days are past and dim, But generations new, In regular descent from him, Have fill'd the stately pew; And in the same succession go, To occupy the vault below. And now, the polish'd modern 'Squire, And his gay train appear; Who duly to the hall retire, A season, every year; And fill the seats with belle and beau, As 'twas so many years ago. Perchance, all thoughts as they tread, The hollow sounding floor, Of that dark house of kindred dead, Which shall, as heretofore, In turn receive to silent rest, Another, and another set.

Shall wind along the village way, And stand before the gate; Brought many a distant county thro', To join the fugal rendezvous, And when the face is swept away, All to their dusty beds; Still shall the mellow evening ray Shine gently on their heads; While other faces, fresh and new, Shall occupy the 'Squire's pew.

FLY NOT YET, 'TIS JUST THE HOUR. Air—"PLANKTY KELLY."

FLY not yet, 'tis just the hour, When pleasure, like the midnight flow'r, That scorns the eye of vulgar light, Begins to bloom for sons of night, And maids that love the plover: 'Twas but to bless these hours of shade, That beauty and the moon were made: 'Tis then their soft attractions glowing Set the tides and goblets flowing: Oh! stay—Oh! stay—Joy so seldom weaves a chain Like this to night, that oh! 'tis pain, To break its links so soon! Fly not yet, the fount that play'd In times of old through Ammon's shade, Though icy cold by day it ran, Yet still, like souls of mirth, began To burn when night was near: And thus should woman's heart and looks At noon be cold as wintry brooks, Nor kindle, till the night returning Brings their genial hour for burning. Oh! stay—Oh! stay—When did morning ever break, And find such beaming eyes awake, As those that sparkle here?

SCIENTIFIC. [From No. 1, of the quarterly Journal of Science and the Arts, edited at the Royal Institution of Great Britain.] Thursday, Feb. 22, Sir Everard Home presented an account of the Feet of those Animals, whose progressive motion can be carried on in opposition to gravity. It is well known, that the house fly is capable of walking upon the ceiling of rooms, in which situation its body is not supported on the legs; but the principle upon which it does so, has not been explained, because the animal is too small for the feet to be anatomically investigated. Sir Everard was not aware that any animal of a much larger size was endowed with the same power, till Sir Joseph Banks told him that the Lacerta Gecko, a native of the island of Java, was in the habit of coming out of an evening from the roofs of the houses, and walking down the smooth hard polished chunam walls in search of flies that settle upon them, and then running up again. Sir Joseph while at Batavia, was in the habit of catching this animal by standing close to the wall with a long flattened pole, which being made suddenly to scrape its surface, knocked it down.

He procured Sir Everard a specimen of a very large size, weighing five ounces three quarters, avoirdupoise weight, which enabled him to ascertain the peculiar mechanism by which the feet of this animal can keep their hold of a smooth hard perpendicular wall, and carry up so large a weight as that of its own body. Sir Everard particularly described the anatomy of the foot of this lizard, which is so constructed as enable it to produce a number of small concavities which act like so many cupping glasses, and atmospheric pressure retains him in his position. The author, having ascertained the principle on which an animal of so large a size, as this, is enabled to support itself in progressive motion against gravity, felt himself more competent to examine into the mechanism by which the common fly supports itself with so much facility in still more disadvantageous situations. An account was then given of the structure of the fly's foot, which shew'd that it possessed concave surfaces capable of acting in the same manner as those of the Lacerta Gecko; and that therefore its progressive motion against gravity was effected by the same means.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, 1817.

The Argo, arrived on Friday evening last, having left Liverpool on the 1st of September, but as our Francfort Journals, received by the Ariel, extend down to the 21st of that month, she of course has, only, brought us stale intelligence.

Lord Exmouth on the 31st of August dispatched the Severn Frigate, to Naples, from Algiers, with the money his consummate bravery and conduct, had wrung from the gripe of the Dey. Besides carrying this acceptable freight to the Kingdom of Naples, the Severn

can papers, an immense advantage to the immense advantages which it is conceived would inevitably result both to Canada and the United Kingdom from the formation of a canal round the falls of Niagara.

This project does, we confess, appear to us, after an examination of the map, as highly deserving the support of His Majesty's ministers, for, even putting the worst possible case, namely, that the American people will, in twenty years or less, become masters of Montreal and Quebec, & that, consequently, we shall only be expending our own money, to promote eventually the commerce of others: still we think it will be an highly advisable measure, since whatever shall tend to urge thro' new channels, situated further to the northward than the old ones, a large proportion of American commerce; whatever in fact shall contribute to the extension of the American possessions, either to the Northward or the Southward, will accelerate the dissolution of that union and confederacy of States so much at present to be dreaded by England.

Our attention to this subject has been the more attracted because it has been lately asserted, in some well informed circles at home, that, ere long, the American possessions of the King of Spain will be divided between the King of the Brazils and the United States. That the House of Braganza has altered its line of policy, and looks, for aggrandisement, more to the New than the Old world, is we conceive extremely manifest, and certainly, a most magnificent empire, invitingly presents itself to the great and ambitious mind.

That the King of the Brazils has been by a deputation, from a large portion of the natives of Buenos Ayres, invited to take possession of that Vice royalty, is confidently stated, and most certainly is that a powerful force sailed, in the month of June, from Rio Janeiro, for the river Plata. Advice from Madrid, however, give us to understand that the King of the Brazils had engaged by a recent treaty to assist Ferdinand with a body of eight thousand effective troops in order the

sooner to enable him to crush the cause of the Independants; and, therefore, it is possible the expedition we allude to may have sailed in pursuance of a perfect understanding between the two Kings.

We have published Cobbet's observations on the celebrated meeting at the London Tavern. They are precisely of the nature we expected to see, and tend considerably to confirm our opinion as to the impolicy of calling it.

Spots on the Sun. On this interesting subject a well written article, taken from the *Columbian Centinel* will be found in one of our subsequent columns.

English Extracts.

Now, Sir, you may be assured, that there was no discussion in parliament, during the last session, which was of a hundredth part of the interest of this Tavern discussion. The eyes of every one in the country were turned towards it; others, though they laughed at the idea of relieving a whole nation by subscription, thought that good would arise from the disclosures that would be made; curiosity generally prevailed; and, as all felt the effect of the misery, from some motive or other, looked towards this meeting.

You will have perceived, in former Numbers that, for a long while, it was the constant endeavour of the instruments of corruption to persuade us, that there was no misery worth notice in the country and that the existence of it was confined to the minds of the Jacobins, who, having been disappointed as to the end of the war, were anxious to shew that the consequences of it had been, or were about to become fatal. But, the misery has pre-ceeded forward with such daring strides it stares us so boldly in the face; it is become so sturdy that its existence can no longer be denied, even by the more profligate of the tools of the *Borough mongers* and who these latter gentry are you have been informed long ago.

Driven to the necessity of confessing the existence of the misery, the tools of corruption had then to provide their readers and hearers with reason for that existence. They had to search out for a cause of the evil, which cause must of course, leave the Government ELAMELESS! The Government was to have all the praises due to a glorious termination of the war; the wisdom of the government, in pushing on the war was to be contrasted with the "folly" of the Jacobins who wished the war to be put an end to many years ago. But, when the miseries of the country began to be acknowledged, that the government had no controul over the causes! The evil, we were told, and still are told has arisen from natural causes, and will be of short duration; and, as you will have perceived, it was one of the principal objects of the Grand Meeting to send forth this notion in the shape of a solemn resolution, which object my Lord Cochrane defeated; and he not only defeated this object but effected the opposite of it.—He did not extinguish the bomb-shell, but took it up and threw it back to burst amidst the phalanx of the enemy.

This Meeting at the London Tavern, was a great success. It was a success in every respect. It was a success inasmuch as it was the first time since the Revolution, that the people, that to relieve them. In both objects it failed. The Meeting, though called with such care and precaution, were ready to resolve, that the miseries of the country had been occasioned by taxation, and that the remedy was a diminution of that taxation, and an abolition of sinecures and unmerited pensions and grants. And, as to the charitable feeling of the Great, they were told, it was little better than a fraud on the part of those who were wallowing in the public money, to offer to give the distressed nation half a crown in the pound. Lord Cochrane deserves the thanks of every man in England for this observation; but his Lordship went, as to the proposition, too far by a great deal. These people will not offer half a crown in the pound. Half a crown in the hundred pounds is much more likely to be about the mark. Before we enter further into the several parts of this very important discussion, I beg you to look at the steps, which had been taken to render the Meeting a sort of national organ; an organ which was to utter what the government wished to have uttered, but which it would not do for it to order to be uttered! A large sum of money to be raised from the rich, to be lodged in the hands of first friends of the government, and to be given away as those friends might choose: this was a desirable object of itself. But a greater object was, to promulgate to the nation, that the evil had NOT arisen from lavish expenditure, debt, and consequent heavy taxation.—This was an object of the first importance. Accordingly we see the Duke of York placed, in the Chair; the Duke of Kent is appointed to move the first resolution; the Duke of Cambridge is appointed to move the second; the Archbishop of Canterbury the third; the Duke of Rutland the fourth; Earl Mansvers the fifth; and the Bishop of London the sixth. All had been fully prepared before-hand; for the Duke of Kent, upon finding it necessary to new-model his resolution, acknowledged, that he had nothing to do with the drawing of it up. Can there be any doubt, then that the whole was prepared and arranged by other hands; and that this Meeting was one of the last tricks of the budget?

Lord Cochrane had, it appears, received a circular, inviting him to the Meeting. This invitation was given in an evil hour, and the consequences of it will be remembered for the lives of the parties. "What! the Royal Dukes, the Archbishop, their ally Wilberforce, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c. All routed, horse and foot, as Milton says when the Devils fled, "routed on rout, confusion worse confounded!" and that, too, by Lord Cochrane, whom the Judges had sentenced to the Pillory, from whom the Prince had taken his Commission and the Order of the Bath; all routed by this Lord Cochrane single-handed! This is no common man. Basque Roads and Rosas are nothing to this. He has given them a Rowland for their Oliver. He has placed himself on a rock. It is an immortal act. Our Commander in Chief is doomed, it seems, to be immortalized by retreats; but, one more precipitate or conducted with more prudent mind than that from which he fled on this occasion, even his career can furnish no instance of a Nelson at Dunkirk or the Heligoland. As Dryden says of another great man there is no one can be compared with him: "he is his own great parallel."

The passage which I have just inserted is taken from a letter from London, this moment arrived. I have received several upon the subject Men who love the country are every where congratulating one another on the "gallant conduct" of Lord Cochrane. It is very true, that though his Lordship is famed for brave acts, this is the bravest, and ten thousand times the most useful, of his whole life. "What!" exclaims again my correspondent: "What! The whole Squadron of ***** with the Duke of York at their head, supported by Bishops and Archbishops, and (who exceeds even an Archbishop in *****) Wilberforce, driven from their own fortress and their own guns turned upon themselves! ***** in the midst of their *****; in the very act of doing it forced to appear in their own proper shape like ***** touched by the ***** Think of that, Master Brook! Think of that! I might the Duke have exclaimed with Fallstaff! "A man of my kidney!" I wish you were within reach that I might lend a hand to laugh away an hour; but, it will be a good joke for ever. What a mean, dirty feeling must possess Perry not to say one word in Lord Cochrane's praise! Will not this teach the Whigs, that there is a public, and will they not feel ashamed to keep any longer aloof from it? "I see you smile; but the question is natural: Every thing may now be done for the nation; if there be any spirit honesty; or principle in the Whigs, or, in any considerable number of Gentlemen for there is a spirit in the Country to support them, and which spirit, if they will not now direct, they will soon be unable to controul. They may be against the public; but they can no longer say that there is no public. There is one, and a public worthy of the name of England; but its natural leaders have basely abandoned it. The present state of things cannot last. Reform Despotism, or Revolution, must come. Come what will, however, Lord Cochrane has secured the esteem and admiration of every honest man in England. Think of the Chancellor of the Exchequer not having one single word to say for himself, though called upon so repeatedly by Lord Cochrane! What! Not a word Mr. VAN! not a word even to throw at a dog!!! Mr. Canning, too, the great gladiator why was not he there? It seems a great man is nothing out of his own Anti-chamber, or beyond the purlieus of St. Stephens! How powerful VAN would have been there! How he would have overpowered Lord Cochrane with insolence and derision and votes!"

I have thus quoted from my correspondent, because his letter is so lively a picture of the public feeling upon this occasion. The observation upon the conduct of Mr. Perry (Proprietor of the Morning Chronicle) you will not, without a little explanation, clearly understand. Mr. Perry's paper is the great organ of the Opposition, who call themselves Whigs. Mr. Perry rejoices, that this exposure has taken place; but, it not having been effected by one of his own place-hunting faction, he has in speaking of the act, taken care not to mention even the name of Lord Cochrane! This, you will say, as extremely base; but this is a very base action. Besides the attack upon sinecures, &c. levels itself against the Opposition as well as against the Ministry. Here, however, you see, that the public is separated from both. You really see here, that you have a public in England yet; and, I trust, that you will be of opinion, that the voice of that public will very soon make itself heard upon so many of the topics, that he has left me little to add as far as relates to what passed at the Meeting; but, I cannot refrain from noticing the part acted by Wilberforce, which was at once sly and impudent. He "depreciated the introduction of politics," and wished the attention of the Meeting to be exclusively "confined to the means of their poor brethren. This was to mean by politics, Lord Cochrane's conduct." Was this politics? If it was, why should the amendment, which ascribed the distress to heavy taxation, be called politics? The planners of the Meeting state a cause of the evil. Lord Cochrane says that the cause is not the cause which they have stated; and, up jumps Mr. Wilberforce and depreciates the introduction of politics!

The duplicity of this conduct was noticed by Mr. Coates; but, so confident was Wilberforce of success, that he even apologized for coming forward against the amendment, lest it should be supposed that he "took advantage of the influence which he might be supposed to have with the Meeting." Vanity and impudence got the better of cunning upon this occasion. He thought, that he was sure of beating Lord Cochrane down, and that he would, for once, give the devil a holiday. And, so, says he, I beg the Noble Lord to be assured, that I do not wish to crush him by the great credit attached to my name, but by the merits of my case and the force of my argument. How mortified the arch-saint must have been, when he heard the word duplicity used in application to his conduct! He became silent as a mouse. It is not amongst the most trifling grounds of our hope, that this man is beginning to be estimated according to his worth. He said, that he was as independent as Lord Cochrane. You know, that he is a Member of Parliament, for the borough of Bramber; you know all the history of that Borough; you know what sort of election took place there; and you know, that Lord Cochrane is the colleague of Sir Francis Burdett in the really free City of Westminster; in which City I verily believe that Wilberforce would not get fifty votes out of twenty or thirty thousand. This has been, in my opinion, the most mischievous politician in England. That is saying a great deal; but I sincerely believe what I say. He has acquired a great reputation from his labours in the cause of the Blacks. A cool and sober and able man, he kept his hold of the public for a long while. I was the first public writer that ventured to touch him. But, having kept my eye upon his conduct for a year or two, I hunted him through the Parliamentary proceedings of the whole of the war; and, I found, that there was hardly any one of those deeds of Pitt and Dundas which the friends of freedom had most reproached, that he had not supported, and supported too, in the most efficient way. He is now known pretty generally for what he is. The friend of Pitt, Addington, Perceval, and now the friend of Liverpool and Castlereagh, he has had a degree of influence which is quite humiliating to think of; but it is gone; it is over; and he made the discovery on the 29th of July, 1816.

You will bear in mind how often I have told this deluded nation, that the "generosity," the benevolence, of which so much is said, was no more than the odd farthings tossed back to the people out of the pounds shillings, and pence, which they paid in taxes. And here they themselves decide that such is the case! A proposition to form an association for the relief of the nations met by a proposition to abolish sinecures, unmerited pensions and grants, & to reduce the army. This is now the voice of the whole nation, except of those who receive money out of the taxes.

The writers on the side of corruption are making great efforts to parry this thrust. They complain bitterly; that unfair advantage is taken of the adverse circumstances of the times! as if they had ever used any but foul means in their whole lives! As if they had been in the constant employ of corruption to gloss over and to justify the most atrocious acts ever committed in the world! Oh, no! We make use of no unfair means. They themselves now acknowledge, that this nation, provident, but confiding people, is in a state of the most deplorable misery. And what do we say? Why, that we told them that such must be

the effect of the war-debt, created by those who have supported Pitt and Addington, and Grenville and Perceval, and Castlereagh and his colleagues. We say that the miseries of the country arose from the vast sums expended by the government, which takes from us so much in taxes, that we have hardly any means to pay labourers, or employ manufacturers and tradesmen. Therefore, we propose the taking off a great part of our taxes. Can any thing be fairer, or more plain than this?

And what is the answer of the writers on the side of the Borough-monger? Why, that taxation cannot be the cause of the distress because the distress is greater now than it was when taxation was greater than it is now. This is a falsehood; for, taxation is greater than it ever was before. During the war there was a fictitious money, in which the taxes were paid. Of that money it required nearly twice as much to buy a bushel of wheat as is required of the money in which the taxes are at present paid. Therefore I now give twice as much of my crop towards paying the placemen, pensioners, &c. as I gave during the war; and of course what I pay to the government I cannot have to lay out in labour. Hence the increase of misery since the close of the war. It is, therefore, false to say, that our taxes have been diminished, and, the conclusion drawn from that supposed fact is also false.

I have so often made this matter as clear as day-light, that I will no longer dwell on it here. But, the great consolation is that all Nations are in a state of misery, and are worse off than we are. If such really were the effect of the late war, what would those men deserve, who have been the cause of it? But, though Europe is indeed, thanks to the vipers whom I could name, in a very miserable state, it is not so in America, where there exists a free government. "Oh, yes!" exclaim the Courier, "It so happens, that the distress here is, not so great as in any other country; no, not so great as in America. This is necessary to be impressed upon the people."

It is it, you slave of Corruption? But, I will shew you how, in one minute, I will rub out this impression. I have before me at this moment, letters from New York, dated on the 21st of June last. They are from my Ambassadors, whose business it is to convey true, and not false, information. Amongst other matters, they treat of the state of trade and employment, and of the price of food as compared with the price of labour. I take the following extracts. "As we stated in a former letter, trade of all descriptions is very dull; but particularly with wholesale dealers in English manufactures; who have speculated so largely, that most of their goods are lying on hand, and those who are not able to reserve them for a better market, are compelled to bring them to the hammer, where they are not able to get enough for them, when all expences are paid to remit five shillings in the pound to England. Notwithstanding the distress, which has thus been created in the mercantile world, there is no comparison between the description of the distress in the two countries. When a man becomes a bankrupt here, he does not bring down his labourers with him to seek for Parish relief. Even the worst of them will think it very hard

son in the course of the day. There is so much for them to do here, that they have almost insisted on a dollar and a half per day. A single man, can live at a respectable boarding house, where he will get plenty of every thing to eat and drink, and a comfortable bed for three dollars and a half a week. Thus, you see, if he is economical he can save four dollars, at least, every week, and for his clothes, if he be content to wear home manufacture; he can get a good suit for thirteen dollars, two of which will last him a whole year. So that he can really put by about two hundred dollars, or fifty pound sterling a year."

Now, Mr. Slave of corruption, Editor of the Courier, will you still say that the people of America are also miserable? The letter from which I make these extracts was written at New York on the 24th of June. You cannot have much later intelligence; and, therefore, what you are endeavouring to impress upon the minds of the people of England is false; and there can be very little doubt that the falsehood is wilful on your part. But, that which is best calculated to enable the public to judge of the state of a country as far as relates to the happiness of the labouring people is, the amount of wages compared with the prices of food. Therefore I here insert a list of these, as existing in the City of New York, in the month of June last; only about 23 days ago.

August 5, 1816.

AMOUNT OF WAGES.

	£.	s.	d.
Mason, per day	0	9	4
Carpenter, do.	0	8	4
Bricklayer, do.	0	9	9
Shoe-maker, do. (paid by the pair, but may be estimated at)	0	7	0
Painter, do.	0	8	9
Blacksmith, do.	0	8	0
Wheelwright, do.	0	8	4
Tailor, do.	0	7	6
N. B. In the country places a Tailor has a day, and his board.			
Ship Carpenter, per day	0	10	0
Cabinet Maker,—he works by the piece, but his work may be estimated per day at,	0	12	6
Common Labourer, per day	0	6	3
Labourers in the country, boarded and lodged.	0	3	0
Farmer's man, in the vicinity of New York (boarded and lodged, per year.)	31	5	0

PRICE OF FOOD.

	0	6	6
Cheese, per pound.	0	1	4
Butter, (fresh) do.	0	1	3
Do. (salt) do.	0	1	3
Bacon, do.	0	8	8
Beef, do.	0	6	6
Mutton, do.	0	0	4
Lamb, do.	0	0	7
Veal, do.	0	0	5
Fresh Pork, do.	0	0	4
Salt do. do.	0	0	3

These prices, and this amount of wages, I pledge myself to be perfectly correct. What then must be the happy situation of artisans and labourers in that country, where the common labourer receives six shillings and three-pence a day, in wages, and where fresh

work and mutton are four-pence a pound, how can there be any misery? Here we see that the farm-labourer is boarded and lodged and has thirty-one pounds sterling a year besides. The wages of such a man in England, are about six or seven pounds. The cause of this amazing difference is, that, in this country, the tax-gatherers takes the much larger part of what the labourer receives in America. But, then the Americans have not the honour to have assisted in the restoration of the Bourbons, the Pope, and the Holy Inquisition!

Here is an answer to all those who say these people have been saying about misery being prevalent in America as much as it is in England. Here is an answer to all the lies that have been told about the English emigrants being so anxious to return. Far be it from me to feel pleasure in this contrast. Far be it from me to rejoice in the thought, that it is wise in Englishmen to change their own country for another. But see the minions of corruption, the busy slaves of power, the tools of delusion, at work to make this oppressed and miserable people believe, that it is not the heavy burthens which they endure that causes their misery; I see them hard at work to endeavour to impress upon the minds of this people, a belief that there is something in the times; something in the wind; something in the sky; some dispensation of Divine Providence, that has produced misery all over the world; and that therefore, Englishmen ought not to blame their government, but on the contrary to bless the Jenkinsons, the Cannings and the Castlereaghs; that they have still air to breathe. To do this project it was necessary for me to show what the state of America really is; to show that there is a country where the people live in ease and plenty and that in that country there are no sinecures, place-holders, pensioners, except such as have been real and useful, and that the Chief Magistrate has not been in such twenty years as the King of France, and the Princess Charlotte, and the people of England in this country. It reminds me that I am addressing myself to that most obedient servant, Wm. COBBETT.

We mentioned some time since that his Majesty's ship *Abundance*, Captain Oake, had been ordered to convey some works of art from Antwerp to Italy, in order that they might be restored to their lawful owners. By the kindness of an Officer belonging to that ship we are now enabled to communicate a few particulars of this event, which will be found interesting by all who like to see the British character estimated, as it deserves to be, in foreign countries.

His Majesty's ship *Abundance*, Civita Vecchia, June 27, 1816.

"We sailed from Antwerp the middle of May, with the valuable statues and paintings stolen from Italy by BUONAPARTE and his myrmidons. On our arrival at this place we were saluted, and every other mark of friendship shewn to us. Two days after we got pratique, when the Governor and principal Officers of the place, with his Eminence Cardinal GONSALVI, Prime Minister of State, paid us a visit. The Cardinal came on purpose from Rome in the POPE's name, to thank us and our country for the valuable cargo we had brought them. He appeared highly gratified at looking about the ship. The same day the Captain and two of our Officers dined at the Governor's with the Cardinal, who had the Captain placed to his right at the head of the table, and the British Consul at left. All the foreign Consuls were of the party. About 45 persons sat down to dinner. His Eminence was marked in his attention to the British Officers, and by the POPE's special desire invited the Captain and as many Officers and men as could be spared from the ship to go to Rome for a few days. After dinner the Cardinal returned to Rome, where he told the Captain, apartments should be prepared for himself and Officers, and every expence defrayed by his Holiness. Previous to the Cardinal's departure the following presents were sent on board:—2 oxen, 2 calves, 6 sheep, 4 pipes of wine, many loaves of bread, 20 hams, with a considerable quantity of vegetables, fruit, eggs, &c. The statues and paintings were all delivered without the least damage. The largest statue weighs 17,000lbs. and represents the Nile. The harvest is begun round Civita Vecchia, and promises to turn out well. The *Abundance*, on her return, will take in some statues for England. On Tuesday last we went to Rome, accompanied by the British Consul, in the POPE's own carriage, escorted by dragoons. We were immediately introduced to his Holiness and had a most gracious reception. The Captain was permitted to kiss his hand three times. Persons have been appointed to shew us the palace and every other object worth seeing in this great city."

ORIGINAL MS. LETTERS.—Mr. H. PHILLIPS, of Bond-street, yesterday submitted for sale, by public auction, upwards of three hundred original Manuscript Letters of JOHN, the Great Duke of MARLBOROUGH, chiefly addressed to the then Secretary of State, Sir CHARLES HEDGGS, and many of them containing matter of very considerable interest. These Letters, together with three Notes of her Majesty Queen ANNE, to her favourite Secretary were sold for FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY GUINEAS.

Most of the Duke MARLBOROUGH's Letters were written during his brilliant career on the Continent, in the beginning of the last century, and contain, besides military details, some curious and diplomatic particulars. Some few of the Letters were written, it would appear, in part by his Grace's confidential Secretary, at times, probably, when the nature of his high official duties afforded him not much personal leisure; but even in those instances they are all concluded by a line or two in his own hand, and finally signed by himself. The Duke, in one of his letters, states, that he was in the hands of the enemy five hours, but that he was providentially taken for General CHURCHILL, and that he escaped, without the enemy being aware of the prize they had within their power!

The superscription or address of Queen ANNE's notes is in a form which prevails to a considerable extent at the present day; the word for is used in the following manner:—

For CHARLES HEDGES, &c. &c.

The notes themselves do honour to the head and heart of the Queen. Two of them are upon the melancholy subject of the execution of a capital convict of the name of Jeffries. They are dated Tuesday and Wednesday. The first encloses to the Minister a petition which her Majesty had received in favour of the culprit; upon which she says to her Minister, "it appears he has a wife and six children," and concludes, "if it be a case of compassion" (that is a case where mercy can properly be shewn) "take care that his life may be saved."

The other note, of the following day, states that she has "been so pressed by the woman" (the wife of Jeffries, no doubt) and positively commands a respite of the execution, to afford time for a full inquiry into the circumstances of the case.

The third communication from her Majesty is an open letter, which she had written to Lord Peterborough, and thus submits to the perusal of her Secretary. There is nothing in the envelope by which the nature of this letter can be inferred. Her Majesty uniformly subscribes herself

Your very affectionate Friend ANNE R.

[The Courier, August 7.]

LONDON.

The subject of most immediate concern to all Englishmen who contribute in any considerable degree to the public expenditure...

means of supporting the general revenue. It is no longer concealed that this deficit, keeping pace with the decline of trade, has now become very alarming, & it is not pretended that it will only be temporary.

Every one sees and acknowledges, that its causes are in that direction, and that its remedy is in that direction—namely, the diminution of foreign demand, and of course of home manufacturing, which necessarily follow upon the resumption of their several branches of trade by the Continental Nations.

A recent circumstance enables us to speak with experience upon the formidable extent of this public decline. In the Port and Docks of London, the spectacle is truly melancholy of the thousands of ships which remain rotting in activity, and which, from the want of freightage or mercantile trade of every kind, are compelled either totally to lay up or to return whence they came in ballast. So extensive, indeed is this stagnation, and so fatally is it felt even by the most princely factory in London, the London Dock Company, that it is the general belief that this Company are about to alienate their Docks and that the East India Company will become the purchasers.

And it is not, indeed, the least of the extraordinary circumstances of the times, that this latter Company (the East India) appears to be in the condition of buying up all the others, and this at a period when they are complaining that their monopoly is totally without any profit whatever, and that they wish its continuance partly only from public motives, and partly that they may not lose even the interest of their capital.

This is certainly no season to encourage Monopolies, and we trust that amongst other proposed remedies for the present diminution of Trade, the East India Company will be called upon to contribute something. With an Empire containing so many millions of people this body of Merchants do not export enough of English manufactures and commodities to supply a town as large as Bristol.

scarcely necessary to notice it. But it is amazing to us, that any public journal can be so gratuitously mischievous as even to introduce the mention of such a resource, and thereby spread an alarm amongst the weak and ignorant. It is a singular method to hope to relieve the public distress by a method which must instantly ruin two thirds of the people. Any alarm in the money market,—any alarm, at least of this kind, would instantaneously reduce the price of Public Funds, so as to ruin two-thirds of the Nation, and for ever cripple or rather totally destroy, all the future means of Government.

If there be any one who doubts what is the value of public credit, that is to say, of the faith of Government, let them reflect what was effected by it in a late war; let them answer, how would the general coalition against Napoleon have been either first formed, or afterwards maintained, except by the money of England.

We must express our most earnest hope, therefore, that these factious and most mischievous proposals, now repeated almost daily in one of our Opposition Papers, will be at length discontinued, and that the writers of such articles will not consult the interest of their party at such a manifest cost to the public good. The Funds have become a part of the Government, of the establishment of the property, of the country. Do not meddle with them, except in a manner which will be to their injury.

It is asserted that the present Sheriff had to pay above 4000 for what is called head-money, that is, rewards for convictions at the last session but one, and the average of each session, we believe, amounts to between 600 and 700. This sum is repaid them by the county. It becomes a matter of serious inquiry, whether some alteration similar to the course pursued in Scotland, might not be adopted.

There, a public prosecutor, under the name of the Procurator Fiscal, is obliged to bring persons to trial, and as to the expense incurred in this respect, the first instance no expenses are incurred by prosecutors, no rewards is given them for conviction.

Some pigeon-fanciers at Antwerp having united to send some pigeons to London, they were let fly from hence on Sunday, the 14th, at nine o'clock; and on the 16th, at half-past nine in the morning, the first pigeon arrived at Antwerp, with a little billet round his neck, mentioning the time of his departure from hence, duly certified, and so gained the first of the four prizes to be given.—None of the others had returned. It is supposed the stormy weather had made them deviate from their course.

The Good Old Times!—The want of every kind of comfort within their houses, leaves us nothing to envy of the enjoyments of our forefathers in those good old times, which are the sad burden of many an idle song, and the constant theme of repining patriots. We may form a tolerably correct notion of the comforts of the poor about the beginning of the 16th century, from the luxuries registered in the household-book of the great Earl of Northumberland. From this document, it appears, that in one of the most noble and splendid establishments in the kingdom, the retainers and servants had but spare and unwholesome diet; salt beef, mutton, and fish three-fourths of the year, with few or no vegetables; so that, as HUME says, "there cannot be any thing more erroneous, than the magnificent ideas formed of the roast-beef of Old England."

My Lord and Lady themselves do not seem to fare very delicately; they have set on their table for breakfast, at seven o'clock in the morning, a quart of beer, as much wine, two pieces of salt-fish, six red herrings, four white ones, or a dish of sprats.—Down to the reign of ELIZABETH, the greater part of the houses in considerable towns had no chimneys; the fire was kindled by the wall, and the smoke found its way out as well as it could, by the roof, or the door, or the windows. The houses were mostly of wattle, plastered over with clay; the floors were clay, strewed with rushes, and the beds straw pallets with wooden pillows.

men's fingers are not alike clean.' Hereupon, says Thomas, 'I myself thought good to imitate the Italian fashion by this forked cutting of meat.' And he adds, with great naïveté, 'I was once quipped for that frequent using of my forke, by a certain learned gentleman, a familiar friend of mine, one Mr. Lawrence Whitaker, who, in his merry humour, doubted not to call me at table *furcifer*, only for using a forke at feeding, but for no other cause.'

PREROGATIVE COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

MEYER AGAINST CHAPPELL AND OTHERS.

This was a suit instituted for the purpose of establishing a paper as a second codicil to the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Alford, late of Berkhamstead, Herts. The deceased had executed a will and codicil, the validity of which was undisputed. The paper in question purported to be a letter from the deceased, addressed to Mr. Meyer, her executor, by which she expressed her desire to revoke certain legacies given by her will to some persons of the name of Chappell, who were her nephews and nieces, and to make certain other bequests in favour of her niece, Martha Peacock; and she requested Mr. Meyer to get the necessary alteration in her will made for her accordingly. This paper was supported by the evidence of Martha Peacock, who had resided with and attended upon the deceased during the last six months of her life. She deposed, that the deceased frequently expressed herself to be offended with her relations the Chappells, on account of some money transactions, and to be desirous of making some additional provision in her will for her in reward for her kindness and attention. The deceased accordingly about a fortnight before her death, proceeded to write the letter in question to Mr. Meyer; she wrote the first three or four words, but finding herself unable from weakness to proceed further, she requested Martha Peacock to complete it, who accordingly did so under the dictation of the deceased, and having read it to her, she signed it.

The deceased then having read it to her, she signed it. The paper was supported by the evidence of Martha Peacock, who had resided with and attended upon the deceased during the last six months of her life.

By her testamentary executor, Mr. Meyer received it on the 10th of July, and the deceased died on the 15th of the same month, being about 70 years of age. She had other property, and expressed her wish that the same should be paid to her executor, Mr. Meyer, and that she should be allowed to retain possession of the same until she should be able to pay the same to him. She was afflicted with a paralytic stroke, which had so affected her understanding, that she was unable to execute any business, and she was confined to her bed, and she was unable to attend to her affairs.

This evidence was supported by that of most of the witnesses adduced in support of the paper in question, who on their cross-examination, made admissions of the same tendency. The character of Martha Peacock was also impeached, and appeared by the evidence to be of such a nature as considerably to weaken her credibility. Sir JOHN NICHOLL, under these circumstances, rejected the paper pleaded as a second codicil, pronouncing in favour of the will and first codicil only.

[The Courier, August 10.]

ENGLISH CHARACTER.

It is much to be desired, not only for our own sake, but that of the whole world, that we should be actuated by just sentiments; for strange as it appears at first sight, the peace, happiness and freedom of mankind is, in a great degree, in our hands. The narrow limits of the country, its comparatively barren soil, its unfavorable climate, and its scanty population, make it appear presumptuous to hold it up in this important point of view. But, when we come to look more closely into the matter, we shall not find the notion so very wild.

An Englishman, while he eats and drinks no more than another man, labours three times as many hours in the course of a year as any other man. His life is three common lives. People of other countries have some leisure hours. An Englishman has none. He always walks or rides as fast as he can. You may know him from all the rest of the world, by his head going before his feet; by pushing along as if going for a wager, and his stoop and his round shoulders. An American gentleman observed, that when he first came to London, all the people in the streets "seemed as if they were going on an errand, and had been charged to make haste back." Never was there a better description. If we see a man walking at a leisurely pace, in the country, we suspect him to be a thief, or, at least, a vagrant. Sunday seems to be the only day in the week when an Englishman does not enjoy himself. He lolls about, and out of spirits. The old saying, that "when the Devil finds out any one with nothing to do, he is sure to set him to work," certainly had its origin in England. I wonder such a people should ever have had a Sunday or Churches. The Popes have left us some Saint's Days; they have been disregarded by the nation at large; and tho' retained for a long while in the public offices, they have all been abolished at last by act of Parliament, the nation being too busy to indulge the whims of the Holy Father any longer. To have an idea of the everlasting industry of this nation, you have only to look at the garden of a labouring man. This is the scene of his leisure hours; that is to say, the twilight and the Sunday, when he will cultivate flowers or shrubs, rather than submit to a minute's rest.

The propensity to incessant labour is common to all ranks.—The lawyers, doctors, parsons, merchants; all are alike; and, as to the shop-keepers and tradesmen, they know not what leisure or pleasure means. The Gentlemen are as busy as the rest. They are half their lives on horseback. Hunting and shooting are their labour, and hard labour too. Every man also aims at perfection in his way. He is not content unless he has something or another, in which he does, or thinks he does, surpass all other men. Hence our fine horses,

dogs, sheep, cattle, the heads of which are attended to with such inflexible perseverance. A score or two of gentlemen riding full speed down a hill nearly as steep as the roof of a house, when one false step inevitably sends horse and rider to certain death, is an object to be seen no where but in England. Nor are these sports, and that of boxing and other, perilous exercises to be left out in an enumeration of the causes of national power, tho' shallow philosophers affect to despise them. They tend to produce great energy in individuals, and it is of the union of individual energy that national power principally consists. To what does America owe the achievement and the preservation of her independence, but to the arms of a race of men, brave because they are hardy, and hardy because, from their infancy, they have been bred to labour and perilous pursuits?

In England every man tries to excel all others, not so much in rising above them in the scale of life, but in the particular line of life, in which he is placed. He would rather not do a thing at all than not to do it well. To this unconquerable spirit of perseverance, it is that we owe that astonishing perfection, to which we have arrived in most of the mechanic arts, and in whatever appertains to agriculture, tho' as to the last, we have, in many respects, to contend against nature itself. In every thing where horses are the instruments (and horses are second only to men) the English so far surpass all the rest of the world, that there is no room for comparison. The man who has a mind to know something of England, in this respect, should walk from the Tower of London to Charing Cross, a little after day light in the morning, while the streets are clear of people. He would then see the teams of immense horses, drawing up from the bank of the Thames, coals, timber, stone, and other heavy materials. One morning last summer, I counted, in various places, more than a hundred of these teams, worth each of them, harness, waggon, load and all, little less than 1000*l*. The horses upon an average, weigh more than a ton. But, next after a fox hunt, the finest sight in England is a stage coach just ready to start. A great sheep or cattle fair is a beautiful sight; but, in the stage coach you see more of what man is capable of performing. The vehicle itself, the harness all so complete and so neatly arranged; so strong and clear and good. The beautiful horses impatient to be off. The inside full and the outside covered in every part with men, women, children, boxes, bags, bundles. The coachman, taking his reins in one hand and his whip in the other, gives a signal with his foot, and away go, at the rate of 7 miles an hour, the population and the property of a hamlet. One of these coaches coming in, after a long journey,

the population of the country is no standard of its strength or wealth; the population itself is no standard of it; it were difficult to conceive how a handful of Englishmen have become the masters of India, and have been able to tax the people of that country as completely as we are taxed here, or very nearly so. A man is a man, to be sure; but, as Sterne said to the monk, "there is some difference in men, my friend." It is very clear, that if there be one man who does, in the same line of business, as much as two other men, and if he travels twice as far as either of them, he is better than both of them to his employer, because he eats no more than one of them, and requires no more cloths, lodging, &c. than one of them. And therefore, in estimating the strength of England, or any other country, we must look more at the character and performances of the people than at their numbers. In England every thing moves in a quick pace. The stirring disposition of the people shortens distance. More is done in the same space of time than in other countries. The tradesmen in London almost hold a conversation with the tradesmen at York or Exeter.

But the great thing of all is the innocent labour, which is continually creating things, which give strength to a country. I do not know, that we excel some other nations in ingenuity in the useful arts. Workmen are very adroit in America. They build as well and more neatly than we do. They work as nimbly. But they do not work so much. They take some leisure, which we never do. I must, however, always insist that we derive infinite advantage from our sports. To these we owe, almost entirely our second selves our horses of speed, and even those we should not have without our dogs. It is very well in the way of joke, to ridicule fox hunting Squires and Parsons; but, if the matter be well considered, we shall find that these gentlemen are as usefully employed in this way as they would in any other. By following this sport, they set an example of adventurous riding to those beneath them; and, if there had been no fox hunting in England, I much question if we should have seen 5000 yeomanry cavalry instead of the hundred thousand, who, at one time, were actually mounted on their own horses, in their own uniforms. No matter for the Cause, in which they came forth. The cause might be different. A regiment of soldiers, all of whom hunt and box and shoot, must be much more useful than a regiment of men who only know how to read and act plays. It must be the same with the "walking mania," as it has been called. It is a notion, a thing highly to be prized; & especially that wonderful exploit of Capt. Barclay, which, however, has now, been surpassed by the man, who has walked eleven hundred miles in eleven hundred hours, and whose name I am sorry I have forgotten. What is this but a great instance of the bodily powers of man? What man will now not be ashamed to say that he wants a horse or a coach to carry him 20 or 30 miles in a day? The standard of the capacity of man has been raised by these performances; and there can be no question that the nation has really been made stronger by them.

The philosophers of the "humanity" school condemn all these things as vulgar and barbarous. They look upon them as the contrary of refinement. They represent it to be an act of cruelty for a crowd of horsemen to hallow after a pack of dogs, in pursuit of a poor animal, who they say has done them no harm, and in whose torments they feel delight. I notice this more particularly, as I perceive the sickly sentimental taste to have made great way in America. But what is there more cruel in a fox chase than in those sports with the gun in which the Americans are so famous, and to their early pursuits of which they probably were their liberties?

I have thus, though in a desultory way, described what appears to me to be the real foundation of the strength of England; and it is of great importance that

We and you should form a correct judgment on the subject. It is always the object of the government to make us believe, that whatever we have, we owe to it. It was, during the Duke of York's famous affair, asserted by Mr. Charles Yorke, that it was his Royal Highness who had made the English army what it was, and if any man happens to know of any assertion more impudent ever uttered from a pair of lips, I shall be obliged to him to point it out to me. While Pitt was in high reputation, his parasites ascribed the prosperity of the nation to him. It was his financial system that had made England what it was; and his successors, though they acknowledge him as their founder, have, until now, continued to take to themselves the merit of having done a great deal for us. Now they lay the miseries of the country upon chance, upon a combination of unfavorable causes. The truth is, that the real, solid means of the country, they have not been able to take away; by Pitt and by them, such a system of management has been adopted and pursued, that the whole affairs of the country have been thrown into confusion; a convulsion in matters of property has taken place; the hand of industry has been arrested; confidence between man and man (which is our real birthright) threatened to be destroyed, or at least suspended; and as a necessary consequence, comparative feebleness must ensue. This is the way in which their fine plans and projects have made the country prosperous.

WM. COBBETT.

American Extracts.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

There is no occasion for surprise, and still less for alarm, on account of the spots, which have lately appeared on the sun. Similar ones have often been observed before. It is true, that they are not often large enough to be perceived by the naked eye. But they may almost always be seen by the help of a telescope, and it is much more uncommon to find the sun without them, than with them. The moon also has spots; the bodies of the planets are not of a uniform brightness. Many of the fixed stars are subject to an alternate increase and diminution of light. Our own sky is sometimes bright and sometimes obscured by clouds. The whole face of nature is variable, every thing is mutable and fluctuating. Nothing is constant but change. The wonder is, that the sun should pour forth so uniform and steady a light, not that it should sometimes be partially interrupted.

The sun's spots have now been observed and calculated upon for more than two hundred years. There is nothing like regularity in their form and appearance. They are as various in magnitude, and as diversified in figure, as the clouds of our atmosphere, and some of them are fleeting. Sometimes twenty or thirty are to be seen at once, sometimes none are to be seen for a number of years. They have been known to occupy an extent, equal to a fifth of the sun's diameter in length, and a twentieth in breadth.

Some spots are darker, and others brighter than the rest of the disk. They are often found to succeed each other alternately in the same place. The dark spot consists generally of two parts, a centre and a border, or nucleus and umbra as they are called. The centre is of a darker shade than the border, and the border is darkest towards its outer edge, and is distinguished from the deeper coloured nucleus, by a well defined and very marked difference of light. But a circumstance of the utmost importance, as indicating the nature of these spots, is, that they are all in motion, and all move with the same rapidity, and in the same direction, and if they continue long enough, they all return in nearly the same time. They are about fourteen days in passing over the sun, from east to west apparently, and in the same time reappear again in east. Few remain long enough to make an entire revolution. One has been observed during nearly three complete periods. It appears also, that these spots, at particular seasons of the year, move over the sun in straight lines, at all other times, in lines more or less curved, & the paths described by different spots, observed at the same time, are always parallel to each other, and always have their curvature and position determined by the season.

These few facts, will enable us to judge of the value of most of the hypotheses, that have been proposed respecting the nature of the phenomena in question.

If our lakes Superior, Ontario, Erie, &c. were visible to a spectator at the sun, they would exhibit an appearance very similar to that which the solar spots do to us. They would not appear to pass over the centre of the earth's disk. They would all move across in the same time. They would describe straight lines, when our days and nights are equal, about the middle of March and middle of September. At all other times, their paths would be curved, and most so, at the time of our longest and shortest days. Besides, they would appear broadest when near the middle point of their passage, and at their entering and going off, they would be contracted in breadth, their length in the direction parallel to the sun's limb being undiminished.

We conclude therefore, from the facts that have been stated, that the sun's spots adhere to his surface, and that their motion is produced by the motion of the sun upon an axis not quite perpendicular to the ecliptic. They cannot be Mercury or Venus, for these planets are only a few hours in passing over the sun, and they always appear round and move in apparently straight lines. They cannot consist of a collection of small planets

nearer the sun, for similar reasons. Their motion is too slow, and they ought not to be so long between us and the sun, as they are in describing the rest of their orbits. If half of the orbit described is comprehended within the sun's breadth it is a sufficient proof that it coincides with his surface. Their dilating and contracting also, according as they are near the centre or border, seem to be a natural consequence of such a coincidence. This circumstance, moreover, seems not very favorable to the supposition, that these appearances proceed from elevated objects, as mountains or rocks rising above the luminous matter of the sun. We should expect were this the case, that they would exhibit a greater breadth and more of a triangular form, when viewed in a direction perpendicular to their basis, and that we should have the same spot return, after a certain interval of time, presenting the same appearance, and occupying the same place. But, nothing of this kind is to be found in the history of these appearances.

There was a remarkable spot in 1769, which appeared to be depressed below the surface of the sun. As it approached the limb, the umbra, or shadowy margin, nearest the centre of the sun disappeared first. On its return to the other limb the other margin, being nearest the centre, was invisible. It was hid apparently by the intervening portion of the sun's body. As the spot advanced upon the disk, it came into view. Dr. Herschell has observed many appearances of this kind, and is fully persuaded, that these dark spots are below the surface of the sun. He has given views and observations which tend very much to confirm this opinion. He has undertaken to measure the sides of the depression, and to determine its depth. He thinks that the phenomena of the spots arise not from excavations in the body of the sun, but from openings in his atmosphere, that the solid substance of the sun is opaque, like the planets, and that like the planets it is surrounded by an atmosphere, that this atmosphere is transparent to the height of about two thousand miles, and gives support at this elevation to a stratum of dark clouds, on which, as the outer substance of the sun, rests the flood of luminous matter, which presents itself to the surrounding planets. This light is supposed to be produced by the combustion of gasses, which are generated below, and which in their ascent rise away the clouds and billows of flame, that float upon them, and thus give us a glimpse both of the opaque surface of the sun and of the cloudy stratum above it, and that these form the nucleus and umbra of a spot; our earth probably presents similar appearances to the inhabitants of the moon. Where it is covered with clouds, it will exhibit a uniform brightness, where there are breaks and interruptions, the naked body of the earth will be seen, of a darker shade on account of these clouds, which intercept much of the light. The sides of the opening also will present themselves alternately, as the earth revolved on its axis, by which means their depth might be ascertained, as Herschell ascertained the depth of the opening of the solar clouds.

The sun's spots then, according to this hypothesis, are chasms in his atmosphere, occasioned by ascending currents of gaseous fuel, and they are succeeded by facultas, as they are called, or bright spots on account of this additional supply of combustible matter, which, it may be supposed, is most completely on fire soon after the opening has closed. But how is the sun ordinarily furnished when there are no spots? The gas may be more diffused, and by ascending in smaller quantities, may produce no sensible disturbance of the luminous fluid. Besides, there are probably openings, that are too small to be seen, and the sun may never be free from them. It is only when their absolute magnitude is very great, that they become an object of any attention.

Dr. HERSHELL has observed, that the luminous matter of the sun, when viewed with his best telescopes, is far from preserving always the same aspect. It is sometimes, even and tranquil, and sometimes it is thrown up into ridges and appears to be agitated, like the sea in a storm. The changes, when in this state, are often very rapid, small openings are formed and closed in a few minutes, and clouds are seen passing with a rapidity, that considerably alters their situation in the course of an hour. These fluctuations are more particularly observed during the time of large and frequent spots. Hence Dr. HERSHELL infers that there is a variable emission of light and heat, intimately connected with the appearance and disappearance of spots, and that seasons of uncommon heat and cold, of fertility and barrenness, so far as they depend upon the supply of heat, are to be traced not so much to accidental causes near at hand, as to the inconstancy of the fountain. We are like plants in a green house that are healthy and vigorous, or chilled with the frost, according as the flues are well or ill attended to. We depend for the very means of subsistence, as well as for all the comforts of climate, upon operations that are going on ninety millions of miles off, upon the more or less rapid compositions and decompositions, that are taking place in this great laboratory of nature.

There was nothing remarkable in the spot which lately appeared, but its magnitude. Its form appearance and motion, were just as they should

be, and just like a thousand others that have appeared before in strict conformity to analogy, as well as to the constitution of the sun. But because it happened to be larger than usual every body begins to wonder at it and to guess about it, as a thing that never occurred before. Beside the large spot, which consisted of several distinct nuclei and umbrae, there was a number of small spots to be seen at the same time by the help of a telescope. These have passed off and new ones have come on. The return of the large spot has not been recognized. The alterations that it underwent, while visible, render it very doubtful whether it retained its identity long enough to reappear.

COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, JULY 3, 1816. On Monday M. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Sovereign of France to the United States, arrived here and was yesterday received by the Secretary of State.

M. BOURGNEY, Private Secretary to the Minister, and M. PERRY, Consul for New Orleans, also arrived at the same time.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, JULY 6. We have advices from Orleans to the 14th June. The water of the river had fallen eight feet, & the crevasse at McCARTHY'S estate, was completely repaired. The sudden fall of the water had carried off all impediments, and the place was more healthy than it had been for the fifteen preceding years. The excessive rains had allayed the fears of the inhabitants, and those who were prepared to leave the city had determined to remain. This result furnishes an impressive comment on the distant forebodings which many croaking letter-writers have pestered the public with on the subject.

OF SPANISH AMERICA.

NEW YORK JULY 6. Capt. STAFFORD, who has arrived in Baltimore from St. Jago informs, that Santa Fe* surrendered to the royal army under Gen. MORILLO, on the 6th May; after being repulsed three several times, and losing most of his army, particularly his officers. He confirms the account of the progress made by BOLIVAR and the independent army. After taking Margarita and Cumana, he was on his way to Cumanagote, and it was supposed would from thence cross the country to the river Magdalena, to intercept MORILLO.

This news appears to be direct; but the prominent event reported is the capture of Santa Fe by the royal army under Gen. MORILLO. This fact falsifies some scores of reports previously received, that MORILLO had been compelled to retreat from the interior, was "cooped up in Cartagena," and that his army had wasted to a shadow by the sword, disease and desertion. It will be recollected that BOLIVAR'S operations in the neighbourhood of Cumana are above 500 miles distant from those of MORILLO at Santa Fe where he could not have two cities with this name in New Grenada— one of them Santa Fe de Bogota, has a population of 30,000 souls.

BOLIVAR'S BULLETINS.

A Tortola newspaper received in Philadelphia contains the Bulletin issued by BOLIVAR'S forces, called the Emancipating Army of Venezuela, after it reached St. Margarita. They are not very interesting; and the pompous manner in which the capture of a Spanish royal brig of 14 guns and 140 men, and a schooner of 5 guns and 90 men, are detailed, is extremely disgusting.

These Bulletins were issued from St. Margarita, north side, the 3d and 8th May, and are signed "SANTIAGO MARINO, Major-General." They announce, that BOLIVAR'S expedition left Aux Cayes the 31st March—the naval part commanded by Ad. BRON; that it arrived off Margarita the 2d May, when the Spanish royal brig Intrepido, of 14 eight pounders, and 140 men, and schooner Rita, of 5 twenty four-pounders and 90 men, attempted to escape, but were intercepted, and after a very obstinate action captured—the former by being boarded. The royal vessels had the Captain and Lieutenant of the brig killed, and the Lieutenant of the schooner wounded. On the part of the revolutionists Lt. BARRETT was killed, and Ad. BRON wounded. The action is represented to have been exceedingly sanguinary.

The second Bulletin announces the evacuation of Assumption on the island of St. Margarita, by the royalists, after having been set fire to and consumed, not leaving, as the Bulletin says one stone upon another. The small garrison had retreated to Pamputar, where there are strong fortifications. The Independents have blockaded Pamputar.

The reports from this quarter are later than the dates of these Bulletins.—But these furnish another proof of the disgraceful exaggerations of the reporters of news from abroad. It will be recollected that the capture of the above brig and schooner has been magnified in many accounts to thirteen sail of armed vessels, and 200,000 dollars in specie. The island of Margarita has a population of nearly 20,000.

[Columbian Centinel, July 10.]

OUTLET OF THE WEST.

[The great question:—Where shall be the outlet for the produce of the vast interior of North America? is beginning to excite much interest. If the great Canal between the Hudson and Lake Erie is prosecuted with energy and dispatch, New York will probably succeed in preference to Montreal, or New Orleans. If this work should be neglected Montreal will be the natural channel. The success of New Orleans depends upon the power of the Steam Boat to stem the current of the Mississippi. The following remarks on this subject are from the Albany Advertiser.]

It is perfectly apparent, by examining the map, that the great natural outlet for the products of the western part of the state of New York, and a large portion of the state of Ohio, is through the lakes Erie and Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence, to Montreal, &c. The principal obstruction to this internal navigation, is formed by the Niagara falls. We have observed in the Montreal papers, for the last six months, that the attention of the provincial government has been repeatedly and earnestly called to the object of removing the difficulties on the whole route from Lake Erie to Montreal, by a canal round the falls, and such other works as may be necessary to pass the obstacles in the St. Lawrence. It is sup-

posed that the project may be easily executed by the means which the provinces alone can raise. That it will be attempted, we should imagine, from what has transpired, does not admit of a doubt. That means can be obtained, if necessary to carry it into effect, from the parent country, we are fully persuaded.—That the object is one of primary importance, we think equally clear. Indeed, when we recollect what has been said, written, published, and attempted to be executed by individuals, bodies, politic, and the legislature of the state, respecting the importance of "A Canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson," we cannot withstand the conclusion, that a British Canal on the opposite route, would deeply affect the most important interests of this state.

It is not supposed that a Canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, if practicable, can be accomplished under a good many years, and without a very great expenditure of money. The expense of the proposed operations in Canada is calculated at a much smaller sum, and the accomplishment of it is expected within a few years—four is the time set, if we recollect the calculations aright. Should this navigation by the way of the St. Lawrence once be opened, we see not what is to prevent the immense products of the fertile tracts of country, contiguous to the lakes, and that river, from passing directly to Montreal, and forming an abundant fund for the supply of the West Indies, let the demand be ever so great. When trade internal, or external, once becomes habituated to a given direction, it is extremely difficult to change that course—especially if it be a free and natural one. The western part of this state is universally acknowledged to be as fine a tract of country for agricultural purposes, as almost any in the world. The state of Ohio is also exceedingly productive. Both of them are filling with inhabitants to an astonishing degree. Both of them must have a vent for their industry; and that by the way of the St. Lawrence, offers itself immediately to their notice, as almost clear of obstructions, and ready for their use.

Should the state of things which we have been considering be realized—and Great Britain has the means of accomplishing great things in this way derived from her immense wealth—the state of New York will find its most important interests most deeply implicated. Its industry will become indirectly tributary to British commercial prosperity, while the great advantages which as a state, it possesses over every other, will be lost, in no inconsiderable degree, and her cities, flourishing metropolises, will find their growth checked, its trade dissipated, and its promised greatness and prosperity prove to be an illusion.

[The Recorder, June 28.]

ECCENTRICITIES OF COMMERCE.

We had occasion a few weeks since to notice the remarkable fact that potatoes were imported to this country from Ireland, and yielded to the importer a handsome mercantile profit. A company is now forming in the city of New York to import a full cargo of butter from Ireland, and it is supposed that they will be able to supply the New York market, at a price considerably reduced from that which is at present demanded. The Brewers, it is said, are making arrangements to import their barley and hops from England. This state of things cannot last long.

From the Philadelphia Aurora.

STEAM ENGINE.

We understand Mr. David Hath, jun. of New Jersey, has discovered a new era in the economy of steam engines, applied to land, as well as water carriage.

His invention consists of a new application of new principles in the construction of the boiler or evaporator, which rapidly generates a very high temperature of expansibility of steam, without the employment of condensation, and depending entirely with the use of the fly-wheel and lever-beam.

An engine of four horse power, charged with fuel, may be comprised in the space appropriated to the baggage of a stage; & may be lifted on and off the carriage by four men with the greatest ease; which carriage he can drive by experiment, at the rate of 15 miles per hour, on the bare road, without the use of rail ways, being regulated to ascend and descend hills with uniform velocity, and the greatest safety.

This gentleman is now engaged in the construction of an engine calculated to drive a boat from this, up the Delaware to Easton, and overcome the rapids above tide-water; which, in some places, exceed the rate of 20 miles per hour. However novel and strange this project may appear, there is but little doubt of its succeeding to satisfaction. As this experiment will fully elucidate & bring to public view, a phenomenon of infinite advantage to the prosperity of the country, we will, therefore, forbear entering into a detailed explanation of its important powers: in order that its use may be first sufficiently known, to require an interesting demonstration of its principles.

[The Pittsfield Sun, June 20.]

Improved Churn.—The churn, in the shape of a cradle, has been tried in Ireland; and found to answer beyond expectation. A child of eight years of age can work it with the greatest ease, and completely churn any quantity of milk in fifteen minutes.

New Green Colour.—Mr. Brugnatelli has published "Observations on the Colouring Matter of Coffee Seeds." A few ounces of well bruised coffee was put into a glass of recipient with the white of egg, and at the end of 12 hours, the albumen had taken an emerald green.—Grains of coffee well bruised put into a sufficient quantity of pure water containing a few grains of soda, gave in twenty-four hours a greenish tint, which became of a deep emerald colour. The green tincture, evaporated in the sun to dryness, softened and laid on paper with gum water, stained it green. An ounce of coffee bruised, was mixed with two ounces of alcohol; to which had been added one drachm of solution of soda; this liquor was warmed in an earthen vessel; in two hours it became green, but soon became much deeper. After two days' maceration, no precipitate was formed. The alcohol was evaporated in the sun with the contact of the air, and there remained a colouring matter of an emerald green, much more beautiful and brilliant than that obtained with the alkaline water, and better adapted to the purpose of painting.

Dew.—Dr. Wells, in his essay on dew, says, that dew very seldom or never falls on cloudy nights, that it is deposited most copiously on those substances which radiate heat best, and upon each according to its radiating power—and that those bodies upon which dew falls are many degrees (from 14 to 20) colder than the atmosphere. Hence, heat being radiated from those bodies on which it falls, they become colder than the atmosphere, and the aqueous vapor in the air is in consequence condensed and deposited in the form of dew.

Good Water.—It is recommended to take a bushel or two of clear white sand—place it in a barrel in the cellar, and let the water intended for drink pass through it. The trouble will be but little, and it is believed the clearness and purity of the water will amply pay for the experiment.

[Evening Gazette and General Advertiser, July 6.]