

It is a waiting the orders of his government. At length he went to Palermo, to inquire if any American vessels required convey, when he heard that capt. Morris in the Chesapeake had arrived in the Mediterranean. He touched at Naples, and remained there until his rudder was repaired, during which time he was introduced into the diplomatic corps, and to the principal nobles of the place, participating in all the courtesy and hospitality of their tables. These compliments were required by invitations on board his frigate.

At Leghorn he met with capt. Morris, with whom he arranged all matters respecting his future course, & sailed down the Straits with a convoy. He proceeded as far as the gulph of Lyons encountering many severe gales, and was compelled to put into Malaga, for the purpose of fishing his mast, which had sprung by the violence of the wind. Here he met with capt. Rodgers in the frigate John Adams, who put into his hands an open letter from the secretary of the navy, directed to capt. Morris, enjoining him to despatch the Constellation and some other vessels of war home. As capt. Morris was then 1300 miles distant, he returned to America, after having informed that officer by letter of his motives for so doing. He sailed with a fleet of upwards of 100 vessels under his convoy, & arrived at Washington, where his ship was dismantled.

He remained for a period in the bosom of domestic retirement, from whence he was summoned to take command of the Adams, & cruise off the American coast, which was then infested by French privateers. He cruised for some time along the coasts of Carolina and Georgia in a tumultuous season of the year, until his ship was almost a wreck, when he returned to Washington, where she was laid up.

During the late war and to the period of his life he was employed as commanding officer on the Philadelphia station.

These are some of the prominent facts in the life of a man who was lately the oldest officer in the American navy. He has courted every opportunity to prove his devotion to his country, by shedding his blood in her service. He has proved his fidelity to her by dungeons and wounds, by seeking her foes in every stormy sea, and by pursuing danger and death in all the shapes in which they were presented. Should such services be requited with cold regard, success will be made the standard of merit, and the most hardy intrepidity, and skill the most consummate, will go unrewarded, unless the individual possess likewise a lucky ticket in the lottery of fortune. Every nobler feeling of the heart should be enlisted in the service of such characters; victory brings its own reward, and we need not fear that the conqueror will be denied the enjoyment of his laurels. Commodore Murray might proudly say it is not my fault if I still enjoy the delight of friendship, and the sweets of social intercourse; it is not my fault that my wife is not a widow and my children orphans; I am not to blame if I am not now a mangled corpse in the service of my country. In relations less public though more interesting, he adorned the character of the husband, the parent and the friend, with their distinct and appropriate graces and virtues. Courteous and urbane he embellished private life with all its endearing attractions, and still retained the few surviving friends of his youthful years, while the hairs of age were silvering his temples. He married the daughter of captain Miller of this city.

[He died on the 6th October, 1821.]

Yesterday came down from Medford, a Steam Boat with a double revolving engine, a patented improvement. The peculiar construction of her boiler allows to be above deck, leaving the hold unoccupied, and free from heat and danger.

Boston Daily Adv.

A dreadful accident occurred on the 9th ult in the department of Saone et Loire. A considerable mass of sulphurated hydrogen gas had accumulated in a coal mine, during a suspension of the works. The workmen on the renewal of their labour, had descended the mine to the depth of 550 feet, when a loud explosion took place, and a column of fire was seen to rise 52 feet above the entrance to the pit. Seventeen men were the victims of this fatal catastrophe. Some were suffocated, and others burnt or mutilated.

London pap.

To the People of the United States.

As yet, I have adverted to a few cases only of palpable delinquencies, on three sets of the public books; namely, the books of the 3d and 4th auditors, and those designated "books of receipts and expenditures," which contain the account of receipts and disbursements relative to the civil list, &c. All the monies charged on these three sets of books, were drawn directly from the treasury of the U. States. There are yet other public books on which individuals are charged for public money received by them before it comes into the public treasury; namely, the "books of the customs," on which collectors of the customs are charged with balances due on their accounts, respectively; the "books of internal revenue and direct tax," on which the collectors of internal revenue and direct tax are charged; and the books of the general post-office, on which delinquent post-masters and others are charged with public money in their hands arising from that source of revenue. Besides these, there are other public delinquents to an immense amount, (not to mention the debtors for public lands) who are not specifically charged on any of the public books at the seat of government—such, for example, as debtors on the custom house books, (the actual delinquencies of which class of debtors, amount, I think, according to a late report of the secretary of the treasury, to 2 millions of dollars)—forfeitures and penalties incurred and remaining due to a very great amount; to which may be added foreign bills of exchange purchased by the agents of the U. S. and protested for non-payment.

The total amount of balances on the three sets of books first above-mentioned, to wit: those of the 3d and 4th auditor, and of "receipts and expenditures," appears to be upwards of 18 millions of dollars.—to which may fairly be added for debts in the other cases above specified, (always excluding the debt due for public lands sold) the sum of 7 millions of dollars.—making a grand total of 25 millions of dollars. From this we will deduct the sum of 5 millions, the amount which will probably be admitted to the credit of persons now charged. Then there will be left (exclusively of the debt due on account of public lands sold) no less a sum than twenty millions of dollars actually due from individuals to the U. States. This, I verily believe, will fall considerably short of the true amount now due—for it should be kept constantly in mind, that these reported balances were due for more than three years prior to the 30th Sept. 1820—consequently the greater part of these balances accrued prior to the commencement of President Monroe's administration. We shall see, by and by, how the public money has been applied, or rather misapplied, under his official management. One thing I will venture, before hand to assert, and when the official documents shall have been made public, I will prove it,—that at no period since the establishment of this government, and in a time of peace, has there been any thing like such profusion, extravagance, waste and misapplication of the public treasure, as have taken place since his induction into the office of President. The records of the treasury for the last four years and upwards, will, when recurred to, exhibit a profligacy of expenditure, at issue of impositions on the public, and a list of private delinquencies, unparalleled, certainly in the history of this, and probably in that of any other country. I say this without fear of contradiction. I say further—I do not believe there is a people on earth who get so little for their money, in services and supplies, as the good people of the U. States. The fault must rest some where, and it is easily seen where it does rest. It rests, in the first place, with ourselves, in not attending, with more vigilance, to the national concerns; by not providing wholesome and efficient checks, to prevent collusions and fraud; by abandoning fundamental principles and adhering to men without principle and without capacity.

There appears to be an actual delinquency, as exhibited in the comptroller's report to congress, on the civil list alone, of about one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars!—a sum which, during General Washington's administration, or during the first four years of Mr. Jefferson's, would have been sufficient to discharge the whole of the expense of the government (exclusive of the army and navy) for two

years! These, fellow citizens, are not mere assertions, or party views or purposes; they are solemn truths—facts upon record. And be it always remembered, that these public defaulters (with a very few exceptions here and there, when a judgment has been obtained) pay us no interest on these immense sums of money in their hands. The interest, alone, on the whole sum, which I estimate to be actually due from individuals to the United States (20 millions, exclusive of the land debt) would, if exacted and paid, be sufficient, even in these times of extra vagance, to defray for a whole year the expenses of the "civil list" of the general government. A few of the delinquents are sued, perhaps, for form, or for shame's sake; and the suits are suffered to freeze on the docket; or, if the party pays the money to the marshal, or, more probably, to the U. S. attorney, the latter will (I will not say in quite all cases) take care to retain it—so that it gets not into the public treasury, even after the original defaulter is compelled to deliver it up.—Witness the case of Edward Livingston, formerly district attorney for New York, who has been suffered to hold upwards of \$50,000 of public money in his hands for above twenty years! In a word, such has been, and such continues to be the laxity of our government, and the apathy of the people, that, unless a radical change in this respect shall speedily take place, it requires no ghost to tell us, that we shall, ere long be overwhelmed with disgrace and ruin. In a few days I intend to acquaint you with some other facts, which, if suffered to pass unheeded, will, doubtless, lead to such a catastrophe. A Native of Virginia.

THE GRAVEL.

The excruciating sufferings sustained by persons afflicted by gravel in the kidneys, &c. induced me to communicate a remedy which has, in numerous instances, afforded relief.

This remedy was discovered and its efficacy first tested by Dr. Williams, a late eminent physician in Virginia. He had for several years suffered extremely by gravel. As an experiment, Dr. W. put a small quantity of the gravel which he had voided, into three wine glasses, one containing gin, a second containing a solution of lime (lime water) the third glass containing pure strong coffee. After waiting a few days, on examination, he found that the gravel deposited in gin, was not, in the slightest degree, altered—that deposited in lime water appeared a little softened; that deposited in strong coffee, was reduced to an impalpable powder.

Encouraged by this experiment, Dr. W. immediately adopted the use of pure strong coffee not mixed with sugar, milk or any ingredient. In a short time he voided gravel reduced to sand, with little pain and was relieved.

The above important facts were stated to me by a respectable physician, who has administered this remedy with similar success.—I. M.

THE GRAND CANALS.

Our readers, especially those who reside at a distance, will doubtless be surprised to learn, that upwards of nine thousand men have been employed the greater part of the season, and are now stretching along the lines of the western and northern canals, viz. about 5000 between Utica and Schenectady; 2500 beyond Seneca river, and 1500 on the northern canal. This body of workmen would make a formidable army, nearly equal to that with which Washington, in a great measure, achieved our independence.

We are informed that the line of the western canal is principally excavated from twenty miles west of the Genesee river to the city of Schenectady; besides working parties on the line towards this city, by the route of the Cohoes Falls; and that the whole routes of both the western and northern canals, are laid out and under contract.—That about 70 miles of navigable canal will be added the present year to the middle section from Montezuma to Utica, a distance of 96 miles. A flight of five locks at the Little Falls, is represented superior to any similar work in America, & in point of neat execution and durability, may challenge the world.

The northern canal was completed the season past, from Lake Champlain to the Hudson River; the present season the excavation will be completed to its junction with the western canal near the Cohoes Falls. Albany Register.

CAUTIONS TO THE LADIES.

YorE Assizes, Ass. 1. Davison vs. Wilson.

Mr. Colman opened the pleadings. Mr. Scarlett had to state the case opened by his learned friend. The plaintiff now applied to them for some reparation in damages, for the loss he had sustained of being disappointed of a marriage he had contracted, and from which he could reasonably expect comfort and happiness. A celebrated writer (Lord Bacon) who would be admitted as long as the English language existed, and whose observations on manners and human nature, formed the sure authority to which their attention could be directed, had said, "A young man marries for a mistress—a middle aged man for a companion—and an old man for a nurse." This remark was authorized by the highest species of philosophy, and the justest views of human nature.—It is not good for man to be alone.—Bui tude at any age was not good. We were made for communicating and enjoying the pleasure of consolation, by a reciprocity of attention and kindness. He made these remarks because he observed a smile on some faces at the age of his client, who, he admitted, was sixty eight. (Laughter.) And if he could prove to himself with a nurse, on account of the defendant's conduct, he was entitled to damages, and must feel the loss he suffered, as sensibly as some younger man. The defendant was of an age to be answerable for her promises. She had attained the discretion when years conferred, and was not a giddy, thoughtless, extravagant girl. She was not at a period of life, as in many cases, to make her marriage unsteady; but a steady, discreet, sensible lady, of a wife proportionate to the plaintiff's. Mrs. Wilson, he understood, was sixty four. [The defendant resumed through the court, and requested the learned gentleman himself.]

He would not need the genius and eloquence of a great writer, who charmed his readers with a description of love at the age of 60; or that he felt the poetic fire of a writer of his age. Lord Byron, who had made the love of an old man or the subject of a tragedy. The love he had to state to the jury was one of the soberest which the passion presented. But there was yet another consideration, and advantage of a steady and matured union of sentiments. If there was no real friendship but in a perfect community of interests, a true friend was not to be found by these parties in any state. The plaintiff, a seafaring man, by gallantry on board his vessel, had distinguished and advanced himself. He had been married and had a family, and his wife died in 1805. Since that time he had lived at Aytton, where the defendant resided with her father, mother, and younger sister.—They became acquainted, and were inspired with mutual esteem. Her brother, his father's friend, was now dead, and her father, mother and sister followed leaving her alone. Before that period, there had been great intimacy and constant intercourse between the parties, and now friendship ripened into love. Left destitute, though not in fortune, for she had ten thousand pounds, the plaintiff continued her intimate friend and adviser. Finding the house in which her family had resided too large and inconvenient, she quitted it and took lodgings of a Mr. Williams, of Gushborough, leaving the plaintiff to arrange her affairs at Aytton. At this period, he should lay before them evidence of that contract, the breach of which laid the ground of the present action, though he felt anxious to expose the enlightened communications which passed between the two parties. She induced him to engage a house, in which they might live together as man and wife. How was it then the union had not taken place? He would show them. His client had not been so absurd as to despise the additional comforts to be derived from a wife's fortune, but neither had he been his object.

He had said, "With respect to fortune, I ask not a farthing, settle it as you please, except what may be necessary for our living comfortably." As matters appeared, a crisis, he advised her to communicate her intentions to Mr. and Mrs. Dodd. That was the cause of the present action, for both of them dissuaded her from fulfilling her engagement. He would now lay before them the correspondence, which, though it did not contain the strong expressions of a girl of eighteen, preannounced the sober discretion and prudence which were required in a wife.—[The learned counsel then read extracts from several letters, to show her unbounded confidence in her plighted lover, in which the maiden lady made various arrangements respecting her property.] In her letter of the 10th Oct. 1820, she gave the first intimation of her intention to change her condition. She avowed some views which she was unwilling to commit to paper; view, but as he could give no evidence of it, its nature must be inferred from the letters. In these letters, she gave directions for taking a house, and expressed a hope that some would bring all things about. "What did that mean but the wedding day? (loud laughter.) Then she alluded to the month of May, which proved distinctly what step the lady meant to take. She apologized for not going to Aytton, on a certain day, to drink tea, but named one on which she would go for the electrifying machine (laughter) what was this but a good excuse to meet her admirer, whom she before disappointed, by not keeping her engagement. Then she talked of accepting an invitation to the festivities of York Spring Assizes, of which persons partook, who did not work so hard as he, and those who heard him. Then May was approaching. That was the happy time that was to bring all things about. "That was the month celebrated by the poet as the month of marriage.—

"Then from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom
"Shoos, less and less the lividation round.
"Her blue blue deeper sweetly down
"The shining moisture wells into her eye.
"With her palpitations wild, kind tumults rise
"Her veins—and all her yielding soul is fire."
(During the repetition of this the court was convulsed.)

"Whenever you marry again gentlemen, May is the proper time." She intimates to her accepted lover, how gay she would be next week at York, attending concerts and other amusements, suited to her prospects, and directs him to take the house only for six years, which was extremely prudent, as by that time the house might not be large enough. (Laughter.) She corresponded with him after her return from York, till the merry month of May, and in one letter complained of the inconvenience of getting her espistles into the post office, and of being too much watched; which ladies in her circumstances were apt to think. (Laughter.) In these letters it was evident that she thought of changing her situation; that she approved of the plaintiff's attachment; and was only

waiting for an opportunity to write a cold and formal letter, an explanation, and the same coldness and reserve, to blame the Dods for the delay given; every person had his own happiness.

Mr Justice Baily.—It was kind and prudent in you to do a foolish thing. Mr. Scarlett.—Another letter was written to say the house should be wanted, and "Your obedient servant, Rachel Wilson," instead of as formally, "Yours sincerely," From these circumstances the plaintiff would get the ground of complaint; and she had thought proper to break her contract, some compensation ought to be made to the plaintiff. After being acquainted with her fifteen years, he was thrown back on all the miseries of solitude, and deprived of his prospects. He should prove the promise from the letters from which he had read extracts.

Mr. Justice Baily.—And the breach, I suppose? (His lordship recommended an amendment, but the attempt failed.)

Mr. George Dodd was examined, and that letters had passed between the parties, and that a number produced, and that Wilson's hand writing.

After another attempt at arranging the case, Mr. Scarlett said, at the recommendation of his lordship, he acceded to the proposition, to take a verdict for a small sum, and proceed no further. Considering the ages and situations of the parties, he could not expect such damages as if they were younger, and there was more love and sentiment in the connection.

Mr. Raine.—I am glad it is put an end to. Mr. Justice Baily.—It is all I think, under the circumstances, the plaintiff is entitled to.

The Foreman.—We should have given a more. A verdict was accordingly taken for the plaintiff—Damages 20l.

The Poughkeepsie Journal mentions a Mr. Headie, who for many years kept a tavern near that village, but who died 10 or 12 years ago, and within a year, his widow has so died. Now there is nothing singular in this, but there is in what follows.—Since the death of mine hostess, a bag of money has been found among her effects, which on examination, proved to consist entirely of six-penny pieces. The amount was 1600 dollars, making the enormous number of 25,600 six-pennies, which, supposing her to have laid by 4 each day, must have been nearly 20 years in accumulating. A very nice saying, bank this; and we heartily recommend the institution of similar ones, to take care of the pence," says the pover, "and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Bonnets, &c. at the Brighton Show for the patronage of the Ladies.

On Monday I stopped at Brighton and saw a variety of elegant specimens of the ingenuity and industry of the people of our state, indicating that we are in a good way to become practically, as well as theoretically, an independent nation. Heretofore we have exported many millions of dollars to Europe to obtain the Leghorn bonnets for our ladies; I was therefore particularly gratified to see a number of specimens of beautiful bonnets wrought by the hands of our own country, and among them many two bonnets, which were made in a town not far from Boston, precisely in the same manner of braid and sewing with the Leghorns. They are made of Spear Wire (Gass), which is common in our fields. Perfection and evenness of texture, and fineness of colour, they will compare well with bonnets that cost the highest price. They will be durable equally with Leghorns.

Our wealthy ladies who can afford bonnets that cost so much labour, will be proud to patronise the industrious manufacturer. Scarcely can the virtue and dignity of their sex be more effectually promoted by any means, than by rewarding their industry.—The best imitation of the Leghorns cost a young lady from two to three months of active industry. Elegant veils, caplets, ruffs, table linen, broad cloths and articles of ornament, and use of various descriptions, invite the patronage of those who love their country and would advance her prosperity.

Two Straw Bonnets, manufactured by Mr. Cephas Leach, of Easton, sold at the Brighton exhibition for \$40 each; although they were not entered in season to entitle him to a premium, yet on account of their superior quality the committee on manufactures deemed it proper to award a small compensation. Boston paper of Oct. 13.

OCTOBER.

The man who will improve his time and keep up with his business, is out of the shell's reach. When you see a farmer leave his corn in the field after it is ripe, to be destroyed by unruly cattle, or by vermin and birds; or forsake his orchard ground, or leave his apples to rot in the weeds and grass, you may rationally conclude he has gone to work with his team for an attorney or constable, to pay cost on an execution, when he has run up once and been renewed. Suffer not the labour to be lost, which you bestowed on your orchard the spring.—"A penny saved is two pence clear—a pin a day's groats a year." It is very easy to save a penny by picking up apples which would otherwise be lost.

If your cider casks have been used & were not rinsed out as soon as the cider was drawn off, they are probably musty; the evil might have been prevented easily in season, but it is cheaper to cleanse a foul barrel than buy a new one. Put a small lump of soda cake lime into it, and pour in about half a gallon of warm water, not closing the bung too tight, and the work is soon done. If you make cider for your own use, a little extra labour and care will be richly compensated by its superior flavour and clearness for sale, its reputation will in a few years command an advanced price. The same observation will apply to whatever articles you furnish for the market. If you have cattle, corn, flax, or any kind of grain to sell, delay not too long, hoping to obtain a higher price. By this practice, many farmers have lost much, while but few have gained any thing. During the time your produce lies on hand, it is in your way, and is constantly wasting by vermin and various other ways; you lose the interest on the price, & take the risk of total loss by fire and other accidents. Unle industry with economy, and you will have little reason to complain of hard times, heavy taxes, or an empty purse. Connecticut Journal.

MARY ANN Annapolis

The Mayor of Baltimore

Proclamation setting off

of Humiliation, Pa

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[Translated fr

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