

The disappointment to which mankind are liable in the pursuit of happiness, the dissatisfaction experienced by those who have been successful in obtaining the object of their search, and the uncertainty in keeping it, are themes that have frequently excited the commiseration of the philanthropist and the satire of the moralist. Now I am so singular as to believe, that this eagerness in pursuit, dissatisfaction in enjoyment, and uncertainty in possession, constitute the essence of human happiness; and so far from regarding them as evils to be deprecated, I consider them necessary to render life supportable. The routine of business, and all the means which are devised by men to find employment, are so many arts to enable us to pass away time.—Every one is in haste to get over the present moment, and is looking forward to the future, which when it arrives, will also cloy him. An object in prospect appears to be possessed of every property and beauty, which are capable of affording pleasure; but when overtaken, we find it destitute of those embellishments with which our faithful imagination had decorated it. We are now disposed to follow some other airy phantom which will likewise deceive us. Thus life consists in a succession of hope and disappointment, of expectation & satiety. Experience does not prevent us from indulging in new wishes; we constantly expect that the pleasures of the morrow will repay the toils and suffering of to-day, and though continually baffled we cease not to be employed at the "frost work of fancy." This is the picture of the life of the prince and of the slave. He who is in want of most has the advantage; inasmuch as he has the most to occupy his time and attention. A prince possessed of every thing in his dominions cannot enjoy it, because it is his; and the only resource left him is to make war upon his neighbour, to keep himself busy. He overturns empires and he destroys his fellow being to pass away his time.

From the preceding view of our subject, we may determine how much confidence should be placed in the assertions of those who say, "After accomplishing this enterprise, we will take our ease and enjoy ourselves." Such persons seem to imagine that to live free from care and from exertion, constitutes the height of happiness, whereas there can be no pleasure without activity. A fire will as soon burn without air. We can never say, "I will go thus far and no farther," since it is essential to life that we progress. If we cease to move, we cease to exist. To do, therefore, is to live, and to be idle is only to deliberate what is to be done next.—Do we not observe old men laying the foundation of works which they cannot live to accomplish? Why should we be so much disposed to blame them, since by this means they continue to busy themselves, and from their employment to derive new sources of activity and pleasure. I know an old gentleman who declares that he always builds his fences as if he thought he should live forever, and he says that this is the only way to have them good.—Should a man say, "They will last as long as I do," he may be assured that they will soon or late require repairs. The well known dialogue between Pyrrhus and Cineas, exhibits the restless spirit of mankind of which we are treating.—Cineas, questioned by Pyrrhus respecting his plans for the future. The King told him that he intended to conquer all Italy. Cineas asked him what he would do then. "Sicily is near," answered the king, "and it will not be difficult to make that ours." Cineas proceeded, "What next?" "Subdue Africa," "Well, and what after accomplishing all this?" "We will sit down," replies Pyrrhus, and be merry!" "And why can we not do so now, sir?" ask Cineas. I don't know that the King made any answer to this question, and if he did I have forgotten what it was. We are told, however, that he was killed near Argos, and so perished in his vocation. People will still continue to be active and to pursue some imaginary or real good; and the only caution which we wish to give them is to avoid injuring others while they amuse themselves. I could, perhaps, deliver rules for the regulation of every one's conduct in this respect, but we have not leisure at present, and therefore we wish that every reader would finish the piece as best suits his own disposition and circumstances. *The Rambler.*

THE RIGHTS OF JURORS.

There is no point on which a nation that values freedom should fix a steadier eye, than their rights as Jurors. We ought to regard England, "with all her faults," with high consideration, were it only for the introduction of this inestimable system. A Jury who understand their rights, and have firmness to maintain them, forms a barrier between the possible corruption, partiality or sycophancy of the Bench (and we have been truly told by an Irish Juror, that this sanctuary of justice has been polluted by a Tressilian, a Scraggs and a Jeffries) and the rights of the People, which power in vain invades, and venality in vain attempts to undermine. There is no civil duty man has to perform, in which he ought to maintain a purer consciousness of right, or evince a greater firmness of independence and patience of investigation.

In the following case, extracted from the Farmer's Journal, an English agricultural paper of merit, of August 10th, we find a useful lesson of sturdy determination. The merits of the case are out of the question. It is the spirit of firmness and independence to which we allude, and which we praise.—If the dissentient, as in common charity we ought to believe, tho't himself right in his opinion, it had been morally criminal in him to have been deterred, by example, from adhering to that opinion. Like Milton's Abdiel.

"Nor number nor example with him wrought, 'To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind.'" Lincoln.—The King v. Williams.

This was an indictment against William Williams, for a riot at Stamford, and breaking windows in the house of Mr. Robert Hunt. Mr. Denham made a powerful address to the Jury, and insisted that there was no riot.

The Judge, in summing up, desired the Jury, to dismiss from their minds, both the politics and the splendid perversions of Counsel, and to remember that they were engaged in the solemn administration of justice. "If this is not a riot," said his Lordship, "it is impossible to use words, which can express one's meaning—no man can, upon his oath, say it is not a riot.—There can be no manner of doubt, that the people were committing a riot; whether this man was one them is for you to say." His Lordship, in conclusion, very emphatically said, "Consider of your verdict, and recollect your oaths."

The Jury withdrew, and were absent about two hours, when the foreman came into court, and said, he was desired to ask whether, if 11 were agreed in the verdict, and only one held out, those 11 might be discharged? The Judge said it was impossible. At the expiration of five hours, the dissentient Jurymen came into court, and said that the other 11 had agreed to find the defendant guilty, but that he could not reconcile it to his conscience to say that Williams had riotously demolished Mr. Hunt's windows—the Jury, therefore, wished to know whether his Lordship would withdraw him and appoint another in his place? The Judge said he could not. The business of the court ended at 5 o'clock. At half past 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, when the Jury sworn on this indictment had been for ten hours locked up and the dissentient Jurymen declared, that he would sooner eat the mortar of the ceiling than give in, the 11 others, rather than be carted fasting on the circuit to Nottingham [as the law requires in case the 12 cannot agree to return a verdict.] resigned their judgment, and gave in at the Judge's lodgings a verdict for the defendant?

A CHRISTIAN.
Sir John Mason, on his death bed said, "I have lived to see five princes, and have been privy counsellor to four of them. I have seen the most remarkable things in foreign parts, and have been present at most state transactions for thirty years together; and I have learnt this after so many years experience—that seriousness is the greatest wisdom; temperance the best physic, and a good conscience the best estate.—And were I to live again, I would change the court for a cloister, my privy counsellor's bustle for a hermit's retirement, and the whole life I have lived in the palace, for an hour's enjoyment of God in the chapel."

I never trusted God, but I found him faithful; nor my own heart but I found it false. *Dyer.*

PROCLAMATION.

By Major General Andrew Jackson, Governor of the Province of the Florida, exercising the powers of the Captain General and of the Intendant of the Island of Cuba, over the said provinces, and of the Governors of said provinces respectively:

Whereas, by the seventh article of the treaty concluded between the United States and Spain on the 22nd day of February, 1819, and duly ratified, it was stipulated that the "Officers and troops of His Catholic Majesty in the territories hereby ceded to the United States, shall be withdrawn, and possession of the places occupied by them, shall be given within six months after the ratification of the treaty, or sooner if possible." And whereas, it has this day been made known to me, that the following officers of His Catholic Majesty, to wit: Marcos de Villiers, Bernardo Prieto, Louis Gayarre, Civillo Lesassier, Arnaldo Guilmard, Carlos de Villiers, Pedro de Vegas and Mariano Latady, and who according to the said seventh article, ought to have withdrawn from the said ceded territory with the troops of His Catholic Majesty, have without the permission of the existing authorities, contrary to the said seventh article, remained in this city and its vicinity; and whereas it has been made known to me, that the said officers acting in a distinct body, independent of, and disowning even a temporary allegiance to the government of the United States, as existing in the Florida, have been engaged in stirring up disaffection thereto, and in sowing discontent in the minds of the good people of this province; and whereas it appears that they are the authors of the following false, scandalous, and indecent publication:

"In speaking of Col. Callava's appearance before General Jackson, H. B. ought to have stated, that none of the interrogatories and highly offensive accusations of the General were faithfully interpreted to Col. Callava, any more than the replies of the latter to the former. It was, therefore, out of the power of our chief, not knowing what was said to him, to make the auditory understand how innocent he was of the foul charges with which his unsullied honour was endeavoured to be stained. Such, in sum, are the observations we had to make on the statement of H. B. and we hope that he and the public will be convinced that we acted from no principle of pusillanimity, that if on the one hand we shuddered at the violent proceedings exercised against our superior, we knew also what was due to a government which is on the most friendly footing with our own. We are, &c."

THE SPANISH OFFICERS
Resident in this place." And whereas the said publication is calculated to excite resistance to the existing government of the Florida, and to disturb the harmony, peace and good order of the same, as well as to weaken the allegiance enjoined by my proclamation, heretofore published, and entirely incompatible with any privileges which could have been extended to the said officers, even if permission had been expressly given them to remain in the said province, and under existing circumstances, a gross abuse of the lenity and indulgence heretofore extended to them.

This is, therefore, to make known to the said officers to withdraw themselves, as they ought heretofore to have done, from the Florida, agreeably to the said seventh article, on or before the third day of October next; after which day, if they, or any of them, shall be found within the Florida, all officers, civil and military, are hereby required to arrest and secure them, so that they may be brought before me, to be dealt with according to law, for the contempt and disobedience of this, my proclamation.

Given at Pensacola, this 29th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the forty-sixth.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Governor of the Florida, &c:
By the Governor,
GEORGE WALTON, Secretary of West-Florida.

The St. Jago, [Jam.] Gazette states that the most melancholy accounts have been received from all parts of the Island, of the deplorable effects of the long continued dry weather. The crops of yams will be almost entirely lost, as well as every other kind of provisions. It

is necessary to purchase provisions for the winter. Many cattle and deer for want of water. The quality of sugar will be much injured—many of the canes being irrecoverably withered. The Hon. Thomas Wither Jackson, Chief-Justice of the Island died of fever on the 19th, after seven days illness.

Michigan.—The lands in this territory have not been thrown into the market until within one or two years. Attempts, however, are now making to settle it; and a friend of ours at Detroit, writes, that they anticipate taking a rank among the States of the Union within two years. The soil and climate of the territory are both represented as being desirable. The Detroit Gazette of the 5th inst. informs us that the Sciawassa Company have fitted out an Exploring Party, the object of which is, to acquire such information in regard to the soil, water privileges, situation, &c of the interior, as may enable the company to fix upon a location for a county town, in a county which, it is contemplated, will be laid out beyond Oakland. A Journal of transactions of the committee will be kept, and the report made by them to the directors will be published.

VALUABLE DOG.

The attention of some brick-makers, who were at work near the Regent's Canal, at Bow Common, was arrested by the conduct of an interesting looking young woman, genteelly dressed, who wandered about the Common, with her eyes raised at intervals, singing hymns, and having her arms clasped across her bosom. She at length approached the bank of the Canal, and after having ejaculated some very loud, but unintelligible words, she suddenly threw off her bonnet and shoes, and sprang into the middle of the water. The beholders instantly ran to her assistance, but were intimidated from venturing in. Fortunately by this time, a foreigner, accompanied by a large Newfoundland dog, came up, when the sagacious animal noticing the unfortunate young woman struggling in the water, jumped in and after several efforts succeeded in grasping her by the collar of her pelisse, and bringing her ashore. She was taken to a public house, where every attention was paid to her, and after a few hours she became perfectly collected. *London paper.*

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

From papers received by the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, and sent by the Hercules from Liverpool.

New-York, Oct. 31.

The harvest in Great-Britain had been much injured by a succession of heavy rains, and a great advance had taken place in the price of flour. The owners of the ship, we understand, received the intelligence yesterday morning, and immediately dispatched expresses in every direction. During the day large quantities of flour were purchased for shipment. Thirty-five shillings had been offered in Liverpool, for a cargo of Philadelphia flour and refused. It is affirmed by several editors of Continental Journals, that the Emperor Alexander has positively made his last arrangements for an immediate attack on the Turks, and that he is only waiting for the assent of the other great powers of the Holy Alliance; to whom as well as to G. Britain, he has specially communicated the nature of his plans and the principles of his policy.

The Paris Monitor, the official journal, says, it is affirmed, that the Emperor Alexander, faithful to the principle which forms the basis of the Holy Alliance, will take no decisive step without the previous consent of his high allies; and on this account couriers had been sent off to the European courts.

The Monitor contains an article from Frankfort, dated the 5th inst. stating that the Russians had passed the Pruth; but their appearance on the Turkish territory would be no interruption in the existing amicable relations between the Continental Powers. "A Declaration," adds this article, "is shortly expected on the part of the Russian Cabinet, declaring that the operations of the Russian army in Turkey have the same object in view, as the occupation of Naples by the Austrian army."

The Courier of the 14th Sept. says, "with respect to the probabilities of war at the present moment, we have from the first seen no sign

of any ground to justify a step of the kind. It would be a declaration of war, and would be a violation of the peace of Europe. It is reported in London on the 11th, that the Turkish government had offered a free pardon to all the Greeks who would restore their allegiance, within 3 months from the date of the proclamation. The plague had made its appearance at Algiers and Morocco. Barcelona remained nearly in its former state.

A naval action took place between the Greek and Turkish fleets on the 25th July, in the channel between Samos and Chios, which lasted 3 days, and terminated in the destruction of the latter; consisting of 17 ships of war, and 32 transports with 13,000 troops on board.

In the Morea, the Greeks had been reduced to submission. A desperate battle had been fought, in which the insurgents had been defeated with a loss of 3,000 men. Tripuliza has been reduced by the army of Ypsilanti.

The people of Madrid were in daily expectation of disastrous events, in that capital. Those who had any thing to lose were leaving that city. Gen. Morillo was said to be at the head of a counter revolutionary project. He had been put on his trial. The Minister of war had been dismissed, to satisfy the club, Fontana d'Or, and all his colleagues had threatened to give in their resignations in consequence.

The king of England, was on his passage from Ireland, having been detained by contrary winds. The squadron having the king on board, had been obliged to put into Milford Haven, whence they departed on the 11th. A part of the vessels belonging to the royal squadron, arrived at Plymouth on the 12th. The arrival of the other ships with the king was momentarily expected.

Lord Lauderdale is stated to be confined to his bed, by severe indisposition, at Dunbar Castle, in Scotland.

The Duke of Wellington had returned to England. A report was published in the London papers, that a son of marshal Ney had challenged the Duke, which in note from the Duke, is contradicted, in which he says, "the whole statement is false."

The following is the answer which it is said the Reis Effendi has despatched direct to St. Peterburgh.

"1. That all the measures which have been put in force by order of the Porte, in the various provinces of Turkey have been directed against rebels, without any intention of attacking the Christian Religion."

"2. That the execution of the Greek Patriarch, far from being an assassination of the Chief of the Greek Church, can only be regarded as the just punishment of a traitor. With respect to the outrage offered to his remains, it can only be the subject of accusation against the fantastical populace. It gave great regret to the Porte."

"3. That, doubtless, a just distinction ought to have been made between the guilty and the innocent, in the sanguinary executions which have taken place; but in civil commotions, it happens too often, that guilty-excesses cannot be prevented."

"4. That the Porte engages to reconstruct the churches and chapels which have been destroyed or despoiled; and to make reparation, as far as it shall be in its power, for the disorders, which, to its deep regret, have taken place."

"5. That, finally, the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, would be immediately evacuated by the Ottoman forces, and the former order of things re-established, when the rebels shall have been expelled thence, and peace and tranquility restored."

Extract of a letter from Paris, "You are no doubt aware that the object of Lord Wellington's visit to Paris was for the express purpose of urging the French Government to join us in a league, offensive and defensive, for promptly opposing the projects of Alexander. You are aware of his having had conferences with most of the foreign ministers at Paris; his interviews with the King are said to have been of the most interesting description. My informant asserts, that we had offered to restore the old limits of France to the Rhine, Savoy, the West India colonies, on condition that an army should be put in motion towards Austria, while a naval and military force should be

directed to the coast of the Mediterranean. It is said that Lord Wellington was actually disoiled, but he prayed, by official documents and private information that there would be no possibility of forming an army to act with effect in such a scheme, while, if put together as constituted by Napoleon the present dynasty must be satisfied as a matter of course. Duke's conference with Pasquich Borge had for its object a remonstrance against an invasion of Italy or, indeed, a declaration of war on the part of Russia; with threat, that if Alexander's views were followed up, a general war of Europe must be the consequence. Having failed in our efforts here, it is supposed we shall look to Spain and those other means of creating a party in our favour to which we have often resorted on former occasions. With respect to the actual state of things between Russia and the Porte, no one here believes peace can be preserved, or that autocracy will forego the golden opportunity. Nothing can be more popular than the projected war amongst all classes in Russia; & best informed persons here say that Alexander is urged on every side to commence hostilities. Nothing, therefore, but unconditional submission on the side of the Turks can lead to a pacification. In this case, will the Cabinets of London and Paris acquiesce in the new arrangements?"

Odessa, Aug. 14.—No person here has any doubt that hostilities will speedily commence. It is even thought that the officers who have been despatched to the front and head quarters, were bearers of the necessary instructions. A formal declaration by our august sovereign is now looked for.

MARYLAND GAZETTE
Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 1

Ploughing Match.
The Middlesex (Conn.) Gazette gives the following account of Ploughing Match which took place in that town, at a late meeting of its Agricultural Society:—

"In the afternoon of the 12th inst. the Ploughing Match took place in the north part of the city in a field of upland sward, belonging to Captain Isaac Bacon. The field was marked out into seven parts; each (after deducting the furrows ploughed prior to starting for the purpose of trying and regulating the ploughs) containing about six-sevenths of one quarter of an acre.

"Six ploughs started at the same time. One of them was a wheel plough drawn by one yoke of oxen and a horse—owned by Thos. Mather, esq. of Middletown, and conducted by two hired men—it performed its work in a handsome manner. The other five were patent iron ploughs, made by Bernard Hartford, drawn by one yoke of oxen each, and owned by the following gentlemen, who were competitors for the premiums:

The 1st by Mr. E. Treat, who finished in 21½ minutes
2d by Ezra Coe, in 22½
3d by S. Crowell, jr. in 24½
4th by Elihu Coe, in 26½
5th by Jos. Coe, in 26½

The wheel plough, and Mr. Robert Johnson's plough, (neither which entered into a regular competition) finished as follows: 6th, wheel plough in 27½ minutes; 7th, the plough held by Mr. R. Johnson in 30 ms. near

It is said that the New-York market was drained of flour before the arrival in port of the ship bringing accounts of a scarcity in England. This was done by a passenger who left the ship when 60 miles from land, and who was in New-York making purchases nearly a whole day incog.

A new way to get a Wife and make a Fortune.
At New-Orleans, a young Frenchman has proposed a lottery of 6 tickets at \$50 each, to be purchased by unmarried ladies.—The prize to be himself for a husband, and the profits of the lottery to be for his matrimonial establishment.

Of the 78,000,000 of individuals who inhabit Europe, there are to be 17,900,000 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community, without contributing to its resources.