ty, and these who came from want, may remain for love. Others, doubt-less, are attracted by the belief of the efficacy of austerity and mortification in purifying the heart, or persuasion of the divine mission of Ann Lee. On the whole, it is well that such an On the whole, it is well that such an association exists. Its prevalence would aubvert society; limited and restrained as it ever must bey it is made subservient to the designs of social institutions and promotes human happi-

While the utmost regularity, inclus try and order prevail in the dwellings of the "Shakers," the most profound quiet is in the streets of their villages. The traveller ever sees the same construction of buildings, with double doors, for the separate accommodation of the two sexes. The same state o improvement is visible on their lands. The same state of and equal neatness going through their whole establishments. In passing schildren just let loose from school. are unheard: there are no chubby un chins frolicking on the green or dab bling in the pool, as happy as youth and sunshine can make them: the fee ble voice of infancy is not in their dwellings, or its tottering footsteps a due order and flourishing; but it is as the maturity of an ancient tree, without fresh shoots to supply its place when its decaying branches shall be In 1938, the population of the Union, strewed on the earth.

THE FLOWER FORGET-ME-NOT. Mills, in his work upon chivalry, men

tions that the beautiful little flowe called Forget me-not, was known in England as early as the time of Edward IV. and in a note, he gives the following pretty incident, in explana-tion of the name:

"I'wo lovers were loitering alor the margin of a lake, on a fine summe evening, when the maiden discovered some flowers of the Myosotis growing on the water, close to the bank of an sland, at some distance from the shore. She expressed a desire to possess them when her knight, in the true spirit of chivalry, plunged into the water, and swimming to the spot, cropped the wished for plant; but his strength was unable to fulfil the object of his achievement; and feeling that he could not re-gain the shore, although very near it. threw the flowers upon the bank, and casting a last affectionate look up on his lady-love, he said, 'forget-menot,' and was buried in the water."

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The following recipe is re-published om our files. One of our subscribers from our files. having tried the recipe, states that the benefits to be derived from its use will fully sustain the promises given. many of our readers may have occasion for the composition, we now insert it for their benefit.

The Parisians have introduced an entirely new mode of polishing, what is called plaquey, and is to wood precisely what plating is to metal. Water may be spilt on it without staining, and it resists scratching in the same degree with marble. The receipt for making it is as follows:

USEFUL.

To one pint of spirits of wine, add half an ounce of gum shellack, half an ounce of gum lac, half an ounce gum sandrick; placing it over a gentle heat, frequently agitating it until the gums are dissolved, when it is fit for use. Make a roller of list, put a little of

the polish upon it, and cover that with a soft linen rag, which may be slightly touched with cold drawn linseed oil. Rub them in the wood in a circular direction, not covering too large a space at a time till the pores of the wood are sufficiently filled up. After this, rub in the same manner spirits of wine th a small portion of the polish added to it, and a most brilliant polish added to it, and a most brilliant polish will be produced. If the outside has been pre-viously polished with wax, it will be ne-cessary to clean it off with glass pa-

GOOD MANNERS. e the late Mr. Gifford Ashburton he contracted an acquaintance with a family of that place, con sisting of females somewhat advanced in age. On one occasion, he ventured on the perilous exploit of drinking tea all aware of. In unison with his conwith these elderly ladies. After having demolished his usual allowance of any external distinction, he had a tea, he found in spite of his remonstrances to the contrary, that his hos-like pomp or parade. A very intimate been at sea before. The fishermen strances to the contrary, that his hostess would by no means suffer him to give up, but persisted in making him drink a most incrediable quantity. "At last," said Gifford, in telling the story, "being really overflooded with "At last," said Gifford, in telling the story, "being really overflooded with tea, I put down my fourteenth cup, and exclaimed with an air of resolution, 'I neither can nor will drink any with evident self-satisfaction, "But I The hostess then seeing she had forced more down my throat than

and sugar. But if people will "ven-ture on the perilous exploit of drinking be written on my coffin."—Memoir of tea," they should be made to suffer for Mr. Gifford in the Literary Gazette. The spoon across the cup is one of the cabalistic signs of "Good Socie-ty" in the old time.]—N. Y. Enq.

42.4

FRANCE. Extract of a letter from a gentleman naw in Paris, to a gentleman in France has turned her genius

the English; and in china, glass

The following story is put into th

bouth of the famous Father O'Leary.

he stopped a few days to visit a brother priest in the town of Boulogne sur Mer. Here he heard of a great curi-

ning to see-a curious bear that some fishermen had taken at sea out of a

utter a sort of lingo which they called

Wheary gave his six sous to see the wonder, which was shewn at the por

wonder, which was shewn at the port by candle light, and was a very odd

cind of animal, no doubt. The bear

and been taught a hundred tricks, all

to be performed at the keeper's word of command. It was late in the even

ing when O'Leary saw him, and the

ever, with a short spike at the end of

ole, made him move about briskly

He marked on sand what o'clock i

was with his paw, and distinguished

the men and women in a very comical

way; in fact, our priest was quite di

the keeper hit him with the pole, he

stirred a little, but continued quite

sullen; his master coaxed him-No! he would not work! At length the

brute of a keeper gave him two or three sharp pricks with the goad, when

he roared out most tremendously, and

rising on his hind legs, swore at his tormentor in very good native Irish. O'Leary waited no longer, but went

mmediately to the Mayor, whom he

informed that the blackguards of fisher

a bearskin, and were showing him fo

had himself seen the bear, would not believe our friend. At last G'Leary

prevailed on him to accompany him to

was still upon duty, and O'Leary stepping up to him says, 'Gande tha hawn, Pat?''. (How do you do Pat?) 'Slanger a manugouhl,'' (Pretty well

were surprised to hear how plainly he spoke; but the mayor directly ordered

him to be ripped up, and after some opposition and a good deal of difficul-

y, Pat stepped forth (stark naked) out of the bear skin wherein he had

been 14 or fifteen days' most cleverly

men stood astunished; and the mayo

ordered the keepers to be put in gao

unless they satisfied him; but that was

presently done. The bear afterwards told O'Leary that he was very well fed,

and did not care much about the clothing, only they worked him too hard.

shewing him as a curiosity."

London paper.

A LITTLE COMEDY

but they soon quarrel about possession

the room. On their arrival

thank'ee.) says the bear.

This civic dignitary

The people

men had sewed up a poor Irishman

six sous!

wreck; it had sense, and attempted

were run

From an extract in the American From a chract in the American Parmer from 'Darby's Geographical Dictionary,' we take the following sta-tistical particulars.' The actual popu-lation of the United States, in 1826. industry into new channels; and it is said that commerce, manufactures and was probably within a small fraction agriculture, have made immense pro of twelve millions, of which the cengress since the peace. In many branches of manufactures she is already be tral basin, or basin of the Mississippi contains three, and what is called the itlantic slope, the remainder. But we find that in the last quarter of a ginning to excite the jealousy of England, and doubless, ere long, will es century, while the entire population of the United States increased from sentially interfere with the interests of that nation. Her silks and cambric of Lyons have long been celebrated Rouen and others of her manufacturing towns, furnish broad cloths equa 5,319,762, to 12,000,000, that of this central basin augmented from 700,000 to 5,000,000. The disparity of the two sections in the rate of increase, will jewellery, and fancy articles of ever description, her trade is very great be at least as great during the next quarter of a century; and while the Nothing in fact, can furnish a stronge entire population in 1851, will be 26. 953,121, that of the central basin will be illustration of her internal resource 10,136,850. The Atlantic slope con tains about 220,000 square miles, or ed from the ruinous wars of Napoleo and the still more ruinous peace which terminated them. Notwithstanding 140,800,000 acres; that part of th central basin taken into this estimate. 800,000 square miles, or 512,000,000 all this, she is already the richest, and most flourishing nation in Europe, with the exception of England. Should anoacres; relative surface as 11 to 40. The density of population of the Atlantic slope is 363 to the square miles ther war unfortunately occur in Europe of the central basin, only 5 to the squar France will figure as conspicuously as in the days of Napoleon Her popula mile. - If the whole territory of the U tion, as her history has shown, is es-sentially warlike; her spirit and excinited States be included, the compara tive population is only 41 to the square table sons prefer martial to other sour-ces of renown; and the bare enumera mile; but taking only the area actually embraced by the census of 1820, viz. tion of her distinguished military cap about 600,000 square miles, it is 16. tains during the last thirty years, (N. at a ratio of increase of three per cent. will be 364.558,000, of which aggrepoleon being the head of a host) wou place a chivalrous ardour and martial genius in the most conspicuous point

gate amount 80,127,607 will be colour d. The central basin will probabl have the superior population in 1865 Out of the total population in 1820, there were engaged in manufacture nly 349, 247; in agriculture 2,065,499 From the view given of the classified opulation, it would appear that only about a fourth part of the had any employment; but the census osity, which all the people ning to see—a curious bear unemployed persons, doctors, lawyers, fishermen had taken at see cachers, magistrates, legislators, military men, and those living on the proceeds of realized capital. Of the patois, but which nobody understood states, Virginia contains 63,000 square Uteary gave his six sous to see the miles. New-York 46,000, and Maryland 11,000.

STATISTICS.

From the Fall River (Mass.) Monitor Novel application of Electricity, or a new way to pay old Debts .- A certain Physician, who possessed a powerful Electrical Machine, discovered a she iff making rapid strides towards his house, and suspecting, from circum-stances, that he had some designs on his personal liberty, the worthy M. D. made preparations accordingly, to ward off the anticipated attack. Attaching a conductor (from his electrical appa he then charged the machine to a very nigh degree, and waited the result. The steps which ascended to the front foor had an elevation of fourteen feet. Clothed in all the importance of the law, the sheriff ascended, and. with a firm grasp, seized the fatal knocker. Instantly he found himself at the bottom of the steps.

After having recovered, in some measure, from a blow given by an in visible power, and having collected his scattered writs & executions, together with his scattered senses, he made a second attempt, wondering at this strange method of paying debts. Meanwhile, the Doctor had again charged his faithful conductor. No sooner had the sheriff again dared to touch the fatal knocker, than he found himself twelve feet near er the centre of the earth a second time. Remembering the old adage time. diately quit the premises, leaving the Doctor in full possession of the "castle" he had so well defended.

MR. GIFFORD.

The late Mr. Gifford never stipulatd for any salary as editor of the Quar terly Review; at first, he received £200, and at last £900 per annum but never engaged for a particular sum He several times, returned money to Murray saying, "he had been too libe ral." Perhaps he was the only man on this side the Tweed who thought so! He was perfectly indifferent aproof of this, than the fact that he was richer, by a very considerable sum, at the time of his death, than he was at all aware of the unicon middle whether the would hold any the conception never once entered my mind, that he believed me to have been the agent of Mr. Clay or of his conversation upon the subject. hope, Gifford, you won't quiz me, not I'm a doctor?" "Quiz thee! God hel I liked, began to apologize, and added, thee-make what they will of thee, I but my dear Mr. Gifford, as you shall never call thee any thing but #but my dear Mr. Gifford, as you shall nevel did'at put your spoon across your cup, Jack." Yet he was by no means insupposed your refusals were nothing and when the University of Oxford, and oxford the ox a supposed your refusals were nothing but good manners."

[Mr. Gifford is not the only person who has been half drowned by these over kind ministrations of hot water

[Date of the content of the conten

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER To the Editor of the Lancaster Journal.

The Cincinnati Advertiser was last night placed in my hands by a friend, containing an address from General Jackson to the public, dated on the 18th ultimo, in which he announces me to be the Member of Congress, to me to be the Member of Congress, to might refuse to give it an answer.—
whom he had referred, in his letter to That my only motive in asking it was Mr. Beverly of the 5th of June last. The duty which I owe to the public, and to myself, now compels me to publish to the world, the only conversation which I ever held with Gen. Jackson, upon the subject of the last Presidential election, prior to its termina-In the month of December 1824, a

short time after the commencement of the session of Congress, I heard among other rumours then in circulation mined should be be elected President to continue Mr. Adams in the offic of Secretary of State. Although I felt certain he had never intimated with that nothing could be better calculated ed, both to cool the ardour his friends and inspire his enemier with confidence, than the belief that he had already selected his chief competitor, for the highest office within his gift. I thought General Jackson owed his political friends were engaged, to contradict this report; and to declare that he would not appoint to that of fice the man, however worthy he might be, who stood at the head of the most formidable party of his political enemies. These being my impressions, addressed a letter to a confidential friend in Pennsylvania, then and still high in office, and exalted in charac-ter, and one who had ever been the decided advocate of General Jackson's lection, requesting his opinion and advice upon the subject. I received his answer, dated the 27th December 1824, upon the 29th, which is now before me, and which strengthened and confirmed my previous opinion. then finally determined, either that I would ask General Jackson myself, or get another of his friends to ask him whether he had ever declared he would appoint Mr. Adams his Secre tary of State. In this manner, I hoped a contradiction of the report might be obtained from himself, and that he

intention to appoint Mr. Adams.

A short time previous to the receipt of the letter to which I have referred. my friend Mr. Markley and myself got into conversation, as we very often did, both before and after, upon the subject of the Presidential electi on, and concerning the person who would probably be selected by Gene-ral Jackson, to fill the office of Secretary of State. I feel sincerely sorry that I am compelled thus to introduc his name; but I do so with the less reluctance, because it has already without any agency of mine, found its way into the newspapers, in connecti

with this transaction Mr. Markley adverted to the ru mour which I have mentioned, and said it was calculated to injure the Gene ral. He observed that Mr Clav' friends were warmly attached to him and that he thought they would endea your to act in concert at the election. That if they did so, they could either lat if they did so, they could either elect Mr. Adams or General Jackson at their pleasure; but that many of them would never agree to vote for the latter, if they knew he had predetermined to prefer another to Mr. Clay, for the first office in his gift.— And that some of the friends of Mr Adams had already been holding ou the idea, that in case he were elected Mr. Clay might probably be

the situation of Secretary of State. I told Mr. Markley that I felt con fident General Jackson had never said he would appoint Mr. Adams Secreta ry of State, because he was not in the habit of conversing upon the subject of the election, and if he were, what ever might be his secret intention, he had more prudence than to make such ral Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverly of a declaration. I mentioned to him the 5th ult. and at the same time was that I had been thinking, either that I informed by a letter from the Editor would call upon the General myself, or of the United States Telegraph. that I would call upon the General myself, or of the United States Telegraph, that I bout wealth. I do not know a better The fishermen had found him at sea get one of his other friends to do so,

ed cod from Dungaryon, and which Mr. Markley urged me to do so; and observed if General Jackson had not determined whom he would ap-point Secretary of State, and should been at sea before. The fishermen had brought him in, fed him well, and point Secretary of State, and should say that it would not be Mr. Adams, it might be of great advantage to our cause for us to declare, upon his own authority; we should then be placed endeavoured to repay themselves by upon the same footing with the Adams' men, and might fight them with their Is in representation at Paris, called The Husband of Five Years Old. own weapons. That the western mem bers would naturally prefer voting for a western man, if there were a probability that the claims of Mr. Two children, about five years of age, ask their parents if they cannot be married. The father feigns his con-Clay to the second office in the Go vernment should be fairly estimated sent and pretends to marry them.The two children are delighted at first and that if they thought proper to vote for General Jackson, they could soon decide the contest in his favour. of a play thing. They then plead for a separation before their parents, who

grant them a divorce, to their great ed, "Twenty years ago it would have been gratifying; but now it would only be written on my coffin."—Memoir of Mr. Gifford in the Literary Gazette.

The deaths in New-York for the week ending the 4th inst. were 144.

The deaths in New-York for the week ending the 4th inst. were 144.

The deaths in New-York for the week ending the 4th inst. were 144.

Toweit to my own character to make another observation. Had I ever been another observation. Had I ever on that day, on the day following, and on the 2d January 1825, I called upon General Jackson. After the women have drive the company had left him, by which I found him surrounded, he asked me to the most unpleasant expected that the women have drive the company had left him, by which I found him surrounded, he asked me to the most unpleasant expected that the women have drive the company had left him, by which I found him surrounded, he asked me to the mutual satisfaction. And then, such the improvement another observation. Had I ever the liquor. And then, such the liquor. A short time after this conversation

were walking together upon the street, I introduced the subject. I told him, I wished to ask him a question in re-lation to the Presidential election, that ly informed him by the same I knew he was unwilling to converse on the 16th of that mount has upon the subject; that therefore if he is authority from Mr. Clay. deemed the question improper, he friends, to propose and terms in friendship for him, and I trusted he tions; and that I trus would excuse me for a subject, about which I knew he wish.

stated to him there was a report in cir-culation, that he had determined he would appoint Mr. Adams Secretary letter to the Editor, dated L. of State, in case he were elected President, and that I wished to ascertain ed such an intention. That he must the conversation with General led at once perceive how injurious to his election such a report might be. That no doubt there were several able and ambitious men in the country, among ever declared or intracted a world annuint Mr. Adams 2. whom I thought Mr. Clay might be in cluded, who were aspiring to that office; and if it were believed he had the General should say, if con-already determined to appoint his chief with the truth, that he did not already determined to appoint his chief competitor, it might have a most unhappy effect upon their exertions, and those of their friends. That unless he had so determined. I thought that this report should be promptly contradict-

I mentioned it had already probably done him some injury. and proceeded to relate to him the substance of the conversation which I had held with Mr. Markley. I do not remember whether I mentioned his name, or mere ly described him as a friend of Mr

After I had finished, the Genera declared, he had not the least objecti on to answer my question. That he thought well of Mr. Adams, but had never said or intimated, that he would or that he would not, appoint him Se cretary of State. That these were se crets he would keep to himselfwould conceal them from the verhairs of his head. That if he believed his right hand then knew what his pointments to office, he would cut it off and cast it into the fire. That if he should ever be elected President, it would be without solicitation and without intrigue on his part. That he would then go into office perfectly free and untrammelled, and would be left at perfect liberty to fill the offices of at the time, he believed to be the able.

and best in the country.

I told him that his answer to my question was such an one as I had ex pected to receive, if he answered it at all: and that I had not sought to ob tain it for my own satisfaction. I then asked him, if I were at liberty to refectly at liberty to do so to any person I thought proper. I need scarcely re mark that I afterwards availed myself of the privilege. The conversation upon this topic here ended, and in al our intercourse since, whether person ally or in the course of our correspon dence. General Jackson never once adverted to the subject, prior to the date of his letter to Mr. Beverly.

I do not recollect that Gen. Jackson old me I might repeat his answer to Mr. Clay and his friends: though should be sorry to say he did not. whole conversation being upon the public street, it might have escaped ny observation.

A few remarks and I trust I shall have done with this disagreeable busi ness for ever.

I called upon General Jackson, on the occasion which I have mentioned, solely as his friend, upon my individu al responsibility, and not as the agent of Mr. Clay, or any other person. never have been the political friend of Mr. Clay, since he became a candidate for the office of President, as you was the person to whom be alluded. pose to him terms of any kind for them, or that he could have supposed me to be capable of expressing the opinion that it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons." Buch a supposition, had I entertained it. would have rendered me exceedingly unhappy, as there is no man upor earth whose good opinion I more valued than that of General Jackson. He could not, I think, have received this inpression, until after Mr. Clay and his friends had actually elected Mr. Adams President, and Mr. Adams had appointed Mr. Clay Secretary of State. After these events had transpired, i may be readily conjectured in what manner my communication has led him into the mistake. I deeply deplore that such has been its effect.

ral Jackson in relation to the nor did I ever make any see thus introducing as incapable of becoming a upon such an occasion known General Jackson wer His restry was complimentary to receive such a message. I have myself, sine accompanied with a request that I should proceed. I then which may have been occasion the publication in the Telegra

> With another remark I shall a this communication. Before [would appoint Mr. Adams Sen of State, and expressed a desire to appoint him to that office. I that such a declaration have a rappy influence upon the tion, and I endeavoured to con-him that such would be its elect. him that such would be its effect to conversation between us was my full, so that with General Jack. The Major politely declined to ply with my request, and advised to propound the question to the Garal myself, as I possessed a full to sometimes. of his confidence

JAMES BUCHANAN. Lancaster, 8th August, 1927.

CAPT. HULL. From the Thomastown Registral

Anecdote of Captain Hull communed by one of his officers.

ed by one of his officers.
During the cruise of the tright nited States, in 1826, this ship in anchor in the port of Callandia Castle which commands the port in possession of the Spatiant, commanded by Gen. Rodil, and was be sieged and blockaded by the Patrices. rces. One night the British & Cu ridge, Capt. bove port, and was fired upon by Castle; a boat was dispatched in mediately by Capt. Malig, to incut the cause of the outrage. Gen. Ri replied that he supposed the Ca bridge to be the United States Fin Capt. Hull, and he did not conser proper for any neutral ship of we anchor within gun shot of the Ca during that crisis. This answer communicated to Capt. Hull, n morning, by Captain Malig. Cur Hull immediately cleared his shipl action, double shotted the guns, had ell his broad pendant and the Ame can colours, and said to his chief a _I'll see if he will fire into me The frigate was soon under way, we tomkins out and matches lighted, a sailed close to the Castle without eiving a shot, but a boat was sen Gen. Rodil to Captain Hull, wit ipology, which was accepted, and a ground. No doubt existed in nds of any of the officers of Capa Hull, that a severe engagement was

ensue, if the frigate was fired apos. SINGULAR VERDICT.-AF ragged urchin was tried (at the Westmoreland Sessions) in old jacket from a lit was "strong as holy writ," on man summed up with clearness are precision, and the wisdom of the year manry was now to be condensed, Al ter a long deliberation on this know point, they turned round-"Geath men, have you agreed upon your adict?" asks the Clerk of the Arriga when the foreman peeped contract from beneath a shazgy front, with bout as much intelligence in it as the

A GOOD JOKE. Some weeks since, an old Jack Is n this village, "who had been abst."
half seas over" ever since he cast "half seas over" ever since he case ashore, began to grow sick of his capand actually meditated a reformable of the condition of the capand of the capan resolving strictly to follow the directions, to drink up the rum, and become a sober man. He soon found, however, that that

"Twixt the cup and the light" He had taken only two or three when his landlady happening to find the jug while Jack was out, kindly volunteered her services, and with a assistance of another female, drank

"There's many a slip

Baryland Wagette ANNAPOLIS: TURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1827

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Lexington, Dear Sir-

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ndidates for seats in the next Le gislature. ackle, Benjamin I. Jones, Henry

Long, Thomas Bayly, E. H. C. Tabot county.—Robert Banning, oratio L. Edmondson, Stephen Rey-r, Spry Denny, John D. Green, Jas. A. Tate. Thomas Martin, Dr. Sa-el S. Dickinson, Nicholas Martin, filliam Gist, William P. Ridgaway. City of Baltimore-Robert Wilson, n. John S. Tyson, Gen. George H.

DRAMATIC EXHIBITIONS.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette. En-As the citizens of this place intemplate making an effort to erec theatre, the publication of the sub-ined extracts from the second numer of the American Quarterly Review, the subject of dramatic representa ons, will probably prove gratifying to number of your readers. The expe-enced and intelligent of every coun y, have ever been found the ardent rends and supporters of the Drama. If this number was the immortal Adnd firm belief in Christianity, en in the hour of dissolution, have caused to be held up to the world as an emplar worthy the imitation of eve-

one. Many other good and wise en could be named who have contried to the support of the drama; but, I did not sit down with the intentiefpenning a long article in its fabe extracts from the Review, believhe extracts ng they will fully concur in the opi ons they contain of its usefulness nd good effects.

THE EXTRACTS. evised, dramatic exhibitions are, when roperly conducted, the most elegant nd instructive. They address themelves both to the understanding and he senses, and carry with then rce of precept and example. In witssions of others instead of our own is the case in the real transactions flife; and that stimulus, which may pronounced to be one of the actua ants of our nature, is thus afforded s, without any of the evil consezences resulting from an indulgence the passions in our own proper per "It is by this mode of giving play

nd excitement to the mind, by representations, that the force of the perations of the passions in real life unquestionably tempered and res ed; and hence it has always been eld with justice, that the stage, in its mate and proper state, is a most werful agent in humanizing and reng mankind. It operates also in ther ways in bringing about this salu-ary result. It allures the people from a attendance man barbarous and brulifing spectacles t accustoms them, a certain degre to intellectual en-degree to intellectual en-degree and rational recreations; and bstitutes innocent amusement, if not tual instruction, in the place of those ich afford neither one nor the other. theatre, where the price of admit ance is within the means of the ordiy classes of people, is a substitute. d a most salutary one, for tavernawls and low debauchery. Those hose faculties are too obtuse to relish comprehend the intrinsic excellence a plot, the lofty morality or classic se of the dialogue, are still instructed and amused through the medium hem examples to imitate or avoid. If In the said, that these examples are too lished a further with the said that chastifully, fortitude, patriotism, and magnatimity, are virtues of all classes of mankind, and that all can feel and rated the said that chastifully are virtues of all classes of mankind, and that all can feel and rated the said that chastifully are virtues of all classes of mankind, and that all can feel and rated the said that can feel and rated the said that the said

tions in which they never expect to be a hund NEW-ORLEANS .- New-Orleans papers to the 21st July have been re-ceived by an arrival at New-York.

comprehend them, though they may be ration of exercised in circumstances and situa-

The city continued very healthy.

Com. Porter arrived at New Orleans on the 17th ult.

That the city continued very healthy.

LOI leans on the 17th ult.

The city continued very healthy.

LOI leans on the 17th ult.

The hard taken passage at Pensacola on board the crowd were dealer.

LOI leans on the 17th ult.

LOI leans on the passage at the property of the passage at the property of the passage at the pass langed to put into the Balize to get

The Charleston Board of Health, under date of 7th instant, announces the existence of a case of Yellow Pever in that city. No other case, it is added, had come to the knowledge of the board, and that from its at Ke origin, appeared to be at sporadic tharacter.

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