The following accounts of combustion of the human body are taken from the Emporium of Arts and Sciences. The facts are well authenticated and accounted for on philosophical principles. They are republished with a view of aiding other means now employed for the suppression of intemperance.

We read in the Transactions of Copenhagen, that in 1692 a woman of the lower class, who for three years had used spirituous liquors to such an excess that she would take no other nourishment, having sat down one evening on a straw chair to sleep, was consumed in the night time, so that next morning no part of her was found but the scull and the extreme joints of the fingers, all the rest of her body, says Jacobæis, was reduced to ashes.

The following extract of the memoir of Bianchini is taken from the Annual Register for 1763:—The Countess Cornelia Bandi, of the town of Cesena, aged 62, enjoyed a good state of health. One evening, having experienced a sort of drowsiness, she retired to her bed, and her maid remained with her till she fell asleep.—Next morning, when the girl entered to awaken her mistress she found nothing but the remains of her body in the most horrid condition. At the distance of four feet from the bed was a heap of ashes, in which could be distinguished the legs and arms untouched. Between the legs lay the head, the brain of which, together with half the posterior part of the cranium, and the whole chin, had been consumed; three fingers were found in the state of a coal; the rest of the body was reduced to ashes, which, when touched left, on the fingers a fat, foetid moisture. A small lamp which stood on the floor was covered with ashes, and contained no oil, the tallow of two candles was melted on a table, but the wicks still remained, and the feet of the candlesticks were covered with a certain moisture. The bed was not damaged; the bed clothes and coverlid were raised up and thrown on one side, as is the case when a person gets up. The furniture and tapestry were covered with a moist kind of soot of the color of ashes, which had penetrated into the drawers & dirted the linen. The soot having been conveyed to a neighbouring kitchen, adhered to the walls and the utensils. A piece of bread in the cupboard was covered with it, and no dog would touch it. The infectious odour had been communicated to other apartments. The Annual Register states that the Countess of Cesena was accustomed to bathe all her body in camphorated spirit of wine.

"Mary Clues, aged 50 was much addicted to intoxication. Her propensity to this vice had increased after the death of her husband, which happened a year and a half before. For about a year, scarcely a day had passed in the course of which she did not drink at least a pint of rum or aniseed water. Her health gradually declined, and about the beginning of February she was attacked with the jaundice and confined to her bed.—Though she was incapable of much action, and not in a condition to work, she still continued her old habit of drinking every day, and smoking a pipe of tobacco. The bed in which she lay stood parallel to the chimney of the apartment, and at the distance from it of about three feet. On Saturday morning, the 1st of March, she fell on the floor; and her extreme weakness having prevented her from getting up, she remained in that state till some one entered and put her to bed. The following night she wished to be left alone. A woman quitted her at half after eleven, and according to custom, shut the door & locked it. She had put on the fire two large pieces of coal, and placed a light in a candlestick on a chair at the head of her bed. At half after five in the morning a smoke was seen issuing through the window, and the door being speedily broke open, some flames which were in the room were soon extinguished. Between the bed and the chimney were found the remains of the unfortunate Clues: one leg and a thigh were entire but there remained nothing of the skin, the muscles and the vicera. The bones of the cranium, the breast, the spine, and the other extremities, were entirely calcined, and covered with a whitish efflorescence. The people were much surprised that the furniture had sustained so little injury. The side of the bed which was next to the chimney had suffered the most; the wood of it was slightly burnt; but the feather bed, the clothes, and covering, were safe.

The Transactions of the Royal Society of London present also an instance of human combustion no less extraordinary. It was mentioned at the time it happened in all the journals; it was then attested by a great number of eye witnesses, and became the subject of many learned discussions. Three accounts of this event, by different authors, all nearly coincide. The fact is related as follows.—"Grace Pitt, the wife of a fishmonger of the parish of St. Clement, Ipswich, aged about sixty had contracted a habit, which she continued for several years, of coming down every night from her bed-room, half dressed, to smoke a pipe. On the night of the 9th of April, 1744, she got up from bed as usual. Her daughter, who slept with her, did not perceive she was absent till next morning when she awoke, soon after she put on her clothes, and going down to the kitchen, found her mother stretched out on the right side with her head near the grate, the body extended on the hearth, with the legs on the floor; which was of deal, having the appearance of a log of wood, consumed by a fire without apparent flames.—On beholding this spectacle, the girl ran in great haste and poured over her mother's body some water contained in two large vessels in order to extinguish the fire; while the fœtid odour and smoke which exhaled from the body almost suffocated some of the neighbors who had hastened to the girl's assistance. The trunk was in some measure inciterated, & resembled a heap of coals covered with white ashes. The head, the arms, the legs, and the thighs, had also participated in the burning.

This woman, it is said, had drunk a large quantity of spirituous liquor, in consequence of being overjoyed to hear that one of her daughters had returned from Gibraltar. There was no fire in the grate, and the candle had burnt entirely out in the socket of the candlestick which was close to her. Besides, there were found near the consumed body the clothes of a child and a paper screen, which had sustained no injury by the fire.

The London Times of the 10th of April last gives the public a full report of a singular trial. Wm. Watkins, Thomas Jenkins, Henry Evans and John Prosser, were indicted for a riot, and for committing an assault upon Mary Nicholson, a poor old woman of the age of ninety. The trial was before the new judge, Mr. Baron Vaughan. The story is indeed a curious one, when we consider that the facts have happened in a nation so *far in advance of all others in civilization*. One of the defendants having lost some cattle by sickness, and having a colt then *ailing*, charged the poor old woman of being the cause of the death of the cattle and the sickness of the colt, by her spells as a witch, and were determined she should bless the colt, to cure him. For this purpose they seized her while she was in the fear of God and the king, and dragged her a mile and made her repeat after them a blessing on the colt. Not content with this outrage they went on to lacerate her with a thorn bush to see if she would bleed; and to cut off her hair to see if it would burn. Other indignities were offered her, almost too disgraceful to name, in searching for the witch-teat. The learned judge was very indignant at the outrage as he should have been, and at the same time expressed no small astonishment that any relic of such superstitions still existed. We mention these facts, not to show that the people of England are still in the bonds of darkness but simply to remark that many of our revilers, from "*Billy Gifford the gifted satyrist*," down to the humblest lampooners of our country, in England have drawn from narrower premises than these sweeping conclusions of our ignorance and barbarity. It is not long since that one of these travelled revilers of the United States mentioned the witchcraft at Salem, as a proof of the prevailing superstitions of this country, forgetting at the same time to state that this infatuation was one hundred and thirty-five years ago, and that not a single trial for witchcraft had happened since in any part of the United States. The place where this delusion was then found, is now conceded on all hands to be one of the most enlightened portions of our country. Long since this spirit of incredulity and superstition had gone for ever in this country, many poor wretches have been tried and executed in England for witchcraft—six, at one time, more than half a century after the executions for that supposed offence had ceased here, were tried, condemned and executed, without a murmur from the people; a proof that the most degrading superstitions were then prevalent among the most numerous classes in England. It was from that country was brought the superstition, and there it has lingered in their mountains and remote villages, until this day.—*Nat. Journal.*

INTEMPERANCE.

In the discourses recently published by the Rev. Mr Palfrey of Boston, are embodied some of the most appalling statements we have ever met with, shewing the havoc which this vice is making in our country. More than ten thousand are computed to die annually, of the direct effects of intemperance, & of thirty six thousand deaths it is the remote and proximate cause. The loss of lives during the three years of our last war was less than fifteen hundred, not one seventh of the annual loss by intemperance. One eighth of the commerce of this port is employed in the conveyance of spirituous Liquors, or the means of making them. The annual consumption of ardent spirits is not less than forty-five millions of gallons. The amount of money annually expended for ardent spirits in the United States, is thirty millions of dollars, which bears to the expense of maintaining the general government in all its departments, the proportion of five to two.—In this State it is six times the amount of the revenue received into the treasury, and nearly three times the amount expended for the support of the joint interest of religion and learning. The annual pauper expenses of the Union for the intemperate are also computed to be twelve millions of dollars. In one state, eight hundred, out of one thousand and sixty criminal prosecutions had their origin in intemperance.

Massachusetts Journal.

From a paragraph in the New York Statesman we learn that the arrival of Captain Gregory,—who carried out the Greek frigate Hellas from New York to Napoli,—'diffused great joy among the Greeks, as it was immediately rumoured that an American Naval Officer had been sent out by the Government of the United States to their assistance; and Capt. G. had great difficulty in persuading even the most respectable Greeks that the Government of this country had no hand in his coming. Capt. G. mentions that Admiral Miaulis is very popular; that in him, more than any other man among them, the confidence & affection of all the Greeks unite. On the arrival of Capt. G. at Napoli, he was requested to navigate the frigate over to Ægina, and consented to do so; that with him went passenger Admiral Miaulis, whom he treated, having the means to do so, with that generous hospitality which characterizes the naval service of our country. On the arrival of the ship at Ægina, the command was surrendered to Miaulis, and Capt. G. became his guest. They were immediately put on stinted allowances, and supplied with very common food —The Admiral apologized for this change of fare by telling Capt. G. that there were so many thousand of his countrymen destitute of the sustenance of life, that he dare not supply him with better food. Indeed it is most affecting to hear Capt. G. relate the fact that there are thousands of destitute human beings crowding the Streets of Napoli, who eagerly seize even blades of grass within their reach, to sustain life.—Capt. G. is of opinion that the coarsest and cheapest dried provisions in this country are the best to send the Greeks; beans, peas, kiln-dried corn meal, he represents to be equal, if not preferable, as articles of provision, to wheat flour. Fish are in great demand among the Greeks; but they eat very little animal food."

From the New York American.

BOLIVAR AS A FINANCIER.—A letter lies before us written by an American at Port Cabello, dated the 24th ult. which furnishes the following information as to the Liberator's notion of raising the ways and means to meet the debt of the country. The extract is given literally.

'Lately Bolivar has laid an Alcavally duty on all produce, say 5 per cent. on the valuation which is taken from the current sales. He has also laid a tax of $400 on all merchants transacting commission business—on all retail dry good stores one of $150—and on smaller establishments, one of from $80 to $100 per annum.

'These taxes will produce a sum of from 3 to 4 million dollars He has discharged all military officers off duty, giving them a preferance in civil employment, when they have capacity to fill them—he has reduced the present pay one half—abolished the reception of the government paper for a season in the custom houses—and in fact, has made such alterations as will, in nine months pay the interest, if not part of the principle of the national debt. *More than two hundred!!! disaffected persons have been shot in Cumana and Apure*, and Gen. Paez has carried all before him in executing Bolivar's decrees. He is desperate and strict to every order of the liberator.'

The writer of the above is a plain fair man—and his statement is remarkable on several accounts.—First, as communicating, as we believe the first intelligence of the very decisive steps of Bolivar in exacting—for so it must be called—supplies.—Secondly shewing, by the natural reference to Bolivar, and to him alone, as the author of all measures, that he is the only power in Colombia; thirdly, as justifying, by the fact of the execution by two hundreds of the disaffected—a word of large import—the caution to which we have before referred of our correspondents at Laguayra, in withholding their names from their letters.

Altogether the state of Colombia is far from satisfactory.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

MR. CALHOUN REJECTED.—It is rumoured that in the very celebrated Address introduced to the recent Convention in Baltimore, Mr. Maxcy poured out in the exuberance of his zeal a very high compliment upon the talents, public services, &c of the Vice-President, and identified him, as he really ought to be, with the cause of the Hero. This brought up Mr. Winchester, who did not impugn the good intentions of the Vice President's Maryland Advocate, but very plainly intimated in his usual pointed and oracular manner, that *that part of the Address must be stricken out*, and that Mr. C. must not be coupled with the General in the present nomination. The mandate of Mr Winchester, it is also rumoured, was obeyed and the objectionable part was expunged from the address. It is said this has given much uneasiness to certain personages, and it is apprehended that it will not be received in the most gracious manner in the South;—and Calhoun himself will secretly if not openly exclaim —"*call ye this backing your friends?*" It is also rumoured that another part of the Address was objected to as throwing a stumbling block in the way of Mr. Crawford, should he ultimately be brought into the unholy "Combination" to put 'down the present Administration right or wrong." The part here alluded to had reference to Mr. Crawford's sentiment of "judging the Administration by its Measures" This also was stricken out, so says current rumour.

Are not these among "the signs of the times" that the present Opposition is composed of the most heterogeneous materials, such as will be scattered to the four winds of Heaven by an indignant people, who are determined the Republic shall not follow the fate of others by "*falling under* A MILITARY RULE.

CHESAPEAKE AND DEL. CANAL.

This valuable & important work is apparently drawing near its completion. From the western end some three miles as we are informed, are already finished, and on Monday last several sloops passed from the River Delaware on the eastern side to the village of St. Georges' a distance of four and a half miles, for the first time. The remainder of the work, which is included in the part commonly called the deep-cut, is in rapid progress; and appearances justify the belief that the whole will be completed within a year from this day.—*Del. Jour.*

Winter, says the Pendleton, S. C. Messenger, of the 9th inst. is "still lingering in the lap of May." Every morning brings frost, and the crops of corn and cotton have been seriously injured. Wheat is yet safe and the prospect of fruit is yet promising.

From the National Journal.

COL. BENTON AND GEN. JACKSON.

While surmise and conjecture have been busily engaged in speculating on the circumstances and feelings which may have wrought so apparently close an union of opinion and purpose between Colonel Benton and General Jackson, there has been some curiosity discovered as to the cause of the previous personal alienation which existed between them. The lapse of fourteen years had so far dimmed and defaced the impression of the scenes in which these individuals were pitted against each other in a contest of life or death, that but few seemed able to revive the recollection of the circumstances. In the last number of the Kentucky Reporter, however, we have Col. Benton's own narrative of what he calls and with truth, if his statement be correct the most outrageous affray ever witnessed in a civilized country,' which was addressed in a circular to his friends in the fall of 1813 Presuming that the details of this occurrence are accurately given, we cannot conceive that they can be so changed by any explanations or palliations, as to bear out the testimony given by the Nashville Committee, to the 'benevolence and humanity' which are said by them to constitute the prominent traits in the character of General Jackson. As far as we can understand the usages of social life, and the rules by which men of elevated minds, sound courage and correct principles regulate their conduct, we should regard him who acts towards a other as Gen. Jackson is represented by Col. Benton as acting towards him, on this occasion, as a man with few of the qualifications which belong to a man of honor. But this opinion we are not authorized to form in relation to General Jackson, unless we could receive with implicit faith, the allegations made against him in this circular of Col. Benton's; and Col Benton's strange alliance with Gen. Jackson, at this moment is calculated to make us doubt in which of the characters, the accuser or friend of the General, he is most entitled to credit.—What must we think of the high mindedness and sincerity of a man who will form a league of personal and political friendship with one who has attempted his life, merely for the purpose of overthrowing an administration against which he has thought proper to array himself? The whole course of Colonel Benton, taken in connexion with this unnatural association, convinces us that to advance his own political interests, he can compromise his private feelings, forget or forgive the deepest injuries, and throw the mantle of oblivion over the deadliest insults and injuries.

Taking the narrative which is thus given to the world under the signature of Colonel Benton to be correct, what can we think of General Jackson', respect to the laws of his country and the usages of men of honorable standing? Coupling this affray with the affair of the Tennessee militia men, to which we have recently adverted, and of which much yet remains to be said, can our readers acquiesce in the character of benevolence and humanity claimed for Gen. Jackson by his friends; or can they bring themselves to consent to the elevation to the first office in the gift of the people, of a man who in one case has either grossly misunderstood the law of the land, or has disregarded it, to the destruction of six of his fellow citizens; and in another instance, has upon the authority of Col Benton incurred the liability to be ranked with men of the most desperate and sanguinary habits and dispositions?

FRANKLIN, Tenn. Sept. 10, 1813.

A difference which had been for some months brewing between General Jackson and myself produced on Saturday, the 4th inst. in the town of Nashville, the most outrageous affray ever witnessed in a civilized country. In communicating this affair to my friends and fellow citizens, I limit myself to the statement of a few leading facts the truth of which I am ready to establish by judicial proofs.

1 That myself and my brother, Jesse Benton, arriving in Nashville on the morning of the affray and knowing of Gen. Jackson's threats, went and took our lodgings in a different house from the one in which he staid, on purpose to avoid him.

2 That the General & some of his friends came to the house where we had put up, & commenced the attack by levelling a pistol at me; when I had no weapon drawn, and advancing upon me at a quick pace, without giving me time to draw one.

3 That seeing this my brother fired upon Gen. Jackson, when he had got within eight or ten feet of me.

4 That four other pistols were fired in quick succession; one by General Jackson at me; two by me at the General; and one by Col. Coffee at me. In the course of this firing General Jackson was brought to the ground; but I received no hurt.

5 That daggers were then drawn. Col. Coffee and Mr. Alexander Donaldson made at me, and gave me five slight wounds.—Captain Hammond and Mr. Stokley Hays engaged my brother, who being still weak from the effect of a severe wound he had lately received in a duel, was not able to resist two men They got him down; and while Captain Hammond beat him on the head to make him lay still, Mr. Hays attempted to stab him and wounded him in both arms, as he lay on his back parrying the thrusts with his naked hands —From this situation a generous hearted citizen of Nashville, Mr. Sumner, relieved him. Before he came to the ground, my brother clapped a pistol to the breast of Mr. Hays, to blow him through; but it missed fire.

6 My own and my brother's pistols carried two balls each: for it was our intention if driven to arms to have no child's play. The pistols fired at me were so near that the blaze of the muzzle of one of them burnt the sleeve of my coat and the other aimed at my head at little more than arms length from it.

7 Capt. Carroll was to have taken part in the affray, but was absent by the permission of Gen. Jackson as he has since proved by the General's certificate; a certificate which reflects I know not whether less honor upon the General or upon the captain.

8 That this attack was made upon me in the house where the Judge of the District, Mr. Searcy, had his lodgings! So little are the laws and its ministers respected! Nor has the civil authority yet taken cognizance of this horrible outrage.

These facts are sufficient to fix the public opinion. For my own part I think it scandalous that such things should take place at any time; but particularly so at the present moment, when the public service requires the aid of all its citizens. As for the name of *courage* God forbid that I should ever attempt to gain it by becoming a bully. Those who know me, know full well that I would give a thousand times more for the reputation of Croghan in defending his post than I would for the reputations of all the duellists and gladiators that ever appeared upon the face of the earth.

THOMAS HART BENTON,
Lieut. Col. 39th Infantry.

EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND

It has been mentioned on the authority of the English papers, that 16,000 settlers all of them weavers, were to be sent out from Great Britain to Canada this year. 6000 are to come from Scotland, an equal number from Ireland and 4000 from England. Besides this, a large number of other emigrants is to be expected, as the law restricting the number of passengers in vessels has been repealed, and 18,000 persons in Scotland have petitioned to be sent to America. A greater number than usual may therefore be expected in this state, from Canada.

We observe by the list of arrivals at Quebec, that from the 1st to the 3d inst. five vessels arrived with 1115 emigrants, almost all from Ireland. These and several other vessels, have had very short passages.—The Montreal had arrived in 18 days from Liverpool, and 14½ from Cape Clear; and the Bolivar in 19 days from Belfast.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

The select committee of the British House of Commons on the subject of emigration have made a second report, dated April 5. They state that this report has been made in consequence of the important change produced by the transition from *hand loom* to *power loom* weaving, the effect of which, already, has been to throw out of employ a great and valuable mass of operative weavers, and is likely, in its further progress, to be still more serious. In order to relieve the districts immediately affected by this change, the committee recommend a grant of 50,000 pounds to be added to a grant of 25,000 pounds from the manufacturers relief company, for the purpose of transporting twelve hundred families, say from six to seven thousand individuals, to Nova Scotia, or some other of the Colonies. The report presents a gloomy picture of the distress of the hand loom weavers, many of whom have been reduced from situations of comparative independence, to the necessity of obtaining parochial relief.—*Nat. Journal.*

The Marriage Question.—A meeting of the Presbytery of New Brunswick informs us, that the question of erasing the section of the Confession of Faith, forbidding the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister, was at their late meeting decided in the affirmative—ayes 12, noes 5. The Presbytery of Ohio, and the Presbytery of Redstone, as we learn from the Pittsburg Recorder, have both decided against the erasure. The Visitor and Telegraph informs that a similar decision has been made by the Presbytery of Winchester, and the Philadelphian reports the same of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The Presbytery of New York have decided (we believe unanimously) in favour of erasing, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the question, but simply on the ground that the topic is one which ought not to be introduced into a Confession of Faith.

N. Y. Observer.

DUELLING.—The Grand Jury of the county of Simpson, in this State, have, we understand, found *a true bill* against C. M. Smith, of Tennessee, *for murder*, charged to have been committed by the killing of Mr. Brank, also of Tennessee, *in a duel*, in that county, about the 23d of March. The Executive of this State has demanded the said Smith of the Executive of Tennessee, to be brought over for trial.

The same Grand Jury have, also, we are informed, found *a true bill* against Samuel Houston, (member of Congress,) for shooting, with an intent to kill; which, by the laws of this State is a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. The shooting, in this case, is said to have been done in a duel with Gen. White. The Executive of this State has, also, demanded Gen. Houstan of the Executive of Tennessee, to be brought to Simpson county for trial.

Commentator.

A Shrewd Madman.—When the earl of Bradford was brought before Lord Chancellor Loughborough, to be examined upon application for a statute of lunacy against him, the chancellor asked him, 'how many legs has a sheep?' 'Does your Lordship mean,' answered Lord Bradford, 'a live or dead sheep?' 'Is it not the same thing?' said the chancellor. 'No my Lord,' said Bradford, 'there is much difference; a living sheep may have four legs, and a dead sheep has only two.—There are but two legs of mutton: the two fore legs are shoulders.'

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