THE DEVIL AND DOCTOR FAUSTUS.

"In the tenth year of this reign, (1470,) the first book printed in France was executed, at Paris, by Ubric Gering. The art of printing, which has had so powerful an influence on the improvement of the human mind, and in the reformation of government and religion, known to the Chinese, in a rude, though efficient mode, upwards of a thousand years before, was re-discovered, it is generally agreed, by Laurentius Koster, a wealthy citizen of Haerlem in Holland, about the year 1430. Laurentius, it is stated, by an early writer on the discovery of printing, when walking in a wood, picked up a small bough of a tree which had been broken off by the wind. He then sat down and amused himself by cutting upon it some letters, and wrapped up, in a piece of paper, the part which he had thus engraved. He afterwards fell asleep, and when he awoke, he perceived that the paper having been moistened by a shower of rain, had received an impression from the letters—which induced him to pursue the accidental discovery, until he applied it to the purpose of printing. Laurentius, however, proceeded no further than the use of wooden blocks, on which were engraved the words, in the manner of stereotype. To this incipient mode, an improvement was made by two brothers, named Geinsfleiche or Guttumburg, who had been in the employment of Laurentius, and after his death carried off a part of his printing blocks, to Mentz, in Germany; where they succeeded in forming separate metal types, with engraved faces. But the art was yet far from being completed. It seems to have been brought nearly to its present state of perfection, by Peter Schoeffer, of the latter city; who, in the year 1456, cast a fount of types from matrices, or moulds, previously cut with the several letters. With this invention, John Faustus, now his partner, but formerly his employer, was so much pleased, that he gave the ingenious artist his only daughter in marriage.

In the year 1460, Faustus, (or Fust, as he is sometimes called,) and his partner Schoeffer, printed an edition of the Bible. This was a very expensive work, and was five years in the press. It was this edition as some authors relate, of which Faustus carried a number of copies to Paris; where he sold them, first for six hundred, then for five hundred crowns each; which were the prices commonly given to the scribes, for very elegant copies of the Scriptures. He afterwards, by degrees, reduced the price to thirty crowns. It is said that the purchasers were ignorant that these copies were printed; and that it was the policy of Faustus to make them believe that they were written. They were an exact imitation of the best manuscripts. As he lowered his price, his sales increased, and people were astonished at his producing copies as fast as they were wanted. When he reduced the price to thirty crowns, all Paris was amazed both on account of their uniformity and the quantity produced. It was believed that he had made a league with the devil; and he was accused of being a magician. The Catholic clergy were alarmed, as they feared the Scriptures would get into the hands of laymen. His lodgings were searched by the officers of police—several Bibles were found, and the red ink with which the illuminators had made the great capitals at the beginning of each chapter, was pronounced to be his blood. Faustus fled, and escaped the death which awaited such hapless victims of superstition; and from this event originated the story of "the Devil and Doctor Faustus."

Grimshaw's History of France.

A RECEIPT FOR A LOVER.—Take a grain of sense, half a grain of prudence, a drachm of understanding, an ounce of patience, & a handful of dislike; intermix them all together, fold them upon the crumbolk of your brain for twenty-four hours, set them on a slow fire of hatred, strained clear from the drugs of melancholy, and put them in the bottle of your health, stop it down with the cork of sound judgment, and let it stand 14 days in the water of cold affection. This, fully and promptly applied, is the most effectual remedy in the world.

N. B You may have it at the house of understanding, in Content-street, by going up the hill of Self-denial, in the town of Forgetfulness.

Jack Ketch's Arithmetic.—16 idle knaves make a swindler; 12 swindlers, a pickpocket; 8 pickpockets, a housebreaker; 6 housebreakers, a highwayman; 4 highwaymen, a murderer; and 2 murderers, a dish for the Devil!

Legal Arithmetic.—12 Lawyer's Clerks make an Attorney; 10 Attorneys, a Barrister; 9 Barristers, a Sergeant at-Law; 8 Sergeants-at-Law, an Attorney general; 6 Attorney generals, a Vice-Chancellor; 4 Vice-Chancellors, a Master of the Rolls; 2 Masters of the Rolls, a Lord High Chancellor; and 2 Lord High Chancellors, a *doubtful piece of business!*

Military Arithmetic.—13 green horns from school make an Ensign in a marching regiment; 4 Ensigns in a marching regiment a Cornet of Dragoons; a Cornet and a half of Dragoons a Captain; 3 Captains, a Lieutenant Colonel; 4 Lieutenant Colonels, a Field officer; 3 Field officers, & a fascinating wife, (virtuous of course,) a Master general of the Ordnance; 2 Master generals of the Ordnance, a commander in chief; & a commander-in-chief, his private secretary, & a couple of female Aid de-camps a *prime Minister*

Clerical Arithmetic—16 Welsh Curates make a Rector; 10 Rectors a Pluralist; 5 Pluralists, a Dean; 4 Deans, a Bishop; 2 Bishops, an Archbishop; and an Archbishop and Dr Phillpotts almost, (not quite,) a match for the Bishop of Canterbury.

None of the Moorish ladies would hold themselves dressed till they had tinged the hair and edges of the evelids with alkahol, (powder of lead ore.) This operation is performed by slipping a small wooden bodkin through the eye-lids, over the ball of the eye. It is thought to add great beauty to persons of all complexions, and was the way in which Jezebel, when she had painted her face, finished the adornment of her person. It has been asserted that an English woman of high rank and great beauty, whose sight was impaired before her death, injured her eyes by applying this deleterious powder to them.

A parishioner of St. Thomas, Exeter, who had been zealous for the enlargement and improvement of the Parish Church, was observed on the division last week, to vote for the "amendment," and being questioned afterwards on the subject, declared he had voted rightly,' adding, "I voted for mending the Church to be sure."

'Don't you think,' says T ——, meeting L ——— in the Hill-gate, 'don't you think that B —— is a consumate ass?' 'No,' replied I,——, 'I considered him a clear-headed man.' 'You do? upon what showing?' 'Why I don't think he has two ideas in his head to jostle each other.'

A RATHER AWKWARD TENANT.

A tradesman asked the sitting magistrate at the Mary-le-bone police office, London, on Tuesday last, what he should do with a troublesome blacksmith, who occupied the cellar of his house?—Magistrate: Turn him out.—Applicant: That is the very thing I want to do; but how is it to be done?—Magistrate: Give him notice to quit.—Applicant: I have, a dozen times, and he takes no notice of it.—Magistrate: Double his rent.—Applicant: That will answer no purpose; for he does not pay the present.—Magistrate: Take his goods.—Applicant: He has nothing but tools, and those we can't distrain.—Magistrate: It's altogether bad.—Applicant: Yes, and if he is offended, he stops his chimney flue, and fills the house with smoke.—The Magistrate could give no further advice, & the Applicant went away disappointed, and seemingly absorbed in the anticipated horrors of suffocation from the fumes of the infernal smithy.

FOREIGN.

From the Baltimore Patriot of June 9.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—By the packet ship St. George, Capt. Taubman, arrived at New York on Friday, the Evening Post and the other papers of that city, have papers from London to the 5th and Liverpool to the 6th May, inclusive.

The amendments made by the House of Lords to the bill for the repeal of the test and corporation acts have been agreed to in the House of Commons, after a short discussion. The amendments, however, do not appear to have been quite satisfactory to some of the most distinguished supporters of the bill. Mr. Brougham says, that after the bill has passed it will be difficult to tell what the law is. It does not yet appear that it has received the royal sanction. The New Times of the 5th of May has a strange and not very probable story, that the king resolved at first to refuse his assent, and that it was only after his ministers had, *one* and *all*, tendered their resignations that he agreed to give the subject a reconsideration.

The catholic question is likely again to occupy the deliberations of Parliament. Sir Francis Burdett was to bring it forward on the 8th of May.

In the House of Commons on the 5th, the presentation of a petition against additional duties on foreign wool, produced from Mr. Charles Grant the declaration that ministers had come to the resolution that a tax could not be imposed on foreign wool, without injuring the manufacturing interest; and, that, therefore it was not intended to lay any new duties on the article.

A motion made in the House of Commons by Mr. Huskisson to appoint a committee to inquire into the state of the civil government of Canada has been agreed to. The reason given for the measure, is the difficulty that exists in administering the affairs of the province of Lower Canada, on account of the constitution throwing all the legislative power into the hands of the French colonists, who, according to Mr. Huskisson, are disposed to check all improvements, to impede the settlement of the English among them, and to tie up the hands of the Executive. Sir James Macintosh opposed the motion on the ground, that colonies should be left to conduct their own internal affairs in their own way.

With respect to the affairs of the East it seems, that Russia has given England assurances of a most satisfactory nature in regard to her designs in the late extensive preparations for hostilities with Turkey.

The death of Capt. Clapperton, the traveller, is confirmed by recent accounts from Africa, but the story of assassination turns out to be untrue in all its parts. He died of the dysentary at Scoccotoo on the 13th of April, 1827. Report says, that his fellow traveller, Capt. Laing, was in Timbuctoo in March of the same year.

It is stated that the late arrivals at London of East India ships, from Bengal, have brought about £305,000 in silver, and that a large sum in addition, making to the amount of more than £1,000,000 sterling, may shortly be expected from the same quarter.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Billing's Liverpool Advertiser of the 6th says—"The accounts from the East are this week of a very pacific character, and the impression has begun to prevail that hostilities will not, after all, take place between Russia and Turkey. The advices from the British Ambassador at Vienna represent, that the councils of the three Allied Powers are again in accordance, with regard to the conduct to be pursued towards Turkey. This does not go to the extent of assuring us that Russia will not occupy the provinces north of the Danube, but it at least shows that the Emperor must have given a positive pledge not to pursue hostilities for the purpose of conquest."

We believe we can confidently announce that Mr. Stratford Canning will leave town in the course of the ensuing week to proceed to Corfu, to join the French and Russian Ministers, in compliance with the request transmitted to our Government through Lord Granville.

Standard.

Despatches were received this morning at the Foreign Office from Lord Cowley, our ambassador at Vienna. It is reported that they confirm the assurances already given relative to the policy of Russia. Her explanations have been so satisfactory, that they have smoothed whatever difficulties might have existed, and have established a perfect understanding between the three powers.

The explanatory declaration of Russia, of her views relative to the Porte, was according to an article in the French papers of Wednesday and Thursday, delivered to the court of London on the 12th of March. "The court of London accepted, with pleasure, the assurance of the Russian government, that it had no conquest in view, and declared, in consequence, in accord with France, and in maintaining the execution of the treaty of the 6th July, that she would preserve her neutrality."

The New Declaration.—The following is the declaration in the test and corporation acts repeal bill, as amended by the Lords: "I, *A B*, do solemnly and *sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare, upon the true faith of a christian*, that I will never exercise any power authority or influence which I may possess by virtue of the office of ——, to injure or weaken the Protestant Church as it is by law established *in England*, or to disturb the *said Church, or the Bishops and Clergy of the Church*, in the possession of any rights or privileges to which *such Church or the said Bishops and Clergy are or may be* by law entitled."

Shocks of an earthquake were felt at Rome and Florence on the night of the 10th April.—They were more violent and of longer duration in the latter capital, but without any bad consequences. At Forli there were eighteen shocks in four days. The same phenomenon terrified the inhabitants of Ancona, Pesaro and Sinigaglia.

Mr. Charles Kemble has accepted an offer to go to America at the conclusion of the present session; and Mr. Harris, it is understood, will resume the management of Covent Garden Theatre.

It is reported that Sir James Kempt, Governor of Halifax, will succeed the Earl of Dalhousie as Governor of Lower Canada.

The French troops have evacuated Pempeluna, and are about to evacuate St. Sebastian.—After this, Cadiz and Ulgel will alone remain in possession of France.

The St. Petersburg Gazette of the 15th April, makes no allusion whatever to the military preparations of Russsia, nor to the intended departure of the Emperor from his capital.

Greek Slaves.—The French Minister of Marine, in the course of his observations relative to Greece on Friday, stated that the French naval force in the Mediterranean, was actively engaged in rescuing the Greek slaves taken from the Morea; and that on the very day of the debate he had received a despatch, by which he was informed that one single vessel had saved four hundred and thirty seven of those wretched captives. This announcement was made with loud cheering.

Zante, March 28.—A squadron of men of war of the Allied Powers have been cruising for the last few days before Navarin, and prevents the departure of all ships. A Greek steam boat is before Patras. Some pirates have been seen off Maina.

LONDON, May 5.

Paris papers of the 3d reached us last night. They contain rumours that the Russians have crossed the Pruth.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.

The *Jessie* is ready to sail for New York with between two and three hundred emigrants and the Saint George, for the same city, with upward of one hundred and sixty.

The Hugh Johnson sailed hence on Thursday for New York, with upwards of 200 emigrants on board. Among them were several farmers from the inland counties, who, with their families and capital, intend to try their fortune in the new world. The bulk of the emigrants were agricultural labourers and their families who have departed at the expense of their parishes—they were chiefly from Essex and Kent. The number of emigrants to British America are few, compared with that which is proceeding to the United States.

A poor person residing in Greenock lately applied to the magistrates to have two of his children admitted on the poor's roll. "How many have you?" said the worthy bailie. "Five and twenty, sir," replied the petitioner.—"Five and twenty!" re-echoed the bailie; "and all by one wife!" "O no, sir," replied the poor man, "I am *wearing the fourth.*"

AGRICULTURE.

[*From the American Farmer.*]

NEAT FARMING ON A LARGE SCALE.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Sir:—Knowing your *penchant* for rural excursions, and rural scenery and occupations I could not help wishing you had been of a large party of gentlemen, of which I had the pleasure to be one, on a visit to Harewood by invitation from the munificent and hospitable proprietor of that, now spendid estate. You could not easily imagine any thing which would be more useful and *demonstrative* to the listless agriculturist, than two well drawn pictures of Harewood; one representing what it *was*, the other what it *is*, as we viewed it on the 10th inst.

——— "But who can paint
Like nature. Can imagination boast
Amid its gay creation, hues like hers?"

The company made their appearance at different hours of the forenoon, in small parties, and as they successively arrived rambled off, on foot or on horseback, over extensive and verdant fields, where every thing that caught the eye, evinced the best taste and the highest degree of improvement; and what rendered these the more striking was, the miserable condition of poverty and barrenness that surrounded the farm on every side.

Its natural situation, stretching along the shores of the Gunpowder, and indented by creeks, "inhabited by fish of every species; and frequented by every fowl that nature hath taught to dip the wing in water"—is of itself extremely beautiful; whilst the fields of great size, covered with luxuriant crops of different grains and grasses, present various landscapes of extreme cleanliness and fertility; not surpassed, in these respects, it is believed, by any thing to be seen on the manors of the most opulent in England. The immense fields of red clover, were particularly conspicuous, being even as bowling greens and free from extraneous growth of any kind. The domestic animals except a portion which had been lately bought of a large flock of sheep were all in the highest plight. The numerous herd of cattle are of the Devon blood, from the stock sent by Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, England, to the present fair Marchioness of Wellesley, uniform in their shape, and deep mahogany colour; but the *amateurs* of the party were most attracted by the many groups of *deer*, that, as evening approached, emerged from their shady retreats to graze in the open field.

Perhaps you may say that money will buy any thing, but *not so*—it will not buy *taste* for its possessor, neither is its possession always accompanied with continued industry and becoming hospitality. It is the rare union of these precious qualities, that dignifies the object in which they are concentrated, and commands for him the admiration and good will of all. I am satisfied from the levelness and natural quality of the land at Harewood, that the lands of the Eastern Shore of Maryland may all be made extremely productive of grass; for, besides the prodigious crops of various kinds, that a few weeks more will make ready for the scythe, I should judge, that there must now be there of the last year's crop, not less than one hundred tons in reserve.

A country which may be made, by its shells and its marle banks; abundant in grass, ought, of course to produce fine horses; cattle, grain, butter, cheese, &c. and it is known that in the saltness of its atmosphere, that portion of our state possesses a peculiarity highly congenial to the growth of sheep, a branch of industry which it is hoped, will be favoured by the new tariff. For those who cultivate *flat* land, another lesson may be learned at Harewood, where by constant and well conduction draining, the desideratum of moisture without saturation, has been obtained. But Mr. Oliver's taste has been in nothing more remarkable than in the preservation and distribution of his woods, yet in that, nothing seems to be the fruit of design; *ars celare artem.* All seems to be the spontaneous work of nature. By the removal of a few trees at one point, a fine expanse of water is opened to the view, whilst a clump left on some rising ground, or a grove springing from an unsightly ravine, in another part of the farm, serve at once to preserve the land from washing, and to soften and beautify the prospect—

"Shade, unperceiv'd, so softening shade;
And all so forming an harmonious whole,
That as they still succeed, they ravish still."

But I repeat, I wish you had been with us; how much more you would have been gratified, than with this hasty and most imperfect sketch from

ONE OF THE PARTY.

[From the Richmond Compiler.]

MR. JOHN HARE POWEL.—It gives us pleasure to notice the growing attention which is paid in Virginia to the improvement of the breeds of animals. One fact is just given in the Winchester papers. A company of gentlemen have associated together, and purchased of Mr. John Hare Powel of Powelton, near Philadelphia, a full blooded short horned Bull (of the Durham breed.) They purchased him at a cost of $265, expenses included—and have located him at the farm of R. K. Meade, Esq. of Frederick county. At first they will reserve him for the improvements of their own stock; but they promise themselves the satisfaction of extending the benefit to their neighbours, as soon as he has arrived at sufficient maturity. This bull is just turned of 14 months, and weighs 910 lbs. It appears a high price to give for so young a creature; but it must be considered what a high price Mr. Powel is compelled to give in England for the stock, besides the expense and risk of importation. It is unquestionably the finest breed we ever saw. In the month of August last, he sold three calves of his rasing for $200 a piece. He is a most enterprising and intelligent man, and deserves great credit for the effort he is making to improve our breed of cattle. Edward (the bull procured for Frederick county) is "descended from Malcolm and Lady, the former imported from England at the cost of six or seven hundred dollars, and now in principal use at Powelton; the latter was ordered specially for dairy purposes; and has proved to be a great milcher, from 20 to more than 30 quarts per day has been the yield of some of the Powelton cows.

From the American Farmer.

INDIAN MODE OF FISHING.

The Bay of Manta, in South America, has probably its name from the great quantity of mantas in those parts, the Indians being chiefly employed in taking those fish, which they salt and carry to the inland provinces. The Europeans cannot help admiring their dexterity in this kind of fishery, which they carry on in the following manner: they throw into the water a log of wood, such as they use in making a balza, being about five or six yards in length and near a foot in diameter. This log will be sufficient to support the weight intended, which consists of a net lying across one end of it, and the Indian standing in an erect position on the other. On this tottering vessel, assisted by only a single oar, he puts off to sea, about the distance of half a league, where he shoots his net. Another Indian follows him on a similar log, takes hold of the rope fastened to one end of the net, by which means the whole is expanded, and both the Indians move towards the land, where their partners wait to draw their net on shore. In this occupation the dexterity and agility of the Indians in maintaining an equilibrium on round logs of wood, is truly amazing: for the continual agitation of the sea renders it absolutely necessary for them to be continually changing their position and making different motions with their bodies; and what still heightens the difficulty is, that the Indian is at the same time obliged to mind both his oar and his net, in drawing it towards the land. They do, indeed, sometimes, though very seldom, slip off their logs; but being excellent swimmers, they recover their bark, and in an instant place themselves in their former situation.

THE DOG.

Leonard Zolikoffer, a Swiss Nobleman, who went to Paris on the conclusion of the Swiss Union, as Ambassador, had a large dog, whom on his departure he had ordered to be shut up for eight days, the dog was so, and yet at the end of eight days traced his way to Paris, (400 miles,) and on the day of audience made his way, all covered with mud, and leaped up, mad for joy, upon his master. In the family castle at Thuringa, there is a painting of the story.—The dog is the only animal that dreams; he and the elephant the only animals that understand looks; the dog is the only animal that has been brought to speak. Leibnitz bears witness in his History of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, to a hound in Saxony, that he could speak distinctly thirty words. A friend came to Moraut, the famous French surgeon, and entreated him as a mark of friendship, to attend his hound who had broken his leg. Moraut cured him, & in about four weeks after, as he was at breakfast, heard a whining and scratching at his door, and on opening it, beheld his old patient with another dog who had broken his leg, making signs to be healed. Dogs are put to an amazing variety of uses. In Otaheite, they are fattened on bread and fruit for eating; in Kamschatka they are used for drawing sledges; in Upper India for beasts of burden, as mules and pack-horses; by the Jesso Islanders for fishing. Blumenbach rather thinks that all the varieties of dogs do not come from one original sort.—[*London paper.*

[From the Boston Evening Bulletin.]

THE RACE HORSES.—We learn that two of the celebrated horses sent to this country by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, will remain at the stables in Brighton, near this city, during the present season only—after which they will be sent to the South. They are said to be of the finest breed in England, of perfect form and entirely sound; and have acquired high reputation on the British turf. *Barefoot*, when four years old, won the St. Leger stakes at the Doncaster races, against 84 horses at 25 guineas each—and has never been unsuccessful on the turf.—*Sarah*, when three years old, won the Newmarket stakes, against 25 horses at 50 guineas each. The Earl of Darlington gave £3,000 for this animal. The income derived from these horses is intended for the benefit of the school established last year by Sir Isaac at Nantucket. This institution now affords every promise of realizing the hopes of its liberal benefactor; and of securing, in the grateful affections of ages to come, an imperishable remembrance of his name.

THE MORGAN BUSINESS.—It is with reluctance that we add another word upon this unpleasant subject, a reluctance, so strong that even one or two additional and unfounded attacks upon ourselves, from the anti-masonic papers at the west have not overcome it. But there is an article now travelling the rounds of those newspapers, which justice to the living, and above all to the illustrious dead, requires should be refuted. The article in question is as follows:

"*More Light.*—There is a precious confession in a masonic oration delivered by Col. Knapp, at Washington, in honor of the late Governor Clinton. He says, "the subject of Morgan's abduction was agitated in August, by the General Grand Chapter at their sitting in New York, when Gov. Clinton *warned the younger brothers back to secresy, caution and silence, and had his advice been followed, all difficulty would have been avoided.*"

The lastest edition that we have seen, is from the Anti Masonic Enquirer, with the following commentary:—

"We have known for some time, that Colonel Knapp was upon a Committee in the Grand Chapter, to whom this subject was referred, but did not feel authorized to state it. Does not this admission prove what masons so impudently deny—that the abduction of Morgan was the act of the fraternity? Must not the conspiracy have been general and wide-spread, to authorize the interference of the General Grand Chapter? And are we to believe that masons generally were ignorant of a transaction which required the deliberations of their highest authorities?—Such an absurdity cannot be seriously urged."

The above extracts, both text and commentary form one of the most extraordinary misrepresentations, that we have seen, even in the present degenerate times, when a large portion of the American press is licentious beyond all example. In the first place, it is utterly untrue that Col. Knapp said any such thing in his oration. We received a printed copy of it immediately after it was delivered, and the language imputed to the author by the anti masonic papers, is a downright forgery. It is true that Col. Knapp in the course of his oration, speaks of the Morgan business, and of an occurance connected with the incipient stages of that disastrous, & no doubt murderous affair, which occurred in the General Grand Chapter. But the language above imputed to him he did not use, and what he did say, gives the lie alike to both text and commentary, as given in the anti-masonic papers, for the purpose of fomenting the unhappy excitement which yet continues at the West, and which many mis-guided people are laboring to extend:

The facts alluded to by Col. Knapp, have already been spread before the public in this paper, exactly as they occurred in the General Grand Chapter. And we will now repeat them with all possible brevity. In the first place the General Grand Chapter was not in session in August. But the authors of the imposition found it necessary to say so, else it would have been impossible for them to have deliberated as to the abduction of Morgan. The facts are simply these:—During the second week of September 1826, while the General Grand Chapter was in session in this city, a messenger came down from Canandaigua, whose name we do not recollect, with some papers and manuscripts which had been taken from Morgan's possession at Batavia. The outrage had not been committed upon Morgan when the Messenger left.—The papers were referred to a committee, of which Col. Knapp was chairman. This reference was made during the morning session. In the afternoon of the same day, Col. Knapp reported that the papers referred to appeared to be the property of some person by the name of William Morgan—that in the opinion of the committee, they were Morgan's own private property, and moreover, papers with which the General Grand Chapter had nothing to do, and with which they had no concern.

The committee therefore recommend, that the papers be delivered back to the messenger who brought them with instructions to hasten back with all possible speed, and return the same to Morgan, the rightful owner. He did so return; but alas! when he arrived, it was too late. Morgan had been abducted during his absence, and was then no more! The remarks of Gov. Clinton from the chair, on this occasion were highly dignified and appropriate. To quote Col. Knapp's own language, which has been perverted in the manner we have mentioned, "he reproved the misguided zeal and foolish apprehension of a few young and inexperienced masons who communicated with him; and he warned them back to duty, to silence and forbearance, with the promptitude of one having influence, and yet, with all the anxiety of paternal affection; and in the events that succeeded, so extraordinary in themselves, and offensive to every mason's disposition, and in direct violence of every masonic principle, Mr. Clinton discharged his executive duties so properly, that slander was silent; and the most malignant enemy of masonry, in the paroxysms of his fury, could find nothing, in truth, to complain of in the conduct of the Governor of New-York."

We are aware that in the present feverish state of the public mind—when there appears to be a fixed determination among many people to condemn the innocent with the guilty—this is a difficult and delicate subject for us to meddle with. Still we hope that even with the majority of those who are the most active in keeping the excitement alive, the truth upon so important a point, will not be unwelcome. The misrepresentation was of the most flagrant character. It was intended to inculpate the late Gov. Clinton, and the representatives of the Grand Chapters of every State in the Union, in the plot to carry off and murder Morgan. Whereas the fact is, that Gov. Clinton, and the General Grand Chapter did all in their power not only to allay the excitement when it first began to appear, but to respect and protect the personal rights of Morgan, even to the restoration of a paltry manuscript.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

CIRCULAR TO POST MASTERS.

Post Office Department.

June 10, 1828.

The Postmaster General has lately received with regret, frequent complaints of the miscarriage of newspapers forwarded in the mail. In many instances, the causes of these complaints are believed to exist in the printing offices—the papers have not been carefully put up and plainly directed. But, it is feared, that, at some of the Post Offices, there may have been remissness in not having put new envelopes on newspaper packets, where the old ones had become much worn and defaced, and sometimes in having failed to give the proper direction to the packets. To delay the delivery of a newspaper, is made a serious offence by the law. Too much attention cannot be paid to this provision; by a neglect of it; any Postmaster will loose the confidence of the Public and of the Department.

When failures are complained of, the Postmaster at whose office the packets are mailed, is requested to obtain a statement from the printer, of the different packets forwarded by mail, and the number of papers in each. Occasionally the packets deposited may be compared with this statement, and any omission detected.

Postmasters who fail to adopt this suggestion may be justly chargeable with negligence, and held responsible for all failures.

Packets badly secured, or not plainly directed should always be returned to the printing office. Where the packet is large, twine should be used and the direction of the packet should be endorsed on one or more of the papers enclosed.

Where papers are not taken out of the office, by the persons to whom they are directed, immediate notice should be given to the Printer, and, on his failing to pay the postage, the papers may be sold for it, as provided in the Post Office law. On some publications it may be difficult to determine whether newspaper or pamphlet postage should be charged. Some newspapers are published in the pamphlet form, as "Niles' Register;' others in the quarto forms, as the "American Farmer." Where a paper is published periodically, on a large sheet, in the common form of a newspaper, it should be so considered. Where the form is different, the subject matter must determine its character. It it contain leading articles of intelligence, a summary of political events, or what is generally termed news, and is published weekly, or oftener, it should be called a newspaper. Advertisements are generally contained in newspapers, though seldom, if ever, in pamphlets.

In cases where strong doubt remains what character to give the publication, it would be well to charge the most favorable postage, until the decision of the Postmaster General shall be obtained.

When any greater weight is franked than the law authorizes, postage should be charged for the excess. If the packet contain handbills, or other articles, which cannot be called newspapers or pamphlets, the excess should be charged by the ounce, as for letter postage. But, if the excess consist of newspapers or pamphlets, they should be charged as such.

Every thing sent in the mail, which does not come under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is subject by law, to letter postage.

The Postmaster General enjoins the utmost vigilance and impartiality on all Postmasters, in the performance of these duties. And he hopes to witness the beneficial results of their zealous efforts, by the public confidence reposed in the safety of the mail, and the fidelity of its agents.

☞Printers are respectfully requested to publish this Circular in their papers.

PENSACOLA, May 23, 1828.

Arrival of the Natchez.—The U. S. ship Natchez, George Budd, Esq. bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Ridgely, anchored out side the bar yesterday noon, eight days from off Tampico, Mexico; all well.

The Spanish squadron under command of Com. Laborde, was hourly expected off that coast, to blockade the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico, and for other hostile purposes. The old Spaniards were leaving Mexico by every conveyance; it being the intention of the Governor of Mexico to send all who remain when the Spanish squadron makes its appearance, ninety miles into the interior.

[*Scene a Country School House.*]

BOY. G-l-a-ss.

TEACHER. Well, what does that spell?

BOY. Don't know.

TEACHER. What's in the window at home?

BOY. Why, *Dad's old Breeches.*

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore county by F. Gourdon, Esq. as a runaway, a Negro Boy, who calls himself WILLIAM THOMAS alias LEM JOHNSON, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout built, says he belongs to Benjamin Gant, of Prince Georges's county; his clothing a drab jacket and trowsers, of stout country Cloth, coarse shoes and old hat. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden.

March 22—

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