HUNTING ON BRANT LAKE.—It was a beautiful morning in November. The ground was frozen, and a hoar frost spread itself over the surface, sparkling and blushing in the early light. With the dawn we threw aside our buffalo skins, in which the night had been passed, and rose with lively anticipations of the day's sport. The grandeur of the scene before us, our hardy manner of living, and the fresh, elastic air that we inhaled, contributed to heighten every enjoyment. Mind and body were alike in tune, and if ever I was perfectly happy, it was on that morning. The hounds, eleven in number, seemed to partake of the general feeling; their voices sounded unusually clear and melodious. When we loaded our rifles, as if to hasten our departure, they burst out in full chorus, expressing in a way that could not be misunderstood, their eagerness for the chase. In truth, there never was a morning of better promise. The lake had the appearance of a mirror; every tree, rock, and bush were reflected in it.

The manner of hunting deer on a lake is peculiar. The party (which generally consists of six or seven but with us counted fourteen,) is divided into two companies—*watchers* and *starters*; the latter, three or four in number, take the dogs into the woods, putting them upon the track, sooner or later, according to the ground to be run over, and the distance from other ponds, lakes and rivers. A good starter is respected by all huntsmen. He combines great judgment, with an extensive and accurate knowledge of the country around, and is often required to exhibit his qualifications in a manner that is truly surprising. Little less is necessary for a watcher. He must be able to remain ten hours together in the cold without complaining; must be perfect in the management of a canoe, which the least awkward movement may upset; and take a certain aim at a deer's head, twelve rods distant, when his fingers are nearly, if not quite frozen. But in spite of these somewhat formidable objections, let any one pursue the sport for a few weeks, and he will become enamoured with it; at the same time he may be assured, that his well being of body and mind is hourly augmented.

Our canoes were drawn upon the shore, the rifles deposited in them, and then the launching commenced. In a few minutes we shot out into the lake, proceeding in different directions, each endeavoring to be the first to reach his station. In half an hour not a sound was to be heard, save the occasional fall of some decayed tree of the forest, and had it not been for the different watch-fires, and white curling smoke which arose from them, no one could have imagined that a living thing existed in the profound solitude. I have the scene even now, distinctly before my eyes. I remember the manner in which I leaned upon my rifle, enjoying its beauties; and the intense interest with which I listened for the least sound, to inform myself at what point the deer might probably take to the water. In imagination, perched upon top of the *Watch Rock* in *Northeast Bay*, I hear, with a feeling I cannot describe, the first cry of the dogs, growing quicker as the scent freshened, breaking over the summit of the mountains in which this beautiful lake is embosomed, with the joyous music that thrills to the heart of the hunter.

For some days previous to the time of which I speak, a sharp frost had set in, forming a thin coat of ice round the borders of the lake, freezing the neighbouring swamp, so as to prevent the deer from taking refuge in its recesses, until all other means of escape had failed. It was almost three hours after we had arranged our posts, when the first dog gave tongue. His bark was in the beginning short and uncertain, but after a few moments became clear and sonorous; and was answered by one after another of the pack, as the scent opened upon them. We all recognized the voice of the first hound. He was a great favorite among us, yet the poor fellow, who, in the morning had evinced the greatest desire to be doing, was destined ere sunset to return from the chase, mangled and torn, and to suffer death by the same hands which had lent most to lavish caresses. However, as it happened, the outcry gradually receded, or if for a moment (the route attaining a greater elevation) it was heard distinctly, the next it died away in the hollows of the mountains, and finally was lost in the distance. At this period, it was curious to observe the amusements to which the hunters had recourse to pass their time. You might see canoes suddenly shooting out from every point of land, some of them collecting in small bays for a race, and others floating idly in the middle of the lake, whilst sounds of hilarity and cheerfulness issuing from all sides, combined to make a delightful whole. Almost every stand was deserted; but a few old hunters (knowing ones) still remained at theirs; although they were laughed at, they had their laugh in turn. In the midst of the jollity, which they received with stoical indifference and the epithets that were liberally showered upon them, the baying of the hounds was again heard, and every one became sensible that the important moment had arrived. There was a general scramble for the nearest hiding places. In five minutes nothing was to be seen but the calm surface of the lake. Yet every eye was upon the stretch, and for a mile along the shore there was not a nook or bend, that did not conceal some person full of expectation. As I stood upon the Watch Rock, I obtained the first glimpse of the Deer. He was a noble buck. He stood fronting me, apparently in the utmost distress, on the top of a high crag; then took his back track, and a moment afterwards I heard the crashing of bushes, as he descended the mountain and plunged into the swamp. The baying of the dogs grew louder; they also arrived at the crag, and were completely at fault; but the eldest ones went mathematically to work, triangulating among the surrounding trees and shrubs, until one of them discovered the deception, and with a short howl summoned the rest to follow.

This was a period of intense interest to all, but to me especially: I could hear the animal dashing into the half frozen swamps; stopping occasionally to listen to the horrid cry of his pursuers, and then bounding on, with every nerve strung to preserve his life. With admiration of his coolness and courage, I then formed the resolution to let him escape, or at least to give him a fair chance; for I knew that in a few minutes he would be in my power, and that with me probably rested his fate of life or death. But like all other good resolutions of mine, it was well made, and badly kept. It was of no use to foster so milky a disposition, and I thought besides of what my comrades would say, who had allowed me to choose my own station; and to whom I had boasted of killing the deer. But indeed there was no time for reflection. He came rapidly on, and breaking cover right opposite, dashed gallantly into the lake, throwing the ice and spray in all directions. The blood began to run through my veins with unwonted celerity, as I measured the breadth of his antlers, his strength of swimming, and thought how famously a rasher of such venison broiled would taste. In fact it was a fine animal; so large a one had not been seen in that part of the country for many years. Could I permit such a prize to escape? I was seated in my canoe, twenty rods from the shore, and paddling with vehemence, before I thought of a suitable answer. As I approached, he gradually swam further into the lake, and was visible to all.

The hunt became general. To a spectator it must have been animating in the highest degree, to watch the ease and grace with which the canoes glided over the water, most of them yet a distance from the deer, and his violent efforts to reach the shore, before he should be cut off: that distance was rapidly diminishing, and with it the hope that animated the hunter of giving the death wound. Yet my canoe obviously gained upon him. He began to sob sadly when he found all trial was vain; my generous resolves took another colour; I thought it was right and humane to put an end to his sufferings; if I did not kill him, somebody else would, perhaps in a more cruel manner & there was something in the scornful toss of his head at me, that seemed to say 'If I had you on fair ground, I would make you repent this usage.' That toss decided the matter; my heart became ossified—my rifle was at my shoulder—I drew a hair sight along the barrel for a moment—the next, the echoes rang with its smart report, and a shout of triumph greeted me as his body rolled lifeles on the water.

The last day of this poor animal arose upon him as it did on us, in the full enjoyment of life Unlike ours, it was passed in misery and ended in death. Is there no moral to this? I have not hunted since, and have made many excellent resolutions, which I fear are destined to be trampled down or forgotten, when the next hunting season arrives.—*Lan. Lit. Museum.*

## FOREIGN NEWS.

By the ship Mary Catharine which has arrived at Charleston, Liverpool papers have been received of the 26th of June, about a day later than had previously reached us. The following items of information are selected as new:—

*Death of the Duke of Saxe Weimer.*—A Berlin date of the 17th June, says—On the 15th, in the evening we received here the melancholy intelligence of the death of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, near Torgan on his return to his own dominions. His Royal Highness was in good health, reviewing the Royal stud, and speaking of his journey the following day when he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, which carried him off on the spot.

The Southern Patriot contains the following:—A very warm debate took place in the British House of Commons on the 23d June, in consequence of a gross misapplication of public money—which had been sanctioned by Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, and Lord Goderick, during the administration of the former. It was regarded by the opposition as a "violation of the best principles of the British constitution," and admitted by the Ministerial side of the House to have been a highly irregular proceeding. It appears that a certain sum of money had been assigned for the liquidation of the claims of British subjects on the French Government, in pursuance of the treaty of Paris of 1814 and that the surplus of this fund, which had been paid into the Treasury, had been drawn out for the repairs of Buckinham palace.

The proceeds of a different fund had been assigned by Parliament for these repairs, which proved insufficient, the Lords of the Treasury had permitted the application to this purpose without authority of law, of the surplus above alluded to. To cover the transaction from the public view it was turned into a loan, and the researches of the Finance Committee at last brought the whole affair to light.

The debate in the House of Commons is somewhat amusing and bore particularly hard on Mr. Herries. He defended the whole proceeding in an elaborate speech, but when he had taken his seat Mr. Baring very provokingly stated, that in the finance Committee, Mr. Herries so far from justifying the proceeding had expressed "that it was irregular and wished it had been otherwise." This drew forth peals of laughter at Mr. Herries' expense. He interrupted Mr. Barring and attempted to explain, but in the language of the reporter, "was cried down." He was finally permitted the privilege of attempting to reconcile the contradiction between his speech and his previous statement, but ended in making matters rather worse.

Mr. Stanley, one of the most intelligent of the members, stated openly his opinion "that the application of the money in question was a disingenuous shuffling & underhand proceeding." These epithets were of course intended for the underlings of office concerned in the affair, among whom was Mr. Herries, and the only censure they attached to Lord Liverpool and his coadjutors was that of inattention.

England is a country rich in sinecures, Ecclesiastical as well Civil. The following affords some idea of the patronage annexed to the great Church, livings in that country:

"Last night the House came to a vote with respect to the continuance of a sinecure, which we shall take special care not to characterize as it deserves to be characterized. We allude to the Archbishop of Canterbury's bill, of which the third reading was carried by a majority of 83 to 49

"The facts of the case, as they transpired in the course of the debate, bear out the following statement of a correspondent.

"His Grace, the present Archbishop, wishes by means of this private bill, to secure to his son an appointment, which, in the regular way would in all human probability, be in the gift of his successor. The appointment in question is the office of Registrar to the Will or Prerogative Office at Doctor's Commons, at present filled by the two surviving patentees of the late Archbishop, upon the death of which gentlemen a vacancy will take place, to be filled by the Archbishop filling the See at the time. The Office is a complete sinecure in the fullest sense of the word. The duties, requiring nice discretion & great experience, are performed at present by three Deputy Registrars, professional gentlemen, who, by moderate fees and much labour, justly earn the praise so unmeritedly bestowed by the Attorney General on their principals. The patronage of the principals is considerable, and, among other good things, enables them to bestow four sinecure offices, called Clerkships of the Seal, each worth not less than £1000 per annum, the holders, exempt even from residence, appointing as deputies to offices of much difficulty and importance, Clerks, not incompetent, but in a class of life too low for the situations. The annual emoluments, besides the patronage, are estimated at £13,000 a year, arising from fees from executors and administrators. After liberally increasing the allowance to the Deputies, who must be gentlemen of character and responsibility, and who ought to supersede the principals, £10,000 a year might still be at the disposal of the public on the abolition of the sinecure."—[Morning Chronicle.

### FROM FOREIGN PAPERS.

A London paper gives the following summary view of the present state of the French army:

| | Officers. | Men. | Horses. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Staff, composed of | 1186 | 300 | |
| Household Troops, | 1360 | 354 | 1186 |
| Royal Guard, | 1327 | 21,702 | 7230 |
| Infantry, French, | 6850 | 131,186 | |
| Ditto, Foreign, | 452 | 9,247 | |
| Cavalry, | 2342 | 29,082 | 24,369 |
| Corps of Engineers, | 770 | 7,749 | |
| Wagon Train, | 38 | 785 | 232 |
| | 15,025 | 200,405 | 33,017 |

This force does not comprise the gendarmerie and other troops employed as the police of the country, amounting to 14,987 men, & 6,120 veterans, who are employed for the service of fortresses in the interior. The whole may be increased in time of war, and give the following number:

| | Officers. | Men. | Horses. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Staff, composed of | 1886 | 300 | |
| Household Troops, | 1360 | 354 | 1186 |
| Royal Guard, | 1327 | 20,550 | 10,726 |
| Infantry, French, | 6850 | 202,075 | |
| Ditto, Foreign, | 452 | 9,947 | |
| Cavalry, | 2342 | 40,314 | 39,922 |
| Engineers, | 780 | 11,405 | |
| Wagon Train, | 62 | 1,465 | 452 |
| Total, | 15,049 | 296,704 | 52,286 |

Making a grand total of 310,753 officers and men.

Besides this military force, France has her National Guards, which, in time of war, would form a very considerable defence to the frontiers. She has also those soldiers, who, after their term of Service have returned to their homes, but who, according to the law of the 10th March, 1818, are liable to be called upon for the defence of fortified places in the interior of the country. We may safely, without exaggeration, estimate at 600,000 the number of men capable of bearing arms, which France could assemble and organize in the space of three months.

The military force of France is, as we may perceive, enormous; the troops are well equipped, but the officers, generally speaking, are deficient in a practical knowledge of the art of war, and seven-eighths of the men can scarcely reckon 5 years' service, and have not seen an enemy. No Colonel of the Garde Royale had gone through a campaign, with his present rank previous to the restoration; out of ninety-four Colonels of French Infantry, 3 only saw actual service in that rank, during the years 1813 and 1814; and not more than a fourth of the 2,276 Captains went through the campaigns under the empire with that rank, or even as subalterns; finally, none of the officers of the Swiss regiments were in the French service prior to the restoration.

The naval force of the same power are thus rated.

The French navy of which the Duke of Angoulcme is the High Admiral, consists of 10 Vice Admirals, 20 Rear Admirals, 75 Captains, 115 Commanders of frigates, 498 Lieutenants, 345 Ensigns, and 189 Cadets. It forms a total force of 29,620 officers and men, of which, 1,220 officers are employed on the General Staff, as engineers, or on quarantine duties in the ports, &c. There are 9,500 marines, of which 3,900 are employed in the administration centrale, and 15,000 officers and sailors afloat.

On the 1st January 1828, the French Navy consisted of:—Line of battle ships 36, frigates 35, sloops of war 7, brigs 23, corvettes 8, brig-schooners 15, small brigs 3, gun boats 60, schooners 35, cutters, &c. 18, floating batteries 27, steamboats 8, cutters of 800 tons 11, lighter vessels 32, transports 4, yachts 2. Total, 319.

There are several other vessels building in the dock-yards of Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, Rochefort, and Toulon, and much activity prevails just now in the maritime provinces in getting vessels ready for sea.

*French Navy.*—Paris, June 1828.—The following ships of the line, &c. are at sea, or in readiness for immediate equipment. Most of them are at the depots at Brest and Toulon; and the ordinary seamen for manning them amount to 22,000 men.

| *Names* | *Guns* | *Names* | *Guns* |
|---|---|---|---|
| L'Ocean | 118 | Le Veteran, | 84 |
| Le Majestueux, | 118 | Le Boree, | 74 |
| L'Austerilx, | 118 | Le Courageux, | 74 |
| Le Wagram, | 118 | Le Breslau, | 74 |
| Le Royal Louis, | 118 | Le Danube, | 74 |
| Le Montebello, | 118 | L'Ulm, | 74 |
| Le Heros, | 118 | Le Nestor, | 74 |
| Le Souverain, | 118 | Le Marengo, | 74 |
| Le Trocadero, | 110 | Le Trident, | 74 |
| Le Commerce de Paris, | 110 | Le Trajan, | 74 |
| Le Duc d'Angouleme, | 110 | Le Gaulois, | 74 |
| Le Foudroyent, | 84 | La Villee de Marseills, | 74 |
| L'Eylau, | 84 | Le Colosse, | 74 |
| Le Jupiter, | 84 | Le Scipion, | 74 |
| L'Ilustre, | 84 | L'Orient, | 74 |
| Le Diademe, | 84 | Le Daguay Trouin | 74 |
| Le Corquerant | 84 | Le Superbe, | 74 |
| Le Duquesne, | 84 | La Provence | 74 |
| Le Magnifique, | 84 | Le Duc de Berri, | 74 |
| Le Santi Petri, | 84 | Le Jean Bart, | 74 |
| Le Neptune, | 84 | Le Triton, | 74 |
| L'Algestras, | 84 | La Couronne, | 74 |
| Le Tourville, | 84 | 45 ships—3930 guns. | |

*Frigates.* *Guns.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14 first rate, | 64 each—Total guns, | 894 |
| 23 second rates, | 41 do. do. do. | 1452 |
| 18 3 mast corvetts, | 24 & 6 ea. do. do. | 450 |
| 15 large brigs, carronades, | 22 | |
| 20 smaller do. | 16 to 13 | |
| 15 schooner brigs, | do. 18 | |
| 19 do. do. | do. 10 | |
| 19 do. smaller vessels, | | |

[From the Boston Gazette.]

Of the writers that have figured in ancient and modern times FRANKLIN, the American philosopher, has been eminently conspicuous. He has done more, perhaps, to enlighten the minds of his fellow men than any of his contemporaries. His maxims just and wholesome in themselves, will be the admiration of future generations. We make the following extract from one of his essays, on the checks proper to be established against the abuse of power.

"But since so much has been written & published on the federal constitution; and the necessity of checks in all parts of good government, has been so clearly and learnedly explained, I find myself so far enlightened as to suspect some check may be proper in this part also: but I have been at a loss to imagine any that may not be construed an infringement of the sacred liberty of the press. At length, however, I think I have found one that, instead of diminishing general liberty, shall augment it, which is, by restoring to the people a species of liberty, of which they have been deprived by our laws I mean the liberty of the cudgel!—In the rude state of society, prior to the existence of laws, if one man gave another ill language, the affronted person might return it by a box on the ear; and, if repeated by a good drubbing, and this without offending against any law; but now the right of making such returns is denied, & they are punished as breaches of the peace, while the right of abusing seems to remain in full force; the laws made against it being rendered ineffectual by the liberty of the press

My proposal then is, to leave the liberty of the press untouched, to be exercised in its full extent, force, and vigour, but to permit the liberty of the cudgel to go with it, *pari passu*.—Thus, my fellow-citizens, if an impudent writer attacks your reputation—dearer perhaps to you than your life, and puts his name to the charge, you may go to him as openly, and break his head If he conceals himself behind the printer, & you can nevertheless discover who he is, you may, in like manner, way lay him in the night, attack him behind, and give him a good drubbing If your adversary hires better writers than himself to abuse you more effectually, you may hire as many porters, stronger than yourself, to assist you in giving him a more effectual drubbing. Thus far goes my project as to *private* resentment and retribution But if the public should ever happen to be affronted, as it ought to be with the conduct of such writers, I would not advise proceeding immediately to these extremities, but that we should in moderation content ourselves with tarring and feathering, and tossing in a blanket.

If, however, it should be thought, that this proposal of mine may disturb the public peace, I would then humbly recommend to our legislators to take up the consideration of both liberties, that of the press, and that of the cudgel; and by an explicit law mark their extent and limits; and at the same time that they secure the person of a citizen from assaults, they would likewise provide for the security of his reputation."


## PRINTING

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### SPECULATIONS UPON THE WAR.

Will the war now waging in the East of Europe be vindictive and sanguinary: or a mere parade of men and material to effect an object by intimidation? Or a raree show of the young Emperor of Russia? If the contest becomes serious will it be confined to the present belligerents;—or like wild-fire catch from nation to nation, till all Europe is again involved in commotion; and the repose of the new world is disturbed? These are questious asked, and not easily answered. From appearances, it may be replied, but not with certainty, that the War will be brief and bloody; that the Crescent will be humbled; and the contest will be confined to the existing belligerents. These appearances, however, present themselves to us through thick mists; and like other appearances in a fog, may be deceptive. There certainly were indications at the last dates, that the downfall of the Turk would not be so easily and speedily effected, as had been anticipated by their enemies:—That those who moved the most slowly at first, would not be the most inefficient in the close of a contest; and that another sample of the common fate of Invaders, might be added to the list. That the Sultan was endeavoring to collect a force to defend his Empire, was certain; and also that it was his intention to make a head of opposition to his invaders, on the theatre made memorable by the war events which occurred so recently as 1810—11; when a Russian army 200,000 strong, commanded by the renowned Kutusoff, after triumphantly passing the Danube, and gaining numerous victories in Bulgaria, was compelled by the Turks, in defence of their altars and firesides, to recross that river, and eventually, to retire within its own borders. What has been, may again be. Still, it is admitted, that circumstances are now changed from what they were in 1811. The Turks then had 300,000 men in the field and passes—the Russians only 200,000. The latter have now 300,000 in Turkey, many of them veterans, covered with decorations. What force the Turks can now muster is uncertain. Then the Turks had the command of the Black Sea; now the Russians not only have the command of that sea, but, as reported, will receive the co-operation of an Army from the East, flushed with recent success in Persia. Our conclusion then, is, that the odds at the last dates were in appearance in favor of the success of Russia, should the Turk be left, as was probable, to carry on the war single-handed; but that it is on record, that the battle is not always to the strong, and that the way of the Invader is hard.—[Boston Centinel.

[From the United States Gazette.]

Some considerable crowing has been indulged by the opposition papers, at the result of the election in the third congressional district of Louisiana, (Mr Brent's,) and the boasting has even gone so far as to include a majority for the governor, upon the assumption that three of the four candidates were Jackson men, and only one, (Derbigny,) for Mr. Adams; and also that a majority of the new legislature was composed of Jackson men. We have before us the New Orleans Argus, of the 21st and 22d of July—with reference to the misstatements of the Jackson men, touching the opinions of the candidates, the editor observes—

"The election of Governor is again a fair test of the strength of parties in this state. General Thomas, as well as Mr. Derbigny, is a warm friend and supporter of the administration; there is not now, nor there never has been, the least doubt upon this point. Gen. Thomas is an open and independent politician; he has repeatedly declared himself; attended the meeting of the Baton Rouge Convention, and our committees in this city last winter. The joint vote of these two gentlemen is already great, three parishes to be heard from, which will increase the vote of both about one hundred—4523, while the vote of the two Jackson candidates only amounts to 2629, or a little more than one half. But put the vote Gen. Thomas has received aside, and Mr Derbigny himself alone, has a majority over Butler and Marigny together of 743 If this is not a victory, what pray can be called one!"

This does not look as if Mr. Thomas was a Jackson man.

But the legislature is still more worthy attention. Let us hear what the Argus says in relation to that body:

"The Senate is composed of 17 members; we know already 16 of them; of which ten are for the administration, and six for Jackson. The House is composed of 50 members. We have returns from 29 parishes, which send 48 members. Of this number 26 are for the administration, sure; one doubtful, and 21 for Jackson; and the parishes of Washita and Concordia will in all probability return administration men."

With respect to the parish of Washita, we confess a doubt. Concordia we believe is for the administration

The state is composed of 31 parishes, or voting districts—of these, fifteen are nearly unanimous for the administration; six will give majorities; and the other nine will give majorities for Jackson.

This, says the Argus, "is a true and candid statement of the situation of parties in this state; and the state of Massachusetts itself, is not more secure for the administration, than is the state of Louisiana. Three months will prove the justness of these remarks, which even the wildest and most sanguine of the Jackson party feel and know to be correct."

### VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

*From "Douglas on the Advancement of Society."*

EMIGRATION.—The world has not witnessed an emigration like that taking place to America, so extensive in its range, so immeasurable in its consequences, since the dispersion of mankind; or perhaps since the Barbarians broke into the Empire, when the hunter or pastoral warrior exchanged the lake of the eagle, or the dark mountains, for the vineyards and olive yards of the Romans As attraction in the material world is ever withdrawing the particles of matter from what is old and effete, and combining them into newer and more beautiful forms; so a moral influence is withdrawing their subjects from the old and worn out governments of Europe, and hurrying them across the Atlantic, to participate in the renovated youth of the new republics of the West; an influence which, like that of nature, is universal, and without pause or relaxation, and hordes of emigrants are continually swarming off, as ceaseless in their passage and crowded and unreturning, as the travellers to eternity Even those who are forced to remain behind feel a melancholy restlessness, like a bird whose wing is crippled at the season of migration, and look forward to America as to the land of the departed, where every one has some near relative or dear friend gone before him. A voice like that heard before the final ruin of Jerusalem, seems to whisper to those who have ears to hear—"Let us depart hence."

A few mornings ago, an up-country cracker, "half horse, half aligator, and a little touched with the snapping turtle," went into one of our stores under the Bluff, and called for a glass of *anti-fog*, which he had no sooner despatched than he retired into the back part of the store. Sometime afterwards, the storekeeper, wondering what business he could have there, went in search of him:—and, on looking into one of his *salt binns* found the fellow curled up like a rattlesnake, and nearly buried in the salt. When asked what he was doing there, he replied that he had been in Darrien ten days, that he had not had a *single fight*, and was afraid he would *spoil*. Upon being routed, he pulled up the slack of his breeches, sung out, "Hurra for Jackson," and swore he could flog *any thing of his inches* that ever walked upon a pole boat.

*Darien Gazette.*

*Union-Town,* (Pen.) August 8.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither, at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but *all*—
Thou hast *all* seasons for thine own—*Death!*"

### DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE.

A most melancholy circumstance happened with the family of Mr. *Wm. Clark*, of this borough on Friday evening the 1st inst. The family in the evening sat down to their suppers of *milk & mush*, all being in good health. A short time after they were all taken sick at the stomach, and vomiting and purging ensued. The family remained in this situation during the night without creating but little alarm as to their fate.—During the night they drank plentifully of cold water. On Saturday morning physicians were called in and administered to their sufferings, but with little success. About 10 o'clock, *Oliver*, aged about 6 years died, and the consent of the parents being obtained, the body was opened, and found from examination, that his death was occasioned by *Mineral poison;* he was buried on Sunday, about 10 o'clock, but before this sad duty was performed, *Albert*, aged about 3 years died, and at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day Mrs. *Clark*, aged about 33, winged her flight—and

"Sleeps where all must sleep."

The funeral of the two last was given out to take place at 11 o'clock on Monday, and a large concourse of people assembled, but Mr. Clarke becoming extremely ill and all hopes of his recovery gone, the funeral was put off until Tuesday. On Monday evening Mr. Clark died, aged about 35. He was conscious of his fate and died without a murmur. Thus has a whole family with the exception of a child about 9 months old been taken from among us, and laid in the narrow bourne, where

"All life's idle throbbings cease,
And pain is lulled to rest."

On Tuesday the Father, Mother and Son were buried at one time in the Baptist grave yard.—

From the suddenness of their death, and the circumstances attending it, an unusual concourse of relatives and strangers attended the funeral supposed to be between 1000 and 1200.

What a solemn lesson this is to the living—to day we live, and to-morrow may be laid in the silent tomb, and there learn that

——"Life is a torrid day;
Parched by wind and sun—
And death the calm cool nigh
When the weary day is done!

It has not been ascertained how the poisonous substance found its way into the mush, whether by accident or by design; it is evident that it must have been by eating it that occasioned their death. A cat eat of the mush and died in a short time, and some was given to a dog and operated on him in a little time, but did not produce death.

*Wine Trade of England and of the United States.*

By a report lately made to Parliament, the following was the quantity of foreign wines imported into Great Britian from the year 1823, and consumed in the kingdom.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1823, | 4 594,211 gallons |
| 1824, | 4,714,940 do. |
| 1825, | 7,865,433 do. |
| 1825, | 7,865,443 do. |
| 1826, | 5,610,677 do. |
| 1827, | 6,254,310 do. |
| Total, | 28,549,571 |
| Of this quantity, | 14,374,898 gallons |
| were Portuguese, | 6 898,095 Spanish |
| | 3,578,189 Cape |
| | 1,574,300 Mad'r. |
| | 1,544,865 French |

During the year ending September 30, 1827, it appears by our own Treasury Report, that the quantity of wine imported into the United States was 3,875,503 gallons, being more than half the quantity consumed in Great Britain in the same time From this however is to be taken the quantity re-exported from the United States, which leave for consumption in this country about 2,300,000 gallons, or nearly half the quantity consumed in the United Kingdom.—The proportions obtained from different foreign countries are, it may be observed, wholly different. While England imports from Portugal more than one half of all the wine she consumes, we obtain from the same quarter only about one twenty fourth part of our wine. On the other hand, England draws from France only one eighteenth part of the wine she imports, while the United States are customers to France for more than one half of all the wine brought into this country. England gets nearly one tenth of her wine from the Cape of Good Hope from which source we scarcely receive any.

*Jour. of Commerce.*

### ANOTHER RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

On Tuesday evening, a number of persons collected in the Northern Libertes, near the place where the riot occurred on the previous night. Towards ten o'clock they became tumultuous. Their fury, it is said, was excited by a flag which had been hung out, in the morning, as a token of victory on the part of the Irish, at a house in Third above Beaver street, kept as a tavern, by one O'Neale, and inhabited by weavers. This house was attacked, and a great part of the inside demolished. During the affray, several shots were fired from the house, and two persons wounded, one seriously and one slightly.—A man by the name of Nell was grievously beaten with clubs. A young lady was struck in the face by small shot, which, however, were so far spent, before reaching her that she sustained no injury. A pistol was fired at a Mr. Coleman, by a man who dropped another as he ran This Mr. Coleman, picked up, and took home with him. After ascertaining, as he thought, that it was not loaded, he was amusing two of his children, by shewing them the manner of firing, when it went off, and lodged a ball in the wash-board, fortunately without injuring the children. Mr. Coleman thinks he could identify the man who fired at him. A double barrelled gun was brought to the office of Frederick Wolbert, Esqr. about eleven last evening, and a pistol this morning. Mr. Wolbert and the police officers under his direction, are engaged in endeavoring to discover and secure the offenders.

The United States Gazette accounts for the origin of this second riot as follows:—

"During the evening Mr. Terrence O'Neil, who keeps a public house at the corner of Third and George streets, displayed from the rear of his dwelling, a flag—it was the banner used by the weavers on the occasion of Lafayette's arrival. This excited the attention of another party & the house was attacked with brickbats and other similiar missiles, and very nearly destroyed—the windows and doors broken in, and the contents of the building almost entirely demolished. During the contest one or two guns were discharged, which did considerable injury to several individuals. We saw one man yesterday morning, who was wounded in his arm and thigh with buck shot.

After the affray, one or two persons, not concerned in the riot, were set upon, on the Germantown road, by a small party, and much injured. One had his head most frightfully mangled.

In the course of the morning, application was made to the Sheriff for assistance, he immediately applied to the mayor for aid, who placed under his direction the whole civil force. The Sheriff then issued a proclamation in the usual form, and about five o'clock, P. M. proceeded with a very large number of peace officers to the scene of confusion. There was an immense crowd of people assembled, but we did not observe any attempts to break the peace. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, the Sheriff with his officers returned, having given orders for some

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