trating regrets. The Colonel has often told me that he was more overcome by this unexpected reception, than by all the toils and dangers he had passed. Bleeding with wounds, almost prostrate with fatigue, and nearly incapable before this to sit on his horse, he with difficulty maintained his seat. What a moment of rapt for an honorably, yet inevitably defeated soldier!

NEW YORK POLICE.

A young man of respectable appearance, about twenty-two years of age, who arrived as a passenger, on Thursday last, on board the ship Cincinnati, from New Orleans, was arrested on Saturday evening on a charge of embezzling the property of his employer to a large amount, and conducted for examination before the police magistrates. It was stated, that the prisoner had been in the employment of Stiles Miller, of New Orleans, as a clerk, and was left in charge of his store while the principal was absent purchasing his usual supply of fall dry goods—that the prisoner, taking advantage of his employer's absence, had sold out, under a forged letter of attorney, the entire contents of the store, for which he had realized six or seven thousand dollars, and had then absconded with the avails. It appeared that Mr. Miller who returned to New Orleans on the 23rd of October, after an absence of about four months found his store emptied and closed, and upon inquiry ascertained, that his clerk had sailed for New York with the avails, about a fortnight previously, on board the ship Cincinnati. He immediately sent a letter by mail addressed to a friend in this city, detailing the particulars and describing the person of the clerk, which fortunately reached this city early on Friday morning, before the clerk had an opportunity of removing his baggage from the ship, and in season to trace him to his lodgings, where he was arrested by Messrs. Homan and Merrit.

Upon examination he fully confessed the transaction as above detailed, with the exception as to the amount realized from the sale of the goods in the store, which he alleged did not exceed seventeen hundred dollars,—some of the stock having been improvidently trusted and wasted by him among his associates at New Orleans. He states that it was his intention to have sailed for London the place of his nativity, but that although he had paid his passage in a vessel bound there which sailed from New Orleans, and had also paid a colored man fifty dollars to put him on board; yet, that she had sailed without him, and he had no alternative but the one he had adopted, of coming to this city and taking a passage for Liverpool. A portion of this sum of seventeen hundred dollars according to his own account he has wasted; and all that he has as yet restored to the agent of his employer is the sum of seven hundred dollars in bank bills, a gold watch, and a few trinkets of very little value. Upon the affidavits made against him and his own confession, he has been committed by the magistrate as a fugitive from justice, and will probably upon the demand being made by Louisiana, be sent to New Orleans for trial.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Cour. and Enquirer Extra.

Sunday, 1 o'clock, P. M.

Our news Schooner Courier and Enquirer boarded yesterday, thirty five miles outside the Hook, the London Packet Ship PRESIDENT, Captain Moore, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 16th October. She is not yet in sight from the Telegraph's station, and has probably been compelled to stand off from the land in consequence of the inclemency of the weather throughout the night. The Havre Packet Ship *Francois I.* left the channel with the President, and has been in company with her repeatedly during their voyage. As our news schooner neared the President, Captain Moore sprang into the chains to enquire which of the two had first arrived.

We have received by the President, London papers of the 15th Oct. being eight days later than any that had before reached this country.

It is admitted on all hands by the London newspapers that an English and French fleet are about to proceed to the Dutch Coast, for the purpose of compelling the King of Holland to accede to the terms of separation between his kingdom and Belgium, laid down by the London Conference. It does not appear distinctly what is to be the nature of the operations of the combined fleets, probably, however, a blockade of all the Dutch ports is intended. This plan has the advantage over an advance of the French army into Belgium, inasmuch as it will not so directly justify a military movement on the part of Prussia, or other allies of Holland. We do not believe, however, that Holland will remain quiet under this blockade of her ports. Unable as she is to cope at sea with the maritime forces of the two great powers, and unable as are her allies, to render her any maritime succour; she will, we think, attack Belgium by land, and thus bring on a general war. The last reply of the Dutch Ambassador at London to the Conference, closes in the following terms.

"That his Majesty not possessing alone the means of maintaining European and public jurisprudence; has been obliged to submit to the law of necessity by multiplying his offers but that the measure of concessions is henceforward full, and that the King will never swerve neither respecting the territorial rights and sovereignty of Holland, nor the vital principles of the existence of its inhabitants.

Political storms have passed over the head of his Majesty, as they have done over those of his ancient forefathers. Holland under their auspices, has passed through centuries of crisis of trials and of glory, and its experience dearly purchased proves that a nation triumphs even over the greatest misfortunes, as long as it has never failed towards its own dignity.

The King will take care that the fruits of this experience be not lost: and while he confidently awaits the result of the deliberations of the Conference at London according to the degree of maturity at which the negotiations between it and the Netherland Government has arrived, his Majesty discards all responsibility as to the complications which fresh delays may occasion, and proclaims loudly that he will never sacrifice to the revolutionary phantom, the vital interests and rights of the King of Holland: that the free people over whose destinies he is called to preside, confiding in Providence, will be able to resist all that the enemies of public order and of the independence of nations may desire to prescribe to it, and that, if at the last extremity a cruel destiny should deceive his religious expectation, that fatal issue would at the same time carry away with it the European system and the repose of the world."

The formation of a new French Cabinet is at last officially announced. The names of the members will be found to agree exactly with the information given by our Paris correspondent under date of the 3d October, and published by us on Saturday. The opposition loudly denounce the accession of the *Doctrinaires* to the Cabinet, believing it, as it no doubt is tantamount to a declaration on the part of the King that he will adhere to that course of policy they have so long reprobated.

A letter from Liverpool says—"An extraordinary trade is just now springing up here in the importation of flour from Calcutta; 3000 sacks arrived here on Tuesday, and the price quoted is 26s, to 27s. per 196 lbs. subject to a duty of 3s. per barrel. This is the third or fourth importation made by the same house, Acrannan and Stitt, within the last eighteen months."—It is stated that an English house has lately erected steam mills on the Ganges, which grind 400 tons of grain per day.—*Leeds Intel.*

We perceive nothing more in relation to the Dutchess de Berri.

There is nothing later from Oporto.

The British Parliament has been again prorogued. Its dissolution will not take place until the registration of voters under the Reform Bill has taken place. The last Quarters Revenue of Great Britain shows a considerable increase.

A change in the Spanish Ministry has taken place. The late Prime Minister M. Calomarde has been sent in exile, and M. Zea Bermudez appointed in his place. The former was at the head of the party of Don Carlos, and it is supposed that the disposition shewn by him during the illness of the King, to favour the claims of his brother to the succession, is the cause of his disgrace.

The English newspapers, we observe, are full of wild surmises and inferences respecting the affairs of the late Sir Walter Scott. A paragraph quoted from a magazine into the Times says, with most unjust and absurd sarcasm, that Scotland will permit Abbotsford to be brought to the hammer to satisfy the creditors of the illustrious deceased. The truth is, there will be no need of either Scotland or England interposing to prevent such a catastrophe. Of the debts included in Sir Walter Scott's trust-deed of February, 1826, £21,000 remained unpaid, exclusive of interest; including all other debts, the expenses of his journey, death bed, &c., the whole does not exceed £30,000. Now such are the prospects of further profit from the cheap edition of his writings that the family are enabled to come forward and offer to the creditors upon the trust the whole sum still due, deducting interest, which there is no reason to doubt, will be accepted.—[Adv.

The above, we believe is strictly correct. Our cotemporary adds, that Sir Walter's family may even be enriched by his writings if Parliament grant a renewal of the copyright; and this may also be true, but it depends on too many contingencies to enter into calculations at present.—[Scotsman.

LONDON, Monday evening, Oct. 15.

The last advices from Madrid, dated the 5th instant state that the King of Spain had not been declared out of danger by his physician.

Prince Talleyrand arrived in London last night, having obviously delayed his departure until the settlement of the French Ministry.

The Water-witch arrived this morning from Oporto, which place she left on the 7th inst. with despatches to government, but no mail.—The latest news, as will be seen by reference to the letter of our Cowes correspondent comes down to the 5th instant. Up to that time nothing of any consequence had occurred to alter the relative positions of the belligerents subsequently to the grand attack made by the Miguelites on Michaelmas-day.

Every thing is announced to be in the most active preparation at Portsmouth for the ensuing expedition.

FRANCE.

The Courier of Saturday evening, Oct. 13th says:

All the posts in the new ministry of France are now filled up, and the Cabinet is formed.—Marshal Soult and the Duke de Broglie remain in the offices which we were enabled to give as definitively settled on the 5th inst. The former as President of the Council, and Minister of the War department; the latter as Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The composition of the entire Cabinet stands thus.

Marshal Soult—President of the Council, and Minister of War.

Duke de Broglie—Foreign Affairs (in the place of Sabastiani.)

M. Thiers—Minister of the Interior (in the place of M. Montalivet.)

M. Humann—Finance (in the place of Baron Louis.)

M. Guizot—Public Instruction (in the place of Girod de l'Ain.)

Admiral de Rigno—Marine (remain as before.)

M. Barthe—Seals and Justice (remain as before.)

Count d'Argout—Commerce & Public Works (remain as before.)

Of these, M. Humann, M. Thiers, M. Guizot, and M. Barthe are Members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Messrs. Louis and Girod de l'Ain are made Peers of France.

M. Montalivet, late Minister of the Interior, assumes the intendancy of the Civil List,

DON PEDRO'S EXPEDITION.—The New York Journal of Commerce contains the following article on the prospects of Don Pedro:—

"The late accounts from Oporto render it extremely doubtful whether, before this time, the Constitutional army is not extinct in Portugal. From the 8th to the 29th of September scarcely a day passed without more or less fighting between the contending parties. It is true, but few lives were lost on the part of the besieged, except in case of a sortie, but the continual encroachments of cannon shots, bombs, and rockets, were calculated to keep them in perpetual alarm, especially as they were every moment liable to a general assault. It seems to have been the object of the previous bombarding, to wear out the strength of the besieged by protracted watching and fatigue, that they might be less able to resist the grand attack, which was made on the 29th. In this attack the Miguelites were repulsed; with a loss, in killed; wounded, and prisoners, (as is stated) of 1500 or 2000 men, while the besieged on their part, admit a loss of 400 or 500. Now, although this result is as favorable to the latter as could reasonably have been expected yet their number is so small, that a few more such victories would ruin them. Nothing, in our opinion, but the speedy arrival of re-inforcements could save Oporto a single month from surrender, if the Miguelites continued to follow up their assaults with the same spirit as in that of the 29th. Some reinforcements, we know, were on the way; but we are afraid they were too small to prevent the catastrophe which seemed to be impending. We shall await further advices with considerable anxiety, The packet of the 8th will hardly bring any thing later."

Should Don Pedro be repulsed in Portugal, we should not be surprised to see him turn his forces to Rio de Janeiro, and attempt to recover his Brazillian throne.

Dreadful Mortality.—The Charleston Patriot contains an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans, dated the 2d inst. which communicates the following shocking details:

"Our city has been very sickly, and is getting worse. We have the Yellow Fever, Cholera, and Cold Plague. The sextons, it is said, are not very particular, and it is generally supposed that a larger number are interred than they report."

[Here follows a report of the interments on the 29th, 30th, 31st ult. and 1st inst. which are less than those reported above. The writer then says:]

"On the 2d inst. *one hundred and seventy-seven* interments took place, and sickness increasing. They die faster than coffins can be made, and faster than they can be buried. For the last four or five nights, there has been from 20 to 50 left unburied. A plan has been adopted for interring the dead, viz: digging a kind of ditch, 50 feet long, 4 feet deep and 7 feet wide; to contain from 100 to 150 bodies, where the coffins are laid two tier deep; the bottom tier across the ditch, the top tier fore and aft: the first tier are all under water; they are then covered with mud, 18 inches to two feet from the surface. There can be seen in the grave yard one or two hundred coffins at one time uncovered—as they do not cover them until completely filled. Many poor families are swept off entirely. I am aware of two families, one of 12 the other of 11, who have all died, and several composed of 5, 6, and 7 persons. The sickness is worse than any season ever before known.—In 1822 the greatest number of deaths in one day was 42—and that is considered the worst year ever known before this. You can form no idea of the misery which exists among the poor You would hardly believe me, were I to state it truly. What I have written, you can depend upon is true. I understand that the Artillery Companies are to discharge their pieces thro' out the city, to endeavor to purify the air."

Another letter of the same date states that "the deaths amount to 200 per day, and still increasing. All business is at a stand, and will not revive until the disease abates."

The journeymen printers in New Orleans have left that city in consequence of the sickness now visiting the place, and some of the daily papers are only published twice a week in consequence.

A correspondent of Mr. Poulson furnishes the annexed very curious Observations on the Leech Worm, by a gentleman who, for several years, used one as a prognostic of the weather:

"A phial of water, containing a Leech, was kept on the frame of my window sash, by which I was enabled to know what would be the state of the weather the day following.

1. If the weather proves serene and mild, the leech remains motionless at the bottom of the glass, rolled up in a spiral form.

2. If it is going to rain, it is perceived at the top of its lodging, and there it remains until the weather is settled.

3. If we are to have wind, the imprisoned insect makes its way through its limpid habitation with the most amazing velocity, and seldom rests until it blows hard.

4. If a remarkable storm of thunder and rain is to succeed, for some days previous it lodges almost constantly without the water, and discovers uncommon uneasiness, in most violent throws and convulsive-like motions.

5. In the frost, as in clear summer weather, it lies constantly at the bottom: and in snow, as in rainy weather, it pitches its dwelling upon the very mouth of the phial.

The leech was kept in a common eight ounce phial glass, filled about three-fourths with clean cold water; over the mouth of the bottle was stretched a linen rag. In the summer months the water was changed once a week, and in winter every fortnight. This is a weather glass which may be procured by any person, and will remain in order for use a considerable length of time."

South Carolina.—Nullification is hastening to a crisis in this State. Governor Hamilton, in his late message to the legislature, recommended the convening of a convention to *nullify* the act of Congress protecting American Manufactures. A bill accordingly passed the Legislature by a large majority, providing for the assemblage of a Convention at Columbia on the 8th of December next. Rumours of outrages in Charleston have been afloat for a week past. A report that the Nullifiers had burnt the Custom House in that city, has not been confirmed. It is understood, however, that several revenue cutters have been ordered to Charleston; probably to take troops and military stores:—as the Norfolk Herald states, that two companies of United States troops are about to embark from Fortress Monroe to reinforce the garrison of Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor: and by the Baltimore papers, we learn, that military stores have been sent from there to the same destination. The following article is from the Charleston Mercury:

THE BOND CASE.—The United States, it seems, though they succeded in obtaining a judgment against Messrs. Holmes & Mazyck have found it impossible to make the money. A house of Mr. Holmes was some time since levied upon by the Marshal, put up for sale, & knocked off to a State Rights man who refused to comply with the terms of sale on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the Tariff laws.

After much consultation and deliberation among the officers of the Government, the house was again put up for sale yesterday, *on* account and risk of the former purchaser, but *not a single bid could be obtained.* Such is the state of public opinion here, in respect to the Tariff. It has been already practically nullified by public opinion. We ought to add, that the bond in this case was given for duties on an importation of coarse woollens, in which the duties were imposed so exclusively for *protection* as to be *prohibitory*, & that the goods in question were imported by Mr. Holmes expressly for the purpose of trying the question.

A grape vine consisting of a single stem, standing in the garden of Jacob Miesser, Esq. in Bern township, Berks county, Pa. produced on its branching vines 1228 bunches of grapes, taken down a few days ago. We understand says the Columbia (S. C.) Times, that the vineyards of Mr. Geigher, of Lexington district, have produced the present season, upwards of 6,500 gallons of wine, from the bland Virginia and Madeira grapes.

From the Delaware Journal.

THE ELECTION.

A Jackson Extra which was sent from this place on Thursday last, has prepared their friends for a sad disappointment. That surpassing missive carried every thing in this State for Jackson!! "*We have carried every thing, Governor, Congressman and Electors.*" The fable was caught up with avidity. The veritable Globe inserted it conspicuously where it might catch the eye of the hero—that Little Delaware had at last, bowed its knee to the idol. But, stop gentlemen—Little Delaware has not gone for Jackson—she is, and would shew herself in a fair field, more decidedly opposed to Jackson now than she ever was since his name was first presented to the people for the office of President.

Major Bennett, it is true, is elected governor by a majority of 57 votes. On the other hand, John J. Milligan, the National Republican candidate for Congress, is elected by a majority of 115; and Messrs. Comegys, Hall and Traitt, the electors chosen to vote for HENRY CLAY and JOHN SERGEANT, are elected by a majority of 150. The Legislature stands as follows:

	Nat. Rep.	Jackson.
Senate,	7	2
H. of Repre.	14	7
	21	9

This Legislature, at the next session, will appoint a National Republican Senator for six years.

The partial success of the Jackson ticket is mainly to be attributed to the votes given to Major Bennett by the National Republicans in this vicinity, of which he received more than enough to elect him. The cry of *old soldier* and *revolutionary services*, carried many of our people into the ranks of our opponents: and thus not only elected Major Bennett, but in the ardour of the contest, swelled the residue of the Jackson ticket far beyond its real strength. The disheartening intelligence which was constantly pouring upon us for the ten days preceding the election, from Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and New Jersey, shewing that the Presidential question was already decided, had its full effect upon our friends, by keeping hundreds at home, from a conviction that their votes would be useless and unavailing. On the other hand, never were the exertions of our opponents more strenuous and active. In the whole history of party contests, we have no recollection of such exertions as were made by the Jackson party in this County. The whole force of the Federal patronage was brought into the conflict. All the officers of the general government were actively and incessantly engaged in electioneering, travelling through the county, and aiding in every possible shape, in promoting the success of the Jackson Ticket. The whole hive was in motion, from the leaders down to the pettiest retainers and whippers in of the party. Public meetings and domiciliary visits—stump speeches and private lectures—cards, circulars, handbills, biographical sketches, threats, promises, favors,—every means, high and low, and every motive great and small, was put in requisition. Anti Masonry here too, as in every other State was made subservient to the promotion of the Jackson cause. Both the candidates for Governor were, notoriously masons:—all the prominent masons in this town were the fast friends of Major Bennett, and at the Inspector's election here, the principal mason in this State was the Jackson candidate, and our own candidate, who was merely not a mason, was opposed as an anti-mason, and lost some National Republican votes on that ground. In Milford, however, the anti-masons, anti-Jackson men too, voted for Major Bennett—and thereby proved their consistency, by voting both for a Mason and a Jackson man! Thus masonry was brought to bear upon us in this quarter of the State, and Anti-masonry in Milford! The Lion and the Lamb lay down together—both, at different points, were co-operating most harmoniously in electing a Mason and a Jacksonman! Last, though not least in the machinery employed by our opponents, were the emissaries of the Hickory Club, of Philadelphia: who traversed our State for a week or ten days before the election, with large sums of money in their pockets, which, as has been exultingly stated by Jacksonmen in this town, since the election, was usefully employed in promoting the cause of the hero! Under all the circumstances we have recited, considering that the election took place after it was known, that the main question of the Presidency had been decided, our little State has still maintained her honor and her consistency: she still stands fast by the Constitution and the great interests of the country, and in giving her vote to the illustrious patriot and Statesman of Kentucky, will adhere to the testimony she has always borne against the misrule of Andrew Jackson. The majority for the National Republican Electors, is nearly treble that given for the governor: and we repeat, that never was the State more decidedly opposed to the administration than at this moment.

The election of Major Bennett is one of those anomalous circumstances which often occur in times of high excitement, and about which it is useless to indulge in reasoning or conjecture.—Doctor Naudain, the National Republican candidate, was presented to his party with every circumstance to recommend him to their favor and support. His private life is irreproachable, his talents, education and experience in public business are such as would have reflected credit upon the Chief Magistracy of any State in the Union. In his public career at Washington, he has honestly and stedfastly supported all those great interests which our State has constantly maintained and sanctioned; and although not conspicuous as a speaker, yet as a useful, practical and intelligent member, he stands as high as any man in the Senate, while his acknowledged probity and conciliatory manners have gained him the respect and esteem of his political opponents. The rejection of such a man by those whom he has so faithfully and conscientiously served, is a result which we did not anticipate and cannot explain.

In looking over the proceedings of the Georgia legislature, we were struck with the following, among the notices of bills brought in:

"Mr. Haynes—an act declaring it a high misdemeanor for any Attorney, Solicitor or Counsellor to appear in any court in this State in behalf of any Cherokee Indian, or descendant of a Cherokee Indian, or of any white person, in any cause, motion, or petition, calling in question the state's right of jurisdiction over that portion of her territory in the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians or who shall make any motion, or in any manner attempt to enforce the late decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Worcester and Butler against the State of Georgia—and to provide for the punishment of the same."

It would seem from the above, that state rights are likely to be sustained upon high grounds in Georgia.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, Nov 24.

THE ELECTIONS.

After waiting with a wearied patience for returns from the different counties of the district, which have come in, *loitering and uncertain* as the reformed line of mails and Post Masters, which have set the examples, we now publish a full view, that all may see and know the state of things as brought about.

In Kent the Anti-Jackson majority has greatly increased—in Queen Anns the Jackson majority is stationary—in Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, the Anti-Jackson majorities are full up to a fair average.

In Cecil, for some cause, we know not what, Jacksonism has suddenly grown beyond its own dimensions—& in Harford, the infatuation grew with a fungus celerity that cast all calculation behind it. Unfortunately, the illness of Mr. Constable deprived him of the power of rendering the necessary aid to resist the unruly, impetuous current—and his associates, obliged by engagements to devote themselves to the other parts of the district, found it impossible in any degree to supply his place. Mortified as they were at this restraint, their only alleviation is, that in the other Counties where their exertions were put forth, the cause of Anti-Jacksonism has sustained no injury from the deluge of delusion that has swallowed up the greater part of the nation. The result is, that Messrs. Goldsborough, Steele and Constable are elected in the fourth district—and that in two out of the nine counties, nearest the Pennsylvania line the wild fire of Jacksonism is raging and destroying—but in seven counties, the advocates of rational freedom and the defenders of the constitution and the Laws have said to the destroying spirit, "*so far thou hast gone, but further thou must not go*"—and the rebuked destroyer faultered and retired.

The re-election of General Jackson to the Presidential chair is now certain, and his majority is astonishingly great—so far we are authorised to state this matter—and we add, the re-election of Gen. Jackson as President is the mere formal part of the business—the essential effect of it being the appointment of the HON. MARTIN VAN BUREN REGENT OF THE UNITED STATES. We venture to assert, that there is not one single man in this Country who knows Gen. Jackson personally, and who has been with him occasionally during the past two years, so as to be able to form a correct opinion of the man, who believes him fit for or capable of discharging the duties of President of the United States according to the obvious meaning of the Federal Constitution—or according to the declared and known intention of the authors of that constitution. Nor do we believe, that there is a man in America who knows the General, and who is competent to decide on the fitness of men, who would be willing on his death bed to put all at risk with his last words, declaring a conscientious belief in Gen. Jackson's fitness to be President of the U. States.

BUT JACKSON IS RE-ELECTED—and under circumstances that would seem to resist all credence—and in a manner that augurs all ill. Interested men—men receiving public monies under the patronage of Gen. Jackson, have led the way at all hazards and with every means—and they found in the infatuated credulity of men ready agents to operate on. There can be no doubt that a majority of the voters of the U. States really believe Gen. Jackson a great, a good, and a competent man as chief Magistrate of the Country—yet a greater error men never committed—a more erroneous opinion never was entertained. As for his greatness, except in the affair at New Orleans, he never exhibited any marks of greatness over five hundred other Captains in the American service—the affair at Orleans shewed design, bravery, & perseverance—but the great result was owing to the skill & coolness of the marksmen, who, from behind the Cotton bags, shot down the British at every shot as they advanced—& without the very kind of men, so suited to the occasion, which Jackson had there, he never would have gained the victory—it was emphatically the victory of cool and skilful marksmen, not the victory of their Commander—but soldiers bear all the toils and dangers of battle—they perform all the noble and happy and lucky feats that gain the victory—and their Commander runs away with all the glory. The soldiers perform the mighty work, and their commander wins all the merit and subsequent emoluments. So it was done at Orleans.

As to General Jackson being *a good man*—we refer to the known history of his life & there we leave him—it does not become us to lift the veil to publish the deformity of a fellow man we should be glad to be assured, morally speaking, that he is a *reformed* man.

That he is *a competent man* to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate, no body believes, but those who dont know him—*they who do not know him*, have seen and heard him puffed so much by those who fatten under his patronage and depend upon his power, that they suppose him to be, in truth, all that he is represented to be—little dreaming that he is an imbecile old Gentleman, of little more actual account as the head of this Nation than any waspish old woman, humoured, amused, and directed by her nurses, who make her whims and pas-

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