

COLLECTIONS,

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS;

AND

MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

COMPREHENDING

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF INDIAN
WARS; AND OF THE SUFFERINGS
OF CAPTIVES.
CIVIL, POLITICAL AND ECCLESIASTI-
CAL HISTORY.
TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.
MEMOIRS AND ANECDOTES OF EMIN-
ENT PERSONS.
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS ON VA-
RIOUS SUBJECTS.
MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS FROM
AMERICAN JOURNALS.

POETRY.....ORIGINAL AND SELECT-
ED.
ORIGINAL LETTERS; ANECDOTES,
AND CURIOUS FRAGMENTS.
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS AND
USEFUL INVENTIONS.
STATISTICAL TABLES.
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
OCCURRENCES AT HOME AND A-
BROAD.
CASUALTIES AND DEATHS.

EDITED BY J. FARMER AND J. B. MOORE.

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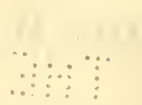


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COLLECTIONS,

Historical and Miscellaneous.

JANUARY, 1823.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS AND PROSPECTUS.

THE Editors of the "COLLECTIONS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY," &c. one volume of which has now been completed—unwilling to discontinue their labors while their mass of valuable materials is undiminished—have resolved to enlarge the plan of their publication, in the hope, that by presenting to the public a greater variety of matter, they may receive a more extended patronage. They are fully aware that no literary journal can so flourish in this cold northern region, as to drop its matured fruit into the hands of those who plant and water it. Still it is to be hoped the pride of our citizens will encourage attempts, however humble, to preserve the memorials of the past, now too rapidly perishing; and to cultivate a taste for literary reading and speculation—too much neglected!

It is useless, at this period of time, to point out the intimate relation between knowledge and happiness. Many nations, in their advance to glory and renown, have realized the truth of the maxim, that "Knowledge is power." And the people of all countries will agree that it sustains the fabric of their government—fits them to enjoy, or nerves them to defend it—cheers where it visits the remotest and darkest corners of the earth—and of that little kingdom, the human heart. Few countries, perhaps none, enjoy the advantages of the United States: there is none, where knowledge is so easily and cheaply diffused—where that guardian of the people's rights, the PRESS, has such free and deserved influence. Though still a youth, our country can boast of many improvements in the arts and economy of life. But in the great fields of science and literature, our advance has been slow and timid; we are too fearful of the watch-dogs of London and Edinburgh—and dread their howlings even from beyond the great waters.

Almost every state in the Union, however, has its literary magazines and reviews: some of which have been extensively patronized, and have risen to exalted reputation. In New-Hampshire, we have not a single publication devoted to literary purposes! Not a single sheet goes abroad into the world, to vindicate our claims, or defend us against the charge of barbarism. Still we have many writers capable of honoring themselves and benefiting the world—many whose poetic breathings have been wasted to other lands, and admired for their Æolian softness and harmony. Could not such men be induced to impart some of their literary treasures? Would they not delight to scatter abroad in this healthy region of frost and independence, those evergreens of poesy and learning which flourish in their hands, and would honor any clime? Nothing, we are persuaded, would deter them, but the dreaded prospect of *writing, without being READ!*—Who talks to the clouds that pass on heedlessly, or to the winds that rush furiously by? Demosthenes might appeal to the roaring ocean—and attain his object: but were the orator now alive, he might sadly choose to address old Neptune, rather than speak to the inattentive ears of the modern public. Patronage only is wanted to bring out into open gaze and admiration, those

—————“gems, of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathom'd caves of ocean bear.”

A liberal and enlightened patronage would not fail, even here, to call forth literary talent and enterprize. And we cannot but indulge the hope, however delusive it may prove, that the citizens of New Hampshire—among the first in patriotism and moral virtue—will also distinguish themselves ere long as the friends and patrons of learning.

In announcing the proposed alteration in the plan of their work, the Editors would observe, that the original design will still be pursued, so far as to preserve all important papers which may fall into their hands relating to the early history of New-England. The work is intended to embrace,

I. Historical Sketches of Indian wars, battles and exploits—of the adventures and sufferings of captives among the Indians: also, the civil and ecclesiastical history of different towns and places in New-England, more particularly in this state,

II. Biographical Memoirs and Anecdotes of eminent and remarkable persons in New-Hampshire, or who have been

concerned in its settlement and history ; with notices of distinguished individuals in other states.

III. Original Essays on literary and moral subjects ; the " Lights and Shadows " of New-England life ; Sketches of Domestic Scenery and of National Character ; Reviews of New Publications, and notices of Old and valuable neglected Works.

IV. Facts and Observations on any subject connected with the Useful Arts ; Experiments in Agriculture, and Improvements in Machinery ; Inventions, Curiosities, &c.

V. The History of New-Hampshire--being a continuation of Dr. Belknap's excellent work ; also, a History of the Government of this State, with sundry important documents, copied by permission from the originals in the office of the Secretary of State. In the history of our State government, we shall present all the Messages and Speeches of the several Governors to the Legislature ; and an impartial review of the proceedings of each Legislature, since the adoption of the Constitution.

VI. Poetry—original and selected ; Anecdotes, &c.

VII. Statistical Tables ; Meteorological Observations, and Facts relating to Climate.

VIII. AN APPENDIX : containing a faithful record of political events, and occurrences at home and abroad, which may interest or concern the people. Also, a monthly register of Marriages, Deaths, Casualties, &c.

Of the manner in which the work shall be conducted, it becomes us not to speak. We are assured of such assistance and aids, that we can confidently promise an interesting, if not a valuable miscellany. Of our own labors we would raise no expectations—as we make no pretensions. We shall proceed with diligence and care, trusting that while we sustain the burthen of the experiment, willing and active pens will not be wanting. Our own exertions will be much directed to the preservation of the memorials of " olden time," and of those valuable historical and other documents which have been rescued from or yet remain in dust and obscurity amid the rubbish of private families. Whether we succeed in continuing the work, depends upon the will of the people. Five hundred subscribers, punctual in their pay-

ments, will enable us to proceed. And it surely ought not to be said, that among 240,000 inhabitants, *five hundred* cannot be found to encourage the attempt.

READER!—We have spread our ‘bill of fare’ before you: if aught promises entertainment, you are welcome! If we succeed to please you—the credit shall be yours; if we fail—the fault shall not be ours.

JOHN FARMER,
JACOB B. MOORE.

Concord, N. H. Jan. 1, 1823.

Useful Inventions, &c.

Description of an improved Saw machine, with sectional teeth for the purpose of manufacturing staves, heading and siding; with remarks on the machine, and the lumber manufactured by it—by ROBERT EASTMAN, of Brunswick, Maine. With a Plate.

THIS machine consists of a frame about twenty-four feet in length, and five in breadth; and a carriage about twelve feet in length, and four in breadth. The carriage travels with iron trucks, grooved on their circumferences, which run upon iron slides bolted to the inner sides of the frame. An iron centre passes through one end of the carriage, and into the end of the log, and is one of the centres, on which it revolves. At the other end of the carriage, *where there are two cross pieces*, is an iron arbor, which receives the circular iron index with concentric circles of holes drilled at equal distances and corresponding to the different sizes of the logs to be manufactured into staves, heading or siding. These holes are called the numbers of the index. On the end of the index arbor, inside of the carriage, is a square to receive a dog fitted to it, which is first driven into the end of the log, and then slipped on the square of the index arbor, by means whereof the index and log are firmly connected together, and both revolve on the index arbor and centre, which are kept in place by stirrup screws.

Near the middle of the frame is the main shaft, which is of cast iron, and runs on friction rollers, supported by stands on the floor. On this shaft are the saw and sappers, which are firmly attached to it with screws. The sappers which are

crooked pieces of iron, *steel edged*, with slits to set them at a greater or less distance from the centre, according to the width of the lumber to be manufactured, and partaking of a common motion with the saw, *only at a less distance from the centre*, cut the sap off the log leaving the thick or outer edges of the lumber perfectly straight.

A band passing round the main pulley, which is on the main shaft, and on a drum that runs under it, (*which may be driven by a horse, steam or water power.*) gives motion to the saw, and sets the machine in operation. The saw has only section teeth, and is made of a circular piece of sheet iron or steel, about one eighth of an inch in thickness, containing usually but eight teeth which are set in the outer edge of the saw plate, being dove-tailed and grooved in order to remain firm until worn out, when new ones may be set in the same plate.

Under the frame is a small shaft with a large pulley on it (inside of the frame) which is connected to the main shaft by a band; on the other end of this small shaft at the outside of the frame is another small pulley, which is also connected by a band to the *feed pulley*, which is placed near the middle of the frame. On the inside face of this *feed pulley*, are two wheels; one of them containing eight cogs, is placed in the centre; the other a squirrel wheel, contains fifty cogs on the inside of its rim pointed towards the centre. Another short shaft, containing two wheels of about eighteen cogs each, is placed near the middle of the frame; one of these wheels meshes into the rack under the carriage; the other is placed on the outer end of the shaft to be acted upon by the large and small wheels that are on the feed pulley, which causes the carriage to feed and return alternately by the different acting of the eight and fifty cog wheels on the 18 cog wheel, which not only reverses the motion, but, at the same time, gives a different speed to the travel of the carriage, in its feeding and returning. Thus when the 8 cog wheel meshes into the 18 cog wheel, the carriage moves forward with a slow motion to feed the saw: when the cut is performed, the feed pulley with its contents drops, unmashes the 8 and meshes the 50 into the 18 cog wheel, which reverses and quickens the travel of the carriage in returning, as 50 is to 8. This motion of the rising and falling of the feed pulley, is effected by a lever with a small steel spring at each end of it; each spring has a catch to lock on a pin in the side of the frame, to hold the cog wheels in their mash, when the carriage is feeding and returning. In the centre of the lever is a pin, which attaches it to the side of the frame, and is

the fulcrum on which it works. On the top of this lever, are two wooden springs, which run from the centre to the end, a little rising, which forms an inclined plane.

A knob on the side of the carriage acts on the top of this wooden spring as the carriage is feeding and returning, and alternately unlocks the steel spring from the pin in the frame; and the wooden spring causes that end of the lever, where the knob is, to descend and the other to ascend, and locks its steel spring on the pin in the frame again. The piece of wood, which contains the feed pulley, is attached to that end of the lever which comes at the middle of the frame, and causes it to ascend or descend at every travel of the carriage. An iron frame is bolted firm on the end cross piece of the carriage, which holds an iron hand with a steel pointer in it, which, by means of a steel spring, locks into the holes of the index, and keeps the log firm in its place, while the saw is performing its cut.

On the inside of the end cross piece of the frame, is a shifting iron, which is a horizontal bar of iron with an elbow, forming an acute angle on the outer end; on the inner end is another elbow, which turns down, forming a right angle, with a bar perforated with holes at suitable distances, to correspond with the numbers of the index; into the holes in the bar a steel pointer 7 or 8 inches in length, may be screwed, so as to enter the holes of the index. This iron can move horizontally, being supported with hook bolts, and is kept in place by a small spring acting on the inner end; and two guard screws are set, so as to guide the large pointer into one of the holes of the index when the carriage and log return from the cut.

On the other side of the frame, where the outer end of the hand on the carriage passes, is a small trip iron, that strikes on the outer end of the hand and unlocks its pointer from the index; at the same time, the large pointer, entering one of the holes of the index and the carriage, striking the acute angle of the shifting iron, gives it a horizontal motion inward, which causes the log and index to shift one number, when the shifting iron strikes the guard screw, that prevents its shifting more than one number at a time. The outer end of the hand being now relieved from the trip iron, its pointer enters a new hole of the index by means of the spring, and the carriage again moves forward for another cut.

Thus it operates, without any aid except the power that drives it, until it cuts a tier of lumber entirely around the log, like the radii of a circle, leaving their thin edges attached to

it. These are then taken off, and another tier cut in the same manner, that is, when the log is large enough to admit of two tiers.

References to the Plate.

Fig. 1. gives a top view of the machine with the log in it ready for working.

2. gives a side view of the same.
3. an end view of the same with a log as partly cut.
5. The Saw.
6. The Sapper.
7. The Hand-frame Spring and Hand.
8. The Shifting Iron in two views.
9. The Setting Iron.
10. The Trip Iron.
11. The Trucks.
12. The Stands.
13. The Index.

Reference to the several parts as put together.

- AA. The Frame, which is made of timber about 8 by 14 inches, and put together by screws,
- BB. The Carriage, made of timber about 7 by 8 inches, put together by screws.
- C. The Log is dogged and put into the machine.
- D. Saw and Sappers.
- E. Main Pulley and Shaft.
- F. Feed Pulley and Shifting Gear, which is connected to the rack, under the carriage.
- G. Tightening Pulleys.
- HH. Regulating Pulleys and Shaft.
- I. I. Friction Rollers and Stands.
- J. Index.
- K. Index, Shaft and Dog.
- L. Centre Iron and Dog.
- MM. Iron Slides bolted to the sides of the frame for the trucks to travel upon.
- NN. Revolving Lever and Springs.
- O. Pin, which attaches the Lever to the sides of the frame, and is the Fulcrum on which it works.
- P. Knob on the side of the carriage, that works the Shifting Lever.
- Q. Hand-frame, Spring and Hand.
- R. Shifting Iron and Long Pointer.
- S. Setting Iron, which is bolted to the under side of the carriage, and strikes the acute angle of the Shifting Iron, when the carriage returns to set.
- T. Trip Iron, which unlocks the hand from the Index, when the carriage returns to set.
- UU. Stirrup Screws.

Remarks, &c.

This machine furnishes a new method of manufacturing lumber for various useful purposes. Though the circular saw had previously been in operation in this country, and in Europe, for cutting small stuff, it had not, within the knowledge of the writer, been successfully applied to solids of great depth; to effect which, the use of section teeth are almost indispensable.

In my first attempts to employ the circular saw for the purpose of manufacturing clapboards, I used one nearly full of teeth, for cutting five or six inches in depth into fine logs. The operation required a degree of power almost impossible to be obtained with the use of the band; the heat caused the plate to expand, and the saw to warp, or, as it is termed, to get out of true. To obviate these difficulties, I had recourse to the use of section teeth, and the experiment completely succeeded. The power required to perform a given quantity of work by the other method, was, by this, diminished at least three quarters. The work, formerly performed by 70 or 80 teeth, was by the last method performed by 8 teeth; the saw dust, which before had been reduced to the fineness of meal, was coarser, but the surface of the lumber much smoother, than when cut with the full teethed saw.

The teeth are made in the form of a hawk's bill and cut the log up, or from the circumference to the centre. The saw may be carried by an eight inch band, when driven a proper speed, (which is from ten to twelve hundred times per minute,) will cut nine or ten inches in depth into the hardest white oak timber with the greatest ease. The sappers at the same time cut off from one to two inches of the sap, and straighten the thick edges of the lumber.

The facility with which this saw will cut into such hard materials, may be supposed to result from the well established principle, that where two substances in motion come in contact, their respective action on each other is in direct proportion to their respective velocities; thus, a circular plate of iron put into a quick rotary motion, will with great ease penetrate hardened steel, or cut off a file, when applied to its circumference; and the same principle is applicable to a rotary saw for cutting wood. The requisite degree of velocity is obtained by the continuous motion of the circular saw; by which also it has greatly the advantage of one that has but a slow motion on account of dulling, as the teeth are but little affected, and being only eight in number, but a few moments labor is required to sharpen them. If the velocity of

the saw were slackened to a speed of but 40 or 50 times per minute, it would require at least four such bands to carry it through a log as above described.

One machine will cut from 18 to 20 hundred square feet of pine lumber per day, and two of them may be driven by a common tub wheel 7 or 8 feet in diameter, having 6 or 7 feet head of water, with a cog wheel, and trundle head so highly geared, as to give a quick motion to the drums, which should be about four feet in diameter. The machine is so constructed, as to manufacture lumber from 4 to 10 feet in length, and from two to ten inches in width, and of any required thickness.

It has been introduced into most of the New-England states, and has given perfect satisfaction. The superiority of the lumber has for three years past been sufficiently proved in this town (Brunswick, Me.) where there has been annually erected from fifteen to twenty wooden buildings, and for covering the walls of which, this kind has been almost universally used. The principal cause of its superiority to mill sawed lumber, is in the manner in which it is manufactured, viz. in being cut towards the centre of the log, like the radii of a circle; this leaves the lumber feather edged in the exact shape in which it should be, to set close on a building, and is the only way of the grain, in which weather boards of any kind can be manufactured to withstand the influence of the weather, without shrinking, swelling, or warping off the building. Staves and heading, also, must be rived in the same way of the grain in order to pass inspection. The mill sawed lumber, which, I believe, is now universally used in the middle and southern states, and in the West-Indies, for covering the walls of wooden buildings, is partly cut in a wrong direction of the grain, which is the cause of its cracking and warping off, and of the early decay of the buildings by the admission of moisture. That such is the operation, may be inferred by examining a stick of timber which has been exposed to the weather: the cracks, caused by its shrinking, all tend towards the heart or centre, which proves that the shrinking is directly the other way of the grain. It follows, that lumber cut through or across the cracks would not stand the weather in a sound state in any degree to be compared with that which is cut in the same direction with them. I have no hesitation in stating, that one half the quantity of lumber manufactured in this way, will cover and keep tight and sound the same number of buildings for an hundred years, that is now used and consumed in fifty years. Add to

this the reduction of expense in transportation, and of labor in putting it on, and I think every one must be convinced, that the lumber manufactured in this improved way is entitled to the preference.

In manufacturing staves and heading, a great saving is made in the timber, particularly as to heading, of which at least double the quantity may be obtained by this mode of sawing, to what can be procured in the common method of riving it; nor is the straight-grained or good rift indispensable for the saw, as it is for the purpose of being rived. The heading, when sawed, is in the form it should be, before it is rounded and dowelled together, all the dressing required being merely to smooth off the outsides with a plane. Timber for staves ought to be straight in order to truss, but may be manufactured so exact in size as to require but little labor to fit them for setting up.

Both articles are much lighter for transportation, being nearly divested of superfluous timber, and may be cut to any thickness required for either pipes, hogsheads, or flour barrels.

Description of the TREAD MILL, recently invented in England, and recommended by the Society for the improvement of Prison Discipline.

[We present to our readers a description of a new mode of punishment, which has been introduced into many of the English prisons, and is to be adopted in some of our southern penitentiaries. To illustrate the subject more completely, we have procured a wood engraving, representing the prisoners as at work. The effects of the Tread Mill have already been salutary, and no doubt is entertained that were they generally introduced into our prisons, both the number and enormity of offences would be diminished. There is nothing which the convict so heartily dreads, as confinement to incessant labor. Our prisons are mostly filled with criminals, originally idle and profane, who "too proud to labor, and ashamed to beg" roamed about at midnight to rob and to steal. *Hard labor* is a punishment to such men appalling—while in the eye of justice it is so mild, that any change in its form calculated to intimidate offenders, must be deemed of essential service to mankind.]

[From an English paper.]

THE attention of the society for the improvement of Prison discipline has long been devoted to the adoption of some plan for the effectual employment of prisoners. All attempts of this nature have heretofore been attended with considerable difficulty, but it is confidently anticipated that this invention will not only afford suitable employment, but act as a species

of preventive punishment. Although but very recently introduced into practice, the effects of its discipline have in every instance proved highly useful in decreasing the number of commitments; as many prisoners have been known to declare that they would sooner undergo any species of fatigue, or suffer any deprivation, than return to the house of correction, when once released.

The annexed engraving exhibits a party of prisoners in the act of working one of the tread wheels of the Discipline Mill, invented by Mr. Cubitt, of Ipswich, and recently erected at the House of Correction for the county of Surrey, situated at Brixton. The view is taken from the corner of one

of the ten airing yards of the prison, all of which radiate from the Governor's house in the centre, so that from the window of his room, *he commands a complete view into all the yards.* A building behind the tread wheel shed is the mill house, containing the necessary machinery for grinding corn and dressing the flour, also rooms for storing it, &c. On the right side of this building, a pipe passes up to the roof, on which is a large cast iron reservoir, capable of holding some thousand gallons of water, for the use of the prison. This reservoir is filled by means of forcing pump machinery below, connected with the principal axis which works the machinery of the mill; this axis or shaft passes under the pavement of the several yards, and working by means of universal joints, at every turn communicates with the tread wheel of each class.

The wheel, which is represented in the centre of the engraving, is exactly similar to a common water-wheel; the tread boards upon its circumference are, however, of considerable length, so as to allow sufficient standing room for a row of from ten to twenty persons upon the wheel.* Their weight, the first moving power of the machine, produces the greatest effect when applied upon the circumference of the wheel at or near the level of its axle; to secure, therefore, this mechanical advantage, a screen of boards is fixed up in an inclined position above the wheel, in order to prevent the prisoners from climbing or stepping up higher than the level required. A hand rail is seen fixed upon this screen, by holding which they retain their upright position upon the revolving wheel; the nearest side of which is exposed to view in the plate, in order to represent its cylindrical form much more distinctly than could otherwise have been done. In the original, however, both sides are closely boarded up, so that the prisoners have no access to the interior of the wheel, and all risk of injury whatever is prevented.

By means of steps, the gang of prisoners ascend at one end, and when the requisite number range themselves upon the wheel, it commences its revolution. The effort, then, to every individual, is simply that of ascending an endless flight of steps, their combined weight acting upon every suc-

*The wheels erected at the House of Correction at Coldbath Fields, are each capable of containing forty or more prisoners, and the joint force of the prisoners is expended in giving motion to a regulating fly, which by expanding itself in proportion to the power will keep any number of men, from twenty to three hundred and twenty, at the same degree of hard labor.

sessive stepping board, precisely as a stream of water upon the float boards of a water wheel.

During this operation, each prisoner gradually advances from the end at which he mounted towards the opposite end of the wheel, from the last man, taking his turn, descends for rest (see the plate) another prisoner immediately mounting as before to fill up the number required, without stopping the machine. The interval of rest may then be portioned to each man, by regulating the number of those required to work the wheel with the whole number of the gang;—thus if twenty out of twenty-four are obliged to be upon the wheel, it will give to each man intervals of rest amounting to twelve minutes in every hour of labor. Again, by varying the number of men upon the wheel, or the work inside the mill, so as to increase or diminish its velocity, the degree of hard labour or exercise to the prisoner may also be regulated. At Brixton, the diameter of the wheel being 5 feet, and revolving twice in a minute, the space stepped over by each man is 2193 feet, or 731 yards per hour.

To provide regular and suitable employment for prisoners sentenced to hard labor, has been attended with considerable difficulty in many parts of the kingdom; the invention of the Discipline Mill has removed the difficulty, and it is confidently hoped, that as its advantages and effects become better known, the introduction of the mill will be universal in Houses of Correction. As a species of prison labour, it is remarkable for its simplicity. It requires no previous instruction; no taskmaster is necessary to watch over the work of the prisoners, neither are materials or instruments put into their hands that are liable to waste or misapplication, or subject to wear and tear; the internal machinery of the mill, being inaccessible to the prisoners, is placed under the management of skilful and proper persons, one or two at most being required to attend a process which keeps in steady and constant employment from ten to two hundred or more prisoners at one and the same time, which can be suspended and renewed as often as the regulations of the prison render it necessary, and which imposes equality of labor on every individual employed, no one upon the wheel being able in the least degree, to avoid his proportion.

The arrangement of the wheels in the yards radiating from the Governor's central residence, places the prisoners thus employed under very good inspection, an object known to be of the utmost importance in prison management. At the Brixton House of Correction, with the exception of the very few confined by the casualties of sickness or debility, all the

prisoners are steadily employed under the eye of the Governor during a considerable part of the day.

The *classification*, also, of the prisoners according to offences, &c. may be adhered to in the adoption of these discipline wheels; the same wheel or the same constructed shafts can be easily made to pass into distinct compartments, in which the several classes may work in separate parties. In the prison from which the annexed drawing is taken, a tread-wheel is erected in each of the six yards, by which the risk and inconvenience of removing a set of prisoners from one part of the prison to another, is obviated.

As the mechanism of these Tread Mills is not of a complicated nature, the regular employment they afford is not likely to be frequently suspended for want of repairs to the machinery: and should the supply of corn, &c. at any time fall off, it is not necessary that the labour of the prisoner should be suspended, nor can they be aware of the circumstance; the supply of hard labor may therefore be considered as almost unfailing.

With regard to the expense of these machines, it may be observed, that although their original cost may, in some instances, appear heavy, the subsequent advantage from their adoption, in point of economy, is by no means inconsiderable, and it is derived in a manner which must be most satisfactory to those who have the important charge and responsible control of these public establishments, viz. from the diminution in the number of persons committed. Such have been the results already experienced at those prisons where this species of corrective discipline is enforced. The saving to the country (in consequence of the reduction in the number of criminals) in the public charges for their apprehension, committal, conviction and maintenance, cannot but be considerable.

By a contrivance of machinery which we cannot here illustrate by a plate, when the machinery of the mill has attained its proper speed, certain balls rise by their centrifugal force, so as to draw a box below the reach of a bell handle, which will then cease to ring a bell, placed in some convenient situation for the purpose. But should the men at the wheels cease to keep up the requisite speed in the mill work, the balls will descend, and a projecting pin on the box, striking the handle, placed in the proper situation for that purpose, will continue to ring the bell till they go on again properly; and by this means, a certain check will be kept on the laborers, and the governor or taskmaster, apprized even at a distance, that the full work is not performed.

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

HON. JOSHUA BRACKETT, M. D. M. M. S.

The progress of Medical science in our country has been gradual. During the first hundred years after the settlement of New-Hampshire, the general state of medicine was limited and hypothetical, and no names of persons who acquired celebrity in the medical profession in this State, have been handed down to posterity. But during the first fifty years of the second century of the existence of our country, there arose, even in New-Hampshire, a number of men distinguished for their medical knowledge, and their zeal to advance its most important interests. By "a regular intercourse with the parent country, occasional immigration from European schools, and a progressive introduction of approved authors," these men were furnished with the best means of instruction which their situation admitted. Though they had not the advantages of medical establishments now so common in our country, they had all the aid which could be derived from the labours of some of the most eminent physicians and physiologists in Europe. The medical works most generally known and in use at the close of that period, or at our political separation from the British empire, were those of Sydenham, the commentaries of Van Swieten, the practical writings of Wyatt, Mead, Brooks and Huxam; the physiology of Haller; the anatomy of Cowper, Keil, Douglass, Cheselden, Munroe and Winslow; the surgery of Heister, Sharp, Le Dran and Pott; the midwifery of Smellie and Hunter; and the materia medica of Lewis.*

Among the most eminent physicians of New-Hampshire, who commenced their career within the period referred to, may be named the Hon. JOSHUA BRACKETT, M. D. of Portsmouth, of whom we intend to give a short sketch.† He was born at Greenland, in this State, in May, 1733. In his pre-

* See Dr. Bartlett's Sketch of the Progress of Medical Science in Massachusetts.

† This Memoir will be principally derived from an account of Dr. Brackett, written by Rev. T. Alden, now President of Alleghany College, and published in the 26th No. of the Medical Repository, and from a biographical notice, written by Lyman Spaulding, M. D. and entered on the records of the New-Hampshire Medical Society.

paratory course for admission to college, he was placed under the tuition of Rev. Henry Rust, of Stratham. In 1748, he entered Harvard College, and received its usual honors in 1752 and 1755. His collegiate course being finished, he attended to various publications on the science of theology. In contemplating this for a profession, he consulted the pleasure of his parents, more, than his own inclination. However, he proceeded in his studies, received licensure, and became a preacher; but the state of his health was, soon after, such, as obliged him to determine on some other pursuit.

He then devoted himself to the study of a profession, which was more congenial to his turn of mind, and in which Providence had designed him for eminence. He devoted his time diligently to the medical art, under the direction of Dr. Clement Jackson, of Portsmouth, where he became, and continued, a practitioner until his death. On the 30th of October, 1783, he was chosen an honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and in 1791, he was complimented by his alma mater, with a medical doctorate.

The New-Hampshire Medical Society was formed about the year 1790. That of Massachusetts had been in existence about ten years. The formation of one in this State, was a favourable event, and may be considered a most interesting era in our medical history. Though a more systematic and extensive course of instruction had begun to prevail, and a liberal spirit of enquiry was gradually advancing, yet the benefits of regular meetings for personal improvement and for diffusing medical knowledge, were greatly needed by the physicians scattered over the State. Dr. Brackett was one of the nineteen named in the act of incorporation, which was granted by the legislature on the 16th of February, 1791. He was elected the first vice-president at the first meeting of the society, holden at Exeter on the 4th of May ensuing. On the 19th of June, 1793, he succeeded his excellency Josiah Bartlett, M. D. in the presidency, and, by repeated elections, continued in this office till the 15th of May, 1799, when, in consequence of his declining health, he resigned it. He had, previously, presented the institution with one hundred and forty-three volumes of valuable books, as the foundation of a medical library. On retiring from the presidency, he received an address, which handsomely expressed the respectful acknowledgments of this Society for his diligent and friendly attention to its interests, and for his liberal donation to it.

Doctor Brackett had interested himself on the subject of a

professorship for natural history and botany, at the university in Cambridge. He told Rev. Mr. Alden, not many weeks before his death, that it was a subject, which had much engrossed his mind for thirty years. It afforded him no small satisfaction, that, before his decease, a plan had been adopted for carrying so useful an establishment into effect, and that donations for that purpose, to the amount of several thousand dollars, had been subscribed. He left the request with his consort, that a certain property, of the value of fifteen hundred dollars, when she should have done with it, might be conveyed to the corporation of Harvard college, for the before suggested design. Mrs. Brackett, after his decease, said she should "hold his every wish on the subject sacred as a word from heaven." She, accordingly, conveyed the property, with a generous additional sum, a bequest of her own, to the corporation of the college, the benefits of which are now experienced in the beautiful establishment for many years under the direction of the late professor Peck.

Doctor Brackett was much distinguished for his activity and zeal in the cause of American independence. He was one of the committee of safety, during the revolutionary war. At an early period of it, he was appointed a judge of the maritime court, in New-Hampshire, and sustained that office with reputation, till the necessity of it was precluded by the establishment of the district courts.

His profession, however, in which he shone with eminence, was his peculiar delight, as the native bias of his soul led him to the relief of those wants and distresses, which it continually presented to his view. To increase his knowledge and usefulness in it, his reading, which was uncommonly extensive, his observations, which were accurate, and his reflections which were judicious, were principally directed. But in medicine, his motto was, IMITATE NATURE;—look at the beasts of the field and imitate them. Their's is nature pure and undefiled by fashion, prejudice, or habit. He was extremely attentive to his patients, and spared no pains to investigate the cause and the nature of their maladies, and to afford relief. *In arte obstetrica valde peritus fuit; nulla faemina sub egus cura, labore parturiendi unquam moriente.* While a happy general success attended his professional ministrations, his tenderness and sympathy with the sons and daughters of disease and distress, were striking traits in his character, and greatly endear his memory.

Doctor Brackett occasionally made minutes of important cases, which came under his care, and of the measures pur-

sued ; but as these were merely for his own use, few of them have been found in a finished state.

He also kept, for twenty-five years before his death, a thermometrical and meteorological registry, which would be a valuable acquisition to the archives of any philosophical society.

His moral deportment appeared to be founded on the principle recognized in the golden rule. He was mild in his temper, of an affable turn, amiable in his disposition, unassuming in his manners, and was sincerely beloved and highly respected in the social walks of life. He was a man of warm friendship; great benevolence, an enemy to flattery, and no one was ever less ambitious of popular applause.

Humanity made a prominent appearance in the groupe of his excellencies. It ought to be recorded, that, in his professional labors, he was peculiarly kind to the poor, and never made a charge, where he had reason to think the payment would occasion the smallest embarrassment. This was a conduct, which would not have been unworthy of the man of Ross.

For a considerable time before his death, he found that his constitution was under a gradual and general decay, and through a disease in the region of his heart, as to the nature of which he could never be fully satisfied. At length he determined to try the efficacy of the Saratoga waters, for which purpose he set out from Portsmouth, on the 23d of June, 1802. Having arrived at the springs, he continued there but a few days, for he found that his disorder must bring him to the grave ; and, feeling a consciousness that the time of his departure was at hand, he hastened to return, that he might be among his friends before the closing scene. He reached home on Friday, the 9th of July, visited several patients, and continued to walk out till the Tuesday following. From that time he was confined till his death, which took place on Saturday, the 17th of July, at two in the morning, 1802. On the ensuing Monday the remains of this philanthropist and physician were interred with great respect, and the tears of the widow and the orphan watered his grave.

In early life, Dr. Brackett was married to Miss Hannah Whipple of Kittery, who was a most amiable, accomplished and dignified woman. Her mental endowments were inferior to none. Her education and acquirements surpassed those of her sex in the vicinity of her residence. With such possessions, she was modest and unassuming. Her favorite studies were Natural Philosophy and more especially Botany.

She had an excellent garden well stored with choice and rare shrubs, plants and fruits. In benevolence, she was not exceeded by her husband, for it was by her will that the N. H. Medical Society realized a legacy of 500 dollars. She died on the 18th of May, 1805, aged 70 years. To perpetuate in the N. H. Medical Society's Library, the name of its founder, it was resolved by the society, that the name of BRACKETT shall be marked in golden letters on the covers of all the books that were presented by him, or purchased by Mrs. Brackett's legacy, in manner and form as underwritten.

BRACKETT

TO THE
N. H. MED. SOC.

Account of the Massacre of Jonathan Bradley and others, at Rumford, [now Concord,] by a party of Indians, in 1746.

[From a manuscript history of Concord, prepared by one of the editors of these Collections.]

The opening of the French war in 1744, caused a general anxiety throughout the colonies, and particularly on the frontiers most exposed to Indian depredations. Gov. Wentworth, in his message to the general assembly of the province, in May of this year, exhorts them "to consider with great tenderness the distress the inhabitants on the frontiers are in at this juncture, and to make their unhappy situation their own: to consider them as every day exposed to a surprize from the enemy," and stating that if provisions for their safety was neglected, they would "become an easy prey to a cruel and barbarous enemy." Measures were accordingly taken for the safety of those towns most exposed, and small detachments were ordered to the aid of the settlements at Canterbury and Contoocook, [now Boscawen.] The inhabitants of Rumford were as yet without military succor, and they empowered Benjamin Rolfe, Esqr. to petition the legislature of New-Hampshire "for such a number of soldiers as might be sufficient, with the divine blessing, to defend them against all attempts of their enemies." His petition was presented in June of that year, but no detachment was ordered out. In December, the inhabitants again authorized Mr. Rolfe to petition the general assembly of this province for aid; and also "to represent to his Excellency the Governor and General Court of the province of the Massachu-

setts Bay, their deplorable circumstances, being exposed to imminent danger both from the French and Indian enemy, and to request of them such aids as to their great wisdom should seem meet, and which might be sufficient to enable them with a divine blessing vigorously to repel all attempts of their enemies." Like petitions were also presented in 1745, and a detachment of men was stationed here from Billerica, for a few weeks, by direction of the government of Massachusetts.

On Friday the 7th of August, 1746, a party of Indians from Canada, to the number of about one hundred came into this town, and meditated the destruction of the place on the Sabbath following. The inhabitants had for some time been expecting an attack, and had made an earnest application to the Governor for military aid—and fortunately Capt. Daniel Ladd, with a company of forty men from Exeter, arrived in town the same day. There had previously been a company stationed here from Billerica for a short time, and also one from Andover. The inhabitants were aware that a considerable body of Indians was in the vicinity, but had as yet discovered but a few who were out on scouts. The Indians themselves, hearing of Capt. Ladd's approach, determined to lie concealed until Sunday following, when they intended to massacre the people assembled in the meeting-house. But the people on Sunday took the precaution to go armed to their devotions, and placed sentinels in different quarters to look out for the approach of the Indians. They had the night previous secreted themselves in the bushes adjacent to the meeting-house, which stood nearly on the spot now occupied by the dwelling of Mr. John West. One party of them was concealed in a thicket of alders then growing where Dr. Green's house now stands, another was hid in the bushes on the north, between the meeting-house and Capt. Emery's near the prison. Some few of them were seen by a little girl during the exercises, but she did not make known the discovery until the meeting closed, when the people marched out in a body; and the Indians observing their arms, concluded to abandon the attack. They then retired to the woods on the west towards Hopkinton, with the design to intercept Capt. Ladd and his men, who they supposed were to pass that way on the following morning. On Monday, the 11th, several of the inhabitants sat out for Hopkinton, two on horse back, the others on foot, all armed, but not in the least apprehending an attack. They marched on leisurely, and *Obadiah Peters*, one of the party

on foot, proceeded some distance forward of the others into a hollow about one and an half miles from Concord, sat down his gun, and there waited the approach of the others. The Indians, thinking themselves discovered, rose from their hiding places, fired and killed Peters on the spot. At this moment, the rest of the party, with *Jonathan Bradley* at their head, came over the hill, and seeing the fate of their comrade and their own peril, Bradley cried out, "Fire, and follow on!" and they rushed down among them. But the savages were too strong for them, being twelve to one, *Samuel Bradley* was shot down in the road. To Jonathan they offered quarter, having been acquainted with him; but he refused, his heroic spirit thirsting to avenge the death of his comrades.— They then dispatched him with their tomahawks. Two others, *John Bean* and *John Luffkin* were fired upon, ran four or five rods, fell and expired. The others fortunately escaped death, were made prisoners and carried to Canada. Their names were *Daniel Gilman*, *Alexander Roberts* and *William Stickney*. Immediately after the melancholy affair took place, an alarm was given from Mr. Walker's garrison to the people who were at work on the interval and elsewhere at some little distance. They soon assembled and consulted on measures of safety. Mr. Reuben Abbott, lately deceased, at a very advanced age, and from whom many particulars concerning this affair have been collected, was fixed upon to bring away the bodies of his slaughtered townsmen. He accordingly took an ox-cart from the fort, and brought away the bodies of the five men, which were buried in the churchyard on the following day. The number killed of the Indians was unknown to the inhabitants until some time after, when the information was brought by Roberts who had made his escape from Canada. From him, it was ascertained that four were killed, and several wounded, two mortally, who were conveyed away on litters, and soon after died.— Two they buried in what is called the Great Swamp, under large hemlock logs, and two others in the mud some distance up the river, where their bones were afterwards found. Stickney also escaped from captivity with Roberts, but in crossing a stream on his return was accidentally drowned. Roberts, soon after his return, claimed a bounty from government, having killed one of the Indians at the time of the attack, the bones of whom he afterwards found. The General Assembly, on the 19th of November, 1747, passed the following resolution, which was approved by the Governor:

"Whereas Alexander Roberts and others have been care-

fully examined upon oath of and concerning a human skull-bone, which said Roberts and company found at or near the place where said Roberts supposes he killed an Indian man, and where he saw said Indian buried; and inasmuch as it appears to the House, upon the evidence produced, that the said skull is really the skull of the aforesaid Indian: Therefore,

“*Voted*, that there be paid out of the money in the public treasury, unto the said Alexander Roberts and company, the sum of seventy-five pounds, in the following proportions, viz. To the said Alexander Roberts, 15*l.*; to Daniel Gilman, 7*l.* 10*s.*; to the widows of Jonathan and Samuel Bradley, each 11*l.* 5*s.*; and to the heirs or legal representatives of Obadiah Peters, John Luffkin, John Bean and William Stickney, each 7*l.* 10*s.*”

Jonathan Bradley was an officer in Capt. Ladd's company and was about 30 years of age when he was massacred. He was a relative of Samuel Bradley, and is represented to have been a brave and intrepid man.

Samuel Bradley was the father of the venerable John Bradley, who died in this town in 1815. He was a most amiable and promising young man; and his wife, who was afterwards married with Richard Calfe, Esq. of Chester, and survived both, in the latter years of her life, used to speak with great affection of the husband of her youth and of his tragical end. She died August 10, 1817, aged 98 years.

Obadiah Peters, it appears, was at the time of his death a soldier in the company commanded by Capt. Nathaniel Abbot of this town. He had also been out in the expedition, and was at the capture of Cape Breton in 1748. Little is known of Bean and Luffkin, or of the others who were engaged in the conflict.

The initials of those who fell were soon after marked on a large tree standing near the fatal spot, which stood as the only monument until within a few years, when some person cut it down. We are however pleased to learn that the descendants of Samuel Bradley are about to erect a monument over the spot where their worthy ancestor was killed.

The sword with which Col. B. Church dispatched the renowned Indian warrior, Philip, in 1675, after he was wounded by one of the natives friendly to the English, has, we understand, lately been presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society, by a descendant of Col. Church.

Poetry, Anecdotes, &c.

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

LINES,

WRITTEN AT AN HOUR OF MIDNIGHT, IN DECEMBER.

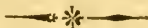
'TIS midnight o'er the drear expanse,
 And nature silent sinks in sleep,
 In the blue sky red meteors dance,
 And darkness hovers on the deep.
 Chilly the winds sweep o'er the fields,
 And bitter frosts bind earth in chains ;
 The zephyr to the whirlwind yields—
 And naught of summer's joy remains.

Methinks, in such an hour as this,
 Mortals too much to sleep are given—
 They dream not of the purer bliss
 In stillness, that can tell of heaven.
 It is an hour, when Virtue loves
 In silence for her foes to weep—
 An hour th' enraptur'd soul approves,
 Her vigils or her prayers to keep.

Now Innocence, no harm to fear,
 From prowling Mischief in his lair,
 Looks forth Creation's joy to hear,
 Its music floating on the air.
 Affliction's watery eye may roam
 'Mid brighter scenes of future years ;
 Nor yet forget her early home—
 The home of penitence and tears.

'Tis midnight! all around is still ;
 My thoughts—do they aspire to heaven ?
 Kind Power ! direct me at thy will,
 In life and death, at morn or even.
 RELIGION ! at thy shrine I bow,
 In midnight's dark, inspiring hour,
 And, as I there renew my vow,
 Enlist my passions to thy power.

C.



Following virtue is like ascending a steep : following vice,
 like rushing down a precipice.—*Chinese Proverb.*

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

IMPROMPTU,

ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD....ADDRESSED TO THE PARENTS.

O WEEP NOT, dear friends ! your sweet child is on high,
 With the angels of light and of love :
 Though her form, lovely even in death, meets your eye,
 She liv'd not to draw from your bosoms a sigh—
 She was pure as the spirits above.

In the morning of life, she has pass'd to her rest,
 With all the bright promise she bore :
 The parents who lov'd, and who fondly caress'd,
 And friends, whom her innocent prattle hath blest,
 On earth shall behold her no more.

Like a flow'r she has faded, all bright in decay,
 Like a sunbeam obscur'd by the cloud,
 Or the sweet vernal zephyrs that transiently play,
 She has pass'd in her beauty and goodness away,
 And cold lies beneath the pale shroud.

Thy spirit, dear child ! could our sorrows recall,
 To visit and cheer us once more,
 The vision were joyful—'twere bliss to us all—
 Though brief, 'twould from mourning our hearts disenthral,
 To joy our lone spirits restore.

But from earth's foul abode, S****'s spirit is flown,
 To far happier regions than this,
 Where the holy in raptures surround the bright throne
 Of the Father of Life ; and the lovely his own,
 Dwell forever and ever in bliss.

Then weep not, dear friends, for your child is on high,
 With the angels of light and of love :
 Though her form, lovely even in death, meets your eye,
 She liv'd not to draw from your bosoms a sigh,
 She is pure as the spirits above. L.

 FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

THE EPISTLES OF ROBERT SHORT.

I. *Bob's account of his success in a lottery adventure....Addressed to his parents, Capt. John, and Mrs. Peggy Short.*

DEAR FRIENDS—I have waited, and waited in vain,
 The prize, aye, the MONEY, my ticket should gain ;

I have bow'd to and worshipp'd the near sighted jade,*
 Who of thousands like me, aye, great beings hath made ;
 And, forsooth, while his measures for fame were a-brewing,
 Hath many a wight tumbled headlong to ruin.

First, inspir'd with high hopes, and bewitch'd with the smile
 She so freely bestows, this frail world to beguile,
 I resolv'd to be rich, to be great, to be grand,
 And with rank, pride and pelf to astonish the land.
 I'd be rich, too, with ease--I'd no menial be
 Of the dull drudging arts; I'd forever be free
 From those cares and alarms the industrious endure,
 Early health to sustain, and late ease to secure.
 I now plann'd my adventure--I counted my cash--
 (I can now say most truly, 'tis nothing but trash"--)
 My ticket I bought, and for sake of the *seven*,
 I got "Number seventeen hundred and seven."†

O how charming the title ! how precious the scroll,
 Which her agent unbound from the promising roll !
 Tens ! *hundreds* ! and THOUSANDS !! Some one should be mine,
 Of those gems in the "Scheme" which he call'd so divine.
 And so sweetly they looked--ah, I thought I were sure
 From this fountain of wealth a "Grand Prize" to procure.
 Strange projects and grand now erept over my brain--
 I'd dismiss this vexation, that folly retain ;
 This friend I would cherish, that foe I'd disarm,
 And my splendour should shield me from fear and alarm--
 Gorgeous dwellings I'd build, as my fancy design'd,
 And Bob Short should be great, both in money and mind.

But, dear me ! the dream's over--I feel I am still
 The rustic young Bob trudging onward to ill ;
 For no good seems my right weary life to betide,
 Teaching judgment these vanities all to deride.

Would you think it, dear dad ? my last copper is gone !
 Not a farthing on earth can I now call my own.
 The last went for TICKETS ; my fortune to make,
 The little I had I then ventured to stake !
 Alas ! 'tis too true--I have given away,
 What labor and prudence alone can repay.
 I have made myself poor--and I see all my friends
 Chide me loud for my folly--to make me amends !

* The Goddess Fortuna was worshipped in different parts of Greece, and the Romans had no less than eight different temples erected to her honor in their city. She is generally represented as blindfolded, and holds a wheel in her hand as an emblem of her inconstancy.

† This number has from time immemorial been considered a fortunate number.

But there's one consolation.—The public receives
 A little from what each poor votary gives.
 So it seems, though we give what no more can be found,
 We taste it betimes as it travels the round—
 We share of the field, fountain, cellar and stall,
 In common enjoyment, the rich, poor, and all.

Experience shall teach wretched Bob to be wise ;
 And as gold is worth little but *under* the skies,
 I'll adventure in gull-catching lotteries no more,
 But happier regions of profit explore.
 I have seen that mortality's purpose is *name*—
 Some creep through the brambles of life into fame ;
 While others, from motive, and not want of skill,
 Drink at springs of humility—drink to the fill !

Thine, truly,

ROBERT.

D——, Dec. 1822.

Faith, Hope, and Charity.—A student at one of the Universities, being called upon for a definition of these christian virtues, made his replies in the following order :

Quid est Fides ? Quod non vides.

Quid Spes ? Vana res.

Quid Charitas ? Magna raritas.

What is Faith ? What you cannot see.

What Hope ? A thing too vain to be.

What Charity ? A great rarity.

An ignorant fellow, being about to be married, resolved to make himself perfect in the responses of the service, but by mistake got by heart the office of baptism for riper years ; so when he was asked in the church—" Wilt thou have this woman ?" &c. he answered, " I renounce them all." The clergyman said, " I think you are a fool : " to which he replied, " All this I steadfastly believe."

Superstition.—When the census was taken in Spain, in 1787, the number of females in that country confined in cloisters for life, amounted to 32,000. In the single city of Seville, there were, in 1805, no less than twenty-nine nunneries. The new constitution and laws of Spain, have suppressed these worse than useless institutions ; and the proceeds have been appropriated for the public service.

NATURAL WONDERS.

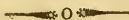
It is very surprising that two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world, are within the United States, and yet scarcely known to the best informed of our geographers and naturalists. The one is a beautiful water-fall, in Franklin county, Georgia; the other, a stupendous precipice in Pendleton district, South Carolina; they are both faintly mentioned in the late edition of Morse's geography, but not as they merit. The Tuccoa fall is much higher than the falls of Niagara. The column of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock, and when the stream is full, it passes down the steep without being broken. All the prismatic effect seen at Niagara, illustrates the spray of Tuccoa.

The Table mountain in Pendleton district, South Carolina, is an awful precipice of 900 feet. Many persons reside within five, seven, or ten miles of this grand spectacle, who have never had the curiosity to visit it. It is now however occasionally visited by curious travellers and sometimes by men of science. Very few persons who have once passed a glimpse into the almost boundless abyss, can again exercise sufficient fortitude, to approach the margin of the chasm. Almost every one, on looking over, involuntarily falls to the ground senseless, nerveless, and helpless, and would inevitably be precipitated, and dashed to atoms, were it not for the measures of caution and security, that have always been deemed indispensable to a safe indulgence of the curiosity of the visitor or spectator. Every one on proceeding to the spot, whence it is usual to gaze over the wonderful deep, has in his imagination a limitation, graduated by a reference to distances with which his eye has been familiar. But in a moment, eternity, as it were, is presented to his astounded senses; and he is instantly overwhelmed. His whole system is no longer subject to his volition or his reason, and he falls like a mass of lead, obedient only to the common laws of mere matter. He then revives, and in a wild delirium surveys a scene, which for a while he is unable to define by description or limitation.

How strange is it that the Tuccoa fall and Table Mountain, are not more familiar to Americans! Either of them would distinguish any state or empire in Europe.—*Port Folio*.

Thomas S. Abbot, Esq. of Conway, lately presented the Mineralogical Society of Portland with a specimen of crystallized Quartz, 14 inches in circumference, making the sides of the prism measure transversely on an average 2 1-3 inches. The crystal was well defined, and tolerably perfect.

Dress.—The two Elizabeths of England and Russia resembled each other in self-idolatry, and both lavished immense treasures on their own persons. Elizabeth of England possessed a rich dress for every day in the year, and varied its form to three hundred and sixty-five inventions of her fancy. A thick quarto volume was filled with the simple detail of the wardrobe belonging to Elizabeth of Russia. This mania has not been confined exclusively to the fair sex. When Dresden fell into the hands of Prussia, during the seven years war, the Saxon minister Count Burhl, afforded the victors a spoil of 800 pairs of boots, which Frederick ordered should be distributed to his guards. Twelve hundred wigs, which had sate in turn upon the lofty brow of the statesman, many hundred dozens of shirts, silk stockings, laced cravats, and other articles of masculine finery, were also sent to different marts, and converted into cash for the royal treasury. The prince Esterhazy, of Austria, who has been ambassador to several courts of Europe, wears a dress worth a million of pounds sterling—his coat alone being worth 200,000*l.* and the hilt of his sword 100,000*l.*



Plumbago, or Graphite.—This article has lately been discovered in the towns of Bristol and Francetown in this State. In Bristol, it has been found of superior excellence, and is said to be very abundant. By the politeness of Mr. Charles S. Dunbar, the proprietor of the land which contains it, the editors have been furnished with several specimens, one of which, they sent to Dr. MITCHELL of New-York, who, in a communication on the subject, speaks as follows :

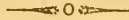
“Your specimen of Plumbago was cordially received. I set a value upon it, by reason of the native and Fredonian source whence it came, and on account of its own apparent worth and excellence.

“It is pleasing to find our landed proprietors inquiring somewhat below the surface, for the good things contained in the grants they received by *superficial* measurement.—When they shall go deep into the matter, they will learn the importance of the French maxim, *approfondessez*, which, you know, means, *go to the bottom of the subject*. I trust the time is approaching when the purchaser of lands will require not merely a geometrical description, but a geological one; whereby the purchaser shall know that he gets so many acres *free and clear*; and moreover, such and so many strata *nice and proper*.

"I congratulate you on the discovery of such a treasure in our country. Much is due to the Mines that supply us with pencils and crucibles."

Specimens have been furnished Professor DANA, of Dartmouth College, who thinks it equal to the celebrated Burrowdale ore.

That which has been discovered in Francestown is said to be of good quality. We are not informed whether it exists in large or small quantities. There has also been found in the south part of Francestown, near Lewis's mills, some beautiful specimens of Rock Crystal.



LITERARY NOTICES.

Richardson & Lord, Boston, have lately published the "*History of Massachusetts from 1764 to July, 1775; by Alden Bradford, Secretary of the Commonwealth.*" The work comprises about 400 octavo pages, is neatly executed, and extremely well written. When the opportunities and talents of the writer, and the interesting period of which he treats, are considered—the work would seem to want no other recommendation to the public patronage.

New-Hampshire Agricultural Repository.—*Hill & Moore*, Concord, have now in press No. 1, of this work, published by the Board of Agriculture for the state, pursuant to an act of the legislature. The present number is very interesting; it will reflect credit on the Board, and tend in no small degree to do away those prejudices which have hitherto opposed almost every improvement in the science of husbandry.

"*The Scholar's guide to the History of the Bible, or an Abridgement of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, with Explanatory Remarks. Intended for the use of Schools & families. By the Rev. Titus Strong, A. M.*"

A small volume, with the above title, has recently fallen into our hands, which we would recommend to the favourable notice of parents and instructors. The object of this work is to furnish young persons especially with a summary view of those sacred truths of Scripture, with which, as rational and accountable beings, our present and future happiness is inseparably connected. The plan of the work is judicious, and the execution of it, in our opinion, is such that this little compend cannot fail to interest and to profit both in the

school and the family. In this age of religious inquiry, when few are found holding a faith which they do not suppose sanctified by the Divine Oracles, an intimate knowledge of the Bible is esteemed a necessary part of education. The person, therefore, who adapts the inspired volume to the literary taste of the present day, cannot fail to receive public commendation. We conceive Mr. Strong has done it, and that, in this new labor for the rising generation, he will acquire additional reputation as a scholar and as one of the most useful clergymen in our country. B.

BILL OF MORTALITY FOR MILFORD, N. H.

For sixteen years, commencing Jan. 1, 1806.

By Hon. JOHN WALLACE, Jr. M. S. S.

Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1806	1	2	1		2				1	3	1		11
1807		1	1	2			1	1	1	3			10
1808	4									1		1	6
1809		1	1		2				4	1			9
1810	1		2	3	1	1	3						11
1811		1	2	1		1		1	1		1	1	9
1812				3	1		1			2			7
1813			1	1			2	1	2	3			10
1814	1	2	1		1	1		1		2	5	6	20
1815	5	3	3	3	1	1					3	1	20
1816	4		3	1	3	1	1	2					15
1817					3	1	1	1	2			1	9
1818		2	2	1	2		3	3	1	1	2	2	19
1819		3	1	2			3	1	2		3	6	21
1820	3	2	3	1		1	3	2	1	1	2	1	20
1821		1	1		1			2	5	3	1	3	17
Total	19	18	22	18	17	7	13	15	20	20	18	22	214

DISEASES.—Apoplexy, 1; cancer, 2; throat distemper, 11; casualties, 2; consumptions, 28; cholera, 1; dropsy, 5; do. of the head, 2; dysentery, 21; dyspepsia, 1; fever typhus, 9; do. lung, 15; do. spotted, 17; do. worm, 6; fits, 8; gout, 2; hepatitis, 4; hooping cough, 4; infantile diseases, 27; phrenitis, 1; old age, 8; quinsey, 1; scalds, 2; still born, 4; sudden, 3; rheumatism, 2; palsy, 1; unknown, 25.

AGES.—Of 16 years and over, 99
 Under 16 years, 105
 Ages unknown, 10

Total, 214

COLLECTIONS,
Historical and Miscellaneous.

FEBRUARY, 1823.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

An account of the voyage of the Plymouth Pilgrims, from their leaving Leyden in Holland, till their arrival in New-England, and settlement of Plymouth.

[Collected by the Rev. THOMAS PRINCE, principally from Gov. Bradford's History of the Plymouth people and colony, from 1602 to 1646, in 270 MS. pages, in folio. It is greatly to be regretted, that this first and valuable history of the pilgrims was never published, and still more, that the manuscript is supposed now to be lost beyond recovery. It was deposited with Mr. Prince's valuable collection of papers in the library of the old south church in Boston, and was either destroyed or carried away by the barbarians of the British army, who converted the old south church into a riding school.]

On the deck then the pilgrims together knelt down,
And lifted their hands to the source of each blessing,
Who supports by his smile, or can blast with his frown,
To him their returns of thanksgiving addressing.
His arm through the ocean had led to the shore,
Where their perils were ended, their wanderings were o'er.

All hushed were the breezes, the ocean at rest
Was bright in the radiance that lingered at even,
The prayer of the pilgrims arose from each breast,
Each tongue utter'd forth hallelujahs to heaven.
The arm of Jehovah had led to the shore,
Where their perils were ended, their wanderings were o'er.

UPHAM.

“About the 21st of July, the English voyagers at Leyden leave that city, where they had lived near twelve years; being accompanied by most of their brethren to Delph-Haven, where their ship lay ready, and sundry come from Amsterdam, to see them ship'd and take their leave: they spend the night in friendly, entertaining and christian converse. And July 22, the wind being fair, they go aboard, their friends attending them: at their parting, Mr. Robinson

falling down on his knees, and they all with him. He with watery cheeks commends them with most fervent prayer to God; and then with mutual embraces and many tears, they take their leave, and with a prosperous gale, come to South-Hampton, where they find the bigger ship from London. Mr. Jones, Master, with the rest of the company, who had been waiting there with Mr. Cushman seven days. Seven hundred pounds sterling are laid out at South-Hampton, and they carry about 1700 pounds venture with them: and Mr. Weston comes thither from London, to see them despatched.

July 23. King James gives a warrant to his Solicitor, Sir Thomas Coventry, to prepare a new patent for the incorporation of the adventurers to the Northern Colony of Virginia, between 40 and 48 deg. N. which patent the King signs on Nov. 3d, styling them the Council for the affairs of New-England and their successors.

July 27. Mr. Robinson writes to Mr. Carver and people, letters, which they receive at South-Hampton: and the company being called together, theirs is read among them, to the acceptance of all, and after fruit of many. Then they distribute their company into the ships, and with the approbation of the masters, choose a governor and two or three assistants for each, to order the people and provisions.

Aug. 5. They sail from South-Hampton; but reach not far before Mr. Reinolds, master of the lesser ship, complained she was so leaky that he dare proceed no farther; upon which they both put in to Dartmouth, about Aug. 13, where they search and mend her to their great charge and loss of time and a fair wind, though had they staid at sea but three or four hours more, she had sunk right down. About Aug. 21, they set sail again; but having gone above a hundred leagues beyond the lands-end of England, Mr. Reinold complained of her leaking again, that they must either return or sink, for they could scarce free her by pumping: upon which they both put back to Plymouth; where, finding no defect, they judge her leakiness owing to her general weakness. They therefore, agree to dismiss her and those who are willing, to return to London, though this was very grievous and discouraging; Mr. Cushman and family returning with them; the rest taking what provisions they could well stow in the larger ship, resolve to proceed on the voyage alone.

Sept. 6. They make another sad parting, and the greater ship sets sail again: But about half seas over, meets with cross winds and many fierce storms, which often force them to hull for divers days together, not being able to bear a knot of sail; make her upper works very leaky, and bow and wrack a main beam in the mid ship; which puts them in such fear, as the chief of the company enters into a serious consultation with the ship officers about returning: But a passenger having brought a great iron screw from Holland, they with it raise the beam into its place; and then committing themselves to the Divine Will proceed.

Nov. 6. Dies at sea William Batten, a youth and servant to Samuel Fuller, being the only passenger who dies on the voyage.

Nov. 9. At break of day, after long beating the sea, they make the land of CAPE COD, whereupon they tack and stand to the southward, the wind and weather being fair, to find some place about HULSON'S river for settlement. But sailing this course about half the day, they fall among roaring shoals and breakers, and are so entangled with them as they find themselves in great hazard, and the wind shrinking upon them at the same time, they hare up for the cape, get out of those dangers before night; and the next day, into the Cape harbour, where they ride in safety.

Nov. 11, Saturday. Being thus arrived, they first fall on their knees and bless the God of Heaven, &c. But their design and patent being for Virginia, and not New-England, which belongs to another jurisdiction, wherewith the Virginia company have no concern; before they land, they this day combine into a *Body Politic* by a *Solemn Contract*,* to which they set their hands, as the basis of their government, in this new found country; choose Mr. JOHN CARVER, a pious and well approved gentleman, their governor, for the first year. And then set ashore fifteen or sixteen men, well armed, to fetch wood and discover the land; who, at night, return, but found neither house nor person.

Nov. 13, Monday. The people go ashore to refresh themselves, and every day the whales play round about them, and the greatest store of fowls they ever saw. But the

[*In allusion to this *Contract*, the following toast was given at the second centennial anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, which was celebrated at that place, Dec. 22, 1820. "The *Solemn Contract* of the Pilgrims, in Cape Cod Harbor—November eleventh, 1620—and the several editions of it—1776—1780—1788—1820—may it never become obsolete!"]

earth here a company of sandhills ; and the water so shallow near the shore, they are forced to wade a bow shot or two to get to land ; which being freezing weather, affecteth them with grievous colds and coughs, which after proves the death of many, and renders the place unfit for settlement.

Nov. 15. While the shallop is fitting, Capt. Standish, with sixteen men, well armed, set out on the cape to search for a convenient place to settle. William Bradford, Stephen Hopkins and Edward Tilly are of the number, adjoined to the Captain for council. When they had marched a mile southward, they see five or six savages, whom they follow ten miles till night, but could not overtake them, and lodge in the woods. The next day they head a great creek, and travel on to the valley, wherein is a fine, clear pond of fresh water, a musket shot wide and two long. Then they come to a place of graves ; then to the remainder of an old fort or palisado, which they conceive has been made by christians ; and then into a harbor opening into two creeks, with a high cliff of sand at the entrance, the western creek being twice as large as the eastern. Near which they meet with heaps of sand, dig into them, find several baskets-full of Indian corn, and taking some, for which they purpose to give the natives full satisfaction, as soon as they could meet with any of them ; return to the pond, where they make a barricado and lodge this night, being very rainy. And the next day, wading in some places up to the knees, get back to the ship to the great joy of their brethren.

Nov. 27. The shallop being fitted, twenty-four of their men, with Mr. Jones and nine sailors, thirty-four in all, set forth on a more full discovery of the aforesaid harbor. But the weather growing rough and the winds cross they are soon obliged to row for the nearest shore, and then wade above their knees to land. It blows, snows and freezes all this day and night ; and here some received the seeds of those fatal illnesses that quickly seized them. The next day, they sail to their designed port, but find it unfit for shipping, land between the two creeks ; and marching four or five miles by the greater, are tired with travelling up and down the steep valleys, covered half a foot with snow, and lodge under pine trees. The next morning, return to the other creek, and thence to the place of their former digging, where they dig again, though the ground be frozen a foot deep, and find more corn and beans ; make up their corn to ten bushels, which they send, with Mr. Jones and fifteen of their sick and weaker people to the ship ; eighteen staying and lodg-

ing there this night. Next day, they dig in several such like places, but find no more corn, nor any thing else but graves; discover two Indian wigwams, but see no natives. And the shallop returning, they get aboard at night; and the next day, Dec. 1, return to the ship. The corn they found happily serves for their planting on the spring ensuing, or they would have been in great danger of perishing. For which they gave the owners entire content about six months after. Before the end of November, Susannah, wife of William White, was delivered of a son, who is called Peregrine, being the first born since their arrival, and, [as Mr. Prince concludes,] the first of European extract in New-England.*

Dec. 4. Dies Edward Thompson, servant of Mr. White, the first that dies since their arrival. *Dec. 6,* dies Jasper a boy of Mr. Carver's. *Dec. 7,* Dorothy, wife to Mr. William Bradford. *Dec. 8,* James Chilton.

Dec. 6. They send out their shallop, with ten of their principal men, viz, Mr. Carver, Bradford, Winslow, Capt. Standish, &c. with eight or ten seamen, to circulate [circum-ambulate] the bay, and find a better place; though the weather is very cold and the spray of the sea freezes on them, that their clothes look as if they were glazed, and feel like coats of iron. This night they get to the bottom of the bay, see ten or twelve Indians ashore, busy a cutting up a grampus. By reason of the flats, they land with great difficulty, make a barricado, lodge therein, and see the smoke of the Indian fires that night, about four or five miles from them.

Dec. 7. This morning they divide their company, some travelling on shore, eight others coasting in the shallop by great flats of sand. About ten o'clock, the shore people find a great burying place. Part thereof encompassed with a large palisado, full of graves, some paled about, others having small poles turned and twisted over them. Without the palisado, were graves also, but not so costly. Then they come to four or five deserted wigwams, but see no people. Towards night, they hasten out of the woods to meet the shallop, and making a signal for her to bear into a creek, she comes in at high water to their mutual joy, having not seen each other since morning; But found no people nor any place they liked: And at night make another barricado, and lodge therein.

*He died at Marshfield, July 22, 1704, in the 84th year of his age. The first born in Massachusetts colony was Elizabeth Patch, who died at Salem, Jan. 14, 1715, aged 87. The first in Rhode-Island colony was Mary Godfrey, who died at Newport, April 14, 1715, aged 77.

Dec. 8. At 5 this morning, they rise, and, after prayer, the day dawning and the tide high enough to call them down to the shallop; they suddenly hear a great and strange cry, one of their company running towards them and calling out INDIANS! INDIANS! And therewith arrows come flying among them. Upon discharging their pieces, the Indians soon get away, the English following a quarter of a mile shouting, return to their shallop, having left six men to keep her, and not one of the company wounded, though the arrows flew close on every side. Upon which they gave God solemn thanks; then sail along the coast about fifteen leagues; find no convenient harbor, and hasten on to a port, which Mr. Coppin, their pilot, assures them is a good one, which, he had been in, and they might reach before night. But after some hours sailing, it begins to snow and rain. At mid-afternoon, the wind rising, the sea grows very rough, they brake their rudder, [and] it is as much as two men can steer her with a couple of oars. And the storm increasing, the night approaching, and bearing what sail they can to get in; they brake their mast in three pieces, their sail falls overboard in a very grown sea, and they are like to founder suddenly: Yet by the mercy of heaven, they recover themselves, and the flood being with them, strike into the imagined harbour: But the pilot being deceived, cries out, *Lord be merciful! my eyes never saw this place before!* He and the mate would have run her ashore in a cove full of breakers before the wind; but a steersman calling to the rowers, *about with her, or we are cast away;* they get her about immediately: And Providence showing a fair sound before them, though it be very dark and rains hard, they get under the lee of a small rise of land; but are divided about going ashore, lest they fall into the midst of savages. Some therefore, keep the boat, but others being so wet, cold, and feeble, cannot bear it, but venture ashore, with great difficulty kindle a fire; and after midnight, the wind shifting to the N. W. and freezing hard, the rest are glad to get to them, and here stay the night.

Dec. 9. In the morning, they find the place to be a small island, secure from the Indians. And this being the last day of the week, they here dry their stuff, fix their pieces, rest themselves, return God thanks for their many deliverances; and here, the next day keep the Christian Sabbath.

Dec. 11, Monday. They sound the harbor, find it fit for shipping, march into the land, see divers cornfields, and running brooks, with a place they judge fit for habitation,

and return to the ship with the discovery to their great comfort.

Dec. 15. The ship sails for this new found port, comes within two leagues of it, when a N. W. wind springs up and forces her back : But the next day the wind comes fair, and she arrives into the desired harbor. Quickly after the wind chops about ; so that had they been hindered but half an hour, they would have been forced back to the Cape again.

Dec. 18, Monday. They land, with the master of the ship and three or four sailors ; march along the coast, seven or eight miles, but see neither wigwam, Indian, nor navigable river, but only four or five brooks of sweet fresh water running into the sea, with choice ground formerly possessed and planted ; and at night return to the ship. Next day, they go again to discover ; some on land, others in the shallop, find a creek into which they pass three miles and return.

Dec. 20. This morning, after calling to heaven for guidance, they go ashore again to pitch on some place for immediate settlement. After viewing the country, they conclude to settle on the main, on a high ground, facing the bay, where corn had been planted three or four years before ; a sweet brook running under the hill, with many delicate springs. On a great hill they intend to fortify ; which will command all round whence they may see across the bay to the cape. And here being in number twenty, they rendezvous this evening ; but a storm rising, it blows and rains hard all night, continues so tempestuous for two days, that they cannot get aboard, and have nothing to shelter them.

Dec. 21. Dies Richard Britterige, the first who dies in the harbor.

Dec. 23, Saturday. As many as can, go ashore ; cut and carry timber for a common building.

Dec. 24, Lord's Day. Our people ashore are alarmed with the cry of savages ; expect an assault, but continue quiet. And this day dies Solomon Martin, the sixth and last who dies this month.

Dec. 25, Monday. They go ashore again, felling timber sawing, riving, carrying ; begin to erect the first house, about twenty feet square, for their common use, to receive them and their goods : and leaving twenty to keep a court of guard, the rest return aboard at evening. But in the night and next day, another sore storm of wind and rain.

Dec. 28, Thursday. They go to work on the hill, reduce themselves to nineteen families, measure out their lots, and draw for them. Many grow ill of grievous colds from the great and many hardships they had endured. *Dec. 29 and 30,* very cold and stormy again; and they see great smokes of fires made by the Indians, about six or seven miles off.

Dec. 31, Lord's Day. Though the generality remain aboard the ship almost a mile and a half off; yet this seems to be the first day that any keep the sabbath in the place of their building. At this time, we therefore fix the era of their settlement here, to which they give the name of Plymouth, the first English town in all this country, in a grateful memory of their christian friends, they found at Plymouth in England, as of the last town they left in that their native land.—*Prince's New-England Chronology,—pp. 70–80.*

NOTE. The landing of the Fathers at Plymouth, according to Old Style, was on Dec. 11th, but the anniversary is observed on the 22d annually. The face of the rock on which they landed was, in the year 1775, taken from its original bed, and placed by the side of a "liberty pole," which at that time was erected near the Court House, and where the rock still remains. It is distinguished by the name of "*Forefather's Rock.*" The base of it yet continues, in open view, in its original situation, at the head of the longest wharf in Plymouth, built on the precise spot which uniform tradition assigns as its scite. There is a tradition as to the person who first leaped upon this rock, when the families came on shore, Dec. 11, 1620: it is said to have been a young woman, Mary Chilton. See Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. 2d series vol. III. p. 174.

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The following extracts from the Plymouth Colony Records, have been recently published:

The 22d of February 1672, Mr. John Howland, sen. of the town of Plymouth deceased. He was a Godly man, and an ancient Professor in the ways of Christ. He lived till he had attained about 80 years in the world. He was one of the first comers in this land, and proved a useful instrument of good in his place, was the last man, that was left of those, that came in the ship called the May-Flower, that lived in Plymouth. He was with honor interred at the town of Plymouth on the 25th February, 1672.

Thomas Prince, Esq. Governor of the Jurisdiction of New-Plymouth, died 29th March, 1673, and was interred

the 8th April following, after hee had served God in the office of Governor 16 yeares, or neare thereunto. He finished his course in the 73 yeare of his life; hee was a worthy gentleman, very pious, and very able for his office, and faithful in the discharge thereof, studious of peace, a well-wisher to all that feared God, and a terror to the wicked, his death was much lamented, and his body honorably buried at Plymouth the day and year above mentioned.

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THE CHARTER OAK.

At a late celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the following toast was given :

“*The Charter Oak of Hartford*—The faithful depository of the chartered rights of Connecticut.”

The following notice of this ancient oak, and the incident which gave it celebrity, has been furnished by a correspondent of the “Old Colony Memorial.”

The Charter Oak, in the city of Hartford, in the state of Connecticut, is a tree standing on the northern declivity of the rising ground on which stands the ancient mansion-house of the Wyllys family. In 1687, Sir Edmund Andros, the Governor of New-England, demanded the surrender of the Charter of that Colony—the legislature being in session, a debate, on that demand, ensued, and was prolonged until evening, when, at a concerted signal, the lights were at once extinguished without noise or confusion, and the Charter privately seized by Capt. Wadsworth, a member from Hartford, who secreted it in the hollow of a tree. Capt. W. then hastened back to his seat, and when the candles were relighted, the Charter being missing, the debate ceased : at a suitable time afterwards, the Charter was restored to the colonial executive, and is still preserved in the archives of that state.

The tree now measures on the ground thirty-six feet in circumference—the hollow in its trunk formerly visible near the ground, is now closed, “as if it had fulfilled (as remarked by a daughter of the late Secretary Wyllys) the divine purpose for which it was caused.”

Tradition says that on the first settlement of the place, when Mr. Wyllys, the original settler, was felling the trees

in his lot, the Indians, who were hutted in the interval near him, earnestly begged that his laborers might spare that tree, as it indicated to them the proper season for planting their corn*—and at their request the tree was spared—to become afterwards the faithful depository of the chartered rights of that ancient state.

The tree appears to have lost its upper trunk, as it is not so high as many oaks of more recent growth—the form of the tree is, however, extremely elegant, and its foliage remarkably rich and exuberant. About four or five feet from the ground an enlargement of the trunk commences, and gradually increases until it meets the surface, which causes its enormous size, when measured on the ground.

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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF THE HONORABLE JOHN CALFE, OF HAMPSTEAD.

In the time of the remarkable delusion which prevailed in New-England in 1692, lived Robert Calef, a merchant of Boston, who distinguished himself by his withstanding the credulity of the times. After the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather had published a work entitled, *The Wonders of the Invisible World*, from which it appears, that he was by no means incredulous with regard to the stories then in circulation, Mr. Calef published a book on the opposite side, entitled, *More Wonders of the Invisible World*, printed at London, 1700. As he censured the proceedings of the courts respecting the witches, at a time, when the people of the country, in general, did not see their error, he gave great offence. But he is thought to be faithful in his narration of facts.—He died in 1720.

The late Hon. JOHN CALFE is supposed to have been a descendant of this gentleman and probably his great grandson. His father was a seafaring man in the early part of his life; and through various disasters, he was detained seven years from home, and was one year a prisoner in France. After his return, he settled in Newbury, where the subject of this notice was born on the 13th of June, 1741. In early life, he gave remarkable presages of intelligence and future usefulness. It is said, that at the age of two years and a half, he could distinguish the figures, by name, which are used in

*The Indian rule was, to plant their corn when the leaf of the oak was as large as a mouse's ear.

common arithmetic. He lived some years under the tuition of his father, who for a number of years, sustained the character of a faithful instructor of children and youth. After the death of his father, at about the age of fourteen, he went and resided at Kingston, with the late Colonel Calfe.

From a youth, he discovered a serious and pious mind. When he was twenty-one years of age, he was married and moved to Hampstead. The next year, he became a member of the church, of which, about the year 1783, he was chosen a deacon by a unanimous vote, being only in his 32d year. From the beginning of his connexion with this church, to the close of his life, he sustained a fair and unblemished character, which envy or malice would scarce dare to impeach.

The confidence reposed in him, at home and abroad, as a man of truth, integrity and uprightness, has been seldom equalled in our state. For a number of years, he was employed as an instructor of youth in the principles of literature and morality. He commenced this employment when he was sixteen years of age. At eighteen, he was an under officer on the shores of Lake Champlain, in defence of his country, against the French and Indians. At the age of thirty, he received a commission in the militia of this then province; and a few years after, he had a higher trust in the army of the revolution.

He was soon after sent to represent this and two other neighboring towns in the General Assembly of this State. While a member of this body, he was for several years one of the five, comprising a committee of safety, with discretionary power to transact all state affairs during the recess of the General Court, in the late revolutionary war.

For the space of twenty-nine years, he sustained the commission of a justice of the peace—thirteen years a justice of the peace and of the quorum throughout the state—twenty-five years a justice of the court of common pleas for the county of Rockingham—and twenty-five years, he was annually chosen clerk of the House of Representatives of the state of New-Hampshire. He was also Secretary of the state convention for forming the constitution of the state, and of the convention for ratifying the federal constitution. Once he was chosen treasurer of the state; but the inconvenience of removing to the place where the office was required to be kept, induced him to decline that important trust. He had, in addition to the various offices he held, a

large share of public and private business committed to his faithful hands.

Judge Calfe was a man naturally mild and pleasant in his disposition. He had a remarkably retentive memory, and a very judicious and candid mind. Being void of guile himself, he was not suspicious of others. Never assuming, nor haughty, he did not appear with so much fortitude and resolution as some. But he always had that kind of fortitude and resolution which enabled him to bear the ills of life with patience, and to resist the temptations of the world. He had the resolution to be an honest and upright man; to fear God, and keep his commandments, notwithstanding the frowns and scoffs of infidelity.

We have heard it remarked of Mr. Calfe, that no man ever more sacredly regarded the WILL OF THE PEOPLE than he. In all his public transactions, his conduct was regulated, not by the views of party men, but by what he conceived to be the wish of the whole people. The public good was his constant aim; and so acceptable and useful were his services, that men of all parties united in honoring him—men of all political distinctions regretted his departure.

Judge Calfe died at Hampstead, October 30, 1808, in the 68th year of his age. On the meeting of the Legislature, the next month, the following vote passed—"Whereas it has pleased God, in his wise providence, to remove by death the Honorable John Calfe, Esquire, who, during our revolutionary war, rendered important services to our common country, and for more than twenty-five years, successively, has faithfully served this state as Clerk of the House of Representatives, therefore, voted, that in testimony of our respect to the memory of the Hon. John Calfe, the members of this House wear crape on the left arm, during the present session."

Fatality attending the House of Stuart.—The year 88 has for several centuries been fatal to the royal House of Stuart. James III. on June 11th, 1488, lost a battle to his subjects, by whom he was pursued and assassinated. Mary, Queen of Scots, was beheaded on the 8th of Feb. 1588. James II. of England, abdicated the throne of Great-Britain, on the 12th Dec. 1688; and in the year 1788, the last *legitimate* male of the Stuart family expired.

American Antiquities.

FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

INDIAN MOUND IN OSSIPEE.

In the town of Ossipee in this state, exists a considerable curiosity. It is situated on the farm of Daniel Smith, Esq. which lies on the western shore of Ossipee lake, nearly against its centre from north to south. The country around is an extended pitch-pine plain, which is intersected by a number of rivers, that find their first outlet in the lake before mentioned. This lake, which is of an oval form, covering 7000 acres, and said to be without an island, the waters of which are very transparent, washes the eastern margin of the meadow or interval, on which the curiosity about to be described, is situated. This meadow appears to have been formed by what is now called Lovewell's river, which passes through it rather on its northern side. The water of this river is peculiarly pellucid, which, together with its meanderings through a fine verdant meadow, renders it uncommonly beautiful. The whole meadow seems to have been taken from the ancient dominion of the lake, by the alluvion of the river.

On this meadow, about eighty rods from the plain, an equal distance from the river and southward of it, and more than 100 rods from the western shore of the lake, stands a mound of earth 45 or 50 feet in diameter, of a form perfectly circular and about 10 feet high. From this mound the timber has been removed within the last four or five years. The largest stumps standing upon it, are a foot in diameter. The soil composing this mound is exactly that of the plain, not that of the meadow. No person has yet made extensive excavations into this mound: either owing to want of leisure, enterprise or curiosity. Yet there have been taken from it by only digging from the top, three entire skeletons, one of which was full grown, and when found, in a sitting posture, with a piece of birch bark over its head. Two tomahawks and many pieces of coarse earthen ware, have been found on the surrounding meadow; and on the northern side of the river when the land was first cleared, the hills where corn grew, were distinctly discernible. From these facts the inference is irresistible, that this was the residence

of a once formidable tribe of the aborigines of this country ; at least during the hunting and fishing season : probably the Penobscot tribe* ; and while residing here, the mound was gradually raised over their dead. The same passion which first led to the raising a mound to mark the place where the dead were deposited, might, as man advanced in improvement, lead to the erection of a pyramid and thence to a mausoleum.

Nor is this the only curiosity which this meadow contains. About half way between the mound and the western shore of the lake, are the remains of the fort built by the brave Capt. Lovewell just before he fell in the celebrated battle near Lovewell's pond in Fryeburg. At this fort, he left his physician and eight men, together with the principal part of his provisions. A coward, at the first fire which Lovewell and his other brave companions received, fled from the battle-ground, and informed those left at the fort, that the whole party were destroyed. Had this man behaved as he ought to have done, in all probability more of the wounded of that brave company would have been saved. This fort, which was built almost a century ago, appears to have been only palisaded, or a stockade fort. Its eastern face fronted the lake, and was situated on the top of a small bank, which ran along from the river before mentioned to the southward. At the north and south ends of the fort, considerable excavations of earth were made resembling cellars in size and appearance. The ditch, in which the palisades were set, can be traced round the whole tract which the fort contained, which appears to have been about an acre. The excavation at the north end of the fort is much the largest. This almost reaches the river ; and here the water for its supply was probably obtained. It is difficult to determine the exact size of the fort, as its site is now (1822,) covered principally with trees and bushes. The owner is now clearing them away for the purpose of tilling the ground where the fort stood. It was therefore thought proper to give this sketch, while something remained to point out the exact spot, where the brave Lovewell and his followers thought fit to provide a refuge in case of disaster. Time will soon throw its mantle of eternal oblivion over this and every other monument of that brave, hardy, enterprising, but unfortunate adventurer. B.

[*We are inclined to believe it was the Ossipee tribe, which, with the Newichawannocks, was estimated to contain 1000 souls about the time of the settlement of Dover.--*Editors.*]

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES IN OHIO.

The editor of the Ohio Monitor, published at Columbus, has recently devoted his attention to the antiquities of that section of the country, and furnishes some interesting and valuable descriptions.

Formerly, near the south line of Columbus, there stood a mound of earth, in structure an obtuse cone, having a base of about 70 feet diameter. Its base was on ground gradually elevated about 70 feet above the adjacent plain; distant from the Scioto River, at the west, more than a hundred rods. The height of the mound was about 16 feet, covered with trees of the size and kind of the surrounding forest, when the hand of man transmuted this monument of superstitious grandeur to practical utility. The main street of the town was laid directly over it, on account of which, it was demolished, and the massive heap, consisting mostly of clay, was burned into brick; by which the walls of our Legislative Hall and State offices were erected of earth much mixed with calcined human bones. For, on levelling this mound, the pile was found to consist in large portions, of decayed human bodies, mingled with their fellow earth. Unnumbered skeletons, less decayed, were thrown to the winds with as much carelessness as the surrounding dust. Several other things, the product of labor and art were discovered in this *ingens bustum*, which were dissipated with tasteless indifference. This was done 10 and 12 years ago, when the building of the town was progressing.

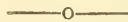
The mound was not quite razed to its foundation. Having occasion to remove more of it at this time, we daily make many remarkable discoveries, by ocular inspection. The workmen have, in many places, excavated six or seven feet below the base of the mound, whose difference they can easily discover by the quality of earth. Bones are deposited at the depths of 4 and 5 feet, at small distances from each other. Within six or seven square rods superficies, probably as many as two large cart loads have been exhumated. Some of the skeletons lay entire, others scattered and confused. In general their size and shape do not differ from modern skeletons of the common varieties of age. One skull, being considerably decayed, is remarkable for its thickness, being five eighths of an inch thick. The upper jaw contains the whole of the teeth, which are all double, and larger than usual. There is also one tooth within all the rest, of regular shape and growing downwards, in the

direction of the others. But the most singular discovery was two small pits of 4 feet depth, situated a few feet east of the site of the mound. One we examined minutely. Its bottom was covered with coals, ashes and bones, apparently the bones of infants nearly consumed by fire. These were overlaid by a stratum of clay and loam, the natural soil. This earthen urn was easily distinguishable amidst the ruins of its form, made by the lapse of time, by the earth which covered it differing from the hard, solid gravel that surrounded it. The pit was four feet diameter.

Some small white stones are found on the skulls of some of the skeletons, wrought into wide, thin beads, as handsomely polished as by any modern lapidary. In the same situation were found pieces of brass and copper, irregularly shaped into thick beads. They are as large as a hickory nut, their form cylindrical, with a tube as large as a pipe stem.

But few of these curiosities have been preserved at all. Some of them are in the possession of those, who will not readily part with them.

In the county of Belmont, Ohio, about half a mile from the river Ohio, one of the ancient mounds has recently been opened and penetrated. It was 40 feet diameter at the base, 16 feet high, and flat at the top, bearing upon it large trees, with marks of a succession of growths which had decayed. The fifth stratum in this mound consisted of several layers of human bones, laid transversely, in a great mass of decaying matter five or six inches thick. These bones, when exposed to the air would moulder away [although they seemed solid when taken up,] the toe and finger nails were nearly entire; the hair, long, fine, and of a dark brown color, and by letting the dirt dry, and brushing it off, it would bear to be combed and straitened out. Under the bones were flint-stone spear heads, suitable to be inserted into the end of a long pole, and some pieces of iron two or three feet long, a kind of cut-and-thrust-sword in their make, their handles were ornamented with rings or ferules of silver and lead, on which were the representations of terrapins and birds; and had also various triangular, rectangular, circular and elliptical figures, made with great mathematical exactness.



CURIOSITIES—*Natural or Artificial.*—The last number of the valuable Journal conducted by Professor Silliman contains a description of a rock found at St. Louis, on the western

shore of the Mississippi, in which are distinct impressions of *two human feet*. They are said so exactly to resemble nature, as to render it questionable with persons who have seen them, whether they were formed by some man standing on the spot while the rock was very soft, or were the work of art. However, the rock is stated to be calcareous, and so very hard, that it has been but little worn by the sand and gravel washed over it during the periodical floods. The National Intelligencer mentions a rock in the District of Columbia, and the Compiler one in the vicinity of Richmond, on both of which something resembling the impression of the human foot, on soft earth, can be most distinctly traced.

About 150 yards from the foot of Pocaliontas Bridge (says the Petersburg Intelligencer) on the north side of Appomattox river, is to be seen a rock, in which appears a regularly formed basin, about 8 inches diameter by 6 inches deep. The spot in which this curiosity is embedded, is said, traditionally, to have belonged to the Indian Princess *Pocahontas*, and accordingly to this day the rock bears the name of her *Wash-Basin*. Our decided impression, upon inspecting it, is, that it is the work of some rude sculptor among the aboriginal inhabitants of this territory; and, if our conjecture is not erroneous, this rock is certainly one of the most interesting specimens which time has spared of the skill and ingenuity of the once powerful and savage tribes of Virginia.

On the celebrated Table Rock, in Pendleton district, S. C. is a curiosity which has recently excited some notice among visitors. On the highest part of that rock there are innumerable impressions of horses' hoofs, promiscuously scattered over its surface, having every appearance of having been done by the stamping of horses, worried by flies, when the rock was in a soft state. It is not to be supposed that an artist so excellent at his profession as he must have been to imitate nature so admirably, would have given himself a six months' job in cutting these marks to excite the wonder of visitors.—Similar marks were visible on another rock in an adjacent mountain.

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Paper Money.—The first paper money issued in the colonies was in 1690, when, having no money to pay their troops, the government of Massachusetts issued bills of credit, to prevent a mutiny.

From the New-Hampshire Republican, published at Dover.

INDIAN ORTHOGRAPHY.

We have been favored by a gentleman of this town, who has paid considerable attention to the subject, with the Indian names of those streams which make up the Pascataqua river.

The Indian antiquities are rapidly disappearing; and it seems to be the peculiar duty of American scholars to preserve what remains of them.

Whilst the learned of Europe are seeking with avidity every species of information respecting the manners, institutions and languages of the Aborigines of America, the indifference which prevails on these interesting subjects, amongst our own scholars is equally surprising and disgraceful.

Our correspondent is of opinion that the true orthography of our river is *Paskataquagh* (the Indians pronouncing the last syllable with a forcible expression of the breath); its proper limits are from the ocean to Dover, or Hilton's point, where it divides into several branches;—the eastern branch as far as the north-east corner of Dover (Pinkham's landing) was called by the natives *Winnakahannet*; thence to Waldron's falls, and perhaps farther, *Quocheecho*, vulgarly *Coheco*; at the north-west corner of Dover, at Blind-Will's neck, (so called because a blind Indian was there killed by the natives on account of his friendship to the English) this branch is again divided; one half of it is traced to Bow-pond in Barrington, and has lost its ancient name in that of *Ising-glass river*; the other passes on through Rochester, to which place it is called *Squamagonick*, and afterwards is named from the towns through which it passes and is finally lost in *New-Durham*.

The other half of the eastern branch, (which may be followed through Berwick and up to the ponds in Wakefield) from Pinkham's landing to the Great Falls is called *Newick-zwannock*; the Indian name is then lost in the English one of *Salmon Falls*.

The western branch passes through Pascataqua Bridge and receives in *little bay* the Oyster river, which has lost its old name; then the Lamprey river, of which the Indian name is *Piskassett*; thence the main branch is called the *Squamscott*, into which a stream flows through Stratham whose name is *Winnicutt*; and beyond Exeter, the river is subdivided into many lesser streams, whose names are not known.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

It has often been remarked of our country, that the origin and progress of its first settlements, can be more easily traced than in most others. Thus we have the precise date of the first landing of the pilgrims; and in most instances the year of the settlement of each state, with accounts of their enterprising and hardy adventurers. But though we have this decided advantage over the history of other nations, there is a great variety of facts yet wanting to give completeness to our history. The merits of many a worthy and useful man, who may have been an instrument of great good to his country—have probably never yet been displayed to the world; and though we have a long catalogue of acknowledged worthies—it were much increased, could TRUTH throw its discriminating light upon all the transactions of the past. Every effort, either of societies or individuals, to collect and preserve the memorials of past time, must therefore be accounted praise-worthy—and we would by every mean encourage the spirit of inquiry which seems to be awakening among the people.

We have heretofore adverted to the benefits which would be likely to result from the formation of a Society, for the express purpose of collecting and preserving the curiosities and antiquities that remain in this section of our country. Associations of individuals can do more than those who have no common centre to which to direct their labors. Thus the exertions of the Historical Society of Massachusetts have been eminently successful and useful; and other associations for similar purposes have been successively formed in New-York, Rhode-Island and Maine. It may be objected, that we have comparatively little worthy of such an array of exertions—that we are poor in antiquities—that our history is already well written. It is true, we have an invaluable history; but it is no less true, that there is a great portion of our history and curiosities, which yet remains to be investigated. Of the numerous tribes of savages, once spread over our territory, we have frail and generally unsat-

isfactory accounts. But were exertions continued and extended, there is little doubt, we might find in the traditions now existing, much to aid us in forming an estimate of their character and pursuits. Of the lives and public services of many distinguished men, we can find no record. One after another of the veterans of our revolution, drops from the stage—and we are losing certainly *their* aid in accomplishing the great work of a minute public and individual history.

As a favorable time for the formation of a Historical Society, in this state, we would suggest the approaching anniversary—the completion of two centuries since the first settlement of the state. This period should be celebrated; and we cannot but hope that measures will be immediately taken to that effect. The *precise date* of the settlement of New-Hampshire cannot probably be ascertained. But this ought to furnish no argument against its being celebrated. We have the year, and the *season* of the year, and that is sufficient for the purpose. We have, in this respect, the advantage of the Germans, in fixing upon the time of the fourth centurial anniversary of the invention of the *Art of Printing*. They have ascertained that this event, so important to the world, took place between the years 1420 and 1425, and have fixed upon the present year for a grand celebration.

The earliest account of the settlement of New-Hampshire, is found in "*Good Newes from New-England*," written by Edward Winslow, one of the Plymouth Pilgrims, and printed in London, in 1624. Under the date of September, 1623, he says:

"At the same time, Capt. Standish, being formerly employed by the Governour, to buy provisions for the refreshing of the [Plymouth] Colony, returned with the same, accompanied with one Mr. David Tomson, a Scotchman, who also *that spring* began a plantation twenty-five leagues north-east from us, near Smith's Isles, at a place called Pascatoquack, where he liketh well."

The correctness of this date is confirmed by the Rev. William Hubbard, in his general History of New-England, from the discovery to 1680, who says—"In the year 1623,

some merchants about Plymouth and the west of England, sent over Mr. David Tomson, a Scotchman, to begin a plantation about Pascataqua."

Both these extracts refer to the settlement made at Little Harbor. In the xxxi. chapter of his History, Mr. Hubbard gives a more particular account of the first planting of New-Hampshire, as follows :

"Some merchants and other gentlemen in the west of England, belonging to the cities of Exeter, Bristol, Shrewsbury, and the towns of Plymouth, Dorchester, &c. incited no doubt by the fame of the plantation begun at New Plymouth in the year 1620, having obtained patents for several parts of the country of New-England, from the grand council established at Plymouth, (into whose hands that whole country was committed) made some attempts of beginning a plantation in some place about Pascataqua river, about the year 1623. For being encouraged by the report of divers mariners that came to make fishing voyages upon that coast, as well as by the aforementioned occasion, they sent over that year, one Mr. David Thompson, with Mr. Edward Hilton, and his brother Mr. William Hilton, who had been fishmongers in London, with some others that came along with them, furnished with necessaries for carrying on a plantation there. Possibly others might be sent after them, in the years following, 1624 and 1625; some of whom first in probability, seized on a place called the Little Harbor, on the west side of Pascataqua river, toward or at the mouth thereof; the Hiltons in the mean while setting up their stages higher up the river, toward the north west, at, or about a place since called Dover. But at that place called the Little Harbor, it is supposed was the first house set up, that ever was built in those parts; the chimney, and some part of the stone wall, is standing at this day, [Hubbard wrote about 1680] and certainly was it, which was called then, or soon after Mason Hall, because to it was annexed three or four thousand acres of land, with intention to erect a manor, or lordship there, according to the custom of England; for by consent of the rest of the undertakers, in some after division that parcel of land fell to his share; and it is mentioned as his propriety, in his last will and testament, by the name of Mason Hall."

Vol. i. p. 214, 215.

"Capt. John Mason, who had been governor of Newfoundland, Sir F. Gorges, and several other gentlemen of Shrewsbury, Bristol, Dorchester, Plymouth, Exeter and other pla-

ces in the west of England, having obtained patents of the New-England Council for several parts of this country, they, *this spring*, send over Mr. David Thompson, or Tompson, a Scotchman, with Mr. Edward Hilton and his brother William Hilton with others to begin a settlement: and Mr. Thompson now begins one, 25 leagues north east from Plymouth, near Smith's Isles, at a place called Pascataquack. The place first seized is called Little Harbor, on the west side of Pascataqua river and near the mouth, where the first house is built, called Mason Hall. But the Hiltons set up their stages higher up the river at Coheco, since named Dover. There seem not many other buildings erected about Pascataqua till after 1631."—*Prince's N. E. Chronol. p. 133.*

"1624. This spring, within a year after Mr. David Thompson had began a plantation at Pascataqua, he removes to the Massachusetts Bay, and possesses a very fruitful island and very desirable neck of land, which is after confirmed to him by the General Court of the Massachusetts Colony."—*Ib. p. 144.*

"1629. This year, the inhabitants on Pascataqua river enter into a combination for the erecting a government among themselves—so says the Msl. (says Prince) but being uncertain from what authority; I therefore rather adhere to their combination in 1640."—*Ib. p. 196.*

"In the year 1631, when Edward Colcot came thither, [the plantation about Pascataqua] (who was afterwards for want of a better, for some years together chosen governor of the plantations about Dover) there were but three houses (as he affirmed) in all that side of the country adjoining unto Pascataqua river, nor is it said that any were built by Capt. Neal; but after his return home for England, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Capt. Mason and the rest of the adventurers, sent over other agents and supplies, for carrying on their designs. One Mr. Williams was sent over about that time, to take care of the salt works, that were then begun; and other artificers, the chiefest of whom was one Chadbourne, that built the great house (as it used to be called) at Strawberry Bank, with several others both planters and traders."—*Hubbard, p. 219.*

Edward Hilton may be considered the father of the settlement of New-Hampshire. He was a man of enterprize and influence—and possessed the friendship of Governor

Winthrop of Massachusetts and was his confidential correspondent. Before the year 1652, it appears he was an inhabitant of Exeter, in which place, he had a grant of a large tract of land. He died in that place in the beginning of the year 1671, at a considerably advanced age.

Though the settlement at Portsmouth was abandoned by Thompson, it appears not to have been broken up. The removal of Thompson is thus mentioned by Mr. Hubbard :

“Out of dislike, either of the place [Pascataqua] or his employers, he removed down into the Massachusetts Bay within a year after [he begun the plantation.] There he possessed himself of a fruitful island,* and a very desirable neck of land, since confirmed to him or to his heirs by the Court of the Massachusetts, upon his surrender of all his other interest in New-England, to which he could pretend to no other title, than a promise or a gift to be conferred on him, in a letter by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, or some other member of the Council of Plymouth.”

We have strong doubts of there being in existence any documents which can fix the precise date of the *first settlement*. Among the records of the ancient town of Dover, there are undoubtedly many curious facts which would afford some view of the progress of the plantation ; but had there been any thing further, it would not have escaped the vigilant eye of Dr. Belknap. With his accustomed regard to dates, he would not have neglected so important an event as the first settlement in our state, had it been possible for him to determine the period.

The project of a *celebration* is not new with us. It has been frequently spoken of by those who are in the habit of looking back into the valley of the past, to scan the deeds of our ancestors, and to brush off the dust that has accumulated over the monuments and relics which they left. The subject recommends itself to public attention ; and we cannot but hope there will be found active and willing minds to carry it into execution.

*This island is in or near Boston harbor, and is between Moon island and Dorchester and about three and a half miles from Long Wharf.

Poetry, Anecdotes, &c.

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.



[A great teacher hath informed us, "that it is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting."—The following beautiful lines breathe a spirit of calmness and resignation, certainly not to be found among the gay and thoughtless effusions so common on the commencement of the new year. The husband of "CORNELIA" was a bard of no mean powers, whose musings we have often read with satisfaction. A mind gifted with tenderness and sensibility, rendered him the joy of the family circle; and his love of retirement gave him an opportunity to pursue with eagerness his favorite studies—history, philosophy, botany, poetry, &c.; in all which he had a fair, an eager companion. That companion now mourns his departure, and in the following plaintive strains alludes to the happiness of their domestic converse.—*Editors.*]

A MOURNER'S ADDRESS TO THE NEW YEAR.

WHY should I hail thee, New-Year? canst thou give
 Crushed hopes to flourish, bid the dead to live?
 At thine approach, how many hearts beat high!
 And thousands welcome thee, that low must lie
 Ere thy short race be run: But vain, alas,
 To muse on what I am,—on what I was
 When smiled the last New-Year, and I, deceived,
 The flattering, faithless promiser believed!
 Oh, still I see that morning as it rose,
 That happy day, but happiest in its close:
 Then calm as evening all our cares retire,
 The lamp well trimm'd, and brighter stirr'd the fire;
 With *him*, the sharer and impartor too
 Of all my happiness,—nor slight, nor few
 The joys domestic converse doth impart;
 The world may feed the mind, not fill the heart,—
 I sat, the silken hours unheeded past.
 To judge the future, we reviewed the past;
 Its changes various, sudden turns of fate,
 Where rise the little, or where sink the great;
 As virtue's healthful blossoms life dispense;
 Or vice exhales its noxious pestilence;—
 We mark'd each nation's progress, and how far

She waved the wand of peace, or sword of war.
 Then some bold drama we admired, but blamed;
 Or private tragedies compassion claimed.
 Their woes we knew, but, here the diff'rence lies,
 Our own we feel—on their's philosophize:
 I said, *we feel*—and yet that phrase how poor,
 To paint the anguish minds are formed t' endure!
 Oh! there are feelings never can be told,
 And there are thoughts no language could unfold,
 And there are sorrows that the heart must bear,
 Its sole relief the agonizing tear!
 Light griefs may court discussion, and the mind,
 Unburthened of their weight, new pleasures find;
 Not so the broken heart, it sits alone,
 Unseen its rankling wound, unheard its groan.
 And thus the brawling brook the sun soon dries—
 The lake's deep bosom calm, but cold, still lies.

How rich are Time and Death with spoils of mine!
 Nor, plaintive Young, were such complainings thine,
 For more than "thrice" th' unerring shaft hath fled,
 And more than "thrice" we've watch'd the dying bed;
 The King of terrors seemed no passing guest,
 And every age alike at his behest
 Was wrapp'd in darkness, till I scarce may fear
 The whirling changes of the coming year.
 The past hath rendered all its threatenings vain;
 Nor are we rifled when there's nought to gain.
 And is there nothing? Oh! indulgent heaven,
 Forgive my murmurings, yes, there's blessings given,—
 My babes, my hope, my joy, are left to share
 The solitary home and silent fare;
 Their smiles, this heart still owns, can pleasure give;
 For them I will be calm, for them will live;
 And He who stills the raven's clam'rous brood,
 He will protect, and He bestow their food.

Th' unfeeling world may pass nor whisper peace,
 Yet will His tender mercies never cease.
 He smiles—our icy sorrows melt away,
 As winter softens at the breath of May—
 And yet, O God of truth, my prayer to Thee
 Is not for pleasure, but tranquillity.
 When felt is poverty, neglect or scorn,
 Teach me to bear—my Saviour all hath borne.

But grant thou this, when Time's bleak storms are o'er,
 In heaven, a family, we meet once more,
 And spend the ever new, eternal Year,
 Nor pain, nor death, nor separation fear.

CORNELIA.



[The following stanzas of "OSCAR," a New-Hampshire bard, are worthy of preservation ; and we would suggest to the writer, that a muse so plaintive, though tired of the bitterness of the world, should not cease to excite its charities.]

SUSAN AND JACK.

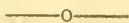
THE poor man came home, ('twas a cot on the moor,)
 And his children to welcome him stood at the door.
 "Ah, Papa, dear Papa ! my sister and I
 Ate nothing to-day ; but I told her, by'nd by,
 When the sun was gone down, and one hardly could see,
 We should fully be feasted with mamma and thee."
 As he said it, Jack seized on his father with joy,
 Who placed on his knee the affectionate boy ;
 And two or three kisses with fervor impress'd,
 As his child with a heart full of grief he address'd :
 "Dear Jack, when I went in the morning away,
 I thought to bring something at closing of day ;
 But I wrought in the snow and the keen biting blast,
 And have brought nothing home but a brown crust at last.
 Here, Jack, go divide it with Susan, and share
 All your parents (a pitiful portion !) can spare."
 He took it, and offer'd his father a part ;
 But when he said, "No, Jack," it griev'd him at heart.
 Then he offer'd the piece to his mother ; but she
 Said, "'Tis hardly enough for dear Susan and thee."
 He threw down the crust, put his hand to his eye,
 And burst into tears, but could hardly tell why.
 And Susan rejoin'd, 'twould be ten times more sweet,
 If her parents would share it, and with them would eat.
 Then they smil'd and they wept, and divided their store—
 A crust of brown bread was a supper for four.
 In the fulness of sorrow they found a relief,
 For Susan and Jack were the joy of their grief.

ANECDOTES.

At the battle of Ligny, two days previous to that of Waterloo, a major of the 42d Highlanders, preferring to fight on foot in front of his men, gave his horse to the care of a drummer boy of the regiment. After some severe fighting with the French cuirassiers and lancers, and after receiving several wounds, he fell from loss of blood, near a brave private of his corps, Donald Mackintosh, who was mortally wounded at the same instant. The little drummer had left the horse to assist poor Donald; which a lancer seeing, thought the horse a fair prize, and made a dash at it. This did not escape the watchful and keen eye of the dying Highlander; who, with all the provident spirit of his country "ruling strong in death," groaned out, "Hoot mon, ye manna tak that beast, it belongs to our captain here." The lancer neither understanding him, nor respecting his writhing gesture, seized on the horse. Donald loaded his musket once more, shot the lancer dead, and the next moment fell back and expired.

Two Irishmen, who were travelling together, had got out of money, and being in want of a drink of whiskey, devised the following ways and means:—Patrick, catching a frog out of the brook, went forward, and stopping at the first tavern, asked the landlord what "crature" that was? It is a frog, replied the landlord.—No, sir, said Pat, it is a mouse. It is a frog, rejoined the landlord. It is a mouse, said Pat, and I will leave it to the first traveller who comes along, for a pint of whiskey. Agreed, said the landlord. Murphy soon arrived, and to him was the appeal made. After much inspection and deliberation, it was decided to be a mouse, and the landlord, in spite of the evidence of his senses, paid the debt.

Legal defiance.—Two eminent members of the Irish bar, Messrs. Doyle and Yelverton, quarrelled so violently, that from words they came to blows. Doyle, the more powerful man (at the first at least) knocked down his adversary twice, exclaiming with vehemence, "You scoundrel, I'll make you behave yourself like a gentleman." To which Yelverton, rising, answered with equal indignation, "No, sir, never: *I defy you, I defy you.*"



If you wish to know what most engages a man's thoughts, you have only to listen to his conversation.

Extracts from the Ancient Laws of Connecticut.

“The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

“No Woman shall kiss her child on the sabbath or fasting day.

“No one shall run on the sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

“No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the sabbath day.

“No man shall hold an office, who is not sound in faith, and faithful to this dominion; and whoever gives a vote to such a person shall pay a fine of 1*l*. For a second offence, he shall be disfranchised.

“Each freeman shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only king.

“No one shall be a freeman, or give a vote, unless he be converted and a member in full communion with one of the churches allowed in this dominion.

“No quaker or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion, shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of Magistrates, or any officer.

“No food or lodging shall be afforded to a Quaker, Adomite or other heretic.

“If any person turns Quaker, he shall be banished, and not suffered to return, but upon pain of death.

“A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty, unless he clear himself by his oath.

“When it appears that an accused has confederates, and he refuses to discover them, he may be racked.

“No Gospel Minister shall join people in marriage; the Magistrates only shall join in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to Christ’s Church.

“Married persons must *live together*, or be imprisoned.

“Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap.

“Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbour, shall sit in the stocks, or be whipped fifteen stripes.

“Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace, above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented by the Grand Jurors; and the Selectmen shall tax the offender at 100*l*. estate.

“No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas or Saint-days, make mince-pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet and Jewsharp.”

The Bombay Gazette mentions that an Alphabet has lately been discovered, which will probably serve as a key to the ancient inscriptions in the Indian caves, such as Elephanta, Keneri, and others. Their dates, uses, and origin will thus be ascertained, and stand instead of the existing wild oriental fictions concerning them.

Literary Notices.

Rev. TIMOTHY ALDEN, President of Alleghany College, is about to publish an account of his missionary labors among the Senecas and Munsees, many of whom are emerging from savage darkness into the light of christianity. He proposes also to annex an account of Alleghany College, with engravings of the Hall, and profiles of Dr. Bentley, Dr. M'Kean, and Judge Winthrop.

Messrs. *Richardson and Lord*, Boston, are about to publish "*A Military Journal during the American Revolutionary War, from 1775 to 1783, describing interesting events and transactions of that period with numerous historical facts, biographical sketches and amusing anecdotes* ; By JAMES THACHER, M. D. late surgeon in the American army." The publication of Garden's *Anecdotes* has created a taste for minute descriptions of the scenes of the revolution, which we hope will be kept up, until the interesting events now generally unknown, and the numerous heroic characters still resting in obscurity, shall have been faithfully portrayed. Dr. Thacher was a surgeon in the northern division of the army, where it is well known that some of the most interesting events of the revolution occurred.—From the reputation of the writer, we have formed high expectations ; and have no doubt the work will meet with an extensive patronage.

"*Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern, with an Atlas*, by J. E. WORCESTER, A. M. Second edition, 1822.

Mr. Worcester is deserving much commendation for his labors in collecting and disseminating geographical knowledge. Without making any comparison between this and other school geographies, as to peculiar merit in being conformed to well known principles on which ideas are most easily acquired, it must be admitted that the work under consideration contains a more full and accurate view of the elements of geography than any other volume of the same size

we have seen. But, what is far more valuable to the public, and creditable to himself as an author, Mr. W. does not, as has been too much the case with the reputed authors of American geographies, transcribe page after page from transatlantic publications, in describing his own country; but goes to the sources of such knowledge, and then puts whatever is obtained into form himself, thereby making the work literally his own; and by indefatigable exertions in collecting information and unwearied care in presenting it to the public, causes his publications to become *standard works*, which no one will deny have been much needed. This expression of praise is bestowed on Mr. W. with seeming qualification, because of the great difficulty in deciding on the different merits of different elementary works on geography, considered solely in reference to their respective capacities, (if the expression may be allowed,) for facilitating the acquisition of geographical science. As the mind is not accessible in a single point only, and as much depends in communicating geographical knowledge, to young persons especially, on the peculiar talents of the teacher, as well as on the peculiar plan of the geography used, it is possible and perhaps probable, that one teacher may often use successfully one work, and another use with equal success a work constructed on a plan materially different. It was, therefore, no part of our intention in this notice, to discuss the principle on which we have incidentally touched, in speaking of Mr. Worcester's merits, as a geographer. Nor would we be understood to say, that Mr. W. is deserving more credit, as a geographer, than any other person, with whose labors we are favored, considered simply in relation to the accuracy and systematic minuteness of his statements, whether geographical or statistical.—We have erected no tribunal from which such an unqualified decision is to go forth, and especially in cases where many rival and nearly equal claims for pre-eminence might be urged. In an article like the present, and especially at this time, it is proper to mention particularly the very useful labors of Mr. Melish of Philadelphia, recently deceased. If any one has done more than another, in perfecting, by elegant maps, well written descriptions, and copious statistical tables, the geography of this country, it is Mr. Melish.

Messrs. Cummings & Hilliard, Boston, have just published *A new and much improved edition of Worcester's Universal Gazetteer*, in two vols. 8vo. From the author's preface, it

appears, that "a great mass of new and important matter has been incorporated; careful attention has been paid to the present political divisions of the globe, and the population and statistics of the different parts have been given from the most recent and authentic sources. The object has been to collect a complete body of geographical and statistical knowledge, and to digest it in the most concise and convenient form. The quantity of matter comprised in the present edition, is much greater than in proportion to the increased size of the book. This has been effected in part by using a type a little smaller than the one on which the first edition was printed, and in part by improving on the plan of condensation, and excluding every thing superfluous.—Much information is given in a tabular form in the body of the work, as well as in the Appendix at the end." From the well known industry and talents of Mr. Worcester, and his access to the various sources of information necessary for the revision of the work, we can feel no hesitation in believing that this Gazetteer will prove one of the most useful, to all descriptions of persons, which our country has yet produced.

Report on Indian Affairs.—A large octavo with this title has been lately published by the Rev. Dr. Morse. Its object is to furnish government with an accurate account of the condition, manners, habits, religion and morals of the various Indian Tribes, to enable government to effect the melioration of their condition—a favorite object of the present administration. In 1820, Dr. Morse visited all the tribes within our territories, and acquired, by personal intercourse and observation, a vast store of useful information. The result he embodied in the form of a report to the Secretary of War; and this alone would show him entitled to public gratitude. But this comprises not nearly all, nor the most interesting part of the volume. The appendix gives many facts, illustrative of their manners and character, many particulars of their religious worship, in which the theologian discovers traces of man's common origin; and many specimens of their languages, which cannot fail to interest the antiquarian and scholar.

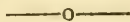
The "*Pioneers*," by the author of the "*Spy*," so deservedly popular with American readers, will be published in a few weeks.

An edition of the poems of Dr. Percival is about to be published in New-York.

AGE OF NEWSPAPERS.—A new literary paper, called *The Observer*, has recently been commenced at Salem, Ms. to be conducted by B. L. Oliver, Esq. The *New-Hampshire Republican*, edited by C. W. Cutter, Esq. has appeared at Dover. And the *New-Hampshire Statesman*, by Mr. L. Roby, has been just commenced in this village. We have noticed in many papers an improvement in their appearance; and cannot but hope, while editors and publishers are thus zealous to merit, that they will receive a liberal patronage. The following is a list of the newspapers at present published in this state:

NAMES.	EDITORS.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
<i>New-Hampshire Patriot & State Gazette,</i>	Isaac Hill,	Concord.
<i>New-Hampshire Repository,</i>	John W. Shepard,	do.
<i>New-Hampshire Statesman,</i>	Luther Roby,	do.
<i>New-Hampshire Sentinel,</i>	John Prentiss,	Keene.
<i>New-Hampshire Republican,</i>	C. W. Cutter,	Dover.
<i>New-Hampshire Gazette,</i>	Beck & Foster,	Portsmouth.
<i>Portsmouth Journal,</i>	N. A. Haven, jr.	do.
<i>Farmer's Cabinet,</i>	Richard Boylston,	Amherst.
<i>New-Hampshire Intelligencer,</i>	S. T. Goss,	Haverhill.

The oldest newspaper establishment in the state is the *New-Hampshire Gazette*, at Portsmouth, which was established in 1756. In a future number, we shall give a history of the different newspaper establishments in this state, with notices of changes in names, editors and publishers.



The editors have lately been favored by a gentleman of this state, with the loan of a MS. volume, 278 pages folio, containing "A List of General Courts-Martial and Courts of Inquiry, held in the City of Louisbourg, in the Island of Cape Breton, in the years 1746, 1747 and 1748." The manuscript is written in a fair and legible hand, and is in a good state of preservation.

"*American Sketches.*"—We have received a poem, entitled "THE WINTER EVENING," from the author of the "Farmer's Fireside," which originally appeared in these Collections.—We regret our want of room to present it entire in the present number; and shall lay it before our readers in the next.

A valued correspondent promises for our March Number, a description of the "Strong Box," taken by Col. Westbrook from Ralle, the Jesuit, in 1722.

COLLECTIONS,

Historical and Miscellaneous.

MARCH, 1823.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Sketches of the early History of Billerica, Ms.

THIS town was granted by the General Court of Massachusetts to the inhabitants of Cambridge on the 14th of June, 1642. It was originally called Shawshin, from the river on which it is situated, and was incorporated by the name of Billerica in May, 1655. The name is derived from a considerable town in the county of Essex, in England, from whence it is supposed that several of the first inhabitants emigrated. It was first settled about the year 1653 by a number of respectable families; some from Cambridge, but the greater part originally from England. The names of Danforth, Parker, Brackett, Rogers, Hill, French, Crosby, Whiting, Daniel, Richardson, Stearns, Brown, Tompson and Farmer were among the early settlers. The early inhabitants of this town were of reputable families, and a considerable proportion of them were persons of education. To the name of Danforth, are we principally indebted for the valuable facts contained in the town records for a long series of years. Few names in this country, says Dr. Eliot, have produced more literary characters than the name of Danforth. Capt. Jonathan Danforth was among the most active and enterprising inhabitants of Billerica. He was born 29th Feb. 1628, at Framingham, in Suffolk, England, where his father, Rev. Nicholas Danforth, was a gentleman of such repute and estate "that it cost him a considerable sum to escape the knighthood which King Charles imposed upon all of so much per annum." His father came to New-England in 1634, and settled at Cambridge, where he died about four years after his arrival. His brothers were the Hon. Thomas Danforth, of Cambridge, Deputy Governor of the colony, and Rev. Samuel Danforth, a learned and eminent minister of Roxbury. Capt. Danforth set-

bled in Billerica in 1654, where he remained till his death, September 7, 1712, at the age of 84. He left many manuscripts, some of which are in possession of the writer of these sketches. A poem was published on his death, from which the following lines are selected.

“ He rode the circuit, chain’d great towns and farms
 “ To good behavior; and by well marked stations,
 “ He fixed their bounds for many generations.
 “ His art* ne’er fail’d him, though the loadstone fail’d,
 “ When oft by mines and streams it was assail’d.
 “ All this is charming, but there’s something higher,
 “ Gave him the lustre which we most admire.”†

Rev. Samuel Whiting was another of the early inhabitants. Of him, it may be proper to give a short notice. He was the oldest son by a second marriage of Rev. Samuel Whiting of Lynn, who came from England and arrived at Boston, 26th May, 1636. His mother, a woman of exalted piety and virtue, was a daughter of the right honorable Oliver St. John, of Bedfordshire, and nearly related to Lord St. John of Bletsoe. He was born about the year 1632, most probably at Skirbick, near Boston in Lincolnshire, where his father then resided. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1653, and a few years after completing his theological studies, went to Billerica, and was ordained the first minister of that place, November 11, 1663. His contemporaries in the ministry in the adjoining towns were all eminent men. Fiske of Chelmsford, Mitchel of Cambridge, Bulkley of Concord, Barnard of Andover, and Fox of Woburn, were in active life, and were his associates in the ministerial profession. Mr. Whiting remained the minister of Billerica nearly fifty years from his settlement, and continued to discharge the duties of his sacred office with great prudence, diligence and circumspection till age rendered him unequal to the task. He then had the assistance of a colleague. Dr. Mather, in his *Magnalia*, calls him “ a reverend, holy and faithful minister of the gospel.” He departed this life, February 23, 1713; aged about 80 years. One of his sons, John Whiting, who was graduated at Harvard College in 1685, was the second minister of Lancaster. There he was killed, with twenty-one others, on the 11th September, 1697, when that town was surprised by the Indians.

John Stearns was among the earliest inhabitants. He married Mary Lathrop of Plymouth colony, who was probably a daughter or grand-daughter of Rev. John Lathrop of

*The art of Surveying. †His piety is here alluded to.

Scituate. John Stearns, his son, was the first person born in town, on record. The late Rev. Josiah Stearns, Ælon. Isaac Stearns were his descendants.

Edward Farmer came from Anceley in Warwickshire, England. Though an early settler, he was not among the first inhabitants. He was accompanied or soon followed by his mother, a widow, who, soon after her arrival, married Rev. Thomas Wiswall of Cambridge Village, now Newton. She survived him and died at her son's in Billerica, May 21, 1686. She was originally of Great Packington, in Warwickshire; her name Isabel Barbage. From her descended in a direct line the late Rev. Richard Farmer, D. D. Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge, author of "An Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare," and among the best commentators on that immortal bard.*

The progress of the settlement of Billerica was not rapid, but the measures adopted by the inhabitants were well calculated to render it permanent. Among the regulations entered in the early records were the following: All persons unknown to the townsmen desirous of becoming inhabitants, were required to bring a certificate from the place whence they came, exhibiting such testimony as should be satisfactory to the town;—that upon their admission as inhabitants, they should subscribe their names to all orders of the town, and bear their proportion of all public charges in church, town and commonweal. Any person, not qualified by law, who should presume to give his voice, or vote in any elections of the town, or interfere in any town affairs, was subject to a fine of five shillings, to be levied by the constable. Any inhabitant or proprietor who should bring in, or entertain in town, any person as a servant, should give bond to the constable to secure the town from all damage that might arise from the maintenance of such servant. In case of refusal to give bond, a penalty of twenty shillings per week was incurred. No proprietor possessing less than a ten acre privilege, should alienate any part of his right to any person without consent of the town. But a person having more than this proportion, might sell or dispose of a five acre privilege. Proprietors of not more than ten acre privileges could not, without permission of the town, dispose of their

*This distinguished scholar and antiquary was born at Leicester, May 4, 1735; died Sept. 3, 1797. The writer has lately received from his nephew, Rev. Thomas Farmer, of Woburn, Bedfordshire, some extracts from his papers, and an impression of the seal which he wore and used.

privilege to any person, not even to their children, unless the town had refused to make them a grant.

In 1658, the inhabitants to the number of nineteen, agreed with Rev. Samuel Whiting in reference to his settlement in town. They engaged to give him and his heirs a ten acre privilege, and a house comfortably finished with the accommodations belonging to it, if he should continue with them during his life. They also agreed to give him a salary of 40*l.* for the first two years, 50*l.* for the third, and 60*l.* for the fourth, and afterwards engaged to "better his maintenance as the Lord should better their estates." His stated salary after the fourth year was 70*l.*

The Rev. Mr. Whiting was ordained Nov. 11, 1663, and from satisfactory evidence, it appears that the church was gathered at the same time. From a charge in the town records, it was formerly inferred that the church was organized April 27, 1663, but from another charge, the "gathering of a church and the ordaining of Mr. Whiting," are considered as coeval.

On the 2d August, 1675, Timothy Farley of this town, was killed at Quaboag, now Brookfield, in an engagement with the Indians. Such was the gloomy aspect at this time, and the alarm and terror spread through the country by the ravages of the Indians, that the inhabitants of this town held a meeting on the 13th August, for the purpose of adopting measures for mutual defence and security. The following entry of their proceedings is made in the records, which gives an idea of the danger they apprehended from their subtle and powerful enemy. "The town, considering the Providence of God at the present, calling us to lay aside our ordinary occupations in providing for our creatures, and to take special care of our own lives, and the lives of our wives and children; the enemy being near and the warning of God's Providence upon our neighbors being very solemn, do, therefore, order and agree to prepare a place of safety for women and children; and that persons and teams shall attend the said work until it be finished. An account of the whole charge being kept, shall be equally divided upon the inhabitants with other town charges." Soon after this meeting, the town received an order from the honorable council, to gather the several inhabitants into garrisons according to their best capacity. In obedience to this order, a meeting of the selectmen and committee of the militia, was holden for that purpose, 8th October, when several garrisons were formed, and suitable arrangements were made. On the 14th, the selectmen and committee were met by

Major Simon Willard, who approved their measures, and assisted them in instituting a number of other garrisons in addition to those formed on the 8th.

The excitement produced in the public mind at this period, by the predatory incursions of the Indians, caused many persons to leave their habitations, and seek refuge in the most compact part of the several towns. The settlements in the northerly part of this town on Concord river, were, from their situation, peculiarly exposed, and were deserted by the inhabitants, who were ordered to be entertained "in the body of the town." It is not known that this town received any essential injury during King Philip's war.

The number of families in town about this time, appears to have been forty-eight, and the number of dwelling-houses forty-seven. In 1679, there were sixty rateable estates, including non-residents. In a return, made in 1680, to a warrant from the deputy Governor, the town stated the number of families able to bear public charges to be fifty; and of aged persons and poor, including widows, to be ten. A writing and reading school was at this time taught by Joseph Tompson. No grammar school was in town.

The witchcraft delusion in 1692 extended to this town, and several persons who had been inhabitants were concerned in the tragical scenes at Salem Village. Thomas Carrier, alias Morgan, a Welchman, became an inhabitant of Billerica about the year 1663. He was at first not accepted as an inhabitant, and a petition appears to have been preferred to the county court against his admission. He was, however, afterwards admitted; was married by General Gookin, May 7, 1664, to Martha Allen and had several children born here. His son, Richard Carrier, born in this town, July 16, 1674, was one of the witnesses against Rev. George Burroughs, who was executed August 19, 1692. His wife was arrested on suspicion of witchcraft, had a trial before the Court at Salem, was condemned the 5th of August, and executed on the 19th among the unhappy victims at Salem Village. Her own daughter, a child about seven years old was allowed to testify against her mother. The testimony and confession she gave may be seen in the second volume of Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts. It does not appear that Carrier lived in Billerica when his family was involved in this sad catastrophe. He probably lived in Andover. From President Allen's Biographical Dictionary, it appears that for the last twenty years of his

life, he lived in Colchester, Connecticut, where he died May 16, 1735, at the age of 109 years. He was a member of the church in that town. His head in his last years was not bald nor his hair gray. Not many days before his death he travelled on foot to see a sick man six miles, and the very day before he died, he was visiting his neighbors. Though there is no positive evidence that any of the inhabitants of Billerica were put upon trial for the supposed crime of witchcraft in the time of this delusion, yet it may be safely inferred that several were suspected and one or two apprehended. Besides the authority of Hutchinson, the town records inform us that during the height of the delusion, two persons were in the prison at Cambridge, and that they both died there. Rebecca, wife of William Chamberlain, died there Sept. 26, 1692, and John Durant, Oct. 27, 1692. They were probably both victims of the infatuation which prevailed at that time.

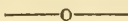
Within the original limits of this town lived a considerable number of Indians. The Pawtucketts at Wamesit and its vicinity, contained in 1675, about 250 souls. They had formerly been estimated at 3000. The right of the Indians to the township of Billerica, seems to have been partially acknowledged by the English, as we find the inhabitants obtained a purchase from them in 1684. The Indians, however, appear to have retained a part of Wamesit, which bordered on Mrs. Winthrop's farm of 3000 acres. At this place they had a praying town, which, in 1674, according to Gookin's Collections, contained 15 families, and 75 souls. They inhabited a small tract of land on the east side of Concord river, and bordering on Merrimack river. The divisional line between them and the English, it is said, extended from Merrimack river, about half a mile below the mouth of Concord river, on a direct line to Concord river, two miles from its mouth. Their plantation was separated from the English by a ditch, which may be seen at this day. Within these limits, is a hill, called *Fort Hill*, lying nearly parallel with Concord river, on which are the remains of their fortification. It seems that the Indians at this place, were in some degree civilized. They here attended to the cultivation of their land; planted apple trees in the manner of the English, some of which remain, but have become incorporated with the trees of the forest. The names of several Indians are preserved in the records of Billerica. Capt. Danforth had one in his family of the name of *Warrick*, in the capacity of a servant, who died, about 1686.

The inhabitants of Billerica, though for a long time exposed to the incursions of the Indians, do not appear to have received any material injury from them till 1692. On the first day of August, this year, they killed Ann Shed, wife of Zachary Shed, with two of her children, Hannah, aged 13, and Agnes, aged 2 years; Joanna Dutton, aged 36, wife of Benjamin Dutton, and two of her children by a former husband, Mary Dunkin, aged 16, and Benoni Dunkin, aged 2 1-2 years. Tradition has preserved few, or no particulars of the manner in which these families were assaulted.

On the 5th August, 1695, the Indians made a second irruption on the inhabitants of this place. In the northerly part of the town, on the east side of Concord river, lived a number of families, who, though without garrisons and in a time of war, seemed to be under no apprehensions of danger. Their remoteness from the scenes of Indian depredations might have contributed to their fancied security. The Indians came suddenly upon them in the day-time. Dr. Mather, the only early writer who has mentioned the event, says it was reported they were on horseback, and from that circumstance, "were not suspected for Indians, till they surprised the house they came to."* They entered the house of John Rogers, son of one of the early settlers, about noon, and while from the fatigues of the day, he was enjoying repose on his bed, they discharged one of their arrows, which entered his neck and pierced the jugular vein. Awakened with this sudden and unexpected attack, he started up, seized the arrow, which he forcibly withdrew, and expired with the instrument of death in his hand. A woman being in the chamber, threw herself out of the window, and though severely wounded, effected her escape by concealing herself among some flags. A young woman was scalped and left for dead, but survived the painful operation and lived for many years afterwards. A son and daughter of Mr. Rogers were taken prisoners. The family of John Levis-toné suffered most severely. His mother-in-law and five young children were killed, and his oldest daughter captured. Thomas Rogers and his oldest son were killed. Mary, the wife of Dr. Roger Toothaker, was killed, and Margaret, his youngest daughter, taken prisoner. Fifteen persons were killed or taken at this surprisal. The records of the town give the names of fourteen who were killed and taken into captivity. Ten were killed, of whom five were adults. Though the Indians were immediately pursued by

*See Mather's *DECENNIIUM LUCTUOSUM* published in 1698.

the inhabitants of the centre of the town, yet so effectually had they taken precautions in their flight, that all efforts to find them were unavailing. It is said they had even tied up the mouths of their dogs with wampum, from an apprehension that their barking would discover the direction they had taken. The shock given to the inhabitants by this melancholy event, was long had in painful remembrance.



CHARACTER OF THE FATHERS OF NEW-ENGLAND.

From a Discourse delivered at Boston, before the Massachusetts Historical Society. By HON. JOHN DAVIS, LL. D.

AN affectionate and respectful remembrance of those worthies, who here laid the foundation of our multiplied enjoyments, is a debt of gratitude. We possess a goodly heritage, and it should heighten our sense of obligation to recollect, that a generous foresight was a distinguished characteristic of our ancestors. An ardent desire to lay a solid and lasting foundation for the best interests of posterity influenced all those plans of policy so expressive of their wisdom. In every stage of their enterprise, they were prompted by an enlightened humanity, and a prospective reference to the happiness of their descendants.

To contemplate the characters of such men is not less our interest than our duty, as a source of improvement.

“Just men they were, and all their study bent
 “To worship God aright, and know his works
 “Not hid; nor those things last, which might preserve
 “Freedom and peace to man.”

Their eventful story has also interesting connections. It brings to view many elevated characters, some of them of a preceding age, whose energy of thought, and manly deeds, influenced the affairs of nations, and prepared the way for the settlement and civilization of a waste of wilderness. It connects with the reformation, that most interesting event in the history of modern times, which after a night of superstition and ages of corruption, operated like a renewed revelation of religious truth.

Intimately associated with the reformation is the rise and progress of the *Puritans*. Of those despised and persecuted men, it is a remark of Hume, that it is to this sect, whose principles appear so frivolous, and whose habits so ridicu-

lous, that the English owe the whole freedom of their constitution." "We shall take the compliment," says Dr. Priestley, "and despise the reflection." There is undoubtedly much truth in the observation of the celebrated historian, and the tendency of religious dissent to favor the principles of liberty is sufficiently obvious. It is certain that those principles may be studied to advantage in the history of our ancestors. Not indeed so eloquently displayed, as in the writings of a Harrington or a Sidney, but seen in practical operation, and confuting the opinions which had before prevailed, even among many of the wise, that the maxims, which they maintained, were inconsistent with public safety, tranquillity and order. There is reason to believe, that the example of our ancestors, the sentiments and views which they inculcated, had considerable influence in favoring the cause of liberty in England, in the continual conflict of the people with the princes of the Stuart dynasty.

It is another recommendation of a familiar acquaintance with our early history, that it tends to generate a love of country of the best complexion, and the highest order; a love of country chastened and improved by elevated sentiments and dignified examples. It affords, also, the means for a more perfect understanding of the character of a people, standing in connexion by descent with such foundations, as may enable the statesman and the politician to form a more just theory of society; to ascertain what measures it may be prudent to adopt, and what will probably fail of success.

It may be said that the tree is known by its fruit, and that a consideration of the present state of society will afford a sufficient guide for political conduct. That the tree is known by its fruit, is indeed true, in its important moral application, and yet in a limited sense. If we would improve the quality of the fruit, or increase the product of the tree, determine what engraftment it may receive, what pruning it demands, or what it will endure, we shall require a knowledge of something more than the fruit, an acquaintance with vegetable physiology.

The ruffled surface of society breaks, confounds and distorts the images of things; in the mirror of history all is seen distinctly, as the smooth and peaceful lake reflects the foliage of the surrounding forest.

I will venture to suggest another consideration, which may not be unworthy the attention of the guides and guardians of youth.

If a martial spirit may be enkindled by listening to the exploits of heroes, and the student be excited to literary industry by the lives and writings of scholars and philosophers, may not the most interesting impressions be produced by a familiar acquaintance with those holy men, who were the founders of our state. When once convinced of their purity, sincerity and wisdom, may not the near relation, which we bear to them, give a salutary influence to their example, and their language and sentiments, different as they are from what are now current in society, afford some facilities to the reception of that sacred volume, with which they were so familiar.

A recurrence to this primitive age may be further recommended, as tending to the amelioration of the heart by an innocent gratification of taste.

Antiquity has charms to sooth the imagination, and it is unnecessary to analyze the process by which the acknowledged effect is produced.

“ Shall I attribute it to nature or prejudice,” says Cicero, “ that when we behold any of the places, which have been frequented by personages worthy of renown, it makes a stronger impression upon us, than the hearing of their actions, or reading their writings ;” and he introduces Piso, thus addressing his friends, while walking in the academy at Athens. “ My mind is filled with Plato, who, we understand first used to dispute in this place. Here walks Speusippus, there Xenophon, and there his auditor Polemo, and, indeed when I used to look around our senate-house, I mean that of Hostilius, not the new one, which seems to be lessened by its enlargement, I had Scipio, Cato, Lælius, but above all, my grandsire before my eyes.”*

This is the language of nature, and every well disposed mind accords to the sentiment. What classic reader has not been sensibly touched, when Virgil’s shepherds, in their rural walk, discern the tomb of Bianor appearing in distant prospect ?

We have but few sepulchral monuments of our ancestors ; but when familiar with their history, and fortunately it is most minute, this metropolis, its hills, harbor and islands, the river which laves its shores, and every neighboring village, will bring their revered images to view. On the spot where we are now assembled, we may behold Johnson ; at a little distance, Cotton ; at the governor’s garden, the rever-

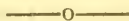
* De fin. bon. et mal. lib. v.

ed Winthrop ; at Charlestown, Harvard ; at Cambridge, Hooker ; at Dorchester, Warham and Maverick ; at Roxbury, Dudley and the venerable Eliot.

To contemplate this fair theatre of their transactions, in its wild and savage state, presents many interesting representations ; but how is the scene brightened and adorned by the features which civilization and refinement annex to the picture. The busy town and the rural cottage, the lowing herd, the cheerful hearth, the village school, the rising spire, the solemn bell, the voice of prayer, and the hymn of praise. Simplicity, purity and all the multiplied ingredients of human happiness seize on the fancy and harmonize with our best affections. From associations of this description, the painter and the poet have derived the happiest conceptions. The mighty mind of Milton could build on chaos, and travel through the universe like a seraph, but, generally, the finest and most durable performances of poetic genius have been prompted by domestic scenery, and animated by a reference to characters, objects and events, not so familiar as to have become insipid, nor so remote as to be destitute of interest.

It may be reserved for some native master, or perhaps, some mistress of the lyre, to give a happy confirmation to these suggestions.

It is a most interesting use of history, to bring to view the conduct of Divine Providence in the direction of human affairs. Among the events in the history of the world evidencing the benevolent purposes of the Deity, there are many which have occurred in the settlement and progress of our country. We cannot be ignorant with what strength this sentiment was impressed on the minds of our fathers. The greatest caution, says a profound and pious writer, is requisite in our researches on this subject. I tread on hallowed ground, and knowing the precision of thought and accuracy of enquiry which such a topic demands, I shall readily obtain your excuse for confining myself, on this occasion, to the mere suggestion of a sentiment, the truth of which is indubitable and of high importance.



MAXIMS.—Live constantly in the unshaken belief of the overruling Providence of an infinitely wise and good, as well as almighty Being ; and prize his favor above all things.

Accustom yourself to temperance, and be master of your passions.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF REV. JACOB BURNAP, D. D.

REV. JACOB BURNAP, D. D. the first and only minister of the town of Merrimack, in this state, was a native of Reading, Massachusetts, where he was born November 2, 1748. After preparatory studies, he was admitted a member of the freshman class of Harvard College in 1766. During his collegiate life, he acquired the character of being a young man of respectable talents and good habits. He was much respected by his instructors, and by the most deserving of his contemporaries. In literary attainments, he ranked above a great proportion of his class, and as a Hebrician, was equalled by no one. He received the first honors of the University in 1770; and soon after commenced the study of Theology with Rev. Thomas Haven, the minister of his native parish; a gentleman of profound erudition, but most distinguished by the mildness and gentleness of his temper; by his humble submission and patience under the heavy afflictions with which he was visited. From the shining example of such a man, as well as from his theological instruction, Dr. Burnap probably derived impressions, which he found to be of eminent service through his ministry. Men often, imperceptibly, catch something of the spirit and manner of those to whom they stand closely connected by the cords of friendship. They are thereby, and not unfrequently, led to adopt the same mode of thinking and acting through life.

Dr. Burnap commenced preaching as a candidate at Merrimack early in the spring of 1772; a church was organized September 5th, and he was ordained the 14th of October following. In 1773, he received his second degree at Cambridge. About this time, he was united in matrimony, with a Miss Hopkins of his native town. She deceased in a few months after. Some time after her death, he entered again into the married life, with Miss Elizabeth Brooks, of Medford, Mass. sister to the present Gov. Brooks. She lived until May, 1810. By her he had thirteen children; six sons and seven daughters.—One son graduated at Harvard College in 1799, and another, his youngest, is now pursuing his collegiate studies at the same institution.

In 1813, he received from his Alma Mater, the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity, a distinction never before conferred on any clergyman in the county of Hillsborough. Dr. Burnap, at his death, had been the longest settled of any minister in this state. He officiated nearly fifty years

in his own pulpit. After his induction into the sacred office, he preached fifty annual thanksgiving sermons to his own people.

The most prominent traits of Dr. Burnap's character are thus delineated by the Rev. Mr. Moore, in the sermon at his funeral.

"The faculties of his mind were strong and well proportioned. His understanding was clear and quick in its operations. His reason was strong and conclusive.

"His judgment was sound and correct. His memory was retentive. These powers were well cultivated and well disciplined. He could command the resources of his mind, and bring them to bear upon almost any subject within the sphere of his office. He was remarkable for *patience of thought*, by which he was peculiarly qualified for investigation. He could *dwell* on subjects till light collected and truth appeared. With these mental faculties, he was qualified for distinction in any department of science, and in almost any office. But from principle he chose to devote his talents to the science of religion, and to the office of Christian Pastor. For this station he was more peculiarly calculated.

"*He was mighty in the Scriptures.* He made them his study. From this treasure he filled his mind and refreshed his heart. He was well acquainted with the original languages, in which the Old and New-Testament were written; and he was familiar with the best commentators. But few could be compared with him in respect to a knowledge of Biblical Criticism; and it was a disparagement of no one's understanding to consult him on difficult passages of the Scriptures.

"With this degree of knowledge, it might be expected he would bring forth from his treasure things new and old for the improvement of his people. As a preacher, he was *scriptural*. He proved his doctrine from the same source, from which he took it. He considered the Bible the best expositor of itself. He avoided those controverted subjects and abstruse speculations, which have perplexed but never enlightened the mind; which have agitated, but never calmed the world. In his sermons he was methodical; and his style was perspicuous. So natural and clear was his train of thought, that it was easy to follow him as he developed and applied his subject. His discourses were calculated to enlighten the mind, affect the heart, and improve the life. His devotions indicated a heart warmed with piety; and, on special occasions, they were *remarkably* appropriate. In his ministerial intercourse with his people, he knew how to

adapt his discourse and deportment to the different ages and conditions of life.

“In the performance of social duties, he exemplified the religion, which he taught. He was upright in his dealings and obliging in difficulties. He was affable to all, and still supported the dignity of his station. He was cheerful in his deportment, and proved that religion was not wrapt in shades and frowns, but, like its divine Author, sheds light, and peace and happiness wherever it dwells. In his family he was a pattern of parental affection and instruction; and his children give evidence that his labor was not in vain.

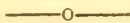
“His light and usefulness were not confined within the limits of his particular charge. He was often called abroad, for ministerial labor. As a member of ecclesiastical councils for the settling of difficulties and promoting the good order of the churches, his knowledge of church discipline, his spirit of peace and prudence, qualified him for extensive usefulness.

“He was a man of uncommon *patience*. In the course of a long ministry he met many obstacles, hardships, and severe afflictions. Those, which he could not surmount, or avoid, he endured, not with stoic apathy, but, apparently, with christian resignation. He viewed the hand of God in all his trials; and in his patience he possessed his soul. The sentiment of his heart, like the language of Job, was, “Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?”

“We should leave a chasm in the character of the deceased, if we did not bear testimony to his candor and christian charity. He was a friend of free and extensive inquiry. He was willing that every subject in divinity should be tried by fair argument in the light of revelation. He maintained the rights of private judgment. He was willing that others should enjoy the same privilege of examination and discussion, which he enjoyed himself. In his doctrinal sentiments, he was probably alike removed from the two prevailing extremes of the present day. In his disposition and feelings, he was probably alike removed from the bigotry and intolerance of the excesses of orthodoxy, and the bigotry and intolerance of modern liberality. Where he found a christian life, he was unwilling to deny there was a christian creed. His mind was too well informed, his heart was too much enlarged, to confine all religion within the bounds of his own denomination.”

The following is a list of Dr. Burnap's publications.

1. A sermon on the National Fast, April 25, 1799. 2. Election sermon at Hopkinton, June 4, 1801. 3. Sermon on the death of Samuel Chandler, March 2, 1806. 4. Sermon at the funeral of Robert Moore Davidson, March 23, 1808. 5. Oration on Independence at Dunstable, 1808. 6. Sermon at the Funeral of Robert Parker, Esq. Jan. 17, 1809. 7. Thanksgiving sermon, Nov. 1811. 8. Sermon at the funeral of Widow Sarah Spaulding, Samuel and Joanna Spaulding, April 12, 1815. 9. Sermon at the funeral of Rev. Joseph Kidder, of Dunstable, Sept. 8, 1818. 10. Sermon at Merrimack, Jan. 3, 1819. 11. Sermon at Merrimack, Dec. 22, 1820, being two centuries from the first settlement of New-England.—Besides these publications, Dr. Burnap left fourteen sermons prepared for the press.



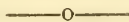
DR. AMES, THE NEW-ENGLAND ASTRONOMER.

DR. NATHANIEL AMES, grandfather of the celebrated Fisher Ames, was one of the most distinguished physicians and mathematicians of New-England. He was born in the year 1708, and spent his life in Dedham, Massachusetts. He published an almanack forty years successively, which was so highly reputed, that no other almanacks were for many years saleable in New-England, and very few, from the year 1736 to 1765 are to be met with, but the one which he published. He received his instruction in astronomy principally from his father, a native of Bridgewater, Mass. born in 1677, and died in 1736, who was a self-taught genius. There is a tribute to his memory written by his son, and is published in his almanack for 1737. That some idea may be formed of the poetry of that period, we are induced to give this tribute of affection entire.

—————“ He's dead !
 His great Seraphick Genius now is fled.
 The melancholy News has reach'd your Ears
 Doubtless before this little Tract appears,
 But since his labors first matur'd its Birth,
 It is but Justice here to mourn his Death.
 I in his arms from Evening Dews preserv'd,
 The wand'ring Glories, over-head, observed :
 Scarce pip'd the shell, ere his too fond Desires
 My Talent in this public Way requires.
 When puzzled, I could unto him repair,
 Who knew the Heav'ns as if he had dwelt there :

Imbolden'd thus, I ventured on the Stage,
 And run the risque of carping Criticks' Rage.
 But now he's gone ! URANIA, O make !
 Me, me, thy Son ! For thy Beloved's sake,
 Bear the Deceased upon thy Wings ! O Fame,
 Among the *Astronomers* give him a Name :
 For if *Pythagoras* believ'd had been,
 Men might have thought great *Newton's* Soul in him.
 But hold : If him I've prais'd in what I've done,
 It may be called immodest for a Son :
 But Gratitude extorts from me his due,
 And Envy owns that what I've writ is true."

Dr. Ames died in 1765. He had made the calculations of his almanaek for the ensuing year. The almanack was published as his, and so attached were all classes of people to the name, that the demand was great for all that was printed.

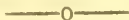


" HARVEY BIRCH," AND DAVID GRAY.

DAVID GRAY, a revolutionary soldier, who lately applied to the legislature of Massachusetts for remuneration for extraordinary services during the war for independence, was a native of Lenox in Massachusetts. The incidents of his life, which correspond in many particulars with the character of *Harvey Birch*, in the popular novel of the "Spy," are thus related by the editor of the *New-England Galaxy* :

" He served under Col. Allen, at Ticonderoga, in 1775, on which occasion he received a small present from Colonel Allen, on account of the gallantry he had manifested ; was, in different regiments, actively engaged in service till 1777, when he entered the first regiment of Massachusetts, commanded by Colonel Vose. He continued in this regiment three years. On the second of January, 1780, he was transferred, by superior orders, to the quarter-master's department ; and it is at this time that his uncommon adventures begin. On account of the intelligence he displayed in detecting a line of tories and loyalists, which extended from Canada to New-York, he was made known to General Washington, and employed by him, in secret service. For this purpose he was furnished with a pass, authorizing the bearer to pass all lines and out-posts whatever of the American army, and also with a captain's commission. Gray went to Connecticut and Long-Island ; was introduced, as a trusty and useful person, to Col. Robinson, at that time at the head of a body of loyalists, known by the name of the Ameri-

can Legion; and was employed by him to carry letters to loyalists in New-York, Vermont, New-Hampshire and Connecticut. Gray first delivered these letters to the Commander in Chief of the American Army, and then, by his directions, he carried them to their proper addresses. He was employed a year in this kind of service. He was afterwards employed by General Clinton, and was sent by him to Canada with despatches; upon which occasion he made himself very useful to the American commander. He continued in this capacity of a double spy, assuming various disguises and adopting various expedients, both to conceal his American pass and the despatches which he occasionally carried from both parties, till September, 1781, when he was sent to New-London in Connecticut to inform Colonel Ledyard, that if the wind was favorable, Arnold would attempt to land there the next morning. Arnold accordingly appeared, and the fort in which Gray was stationed having been taken by the British, he had just time to escape, leaving his papers in the hands of the American commanding officer. This was the end of his services as a spy. At the disbanding of the army, he settled and married in Pennsylvania, and has lived there and in Vermont to the present time.



Notice of an ancient Mound, near Wheeling, Virginia.

[From Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts, for Jan. 1823]

The plain on which this mound is situated, extends back from the Ohio river about a mile and a half, is of a semi-circular form, open towards the river, but enclosed on its back part by high hills. It is nearly level, forming a beautiful site for a town. The soil is a yellowish loam mixed with a small portion of clay; it is at present, rather unproductive, having been nearly exhausted of the vegetable mould by several years cultivation. The principal mound stands about an eighth of a mile from the river, nearly in the centre of the plain, from north to south. The form of this remarkable tumulus is nearly a circle, at its base, converging gradually like a cone, but terminating abruptly.

The circumference at its base, is about two hundred and fifty yards. The summit is sunk like a basin, making a diameter from verge to verge, of about twenty yards. Judging from this circumstance, it has evidently been much high-

er than at present, but this is also evinced by the immense quantity of soil about its base, which has been washed from its sides by the rains of ages. Its perpendicular height is now nearly seventy feet ; the slope from base to summit, or verge of the basin, measures about one hundred and twenty-four. From the sunken appearance of the top, and the form of other mounds in the neighborhood, it is reasonable to conclude that its perpendicular was once twenty or thirty feet higher.

It is composed of a soil similar to that of the plain which surrounds it, but there are no local marks to determine from whence such a quantity of earth could have been taken, as the surface of the plain is nearly level. The mound itself is covered with trees, consisting of white and black oak, beech, black walnut, white poplar, locust, &c. and many of them are of a large size. The vegetable mould in the centre of the basin, is about two feet in depth, but gradually diminishes on each side. About one eighth of a mile distant on the same plain, in a northeasterly direction, are three smaller tumuli of similar construction ; and several other small ones in the neighborhood. Near the three alluded to, on the most level part of this plain, are evident traces of ancient fortifications. The remains of two circular entrenchments, of unequal size, but each several rods in diameter, and communicating with each other by a narrow pass, or gateway, are to be seen, and also a causeway leading from the largest towards the hills on the east, with many other appearances of a similar nature, all exhibiting marks of a race of men more civilized than any of the tribes found in this section of the country when first visited by Europeans.

In stamping or striking with a club on the top of this huge heap of earth, a hollow, jarring sound may be heard and felt, similar to that which we feel in walking heavily on a large covered vault.

With regard to the object of these structures, it is now, I believe, pretty well agreed, that they were repositories for the dead. A good evidence of this is, that a substance resembling decayed bones has generally been found in those which have been opened, with implements of war and various articles used by savage nations. Otherwise we have no certain data ; no historical facts to guide us in our enquiries into this subject. Not even tradition, for the tribes inhabiting the country when discovered by the whites, were more ignorant, if possible, of the origin and uses of these mounds, than we are.

American Sketches.

THE WINTER EVENING.

I.

THE twinkling fires, that gild the ethereal arch,
 From pole to pole, resume their stellar round,
 Along the burning galaxy they march,
 And through its realms, their countless host is found.
 Anon expanding o'er them with a bound,
 The Northern-light shines in the central skies.
 In yonder moss-grown tree, (ill-boding sound !)
 The famished owl begins his nightly cries,
 And through the dreary wild, the wolf on errand hies.

II.

Along Cochebo's cold and icy face,
 On Holland skates, and some, forsooth, without,
 The village lads each other gaily chace ;
 And, ever and anon, the laugh, the shout
 Of those, who tire their boon companions out,
 Or pass them in the race, bursts to the sky.
 And there is noise and revelry about,
 Some neighbor lads their wits at jesting try.
 Some tell a jocund tale, some laugh out merrily.

III.

Yes, it is true, stern Winter has a charm,
 E'en when he comes in tempest and in cloud,
 And through his trumpet pours the wild alarm.
 His step is on the mountains ; white the shroud,
 That wraps him, and where'er he treads, aloud
 The forests roar, the shaken villas reel.
 And yet I love thee, *Winter!* and am proud,
 To revel in thy madness, and to feel
 New thoughts, emotions new, through all my spirit steal.

IV.

It seems the solemn knell of parted days,
 What time I hear thee, sighing from thy cave ;
 Then saddening memory on my spirit preys,
 And shades of gloomy cypress o'er me wave.

Of days and years, now sunk into their grave,
 The vision hastes around ; and thought on thought,
 Burning returns ; till heart and fancy rave,
 And feel an inward tempest, which is fraught,
 With elements as wild, as thou thyself hast brought.

V.

This night thou comest in peace ! How pure the glow
 That decks the brow of evening's pensive queen !
 A pile of silver seem the hills of snow,
 Climbing in light, and loveliness serene.
 Far in the dreary distance, may be seen
 The hoary forests, and the mountain pile.
 Shut to the door ! The wintry breeze is keen
 And 'neath the Cottage roof repose awhile,
 Where, round its blazing hearth, the happy inmates smile.

VI.

The fire is heaped with logs and limbs of trees,
 And o'er the walls, the dancing shadows play.
 Without, unheeded is the vagrant breeze,
 But many gird the hearth's protecting ray.
The Patriarch of the cot ! His locks of gray,
 In many a twine, are round his shoulders spread.
 His eye beams not, as in his younger day,
 And there's a polished baldness on his head,
 Yet is he cheerful, wise, in men and things well read.

VII.

His wife a woman was, "*made out of fire,*"
 And round and round, her rapid wheel did flee,
 She seemed not born to wear out, or to tire,
 Though she in years, as numerous was as he,
 A paragon of talk and industry.
 Among the number was a neighbor lad,
 Bound out to service, as seemed best to be ;
 His mother, she was poor, and gone, his dad,
 And here Dick toiled by day, and here his dwelling had.

VIII.

And there were sons, and daughters, in that hall,
 Far in the mountains wild, in youth they grew.
 One heart, one love, one feeling had they all.
 With tress of glossy shade, that clustering flew
 Around a neck, which matched the snow in hue,
 The eldest of the sister train was there.
 And round the hearth, both sons and daughters drew,
 Of looms and distaffs these, whate'er their care,
 Those spake of huntings, wilds, and mountains drear and bare.

IX.

And soon, full soon, a wild and fearful tale,
Of cinctured chiefs, of ancient times, of all
The burnings, scalplings, ambush, shrieks, and wail,
Of old, that on the helpless could befall,
Doth shroud their minds with darkness, as a pall,
And fills the melting eye with tears of woe,
That cruel foes should murder or enthrall,
And bid the weak and half-expiring go,
Where other mountains rise, and other rivers flow.

X.

Each heart was hushed; the sigh, the starting tear
Declared, the story was not told in vain,
Which taught the listener, when in bright career,
The burning stars were in their midnight reign,
How rose the war-shout, how the ambushed train
Rushed forth to burn, to murder, and to bind.
As leaves, when winds at autumn sweep the plain,
So fell the old and young of human kind,
Where through the Dover hills, Cocheco's waters wind.

XI.

He, who hath strayed on Dover's hills and vales,
Hath marked the windings of her walled tide,
The weary gondolier, the distant sails,
The uplands, stretching from the river side,
Where art and nature have together vied,
To deck the rural edifice, will deem
The spot, where foemen fought and Waldron died, (1)
As yet unsung, no unbecoming theme,
For bard's immortal verse and all-creating dream.

XII.

A braver heart than Waldron's none could bear;
Professing love, and shunning open fight,
The red-men trapped the lion in his lair.
Had they but given his veteran sword its right,
They would not thus have conquered on that night.
Mesandowit first one gash across his breast,
Oped with his polished axe, (a fearful sight!)
The smoking blood hot from the opening pressed,
The deed the chief had done was practised by the rest.

XIII.

Each one exclaimed, "I'll cut out my account."
Then spear, or tomahawk, with vengeance rise,
Gashed in, as if 'twere of a large amount;
And thus they held the cruel, bloody strife,

And practised on the famous Waldron's life.
 One cut him on the breast, one on the head,
 One through the arm run his long, glistening knife,
 From hands and face he prodigally bled,
 And o'er his sable coat, the gore was streaming red.

XIV.

The lightning glances faded from his eye,
 Down from his looks the living spirit fell,
 E'en the dark foemen trembled to see him die,
 While round their feet, as from a gushing well,
 They viewed the torrents from his bosom swell.
 No sigh, no groan, no tear-drop found its way,
 All calmly from its earthly citadel,
 "Its broken walls and tenement of clay,"
 The spirit took its flight far to the realms of day.

XV.

Nor, Lovewell, was thy memory forgot ! (2)
 Who through the trackless wild thy heroes led,
 Death, and the dreadful torture heeding not,
 Mightst thou thy heart-blood for thy country shed,
 And serve her living, honor her, when dead.
 Oh, Lovewell, Lovewell, nature's self shall die,
 And o'er her ashes be her requiem said,
 Before New-Hampshire pass thy story by,
 Without a note of praise, without a pitying eye.

XVI.

Shame on the grovelling and ignoble soul,
 That loves not, thinks not of the elden time,
 Before whose mind, its circles never roll,
 Who suers to see its heroes live in rhyme !
 The wreath, the muse has wove in many a clime,
 Shall not that blooming wreath be twined again ?
 Shall none be found to pour the song sublime ?
 Shall none arise, and chant the muse's strain,
 For those, who gave their life, our choicest good to-gain ?

XVII.

Think of Miles Standish, who more brave than he ?
 The noble Peppercell, (honored be his name !)
 Of Walter Raleigh's soul of chivalry,
 And others worthy of the trump of fame.
 Oh, think of such, and be it not our shame,
 That men of worth should be so soon forgot,
 Whose daring arm the savage foe could tame,
 Nor this their epitaph, their humbling lot,
 They lived in glory once, but are remembered not.

XVIII.

HARK ! Softly opens yonder oaken door,
And tall, of slender make, there enters in
A nymph well known, though low in lot and poor,
For virtues, that exalt, and charms, that win.
They grasp her hand, as if she were their kin,
And there are smiles, which false hearts never own.
Soon other joys, and other tales begin,
THE PASSING NEWS is round the hearth made known,
Anon the darker scenes, that memory drew, are flown.

XIX.

Dick in his corner sits with wondering stare,
His ragged elbow on his knee, and eke
His hand has propped his chin, and here and there,
Of smut and dirt irregular letters streak
The surface of his plump and steadfast cheek.
Determined all that's said and done, to bear,
Though on him they their gibes and laughter wreak,
Unmoved by scoffing and unawed by fear,
He at himself doth laugh, for others sheds the tear.

XX.

He's ragged, but he does'nt care for that,
Has no great knowledge, been not oft to school,
Has lost a moiety both of coat and hat,
And smutty goes, as if 'twere done by rule,
Some call him sloven, and some dub him fool,
Yet when they name, how his old grand-sire fell,
Who would not stoop to be the tyrant's tool,
His bosom throbs with patriotism swell,
And much he feels in sooth, more than his lips can tell.

XXI.

"A ride !" That word is hardly said, 'tis done,
The sleigh is ready, all go out to ride,
Crouded and piled together, all as one ;
Soon through the distant woods they swiftly glide,
Then seek the plains, then climb the mountain's side,
And all admire the splendors of the night,
The stars that give the galaxy its pride,
The overhanging cliffs, in robes of white,
The chaste, unclouded moon, that sheds o'er all her light.

XXII.

The cracking thong, the tramp, the bell's rude chime,
The owl have frightened from his leafless bower,
Where hooting oft at midnight's "witching time,"
His song has added terror to that hour ;

The wild fawn lifts his arching head to hear,
 High on his cliffs ; dreading the hunter's power,
 The hare starts suddenly away with fear,
 Then crouching to the ground, erects his sentinel ear.

XXIII.

Far other was the night, whose whirlwinds loud
 Tossed through the troubled air the restless snow ;
 Along the welkin rolled the angry cloud,
 And breaking forests uttered sounds of woe.
 Beside 'Siogee's shore, with footsteps slow,
 That night, a HUNTER did his way pursue.
 Cold o'er his track, the stormy tempests blow,
 No cot was near, his strength that might renew,
 His hands to ice were froze, his cheeks to marble grew.

XXIV.

Pierced with the cold, and wearied with the way
 He bowed his head, like one that soon shall die,
 For life was breaking from its house of clay,
 And light was stealing from his glassy eye.
 And yet he had a home, a wife, and nigh
 His cheerful hearth, were lovely children twain.
 No more their heads shall on his bosom lie,
 No more he'll press their ruddy lips again,
 Cold is the HUNTER's breast upon the distant plain:

XXV.

A pile of skins was bound upon his back,
 And one might see, where laid that HUNTER dead,
 Those skins all flopping in the whirlwind's track ;
 Loud brayed the gray moose, as with crackling tread,
 He trotted by, and curved his antlered head.
 And where the pines, and where the yew-trees wave,
 Aloud the owlets sung their requiem dread.
 The wolf, with fearful eye, looked from his cave,
 Cold is the HUNTER's breast, afar his wintry grave.

XXVI.

Ye yeomen of our country ! while around
 The blazing hearth the festive hours ye wear,
 With every bliss, with every honor crowned,
 Think of the sons of sorrow and despair !
 For them a tear, for them a pittance spare,
 Turn not the houseless wanderer from your shed,
 Do not the wrath of righteous heaven dare,
 By not partaking of your cup and bread,
 With him, who has not where to lay his hapless head.

XXVII.

Remember, while the best of earth's is your's,
 Others may feel the stormy, piercing blast,
 And he, who goes with sorrow from your doors,
 That hour, that night, perhaps, may be his last ;
 Do not, howe'er your worldly lot be cast,
 Ye freeborn tenants of Fanebian hills,
 Forget the kind injunctions, that have pass'd,
 From Him, whose hand the hungry raven stills,
 For you, who spreads that roof, for you that granary fills.

XXVIII.

But whither bends the muse her wayward flight ?
 'Tis waxing late, the stars are hasting prone,
 And Dick, the toilsome boy, 'mid shades of night,
 Forth issuing from the humble cot alone,
 (First having bound his needful buskins on,)
 To climb the mow, the waiting herd to feed,
 With tyger at his heels, has whistling gone,
 And even the moonlight in his looks can read
 The dread of stalking ghosts, or some dark, woful deed.

XXIX.

For he had heard, how, many a year ago,
 Where rough Newichawannock swells his tide,
 When all the beauteous stars began to glow,
 And shed their radiance o'er the heavens wide,
 A cottager by ambushed foe espied,
 Close by his barn, by Indian bow was shot,
 And weltering in his gushing heart-blood died.
 " Alas ! " he said, " how hard, how hard his lot ! "
 And though such deeds were o'er, he could forget them not.

XXX.

Nor soon, in sooth, will youthful wight forget ;
 Such tales have been my charmers many an eve,
 Upon my mind are brightly pictured yet,
 And long as life, shall to that memory cleave.
 Once did my throbbing bosom deep receive
 The *sketch*, which one of Passaconaway drew. (3)
 Well may the muse his memory retrieve
 From dark oblivion, and, with pencil true,
 Retouch that picture strange, with tints and honors due.

XXXI.

He said, that Sachem once to Dover came,
 From Penacook, when eve was setting in ;
 With plumes his locks were dressed, his eyes shot flame.

He struck his massy club with dreadful din,
 That oft had made the ranks of battle thin ;
 Around his copper neck terrific hung
 A tied-together, bear and catamount skin,
 The curious fishbones o'er his bosom swung,
 And thrice the Sachem danced, and thrice the Sachem sung.

XXXII.

Strange man was he ! 'Twas said, he oft pursued
 The sable bear, and slew him in his den,
 That oft he howled through many a pathless wood,
 And many a tangled wild, and poisonous fen,
 That ne'er was trod by other mortal men.
 The craggy ledge for rattle snakes he sought,
 And choaked them one by one, and then
 O'ertook the tall gray moose, as quick as thought,
 And then the mountain cat he chased, and chasing caught.

XXXIII.

A wondrous wight ! For o'er 'Siogee's ice,
 With brindled wolves, all harnessed three and three,
 High seated on a sledge, made in a trice,
 On mount Agiocochook,* of hickory,
 He lashed and reeled, and sung right jollily ;
 And once upon a car of flaming fire,
 The dreadful Indian shook with fear, to see
 The king of Penacook, his chief, his sire,
 Ride flaming up towards heaven, than any mountain higher.

XXXIV.

Those youthful days are gone ! and with them fled
 The scenes, the sports that soothed my simple heart,
 Yet still those scenes their genial ray shall shed,
 To charm the careless hour, to sooth the smart
 Of disappointment's sting, and sorrow's dart :
 Oft will I muse, and shed the willing tear,
 O'er the loved plains, whence fortune bade me part,
 Recal the happy faces once so dear,
 Recal THE WINTER EVE, and all its social cheer.

* The Indian name applied to the White Mountains. There is a curious tradition, preserved in Josselyn's New-England, of the veneration of the Indians for the summits of these mountains. They considered them the dwelling places of invisible beings, and never ventured to ascend them. They had also a tradition, that the whole country was once drowned, with all its inhabitants, except one Indian with his wife, who, foreseeing the flood, fled to these mountains, were preserved, and afterwards re-peopled the country.—*Editors.*

NOTES,

BY THE EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL.

STANZA XI.

(1) "*The spot where foemen fought, and Waldron died.*"

The brave Major WALDRON, of Cocheco, now Dover, was killed on the 27th of June, 1639. The Indians of the neighborhood, though on terms of amity with the inhabitants, had for a long time been maturing a project of revenge, more particularly against Waldron, for whom they cherished an inextinguishable hatred. Previous to the fatal night, some lunts had been thrown out by the squaws, but they were either misunderstood or disregarded; and the people suffered them to enter and sleep in their garrisons as usual. Mesandowit, one of their chiefs, went to Waldron's garrison, and was kindly entertained, as usual. While at supper, with his usual familiarity, he said, "Brother Waldron, what would you do, if the strange Indians should come?" The major carelessly answered, that he could assemble an hundred men, by lifting up his finger. In this unsuspecting confidence, the family retired to rest. When all was quiet, the squaws in the garrison opened the gates, gave the concerted signal, and the Indians rushed in, and proceeded to the major's apartment, which was an inner room. Awakened by the noise, he jumped out of bed, and though now advanced in life to the age of eighty years, he retained so much vigor as to drive them with his sword through two or three doors; but as he was returning for his other arms, they came behind him, stunned him with a hatchet, and after feasting in the house, they cut the major across the breast and belly with knives, each one with a stroke saying, "*I'll cross out my account.*" After various tortures, they put an end to his life by forcing him upon his own sword. See *Belknap's N. H. vol. 1, p. 199.*

STANZA XV.

(2) "*Nor, Lovewell! was thy memory forgot.*"

A particular account of the adventures and tragical death of the intrepid LOVEWELL, may be found in the *Collections for 1822, p. 25.*

STANZA XXX.

(3) "*The sketch, which one of Passaconaway drew.*"

No one among the aboriginal chiefs in the early settlement of New-England possessed and exercised greater sway over the Indians than Passaconaway. He was called the Great Sagamore of Pannukog, or, (as it is more commonly pronounced,) Penacook, and exercised control over nearly all the Indians in New-Hampshire south of the northern extremity of lake Winnepisiogee, and some tribes in Massachusetts. To him, the sachems of Squamscot, Newichwannock, Pawtucket, and several inland tribes acknowledged subjection. From him, the Rev. Mr. Wheelwright derived his Indian title to N. H. in 1629. He excelled the other Indian chiefs in sagacity, duplicity and moderation; but his principal qualification was his skill in some of the secret operations of nature, which gave him the reputation of a *sorcerer*, and extended his fame and influence among all the neighboring tribes. They believed that it was in his power to make water burn and trees dance, and to metamorphose himself into a flame; that in winter, he could raise a green leaf from the ashes of a dry one, and a living serpent from the skin of one that was dead.

Passaconaway lived till 1660, when, at a great dance and feast, he made his farewell speech to his children and people; in which, as a dying man, he warned them to take heed how they quarrelled with their English neighbors; for, though they might do them some damage, yet it would prove the means of their own destruction. He told them he had been a bitter enemy to the English, and by the arts of sorcery had tried his utmost to hinder their settlement and increase; but could by no means succeed. This caution, perhaps, often repeated, had such an effect, that upon the breaking out of the Indian war, in 1675, Wonalanset, his son and successor, withdrew himself and his people into some remote place, that they might not be drawn into the quarrel.—See *Betknap's Hist. of N. H.*; *Hutchinson's Hist. of Mass.*; *Hubbard's Indian Wars*, and *Rev. Mr. Allen's Hist. of Chelmsford*.

Literary Notices.

“*Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language, abridged. To which is added an Abridgment of Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scriptural Proper Names.*”—Published by BLAKE, CUTLER & CO. *Bellows-Falls, Vt.*

Since the time of Dr. JOHNSON, a host of lexicographers have blessed the world with their labors; but that giant of literature left nothing for his successors to do, numerous as they are, but what might be compared to the gleanings of a harvest. This observation, however, should receive some little qualification; for if he left comparatively little to be done, in lexicography, by his successors—if he moulded the subject into form, he still left it susceptible of a higher polish—if he possessed the necessary erudition and submitted to unexampled drudgery in disentangling, explaining, and arranging the English language, yet this language is an ocean so vast, that a perfect chart of it is perhaps never to be expected. Moreover, changes in orthography, in pronunciation, and in the meaning of words, will continually take place. Nor is the opinion of the learned Tooke to be received as orthodoxy, that we can in no case, with propriety, deviate from the original and literal meaning of the radical word; nor the opinion of his American disciple, at least in philological eccentricity, that orthography, in every instance, must be conformed to the pronunciation, without any reference to the orthography of its radical. Hence the labors of those who beautify the edifice reared by Johnson, although small compared with his, are certainly necessa-

ry. Nor can we look with indifference upon a new Dictionary, designed only for common schools; and the one named at the head of this paragraph, will compare well with the best of similar publications. We have not examined it critically throughout; but from the parts we have examined, and from the known ability of the editor, we feel safe in recommending it to general use. Indeed, upon the principle admitted, we think he has done a good service to the public.

B.

Morse's School Geography, 23d edition. RICHARDSON & LORD,
Boston.

Few individuals, it is believed, have enjoyed a literary reputation so extensive as Dr. MORSE—particularly in the science of geography, to which a great portion of his life has been devoted. We are not aware that all his efforts have been successful, or that for all his numerous publications, he deserves unqualified commendation. But his system of geography for the use of common schools, which has had an extensive sale in twenty-three editions, has, in the last, been rendered extremely correct and useful. With the aid of his son, Dr. Morse has entirely re-moulded the work, and arranged its various parts in a manner at once simple and perspicuous—plain to the understanding of the scholar, and interesting to the reader. The addition of General Views, embracing a review of preceding studies, and of a system of questions running throughout the work, tending to fix in the memory of the scholar all the material outlines of the science, with the actual condition of each portion of the globe, is of itself sufficient to recommend the work to the favor of the public. The Atlas accompanying this geography, is executed in a finished style of engraving, and with a good degree of accuracy.

English's Travels.—WELLS & LILLY, Boston, have just published "A Narrative of the Expedition to Dongola and Senaar, made under the command of his excellence Ismael Pasha. By GEO. BETHUNE ENGLISH." This gentleman, after receiving a literary and theological education at Cambridge, commenced public preaching, and published a polemical work in theology. A few years since he abandoned his clerical profession, and received a commission as an officer in the marine corps, in which station he was ordered to serve in our squadron in the Mediterranean. This situation he soon resigned, and through the influence of Henry Salt, Esq. British Consul General in Egypt, was appointed by Mehem-

med Ali Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, to be Topgi Bashi, or General of Artillery, under the command of Ismael Pasha, youngest son of the Viceroy, in an expedition to conquer the provinces on the Nile, from the Second Cataract to Senaar inclusive. The eccentric genius and extraordinary adventures of this young man, who is our countryman, will naturally excite considerable attention to his book.

Maj. H. LEE, son of Gen. Lee of the revolution, has prepared for publication a tract vindicating the character of his father, as a soldier and scholar, from sundry aspersions contained in Johnson's Life of General Greene.

Original Poems.—J. B. MOORE, Concord, proposes to publish by subscription, "*The Genius of Oblivion, and other original poems. By a Lady of New-Hampshire.*" These poems are written by the same hand which furnished "*The Address to the New-Year,*" contained in our last number. Most of them are well written, and all are creditable to the taste and skill of the fair author. Necessity, and not vanity, has induced her to consent that her productions should be sent to the press, and prompts her friends to solicit, for her benefit, the patronage of the learned and generous. The recent death of her husband has left her with five young children without means for their support. A hope is now indulged, that the amusement of happier times may assist to cheer the hours of adversity and dispel the darkness which has suddenly overshadowed the destiny of her children. We trust and believe that those who patronize this publication will be fully rewarded in the gratification which its perusal will afford them; but should they not, they will receive a more delightful recompense in the consciousness of having rendered assistance where assistance is needed.

The Historical Reader, designed for the use of Schools and Families, on a new plan. By Rev. JOHN L. BLAKE, A.M.

This school book is now in the press of GEORGE HOUGH, Concord, and it will be published in a few weeks. We have as yet had the opportunity to examine a small portion of the work only, but from this specimen and the literary qualifications of the author, we have no doubt that it will be extensively useful. The following extracts from the Preface to the Reader will give a better clue to the design of the work, than we could otherwise offer.

“ The first lessons in reading for children should commend themselves to the attention by signs or pictures of the objects described in the lessons. Perhaps natural history is the most abundant in suitable subjects for such exercises, although many works of art might be mentioned as well calculated to increase the variety. Let animals, with which children are usually familiar, be the subjects of the introductory lessons ; and when these are used, let others, with which they are not familiar, be taken. Such a course of reading lessons would give children, in a comparatively short time, a pretty good knowledge of this part of natural history. When this is done, and a good proficiency is made in the art of reading, history may well be made the subject of the next class of reading books for schools.

“ Instead of putting into the hands of our youth a connected summary of history which is made up chiefly of dates, unless it be for regular study, give them a volume of extracts describing the most important events on record. Such extracts would abound in those extraordinary incidents, which never fail to captivate the elastic and expanding minds of the young—which never fail to interest all, whether young or old, who read them—incidents which equal, if not surpass, the utmost efforts of imagination as displayed in Romance. Who would not be interested with the history of Tamerlane, of Ghengis Khan, of Mary of Scots, of Charles I., of the Crusades, Discovery of America, Capture of Montezuma, Conquest of Mexico, Plymouth Colony, the American Revolution, Bonaparte’s Campaign in Russia ; and of numerous other parts of history that might be named ?

“ If persons, when young, become well acquainted with all such portions of history, few will have so little curiosity as not to read the remaining parts—to fill up the chasms—to connect together these prominent parts. If a painter were to draw a landscape, he would not in the first instance form complete a single object, say a tree, before the other parts were touched. No, he would mark all the conspicuous points, then connect these points together, and then put on the finishing touches. Or, if a limner were to exhibit on canvas a human form, would he, at first, finish a leg or an arm, before the other parts were begun ? No, he would at first sketch all the prominent parts, then unite these parts, and afterwards give it the color and expression of life. Much in this way, it will be perceived, the Author would recommend that persons acquire a knowledge of history.”

“*The PIONEERS, or The Sources of the Susquehanna,*” by Mr. Cooper, the American novelist, has made its appearance; and from the eagerness of the reading public to possess the work, a large edition was mostly disposed of in a few days. The work is very interesting, and will contribute much to raise the literary reputation of our country.—We have had enough of “fustian romances” from beyond the sea. Let our scholars and poets follow the example of the author of the “*Spy,*” and glean their native fields. Every quarter of the country is rich in materials, and affords a great variety of natural and moral landscape. The harvest is plenteous—the laborers are indeed few.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser states, that the author of the *SPY* has another work nearly ready for the press, to be called “*The Pilot—a tale of the Sea.*”—It is said to be in such a state of forwardness, that it will be published in March or April.

WELLS & LILLY, Boston, have just published the “*Life of James Otis, by William Tudor,*”—and have in press “*Isabella,*” a novel, and “*Don Carlos,*” a tragedy, by Lord John Russel.

CUSHING & APPLETON, Salem, have just published the “*Ruins of Pæstum, and other compositions in verse.*”

In late London papers are advertised “*The Loves of the Angels,*” by T. Moore; “*Travels to Chili, over the Andes,*” by Peter Schmidtmeier; “*The Three Perils of Man, or War, Women, and Witchcraft, a border romance,*” by James Hogg; and the Poetical Works of Robert Southey, in fourteen volumes, octavo!

Rev. Mr. BENEDICT, of Pawtucket, who is preparing a history of all religions, requests special information respecting Conventions, Associations, Ministers, Communicants, &c. of the Congregational order, that it may have its due importance in the proposed publication.

Rev. Dr. BURTON, Thetford, Vt. proposes to publish a volume of Essays on some of the first principles of Metaphysics, Ethics and Theology. They will be published at Portland, Me.

COLLECTIONS,
Historical and Miscellaneous.

APRIL, 1823.

Topography.

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FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

SKETCHES OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

THE White Mountains are situated in the northerly part of the state of New-Hampshire, and nearly in the centre of the county of Coos. The latitude of the highest peak is 44 deg. 30 m. north, or very near it. Every geographical writer in this country, and some beyond the Atlantic, have noticed these mountains; and all agree in assigning to them a greater altitude than to any in New-England, if not in the United States. Notwithstanding this acknowledged fact, no two authors agree in assigning to the White Mountains the same height. Had the variation between them been trifling, the public might have rested satisfied, or at least, have taken the accounts given by them as correct. But when they differ in the single circumstance of their altitude, more than three thousand feet, the public curiosity, instead of being gratified, is perplexed, and seeks for something approaching to certainty.

As to the causes of this difference, it is unnecessary to inquire. But it is believed to be out of the power of any person, to take the height of mountains correctly, especially such as the White Hills, without using a spirit or water level. This mode is so long, and generally so laborious, that but few persons have had the courage to undertake it. These difficulties notwithstanding, the heights of the White Mountains were so taken in August 1820, by John W. Weeks, Charles J. Stuart, Richard Eastman and Adino N. Brackett. To accomplish this undertaking, they spent seven days; and during five of them were attended by Amos Lyro, Joseph W. Brackett and Edward B. Moore. The whole party were from Lancaster.

The altitude of these mountains above low water mark in Connecticut river near the court house in Lancaster, with the names of the principal peaks will first be given, and then some sketches of the mountains themselves as they were presented to the eye, while taking their elevation.

Mount Washington rises above the river at the place
before mentioned, ft. 5850
Above Austin's in Jefferson, 5450
Above Crawford's, the house nearest to the summit, 4781

This mountain is easily distinguished from the others, by its superior elevation, its being the southern of the three highest peaks, and other marks too apparent to need recital.

Mount Adams rises above the river at the same place
to the height of 5383

It is known by its sharp terminating peak, and being the second north of Mount Washington.

Mount Jefferson, situated between the two first, rises 5281

Mount Madison, known by its being the eastern peak
of the range, rises to the height of 5039

Mount Monroe, the first to the south of Mount Wash-
ington, rises 4932

Mount Franklin, known by its level surface, and being
the second south of Mount Washington, 4470

Mount Pleasant, or Dome Mountain, known by its con-
ical shape, and being the third south of Mount
Washington, 4339

Blue pond, hereafter to be mentioned, situated at the
southern base of Mount Washington, lies above
the river 4578

The party before mentioned continued on and about the mountains five days ; and encamped on them four nights ; two of which were passed by them, without any other covering than the blankets which were borne along by their attendants ; and the jutting rocks with which the mountains abound. The rocks and damp moss also furnished their resting place, and the heavens their canopy. They passed the night following the 31st day of August 1820, within ten feet of the summit of Mt. Washington, an elevation above the plain of Lancaster of nearly six thousand feet. It is believed that no human being ever before passed a night there. Nor should we, had two of our party, who left the others to explore the northern peaks of the range, returned in season to enable us, before the commencement of darkness, to

descend the mountain. This, under the existing circumstances, could not be attempted without extreme hazard. The wind blew hard from the southward, and clouds, resembling the densest fogs of the plain, continually rolled over and surrounded us; which together with the rapid approach of night, rendered distinct vision even at a short distance impossible. During this cold, damp and dreary night, the wind shifted to the north-west, attended with rain, which forced a majority of the party from their resting places, to seek out new shelters from the inclemency of the weather, on the southern side of the precipice. Two of the party however remained stationary during the night, being protected, by a small cavern, formed by two jutting rocks, not from the wind only, but from the rain. This cavern is situated a little below, and northward of the highest eastern rock on the mountain; but it is too small to merit a more particular description. It may, however, hereafter afford shelter to persons, who here may be overtaken with storms; which are no less frequent than violent in these elevated regions. No fire can be had here for want of fuel, none existing short of 1200, or 1500 feet below.

The White Mountains are an unbroken chain, extending in a northern direction, from the Notch, a distance of more than eight miles, and presenting to the eye from the summit of Mt. Washington five principal peaks; and when viewed from many other places, four. They are surrounded on all sides by an immense forest, of course they cannot be accurately seen, except at a considerable distance from their base. To this remark an exception may be made, as from Durand, which lies directly under the northern termination of the mountains, a distinct view of Mt. Adams, in clear weather, may be had. But a view of the mountains themselves, and the country around, is by far the most interesting and sublime when the individual is seated on their highest pinnacle.

To attain this height, at the time we visited the mountains, the most eligible route was to turn to the eastward, from the tenth New-Hampshire turnpike, at a point four and a half miles to the south-eastward of Mr. Ethan A. Crawford's, and within about 50 rods from the northern entrance to the notch of the White Mountains. This point is eight and a half miles north-westward of Mr. Abel Crawford's, and two and a half from the Notch house, which last is the nearest building to the place of departure. Since that time, Mr. Ethan A. Crawford has cut out a path from near his house directly to the summit of Mt. Washington, which shortens

the distance several miles. This is also said to be the easier route. The last mentioned Mr. Crawford now resides where Capt. Rosebrook formerly lived, and where he died, who will long be remembered as the hardy and enterprising adventurer, sufficiently daring to establish himself on a frozen and unproductive soil, and in a rigorous climate, for the accommodation of the public. This place is 18 miles from Lancaster meeting house, and elevated 1000 feet above it. Immediately on leaving the turnpike, you commence the ascent of the mountain, following a foot path cut out by the Messrs. Crawfords. At the beginning of the ascent, the forest is thick and heavy, composed of birch, beech, spruce, fir and mountain ash, intermixed with other timber. After travelling a mile and a half, and ascending 1600 feet, you reach a camp which will shelter six or seven persons. Here the trees, which are principally spruce and fir, are of diminutive height, though at the root, the spruce grows to the size of a foot and a half in diameter. A good spring of water runs within six rods to the northward of the camp, which, to the traveller, weary and worn by the fatigue of the ascent, is very refreshing. The night is usually passed here; and at every season, a considerable fire is not only comfortable, but absolutely necessary to guard against the cold and moisture, both of the earth and atmosphere.

At early dawn the ascent is recommenced, and after travelling about three fourths of a mile, less steep, to be sure, than below the camp, the trees at every step diminishing in size and height; the path turns to the north of its former course and directly before you, a steep bald ridge is discovered, of about 20 feet elevation. This being ascended, you find yourself on nearly the summit of a mountain having no other vegetable covering than moss, a few cranberries and whortleberries, with here and there a spruce, fir, or white birch, which instead of rising above, spread their branches out along the moss and literally cling down to the surface, like purslain in a garden. Here a single step will carry you over an entire living tree, which has perhaps been growing, without increasing much in size, for ages.

The path from the camp upwards, passes along the edge of the mountain where it breaks off to the southward. Several interesting views are presented, by turning the eye in that direction, through the openings in the forest. The traveller should not be in too great haste; but should make frequent halts as well to recruit his exhausted spirits, as to enjoy the fine prospects, which every where surround him

at this elevation. If the faculties of the soul are not benumbed by imprudence, so striking are the prospects from many parts of the mountain, that an impression is made, the recollection of which will afford pleasure during the remainder of life.

From the bald summit just mentioned, to the base of Mt. Pleasant, there is no serious obstacle to travelling, except that the first part of the distance is considerably incumbered by a forest into which you descend soon after leaving it. Several ravines however must be crossed. They are neither wide nor deep, nor are they discovered at a great distance; for the trees fill them up exactly even with the mountain on each side, the branches of which interlock with each other in such a manner, that it is very difficult to pass through them and they are so stiff and thick as almost to support a man's weight.

Mount Pleasant, or Dome mountain, is easily ascended. At a distance the regularity of its shape renders it strikingly beautiful. It has long held out to the traveller strong attractions, nor does he on arriving at its summit experience any disappointment. Unlike some other objects, it does not appear most beautiful at a distance. Its top to the extent of five or six acres is sufficiently smooth for a parade. A little highest in the centre, it gradually slopes away in every direction. It even has a verdant appearance, as it is every where covered with short grass, which grows in little tufts to the height of four or five inches. Among these tufts mountain flowers are thinly scattered, which add life and beauty to the scene.

The attention for a moment is confined to the mountain itself. But all its beauties are insufficient long to detain the excursive eye, which directed to the northward is instantly caught by the towering majesty of Mt. Washington, the hoary head of which often reposes under a canopy of clouds. A little short of that mountain the sharp and jutting precipices of Mt. Monroe appear, the most eastern of which is highest, and in that direction the latter mountain, terminates most abruptly. To the north-westward the settlements in Jefferson are seen; to the west, the courses of the Amonoosuck, as though delineated on a map—Ethan A. Crawford's, and further off, Bethlehem. South-westward, Moosehillock and the great Haystack are plainly discovered; and nearly due south, Chocorua peak; south-easterly, Mr. Abel Crawford's and the settlements and mountains in Bartlett. To the east naught is beheld but dark mountains and gloomy forests.

The descent from Mt. Pleasant is at first gradual, but as you advance it grows more steep until at last it terminates almost perpendicularly at Red pond. This is a small patch of water, two or three rods in diameter, surrounded on all sides by long reddish moss. The water is tolerably clear, but its taste is disagreeable, owing in the dry season, to its having no outlet on the surface. In heavy rains, and when the snow dissolves, it discharges both east and west, forming the head to one of the branches of the Saco, and to one of the Amonoosuck. After leaving this pond, no permanent water is to be found, till you reach the southern base of Mt. Washington.

The ascent from this pond to Mt. Franklin is gradual, and its summit is easily gained. It resembles in many respects that of Mt. Pleasant, but is more level, having only a trifling slope to the northward. From this place the highest part of the ridge lies a little to the east of the route usually travelled, which is all along northwardly; in a direction to carry you between the craggy precipices of Mt. Monroe. Before arriving at the base of this mountain, the ridge, which before had considerable width, is suddenly contracted to three or four rods; and both at the right and left, gulfs are presented to the eye of the depth of two or three thousand feet. The view to the eastward is the most striking. You advance cautiously along to the eastern edge of the ridge, and look, not without an emotion of terror, down into the abyss below.

The shortest and easiest route from Mount Franklin to Blue pond is between the pinnacles of Mount Monroe. But that which should be chosen, leads directly over the top of the eastern summit of this mountain. For the additional labor, the traveller will receive ample compensation, from an inspection of the rugged singularities of the mountain itself, and the noble prospects presented from its superior elevation to any mountains heretofore passed. With propriety it may be remarked, that all things considered, the better outward course is to travel over the highest ridges. The distance is not much increased, and much more of the mountains and of the country around is to be seen.

Whether you pass between the precipices of Mt. Monroe, or ascend the eastern one, the descent to Blue pond is considerable. Here is a fine resting place at the eastern margin of a beautiful sheet of water, of an oval form, perfectly transparent, which covers more than three fourths of an acre. The waters of this pool are cool and pleasant to the

taste, and so deep that the bottom cannot be seen in its centre, from either shore. Not a living creature is to be seen in the waters, at this height on the hills; nor do vegetables of any kind grow in or around them, to obscure the clear rocky or gravelly bottom on which they rest. A small spring discharges itself into this pond at its southeast angle. Another, two thirds the size of Blue pond, lies to the northwest of it, which is much shallower and less pleasant than the one first described. They do not communicate with each other, but both discharge their surplus waters to the westward, and form the northeast heads of the Amonoosuck.

Directly before you rises the lofty, the majestic, and the regular dome of Mount Washington, variegated with the various hues of bright green, pure white, and light and dark brown. The summit is up a distance of more than half a mile; and elevated more than twelve hundred feet above the surface of Blue pond. In travelling over this distance, you have to pass enormous masses of loose stones, which in some places are covered with moss, and in others with small patches of grass. It is found easier to travel over the masses of stones, principally granite, intermingled with pure quartz, which, instead of being worn smooth, are left by the action of winds and rain so rough, that there can be no danger of slipping, than over the grass and moss, which, though they appear beautiful to the eye, and easily travelled over, yet yield to your weight and add to the fatigues of the ascent. A walk of half an hour will, however, carry you from Blue pond to the summit of the noble mountain, distinguished by the name of Washington.

Here the sharp terminations of mountains, deep rivers and rolling clouds at once catch the eye and direct attention. The faculties of the beholder seem, for a moment, distracted. The very mountains which have been passed are not readily recognized. Though the mind soon subsides to calmness, yet it is awed by the sublime and solemn grandeur of the scenery around. At the northward the cone-like precipice of Mount Adams appears; between which and the lofty height on which you stand, the more obtuse summit of Mount Jefferson is situated. To the eastward of Mount Adams, and a little detached from the range, stands, as it were in defiance, Mount Madison, "which first receives and repels the eastern storms."

The dome of Mount Washington is supported on every side except the west, by a stupendous base. On its northern side, it is supported and bounded by the high ridge

which extends to Mount Jefferson; on the northeast by a large grassy plain, which terminates in a vast spur extending far away in that direction; on the east by a large projecting promontory, which breaks off abruptly, or rather hangs over these fine ponds, at St. Anthony's Nose; on the south and southeast it is skirted and supported by Carrigain's lawn, a beautiful grassy plain, in summer, of more than forty acres. At the southeastern extremity of this plain, a ridge commences, which slopes gracefully away towards the vale of the Saco; upon which, at short distances from each other, arise rocks, resembling, in some places, towers; in others representing the various orders of architecture. From St. Anthony's Nose, and between it and this ridge, is to be seen a most elegant cascade, which descends perpendicularly a hundred feet, and probably more, as, before it strikes the lower shelf, the water is broken into mist or fine rain.

These mountains every where present a primitive character. They have probably exhibited the same unvarying aspect for ages. Nothing volcanic, nothing of secondary formation has yet been discovered by the most diligent research. These mountains have remained the same, while the kingdoms and empires of the world, have undergone the various changes of infancy, of mature age, and of decay. Unlike some mountains in the old world; and others in the new: such as *Ætna*, *Vesuvius* and *Teneriffe* in the former, and *Cotopaxi* and *Terra del Fuego* in the latter; all of which are evidently of volcanic origin: the White Mountains are now such as they came from the hand of their Creator; venerable from their age, and sublime from their elevation.

The tops of these mountains are condemned to eternal sterility. They rise too high to sustain vegetable life. Yet a kind of grass is to be found almost on their highest point; and long moss spreads over a considerable part of their sides and summits. This is constantly so damp as to prevent fire from running among it, even in the driest seasons. In the driest part of the warm and parching summer of 1820, in the middle of the day, such was the humidity of the moss, that the moisture it retained, would strike through the clothes of those who sat down upon it, in 15 or 20 minutes. But notwithstanding their sterility, they are of much importance to the community. Here some of the finest rivers in New-England originate. From these hills, wealth and fertility are diffused to five states; Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Nearly all the wa-

ters of the Saco flow from the eastern sides of the White Mountains, Peabody river and other considerable branches of the Ameriscoggin from their northern end, Israel's river and Amonoosuck from their western sides, and Pemigewasset from their southern end. The latter river has its eastern fountain very near the notch or pass through the mountains.

The folly of system-making is no where so forcibly exhibited as in a tour to these mountains. We had been taught that on reaching a certain height, vegetation uniformly ceases; that the region of perpetual congelation is fixed with perfect certainty; and that in the latitude of the White Mountains, it hardly reaches 7800 feet above the level of the ocean. Such, however, is not the fact, as is demonstrated by an inspection of the various mountains, which form the immense chain of the White Hills. On the western sides of these mountains vegetation uniformly rises higher than on the eastern; and where the mass of elevated matter is greatest, there vegetation rises highest. The whole country on the western side is much more elevated than on the eastern. Hence the difference in the extent of vegetable life on that side. But it is not intended to philosophise. To state facts, is the object of these sketches; one of which is justly said to be worth a thousand theories.

These hills were visited on the last day of July; and again on the last day of August, 1820. A frost had killed the grass, and all other tender vegetables which grew upon them, during the time which had elapsed between the two visits.

Over these mountains are scattered a variety of berries; such as cranberries, whortleberries and several other kinds; some of which were never before seen by any of the party. They grow high up the mountains; and some of them far above any other vegetable, except grass and moss. Their flavor is, however, very different from those of the plain. Even the whortleberry which grows on these hills, has, in its ripest state, considerable acidity.

The vicissitudes of sunshine and shade are here very frequent. Not exactly like the shadows flying over the plain; for here the individual is actually enveloped in the cloud; while there it only passes over him. The cloud is discovered at a considerable distance rolling along on the surface of the mountain; it approaches you rapidly; in an instant it encircles you; and as soon passes away to be followed by others in endless succession. These phenomena are presented only when the clouds are light and scattered. When

they are surcharged with rain, even at mid-day, all is darkness and gloom.

Although the waters of these hills apparently give life to no animal or insect, yet in the heat of summer, the black fly, a little tormenting insect, is very troublesome. At the same time, the grasshopper is here as gay as on the finely cultivated field. The swallow too appears to hold his flight as high over these mountains as over the plain. It is however a place of extreme solitude: The eye often wanders in vain to catch something that has life and animation. Yet a bear has been known to rise up, even in this solitude, to excite and to terrify the traveller.

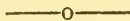
On an examination of these mountains, the following remarks will be found true. The rivers which flow from their western sides run a course at nearly right angles with their general direction; while those which have their sources on the eastern sides of the mountains, after rushing down in cataracts to their base, take a direction parallel with the mountains. Thus the whole eastern base of them is washed either by the Peabody river, which falls into the Ameriscoggin in Shelburne; or by Ellis' river, which falls into the Saco in Bartlett. Both these rivers are remarkably rapid soon after they leave the mountains' side; descending, it is believed, a hundred feet in a mile.

These hills present another object, though not of the most sublime character; yet one which cannot fail to attract the attention of the most inattentive observer. It is the great number of dead trees, if such deformed dwarfs may so be called, which on the sides of some of the mountains, spread over several acres. From different persons of the same party they received different names. Some called them buck's horns, and others bleached bones. The winds and weather have rendered them perfectly white; and as neither the stem or branches take any definite direction, they are of all the diversified forms, which nature in her freaks can create. The cold seasons which prevailed from 1812 to the end of 1816, probably occasioned the death of these trees; and their constant exposure to the fierce winds which prevail on the mountains, has, aided by other causes, rendered them white. It can hardly be doubted that, during the whole of the year 1816, these trees continued frozen; and frost, like fire, is capable of extinguishing life, even in the vegetable kingdom. Fire could not have caused the death of these trees; for fire will not spread here, in consequence of the humidity of the whole region at this elevation. Young

live trees were again showing themselves on the top of the moss in 1820. This fact tends to confirm the accuracy of the above opinion.

Another view of the mountains ought to be given : their appearance and the country around at sunrise. The extreme difficulty in doing justice to this part of the subject, almost forbids the attempt. In the language of the eloquent Brydone, "The whole eastern horizon is gradually lighted up." The sun's first golden ray, as he emerges from the ocean, strikes the eye, and sheds a glimmering but uncertain light ; but soon his broad disk diffuses light and beauty, first on the hills, and soon over the whole region eastward. The sides of the mountains fronting him appear like a solid mass of gold dazzling by its brightness. While this process is going on to the eastward, the whole country to the westward is shrouded with darkness and gloom. The eye turns away disgusted, from this comfortless scene, to the gay and varied one to the eastward. If this prospect is beheld immediately after a rain, the tops of a thousand hills rise above the fogs, appearing like so many islands in the midst of a mighty ocean. As these mists clear away, the houses, the villages, and the verdant fields within the circle of vision, arise to view. At the moment of the sun's rising, the noble vale of the Connecticut, which stretches along from the north, till it is lost among the hills at the southwest, appears like an inland sea. This is occasioned by the vapors which had ascended from the river during the night. As the sun advances in his course, these vapors are chased away by his rays, and the farms in Jefferson, Bethlehem, and Lancaster, with its village, appear as if rising by magic, from what but a little time before seemed nothing but water. The various hills, in the mean time, which surround the mountains, appear to be arranged in many concentric circles ; and the circle the farthest removed seems the highest and the least distinct, giving to the whole an air of order and grandeur, beyond the power of description.

B.



Comparison of the miles of different countries.

English statute mile	1	or 69.36 to a ^o	Eng. & Fr. marine lea.	3.46	or 20.00
Turkish	1.04	or 66.67	Dutch	3.65	or 10.00
English geo. mile	1.16	or 60.00	German	4.62	or 15.00
Italian	1.16	or 50.00	Danish	4.69	or 14.79
Arabian	1.22	or 56.40	Hungarian	5.78	or 12.00
Irish	1.25	or 55.50	French myrmiametre	6.23	or 11.11
Scotch	1.39	or 49.75	Swedish	6.65	or 10.41
Old French league	2.77	or 25.00			
Spanish and Polish	3.41	or 20.23			

[N. A. Review.]

History and Biography.

FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

An account of the "Strong Box" taken from Ralle the Jesuit, at Norridgewock in 1721; and a short biographical notice of Ralle.

It appears from Belknap, Hutchinson and other authors, that an attempt was made by Col. Westbrook and his troops in 1721 to seize Sebastien Ralle,* the French Priest, who resided at Norridgewock.† They arrived at the village undiscovered, but before they could surround his house, he escaped into the woods, leaving his papers in his "Strong Box," which was taken by Westbrook and brought off. Among these papers were his letters of correspondence with the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada, by which it appeared that the Governor was deeply engaged in exciting the Indians to a rupture with the English, and had promised to assist them, notwithstanding his many assertions to the contrary. It contained also a dictionary of the Abenagues language, which has been deposited in the library of Harvard College; and a number of his letters which have been deposited in the library of the Mass. Historical Society.

The construction of this box is very curious. It contains a secret drawer, which is so contrived that it is with difficulty any one can obtain access to it, without destroying the box, unless they have been made acquainted with the manner of opening it. The very inspection of the box impresses one with the idea that whoever was the means of its construction, had a particular view to the security of papers from the search of their enemies. It is well known that the British and French courts, at this time, were rivals in making partisans among the Indians, each to their own political cause, and this through the medium of religion as well as by all other artifices. Ralle, it appears, was an artful and cunning man, and his labors had been crowned with unusual success. This box, then, from its singular construction, was probably intended to enable the missionary to pass from tribe to tribe, of the Indians, with more safety to such papers as were of importance to be kept secret from the English in case of any accident, who also were attempting at this time to bring over the eastern Indians to their own po-

*This Priest has been called Ralle, Rale, and Rasles. The former has been used by Belknap.

†This river was formerly called Nanrantsouak, Norridgewalk, Norridgewock, and at present it is called Kennebec.

litical views. It is probable that Ralle carried this box slung to his back. It appears also reasonable to suppose, that, as it was a light article he could easily escape with it under a variety of difficult circumstances when pursued by his enemies, whether English or Indians, and when personal safety required it, he could drop the box, run and summon his nearest friends, who would naturally proceed to the spot and protect or recover it. Ralle was a native of France, and came over to Canada in October, 1689. He learnt the Abenauques language and resided in their village, situated near Quebeck in the midst of a forest, and he travelled about among many of the tribes, accustoming himself to their habits and manners; and although most acquainted with the language of the Abenauques, he was well acquainted with that of many other tribes, and by associating with, and living in the same savage manner, he became a powerful man among the Indians. They looked up to him, not only in their devotional services, but in every transaction of life, and so great were their respect and belief in the efficacy of his prayers and ceremonies, that one of their chief sachems, on being asked, "Wherefore it was that they were so much bigotted to the French, considering their traffick with them was not so advantageous as with the English?" gravely replied, that "The *Friars* taught them to pray to *their God*, which the English never did."

Ralle was regarded by the governments of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire as the principal instigator of the depredations committed by the Indians, and it was thought that if "he could be taken off, they would be quiet." It was proposed at one time to send the sheriff of York county with a posse of 150 men to seize and bring him to Boston; but this was not agreed to, and he continued to use all his exertions and influence during the summer of 1720 to extirpate the English who had settled in that part of the country. He appeared among the Indians at a conference held on Arrowsic Island, with the commander of the garrison there, and he brought a letter written in the name of the several tribes of Indians directed to Gov. Shute, in which it was declared, that "if the English did not remove in three weeks, they would kill them and their cattle and burn their houses." The "government, loth to come to a rupture, and desirous if possible to treat with the Indians separately from the French emissaries, invited them to another conference, which they treated with neglect."

In the winter of 1721, Col. Westbrook was ordered to Norridgewock; but Ralle evaded him, and he returned with

the Box only, as before mentioned. The Indians were highly enraged at this attempt to seize their spiritual father, and it could not long be unrevenged. The next summer an open war broke out, which was considered one of the most bloody and cruel wars that had hitherto been fought with the Indians. This war was called "Lovewell's war," on account of the battle and tragical death of Capt. Lovewell, and his comrades.*

The letters taken by Col. Westbrook were of great service to the country, as they were made use of by Col. Atkinson, of N. H., and Messrs. Dudley and Thaxter of Mass., as commissioners to Canada, for the purpose of remonstrating with the Governor for the part he acted in the war, "whose conduct was considered a flagrant breach of the treaty of peace subsisting between the crowns of England and France;" and upon his denying that he had encouraged or assisted the Indians for the purpose of carrying on the war, the commissioners produced to his great mortification, among other papers, his original letters to the Jesuit Ralle, which had been taken at Norridgewock, and in which the evidence of his having assisted them in the war was "too flagrant to admit of palliation." The good effects of this mission were soon visible, for a short time after, two Indians who had been detained as prisoners during the war, and were allowed to visit their countrymen "on their own parole," soon returned with a request for peace, which was ratified at Falmouth the ensuing spring.

During this war the Indians lost their favorite Priest.— "On the 12th August, 1724, O. S. Captains Moulton and Harmon, each at the head of a company of 100 men, were ordered to Norridgewock for the purpose of destroying that village, and killing Ralle; they executed their orders with great address. They completely invested and surprised the village, killed the obnoxious Jesuit with about 80 of his Indians, recovered three captives, destroyed the Chapel, and brought away the plate and furniture of the altar and the devotional flag as trophies of their victory. "Mons. Ralle was killed and scalpt in this engagement, who was a bloody incendiary and instrumental to most of the mischiefs done us, by preaching up the doctrine of meriting salvation by the destruction of hereticks. Some say that quarter was offered him, which he refused, and would neither give nor take any."

*See an account of Lovewell's fight, Vol. I. Historical Collections.

There have been many aspersions of the character of Ralle. For him, however, "to have taken such long journeys through a rugged wilderness without shelter or comfortable repose by night, with incessant fatigue by day, and to have endured such privations and hardships as he did in discharging the offices of his sacred mission, must extort the admiration of all."*

The "Strong Box" is in the possession of a family of the fourth generation from Col. Westbrook, who was "one of his Majesty's Council for New-Hampshire and commander of the eastern forces." W.

[There is some difference between American and French historians in relating the particulars of this contest. It may be proper to insert from the Collections of the Mass. Hist. Soc. an abridged recital of the fate of Father Ralle, as given by Father DE LA CHASSE, superior general of the missions to New France.—*Editors.*]

"On the 23d of August, [O. S. 12th,] 1724, eleven hundred men came to *Narrantsouak*. In consequence of the thickets with which the village was surrounded, and the little care taken by the inhabitants to prevent a surprise, the invaders were not discovered until the very instant they made a discharge of their guns, and their shot had penetrated the Indian wigwams. There were not above fifty fighting men in the village. These took to their arms and ran out in confusion, not with expectation of defending the place against an enemy already in possession, but to favor the escape of their wives, their old men and children, and to give them time to gain the other side of the river, of which the English had not then possessed themselves.

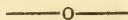
"The noise and tumult gave Father Ralle notice of the danger his converts were in. Not intimidated, he went out to meet the assailants, in hopes to draw all their attention to himself and secure his flock at the peril of his own life. He was not disappointed. As soon as he appeared, the English set up a shout, which was followed by a shower of shot, and he fell near a cross, which he had erected near the middle of the village, and with him seven Indians who had accompanied him to shelter him with their own bodies.—The Indians, in the greatest consternation at his death, immediately took to flight, and crossed the river, some by fording, others by swimming. The enemy pursued them until they entered

*Penhallow.

far into the woods ; and then returned, and pillaged and burnt the church and the wigwams. Notwithstanding so many shot had been fired, only thirty of the Indians were slain, and fourteen wounded. After having accomplished their object, the English withdrew with such precipitation that it seemed rather a flight than a victory.

“When the fugitive Indians came back to their village, they made it their first care to weep over the body of their beloved priest ; whom they found shot through in many places, scalped, and terribly mangled. After kissing the bloody corse, they buried him by the place where the altar stood before the church was burnt.”

The character of Father Ralle, it would seem, has been greatly misrepresented. Influenced by the prejudices which our fathers cherished against the Roman Catholics, and by the spirit of hostility against the aboriginals, the earlier historians of our country have transmitted to posterity, aspersions which appear to be unfounded, and which subsequent writers have adopted without sufficient examination. For a vindication of the character of Father Ralle, from several serious charges, the reader is referred to the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, vol. viii. second series, pages 256, 257.



BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF PERSONS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CHARACTER OF HON. ROBERT MEANS.

[From a Sermon delivered at Amherst, Feb. 2, 1823.]

[The Editors, wishing to give a more extended notice of the late Hon. ROBERT MEANS, than that contained in the Journal for February, solicited the following extracts for publication in the present number. Their obligations are due to the Rev. gentleman who has been so good as to comply with their request, and who yields his private wishes to the interest which the public claims in the character of one so much esteemed by the citizens of New-Hampshire.]

It is due to the memory of the just, to call them blessed. It is due to the church of God, to hold up examples of consistent piety and integrity. It is due to the community, to commend the characters of such as have been its supports

and ornaments. Not many go down to the grave, whose decease is regarded as a material loss or injury to society. Individuals are, indeed, frequently removed, who were justly valued, and are now deeply lamented, in the respective circles of their acquaintance. But, from many circumstances, their lives were not specially promotive of the general interests, and their death does not seem to diminish aught from the common good. It occasions no convulsion; it leaves no chasm. It is like the sinking of a heavy substance in the waters, which presently return to their equilibrium, and roll on as if they had never been disturbed. Such, however, is not the decease of our venerable friend. A strong rod is broken and withered. An injury is inflicted upon the community, which may not be easily repaired. It becomes us to treasure up the remembrance of his worth, that, since we shall no longer enjoy the benefits of his life, the conviction of our loss may produce a deeper sense of our responsibilities, may enhance, in our estimation, the value, and excite us to promote the interests of that religion, whose rewards, we trust, he is enjoying in a better world.

Col. Means was a rare example of what native good sense, a principle of piety, and consistent habits of uprightness will secure to an individual, without any of those accidental privileges and accomplishments, to which so many owe the standing and influence which they attain. He emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland in 1764, being then at the age of twenty-two years; without education, without property, or patronage, or prospects; and having no other recommendations than the certificate of his pastor, and the deportment of a serious, honest and industrious man. He committed himself to the guidance of Providence, and followed the hand that led him, residing occasionally in different parts of New-England, till he became an inhabitant of this town in 1774. Here he soon fixed a permanent residence, and entered into the marriage relation,* which

*Madam Means is daughter of the Rev. David McGregore, formerly pastor of the presbyterian church in the west parish of Londonderry. To this church Col. Means transferred his relation from the church in Ballygoney, Stewartstown, Ireland, and remained in connection with it, generally attending the semi-annual sacraments, till he was received, with Mrs. Means, to the church in Amherst, in 1817. Col. Means left two sons and three daughters. His sons reside in Amherst. The daughters were married to Hon. Jeremiah Mason, LL. D. of Portsmouth; Rev. Jesse Appleton, D. D., President of Bowdoin College; and Hon. Caleb Ellis, of Claremont, judge of the Supreme Court of N. H. A brother of Col. Means, at the age of 78, is now in the active duties of the ministry in the north of Ireland.

subsisted most happily and honorably till his death. Here, in the various relations of life, he adorned the doctrine which he had professed in his youth. Here, in an unbroken course of diligence and integrity, for almost half a century, he rose to wealth, and usefulness and honor; and here, at length, in the hope of the gospel, with *his tabernacle in peace, his children as the grass of the earth, he has come to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season.*

We notice in his life no variety of striking incidents. He pursued the same round of occupation, assiduously discharging the same recurring duties. He was governed throughout by a principle of sincere piety. Educated in the presbyterian religion, he became, in his youth, impressed with the great truths of christianity, as set forth in the Westminster manual, and made profession of his faith and hope in Christ. About sixty years he walked, without blame, in the ordinances of the gospel. He lived in the practical fear and love of God. He dwelt in the secret place of the Most High, and abode under the shadow of the Almighty. Immediately after his arrival in this country, he, with two relatives, who had been companions of his voyage, and with one of whom he was afterwards associated in business, devoted a day to solemn fasting and prayer for the direction and blessing of God, in view of their being *strangers in a strange land.* Through life his devotional habits were maintained, and he was enabled, till a few days before his death, to discharge the duties of family religion.

He was a just man, of undeviating honesty and truth, exact in his dealings, performing justice to others, and requiring it with the same strictness, of them. In his commercial transactions he wanted no indulgence, and considered the asking and the granting of it, in most cases, injurious to morality. If, on this account, he was at any time considered *a hard man*, yet, out of the course of business, or when the occasion called, he evinced peculiar tenderness and benevolence. His charities were abundant to the poor, and to the various religious enterprises which distinguish the present period of the church.—He had no asperities; and this rare and honorable testimony is borne him, that he almost never uttered a harsh or angry word; or, if such an expression at any moment escaped him, it was immediately succeeded by an ingenuous reparation and a tenfold kindness. He afforded an instructive specimen of conjugal and parental affection. He rejoiced with his family and caused their hearts to rejoice with him. He enlivened the domestic and

social circle by his pleasantry, and chastened it by his sobriety. His household, his friends, safely trusted him, and he was always strengthening his hold upon their respect and love. He was always left with reluctance and met with congratulation.

In all his characteristics he was uniform and consistent. He did not exhibit himself for occasions, but was always and in all circumstances the same. He did not sacrifice one duty to another, nor overact to-day, to compensate for the deficiencies of yesterday, or provide for the indulgence of to-morrow. He was not always employed, yet accomplishing nothing; nor did he make his plans, his means, and his labors disproportionate. His principles were sound and unalterable; he had proved them by long experience; and there was a happy correspondence between his principles and his habits. It was easy for one who knew him to judge how he would act in the various circumstances or exigencies of life, and no one ever thought of turning him from the purpose which he had deliberately formed. He had a way peculiar to himself even of doing good, and if he has not performed a desirable service exactly as you had wished, when it was presented to his mind, you had only to be patient for a while, and the result has been even better than your hopes.

Till the last year of his life he had enjoyed almost uninterrupted health. But within that time he labored under various infirmities, in consequence of a severe attack of fever, and waited in the attitude of expectation and hope for the event of death. His end, like the tenor of his life, was peaceful. He was, indeed, frequently depressed by the conviction of his own sinfulness. He confessed and deplored with tears of contrition his native unholiness and his manifold transgressions. But confidence in the atoning sacrifice and righteousness of Christ prevailed. Like his valued son-in-law,* whose early death the friends of religion and learning will long deplore, "he fled with his whole soul to the blood of a crucified Savior." To one, on the day of his decease, remarking on his infirmities and the pains of death, he attempted to reply, in the words of the Apostle, *these light afflictions, which are but for a moment*—but he could give no farther utterance. We trust that he now enjoys what he was then unable to express, *a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory*. In this confidence, together with

*The late President Appleton, of Bowdoin College. See his biog.

the reflection of his protracted and useful life, his relatives and friends find strong consolation, and a new motive is addressed to them, and to us all, to follow *the path of the just, which, as the rising light, shineth more and more unto the perfect day.*

Suffering this Divine rebuke, let us still take occasion to remark, that however calamitous the decease of good and useful men may seem to their friends and to society, it is often overruled, in the Providence of God, to the furtherance of those interests, which, for the present, it seems only to depress. There are, in every mind, energies, which wait only for a suitable occasion, or excitement to be called forth in useful action. There is, in all good men, a principle of holiness and benevolence, and a corresponding feeling of responsibility both to God and man, which becomes more and more developed, as circumstances conspire to promote its influence. These energies, this principle in many remain comparatively inactive, in the ordinary state of society. But when this state is altered, when the face of society and the church of God changes, when those on whom we had leaned are taken away, and the labor which they sustained devolves on us, the hidden vigor of the soul is awakened, and each one is impelled to new exertion, that he may repair in some measure, the injury which has been received. And although it may be, no single arm can accomplish what had been done by those who are now at rest, the combined strength of many, whom the exigency brings forward to the public service, may avail even to give a new and more favorable impulse to the community. How often it has thus happened, that the consideration of our increased responsibilities excited by afflictive events of Providence, and the contemplation of those, whose exemplary usefulness we did not fully appreciate till we no longer enjoyed it, has urged us to a redoubled diligence in the duties of our several professions, and God has then vindicated the rule of his Providence *to bring good out of evil, and light out of darkness.* It is true specially with regard to the affairs of Zion, that what things have seemed most threatening to her interests, have presently resulted in her enlargement and prosperity. In the absence of human succor, Jehovah has interposed his almighty arm. He has accepted the sorrows and humiliation of his people, and their prayers have had power to procure his sovereign help, when *the godly man has ceased and the faithful have failed from among the children of men.* In this confidence, we may still rejoice in this, and in every season of

affliction and tribulation. *The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth: clouds and darkness are round about him, righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne. The Lord is the Hope of Israel, the Savior thereof in the time of trouble. Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things; and blessed be his glorious name forever and ever, and let the whole earth be filled with his glory.*

WILLIAM WENTWORTH.

The name of WENTWORTH is one of the most ancient and respectable names in New-Hampshire. Even in England, it has claims to a remote antiquity, being found in the Doomsday Book, compiled by order of William the Conqueror, and first of the Norman Kings. It is there written *Wenteworde*. The first person in New-England of the name was WILLIAM WENTWORTH, who was one of the first settlers at Exeter, where he remained till after the dissolution of their form of government. He then removed to Dover, and became a ruling elder of the church there. In 1689, he was remarkably instrumental in saving Heard's garrison, when the Indians attacked that place and destroyed so many lives. See Belknap, vol. i, p. 200. After this, he was a preacher at Exeter and other places, several years. He died at an advanced age in Dover in 1697, and is pronounced by our historian to have been "a very useful and good man." His son Samuel Wentworth was the father of Lieut. Gov. John Wentworth, who was born at Portsmouth January 16, 1671; died Dec. 12, 1730, aged 59.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN.

This gentleman was of Welch extraction and bred in London under Sir Josiah Child, who had a great regard for him, and whose interest he made use of for the good of the province. He came to this country prior to 1668, and engaged in a mercantile profession, in which he accumulated a large property. He married Margaret Cutts, probably a sister of the President's, on the 3d December, 1668. He had two sons and five daughters. George, his second son, graduated at Harvard College in 1696, and was appointed lieutenant governor of his native province in 1715. In 1680, Major Vaughan was appointed one of the council under the administration of President Cutts, and continued in that office till 1683, when he was thrust out by Gov. Cranfield for his non-compliance with some arbitrary measures. When suits were instituted by Mason, in 1683, against all the principal landholders in the province, and juries were found to

decide them in his favor, Major Vaughan was the only one who appealed to the King. Major Vaughan experienced much ill usage from the governors of the province, and suffered much in the cause of his country. He died in the year 1719.

SAMUEL PENHALLOW.

The respectable name of Penhallow appears among the early names of Portsmouth. The one affixed to this article, is known as the author of a narrative of the Wars with the eastern Indians, from 1703 to 1726. The work, though in some particulars erroneous, is valuable, and is frequently cited by Dr. Belknap in his history of New-Hampshire. It appears that he was appointed one of the counsellors of the province in 1702, in which office he probably remained during his life. He was also treasurer and recorder of the province. He was recorder at the time (Nov. 4, 1703,) when Lieut. Gov. Usher "produced to the council an order from Whitehall that certain records should be deposited with the secretary, and he refused to deliver them without an act of the general assembly authorizing him so to do." See Belknap, vol. 1, p. 315. Mr. Penhallow married Mary Cutts, a daughter of President Cutts. He died at Portsmouth, November 27, 1726.

Philosophical.

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

ON THE CAUSES OF EARTHQUAKES.

Ever since the remotest period, to which history extends, the earth has been at distant periods and in various countries subject to the shocks of earthquakes. We could not therefore expect, that they should escape the attention of philosophers, to whom every object in nature, from the planetary worlds, which roll around us, to the minutest insect, has furnished subjects for investigation. Accordingly ever since the invention of letters we meet with speculations upon these subjects, vague and indefinite amongst the ancients, as were all their notions upon natural philosophy, and scarcely more probable and consistent amongst the moderns. Epicurus was the first of the philosophers of antiquity, who formed a theory upon this subject. He attributed the motion of the earth to the force of vapors which were liberated below its surface. What his precise mean-

ing was, it is impossible at this distance of time to ascertain. That he approximated to the modern theory of steam, is rendered improbable by the circumstance of the ancients leaving nothing to indicate, that they were acquainted with the elastic force of that fluid. He probably partook of the ignorance of his age and country upon this subject with too little ingenuousness to confess it. The speculations of Anaxagoras were still more fanciful. He supposed various extensive caverns to exist within the earth, in which floated clouds similar to those, which pervade our own atmosphere. Electrical discharges from these clouds produced the phenomena of earthquakes. It was not until later times, that the opinions of the learned assumed a tangible shape. Two opinions have been matured by modern ingenuity. The first is, that the discharge of the electric fluid occasions the vibrations and other terrific appearances of earthquakes. But firstly, this will not account for the alternate sinking and rising of extensive portions of the earth. Nor secondly, can we explain the accumulation of so great quantities of this subtle and elastic fluid, which the best non-conductors in nature can confine but a short period, as the surface of the globe, as far at least as human observation extends, abounds with water and other conducting substances. A small shock of an earthquake is frequently followed by one of greater power. Why does the same body, which admitted the passage of the first, oppose the progress of the second, which possesses greater strength and should be able to permeate a greater extent of a non-conducting substance? Fireballs, the Aurora-Borealis and other appearances, supposed to be electrical, give the only plausibility, which it possesses to this theory. But as every change of temperature and every production of vapor excites electricity, it should be regarded rather as the effect than the cause of earthquakes. When the genius of Franklin had first drawn from the clouds this liquid fire, resort was had to its mysterious influence to explain every difficult operation in nature, and to cure every disease, to which human nature is liable.

The second hypothesis, and that which in modern times has found most advocates, attributes earthquakes to the elastic force of steam. There are some difficulties yet to be encountered by the champions of those opinions. The area over which the effects of these convulsions of nature have often extended has been from 100 to 600 miles, but the focus of their injurious effects has usually been confined to 50. The great earthquake, which was felt in Asia Minor in the year 17, extended its destructive ravages over an area, whose

diameter was 300 miles. Its effects were seen in the annihilation of twelve flourishing cities, one of which was the celebrated Ephesus. In some cases, the mere jar and vibration of the earth may produce some of the effects of earthquakes. But when it overwhelms cities and leaves only lakes of putrid water in their place, when vast gulfs, open belching forth flames and water, and swallowing up whatever is on its surface, we must suppose some force immediately below, which is sufficient to move the solid contents of the superincumbent earth. In the earthquakes of Calabria, Lisbon and Puzzuoli an area was affected, whose diameter was equal to 50 miles. Here, supposing the force to have acted perpendicularly and also at an angle of 45° from a perpendicular, the body of earth moved would be immense. We cannot suppose with Mallet, that it would act at a greater angle, for the mechanical disadvantage would be too great in affecting so solid and ponderous a substance as the crust of the globe. Supposing it to act at an angle of 45° it must move $50 \times 50 \times .7854 \times 50 = 98170\frac{1}{2}$ solid square miles of earth:—a body, upon which few forces would produce the least impression. It is likewise a well known fact, that the evaporation of water is governed by the pressure of the atmosphere, so that it may be heated to 500° Fahrenheit without boiling. The weight of the atmosphere is increased 50 miles below the surface of the earth by two causes, viz. by the increased force of gravity, and by the greater height of the atmosphere.

By these two causes the weight of the air at the proposed depth must be more than trebled, as the height of the atmosphere is found by astronomical calculations to be 43 miles; and gravitation increases as the squares of the distances from the centre of the earth, (if we suppose the earth above not to exert any action, as it would not sensibly vary the result.) According to this calculation, water at that depth would boil only at 636° Fahrenheit. Steam, at the temperature of 212° exerts a force of lbs. 14 10.6 oz. on the square inch, and supposing, as nearly agrees with the fact, that it will raise two additional pounds for every additional five degrees of heat, at 636° it will raise 180 lbs. This, though an immense force, yet as it would act but momentarily, is insufficient for the purpose. The quantity of inflammable materials must also, according to this theory, be immense. It requires 6 lbs. of New-Castle coal to raise seven pounds of water from 62° to 212° when it acts most advantageously, viz. from below. But in the case of earth-

quakes, the heat must act downwards, and half its effect will be lost. Consequently it will require 12 pounds of coal to raise 7 pounds of water to steam. But in this case, as was before shewn, the water is to be raised to 636° , and will therefore require 36 pounds of coal, *i. e.* each pound of water will require 6 pounds of coal! This theory of steam does not satisfactorily account for the flames, which sometimes appear through crevices opened in the earth on such occasions. But the principal difficulty its advocates must encounter, is to account for raising such quantities of water into vapor, under such a pressure. Whence is the fuel derived, which supplies heat for such a constant evaporation? It is to be recollected, that the shocks of earthquakes have been felt in an uninterrupted succession for weeks and even months.

If we were to suppose sulphur to be set on fire by the same means, that volcanoes, near which they principally occur, are put into operation, most of these difficulties will be obviated. The sulphur would unite with the oxygen of the atmosphere, which would be more abundant on account of the superior density of the air. At the same time great quantities of nitrogen would be liberated, which would endeavor to ascend on account of its inferior specific gravity. The atmosphere, when so condensed, would be able to support great quantities of aqueous vapour, which, when decomposed, would unite its oxygen to the sulphur, and the hydrogen would be liberated. This would aid by its combustion as well as its expansive force. Thus would be produced sulphureous acid and hydrogen, the expansive force of the first of which is much greater than that of steam. To the production of these, the weight of the atmosphere would present no obstacle. This agrees with the fact well known among geologists, that native sulphur is found principally in the vicinity of volcanic and secondary countries, where likewise earthquakes principally occur. In confirmation of this opinion, in the time of the greatest shocks, flames have been seen issuing from the earth, resembling, in the whiteness of their color and in other respects, the appearance of burning hydrogen. This is analogous to the opinion of the ancients, which seems to have given place too easily to the vanity and presumption of modern ingenuity. It should put to the blush even the hardened face of presumptuous innovators, to observe how the hand of time will test the sandy foundations of superficial hypotheses—to see that genius, which scarcely dared to shew its indignant head before the scorn and con-

tempt of its contemporaries, receiving from the applause of posterity the meed of its noble exertions, and to observe what were once regarded as antiquated errors, resuming the proud station of truth in the mind of the philosopher. On this subject, as in most others, have ignorance and fanciful speculation erected their visionary fabrics; for the most inattentive of mankind could not but sometimes reflect on phenomena so destructive and terrific in their consequences, and the most timid could not fear, that their errors would be detected on a subject so inscrutably mysterious. But these redundant seeds of conjecture and theory, have produced only an abundant harvest of glaring misapprehensions. The only practical use, proposed to be drawn from these crude speculations, was the attempt of some of the philosophers of antiquity, to obviate the effects of earthquakes by digging deep wells to allow the confined vapors to escape. In modern times, likewise, an instrument has been contrived to ascertain the violence and direction of the shocks. This consisted simply of a graduated phial, whose inside was coated with a light powder. When partly filled with a liquid and fixed in the earth, every vibration of the earth, by giving a motion to the liquid, would rub off part of the powder, and communicate the required information. A goldsmith of Naples, improving upon this idea, suspended a pendulum so as to move easily in every direction. At the bottom of the pendulum a pencil was pressed gently by a spring against a sheet of paper laying horizontally. He thus ascertained, not only the comparative violence, but the direction of the vibratory motions.

O.

Since the discovery of the New World, our English gardens have produced 2345 varieties of trees and plants from America, and upwards of 1700 from the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to many thousands which have been brought from China, the East Indies, New Holland, various parts of Africa, Asia and Europe: until the list of plants now cultivated in this country exceeds 120,000 varieties.

London Paper.

Dodart, in a communication to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, computed that an elm, every year, at a medium, produces 330,000 seeds; and therefore supposing it to live 110 years, 33 millions of seeds during its whole age. Fern is far more fertile in seeds. Hartstongue produces in a year a million of seeds. These seeds must have a use beyond continuing their species.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.*

Wide o'er the wilderness of waves,
 Untracked by human peril,
 Our fathers roamed for peaceful graves,
 To deserts dark and sterile.
 Their dauntless hearts no meteor led,
 In terror, o'er the ocean ;
 From fortune and from fame they fled,
 To Heaven and its devotion.
 Fate cannot bind the high-born mind
 To bigot usurpation :
 They, who had left a world behind,
 Now gave that world a nation.

PAINE.

Though the adventurers who formed the humble colony first planted at Pascataqua were of different habits from the pilgrims who settled at Plymouth, and may not have imitated their examples, nor have been drawn into the close ties which mutual danger serves to create and strengthen,—there is still something interesting, to us at least, in the circumstances of their landing. The discovery of this continent had already freighted the four winds with exalted ideas of its extent and value, when the intrepid Smith, born with “a roving and romantic genius, and delighting in extravagant and daring actions,”† directed his attention to North-America. He had explored the coast of Virginia, been a captive among the natives, and a father of the infant colony,—by his courage intimidating, or by his address controlling the fancies of the Indians ; and now extended his enterprises still farther north into unknown seas, ranging from east to west, and touching at the various islands stretching along the coast, as if to defend the newly discovered continent from the violence of the stormy Atlantic. Smith landed upon the islands formerly called by his name, but at present known as the Isles of Shoals.‡ To the country east of Virginia he gave the name of *New-England*. New-Hamp-

* See article on this subject, p. 51.

† Belknap.

‡ Smith discovered these islands in 1614. It is not known for what reason their name was altered. In the deed of the Indian sagamores to John Wheelwright in 1629, “the Isles of Shoals, so called by the English,” are included.

shire was called *Laconia*. There are found in most countries, men hardy enough to brave the rigors of the ocean and inclement seasons, for the prospect of gain, or of personal liberty. A howling wilderness, though its front may inspire awe, cannot subdue the hopes of the adventurer. He fancies mines of wealth concealed in the recesses of the country—golden dreams cheer his midnight slumbers, and inspirit his hours of wakefulness. Or on the other hand, the oppressed may court the dangers of the deep, can they but afford a refuge from the soul-sickening scourges of religious tyranny. While most of the settlers of New-England had one of these objects in view, it is not difficult to perceive that the former had a powerful influence with the early inhabitants of New-Hampshire. A few humble fishermen from London were our common fathers. Cheered alike with the prospect of accumulating wealth, and tasting its enjoyments, they pitched their tents at *Little Harbor* on the *Pascataqua*, in 1623. The *season* of their landing is well known, and the *place*, with many circumstances attending it. IT IS NOW NEARLY TWO CENTURIES SINCE THE EVENT TOOK PLACE.

The celebration of this period, we are happy to announce, will take place at Portsmouth, on *Wednesday the twenty-eighth of May next*. Suitable arrangements will be made for a public procession, and religious exercises. An address will be delivered by NATHANIEL A. HAVEN, jun. Esq. of Portsmouth, a gentleman whose taste, and knowledge of the antiquities of the state, are well known. A Poem will be delivered by OLIVER W. B. PEABODY, Esq. of Exeter.

The following interesting letter from one of the first antiquaries of New-England, was addressed to Mr. Haven, in answer to some inquiries respecting the date of the landing at *Little Harbor*.

“As to the date of the first landing at *Little Harbor* for permanent settlement, an *approximation* to the truth is all that can be obtained now. No glories blaze round the bark of the earliest dwellers at *Pascataquack*: the *May-flower* is fragrant for *Plimouth*: the *Arbella* characterizes the chivalry of the *Massachusetts*: but the humble colony of *Little*

Harbor came over in an unknown bottom, and their descendants must look to the *conduct*, and not the *carriage* of their fathers.

“The most laborious of all antiquaries in New-England in 1736 could give no *precise* date; and no discovery of documents since has made definite the generality of 1 Prince Ann. 133, 134. You observe he quotes H. and you will find his authority in Hubbard 105 and 214. Unhappily, our recent inquiries detract much from the weight of Hubbard, unless when he quotes Winthrop or Morton; and he is never to be received as *original* authority, except in the meagre and trifling occurrences related subsequent to 1649. You see in the first passage (page 105) he says Tomson “removed down into the Massachusetts Bay within a year after” 1623. Now, his cotemporary Gov. Bradford, 1 Prince 161, mentions his living at Pascataquack 1626; and I *suppose* he came down, and took that beautiful island in our harbor, ever since called by his name. But another authority of Prince, *in loco*, is W. See Winslow in viii. Hist. Coll. 276. Now Winslow is the very man who ought to tell us the place, hour, and ship, *to* which, *in* which, and *by* which, your Planters came. Unfortunately here he is not so particular, as he commonly is about Plimouth, and we must resort to conjecture. He says “that spring begun a plantation 25 leagues N. E. from us” at Pascataquack. Now I believe ‘*spring*’ must have a liberal construction. No English ship is mentioned as coming upon our coast (fishing vessels always out of the question) before that remarkable case in 1 Prince 137 from Gov. Bradford.* The *admiral* West (as he is called) arriving at Plimouth about the *end of June*, had probably landed your Tomson and the two Hiltons, late in May, or early in June. In July,† Standish came up from Pascataquack, whither he went to buy provisions (probably brought by the

[*NOTE, from Prince. “June *e.* Arrives a *Ship* with Capt. *Francis West* who has a Commission to be *Admiral* of *New-England* to restrain such ships as come to Fish and Trade without License from the *New-England Council*, for which they should Pay a round sum of Money: tell us they spake with a *Ship* at sea and were aboard her, having sundry passengers, bound for this Plantation, but lost her Mast in a Storm which quickly follow’d,—wonder she is not arriv’d and fear some Mis-carriage which fills us with Trouble. But Mr. *West*, finding the *Fishermen* stubborn Fellows and too strong for Him, sails for *Virginia*; and their *Owners* Complaining to the *Parliament*, procure an order that Fishing should be Free.” Prince’s Ann. vol. i. p. 137.]

[†This is according to Prince, Ann. vol. i. p. 132, but Winslow places this fact under the date of *September*.]

ship whichever she was that brought the *cunabula* of Little Harbor) and Tomson came with him to Plimouth. You must work hard to get *near* the date, but in Prince it may be approached. So, in my judgment, you should look to the *nameless* bark of West for your passage over the billows, and *take the pleasantest day in the year for your landing.*"

—o—

It is well known, that the two Hiltons, who made a stand at Dover neck, above Portsmouth, arrived early in 1623. Edward is supposed to have come directly from England. William was an early settler at Plymouth. A writer in the *Old Colony Memorial* says that William Hilton had an allotment of one acre with those who arrived in the *Fortune* in November, 1621. It appears, however, that Marie Hilton had a share with those who arrived in the *May-Flower*; and from the following letter, which is found in Hazard's *Historical Collections*, it would seem that William must have been at Plymouth some time before the arrival of the *Fortune*.

*A Letter from New-Plimoth.**

[Smitte's *New-England Trials*, Sind. 1622.]

Louing Cousin, at our arriuall at New-Plimoth in New-England, we found all our Friends and Planters in good Health, though they were left sicke, and weake, with very small meanes—the Indians round about us peaceable and friendly—the Country very pleasant and temperate, yeelding naturally of itself great store of Fruites; as Vines of diuers sorts in great abundance: there is likewise Walnuts, Chesnuts, Small Nuts, and plums, with much Variety of Flowers, Rootes, and Herbes, no lesse pleasant than wholesome and profitable: no place hath more Gooseberries and Strawberries, nor better;—Timber of all Sorts you haue in England, doth cover the Land, that affords beasts of diuers sorts; and great Flocks of Turkeys, Quailles, Pigeons, and Partridges: many great Lakes abounding with Fish, Fowle, Beavers, and Otters. The Sea affords vs as great Plenty of all excellent Sorts of Sea-fish, as the Riuers and Iles doth varietie of Wilde Fowle of most vsefull sorts. Mines we find to our thinking, but neither the goodness nor Qualitie we know. Better Grain cannot be than the Indian-

* There is no date to this letter, but the vessel by which it was sent, left New-England the beginning of April, 1621.

Corne, if we will plant it vpon as good ground as a man need desire.—Wee are all Freeholders : the Rent-Day doth not trouble vs; and all those good Blessings we haue, of which and what we list in their Seasons, for taking. Our Companie are for most Part very religious honest People: the Word of God sincerely taught vs every Sabbath; so that I know not any thing a contented mind can here want. I desire your friendly care to send my Wife and Children to me where I wish all the Friends I have in England, and so I rest,

Your loving Kinsman,

WILLIAM HILTON.

Literary Notices.

American Biography.—Proposals have been issued at Philadelphia for the publication of a *Historical Dictionary of Eminent Americans*, by ROBERT WALSH, jun. It will be comprised in two octavo volumes of about 500 pages each. We have as yet no good works in American Biography; but hope the talents and industry of Mr. Walsh will remedy the deficiency. The works of Elliot and Allen are indeed useful; but in many respects incomplete. The *Biographical Dictionary* of Mr. Rogers of Penn. is the best we have yet seen, and we are glad to perceive that a new edition of the work is in preparation for the press.

“*The Loves of the Angels*,” a poem, by THOMAS MOORE, is published in this country. A high-sounding title may have induced many persons to read the book; but few will arise without the impression, that there is something too earthly in the “loves” of these “angels,” to be of celestial origin; and that they are not of those superior human beings,

“whose beauty wants
But the adornment of bright wings,
To look like heaven’s inhabitants.”

“*Werner—a tragedy*,” by Lord Byron, has been re-published at Philadelphia.

A new edition of *Henry’s Chemistry*, with notes by Professor Silliman, is preparing at Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Nathan Whiting of New-Haven, Conn. has in the press, A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, abridged from Morse’s late Universal Gazetteer: containing a General Description of the United States, and particular descriptions

of the several states and territories in the Union—of the Counties and principal Cities, Towns, Villages, Lakes, Rivers, Harbors, Indian Tribes, Mission Stations, &c. &c. in the United States. To be illustrated by a Map; on which will be marked the great roads through the states,—and tables of distances,—latitudes and longitudes of places,—and other useful statistical tables. By Rev. JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D. and Sons. The work will be issued in a small duodecimo volume of about 300 pages, and will contain an elegant map 11 by 18 inches, printed on durable bank-post paper.

History of New-Netherland.—The Rev. Dr. Bassett, of Bushwick, (L. I.) has completed a translation of a Topographical and Natural History of New-Netherland, from the original Dutch of Dr. *Adrian Van Der Donk*, and first published in Amsterdam, in 1655. This work, which comprehends a particular account of the nature, quality, situation and productions of that country, together with a view of the manners and customs of the Aborigines, the Natural History of the Beaver, and a great variety of curious and interesting matter, is now ready for the press, and will be published by subscription. The translator has also added an appendix, consisting of such parts of De Laet's and Lambaechter's History, as he has judged necessary. The work is warmly recommended by the New-York Historical Society; and also by Gov. Clinton, to whose inspection the MS. has been submitted.

TEMPLAR'S CHART.—A work with this title has been recently published by R. W. Jeremy L. Cross, G. L. New-Haven, Conn. It is said to be a work of merit, promising great benefit to the masonic fraternity. Mr. Cross, it will be recollected, was the author of the *Masonic Chart*, now so generally used and approved among masons.

Stephen Dodge, New-Haven, proposes to publish a complete edition of the writings of the late President Edwards.

Original History.—Proposals have been issued for printing by subscription a work, to be entitled "Notes on the settlement and Indian Wars of the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia;" by Dr. *Joseph Doddridge*. The work will be at least a curious one, and much more than curious to all the descendants and successors of the early settlers of that part of our country.

COLLECTIONS,

Historical and Miscellaneous.

MAY, 1823.

Review.

History of Massachusetts, from 1764 to 1775. By Alden Bradford, Secretary of the Commonwealth. 8vo. Boston, 1822.

No period in the history of Massachusetts is so full of interest as the fifteen years immediately preceding the war of the revolution. As the difficulties between the colonies and England gained strength and importance, the province of Massachusetts stood forward, and was the principal object of ministerial hatred and persecution. The other colonies indeed were strenuous in support of their rights, but their commerce being small in comparison with that of Massachusetts, the commercial regulations and restrictions of the British government were not very severely felt by them. The pressure of the times called forth the energies of the Province, and statesmen and orators, men of profound learning, public spirit, patriotism and courage, rose up in defence of their chartered rights.

The conduct of Great-Britain towards this Province was marked with suspicion, jealousy and injustice, from its first settlement to the era of the revolution. The course of policy pursued by the mother country was in its very nature narrow and short sighted. But fortunately, the first settlers, who came to these shores, when the principles of civil liberty and the right of resistance to arbitrary power were in full discussion at home, brought with them correct notions and feelings of liberty. Accordingly, from the beginning, they made a bold stand against oppression in every form,* and left

*This is evident from the whole of their history. They would not permit appeals to the King in any case. Winthrop's Journal, 144, 157, 207. They refused to give up their patent when required by the Lords commissioners. Ibid. 158, 161. In 1639, one of their enemies wrote to

a legacy to their posterity, of which we at this day enjoy the full benefit. As early as the year 1634, the charter of Massachusetts granted by Charles I., was discussed before the privy council, and it was intended to declare it void, and that the privy council should prepare laws for the better government of the colonies, to be enforced by the King's proclamation. Three years after, a plan was set on foot for revoking the charter of Massachusetts,* which undoubtedly would have been carried into execution, had not the troubles then existing in England and the contention between the King and parliament absorbed all matters of less immediate importance. During the commonwealth, Cromwell was often, though unsuccessfully, urged to abridge the liberties of Massachusetts; in other words, to violate or annul the charter.

The colonists therefore enjoyed their rights and liberties unmolested, till in an evil hour for them the house of Stuart was restored to the throne.

Immediately after the restoration, was resumed the series of measures that ended in the independence of the colonies. In the year 1660, Parliament passed the celebrated navigation act---the corner stone upon which all subsequent commercial restrictions were built. By that act, it was provided, under very severe penalties, that no goods or commodities should be imported into, or exported from, any part of his majesty's dominions, excepting in vessels there built and belonging to his majesty's subjects, and unless the master and three fourths of the mariners were English.†

Next followed what were technically called acts of trade. One of them, passed in 1663, prohibited the colonists from importing any European commodities into the colonies, excepting by the way of England, and in vessels built, purchas-

England that it was not discipline that was now so much aimed at, as sovereignty; and that it was accounted piracy and treason in our General Court to speak of appeals to the King. Ibid. 176. In 1640, when Parliament stood at the height of their power, it was proposed by some friend of the colony to send over some persons to solicit for us in Parliament: but we declined, lest putting ourselves under the protection of Parliament, we must then be subject to all such laws as they should make, &c. in which course, though they should intend our good, yet it might prove very prejudicial to us. Ibid. 218.

* See observations on the Boston Port Bill, 1774, by Jesiah Quincy, jr. and I. Hutchinson's History, p. 87, &c. 3d ed.

† The navigation act, it seems, was proposed by George Downing, a native of New-England, who stands second on the Cambridge catalogue. He was a man of talents, but crafty and intriguing, and not very friendly to his native land. See Pres. Adams' letters to Judge Tudor and others, published in the volume with *Nov-Anglos* and *Massachusettsensis*.

ed or owned by British subjects, and manned as required by the navigation act. We will not fatigue our readers with a recital of these odious statutes, that were begotten in the reigns of Charles and James the second, William the third, and the Georges. They were all parts of a selfish and exclusive system of commerce, injurious both to the colonies and to the mother country; but still a system that Great-Britain pursues in the main with such success as are at the present day blessed by being her colonies.

Notwithstanding the continual and crafty designs of the open and secret enemies of Massachusetts, this colony had become quite flourishing, and by its commerce had added its due portion to the wealth of the mother country. Charles II., becoming more and more arbitrary towards the end of his reign, made a direct attack upon the charters of corporate institutions.

In 1683, a writ of quo warranto was issued against the city of London, and by a most iniquitous determination of the judges, the charter was declared forfeited. Most of the other corporations in England, finding their own charters in imminent danger, were induced to surrender them into the hands of the King. They knew very well that it would be worse than idle to oppose the King, and that perhaps some of their privileges might be restored, if they would throw themselves upon his *tender mercy*.

In this general desolation of chartered rights, Massachusetts could not expect an exemption from the violence of power. The fears of the colony were fully realized, for the very next year, their charter was proceeded against, and judgment was given against it in chancery. This measure, unjust and arbitrary as it was, was yet in perfect keeping with the general line of conduct pursued by the mother country towards the colony. The charter was in the nature of a contract between two parties. King Charles I. on the one part, and the Governor and company of Massachusetts Bay on the other, for a valuable consideration. The King granted them certain privileges, on condition that they would settle the country, and thereby strengthen and increase his dominions; and one party any more than the other had no right to violate the contract or recede from its obligations. The company performed their part faithfully, adding largely to the power and commerce of the mother country, after vast expense, hardship and toil, through dangers, difficulties and disappointments almost innumerable. The King and his successors were therefore bound, in justice, to respect their part of the agreement, and to extend the arm of protection,

not that of grasping tyranny, over the inhabitants of the colony. Our limits will not permit us to consider this subject as fully as we could wish. It may be found discussed in a very full and able manner in Sumner's defence of the New-England charters. From the dissolution of the first or colonial charter, till 1691, Massachusetts, under Andross, presented a melancholy scene of misrule and oppression; the history of that period is full of the unbridled sway and merciless extortions of that minion of power, and of his adherents.

The liberties of the colony had been violently taken away and the prospects of the inhabitants were full of apprehension and gloom—but the abdication of the last and most odious of the Stuarts removed their despondency, and William of Orange brought in light and hope. Urgent attempts were then made by them to obtain a restoration of their charter, both as a matter of right and of grace: but there was at that time, as before, a lurking jealousy in the minds of the English government that the colony might one day effect an independence of the mother country. The old charter, it was thought, had too much of the vigorous spirit of freedom in its composition, and did not provide a sufficient restraining power in the hands of government. A new charter was at last granted, but, compared with the old, it was the sun shorn of his beams. Indeed, by the first, but very little power was reserved to the mother country in express terms, and the colonists took special care that none should be added by construction. The weakness of the colony was the safeguard of the parent, and bound them, for a time, very closely together. Under the first charter, the Governor, Deputy Governor and assistants were chosen by the company, with power to make any laws, provided they were not repugnant to the laws of England. By a little latitude of construction, the colonists found that the charter allowed them a House of Deputies or Representatives, in addition to the Governor, Deputy Governor and assistants. But by the new charter, the Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary and Admiralty officers, were appointed directly by the Crown. The Governor was commander in chief of the militia, and he nominated all judges, justices and sheriffs. All laws enacted by the General Court were to be sent home to be approved of, or disallowed by the King; and no acts of government whatsoever, could be valid without the consent of the Governor in writing. Well might the colonists exclaim, "this charter is not much more than the shadow of the old one." But still there were seeds of life in the province charter, a protecting principle to the

liberties of the people : we mean, the establishment of a House of Representatives, chosen directly by the freeholders. The remaining history of the Province abundantly shows the spirit of patriotism and freedom that was diffused through that popular assembly, and was thereby kept vigorous throughout the Province. The opinions of electors and delegates mutually acted upon one another, and constant intercourse and sympathy served to bind all in a very close union.

It has become quite fashionable of late to trace back the revolution to some particular event. It would be rather difficult we think to specify that event. For ourselves we say, that the necessity existed in the very nature of things, combined with the principles, habits and feelings of the colonists, that an independence of the mother country must be assumed. Particular events, indeed, hastened the completion of the desired object ; but a holy Providence never could have intended that a numerous and growing people, who possessed religion, intelligence and wealth, and the elements of liberty and good government within themselves, should be forever *hewers of wood and drawers of water* to the government of an island three thousand miles distant. Look through our history, and observe the care, anxiety and jealousy with which the colonists watched their rights ; with what skill and adroitness they evaded whatever could be construed into a recognition of any thing impairing their privileges ; the general good order and firmness that were exhibited in their darkest hours of trial, and the increase and prosperity that crowned their industry and enterprize. It was not for liberty as an abstract principle, that they were earnest, but for that which by its dissemination affected them in their higher duties, as well as in their common concerns. "They had formed for themselves a favorite point, the criterion of their happiness," which consisted in the natural and unalienable rights of man as acknowledged in their charter.

If they saw any principle advocated, that as a matter of speculation seemed injurious, they immediately set themselves in array against it. "In other countries," says Burke, "the people, more simple and of a less mercurial cast, judge of an ill principle in government only by an actual grievance—here, they anticipate the evil, and judge of the pressure of grievance by the badness of the principle. They augur misgovernment at a distance, and snuff the approach of tyranny in every tainted breeze."

For the origin of the revolution, then, we do not look to any particular event ; though in other circumstances and sit-

uations it might have been delayed for years. The acts of trade, the discussion of the legality of writs of assistance, the revenue laws, the quartering of troops upon the colonists in time of peace, the establishment of a custom-house under vexatious circumstances, with a host of custom-house officers and commissioners—all contributed to root out the affection of the colonists for the mother country.

We now come down in the history of the province to the year 1760. It was at this time, that the British government determined to carry into full force the acts of trade: Accordingly an order in council was directed to the custom-house officers in Massachusetts to apply for writs of assistance to the superior court, empowering the officers and all others, to break and enter into all houses, &c. to search for and seize all goods, &c. on which the taxes imposed by the acts of trade had not been paid. The court, who at that time discovered great willingness to give a wide construction to the powers of the Crown in the province, would have rejoiced to have found any authority to grant such writs; but their legality having been boldly denied by the most distinguished lawyers in the province, and being considered as a direct encroachment on the liberties of the province—arbitrary and unjustifiable, and a powerful instrument in supporting a wicked scheme of taxation—an argument was had on the question. (Feb. 1761.) The court declared they could see no foundation for such writ, but declined deciding, till they could ascertain from England what had been the practice there. At the next term of the court, however, six months afterwards, no judgment was pronounced, and nothing further was said about the writs in court. Gridley argued the question in behalf of the Crown, and Thatcher and James Otis against the writs. The argument of Otis was full of power, learning and eloquence, and produced a wonderful effect. That this was the case, may be learnt from history and tradition; but we are equally confirmed in the belief, when we read the outlines of the argument as preserved, and observe the wide course marked out, and recollect the character of Otis as a man of deep learning and captivating eloquence.

The powers of man have seldom been exerted with more energy, or followed by more beneficial results. The doctrine there advanced in the boldest manner, that "taxation without representation is tyranny,"* in a great measure be-

* This doctrine was, indeed, of much more ancient date; but the year 1761, was the first time it assumed such immense importance. Sir Edward Andross during his administration of the government, ordered

came the ground work of the subsequent profound discussion of the power of Parliament, and the rights of the colonies.— In the words of President Adams, Otis' argument on that occasion breathed into the nation the breath of life.*

The ministry, being still determined that the acts of trade should be put in force in their strict operation, gave occasion to a great deal of excitement in the province, that continued in full vigor till the year 1764; at which time the history mentioned at the head of this article commences. During that year, the scheme of taxing the colonies for the purpose of raising a *revenue*, that had been for some time in secret agitation, was brought before parliament, and an act was passed laying a duty on sugars, &c. that was followed the very next year by the stamp act. The project for raising a revenue in America was received with the greatest alarm. It is interesting to trace the progress of opinions on this subject in the colonies. The acts of navigation and the early acts of trade our ancestors chose not to consider binding here, till complaints having been made of the fact in England, it was intimated that those acts must be observed. They therefore passed a law declaring them to be in force in the province, and directing that they should be obeyed; so that these acts were not considered binding here, till the General Court had so ordered. These, and the subsequent acts of trade, having grown with the growth of the colonies; and the colonists, having been habituated to them from their early hours of infancy and weakness, were neither fully aware of the great

certain citizens of Ipswich to be brought to answer at court, for not choosing Commissioners to tax the town. They pleaded the privileges of Englishmen, that they should not be taxed without their consent.— *Magnalia*, b. ii. p. 43, 44. Sir William Jones, attorney general, when it was proposed to govern the plantations without assemblies, told James II. that he could no more grant a commission to levy money on his subjects without their consent by an assembly, than they could discharge themselves from their allegiance to the English crown.—*Ib.* et seq. On receiving the new charter in 1692, the General Court published certain resolutions, in which they claimed the sole and exclusive right to levy taxes, aids, &c.

* A very interesting sketch of Otis' argument may be found in the animated letters of Pres. Adams to the late Judge Tudor, before mentioned, and in Tudor's life of Otis. While we are upon this subject, we would pay our tribute of praise to Mr. Tudor's classical work; and would earnestly recommend it to the attention and patronage of our readers. Besides a sketch of Otis, it contains interesting notices of other distinguished men, his contemporaries in the province, and in the form of a memoir or biography, introduces us much more familiarly into the spirit and character of the times than could be done in the more formal dress of history.

restraint they occasioned, nor, if they had been, were they in a situation to offer open resistance.

But in the year 1764, Massachusetts numbered more than 250,000 inhabitants; and the other twelve colonies were rapidly increasing. It could not, therefore, be expected that they would tamely submit to any thing in the shape of a tax, that was not granted by themselves. The statesmen of that period were not however then prepared to deny the right of the mother country in every case to tax the colonies, nor were the great body of the people then sufficiently enlightened upon the nature of government, and the restrictions that ought to be placed on the power of the parent. To avoid this bold proposition, a distinction was taken between external and internal taxation, and supported with vast ingenuity. It was contended that parliament, being the supreme legislative authority, had a right to impose external taxes, or in other words, taxes to regulate trade; but had no right to impose internal taxes, without representation. After the repeal of the stamp act, Charles Townsend, chancellor of the exchequer, indulging in the golden dream of raising a revenue in America, eagerly seized hold of the distinction made by our statesmen between external and internal taxes. The stamp act was in reality an instance of internal taxation. That act had become unpopular with many who had assisted in bringing it into existence, and amongst others, with the chancellor himself. No attempt therefore could be made to revive that, or an act of a similar nature. The chancellor took advantage of the distinction we have mentioned, and introduced a bill into Parliament laying duties on teas, paper, glass, and other articles imported into the colonies. The duties were high, and a multitude of commissioners and custom-house officers were sent to these shores to enforce the new regulations. Upon the principle taken by the colonists themselves, these new acts could not be found fault with, on the ground that parliament had exceeded their power; but the duties were so high, the custom-house regulations, and the conduct of its officers so vexatious, that it was impossible for a high minded people to witness the operation of these acts in silence. Instead of regulating trade, the tendency of the act was to destroy it, and the direct purpose to raise a revenue. Another ground assumed, was, that although Parliament was the supreme legislative authority, and had a right to make laws binding upon the colonies in all cases, yet that this authority must be restrained by the eternal rules of justice and equity, and exerted only for the benefit of the colonies. It is manifest that

according to this doctrine, the liberties of the people were left to the will of parliament, who must be the judge in their own case, and that every safeguard erected by the charter was set afloat on the merciless sea of ministerial opinion.

Different views existed amongst the patriots themselves as to the extent of parliamentary authority on the one hand and colonial dependance on the other; but the power of parliament to regulate trade was as fully admitted, as the exercise of that power was denied for the purpose of internal taxation. The distinction taken between internal and external taxation seems to have been a favorite one. Indeed, it was the middle ground between a complete denial of any authority in parliament over them, and the entire subjection of the colonies.

In reason, there is but little distinction between these two classes of taxes. External taxes, or revenue laws, may be as oppressive as internal taxes; for the former, whatever the duties may be, fall at last upon the consumer; and if he is obliged to pay more for any article in consequence of these duties than he would have been without, it is as much a tax as an excise or land tax. In the case of the colonies, the articles on which heavy duties were laid, were almost necessaries of life, and then again other manufactured articles, imported and taxed, they were obliged to purchase or else be deprived of many essential comforts.

In reality, parliament had no authority of any name, nature or description whatsoever over the colonies.* Consider-

* The House of Representatives in their answer to the Governor's speech, Jan. 1773, approach this ground with great boldness. "Your Excellency tells us, 'you know of no line that can be drawn between the supreme authority of parliament and the total independence of the colonies.' If there be no such line, the consequence is either that the colonies are the vassals of the parliament, or that they are totally independent. As it cannot be supposed to have been the intention of the parties in the compact that we should be reduced to a state of vassallage, the conclusion is, that it was their sense that we were thus independent. 'It is impossible,' your Excellency says, 'that there should be two independent legislatures in one and the same state.' May we not then further conclude, that it was their sense that the colonies were by their charters made distinct states from the mother country? Your Excellency adds, 'for although there may be but one head the king, yet the two legislative bodies will make two governments as distinct as the kingdoms of England and Scotland before the Union.' Very true, may it please your Excellency, and if they interfere not with each other, what hinders, but that, being united in one head and common sovereign, they may live happily in that connection, and mutually support and protect each other?"

ered as discovered by the English, the whole power over the country as far as mere discovery was of avail, was in the King, who granted to the settlers the country, upon certain conditions, with a government of their own. But the settlers, that their titles might be valid, purchased the soil of the natives. Nothing was due to the King, but allegiance, from which the colonists were by the laws of nature and of compacts absolved, whenever he violated the contract. Nominally, their right to the soil arose from the contract with the King; but by far the best title they had came by virtue of fair purchase from the natives.

We cannot follow Mr. Bradford through his history in course. It will be found to contain an interesting and faithful narrative of the events that occurred in Massachusetts for the eleven years preceding the war of the revolution, and is intended to supply the void occasioned by the death of Judge Minot, whose history reaches no farther than the end of the year 1764.

Our author begins with the more immediate origin of the dispute between the colonies and England, occasioned by the high duties imposed on sugars and molasses—the different acts of parliament and the various purposes and vacillating policy of the ministry—the manly resistance of the council and house—the occupation of Boston by the military—the consequent alarm and disturbances among the people, and the issue of the whole, in an appeal to arms. It was the misfortune of the province to be continually the sport of the higher powers in England, in consequence principally of the misrepresentations that were constantly sent home relative to the situation of the province, the characters and motives of the principal patriots, and the nature and strength of the opposition to the arbitrary measures of the ministry. It was no doubt owing to these misrepresentations that the commissioners and custom-house officers were appointed, and troops sent over to support them and awe the popular party.

Subsequent events fully proved how much the ministry mistook the character of the people. The troops were worse than useless, for the real purpose for which they were designed and sent here, but in the issue favorable to the province, by hastening the hostilities that some of the wisest and best of the patriots saw already, though dimly shadowed out in the future. The troops were too few in number to strike awe and terror into the breasts of the people, but numerous enough to excite animosities, heart burnings and contentions. The sad occurrences of the fifth of March,

1770, wrought the people up to a degree of feeling and passion little short of frenzy, and had not the troops been immediately removed from the metropolis, increased excitement and hatred and more sanguinary conflicts would have ensued, that might have prematurely hastened the separation of the two countries. We cannot agree with Mr. Bradford in his opinion of the firing of the soldiers on the fifth of March. In the first part of the evening, there had been a battle between a party of the soldiers and some citizens, in which the latter was successful, and drove the soldiers to their barracks. Our author says, "if it were proper to separate this particular affair from the assaults which had been already made by the soldiers, it must be admitted that the first attack, though without design to perpetrate any deadly act, was from the inhabitants." But we altogether deny the justice of connecting this affair with any that happened earlier in the same evening; it had no sort of connexion with it. The party of soldiers out early in the evening was a different party from the one that fired; and doubtless a large portion of the people was different, and thus much may be inferred from the trial. The last affair stands distinct, and by itself. Although much of the evidence at the trial could not be reconciled, there was an abundance to show that the sentinel lawfully stationed at the custom-house, was abused and violently threatened and assaulted; that he was alone, and surrounded by a mob; that Capt. Preston came to his relief with a party of his soldiers; that on his arrival, the crowd, assembled for an unlawful purpose, increased, and encroached upon them, using the most abusive language; that missiles were sent which struck them, and that their lives were threatened. Under all these circumstances, which we think were substantiated on the trial, they had a right to fire in self defence. We do not mean to excuse the soldiers in other instances, when undoubtedly their conduct was violent and unjustifiable. Generally they were the first to engage in quarrels and deeds of disturbance; but the people assembled on that fatal evening must be considered as having begun the attack that resulted in the death of some of their number. The great body of the citizens, and the character of the metropolis, ought not to suffer in consequence of the affair; for mobs will collect and commit their acts of violence in populous, though well governed towns, before the arm of the law can be interposed to prevent them. The magnanimity and independence of the jury in acquitting the soldiers, notwithstanding the general odium existing against them, and the general expectation not to say

wish that they should be convicted, are worthy of the highest praise.*

The union of the colonies for the purpose of mutual support and assistance, was proposed at a very early period of American history; and again at various times till the revolution. It is evident to remark that such a union would naturally tend to bind the colonies more closely together in feeling and interest, and cement them in case of danger by a more than ordinary sympathy. These confederations of the colonies were in no small measure like treaties entered into between separate independent states, and were among the many ways in which the spirit of liberty was continually making itself manifest. As early as the year 1643, a union was formed between the colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, New-Haven and Connecticut, for the purpose of common defence; being under the obligation of assisting each other with a certain quota of troops, and each appointing commissioners to meet together at certain times, having power to declare war against the Indians, &c. Again, in 1745, a more general union was proposed—each colony to choose members of a grand council—the council to choose their speaker—a president-general to be appointed, as a representative of majesty—The council to assemble at stated periods, and when in session, to declare war—make peace—conclude treaties—levy taxes, &c. for certain general objects. The plan at full length may be found in Minot, where we are informed that it was neither pleasing to the colonists nor to the King: the former thinking that the crown had too much power reserved to itself by the scheme, and on the other hand, the crown being afraid of its too democratical tendency. The congress of 1765 was also productive of much good. It brought together distinguished men from the different colonies, and gave them a single point of interest in the common cause.

*We have by us the trial of the soldiers, before Lynde, Cushing, Oliver and Trowbridge, justices of the Superior court, held in Boston 27th Nov. 1770. The prosecution was conducted by Robert T. Paine and Samuel Quincy, Esqrs. and the defence by John Adams and Josiah Quincy, Esqrs. The evidence is set down at length, as also the arguments of Adams and the two Quincys. The two Quincys were brothers. There is no greater proof of fearless resolution, than the counsel for the prisoners exhibited in undertaking the defence, when the prejudices of the whole province were so strong against the prisoners. But truth and justice, the law and evidence prevailed—conclusively shewing that men who could keep their minds unbiassed on such an occasion, were already fit to enjoy a free system of government.

Mr. Bradford's book will prove, we think, quite a useful work. It contains an interesting narrative of facts and events, and fills up the hitherto unoccupied years between the close of Minot's history and the revolutionary war. It is written without any pretension to style or ornament; and we feel much indebted to him, not only for this work, but also for the volume of state papers that he published a few years since.* He has thus rendered a valuable service to the community, and one which he must have almost felt bound to make in consequence of his favorable situation and access to public documents and papers. It is not, however, a work that can be held up as a model for history; nor does it assume such a character. Indeed there is no such history of Massachusetts, nothing that can claim Cicero's commendation, "*historia est testis temporum, lux veritatis, vitæ memoria, magistra vitæ, nuncia vetustatis.*"

The time now is that a good history, a philosophical history, is justly expected. The materials exist in abundance, in Winthrop, Morton, Johnson, Hubbard, Mather, Prince, Hutchinson, Minot, Holmes, Bradford, and in a multitude of pamphlets, essays, sermons and newspapers. Comparatively few study our history. And why? Because the great mass of readers can attach no interest to it. It must be allowed that our compilations are any thing but classical works; and that it requires some little resolution to go vigorously to work in the perusal. But we would advise all such, if they love the character of their ancestors, to study it in the works we have mentioned. We will assure them that the author will be but little regarded, that the magnitude of the events, the strength of character and purpose, the love of freedom, and the incessant resistance to all encroachments upon it, manifested by the puritans—will fill them with admiration, and cause them with grateful feelings to thank Heaven for the land of their nativity.

It is time also to expect a good history of the United States, from the discovery of America, up to the revolution at least. There is no difficulty in collecting materials; they are found almost without number from the early English, French and Spanish writers, through the state histories, public documents, historical and antiquarian collections, down to the present

* Massachusetts State Papers from 1764 to 1775, containing Governor's speeches; Answers of the Council and House; Resolutions, Addresses, and other public papers. Printed at Boston, by Russell and Gardner, 1818.

times.* We have men able to give us a history that might rank with that of Gibbon, or with the annals of Tacitus; but it is not every one who can write a history.—There is as much difference between a mere compiler or narrator of events, and a real historian, as there is between one who performs his work mechanically, and one who understands the same on scientific principles. The compiler will relate events as they occurred with all due fidelity, and then he is at the end of his tether. But the true historian will let you into the hearts of the great actors in the political drama; shew you the secret motives and springs of action; how one recent event is connected with another widely remote—the chain by which they are connected; why in the nature of things what did take place must have taken place. It is required of him, that he be deeply read in the history of other nations ancient and modern; that he understand human nature in its whole extent—the great law of cause and effect, and that he possess in full measure the spirit of good learning, research, ability, discrimination, impartiality, philosophy, and that industry which stops not—till its end is accomplished. His work must be a work of time: the result of Sir John Fortescue's "viginti annorum lucubraciones."

Besides possessing the elements of a good history, and men competent to gather and work up the scattered materials, there is an advantage we enjoy over most other nations, in having nothing fabulous relating to our origin. When Greece was first settled, the early events in her history, the character of her first men, are all so mixed up with uncertainty and fable, that it is impossible to separate the true from the false. Equally dark is the early history of Rome: indeed the greater part of it for more than a century may be considered almost entirely fabulous. For when Rome was sacked by the Gauls, all the early histories of the republic were destroyed. And in later times, the history of France, even down to the reign of Charlemagne, is obscure, and the deeds attributed to that great man are many of them only very interesting fictions. The Saxon chronicles are liable to no small suspicion; and the history of the Britons, before Julius Cæsar was in the island, is but very little known. But the American colonists were not hordes of ignorant and un-

* Indeed there never has been so favorable a time as the present for this purpose: The collection of books relating to America in the library of the University at Cambridge, including the Ebeling library, and in the Boston Atheneum, will be found to contain almost every work in any way touching the history of this country.

civilized men. They came into existence at a time when light and knowledge, the principles of liberty, civil and religious, were fast raising man to his natural dignity. These they possessed in full measure and were ardent in their endeavors to secure and to extend them. The task of the American historian is, then, full of dignity and importance. It is a task more exalted than that of the historian of any other people; because the world is deriving much signal benefit from the example here set them of the successful defence of the natural and unalienable rights of man.

We cannot conclude without expressing our hope, that we shall have, before many years, a good history of the United States, from some of our distinguished citizens.

NOTE TO PAGE 132.—The reader is desired to correct an error in the 4th line. For *Sumner's*, read *Dummer's*. Jeremiah Dummer, author of the Defence of the New-England charters, was born in Boston; was grandson of Richard Dummer, one of the principal settlers in Mass.; graduated at Harvard college in 1699. He was agent for the province, in England, and wrote his Defence in 1721. Dummer was a scholar, and a ripe one. His work is full of ingenuity, talent and patriotism, and is written in a very neat and flowing style.

The reader will also in the 19th line, read *affect* for *effect*, and in the 31st line of the next page, read *diminution* for *dissemination*.

Biography.

SHORT NOTICES OF PERSONS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

HUMPHREY ATHERTON.

This gentleman was the fifth Major General of the colony of Massachusetts. His predecessors were Thomas Dudley, John Endicot, Edward Gibbons and Robert Sedgwick, names well known to those acquainted with the early annals of New-England. He emigrated from England to this country at an early period and settled in the town of Dorchester. In 1643, he was sent with Capt. Cook and Edward Johnson, author of the Wonderworking Providence, to arrest Samuel Gorton and his company, who had given the colony so much disturbance. The next year, he was invested with the command of the band in Dorchester, and about the same time was sent on an expedition against the Indians. The United Colonies, having raised an army to protect Uncas, the

sachem of the Mohegans; against the Narragansetts, the latter were obliged to sue for a peace, which was agreed upon, on condition that the Narragansetts should pay to the English the charges which had arisen, and send the sons of their sachems for hostages, until payment should be made. The Indians disregarding their promises, "Capt. Atherton had the courage with a very few English, to visit and enter the very wigwam of the old sachem Ninigret, and catching the Sachem there by his hair, with a pistol at his breast, in plain English protested, 'that if he did not take effectual order to answer the English demands, he was a dead man.' An horrid consternation seized all the Indians upon the sight of so extravagant an action, and though multitudes stood ready to let fly upon Capt. Atherton, yet their hearts failed them. They submitted and there was an end."* Capt. Atherton was chosen an Assistant of the colony in 1654, and soon after was appointed Major General. While in the last office, he took an active part in the persecution against the Quakers, who, as his death was sudden, in consequence of a fall from his horse while attending a military review, regarded the event as the judgment of God. Johnson describes him as "a very lively courageous man; one of a cheerful spirit and entire for the country."† In the Dorchester burying ground, there is the following epitaph to his memory.

"Heare lyes our captaine, and major of Suffolk was withall,

"A godly magistrate was he, and Major Generall.

"Two troops of hors with him here came, such love his worth
did crave,

"Ten companyes of foot also, mourning marcht to his grave.

"Let all who read, be sure to keep the faith as he hath don;

"With Christ he lives now crown'd. His name was HUMPHRY

ATHERTON.

"He dyed, the 16th of September, 1661. †

One of Major Atherton's sons, named Hope, received a liberal education. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1665. In 1667 and 68, he instructed the school in Dorchester, and was afterwards settled in the ministry at Hatfield. He was in the Fall Fight in 1675, as mentioned in our Collections for the last year, page 292.

* Mather's Magnalia, book vii, p. 45.

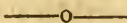
† Wonderwork. Prov. book i. chap. 45: and book ii. chap. 26.

‡ Hubbard places his death in 1665.

WYSEMAN CLAGETT.

HON. WYSEMAN CLAGETT was born and educated in England and admitted as a barrister at law in the court of the King's Bench. He afterwards took a voyage to Antigua, where he met with a very flattering reception by the principal people of the island, and particularly by a gentleman of fortune, who, as an inducement to his remaining there, though a stranger, settled upon him a handsome annuity for life. Here he was also appointed a notary public and secretary of the island. He remained there, performing the duties of these offices and his professional business with success and to general satisfaction seven years, and until after the decease of his particular friend and generous benefactor. He then came to this country, and settled in Portsmouth, where he was admitted to the bar of the superior court, and was soon afterwards appointed a justice of the peace and of the quorum, and King's Attorney General of the then province of New-Hampshire. He afterwards removed to Litchfield. He was warmly attached to the principles of the revolution and took part with the people at the risk of much of his property, then within the power of the British government.—The people confided to him several important offices. The towns of Litchfield and Nottingham-West being classed, elected him to represent them several years in General Court; afterwards the latter town being set off, and Derryfield (now Manchester) classed with Litchfield, he was several years elected to represent those towns.—But being omitted one year by his own district, the towns of Merrimack and Bedford, as a mark of high confidence and respect, elected him to represent them, though he was not an inhabitant of either of those towns. Of this election he often spoke with pleasure and gratitude. He was one of the council of safety, and took an active part in forming the first constitution of the state government and was afterwards appointed Attorney-General for the state. As a classical scholar, especially in the Greek and Latin languages, he was excelled by few of his time, and in the latter he could converse with ease and fluency. In Alden's Collections, there is a copy of an inscription on an elegant marble baptismal vase in Portsmouth, which is said to have been written by Mr. Clagett. He was of a lively turn of mind, and though of a quick temper and of a stern appearance, was affable and facetious; in his friendship sincere and undeviating; and in his integrity, inflexible.

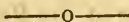
He lived 63 years and 4 months, and died at Litchfield, Dec. 4, 1784.



MATTHEW PATTEN.

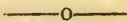
[The following Notice was sent to us for the N.H. Gazetteer, but was received too late for that work.]

Matthew Patten, Esq. was among the first settlers of Bedford. He was born in Ireland, May, 19, 1719, emigrated to this country in 1728, and came to Souhegan-East, now Bedford, in 1738. In the year 1776 and 1777, he represented that town in the general court. In 1776, he was appointed Judge of Probate in the county of Hillsborough, succeeding Col. Goffe, who was the first after the county was constituted. In 1778, he was a member of the council. He was for a long period a civil magistrate, having been appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Benning Wentworth about the year 1756. Mr. Patten was a man well known and much respected. He died at Bedford, Aug. 27, 1795, aged 76.



GEORGE FROST

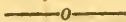
Was born at New-Castle, N. H. His ancestors were respectable and early settlers in this state. They came from England about the year 1680. Under the provincial government of New-Hampshire, he held the office of justice of the peace and quorum; and was much esteemed by Benning Wentworth, governor of the province. Though Mr. Frost was in favor with the royal government, he was an early, zealous and constant supporter of the American revolution. He was a delegate from this state in the congress of the United States for the years 1776, 1777, and 1779; one of the first judges of the court of common pleas in the county of Strafford, and for many years chief-justice of that court. He died at Durham, where he lived many years, June 21, 1796, aged 77.



JOHN EMERSON.

Rev. John Emerson was the first ordained minister of New-Castle. He was the third of the same name settled in the ministry in New-England. He graduated at Harvard College in 1689, and was settled at New-Castle in 1703.—

In 1712, his pastoral relation was dissolved, on account of ill health. He crossed the Atlantic, was handsomely noticed by Queen Anne, regained his health, returned from England to America, and in 1715, was installed the first minister of the south parish in Portsmouth, after the secession of the north society. It is recorded by our historian, that he very providentially escaped with his life, on the memorable 27th of June 1689, when Dover was attacked by the Indians, by declining, though kindly and strongly urged, to lodge at the house of Major Waldron, on the fatal night. He had large additions to his church, after the great earthquake of 1727; and ever after, was careful to cherish a becoming remembrance of that extensively alarming Providence, by preaching an occasional discourse, annually, on the evening of the 29th October. He had the character of an agreeable companion and a faithful preacher of the gospel. He died June 21, 1732, in his 62d year, and was interred in the Cotton burial yard.



PEARSON THURSTON.

Rev. PEARSON THURSTON was born at Lancaster, Massachusetts, December, 1763. He was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1787; began to preach in Somersworth July, 1791; and was ordained February 1, 1792. He removed from this town, December 2, 1812; and died at Leominster, August 15, 1819. Mr. Thurston in his sentiments was a Hopkinsian.

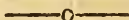
The house in which Mr. Thurston lived was consumed by fire, January 22, 1812; when the records of the church, the communion vessels, and a social library were destroyed. At present there is no minister settled in Somersworth.



JAMES PIKE.

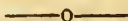
Rev. James Pike, the first minister settled at Somersworth in this state, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, March 1st, 1703. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1725, and received his second degree in course. Soon after leaving college he taught a school at Berwick, which was the first grammar school ever taught in that town. He preached his first sermon from Eph. i. 6, 7, October 23, 1726. He began to preach to the people in the N. E. part of Dover

(now Somersworth,) August, 27, 1727, and was ordained, October 28, 1730. He preached his last sermon, October 31, 1790; and died March 19, 1792. In 1751, he published a sermon on the *Duty of Gospel Ministers as Christ's Ambassadors*, from 2 Corinthians v. 20. He preached this sermon before a Convention of ministers at Newington, October 9, 1750. Mr. Pike, in his sentiments was a Calvinist. He was a faithful servant of Christ; and lived in harmony with his people during his ministry.



NICHOLAS PIKE.

NICHOLAS PIKE, son of Rev. James Pike, was born in Somersworth, October 6, 1743. He was graduated at Harvard College, 1766; and took his degree of A. M. in 1796. He taught a grammar school, first at York, and afterwards at Newburyport. In 1788, he published a *New and Complete System of Arithmetick*, composed for the use of the citizens of the United States, 8vo. He was a man of distinguished character and abilities. He was a firm believer in Christianity; and through life a zealous advocate for virtue and religion against profaneness and infidelity. He was charitable to the poor and hospitable to strangers. By his will he endowed the Theological Seminary at Andover with one scholarship. He died at Newburyport, December 9, 1819.



NOTICE OF FATHER WELCH, OF BOW.

The oldest native citizen of New Hampshire died at his residence in Bow, on the 5th of April, 1823. SAMUEL WELCH, distinguished principally for his great age, was born at Kingston, in this state, Sept, 1, 1710.* His grandfather,

*The Editors are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. Levi Bartlett for the names and births of the children of the father of Mr. Welch, copied from the records of Kingston. It appears from the records, that "Samuel Welch was born 13th Feb. 1711," but this, the late Mr. Welch always affirmed, to be a mistake;—that the time when his father requested the record of his birth to be made, was inserted as the time of his birth itself. This appears very probable, as the next child is recorded to have been born Feb. 17, 1712, only one year after the birth of Samuel, and between all the others of the family, eight in number, there occurs a period of two or three years.—Mr. Bartlett says—"Samuel's father lived about two miles from my house, on the plain, the land I own, which goes by the name of the Welch place. Probably here he was born."

Philip Welch, was a native of England, and was among the first settlers of Ipswich, Mass. Here Samuel Welch, his father, was born, and removed to Kingston with the first settlers of that place. His occupation was that of a farmer, but he was occasionally in public service. When about 80 years of age, he joined the expedition to Cape Breton, and died soon after his return. The family seem to have possessed the most vigorous constitutions, and were distinguished for longevity. The mother of Welch lived almost a century; a sister to about 100, and a brother until 90 years of age. This old man, who was cotemporary with George I. of England, and Louis XIV. of France; who has seen this country, from a state of servitude, become a great and powerful republic; whose cradle was rocked ere the spirits of Franklin and Washington had descended upon earth;—had he enjoyed the advantages of education, would have been a veteran, whose life we might consult as a volume of history. He was unfortunately placed in circumstances which precluded an education. The state of the country, the repeated inroads of the Indians, and the necessities of the people, were all adverse circumstances. Those winged messengers of light and knowledge, newspapers and pamphlets, had not yet reached the distant settlements. Two or three newspapers only were then published in New-England.* Mr. Welch, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, was an interesting old man. His memory was retentive, and his judgment sound. His recollection was not the faintness of evening, when outlines only are discernible; but he had treasured the particulars of almost every important event which fell within the scope of his knowledge. With the transactions of years long past he was familiar; but with recent events, or men of the present generation, he was unacquainted. Of the crowds who visited his lonely retreat during the last five years of his life, he saw few faces with which he was familiar—none who with him could claim the veneration due a patriarch.

About one year since we visited this old man at Bow. We found him sitting in an arm chair, with only one attendant, his wife, an aged person. On approaching him, we trembled lest our intrusion might be unwelcome; but the old man was cheerful, and we enjoyed an hour's conversation. He gave us, in broken accents, such information as we desired respec-

*The Boston News-Letter, commenced Apr. 24, 1704; the Boston Gazette, commenced Dec. 18, 1720; and the New-England Courant, began July 17, 1721.

ting his family, and the events of his life. He pursued through life the business of a farmer. His first wife was Eleanor Clough, daughter of John Clough, of Salisbury, Mass., who, he informed us, was much older than himself. Their children were four, one of whom only is living, in some part of the state of Maine. His second wife, now living, was a widow when he married her, of the name of Elliot. Her maiden name was Rachel Sargent, and she was a daughter of William S. of Newtown. At the time of our visit, she was 84 years of age, and had been married to her last husband 28 years. Of course, he was 84 years old, and she 56, when, with buoyant spirits, they became 'one flesh' at the altar of Hymen. We were somewhat diverted with the sprightliness of the good old lady, who, when asked how long she had been married, began to make excuses, and explain the reasons why a blooming matron of 56, became the spouse of a man of fourscore years. "I thought," said she, "when he proposed to marry, that as he could not live long, he ought to live out the rest of his days without seeking another wife; but I had no thoughts then of his being much older than myself, and he did not think himself at that time so old as he was!" However, she "knew him to be a clever man, and she married him. But, ah me! (said she) he begins to fail, as he grows old,—and he nor I shall either of us stand it a great while longer."

The old man was at this time unable to walk, save by holding upon chairs, and exhibited marks of rapidly increasing debility. His mental faculties, however, appeared but little impaired. We asked him several questions:

Q. Were you acquainted with the first ministers of Kingston?

A. Yes.—Four were settled in my day; neither of whom had a child that lived.

Q. What was the character of Mr. Clark, the first minister? *A.* He was a good man.

Q. From whence came he?

A. I don't know. We had a preacher of the name of Choate, from Ipswich, who preached sometime before Clark was settled, in the garrison.

Q. What of Mr. Secombe?

A. Secombe was a good man, from Newbury—a poor man's son—preached with the Indians three years—then settled at Kingston.

Q. Do you remember the Indian depredations at Kingston?

A. O yes!—[He then, in broken accents, attempted to relate the story of Indian disasters, and the captivity of the children in 1724.]

On turning round, we heard a deep sigh, and his aged companion was wiping the tear from her eye. “O (said she) how his memory fails him! He used to tell all the particulars about the Indians, and did but a few days since.”

Upon this, she approached the old gentleman, and in a shrill voice asked him if he could not remember all the Indian stories he used to tell? He looked up earnestly in her face—the tear stood in his eye—and “No—I cannot!” trembled from his lips.

Q. When you were young, did you attend schools constantly?

A. No—I never went to school but one winter: then I had to go two or three miles, and was tired almost to death when I came home.

Q. What books were then used in the school?

A. The Testament and Psalter.

Q. Had you no spelling-books?

A. No.—The first spelling-book I ever saw was printed by George Lowell of Newbury: He freed the first negro in the state.

Q. Were you acquainted with Dr. Bartlett of Kingston?

A. Dr. Bartlett!—Yes, indeed.—He was an excellent good man.

Q. Did you know the Rev. Mr. Walker?

A. The priest? Yes. I didn't like him. * * * *
* * * * [It is highly probable that, as Welch had some lands interested in the long controversy between Bow and Concord---he entertained the feelings prevalent at that time in Bow against Mr. W., who was the principal and active agent of Concord.]

Q. Does life seem long to you? Does it appear as though you had lived 112 years?

A. Oh no—but a little while!

Q. by Mr. V. (*a Baptist Clergyman who accompanied us.*)
Do you feel willing to die?

A. In God's time I do.

Q. Have you a hope of salvation!

A. I think I have a hope.

Here his wife, stepping before him, raised her sharp voice,—her squalid look and stooping posture forming a most singular picture,—and asked him “if his hope was like the spider's web?” She had read Bunyan; it seems—and from the

manner in which the old man answered, one might suppose this had been a sort of standing joke: he seemed, the moment she began her enquiry, to be ready to answer. "By no means," said he, "I trust in the mercy of God."

We had further conversation with the venerable old man, who the more we questioned him, seemed to renew his recollection.

On the 10th March, in company with two other gentlemen, we again visited this aged and venerable patriarch, at his residence in Bow. He had then just completed one century and an eighth of years. Though feeble and very infirm, he was able to converse with propriety, and it was evident that he retained a good share of his intellectual powers. We again made inquiries of him, which he answered with promptness.

Q. How old are you, Mr. Welch?

A. A hundred and twelve years and a half.

Q. How old were you when you left Kingston, your native place?

A. Between 40 and 50 years.

Q. Do you remember Mr. Jabez Colman, of Kingston, who was killed by the Indians in 1724?

A. I remember his family and the place where he was killed. He was shot, one ball through his neck, and another through his hip.

Q. Do you recollect Peter Colcord, who was taken prisoner the same year by the Indians.

A. Yes. Peter Colcord, Ebenezer Stevens and Benjamin Severance and some children were taken.

Q. Did the people go after the Indians?

A. Yes. They went a day's scout, but did not find them.

Q. Did Colcord return?

A. Yes. He made his escape from the Indians, and the children were afterwards redeemed.

Q. Do you remember old Mr. Choate* of Kingston?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he a good man? A. No.

Q. Why not—what was his character?

A. He would get drunk as quick as you or I would?

Q. Do you remember when the throat distemper spread in Kingston?

A. Yes. Abigail Gilman was the first that died of it.

* Mr. Choate was the first preacher at Kingston. He came with the first settlers of that place, and resided in garrison with them.

Q. Where did you remove, when you left Kingston?

A. To Pembroke. All that I then had was a yearling colt and fifty dollars in money.

Mr. Welch spent the early part of his life on his father's farm in Kingston. He subsequently resided awhile at Pembroke, and about 50 years since removed to Bow, where he remained in an obscure corner and uncomfortable habitation, devoting himself exclusively to the cares of his little household and farm, till the winter of age closed around him, and the vineyard of his labors was forever shut against him.— He was a man of temperance through life and enjoyed almost uninterrupted health. He appears to have been a lover of retirement, of a timid disposition, and excellent private qualities. He was in person rather above the middling size—his features Grecian. “His appearance was truly venerable.— Time had made deep inroads upon his frame; his locks had been touched by the silvery wand; his eye, originally dark and brilliant, gave evidence of decaying lustre; while his countenance, wrinkled with years, and his frame tottering and feeble, could not but deeply impress the beholder. He spoke of life, as one weary of its burthens, and wishing “to be away.” His death corresponded with his life—it was calm and tranquil.”

Historical.

Historical Facts relating to Cornish, N. H.

[Communicated by H. CHASE, Esq.]

The town of Cornish was granted June 21, 1763, to Rev. Samuel M'Clintock, of Greenland, and 69 others. The first meeting of the proprietors was holden at Greenland, on the 15th of August, the same year. The first meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Cornish was holden at Cornish, March 10, 1767. The town was settled in 1765, by emigrants chiefly from Sutton, in Massachusetts. When they arrived, they found a camp, for many years known by the name of “Mast Camp.” It was erected for the accommodation of a company of men employed in procuring masts for the Royal Navy. They had procured a great number of masts. The settlers found a Mr. Dyke and his family in this camp. Capt. Daniel Putnam, afterwards a respectable in-

habitant, and for many years clerk of the town, had also resided here the winter previous. Rev. James Welman, who graduated at Harvard College in 1744, was settled over the Congregational church in Cornish in 1768. He continued in the ministry here about seventeen years. The first meeting-house was erected in 1773, on the site where the Episcopal church now stands. It was erected by the town, and was for many years, occupied by the Congregational, and afterwards by the Episcopal Society.

At an adjourned meeting, holden March 18, 1777, a system of regulations was adopted for the government of the town, till otherwise directed by lawful authority; and among other things, the town "voted that the province laws published in 1771 should be adopted." This meeting also appointed Samuel Chase, Esq. "to administer oaths to such as should be chosen into office," and voted that "the selectmen should be a committee of safety."

At an adjourned town meeting holden April 15, 1777, "for the purpose of raising men to go into the Continental service, Joseph Vinson, Jonathan Currier, Moses Currier, John Whiton and Nathaniel Dustin agreed to go into said service for 60*l.* exclusive of 26*l.* public bounty. It was proposed and voted to add 4*l.* to the 26*l.* already allowed to each man as a bounty, who shall appear and enlist into said service, and 15*l.* per year so long as they are holden in said service.

The first record of the choice of a juror is Sept. 26, 1721, when Dyer Spalding was chosen Grand Juror, to attend the court of sessions to be holden at Keene. At a meeting holden Jan. 6, 1778, for the purpose of choosing a representative, the town voted that it was inexpedient to choose one.

At a meeting holden May 19, 1778, Moses Chase, Esq. was chosen a delegate to attend the convention, to be holden at Lebanon, on the 3d Wednesday of said May. He was instructed to act according to the dictates of his own judgment, "not doing any thing to bind the town." In the warning for this meeting is an article "to see if the town will choose a delegate to represent them at a convention, to be holden at Concord, agreeably to a precept."

At a meeting, holden June 2, 1778, the town voted to comply with the recommendation, contained in the vote of the convention, holden by adjournment at the house of Israel Morey, Esq. of Orford, Jan. 28, 1778. This recommendation was, "that the towns represented at said convention direct the Selectmen to form lists or assessments of all estates, as well real as personal, and of all rateable polls in their respective towns, agreeably to the method gone into in the state of

New-Hampshire, and pay them into the town treasury of towns to be disposed of thereafter as the towns should judge proper." At the same meeting, it was voted by the town to join the state of Vermont agreeably to a vote passed in Convention of United Committees, holden at Lebanon, May 2, 1778."

At a town meeting holden for that purpose, August 11, 1778, William Ripley was chosen a Justice of the Peace. At a town meeting holden Dec. 3d, 1778, Moses Chase, Esq. was chosen a delegate to represent this town in a convention, to be holden at the meeting-house in Cornish, on the 2nd Wednesday of the same December. This measure was adopted in consequence of a circular from the "Committee of the Protecting members of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont," signed by "Joseph Marsh, Chairman." This circular is addressed to the inhabitants of the New-Hampshire Grants. It recommends that "they take the unsettled and difficult situation of the political state of said, grants into their wise consideration, and devise some measures speedily to be pursued, whereby they may be united and settled in some regular form of civil government," and requests every town in said grants "to elect one or more members to meet at the meeting-house in said Cornish, on the said 2nd Wednesday of December, to consult and agree upon measures whereby we may be united together, by living and remaining a distinct state on such foundation that we may be admitted into confederation with the United States of America, or (if that cannot be effected by reasonable measures,) to claim the jurisdiction of the government of New-Hampshire."

On the 10th day of May, 1779, the town voted that the "Assembly of New-Hampshire might extend their claim and jurisdiction over the whole of the grants, submitting to Congress whether a new state shall be established on the grants."

At a meeting holden March 9th, 1779, an article for the consideration of the meeting was to see if the town would hear an address sent from the Assembly of New-Hampshire.

At a meeting holden July 19th, 1779, the town chose "Col. Jonathan Chase an agent to attend the Convention to be holden at Dresden,* on the 20th of the same July. At an adjournment of said meeting, holden August 30, 1779, present 14 voters, the declaration of Rights and plan of Government for the State of New-Hampshire being under consideration, it was unanimously voted to reject the same.

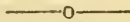
* A name given to the district belonging to Dartmouth College; but now disused.

A meeting was holden Sept. 16, 1779, to appoint "some meet person" as a member of a "Convention to be holden at Concord, on the 22d day of the same September, and it was voted not to appoint any person to attend said Convention."

At a meeting holden November 13, 1780, "Col. Jonathan Chase was chosen to represent the town in Convention to be holden at Walpole, on the 15th of November, 1780."

At a meeting holden December 18, 1780, Samuel Chase, Esq. Col. Jonathan Chase and William Ripley were chosen to attend a Convention to be holden at Charlestown on the 3d Tuesday of January, 1781; and the proceedings of this Convention were approved by the town at a meeting holden February 7, 1781. At an adjourned meeting holden April 18, 1781, it was voted to choose three men as listers agreeably to the laws of the State of Vermont. At another meeting warn'd and holden the same day, it was voted that the Selectmen chosen that year govern themselves according to the laws of the State of Vermont.

At a meeting holden May 31, 1783, William Ripley was chosen a delegate to sit in the Convention to be holden at Concord on the 1st Tuesday of June, 1783. At a meeting holden November 27, 1783, Moses Chase, Esq. was chosen to represent this town in the General Court, to be holden at Concord, on the 3d Wednesday of December, 1783.



"BY THE GOVERN^R.

New-Hampshire.

* * * * * For prevention of disturbance by unlawful Assemblies and Meetings, such as we have too lately experienced, and such as may for ye future arise to ye terror of his Ma't's Subjects within ye sd

Edw. Cranfield. Province: *Ordered*, That ye Trustees or Overseers of the several respective Towns therein, or others, presume not to call any Public Meeting about any Town business, or on other pretence whatsoever, Without leav first obtained from ye Justices or Justice of ye Peace of ye sd respective Towns, upon just representation of ye necessaryness of such Town or Public meeting; on such penalty as ye Law directs, to be inflicted upon unlawful Assemblies.

Dat. ye 3d day of March, 1682."

SUPERSCRIBED—"To the Constable of Portsmouth.
To be published. 1682."

Poetry.

FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

—o—
O D E.

IN HUMBLE IMITATION OF COLLINS.

WHEN Wisdom, heavenly maid, was young,
 While yet in Paradise she sung,
 The Virtues oft, to learn her ways,
 Throng'd around her, uttering praise—
 Joyful, plaintive, silent, crying,
 Languishing and fondly eyeing—
 Now rapture fill'd their glowing breasts,
 Now grief their vocal joy repress.
 Wisdom rais'd her sparkling eye,
 And all was silent as the sky—
 She bade her cherubim dispense
 To each the look of innocence ;
 And then, as erst her will was made,
 Gave each a diadem and grade.
 Last rose in arms the Evil power,
 And drove them from the ruin'd bower.

First, Fear askance her eye-sight threw,
 As far from Eden's withering bloom
 She fled, (and trembled as she flew)
 To ken the terror of the gloom.

Then Sorrow wept her humble flight
 To realms and regions yet unknown,
 Transformed (her name was erst Delight)
 To dwell in deserts not her own.

With azure eyes, stern Judgment pass'd,
 Waving his hand to either pole ;
 He bade the tempter be debas'd,
 And thunders on th' ungodly roll !

And thou, O Love ! with eyes so bright,
 What was thy exstatic number ?
 Still thou badst dire Malice slumber,
 And Pleasure, in perspective, Youth behold !

Still thou didst fondly stretch thine arm,
 In happy mimicry ; and told
 The various rapture of her 'witching charm ;
 And while she rested in her song,
 Echo was heard her music to prolong,
 And the pale nightly orb seem'd smiling in her light.

Long had she sung ; but, with a ghastly smile,
 Envy impatient rose,
 And sought Love's infant frailty to beguile.
 He then, with hellish look,
 His poison-blemish'd arrows took,
 And hurl'd at random round the sky—
 Inflicting on mankind unnumber'd woes.

Now Piety, sedate, appears,
 With Fortitude, unknown to fears ;
 Whom, when he saw, the reptile Envy fled :—
 Mercy and Faith their voice applied,
 Mute Pity linger'd at their side—
 Till, (freed her heart from pain, her soul from dread)
 Sweet Cheerfulness restores the lustre of her eye:

Brisk Friendship, joying in her good intent,
 While yet affliction dimm'd her eye,
 Bade Vice in ashes of his sins repent,
 And Virtue to implore—her beauties deify.

With decent garb, and lovely smile,
 That might Adversity beguile,
 Hale Charity, transcendent maid,
 Her robe o'er naked hunger spread—
 While from her lips consoling accents flow'd.
 Mild Competence her form admir'd,
 And felt with sympathy inspir'd—
 Whose hands, alternate, friendly boons bestow'd.
 Charm'd Gratitude as little could conceal
 An anguish and a painful pleasure,
 The blessing-giving modest treasure
 Had caused his humble heart to feel.

Bright Truth, her radiant features to display,
 Swift rolled along in chariot of light,
 Her sceptre leaning on her breast,
 With glitt'ring galaxies bedight.
 Raising her snowy arm to fix her starry crest,
 She pointed to high Heaven's eternal day ;

And bade her cherub then resume
 The task her heavenly crest to plume
 With Charity's celestial bloom.

Rejoicing Hope was pleas'd to hear ;
 And Mercy bade pale Sorrow disappear.

Last came Happiness and Bliss :
 Each with merry step advancing,
 The weary and the innocent address'd,
 And seal'd their fond caressings with a kiss ;
 Unknowing which of all they lov'd the best :
 The busy and the amorous swain—
 The modest and endearing beauteous maids,
 Who throng festivity's rude glades,
 To some unwearied minstrel dancing—
 The veil'd enthusiast, silent in her cell,
 Where never mirth or gaiety resound,
 With tresses loose, and circling zone unbound—
 Or such as scarcely ken their way :—
 Blithe Joy the virtuous will alike repay ;
 Deign, or in palaces, or cots, to dwell.



Literary Notices.

UPHAM'S TRANSLATION OF JAHN'S ARCHÆOLOGY.

Messrs. Flagg and Gould of Andover, have lately published, "Jahn's Biblical Archaeology, translated from the Latin, with Additions and Corrections. By Thomas C. Upham, A. M. Assistant Teacher of Hebrew and Greek in the Theol. Sem. Andover." "The object of this work is briefly to illustrate the Geography and the peculiarities of the climate of Palestine ; but especially to describe the religious and civil institutions, the ceremonies, manners and customs of the Hebrews, from the earliest period down to the time of Christ. It treats of the abodes of the people, their tents, tabernacles and houses ; of the history, manners, &c. of the Nomades, or wandering shepherds ; of the instruments and methods of agriculture ; of the arts and sciences, the method of writing, instruments of music, &c. ; of commerce, moneys, weights, measures, food, dress, &c. ; of the domestic society of the Hebrews, their character and social intercourse ;

their funerals and mourning; of their political state, their patriarchal, monarchical, and other forms of government; of judicial tribunals, trials and punishments; of the modes and instruments of war; of the religious sect of the Jews; of their tabernacle, temple, and other sacred places; of their sacred seasons and feasts; of sacred persons and things; of their ceremonial and religious rights, vows, sacrifices, worship, &c." From the recommendation of Professor Stuart, it appears that the translation is made with ability and fidelity. The task of translating a work of this kind must have been very great; and great credit is due to Mr. Upham, for the research, judgment, and discrimination, which he has displayed in the execution of it. Whoever would acquire an intimate knowledge of the sacred scriptures ought to be in possession of this book. The work is of an octavo size; contains 532 pages, and the price is \$3.

Mrs. JUDSON has written a history of the Burman Mission which is now in press at Washington. It is intended also to present a view of the manners and customs of the Burmans.

Commercial Directory.—A work with this title, embracing a variety of topographical and statistical information, and designed as a book of reference for merchants and men of business, has lately been published at Philadelphia.

Messrs. Way and Gideon, of Washington City, are about to publish a new edition of the journals of the old Congress, comprehending eleven years (including the revolution) of the most interesting period of our history.

SELLECK OSBORNE, well known as a poetical writer, is about publishing a volume of his occasional productions, by subscription. We sincerely hope he will receive the patronage due a child of the muses, whose summer of life has been a season of adversity; and who has now a strong claim upon the sympathy as well as the taste of his countrymen. Let it not be said, while we eagerly grasp at the sensual profanity of Byron and Moore, that we neglect the genuine and virtuous talents of our PERCIVALS and OSBORNES.

☞ The editors of the Collections will be much obliged to any person who will furnish them with the Narrative of the Captivity of Elizabeth Hanson, who was taken from Dover in 1724; Doolittle's Memoirs, and How's and Norton's Narratives of Indian Captivities.

COLLECTIONS.

Historical and Miscellaneous.

JUNE, 1823.

Biography and History.

—o—

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN.

There can be no doubt that Col. WILLIAM VAUGHAN was the person, who first suggested, that the fortress of LOUISBOURG might be captured, either by surprise, or by a regular siege. Others, it is true, have *claimed* the merit; but most authors, as well as the private letters written at that period, agree in giving the honor alone to Vaughan. Certainly no man possessed a better knowledge of the eastern country, where he owned extensive tracts of land; and being engaged in the Newfoundland fishery, he had an excellent opportunity of learning the situation and probable strength of the place.

A short sketch of the family of him who was thus serviceable to his country, will not, it is presumed, be uninteresting. Major William Vaughan, his grandfather, came from England about the middle of the 17th century, and settled at Portsmouth, where he became an eminent and wealthy merchant. In 1668, he married Margaret Cutt, daughter of Richard* and Eleanor Cutt. He was of Welch extraction, but bred in London, under Sir Josiah Child, who had a great regard for him; and whose interest he made use of for the good of the province. In 1680, he was appointed a member of the first council of New-Hampshire, of which John Cutt was president. Possessing a generous public spirit and an undaunted resolution, he strenuously opposed the arbitrary and tyrannic administration of Gov. Cranfield, by whom he was imprisoned, to the great damage of the peo-

*Richard Cutt, with his brother John Cutt, came to Portsmouth at a very early period of its settlement. The former died in 1676, the latter in 1681, both at advanced ages. They had another brother, Robert, who died some time before.

ple's interests and his own health. After Cranfield was removed, under whose rapacious government the people of New-Hampshire had suffered much, Major Vaughan was appointed to fill various public offices in the province. That of recorder he held until his death, which took place in 1720. He left one son and six daughters. From these latter are descended some of the most respectable inhabitants of Portsmouth. His son George Vaughan, who was Lieut. Governor for a short period, was born in 1668,* and graduated at Harvard College in 1696. After completing his studies, he went to London, where he was employed as agent for the province. He was there noticed by persons of quality and influence with whom his father had been connected. By them he was recommended as a candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor. Accordingly, on the accession of George I., he was appointed to that office. He arrived in N. Hampshire in October, 1715, and published his commission. His unexpected elevation was esteemed a mark of particular favor from the Crown to the Province, and was a source of gratification to his father, who had been ill-treated by the former Governors, and had suffered much in the cause of his country. After holding the office for one year, he was, on the occasion of some altercation between him and Governor Shute, suspended, and shortly after removed. He died in December, 1725, leaving two sons and five daughters. William Vaughan, the principal subject of this memoir, was the oldest son of Governor Vaughan, and was born at Portsmouth, Sept. 12, 1703. For several years after his father's death, he continued a merchant in his native town; but, possessing an enterprising disposition, he left his native place and emigrated to the eastern country, accompanied by a few hardy adventurers from the neighboring towns, and formed a settlement at a place called Damariscotta, about 13 miles below fort Pemaquid. They had here numerous difficulties and dangers to encounter, such as new settlers in the midst of a wilderness and surrounded by a barbarous enemy, are subject to. Vaughan being a man of excellent understanding, of a daring temper and an enthusiastic mind, was well qualified for this undertaking; and suffered no obstacles to prevent the accomplishment of his views. The following extract from one of his letters will give some idea of his situation. "We are all well, though, in other respects, exceedingly unfortunate. The times are likely to be dangerous in such a remote place as this. The people here are hourly expecting to hear that France has joined Spain in a war against Eng-

[*April 13, 1676, says an original record in the secretary's office.—*Editors.*]

“land; and that, as the Indians are so much under the
“Frénch, (a jesuitical influence,) that, if there are not some
“cautionary preparations made by the Government to se-
“cure these parts, it will be dangerous for them to tarry
“here. The Irish people are not so much moved, as many
“of them have not been acquainted with the barbarity of
“the Indians; but the people in my concerns are mostly Eng-
“lish from Dover, Somersworth, Oyster River, Exeter, Kit-
“tery, Scarborough, &c., and are actually about 70 souls,
“men, women and children, that live in my houses around
“me; and the men wholly employed in my service. Some
“of them have had their fathers and mothers killed; some
“their other relations; others have been wounded in their
“own persons, by the Indians in the former wars. They are
“in a great uproar, and say they will leave the place, if some
“security is not procured for it.”—He goes on to state that
the place was of great importance to the government, and
that it had been of considerable consequence to the Indians
in time of war.

His men were employed in carrying on the fishing trade, and here it was that he first conceived the idea of the capture of Louisbourg. He soon after repaired to Boston, and conferred with Gov. Shirley upon the subject, proposing that it should be taken by surprise, by going over the walls in winter upon the drifts of snow. The Governor was forcibly struck with the plan, and the people having caught Vaughan's enthusiasm, preparations were immediately made. The command of this expedition was given to William Pepperrell, Esq., and the result is well known. Vaughan served as Lieut. Colonel. Although he refused any regular command, he made himself highly useful during the whole siege, by his advice in councils, and intrepidity and vigilance in scouring the country and reconnoitering the enemy. If any perilous commission was to be executed, the General always appointed Vaughan to head it. A short time before the surrender, he headed a detachment, consisting chiefly of New-Hampshire troops, and marched to the N. E. part of the harbor, where they burned some ware houses and naval stores. The smoke being driven by the wind into the enemy's grand battery, so terrified them, that they abandoned it. Whereupon, Vaughan entered, and immediately wrote the General that he had, with the aid of thirteen men, entered the enemy's royal battery, and was waiting for a reinforcement, and a flag. Before they could arrive, however, an hundred men were dispatched from the city to retake the battery; but Col. Vaughan, with his small party, on the

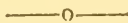
naked beach, and in face of a smart fire from the city and boats, kept them from landing, until a reinforcement arrived. — In every duty of fatigue, or sanguine adventure, he was always ready; and the New-Hampshire troops animated by his example, partook largely of the dangers and labors of the siege.

But the most worthy are not free from the shafts of calumny. Some of the officers of the expedition, actuated by envy of his superior abilities, conceived a bitter jealousy towards him, and endeavored by every means to deprive him of all share of the credit of the expedition. This determined him to embark for England, to obtain that reward for his services, which he so justly deserved. Previous to his departure, he wrote as follows to a friend at Portsmouth."

Louisbourg, June 19th 1745.

"I have lived here in great bitterness of mind, and cheerfully done my duty, at the same time, despise those who strive to fret me. I rejoice at this opportunity of wishing you joy of our conquest of Louisbourg. They surrendered the 16th, and we entered the 17th. I have reason to be thankful for what I have done in this affair. I hope to sail to-morrow for London." He received letters of introduction from his friends to some gentlemen in London; and one of them paid him the following handsome compliment in a letter, which was received by one of Vaughan's relations about a year after his departure. "I have seen your kinsman and his papers, and according to what appears to me, he was not only the *primum mobile*, but the very thing in this grand affair, quite to the surrender of the place. And were I to be judge and rewarder of his merit, I should think him worthy of the utmost notice, profit, and honor. And yet I am afraid of the upshot of all his time, fatigue, bravery and expense. You may depend that according to your desire, I will assuredly do him all the good and service I possibly can, for I have a great value for his virtue in general, and for his solid, firm, intrepid, persevering temper. But I suspect — — — has cut the grass under his feet, and set him in a languid light here, lest he should otherwise eclipse his lusture." This supposition, it is probable, was but too literally correct; for while the successful commander of the expedition was soon after knighted and otherwise distinguished, the intrepid Vaughan remained more than a year in England, in the vain expectation of receiving some compensation from the sovereign whom he had so signally served.

He died in London in December, 1746, in the prime of life, the victim of the persevering efforts of his enemies. He was greatly regretted by an extensive circle of acquaintance in this country, who knew and justly appreciated his worth.



ENOCH POOR.

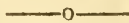
ENOCH POOR was an officer of worth and distinction in the war which achieved our national independence. At the first meeting of the Provincial Assembly of New-Hampshire after the commencement of hostilities, it was voted to raise and equip two thousand men, to be formed into three regiments, one of which was given to the command of Col. Poor. The other two were placed under the command of John Stark and James Read. Col. Poor served in the army five years. He died in New-Jersey, 8 September, 1780, aged 43, of a bilious fever after thirteen days' illness. A funeral oration was delivered at his interment, at Hackinsack, by his chaplain, Rev. Israel Evans, which was printed, and from which we derive some of the most conspicuous traits of his character. "He was prudent in counsel and solid in judging, firm and steady in his resolutions, cautious of unnecessary danger, calm and undaunted in battle, vigorous and unwearied in obeying military commands, and executing enterprizes; patient and persevering under hardships and difficulties, punctual and exact in the duties of the army. His mind was engaged in promoting the good of the army, and in preserving order and regularity among those troops he commanded: and, far from possessing such a narrow and impoverished soul as can be content with a bare escape from censure; he was ever willing and pleased to do as much as possible, even though it were out the immediate line of his duty. He was affable and condescending, easy of access, yet maintaining dignity, and commanding respect; ever sustaining an honorable command of his passions. He well knew how to respect, and he honored all characters which were faithfully employed in the discharge of their duty, and he thought none, who were faithful and brave, beneath his notice. The soldiers, under pressing circumstances of distress, had free access to him, and he was a father to them.

He was an unchangeable friend of the moral and social virtues, and taught the excellence of them more by his amiable example than by a pompous parade of words without actions. He was an invariable advocate for public and divine worship, never omitting to assemble the troops under

his command, at the stated time for this purpose, when the circumstances of the army would permit, nor DISDAINING to pay his own personal attendance.

From Boston to Canada, and from Canada to those important fortresses on Lake Champlain, and from thence in various encounters, in toils of marches, and pains of hunger, until his troops fought the army of Burgoyne on the heights of Behmüs, where, in repeated battles, and in the convention of Saratoga, he was entitled to a large share of those laurels which crowned the American arms. In the year 1779, it was his lot, with many more, to dare the hardships of the wilderness, and traverse a land before unknown, as far as the Chenesses, [Genessee,] and it was by the troops, under his command, that the savage enemy were defeated. When the campaign of 1780 opened, without soliciting the post of honor and superior danger, or even knowing the intention of any new appointment, his merit procured him the command of a Brigade of Light Infantry under the honorable Major-General the Marquis de la Fayette. With pleasure he accepted that command, desirous of serving the interest of his country more eminently in this station, and of emulating the generous zeal of him, who, though not born in America, made the cause of this continent his own, and spared neither blood nor treasure to establish our Independence.

This was the last command with which General Poor was invested. In this, and all others which preceded it, it was his eager desire to bring the war to an honorable and speedy conclusion: But alas! in the midst of the most sanguine hopes and expectations, he was removed from the service of the United States."



ALEXANDER SCAMMEL.

ALEXANDER SCAMMEL, a meritorious officer of the American revolution, was born in that part of Mendon, now Milford, in the county of Worcester, in Massachusetts. He graduated at Harvard college in 1769, and was employed a short time in teaching a school at Kingston, Ms. In 1770, he was master of the public school in Plymouth, and on the 20 December, that year, was elected a member of the Old Colony Club, a society which was the first in New-England that publicly noticed the landing of the Fathers. The next year he repaired to Portsmouth, where, under the auspices of a cousin of his name in the employment of government, he entered upon the business of surveying and exploring lands.

and of the royal navy timber, about 1772. In an interval of suspended occupation, he kept school six weeks at Berwick; and at one period, entered on the study of law with General Sullivan, whom he styles, "an excellent instructor and worthy patron." He afterwards assisted Captain Holland in making surveys for his map of New-Hampshire. In August, 1772, he appears to be serving on board the sloop Lord Chatham, bound from Pascataqua river to Boston, to send despatches, plans and reports, &c. to the lords of the treasury." This vessel mounted several swivels, and carried small arms, and her place of rendezvous was Falmouth, now Portland.

Thus we trace Mr. Scammel from the seat of the muses and the village school, to the surveyorship of the then royal forests of New-Hampshire and Maine; and shortly afterward in the changeful course of events, rising rapidly in the military career, until we find him the confidential friend of Washington, whose early years, like his, were an employment, which, while it inures the constitution to fatigue, also aids the acquirement of what in military language is called "*coup d'œil*." One of the most remarkable traits in the character of Gen. Washington was, it is said, his intuitive knowledge of men. Doubly honorable indeed, then it is, to have received his confidence!

In 1775, Mr. Scammel was appointed brigade major, and in 1776, he was appointed colonel of the third battalion of continental troops raised in New-Hampshire. In 1777, colonel Scammel commanded the third regiment of this state, and was wounded in the desperate battle of Saratoga. In 1780, the levy of this state was reduced to two regiments, when he commanded the first. He was afterwards appointed adjutant general of the American armies, in which office he was deservedly popular, and secured the esteem of the officers of the army generally. On the 30 September, 1781, at the memorable and successful siege of York-Town, he was officer of the day; and while reconnoitering the situation of the enemy, was surprised by a party of their horse; and after being taken prisoner, was inhumanly wounded by them. He was conveyed to the city of Williamsburg, Virginia, where he died October 6, and where is a monumental tablet,

"Which conqu'ring armies, from their toils return'd,

"Rear'd to his glory, while his fate they mourn'd."

HUMPHREYS.

HALL JACKSON.

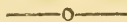
HALL JACKSON, Esq. M. D., son of Dr. Clement Jackson, a graduate of Harvard University, grand master of the masonic fraternity in New-Hampshire, was a physician and surgeon of eminence at Portsmouth, the place of his nativity.—The success, which attended his mode of treating the small pox, and his labors in the obstetrick branch of his profession, gained him a distinguished reputation.

He was a man of brilliant genius, lively fancy, extensive reading ; and of such social qualities, as rendered him, at all times, a pleasing companion, particularly to those, who adopt the maxim, *dum vivimus vivamus*.

A small tract containing observations on the putrid malignant sore throat, which prevailed in New-Hampshire, from 1784 to 1786, inclusively, was written and published by him, but without his name.

Doctor Jackson's death, occasioned by a hurt, which he received from the oversetting of his carriage, took place in the autumn of 1797, he having entered on his fifty eighth year. He left a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Symmes, the former of whom died, in 1805, and the latter, in 1809. His son Theodore Jackson, to the great grief of the doctor, was cut off in the morning of life.

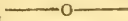
Pres. Alden's Collections.



SOLOMON MOOR.

REV. SOLOMON MOOR was born of a respectable family at Newtown, Limavady, in Ireland, in 1736. He received the honors of the University of Glasgow, in 1758. Having studied theology with Professor Leechman, of that University, he was licensed to preach by the Londonderry Presbytery, July 26, 1762. Four years after, he was ordained a minister at large, and the following Oct. arrived at Halifax, Nova-Scotia, whence, after a short tarry, he came to Boston ; having letters of credence and recommendation to Rev. Mr. Moorhead, for whom he preached the first sabbath after his arrival. The ensuing sabbath, he preached for Rev. Mr. M'Gregore, of Londonderry, in this state. In February 1767, he went to New-Boston ; and on the 6th of September, the following year, was installed over the church in that place. Having served his people in the ministry 34 years and 4 months, he died May 28, 1803, aged 67.

Historical.



Notices of the Town of Rochester, Strafford County, N. H.

By Rev. JOSEPH HAVEN, *Pastor of the Congregational society in said town.*

There were a considerable number of towns settled in this state, before the settlement commenced at Rochester. Dover, which is contiguous to it, was settled before it, an hundred years.

Captain Timothy Roberts was the first person, who made a permanent settlement in Rochester; he came from Dover with his family on the 28th of December, (old stile,) in the year 1728, and his posterity are now quite numerous in this, and the neighboring towns. But he came in perilous times; the town was then on the frontier; the savages were troublesome; and the civil affairs of the state [Province] were unsettled and precarious. The town, therefore, as might be expected, made but slow progress in settlement.

A different state of things commenced after the conquest of Canada by the British and American troops in the year 1760. Previous to that time, the people were few in number, poor and distressed but they do not appear to have been discouraged. Whenever there was war with the savages, the people were under the necessity of removing their families into garrisons, and to be upon the watch night and day. They were unable to improve their little farms but at great hazard of their lives; they carried their fire arms into their fields, and set sentinels to give the alarm, whenever an enemy might approach. In this way, they were kept in want, and with great difficulty obtained a scanty and bare subsistence. Schools were necessarily neglected, and children brought up in ignorance; the effects of which are to be seen and felt to this day. The settlers of those days in this town were bold, hardy and industrious; their sons were trained up to the use of the musket; they were always on the watch, and lived and laboured at the muzzle of their guns, so that the savages, who frequently passed through the town, to attack the people on the lower settlements, (especially those from Pequackett,) rarely obtained any advantage.

On the 27th of June (old style) in the year 1746, four men were killed by the savages in this town, on the main road to Dover, about a mile below Norway-Plain brook, viz. Joseph Heard, Joseph Richards, John Wentworth, and Gershom

Downs. On the same day, another person by the name of Jonathan Richards, was wounded, taken prisoner, and carried to Canada, but soon returned, and died in Rochester in 1793. A small lad was taken prisoner on the same day, probably by the same party of Indians, on the road called *Salmon-fall*. His name was Jonathan Door; he was carried captive to Canada, and did not return till after the subjugation of that Province by the English and Americans. He lived to an advanced age. May 23, 1747, Samuel Drown was badly wounded. May 1st, 1748, the wife of Jonathan Hodgdon was killed by the Indians. She refused to yield herself up as a prisoner, and preferred immediate death to being led into captivity. Her husband was within hearing of her cries, but was unable to render her an effectual assistance. A man by the name of Moses Roberts was killed in this town, but not, as has been represented, by the savages. He was stationed as a sentinel not far from the brook, called Norway Plain brook. About a quarter of a mile up the hill, which ascends from the brook, on the main road to Dover, another sentinel was stationed near the Garrison-house. The advanced sentinel, (Roberts,) from some circumstance or other, became terrified, and retreated. The sentinel on the hill near the garrison, hearing a noise in the bushes, and seeing them wave, suspected that the savages had passed by Roberts, and were approaching to make an attack on the garrison. He, accordingly, fired his gun, and shot Roberts. He died the next morning, blaming himself and justifying the man, who shot him.

In all their sore trials and distresses, the people met with, they were not unmindful of religion, or the gospel ministry. In less than ten years after the first settlement of the town, they settled the Rev. Amos Main among them, who greatly encouraged them in their concerns spiritual and temporal. Such was his character, that he might well enough be styled. *Boanerges*, (son of thunder,) yet he was a son of *consolation* to them in all their afflictions, and he was with them through all their most trying scenes. He died April 5th, 1760—Rev. Samuel Hill was installed November 19, 1760, and died Nov. 19, 1764. Rev. Avery Hall was ordained, October 15, 1776, and was dismissed April 10, 1775. The present incumbent, Joseph Haven, was ordained Jan. 10, 1776. So that it appears, that this town has not been without a settled minister four years since the ordination of Mr. Main, in 1737. The church, in 1766, the time, when its present pastor was ordained, consisted of sixty-five members. Two only of those, who belonged to it then, are living now; and they are almost 90 years of age each. Seventy-four have

been admitted into it, since 1770, but its number at the present time is small. The two first deacons were Stephen Berry and Joseph Walker, who were appointed in November, 1727, and remained in office, till in old age, they were removed by death. Since 1776, four have been appointed, viz. William Chamberlain, Samuel Chamberlain, Samuel Plumer, and William Trickory; all of whom held their office, till removed by death.

This town has been, and still is remarkable for old people. It is pretty certain, there are about an hundred people living in Rochester at the present time, who are over 70 years of age. Of the twenty-five persons, who died in the course of the year 1822, one was 97, four were between 80 and 90; four were between 70 and 80, and three between 60 and 70.

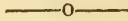
The towns of Farmington and Milton originally made a part of Rochester. In the year 1774, when these three towns formed but one, the number of inhabitants was 1651. At the present time the number of inhabitants in these three towns is 2,412; so that since the first mentioned date, they have considerably more than doubled. Farmington was incorporated, Dec. 1, 1790. Milton was incorporated, June 11, 1802. The charter of the town of Rochester was granted May 10, 1722. The town of Rochester, like the county of Strafford generally, is in the state, which Agur wished to be in, viz. neither *rich nor poor*.

—○—

Extract from the first Book of Church Records in Hopkinton.

New-Hopkinton, a new township laid out at first by order of the General Court of the province of Massachusetts, in New-England, and was the fifth in number of those townships; was taken up to settle by the inhabitants of Hopkinton, a town so called in that province, and was by them called New-Hopkinton, which afterward by the settlement of the line between that province and the province of New-Hampshire, fell into the province of New-Hampshire. The settlement of the town or plantation was begun before the war which began about the year 1744. But by that war, it was entirely broken up, several families being captivated by the Indians; and the rest deterred from trying to live there any longer. But after that war was ended, the settlement of the place was attempted again, and carried on so that in the year 1757, on the 23d day of November, a church was gath-

ered, and a minister ordained in the place : viz. Rev. James Scales. There was yet no house built for the public worship of God in the place, because the place being the outmost settlement ; and much exposed in time of war : therefore, the ordination was solemnized in Putney's Fort, so called, and the numerous spectators attended the solemnity abroad in the open air, the weather being very warm, calm and pleasant for the season.



THE OLD BOAR CHAFES AGAIN.

A STORY.

[The editors acknowledge their obligations to the gentleman who furnished them with the following communication. The circumstances related in it actually occurred at Hollis, in the early settlement of that town. Alfred, the principal subject of the story, was Capt. Peter Powers, the first white inhabitant of that place. Anna was his wife, and the boy was the first native of Hollis, afterwards Rev. Peter Powers, who graduated at Harvard college in 1754 ; was ordained at Haverhill, N. H., 1765 ; dismissed, 1784 ; removed to Deer Isle, in Maine, 1785, where he died in 1799. "He was a faithful and discriminating preacher, and was possessed of superior talents." As the story is descriptive of the early scenery of the country, of the manners, habits, hardships and mutual attachments of the first settlers, it cannot fail to be interesting to many of our readers, and as the incidents are matters of fact, it is judged proper to introduce it into the Collections.]

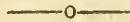
At the settlement of *****, a town in the county of Hillsborough, and originally in the old Dunstable grant, and while there was as yet but one family in town, they were in the custom of rearing a large number of swine, and permitted them to run at large in the woods, and to subsist upon roots, nuts and acorns, which grew in great abundance in the place. In the fall of the year, or at the time of the first deep snow that fell, the older members of the herd, that were originally tame, would lead their numerous offspring into winter quarters at a shed erected for that purpose at some distance from the house, where the owner disposed of them

at his pleasure, although many of them were as untame and not less ferocious than the beasts of the mountains. At that period, bears, and other beasts of prey were plenty, and somehow exceedingly hostile to swine. It became necessary, therefore, to provide for the defence of the herd by letting one of the males live beyond the period of life ordinarily assigned to that species by man; at which time he became literally the *master of the flock*. His tusks protruded on either side of his mouth in nearly semicircles to the distance of seven inches. He seemed conscious of his superiority and responsibility. He was fierce in the extreme, and when the herd was assailed by danger, he presented himself instantly to the foe with eyes darting fire, with tusks heated to blueness, and with his mouth foaming to a frightful degree. He roamed the forest unconscious of danger; he led the herd, and but few of the untamed tribes had the temerity to dispute right or title to supremacy with him. It happened, however, on an autumn's day, when Anna, the beautiful, healthful and blooming Anna, the young partner of Alfred, our solitary adventurer, and the mother of one fine little boy, the first birth of English extraction in the town, and who afterwards became the Son of Consolation to the pious, and a Boanerges to the unregenerate; when, I say, she approached the door of her cell, to listen to the sound of her absent husband, whose presence the gathering shades of evening, the deep solitude of the place, and a lurking, savage foe, rendered peculiarly grateful to the sharer of his toils and the sweetner of his adventurous life; while she yet listened to the repeated sound of the descending axe, or the crash of falling trees, she heard faintly, although distinctly, the dying cries of one of their herd at a great distance. She remained in this state of suspense but a few moments before the herd came rushing through the forest in the greatest trepidation. The oldest dams of the herd, apparently exhausted and without their common leader and protector, seemed inclined to take refuge in the apartment, which had been their retreat in former winters; but the younger branches of the herd would not accompany them. The dams seeing this, passed directly on and disappeared in the forest on the opposite side. The cries of the wounded were still heard, but grew fainter and fainter until lost in death. But the trembling Anna had not yet removed from the spot, before the *master of the flock* came rushing through the bushes in eager pursuit of his charge, which had left him in the rear by many a rood. He was bathed in his blood, foaming at the mouth, gnashing his tusks, and exhibited a most frightful aspect.

Regardless of home, he approached a field of corn growing near the cabin, and leaped the fence without touching the topmost knot, although it was proof against horses which strolled through the woods from other neighboring settlements on the line of Massachusetts. He passed directly through the field, and leaped out without touching one kernel of corn, and disappeared in the forest. In about one hour after, Alfred, the wished for husband, returned with his axe upon his shoulder, enlivening the forest, to say nothing of Anna's heart, as he approached with his evening whistle, whilst his old bell cow, in clumsy march in front, with udder distended, beat a tattoo, which, although harsh and dissonant, amused the weary driver, and summoned Anna, with her milk pail to her evening task. Scarcely had Alfred secured the topmost rail to his yard enclosure, when Anna from the window of her cabin, saw her husband held in the most anxious suspense. For a moment he paused and listened; the next he exclaimed—"Anna, Anna, bring in one minute my gun and ammunition, for the old *master* himself is worsted." In a trice they were at hand—"Look to yourself and boy," said Alfred, and in a moment disappeared in the forest and shades of the night. Pursuing with great precipitancy the course whence the sound proceeded, which alone broke the silence of evening, Alfred soon found himself at the distance of a mile from his cabin, surrounded with black alders so thickly set as almost to be impenetrable to man or beast; before him was a pond about one mile in length, and from forty to eighty rods in breadth. He was near midway of the pond, and the sound from the laboring boar and his antagonist, (a mixed, frightful yell,) proceeded directly from the opposite shore. Nothing now remained but for Alfred to plunge into the pond and make the opposite shore by beating the waves, or to divide himself a passage among the alders around one of the extremities of the pond, which could not be done short of travelling the distance of another mile. But no time was to be lost. The cries of the swine bespoke the greatest danger. The latter task was chosen, and in a space, and with a courage and energy scarcely conceived by our puny generation, Alfred arrived at the scene of action. Ye sons of Hillsborough, whose heart does not at this moment misgive him, while approaching the battle ground, alone, in darkness, and uncertain as to the nature of the foe! But Alfred preceeded with an undaunted firmness. He was under the necessity of approaching near to them, before he could make any discovery by reason of the darkness of the night, rendered more dark by the towering trees that mingled their

branches at some sixty or seventy feet from the ground, and a dense underwood, which stood like a hedge continually before him. The instant he entered the space way which had been beaten down during the action, Alfred saw the boar seated upon the ground, and still defending himself against the most furious assaults of the hugest bear, which his eyes ever beheld. He was like his old *bell cow* for magnitude. Alfred drew his gun to his shoulder, and was in the attitude of taking aim, when he perceived obscurely, that the bear was in a line from him to the boar, and he could not discharge his piece without endangering the latter; and as he was moving in a circular direction to obtain a safe discharge, he was discovered by the bear, at which the latter bounded into the bushes and disappeared. Alfred now came up to the keeper of his herd and witnessed such tokens of gladness on his approach as both surprised and affected him. It was, however, too solemn an hour with the swine to lavish upon his deliverer unmeaning ceremonies! As soon as he found himself safe from his too powerful antagonist, he prostrated himself flat on the ground, and lay sometime in pantings and groans, which were indescribable. Alfred now discharged his gun with a view to terrify the beasts of prey and to keep them off during the night. He struck and kindled a fire, and upon a slight examination found that his hog was lacerated and mangled in a most shocking manner. He was utterly disabled from walking or rising except upon his fore feet. But what is to be noticed especially in this narration, is this—The boar after some little time recovered from his extreme exhaustion, and soon gained the same position in which his owner found him; and no sooner was this obtained, than he began to beat a challenge for the renewal of the contest. His eyes flashed with rage, he stamped with his fore feet, he chafed, he gnashed with his tusks and foamed at the mouth, and looked around with the greatest apparent firmness for his antagonist. Hence arose the proverb, which was afterwards often repeated by Alfred, that *The old Boar chafes again*. Alfred now burned some powder around him, and left him for the night, and returned to his cabin, where, perhaps, he was never more joyfully received by his young wife, who, during all this while, remained listening at her window with a solicitude more readily conceived than expressed. The next day some help was obtained, and the field of action revisited. The boar had not moved out of his place, but was still weltering in his blood. With much labor he was conveyed home, and as the bear had already disqualified him for propagating his species in future, he was

yarded, fattened and killed, and by his death helped to prolong that existence to the family, which he could no longer promote by his life. With a view to account for the melancholly fate of the boar, Alfred and his associates went and searched for the swine that was destroyed in the afternoon of the preceding day. They found one of the largest hogs slain evidently by a bear, and near to, a huge bear was as evidently slain by the boar. This caused them to conclude that the first hog was mortally wounded by a bear in the absence of the boar; but the cries of the wounded soon brought the *master*, when an engagement ensued, in which the bear was slain; not however, without loss of blood to the Boar. That during the first action the rest of the herd fled, and that the boar was in pursuit of them when he passed the cabin through the field. That after running several miles, he either swam the pond or fetched a compass round it, and at the point of exhaustion he fell in with a still more powerful antagonist;—that by consequence of his loss of blood and fatigue his defence was feeble in comparison with what it would otherwise have been, and that he was *overpowered* rather than subdued; and like many a Roman and Grecian hero, he fell because the *fates* decreed it.



ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Letter from Rev. JACOB BACON, to MESHECH WEARE, Esq.

[Rev. JACOB BACON, the writer of the following letter, was the first minister in Keene, and the second settled in any part of Cheshire county. When the settlement of Keene was broken up by Indian invasion, he removed to Plymouth, Mass. and was installed in the third church in that place, of which he continued the beloved and respected pastor until 1776, when the connexion was dissolved by mutual consent. He afterwards preached about eighteen months, at Plympton, second parish, (now Carver,) whence he retired to Rowley, where he died, 1787, in his 86st year. Mr. Bacon was born at Wrentham, 1706, graduated at Harvard college, 1731. His descendants are in Plymouth, Salem and elsewhere.]

HONOURED SIR—Not only the small acquaintance I've had with yourself, but your noble, general and generous char-

acter, both emboldens and encourages me to present this short memorial to yourself; If, by any means, to engage your Honour's favour and influence in my interest, with his Excellency, and the governing powers of New-Hampshire, should need require. And to be as concise as possible: Sir, you may not be altogether unacquainted, that, although I am now at Plymouth, yet was once settled in the western frontier, at a place called Upper Ashuelot, where I was from Oct. 1737, to April 1747, wading through all the difficulties which commonly attend an infant plantation, even from the very first; together with the additional difficulties of an Indian war, and of being cut off from the protection of our mother government, and so finally denied the protection of any; by which means, being reduced to a small number, were all (tho' with great reluctance) obliged to quit our habitations, to come off and leave what we had done and laid out for so many years, and which indeed to me, with many others, it was all except a few clothes, and what could be carried upon an horse. All that I had got, or could get, (under the unknown difficulties, as to yourself of having no law or government for some years to assist me, in recovering what by promise and contract was due for my support) I laid out in building, in land and in manuring of it, with other necessaries to accommodate my living, all which fell but little if any (in that day and state of things) short of 1000*l*; and as I lost all my buildings, which were burnt by the enemy, as a dwelling-house, though finished but in part, yet materials provided for the rest were consumed with it, and a barn of 42 and 30 feet, well finished, together with not short of an hundred pound, which I allowed and laid out toward the fort and meeting-house; and now am in danger (as I am told by some, and threatened by others) of losing all my interest there in lands, which, beside the lot granted by our Court to the first settled minister, and what I laid out in lands for convenience, and in clearing, was such a sum of money as but few would feel easy to lose, and which would almost if not quite ruin my secular interest, as I have sold some which I had bought, and have only bonds to secure deeds of other lots which cost me some hundreds. And therefore, if from this representation of the case (which I think is just and honest, however weak and obscure) it shall appear to your honour that I deserve any favour, (though by Divine Providence I am forbid to be there to look after it, yet do, and shall ever be ready to bear, and be my part, according to my real or supposed interest in supplying my place there, and in all public charges) I earnestly crave an interest in

your good will and influence, whenever the matter shall be debated, and a charter given to that township by the government of New-Hampshire, unto which the jurisdiction now belongs, that I may not be left out, or cut off; but have my interest secured in the lands, and to such lots and tracts (according to our records and divisions) as by settling, performing of the duty, and by deeds and bonds I can produce and show a just claim and title. And as there be some of the proprietors and claimers to an interest in that township, who took advantage of our weak and broken state, and refused to be, or pay their proportionable part toward my support, and that for many years, some more and some less, and which I never did or could obtain; in which case I should be glad if justice might be done.

And now, sir, if it be not below your notice, nor inconsistent with your business or character, to undertake for me, or engage me friends in court, to see that my right and interest be secured, it will not only lay me under the strongest bond of gratitude, but of making full satisfaction to your honour for all the cost and pains you shall be at in securing of it.

This from your Honour's friend,

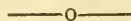
and Humble servant,

JACOB BACON.

Plymouth, Feb. 19, 1753.

MESHECH WEARE, Esq.

Hampton-Falls, N. H.



Copy of a Letter from Hon. MATTHEW THORNTON to President WEARE.

Merrimack, 29th Dec. A. D. 1781.

HONBLE. & DEAR SIR,

The Vermont affair grieves me more than our war with Great Britain. Heathens were shocked when brother killed brother in battle: how much more ought christians to shudder at the very thought of brother killing brother about a line of jurisdiction. For mercy's sake, Sir, if possible, prevent every hostile measure until the honble. Continental Congress explicitly fixes their bounds, and informs them what to depend upon, and New-Hampshire how to conduct. Taking one man may begin a war, but when, or how it will end, the Great Ruler only knows. From the best information, a very great majority on both sides of the river will acquiesce in the determination of Congress: If so, and we wait, all will be peace. If they will not, and we wait, it

will be the thirteen United States against the Vermonters. If we do not wait, it may be called a premature act of New-Hampshire. I know, it is said, take a few of the leaders, and the rest will submit. The British ministry reasoned the same way about Americans. What will the rest be about, while our men are taking and bringing away the few. Send an army before they are prepared, many say. They are prepared to begin a war whenever we provoke them, and I presume it will not be done very soon. Give them time and they will join with the Britains, Canadians and Indians are thought: powerful reasons for expedition. I think for procrastination, because they have had time sufficient time already, and if they intend to prosecute that scheme, it is not [best] to begin. If so, it ought to be the thirteen United States, and not one of the smallest, to engage them. The power of making war or peace is delegated to the honble. Continental Congress, and it would be impertinent to ask, if one has the power that every state has given up to Congress. Pray, Sir, excuse this trouble. It does not come to dictate, but to ease my mind, anxious for my country and the peace and happiness of mankind. I humbly submit the aforesaid thoughts and the enclosed* to your better judgment. and have the honor to be

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

MATTHEW THORNTON.

The Honble. MESHECH WEARE, *Pres.*

of the Council, State of N. H.

* The enclosed were a few elegiac lines to the memory of Colonel Alexander Scammel, of whom we have given a short account page 166, prepared from scattered notices of him in the Collections of the Mass. Hist. Soc. The tribute of affection referred to was probably written by Mr. Thornton, and we copy it without alteration.

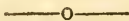
Ye weeping Muses, Graces, Virtues, tell
 How all accomplish'd Col'nel Scammel fell;
 You, nor afflicted heroes ne'er deplor'd
 A loss like that, these plaintive lays record.
 Such spotless honour, such ingenuous truth;
 Such ripen'd wisdom in the bloom of youth;
 So mild, so gentle, so compos'd a mind,
 To such heroic warmth and courage join'd.
 His early youth was nurs'd in learning's arms,
 For nobler war, forsook her peaceful charms.
 He was possessed of every pleasing art,
 The secret joy of ev'ry honest heart:
 He was cut off in youthful glory's pride,
 Yet unrepining for his country died.

INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.

[Communicated in a letter to one of the Editors by JOHN M. HUNT, Esq. of Dunstable.]

Respecting old Mr. Lovewell, I have not been able to procure much information relative to his life and character : however, if we may rely on tradition, the following succinct account may be considered pretty correct. ZACCHEUS LOVEWELL, of Dunstable, who lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and twenty years, was a native of England. He had the honor of serving as an Ensign in the army of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, and, upon the overthrow of the Commonwealth, and the accession of Charles II. to the throne of his unfortunate father, he left his native country, emigrated to New-England, and settled somewhere in this vicinity. In the disturbances which so frequently armed the early settlers of this country against the savages of the wilderness, in which the offspring of Mr. Lovewell bore such honorable part and acquired so many laurels, he remained an idle spectator, always maintaining the strictest neutrality. In his conversations with the Indians, they frequently told him of the many opportunities they had of taking his life, while lying concealed in ambush, but on account of his great friendship for them, together with the circumstance of his having white hair (for which scalps the French government paid no bounty) they never molested him. Not much is known respecting his family, excepting his three sons, who were all distinguished men, and worthy the remembrance of their countrymen. Zaccheus was a colonel, and is mentioned by Dr. Belknap; Jonathan was known as a minister, representative and judge; and John was the celebrated hero of Pequawkett.

Dunstable, May 23, 1823.



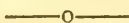
AUTHENTIC ANECDOTE.

[Communicated by Dr. ISAAC STEARNS, of Dunbarton.]

Capt. Caleb Page and Robert Hogg were among the first inhabitants of Dunbarton, and experienced all the privations, hardships, and fears, attendant on settlers of a new country. Page removed from Atkinson; was somewhat above the generality of first settlers as to property; and withal was a very liberal spirited man, imparting his advice and assistance to his neighbors on many occasions. Hogg came from Ireland; was poor, ignorant of the customs of the country, and of the art of husbandry; but he had a

good education for that time, and was often employed to instruct the children of his neighbors, by which means he obtained the appellation of *master*. An anecdote is related of these two men characteristic of the cordiality and friendship that subsisted among the early settlers of our country, and which was not suffered to be embittered by the most severe jests. Hogg, wishing to plant some potatoes, and having understood that people used manure to increase their growth, applied to Capt. Page to know what he must use, as he had no manure. Page told him that rotten hemlock would answer every purpose as a substitute. He accordingly applied a shovel full to each hill. The heat and dryness of this substance was such that it prevented the potatoes from vegetating. Being asked a few weeks after how his potatoes looked, Hogg replied, "They have denied the resurrection, for not one of them has come up." Mr. Hogg, however, soon found out the joke that had been put upon him, and without any ill-will waited for an opportunity to retaliate in his own way. Being sent to by Page for tobacco plants, he sent him a quantity of young mullens, which, when young, bear a great resemblance to tobacco plants. Page had them very carefully set out, when lo! instead of tobacco, he raised a fine crop of *mullens*. At harvest-time, Page ordered his men to fill a cart body full of potatoes and take over to neighbor Hogg; this was accordingly done. Master Hogg likewise sent Page a large roll of *home* raised tobacco.

Literary Notices.



REVIEW.

The New Hampshire Agricultural Repository, No. 1, Published by the Board of Agriculture. Concord, N. H. J. B. Moore. pp. 135.

THE degree of attention devoted to Agriculture, the spirit of rational enquiry into the means of improving the art, and the increased facilities of diffusing practical and scientific information among our farmers, must be a source of real gratification to every citizen in our country. Men of the highest standing and talents among us, delight to enrol themselves among *farmers*; the chymist, the botanist, and the philosopher are proud to devote themselves to investigations which have for their object the improvement of Agriculture, the

nurse from which the state derives its nourishment. Implements of husbandry and machines for facilitating the labor of the farmer are contrived and improved, on the fundamental principles of mechanics, by the philosopher; his investigations respecting the properties of the wedge, the wheel and axle, and of certain curves are happily applied to the improvement of the plough, the threshing machine and the chaff-cutter; the researches of the botanist afford us new guides in the propagation and improvement of various vegetables which the farmer cultivates; and the laboratory of the chymist furnishes us with the most important information respecting the nature of soils and of manures: his crucible and retort make us acquainted with the various changes which they suffer, either from vegetation, or from the spontaneous reaction of their own parts; and at the same time, with singular felicity and address, open to us the way to improve the defects of the one, and increase the virtues of the other. The practical artist no longer disdains the aid of the scientific theorist; the architect and mechanist, the bleacher and dier and many other artizans have received important aid in their various departments from investigations conducted in the closet and in the furnace. Nor has agriculture, the most important of all arts, derived less benefit from the same sources. For the truth of this statement, we appeal with perfect confidence to those who cultivate their grounds on scientific principles. The united energies of the head and hands can effect any object; the head of the chymist and philosopher united to the hands of the farmer, will speedily bring agriculture to a degree of perfection hitherto unknown. The improvements arising from their conjoined efforts will be adopted with avidity by the *liberal* and *unprejudiced* follower of the plough; the knowledge of new modes of culture, and new means of improvement will be extensively diffused by periodical publications devoted to this purpose only. We feel a glow of honest pride when we reflect that papers, like the *New-England Farmer*, and the *American Farmer*, exclusively devoted to this subject, already find the means of existence. It is a proof of an increasing interest in the subject of agriculture; and as they act as a stimulus to enquiry, and diffuse important information, we most cordially wish them increasing patronage and success. The *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*, is a work replete with useful and practical information relating to this subject. The first talents in the State are engaged in furnishing its pages, and its beneficial influence on the agriculture of New-England is too evident to be particularly noticed at this time. We must confine

ourselves to a cursory notice of the work whose title stands at the head of this article.

The establishment of the Board of Agriculture in New-Hampshire is no less honorable to our State, than it is creditable to those wise legislators, who proposed and effected this measure. We trust that the public voice will always aid and support the exertions of this Board, the institution of which constitutes an important era in the history of our agriculture; and since agriculture is of the highest importance to this State, we trust also, that our legislature will not be tardy in adopting every measure by which its interests can be promoted and its practice made more successful. Numerous benefits would be derived from a scientific agricultural survey of the State. Such a survey is one of the *most prominent* means of improving the general interests of agriculture; and we hope that our farmers, our Agricultural Societies, and the Board of Agriculture, will be prompt in effecting such an object. It will make us acquainted with all our varieties of soil and their productions, and will afford a sure guide to improvement and perfection in the art. The Board of Agriculture is required by the act instituting it, to publish annually some pamphlet, on agricultural subjects; one thousand copies of which are to be distributed gratis among the towns in New-Hampshire. This, the Board is enabled to do by the munificence of the Legislature, and the number before us is their first publication. This number contains the acts of the Legislature instituting the Board; an introductory address on the importance of agriculture, and several agricultural essays, to which is appended the address of the Rev. Mr. MOORE, of Milford, before the County Agricultural Society of Hillsborough. This address we are sorry to see placed in this work. We believe that the Board of Agriculture are not authorized to defray the expense of publishing those addresses, which, at the best, are ephemeral productions, and possess only a temporary interest, with the funds provided by the State for diffusing *agricultural* knowledge only, and not *moral* and *religious* information among our farmers. The address treats a common topic in a very common manner, and is certainly well enough in its place; but we must enter our protest against publishing *moral* and *religious* tracts in the New-Hampshire *Agricultural Repository*. We hope that the next number issued by the Board will commence with page 123, so that we may have Mr. MOORE's address *bound* by itself, and the agricultural papers by themselves, without destroying the continuity of the work. We should not think of

tacking a fourth of July oration to a collection of facts and essays on the climate of our country.

The introductory address occupies about one half of the whole number of pages, and contains a slight sketch of the history of agriculture from the earliest ages, together with some remarks on subjects of more general interest. The observations on the importance of the farmer to the community are very well, and we hope will make farmers feel, more than ever, the dignity of their station. The importance of agricultural shows is well portrayed, and the remarks on the manner of awarding premiums highly judicious and important. "In offering rewards for agricultural productions, regard ought to be paid to the expense of cultivation." Certainly "he is entitled to the reward who raises the best and most useful animals with the least expense." "Let premiums be offered for the most profitable crops." p. 25. We cordially coincide with such opinions, and heartily recommend this part of the work to the attentive perusal of our awarding committees. While we are upon this subject, we respectfully suggest to our Agricultural Societies, the propriety of offering a large premium for the greatest relative improvement that shall be made on any farm for a given number of years. Let the competitors enter their names now; let the viewing committee examine the farm in its present state; notice every thing about it which make the ingredients of a *farm*; then let the committee again examine these farms at the end of three or five years, and award the premium to him, who, all things considered, shall have made the greatest improvement in that time.—The offering of such a premium would be productive of incalculable benefit to the agriculture of the State. If there were twenty competitors, twenty farms would be materially benefitted in a short time; the offering of such a premium would give every man an equal chance, and "those who have had the fortune to have their lines cast on poor or ordinary soil, will have encouragement to enter into competition with their neighbors whose land is much better than their own."

Although we are well pleased to see *some* of the defects of our farms pointed out in this address, yet we regret that so few pages have been devoted to this subject. The remarks relating to wood lots, fences, and particularly to the situation of barn yards and the preservation of manure, are truly important, and, although they are obvious to every reflecting and judicious farmer, yet we hope they will be productive of great benefit to many, very many, who content themselves with doing as their grandfathers and great grandfa-

thers did before them, and who seem to be totally unconscious of the rapidly progressive state of our country. No notice of the *most capital defect* of our husbandry is found in this address. We refer to *the attempt to cultivate too much land*. We apprehend this is the source of most of the defects complained of in the address; we know it to be the origin of many of them.

The introductory address, though diffuse in its style, and exhibiting too often a carelessness in introducing words which do not belong to the English language, as "progressed," "illy," &c., will we apprehend be productive of much good among our farmers. There are men of education in the Board, and they ought to revise the papers before publication, and give evidence that they have not frequented our free schools, those sentry-boxes of liberty, in vain.

On Manure.—We fully accord with the writer of this article, that "the great mystery of agriculture lies in the art of making and using manure." There are two classes of agriculturalists, one of which strongly advocates the use of fermented manure, and the other is as decidedly in favor of using "green dung." The middle course and doubtless the correct one, of using manure in which the process of fermentation *has just commenced*, is, in most instances, impracticable. We are not satisfied that the method of preparing manure, detailed in this paper is the *most profitable* or economical. There can be no doubt that "loam or pond mud" mixed with *fermenting* manure, retains a portion of the "fertilizing effluvia," but there is also a very great portion dissipated and lost under any circumstances. We know by experiments conducted with the most scrupulous care for retaining the "fertilizing effluvia," that a very great portion is lost; and to us therefore it does appear incredible "that the quantity of manure should be *increased* one third and its quality greatly improved" by this process; nor can we perceive the least analogy between the astonishing effects produced by the fermentation of potatoes and grain in the formation of alcohol, and the putrefactive fermentation of dung. No two spontaneous processes can be more dissimilar in their effects, p. 73. We have the assertion of the writer that he has successfully practised his method of mixing "green dung" with loam or pond mud, for eight years, and we have no reason to doubt the practical utility of his mode, but we cannot, without more evidence, subscribe to his reasoning on the subject. We believe that, while he pleases himself with the idea of using *gently fermented* manure, and thus perhaps gratifies some old prejudices, he does in fact use unfermented manure. The

mixture of loam and mud in the proportions directed will, we apprehend, not only check fermentation, but be also of the farther use of absorbing those soluble portions which would otherwise be carried off by rains or drain into the soil beneath. We are inclined to believe that the loam is beneficial rather from a mechanical agency, than from a chymical action; we are not furnished with the slightest evidence that fermentation occurs. It is remarked, p. 81, that "when green dung is laid on the field and ploughed in, it is so dispersed that it can ferment but little if any." True, but this no is argument against the use of unfermented manure: we know from some experiments which our limited means and time afforded us an opportunity to make, and which we may detail more particularly hereafter, that unfermented dung, and even straw, wet and broken by laying in the hog-house, is decomposed and disappears very rapidly when it is applied to the roots of growing vegetables; whereas, if it be not subjected to the action of such roots when covered in the ground, it remains a long time without suffering any obvious change. What peculiar action the roots of growing vegetables exert, by which they can promote such changes in manure, we are not now prepared to say, but such is the fact. Chymists find by analysis that many different ingredients enter into the composition of vegetable substances and among them charcoal or carbon is a predominant ingredient. "It appears reasonable, therefore," says the writer, "that dung should be brought to a *carbonic state* in order to afford food for vegetables. In this state it is *easily soluble* in water and probably affords the greatest degree of nutriment to plants. This affords an argument," continues he, "in favor of giving to dung a *thorough fermentative process* in order to obtain its most nutritious effects."—Yes, it affords an argument against the very practice which it is the object of the paper to recommend; it affords an argument in favor of using short muck and fire fanged dung. If by the "carbonic state," be meant *carbon*, and we know not what else it can mean, the whole statement betrays a gross ignorance of chymistry and of the very first principles of the application of manures. Carbon is totally insoluble in water, nor have we any evidence that it is ever received into the vessels of plants except in the state of carbonic acid or carbonic oxide, both of which substances are formed and entirely dissipated by a "thorough fermentative process." We are, on the whole, very much pleased with the practical details contained in this paper, and notwithstanding the author has committed some grievous theoretical blunders, we recommend his method to the farmers of this State, as one which will be profitably employed.

Rotation of Crops.—This paper is the production of the Rev. Mr. MOORE, of whose address we have above spoken. We are happy to have this opportunity to bestow great praise: this essay is the most sensible paper on the subject, we have ever read, and richly deserved the premium awarded to it by the County Society in Hillsborough. It deserves the careful attention of every one who wishes to cultivate his farm with success and economy.

On the Culture of Wheat.—This is an useful paper. We however doubt the propriety, as a *general practice*, of steeping wheat, or any other seeds in saline solutions previous to planting them. It is said, indeed, that steeping wheat in brine will prevent the smut; seeds which have been subjected to the action of such solutions germinate quickly, but it has been noticed that plants growing from seeds which have been subjected to this artificial stimulus, are usually feeble and sickly, and *do not come to maturity sooner* than those which have not been subjected to such process, and that the product is not so good. If we would make a correct use of the analogy pointed out by the writer, between the young of our stock, and their dams, and the young plant and the seed from which it grows, we should give more nourishment to, and bestow more care upon, the *parent* plant producing the seed, and not stimulate the womb in which the new plant is produced. The hints in this paper, and the speculations of Darwin on the smut and blight of wheat can be easily brought to the test of experiment. The instructions about flour-making will be found useful in *small* mills, but we conceive them to be useless in large establishments, and we challenge any person to produce better flour than some made in New-Hampshire, not four miles from Connecticut river.

On the Culture of Indian Corn.—The great difference between American and European husbandry, arises from the cultivation of Indian corn. The remarks and hints in this paper are founded on true philosophical principles; the directions for planting this invaluable grain, and for gathering seed corn, deserve particular attention. Wood ashes are recommended as a manure for this grain “on almost all soils and in all seasons.” The reason is obvious; they afford the alkali which exists so abundantly in the cob. There is a method practised with great success, which at the same time it affords this manure, secures the seed not only from the ravages of the crow, but also of the field mouse. A small quantity of tar is warmed in a convenient vessel, and the corn introduced and stirred about until every kernel receives a

slight coating of tar; ashes are then mixed in and adhering to every kernel, separate them one from the other; the corn is then prepared for planting. The germination of the seed is said not to be retarded in this way, and crows and mice will not commit depredations in fields planted with corn thus prepared.

On the Culture of English Turnips.—This root is abundantly cultivated by English farmers. Its culture appears to have been introduced as a substitute for fallowing; but, if it be not a main object to subdue a refractory soil, we doubt the expediency of cultivating them as food for stock. The feeders of cows near large towns find it profitable to use turnips for their stock. The quantity of milk is increased, but its quality is deteriorated; it is rendered thin and watery. We never could perceive the benefit of raising for the use of our working cattle, our dairy cows, and our bees, those vegetables which contain only forty or fifty parts of nutriment in *one thousand*. We do not understand why plaister is employed for a turnip crop, unless it is intended to plant corn after it.—We would not wish to undervalue the turnip crop in *regular rotation*, or for subduing “rough pasture land,” but we are inclined to think that its utility in the latter case has been overrated by the writer; and as food for cattle, hogs, fowls and men, we feel no disposition to exchange *corn* for turnips.

In closing the number before us, we cannot help expressing our satisfaction in its perusal. We consider it, notwithstanding its defects, as very creditable to the Board. We hail its appearance as the harbinger of prosperous days to the agricultural interests of our State; and while we heartily bid the Board *God speed*, we would remind them that *one fact* is worth ten thousand specious speculations.

Q.

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Jacob B. Moore, of Concord, has just published A GAZETTEER OF THE STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. By JOHN FARMER and JACOB B. MOORE. Embellished with an accurate Map of the State and several other engravings: By Abel Bowen. 12 mo. pp. 276. This work, which is written from original materials, has engaged the compilers almost two years, and embraces a great variety of interesting facts, as will be seen from the following view of the subjects:

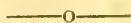
I, A general view of the State of New-Hampshire, comprehending the boundaries and area; divisions; face of the country; soil and productions; climate; health and longevity; mountains; lakes and rivers: canals; turnpikes and bridges; geology and mineralogy; government and laws; revenue and expenses; militia; population; manufactures

and commerce; literary institutions; education; manners and customs; religion; societies; banks; state-house; penitentiary; curiosities; Indians, and history.

II. A general view of the Counties, topographical and historical; with statistical tables, exhibiting the number of meeting-houses, school-houses, taverns, stores, mills, factories, &c. in each.

III. A general description of Towns, and of all the mountains, lakes, ponds, rivers, &c., comprehending 1. A concise description of the several towns in the State, in relation to their boundaries, divisions, mountains, lakes, ponds, &c. 2. The early history of each town; names of the first settlers, and what were their hardships and adventures; instances of longevity, or of great mortality; and short biographical notices of the most distinguished and useful men. 3. A concise notice of the formation of the first churches in the several towns; the names of those who have been successively ordained as ministers, and the time of their settlement, removal or death. Also, notices of permanent charitable and other institutions, literary societies, &c.

There is prefixed to the work, an accurate Map of the State, copied by permission from the elegant one of Mr. CARRIGAIN, and containing all the new towns, incorporated since the State Map was published, and many other corrections. There are also six copper-plate engravings, exhibiting views of Portsmouth, Boar's Head and Hampton Beach, State House, Dartmouth College, White Mountains, and a view of the Comparative Heights of Mountains in New-Hampshire; and four wood cuts, representing the Notch of the White Mountains, Duston's island, Exeter Academy, and the Medical College at Hanover.



Medical Premium.—The editor of the American Medical Recorder, published at Philadelphia, offers a premium of \$100, or a gold medal of equal value, for the best Essay on the causes, nature, mode of treatment, &c. of epidemic fevers—which have, within a few years, prevailed to an alarming extent in different parts of the country. The essay will be submitted to the decision of four respectable physicians; and candidates will address their communications unsigned, accompanied with a separate note containing their address and signature, to James Webster, No. 24 South-eighth-street, Philadelphia, previous to the 15th of November next.

Delaplaine's Repository, one of the most interesting works of the country, is soon to be recommenced. We hope this work, so honorable to the graphic and typographic arts of America, and to its literary enterprize, will not again be interrupted for lack of patronage.

Curious Manuscript.—The public has been not a little amused of late with accounts of a curious manuscript found

at Detroit. It was determined that it was neither Chinese, Arabic or Syriac, nor French, Spanish or English; but what it was, no one could tell. Four pages being sent to Gen. Macomb at Washington, he submitted them to the examination of the professors of the Georgetown college; who pronounced it to be *Irish*, and with a few exceptions, a "truly classical work." It appears to be a treatise on some of the doctrines of the Catholic church. The entire book has since been forwarded to Georgetown for translation.

There has lately been published at Philadelphia, "*A Particular Relation of the American Baptist Mission to the Burman Empire. In a series of Letters addressed to Joseph Butterworth, Esq. P. M. London.*" By ANN H. JUDSON.

"The very interesting account," says the Fort Folio, "of Major Long's Exploratory Journey to the Rocky Mountains, has appeared in London in three volumes, with plates and maps."

Late Paris papers announce that the American novels, *The Spy* and *The Pioneers*, have both been translated into French and published in Paris.

Now preparing for publication, and will be published as soon as convenient, an edition of *New and Improved Astronomical Tables* for calculating the Longitude, Latitude, Right Ascension, Southing, Declination, Rising and Setting, of the Sun,* Moon, Stars and Planets; Moon's Changes, Fulls, and Quarters; the Aspects and Appulses of the Moon and Planets; Solar and Lunar Eclipses, and the Transits of the Planets Venus and Mercury over the Sun's disk. The whole will be explained by Examples, and the reason of the rules illustrated.—By DUDLEY LEAVITT, of Meredith, N. H. Teacher of Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy. Among all the American Authors, some of whom have by their publications, done honor to themselves and their country, not one of them all has hitherto published any thing very satisfactory on *Astronomy*. It is therefore hoped that the above Tables will prove to be as useful to students in *Practical Astronomy*, as the subject is sublime, interesting and pleasing.

Messrs. Cummings, Hilliard & Co. have just published a Collection of the Miscellaneous Writings of Professor FRISBIE, with some notices of his life and character.

*The Sun cannot properly be said to have any latitude.

Dr. Worcester's Sermons.—We notice with much pleasure the appearance of a volume of Sermons on various subjects, practical and doctrinal, by Samuel Worcester, D. D. late senior pastor of the Tabernacle Church in Salem, Ms. The work is elegantly printed, and this circumstance, together with the fame of its author, and the merits of the bereaved family, for whose benefit the work is published, we hope will secure it an extensive sale.

Waltham; a Poem, in three cantos, has just been published in New-York.

"*Justina; or the Will—a domestic story*," is just published in 2 volumes by Wiley, of New-York.

"*The Trials of Margaret Lyndsay*," an entertaining novel by the author of *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*, has been re-published by Wells & Lilly, Boston.

"*The Ayrshire Legatees; or the Pringle Family*"—by the author of *Annals of the Parish*, &c. has just appeared.

FOREIGN.

The Royal Society of Stockholm has just given to the world the 9th volume of its memoirs. It contains interesting articles on ancient manuscripts, belonging to public libraries or those of private gentlemen.

A new poem by Lord Byron was published in London on the 1st of April, called "*The Age of Bronze*."

The library of the late Professor Kall, of Cöpenhagen, was purchased by Nestler, bookseller, at Hamburgh, for 9000 *marcos courant*. It contained 202 books printed before the year 1500; 1000 folio, 4000 quarto, 8000 octavo volumes, together with 50,000 medical dissertations, and 188 manuscripts, relating chiefly to the history of Denmark.

The indefatigable and inexhaustible writer of the *Waverley Novels*—now admitted by all well-informed persons to be Sir Walter Scott—has another work in the press. The volumes have already been printed. Nothing of the nature of the plot, or the time of the action,—not even the title, has been permitted to transpire. This secrecy has been rendered necessary by a trick which was played in Germany, in relation to the last performance from the same pen. It will be recollected, that that work was unaccountably delayed for a long time after it was known to have passed through the press. An ingenious German writer seized upon the title, and, weaving into his fabric some allusions to the merry and

profligate reign of Charles, actually published *his* Peveril of the Peak as a translation from the original work!

Capt. Franklin's Narrative of a Journey from the shores of Hudson's Bay to the mouth of Cupermind River, and from thence in canoes along the coast of the Polar Sea upwards of five hundred miles, and the return of the Expedition over land to Hudson's Bay, is advertised in the late London papers for publication on the 12th of April, in 4to. with plates; price 4l. 4s.

New Inventions, &c.

Mr. George Forrest, a gunsmith of Jebburg, has contrived an improvement for *Percussion Locks*, which is extolled for its ingenuity. The chief advantages of this invention are the great convenience of being enabled to supply as much priming powder before setting out on a day's sport, as (with a double-barrelled piece) will answer for 80 discharges, with scarcely any trouble, other than merely filling the magazine, before setting out—perfect security from accident, by explosion of the powder in the magazine, and the certainty of the regular discharges of the piece.

Printing Presses.—The present is emphatically an “age of inventions.” Men, choosing rather to live by their wits than by labor, if they can make no improvements in the former, have at least contrived to diminish the fatigues of the latter. It is but a few years since the pressman groaned at a *groaning* press. All expedition in his work must be the result of severer labor—no aid being found in the perfection of the machine itself. The improvements of Mr. Ramage have been valuable; and his presses are now more generally used than any other kind. Since they came into use, many others have been invented, some having higher improvements to recommend them; but generally with a greater liability to get out of repair. One exception we must make, in favor of the **LEVER PRESS**, manufactured by Wells of Hartford. It is in our opinion superior to any other now in use, where human labor only is employed. From several months use of them, we feel assured of their superiority, both as to the neatness of their operation, and the comparative ease of working them. The impression is even and strong; the press of imperishable materials—and having, we conceive, very little tendency to get out of order. Lately, the aid of

steam has been applied to printing—and we are told that an ingenious mechanic of New-York has a steam press in operation, which will throw off 1500 sheets in an hour, requiring only two hands to feed it! A power press, moved by horses, is now in operation at Boston; and another is soon to be established in that city.

Elastic Carriage Seats.—Mr. Jonathan Nichols, of Providence, R. I. has obtained a patent for improved spring seats, designed for coaches, waggons, etc. The invention is simple, but useful—as it effectually relieves the rider from jolting and jarring. In the small waggons so generally in use in all parts of the country, this improvement would be highly beneficial.

Settlement of New-Hampshire.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The completion of two centuries from the first landing at Pascataqua, was celebrated at Portsmouth, on the 21st of May. As we are unable to give a better, we have taken the liberty to copy the following animated account from the “New-Hampshire Republican.”

“Heaven seemed to smile propitiously on the occasion; for the weather was delightful, and a bright sun and clear sky lent all their animation to the brilliant spectacle, and gave additional vivacity to a scene of unusual splendor and festivity. At ten o'clock, A. M. the citizens and strangers began to assemble at the South meeting-house, and at half past ten, the procession, arranged by Col. PEIRCE, chief marshal of the day, moved towards the North meeting-house in which the exercises were performed. The procession was escorted by two Light Infantry companies under command of Maj. BLUNT of the “Gilman Blues,” whose detachment deserved and received much commendation for its fine appearance and correct deportment. The procession was made up of the Mechanic Association, the Masonic fraternity, clergymen, civil and military officers, (the latter in uniform) citizens and masters of schools with their scholars; and from its great extent, the richness and variety of its dresses and decorations, and the admirable order and regularity with which every thing was conducted, it was one of the most re-

markable ever witnessed in this state. The North meeting-house is one of the largest in New-England—it contains about ninety pews on the lower floor, and has two galleries. This building was filled throughout when the exercises commenced; and presented a brilliant and imposing spectacle. The wall pews were crowded with beauty and fashion,—the broad aisle was occupied by the military escort,—the right centre being filled with strangers and citizens, and the left by the different societies with their various badges and decorations; the upper gallery was occupied exclusively by the boys who made part of the procession. After an appropriate prayer by President TYLER, an oration was pronounced by NATHANIEL A. HAVEN, Jr. Esq. of Portsmouth. Of this performance it is sufficient to say that the speaker equalled the expectations of his friends: his discourse was classical, ingenious and eloquent;—containing much valuable information and indicating a liberal and cultivated mind, a fine imagination and national feelings.—After a beautiful exordium, which was very naturally a comparison between New-Hampshire in the 17th and 19th centuries,—Mr. Haven gave a rapid but distinct sketch of the characters of *our* forefathers, and enumerated the circumstances wherein the “merchant adventurers of Pascataqua” differed from the Pilgrims of New-Plymouth. He portrayed the character of John Mason, the original proprietor of New-Hampshire, and rescued him from the obloquy with which the prejudice and injustice of his contemporaries had partially covered him: the *puritan* character of our ancestors was next adverted to, and their industry, sublime piety and stern integrity were eloquently delineated. The present character of the people of New-Hampshire, as it is formed by their occupations, climate and localities, and as it has been exhibited by her distinguished sons in war, in science and literature, was next the fruitful topic of discussion: and the orator claimed and substantiated for his native state a place among the first for patriotism and intelligence; and, in proportion to its extent, for moral and physical energy.

“The *PGEM*, by Mr. PEABODY of Exeter, was a vigorous and spirited performance: that gentleman proved to the public, what his friends have long known, that he possesses fine talents, and a knowledge of the history and antiquities of the country scarcely less rare than the possession of such talents. His poem was by turns playful, serious, and impassioned; he occasionally sported among the flowers and scaled the steeps of Parnassus. Of both these excellent perform-

ances, we shall only say at present, that we join in the general wish that they may be given to the public."

Several appropriate Odes written for the occasion, were well sung by members of the Handel Society of Portsmouth.

"After the exercises were concluded, about two hundred gentlemen dined together in Jefferson Hall, which had been painted and put in order by the town in honor of the occasion, and was tastefully decorated with flags and paintings.*

"In the evening a very superb ball was given at Franklin Hall, in which it is supposed there were present nearly 400

* After the cloth was removed, numerous Toasts were given, accompanied with several patriotic Songs, written for the occasion. From among the Toasts, we select the following :—

The planting of "Pascataquack," in the spring of 1623, and the rich harvest it has yielded.

The heroes of Louisbourg—An earnest of New-Hampshire prowess.

"*Major Sullivan and Capt. Langdon*"—Our delegates to Congress in '75, who supplied Bunker hill with powder from his Majesty's fort at Pascataquack.

The New-Hampshire Regiment in '77 and '78—Bennington, Stillwater and Saratoga; Germantown and Monmouth.

Our civil and religious institutions—Monuments erected to the memory of our ancestors by their own hands.

The first settlers of New-England—May we think of *none* of their faults until we have practised *all* their virtues.

The cause of '76 all over the world—may it have the spirit of '76 to defend it.

VOLUNTEERS.

Hon. D. WEBSTER, being called upon for a toast, remarked, that although not *at home*, he hoped he should not be considered entirely as a *stranger*; he reminded the company—of what none had forgotten—that he was a *native of New-Hampshire*; he briefly but eloquently remarked that this was the land of his birth,—of his education and of his dearest associations; the pleasures of the day were not a little heightened by the consciousness that those were present who directed his studies in youth, and assisted him with their counsel in manhood: he said he could not better express his feelings than by the words of the Poet:

New-Hampshire.

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms I see,
My heart untravell'd fondly turns to thee."

Hon. Judge STORY remarked, that although not a native of this state, he was yet a citizen of New-England; and he adverted to those circumstances which did excite and which ought to excite throughout New-England a similarity of feeling and sentiment, as they produced a unity of interest. He then called the attention of his auditors to that country from which New-England was settled, and gave,

ENGLAND—The land of our forefathers, and the land of their descendants,—May it ever enjoy with us, a common learning, a common religion, and a common liberty.

By the Rev. Mr. PALFREY of Boston. The two *May flowers*,—the one which bore the Pilgrims to New-England, and the other the strawberry blossom, which met the first settlers of New-Hampshire on the banks of the Pascataqua.

By Rev. Mr. BURROUGHS of Portsmouth. *Dr. Belknap*,—the historian of New-Hampshire.

By the Hon. JOHN F. PARROTT, president of the day. The manners and principles of the first settlers of New-Hampshire: Bold in enterprise—persevering in action—intrepid in danger—patient in adversity: May a double portion of their spirit rest on their descendants, to the thousandth generation.

By EDWARD CUTTS, Jr. Esq. *The Fisheries*, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, their modern defender.

ladies and gentlemen. The walls of the room were entirely covered with portraits of eminent persons who flourished in this state before the revolution,—the Wentworths, Jaffreys, Warners, Sparhawks and Atkinsons of old times. After spending the evening in innocent gaiety, the company separated at a reasonable hour; every one pleased with the transactions of the day.—The most perfect order and good conduct were manifest in every particular.—there was no confusion and no disappointment: the sentiment was universal, *that every thing which could have been done, was done, and every thing that was done, was well done.*”

Among the portraits of distinguished persons exhibited on the occasion, were those of—

JOHN WENTWORTH, son of Samuel Wentworth and grandson of Elder William Wentworth, noticed in the 4th No. of the Collections, page 117. He was a native of Portsmouth, and was born January 16, 1671. He was a counsellor from 1712 to 1717, and lieutenant governor from 1717 to his death, December 12, 1730. Of his sixteen children, fourteen survived him.

BENNING WENTWORTH, son of the preceding, graduated at Harvard college in 1715, and afterwards went to England and Spain, where he remained several years. He was appointed counsellor in 1734, and was governor from 1741 to 1767, when he was superseded by his nephew, John Wentworth. He died Oct. 14, 1770, in his 75th year.

JOHN WENTWORTH, son of governor Wentworth.

Lady FRANCES WENTWORTH, wife of governor John Wentworth. Her name before marriage was Frances Deering, and from her, the towns of *Francestown* and *Deering* in Hillsborough county were named. Her first husband was Theodore Atkinson, jr., whose widow she remained about a fortnight. She then became the wife of governor Wentworth.

THEODORE ATKINSON, son of Hon. Theodore Atkinson, of New-Castle, where he was born Dec. 20, 1697. He graduated at Harvard college in 1718; was a counsellor in 1734; subsequently a judge of the superior court and secretary of the province. He died Sept. 22, 1779, aged 82. He is painted with a roll in his hand with the inscription, “Expenses of Government.”

THEODORE ATKINSON, jr., son of the preceding, graduated at Harvard college in 1734; was a counsellor and secretary; died in 1769.

RICHARD WALDRON, son of Capt. Richard Waldron and

grandson of Major Richard Waldron, who was killed by the Indians at Dover in 1689. His mother was Eleanor Vaughan, daughter of Maj. William Vaughan. He was born Feb. 21, 1694; was graduated at Harvard college in 1712. He was a counsellor from 1728 for many years, and secretary of the province to about the time of his death in 1753. His right hand is on the motto, "*Salus populi suprema lex.*"

THOMAS WESTBROOKE WALDRON, son of the preceding, was a captain in the expedition against Louisbourg—afterward a commissioner at Albany—a counsellor in 1782, and died in 1785.

GEORGE JAFFREY, counsellor from 1702, to his death in 1706.

GEORGE JAFFREY, son of the preceding, graduated at Harvard college in 1702; appointed a counsellor in 1716. He was also treasurer of the province; died in 1749.

GEORGE JAFFREY, graduated at Harvard college in 1736; was counsellor in 1766; was also treasurer. He died in 17—.

BENJAMIN GAMBLING, judge of probate and counsellor from 1734. He was born in 1681; married a daughter of Samuel Penhallow, well known as the author of the History of the Wars with the Eastern Indians; graduated at Harvard college in 1702; died 1737.

RICHARD WIBIRD, son of Richard Wibird, of Portsmouth, was born July 7, 1702; graduated at Harvard college in 1722. He was appointed collector of customs for the port of Portsmouth in 1730, and counsellor in 1739. He died 1765, aged 63.

THOMAS WIBIRD, brother of the preceding, was born at Portsmouth, Oct. 1, 1707; graduated at Harvard college in 1728. The father of these brothers was counsellor from 1716, and died in 1732.

Col. WILLIAM PEPPERELL, who came from England during the reign of William and Mary. He lived many years at the Isles of Shoals; afterwards removed to Kittery Point, where he became an eminent merchant. He died Feb. 15, 1734.

SIR WILLIAM PEPPERELL, Bart. son of the preceding, was born at the Isles of Shoals; he was commander of the expedition against Louisbourg, and for his services in that enterprize, the king conferred upon him the dignity of a baronet, the first honor of the kind conferred upon a native of New-England. He was a counsellor of Mass. 32 years. He died at Kittery, July 6, 1759, aged 63.

There were also portraits of the mother of Sir William

and two sisters, one of whom was Mrs. Newmarch, wife of the Hon. John Newmarch.

HON. HENRY SHERBURNE, a counsellor and chief justice of the province from 1735 to 1744.

NATHANIEL SPARHAWK, a counsellor of Massachusetts, a colonel of the militia, and an eminent merchant. He was brother of Rev. John Sparhawk, the respected minister of the first church in Salem from Dec. 6, 1736, to the 30th of April 1755, the time of his death. Col. Sparhawk married the only daughter of Sir William Pepperell, and died at Kittery in 1776.

HON. JAMES PITTS of Boston, who graduated at Harvard college in 1731; was many years a counsellor of Massachusetts and died after the commencement of the revolution. He was father to the late Hon. John Pitts, of Tyngsborough, and Samuel Pitts, Esq., of Chelmsford.

Col. JOHN MOFFATT, a merchant of Portsmouth about 1740; his wife and a Miss Moffatt.

Rev. JOHN EMERSON, minister of New-Castle, 1703; of Portsmouth, 1715; died June 21, 1732. *See our Collections, page 126, of the present volume.*

Madam EMERSON, wife of the preceding.

Rev. NATHANIEL ROGERS, (painted 1623) son of Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, in England, who died Oct. 13, 1639, aged 67. The latter was a grandson of Rev. John Rogers, prebendary of St. Paul's, Vicar of St. Sepulchre, and Reader of Divinity, who was burnt at Smithfield, Feb. 14, 1555. Mr. Rogers came to New-England in Nov. 1636; settled in Ipswich, Mass. 1639; died July 2, 1655, aged 57.

Rev. SAMUEL HAVEN, D. D. who graduated at Harvard college in 1749; ordained minister of the 2d church in Portsmouth, May 6, 1752; died March 3, 1806, aged 79.

Madam MONTGOMERY. (Painted in Scotland in 1555.) One of her descendants came to New-England and settled in Portsmouth in 1720.

We were not aware, until we saw this delightful exhibition, that so great a number of good paintings could be found in the state. We had thought there prevailed a degree of apathy respecting men and things of the past, that could leave even the scanty memorials yet found to moulder and perish. Having repeatedly experienced regret in witnessing the destruction of fine paintings, and of valuable papers; we knew not that the same carelessness was not general. We were happily disappointed. And have now some doubts whether our sister states can present a richer collection of portraits than was exhibited on this occasion.

BILL OF MORTALITY IN DEERFIELD FOR 20 YEARS.

[Communicated by Nathaniel Weare, Esq.]

Years.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1802													14
1803	2	1	2			3		1	4	4	7	1	25
1804	2	4	3	1	2	1	1	4	2	3	1		24
1805		2	4	1	1	3		2	2	2	2	3	22
1806	1	3	1		1			2	2	1		2	13
1807		3	3	2	1		2		3	3		1	18
1808		3	1	2	3	3			6	4	2		24
1809	4	2	9						3	2	1		21
1810	3	3	1	1	1		1	3	2	4			19
1811		2		3	2	2	2		2	1	2	2	18
1812	3		3	4		2			3	5	2		22
1813	4	1		3	1		1	6	1	1	1	1	20
1814		4	4	2		2		1	1	2	5	3	24
1815*	12	11	4	6	3	2		2	1	2	7	5	55
1816	3	5	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	4	5		31
1817		1	1	2	1		2	3	1		1	1	13
1818	2	1	3		3		2	1	4	1	1	1	19
1819		4		2	1	4	2	7	1	2	2	2	27
1820	2	5		3		2	1	1	1	3	1	1	20
1821	1	3	1	1	5			1	1			1	14
Total,	39	58	42	35	26	26	16	37	42	44	40	24	429

Deaths under 1 month old	53	Ages not ascertained	17
1 mo. and under 1 yr. old	24		—
1 year and under 10	37		429
10 and under	20	Deaths in 1802	14
20 and under	30	Total No.	443,
30 and under	40	the mean number being 22 annu-	
40 and under	50	ally. The amount of the ages of	
50 and under	60	the deceased, as nearly as could	
60 and under	70	be ascertained, is 13,626 years &	
70 and under	80	7 months, which will be 30 years	
80 and under	90	and 9 months, nearly, as an av-	
90 and under	100	erage age. N. B. Those who sur-	
100 yrs. 4 months 25 days	1	vived but a few hours are not in-	
		cluded in the average age.	

*It will be perceived that the greatest number of deaths in any one year was in 1815; in this year the spotted fever was prevalent in this town and proved very mortal; the persons who were attacked therewith commonly died in three days; and so alarming was the distemper that the deceased were conveyed to the grave as soon as possible and frequently buried in the night with but very few attendants.

N. B. Exclusive of the foregoing, 13 deaths have taken place this year, 1822.

BILL OF MORTALITY FOR WARNER, N. H.

For six years commencing Jan. 1, 1817.

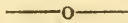
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	T'l.
1817	3	8	6	4	3	1	2	0	3	4	2	5	41
1818	0	3	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	20
1819	2	2	0	1	1	4	1	3	2	2	0	3	21
1820	5	8	2	0	1	0	4	1	4	3	1	2	31
1821	5	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	6	3	2	1	25
1822	1	3	7	10	6	4	0	1	3	4	1	1	41
Total	16	24	18	20	13	12	9	10	19	19	7	13	179

DISEASES.—Fever, 15; Dysentery, 11; Measles, 9; old age, 7*; Consumption, 43; Casualties, 8; Infantile, 34; various other causes, 53.

Ages under 16 years,	85
Of 16 years and over,	94
Total,	179

In 1818 there were but 11 died over 16 years of age, 10 of whom died of consumption—the other of lung fever.

* One was 96 years old.



Messrs. Editors,—The following are facts which you may insert, if you please, in your historical numbers. As a proof of the salubrity of the climate of New-Hampshire, I state that on the first day of January, 1823, to my knowledge there were living in this town 60 persons between the ages of 70 and 95—two totally blind, with sound intellect; one with total loss of sense—the residue enjoying comfortable health, and many capable of labor and business. The oldest, William Burrows, 95 years of age, perfect in sight and hearing, writing a fair hand, and walking with the strength of 60, relating with accuracy his former life. He was a patriot of '75, and now receives a pension as a reward for his services. I shall collect some anecdotes of the first settlers here, and some respecting the revolutionary war, which I will forward in due time.—Also the number of deaths for 40 years past, and the diseases.

In haste, yours, &c.

B. CHAMPNEY.

New-Ipswich, April 30, 1823.

COLLECTIONS,
Historical and Miscellaneous.

JULY, 1823.

Biography.

—o—

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN SULLIVAN.

[We have read with much satisfaction the "*Military Journal*" of Dr. Thacher, just published at Boston. Though most of the events he notices have been before related by different authors, he has added some useful facts; and many interesting observations of his own upon the great events of that period, to which with the sublimest feelings we revert, when the public virtue of our country is called in question, or whenever it becomes necessary to defend the principles of our government. Dr. Thacher presents us with several interesting biographical sketches. That of Maj. Gen. SULLIVAN, as we have some additional facts respecting him, and some of his original papers, we insert in the present number of the Collections.]

"General SULLIVAN has a claim to honorable distinction among the general officers of the American army. Before the revolution he had attained to eminence in the profession of the law, in New-Hampshire. But indulging a laudable ambition for military glory, he relinquished the fairest prospects of fortune and fame, and on the commencement of hostilities, appeared among the most ardent patriots and intrepid warriors. He was a member of the first Congress, in 1774; but preferring a military commission, he was, in 1775, appointed a brigadier general of the American army then at Cambridge, and soon obtained the command on Winter Hill. The next year he was ordered to Canada, and on the death of General Thomas, the command of the army devolved on him. The situation of our army in that quarter, was inexpressibly distressing; destitute of clothing, dispirited by defeat and constant fatigue, and a large proportion of the troops

sick with the small pox, which was attended by an unprecedented mortality. By his great exertions and judicious management, he meliorated the condition of the army, and obtained general applause. On his retiring from that command, July 12, 1776, the field officers thus addressed him. "It is to you, Sir, the public are indebted for the preservation of their property in Canada. It is to you we owe our safety thus far. Your humanity will call forth the silent tear and the grateful ejaculation of the sick. Your universal impartiality, will force the applause of the wearied soldier."

In August, 1776, he was promoted to the rank of major general, and soon after was, with major general Lord Sterling, captured by the British in the battle on Long Island. General Sullivan being paroled, was sent by General Howe with a message to Congress, after which he returned to New-York. In September, he was exchanged for Major General Prescott. We next find him in command of the right division of our troops, in the famous battle at Trenton, and he acquitted himself honorably on that ever memorable day.

"In August, 1777, without the authority of Congress, or the Commander in Chief, he planned and executed an expedition against the enemy on Staten Island. Though the enterprize was conducted with prudence and success in part, it was said by some to be less brilliant than might have been expected, under his favorable circumstances; and as that act was deemed a bold assumption of responsibility, and reports to his prejudice being in circulation, a court of inquiry was ordered to investigate his conduct. The result was an honorable acquittal, and Congress resolved that the result so honorable to General Sullivan is highly pleasing to Congress, and that the opinion of the court be published, in justification of that injured officer. In the battles of Brandywine and at Germantown, in the autumn of 1777, General Sullivan commanded a division, and in the latter conflict his two aids were killed, and his own conduct so conspicuously brave, that General Washington, in his letter to Congress, concludes with encomiums on the gallantry of General Sullivan, and the whole right wing of the army, who acted immediately under the eye of his Excellency. In August, 1778, General Sullivan was sole commander of an expedition to the island of Newport, in co-operation with the French fleet under the Count D'Estaing. The Marquis de la Fayette and General Greepe volunteered their services on the occasion. The object of the expedition was defeated, in consequence of the French fleet being driven off by a violent storm. By this unfortunate event, the enemy were encouraged to engage

our army in battle, in which they suffered a repulse, and General Sullivan finally effected a safe retreat to the main. This retreat, so ably executed without confusion, or the loss of baggage or stores, increased the military reputation of General Sullivan, and redounds to his honor as a skilful commander.

“The bloody tragedy, acted at Wyoming, in 1778, had determined the Commander in Chief, in 1779, to employ a large detachment from the continental army to penetrate into the heart of the Indian country, to chastize the hostile tribes and their white associates and adherents, for their cruel aggressions on the defenceless inhabitants. The command of this expedition was committed to Major General Sullivan, with express orders to destroy their settlements, to ruin their crops, and make such thorough devastations, as to render the country entirely uninhabitable for the present, and thus to compel the savages to remove to a greater distance from our frontiers. General Sullivan had under his command several brigadiers and a well chosen army, to which were attached a number of friendly Indian warriors. With this force he penetrated about ninety miles through a horrid swampy wilderness and barren mountainous deserts, to Wyoming, on the Susquehanna river, thence by water to Tioga, and possessed himself of numerous towns and villages of the savages. During this hazardous expedition, General Sullivan and his army encountered the most complicated obstacles, requiring the greatest fortitude and perseverance to surmount. He explored an extensive tract of country, and strictly executed the severe, but necessary orders he had received. A considerable number of Indians were slain, some were captured, their habitations were burnt, and their plantations of corn and vegetables laid waste in the most effectual manner. “Eighteen villages, a number of detached buildings, one hundred and sixty thousand bushels of corn, and those fruits and vegetables, which conduce to the comfort and subsistence of man, were utterly destroyed. Five weeks were unremittingly employed in this work of devastation.” On his return from the expedition, he and his army received the approbation of Congress. It is remarked on this expedition, by the translator of M. Chastelleux’s travels, an Englishman then resident in the United States, that the instructions given by General Sullivan to his officers, the order of march he prescribed to his troops, and the discipline he had the ability to maintain, would have done honor to the most experienced ancient or modern generals. At the close of the campaign of 1779, General Sullivan, in consequence of im-

paired health, resigned his commission in the army. Congress, in accepting of his resignation, passed a resolve, thanking him for his past services. His military talents and bold spirit of enterprize were universally acknowledged. He was fond of display, and his personal appearance and dignified deportment commanded respect. After his resignation, he resumed his professional pursuits at the bar, and was much distinguished as a statesman, politician and patriot. He acquired very considerable proficiency in general literature, and an extensive knowledge of men and the world. He received from Harvard University, a degree of Master of Arts, and from the University of Dartmouth, a degree of Doctor of Laws. He was one of the Convention who formed the State Constitution for New-Hampshire, was chosen into the first council, and was afterwards elected chief magistrate in that State, and held the office for three years. In September, 1789, he was appointed Judge of the District Court, for the District of New-Hampshire, and continued in the office until his death, in 1795."

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NOTE BY THE EDITORS.

To the foregoing brief memoir of one of our first revolutionary worthies, we should feel happy to add more particular notices of his life and character. The world may already know his unquestionable merits as a commander, and a politician; but it is not in public life alone that the brightest examples of virtue are exhibited. It is yet in the power of a distinguished relative of the deceased General to give a connected history of his life—and to exhibit him to the world in the various attitudes of private worth. We trust the task will ere long be accomplished.

The following letter, written by a loyalist of Portsmouth, who had taken refuge in Canada at the commencement of the struggle, betrays one among the numerous attempts made to influence the American commanders, by threats and promises. They were, however, too ardent to doubt of their success; and even had they doubted, no Sullivan, Langdon, Stark, or Scammel, would have abandoned for any earthly reward the cause of their suffering country.

Letter "from Mr. Livius to Gen. Sullivan."

SIR—I have long desired to write my mind to you, on a matter of the very greatest importance to you; but the un-

happy situation of things has rendered all intercourse very difficult, and has prevented me. I now find a man is to be sent for a very different purpose to you. By him I shall contrive to get this letter to you, a person having undertaken to put it in the place of that which was designed to be carried to you. You know me very well, and are acquainted with many circumstances of my life, and have seen me in very trying situations, that might perhaps have been some excuse, yet I am sure you never knew me guilty of any ungentlemanly action. I remind you of this, that you may safely trust what I say to you, as coming from a person who has never trifled with any man. You know better than I do the situation of your Congress; and the confusion there is among you, and the ruin that impends: you have felt how unequal the forces of your own people are to withstand the power of Great-Britain; and for foreign assistance, I need not tell you how precarious and deceitful it must be. France and Spain know they cannot embark in your quarrel, without the greatest danger of Great-Britain turning suddenly against and taking possession of their colonies, with so great a force already collected and in America; besides their fears of raising views of independence in their own colonies, to which they are much disposed. But why should I enlarge on this subject? I am sure you know the futility of all hopes of effectual foreign assistance, and that these hopes have been thrown out only to keep up the spirits of the deluded common people. You therefore will not suffer yourself to be deluded by them. The most you can expect from foreigners is, that they will help at the expense of your countrymen's blood and happiness, to keep up a dispute that will ruin you, and distress Great Britain. It is not the interest of France and Spain that America should be independent; but if it were possible you could entertain any thoughts that the hopes of effectual foreign assistance were well grounded, you cannot but know that such assistance must now arrive too late: the last campaign was almost consumed before the English army could get collected and in a position to act in America; but now the campaign is just opening, the whole army in the greatest health and spirits, plentifully provided with every thing, most earnest in the cause, I do assure you, well acquainted with the country, and placed so as to act briskly with the greatest efficacy. A few months will therefore probably decide the contest; you must either fight or fly; and in either case, ruin seems inevitable. *You were the first man in active rebellion*, and drew with you the province you live in. What hope, what expectation can you

have? You will be one of the first sacrifices to the resentment and justice of government, your family will be ruined, and you must die with ignominy; or if you should be so happy as to escape, you will drag along a tedious life of poverty, misery and continual apprehension in a foreign land. Now, Sullivan, I have a method to propose to you, if you have resolution and courage, that will save you and your family and estate from this imminent destruction; it is in plain English to tread back the steps you have already taken, and to do some real essential service to your king and country, in assisting to re-establish public tranquillity and lawful government. You know I will not deceive you. Every one who will exert himself for government will be rewarded, and I do assure you firmly upon my honor that I am empowered to engage particularly with you, that it shall be the case with you, if you will sincerely endeavor to deserve your pardon. It is not desired of you to declare yourself immediately, nor indeed to declare yourself at all, until you can dispose matters so as to bring the province with you; in order to which you should as much as possible, under different pretences, contrive to send every man out of the province from whom you apprehend difficulty, and to keep at home all those who are friendly to government or desirous of peace. In the mean while endeavor to give me all the material intelligence you can collect (and you can get the best) or if you find it more convenient, you can convey it to General Burgoyne, and by your using my name he will know whom it comes from without your mentioning your own name; and as soon as you find you can do it with efficacy and success, declare yourself, and you will find assistance you very little expect in restoring the province to lawful government. If you do not choose to undertake this, another will, and if you continue obstinate on the ground you are now on, you may depend upon it, you will find it suddenly fail, and burst under you like the springing of a mine. What I recommend to you is not only prudent, safe, and necessary; it is right, it is honorable. That you early embarked in the cause of rebellion, is true; perhaps you mistook the popular delusion for the cause of your country (as many others did who have returned to their duty) and you engaged in it warmly: but when you found your error, you earnestly returned, you saved the province you had engaged for from devastation and ruin, and you rendered most essential services to your king and country: for which I engage my word to you, you will receive pardon, you will secure your estate, and you will be further amply rewarded. Your past con-

Just has been unworthy ; your return will be praise-worthy. What is all this expense of human life for ? these deluges of human blood ? Very probably only to set afloat some lawless despotic tyrant in the room of your lawful king. I conceive you must be surrounded with embarrassments ; you may perhaps find difficulty in getting a letter to me. Possibly the fellow who carries this to you may be fit to be trusted ; he thinks indeed he carries you a very different letter from this, and I suppose will be frightened a good deal when he finds the change that has been put upon him, and that I am in possession of the letter he was intended to carry—yet I have understood he has a family here, and will I suppose wish to return, and knows well enough it is in my power to procure him pardon and reward ; and I imagine he thinks (as I trust most people do) that I am never forgetful of a man who does any thing to oblige me. You will consider how far you may trust him, how far it is prudent to do it, and you can sound him, and see whether he wishes to return, and whether he is likely to answer the purpose ; and if you think proper you may engage to him that I will protect him, and reward him if he brings me safely a letter from you. I could say a great deal more on this subject, but I must close my letter, lest it should be too late. Be sincere and steady, and give me an occasion to show myself

Your sincere friend,

Montreal, 2nd June, 1777.

This letter was taken out of a canteen with a false bottom, by General Schuyler, at Fort Edward, this 16th day of June, in the presence of us the subscribers.

Benjamin Hicks, Capt.

Henry B. Livingston, Aid de Camp to Major-General Schuyler.

John W. Wendell, Capt.

John Lansing, junr. Secy. to Major-General Schuyler.

I certify upon honor that this letter was taken out of a canteen, which I delivered to General Schuyler, which canteen I received from Col. Van Dyck, who separated part of the wire from the false bottom, to see whether it was the canteen I was sent for, and who after taking out this letter and letting out some rum, returned it into the canteen without breaking the seals.

Bar. J. V. Walkenburgh, Lieut.

June 16, 1777.

There is an endorsement on the back of the manuscript, from which this is copied, in the hand writing of General Sullivan, "From Mr. Livius to Gen. Sullivan."

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The following is one of the spirited letters addressed by General Sullivan to the President of Congress, at the time his enemies had succeeded in influencing a portion of the Representatives against him. Though the time may have passed when the greatest interest on this subject existed, and years have increased the brightness of Sullivan's fame,—yet his own account of his services, and his manly appeal to the Representatives of the nation, will be read with interest at all times.

Camp on Perkiomy, Sept. 27, 1777.

Much Esteemed Sir,

I have long been soliciting for a court of enquiry into my conduct in the expedition against Staten Island. I had applied to the commander in chief for one before. I know Congress had ordered it, but such has been the state of our arms, that I have not been able to obtain one, and know not when I shall have it in my power. I however take the freedom to transmit Congress copies of the testimonies I mean to lay before the court, which I beg Congress to peruse, and they can be at no loss what must be the result of an impartial court. I am, however, happy in the assurance, that the evidence will remove every suspicion from the minds of the members of Congress, and from the court, if ever I should be so happy as to obtain one; and I shall take the proper steps to remove the effects from the minds of Americans at large. I was ever at a loss to find what great evil happened from this expedition, unless a spirit of enterprise is deemed a fault; if so, *I think it will need but few resolves of Congress to destroy what remains of it in our army.*

In this expedition, we landed on an island possessed by the enemy; put to rout six regiments, killed, wounded, and made prisoners at least four or five hundred of the enemy; vanquished every party that collected against us; destroyed them great quantities of stores; took one vessel, and destroyed six; took a considerable number of arms, blankets, many cattle, horses, &c.; marched victorious through the island, and in the whole course of the day, lost not more than one hundred and fifty men, most of which were lost by the imprudence of themselves, and officers. Some few,

indeed, were lost by cross accidents, which no human foresight could have prevented.

Whether Congress will take any steps against persons who have thus scandalously imposed their falsehoods upon them, I shall not enquire. I find it necessary for me to take the proper steps to do myself justice, which I know the impartial part of mankind will justify. I was still more astonished to find that, upon the vague report of a single person, who pretends to know all about the late battle of Brandywine, (though I am confident he saw but little of it) Congress should suddenly pass a resolve, to suspend me from the service, (which resolve was afterwards rescinded.) If the reputation of general officers is thus to be sported with, upon every vague and idle report, those who set less by their reputation than myself, must continue in the service. Nothing can be more mortifying to a man who is conscious of having done every thing in his power for the good of his country; has wasted his strength, and often exposed his life in the service of it; than to find the representatives thereof, instead of bestowing on him the reward of his services, loading him with blame, infamy, and reproach, upon the false representations of a single person, who felt as little of the severity of the engagement, as he knows about the disposition of our troops, or that of the enemy.

I enclose Congress the testimony of those brave and experienced officers, who, with me, endured the hottest of the enemy's fire.

I have never endeavored to establish my reputation by my own pen; nor have I, according to the modern custom, employed others for the purpose; neither have I adopted the still more infamous method of raising my own reputation by destroying that of others. I have always contented myself with a consciousness of having done my duty with faithfulness; but being constrained to say something at this time respecting the late battle, and some other matters. I hope Congress will look upon it, rather as the effect of necessity, than any desire of making a merit of my services.

I never yet have pretended that my disposition in the late battle was perfect; I knew it was very far from it; but this I will venture to affirm, that it was the best which time would allow me to make. At half past two, I received orders to march with my division, to join with, and take command of that and two others to oppose the enemy, who were coming down on the right flank of our army. I neither knew where the enemy were, nor what route the other two divisions were to take, and of course could not determine where I should

form a junction with them. I began my march in a few minutes after I received my orders, and had not marched a mile, when I met Col. Hazen with his regiment, which had been stationed at a ford, three miles above me, who informed that the enemy were close upon his heels, and that I might depend that the principal part of the British army were there; although I knew the report sent to head-quarters, made them but two brigades. As I knew Col. Hazen to be an old officer, and a good judge of numbers, I gave credence to his report, in preference to the intelligence before received. While I was conversing with Col. Hazen, and our troops still upon the march, the enemy headed us in the road, about forty rods from our advanced guard.—I then found it necessary to turn off to the right to form, and so got nearer to the other two divisions, which I at that moment discovered drawn up on an eminence, both in the rear, and to the right of the place I then was at. I ordered Col. Hazen's regiment to pass a hollow way, file off to the right, and face, to cover the artillery. The enemy seeing this, did not press on, but gave me time to form my division on an advantageous height, in a line with the other divisions, but almost half a mile to the left: I then rode on to consult the other general officers, who, upon receiving information that the enemy were endeavoring to out-flank us on the right, were unanimously of opinion, that my division should be brought on to join the others, and that the whole should incline further to the right, to prevent our being out-flanked; but while my division was marching on, and before it was possible for them to form to advantage, the enemy pressed on with rapidity and attacked them, which threw them into some kind of confusion. I had taken post myself in the centre, with the artillery, and ordered it to play briskly to stop the progress of the enemy, and give the broken troops time to rally and form in the rear of where I was with the artillery. I sent off four aid-de-camps for this purpose, and went myself; but all in vain. No sooner did I form one party, but that which I had before formed, ran off, and even at times, when I, though on horseback, and in front of them, apprehended no danger. I then left them to be rallied by their own officers, and my aid-de-camps; I repaired to the hill where our artillery was, which by this time began to feel the effects of the enemy's fire. This hill commanded both the right and left of our line, and if carried by the enemy, I knew would instantly bring on a total rout, and make a retreat very difficult; I therefore determined to hold it as long as possible, to give Lord Sterling's and General Stephen's divisions, which

yet stood firm, as much assistance from the artillery as possible, and to give Col. Hazen's, Dayton's and Ogden's regiments, which still stood firm on our left, the same advantage, and to cover the broken troops of my division, and to give them an opportunity to rally, and come to our assistance, which some of them did, and others could not by their officers be brought to do any thing but fly.—The enemy soon began to bend their principal force against the hill, and the fire was close and heavy for a long time, and soon became general. Lord Sterling and General Conway with their aid-de-camps were with me on the hill and exerted themselves beyond description to keep up the troops. Five times did the enemy drive our troops from the hill, and as often was it regained, and the summit often disputed almost muzzle to muzzle. How far I had a hand in this, and whether I endured the hottest of the enemy's fire, I cheerfully submit to the gentlemen who were with me. The general fire of the line lasted an hour and forty minutes; fifty-one minutes of which the hill was disputed almost muzzle to muzzle, in such a manner, that General Conway, who has seen much service, says he never saw so close and severe a fire. On the right where General Stephens was, it was long and severe, and on the left considerable. When we found the right and left oppressed by numbers and giving way on all quarters, we were obliged to abandon the hill we had so long contended for, but not till we had almost covered the ground between that, and Birmingham meeting-house, with the dead bodies of the enemy. When I found that victory was on the side of the enemy, I thought it my duty to prevent as much as possible, the injurious consequences of a defeat; for which purpose I rallied my troops on every advantageous piece of ground to retard their pursuit, and give them fresh opposition. How far I exerted myself in this, Congress will readily see by consulting the enclosed testimonies; and that the last parties I assisted to rally and post against them were between sunset and dark. By this means the enemy were so much fatigued, that they suffered our whole army, with their artillery, baggage, &c. to pass off without molestation, and without attempting to pursue us a step.

I wish Congress to consider the many disadvantages I labored under on that day; it is necessary, in every action, that the commanding officer should have a perfect knowledge of the number and situation of the enemy, the rout they are pursuing, the ground he is to draw up his troops on, as well as that where the enemy are formed, and that he have suf-

ficient time to view and examine the position of the enemy, and to draw up his troops in such a manner as to counteract their design; all of which were wanting.—We had intelligence only of two brigades coming against us, when, in fact, it was the whole strength of the British army, commanded by General Howe and Lord Cornwallis. They met us unexpectedly, and in order of battle, and attacked us before we had time to form, and upon ground we had never before seen. Under those disadvantages, and against those unequal numbers, we maintained our ground an hour and forty minutes; and by giving fresh opposition on every ground that would admit, we kept them at bay from three o'clock until after sunset. What more would have been expected from between three and four thousand troops against the chief part of the British army?

* * * * *

I now beg Congress to consider whether my services in political and military life, have deserved so ill, as to render me liable, upon vague reports and private opinions, to have my character stigmatized by resolves against me. Though I have never yet wrote, or said any thing in favor of myself, I am compelled for once to alter my conduct. My political character is well known in most parts of America, and the part I have taken in the present dispute. I am exceeding happy, that in the military line, I have witnesses of all my conduct. Let the commander in chief declare, who it was that supplied cannon, arms and ammunition to the army, when they were almost destitute at Cambridge, and who brought the troops to guard the lines, when they were almost deserted, and who by his influence prevailed upon them to tarry six weeks after their time was expired. To the officers I had the honor to command on Winter Hill, I appeal whether I was not the means of inducing their men to enlist for the second campaign, and whether during the whole time I was there, I did not cheerfully brave every danger that could arise from the severe cannonade and bombardment of the enemy. To the officers of the Canada army let me appeal for the truth of my having found on my arrival in that quarter, a most miserable army, flying off by hundreds and leaving behind them all their sick, and all the public stores which had been sent into that quarter. Those I speedily collected, and having joined my other forces, made an effort to penetrate into the country, but the unfortunate arrival of ten thousand British troops, put it out of my power. I had then to make a retreat with five thousand sick, and two thousand two hundred and fifty well men, and to secure

the public stores scattered throughout the country. This was done in the face of a veteran army, commanded by a brave and experienced officer. The sick and the public stores were not only saved, but the mills, timber, and boards were destroyed, which prevented the enemy from reducing Ticonderoga to the same unhappy situation the last year which they have done this. How far I was active in conducting this retreat, which even our enemies have applauded, let the address of the worthy officers in that army presented at my departure from them declare. In the attack upon Trenton in December last, I appeal to all the officers in the three brigades commanded by Generals St. Clair, Glover, and Commandt. Sergeant, whether I did not enter the town, at the head of my troops, and whether my disposition was not the most perfect that could be devised for carrying the town and preventing escapes, and whether, with my division, I did not carry the town before we received any assistance. To the commander in chief, and to the same officers I again appeal, whether I did not by my influence prevail on those troops to tarry six weeks after the first day of January, which in my opinion went far towards saving America,* and whether, at the attack on Princeton, I was not in the front of my line when the enemy began their fire upon us, and whether they ever saw me in the least endeavor to screen myself from the enemy's fire. For the battle of Long Island, I appeal to Major Wills and the other officers who were with me, whether any person could have exposed himself more, or made a longer resistance with such an handful of men, against so great an army.

* * * *

It is an observation of one of the wisest of men, that no person can stand before envy; and I am determined not to make the rash attempt. My reputation and my freedom I hold dear. But if I lose the former, the latter becomes of no importance. I therefore, rather than run the venture to combat against the envy of some malicious officers in the army, when cherished and supported, by the influence of their too credulous correspondents in Congress, must, as soon as the court of inquiry have sat, and given their opinion, beg leave to retire from the army, while my reputation is secure. This will afford me an opportunity of doing justice to my reputation, and laying my conduct, with the evidence of it, before the public; and enable me to take the proper steps.

* It was undoubtedly owing, in a great degree, to the exertions of Sullivan and Stark, that a re-enlistment of the troops was effected at this perilous juncture.—See *Collections for 1822*, p. 100.

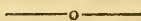
against those, who, without cause or foundation, have endeavored to ruin one, who has ever shown himself one of the warmest friends to American freedom. I beg Congress will not suppose this to proceed from disaffection, but from necessity; that I may quit a place, where I have more to fear, than I could have from the most powerful enemy. If Congress grants me liberty to retire, I shall give in my resignation to the commander in chief, when the court of inquiry have sat, and given their judgment, and if it is against me, when a court martial gives a final judgment, unless that should likewise be against me. But I cannot think that Congress, after examining the evidences, will be at a loss to know what the result of either court must be.

Dear Sir, I have the honor to be, with much respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

His Excellency John Hancock, Esq.



DR. JOHN LAMSON.

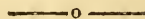
Doct. LAMSON was born in Exeter, about the year 1736. Having acquired a medical education, he was, in 1757, appointed surgeon's mate in the New-Hampshire regiment, commanded by Col. Meserve and Lt. Col. Goffe. The latter, with 200 men, was ordered to Fort William Henry, and put under the command of Col. Munroe, a British officer. Dr. Lamson accompanied this detachment. The fort was soon after invested by a body of French and Indians, under the command of Gen. Montcalm. Having expended their means of defence, they were obliged to capitulate. They were allowed the honors of war; and, on engaging not to serve against the French for eighteen months, were to be escorted by the French troops to Fort Edward, with their private baggage. After giving up their arms, the Indians insisted that the French had made a prior agreement with them, inconsistent with the terms they had granted to the English; inasmuch as by the first contract, the copper colored gentry were allowed to kill and plunder, while by the second, their enemies were, as they thought, very improperly exempted from robbery as well as murder; and, in order to do themselves right, they fell upon the English and Americans, and stripped and butchered them at their pleasure. Of the New-Hampshire detachment, eighty were killed and taken. Dr. Lamson, perceiving that those who resisted the savages' claim to clothing and other property, lost not only

their garments, but their lives, wisely submitted to robbery, rather than provoke to murder, and became a prisoner. The Indians, having relieved him of the incumbrance of his dress, marched him in triumph to Continowago, an Indian village about fourteen miles from Montreal. He was adopted into an Indian family, and treated with kindness, excepting when his master had taken too much "strong water"—a not unfrequent occurrence, and then the old man was very much inclined to take his son, (the Doctor's) scalp. The old squaw was then obliged to interfere, and hide the prisoner till her sanop's fury had abated. In one of his drunken frolics, coming home in the evening full of rum and full of wrath, he began his search for the Doctor, in order to offer him up as a sacrifice; but stumbling over a pile of pumpkins, which lay in his wigwam, he laid his own wise head amongst them, and there remained till the morning. The Doctor being much dissatisfied with the tenure on which he held his life while in this situation, escaped with a Boston drummer, and fled to Montreal, to solicit the interference of the French Governor in his behalf. The Governor was absent, but his lady, being informed of their rank, took the Doctor into the parlor, and sent the drummer into the kitchen, where both were treated, according to their respective ranks, with kind hospitality. On the Governor's return, Doctor Lamson informed him of his situation and wishes, and was told that the treasury was drained of money—that there were captives among the more distant tribes who were worse used than those in the neighborhood of Montreal—but that in about two months he might expect to be redeemed. While in conversation, a young Indian came to the door on a horse bare-back for the prisoner, who, according to the Governor's advice, and on his assurance that his master should not punish him for running away, mounted behind the savage, and departed for Continowago.

The Governor was mindful of his promise, and at the end of two months paid 300 livres for his ransom, and took him to Montreal. From this place he was sent to Quebec with other prisoners, and there put into prison with the common soldiers; but upon making known his rank, he was allowed the liberty of the city upon his parole, till he was sent in a cartel ship to France; where he was exchanged and went to Plymouth, England. In England, he was exposed to danger from a suspicion, excited probably by the fluency with which he spoke the French language, that he was an emissary from France. To free himself from that imputation, he ad-

dressed a letter to some person in authority, stating what he was and what had been his misfortunes. The elegance of his hand writing and aptness of his style attracted attention, and his letter was handed about among the officers, some of whom sought his acquaintance and introduced him to Gen. Edward Wolfe, father of Gen. James Wolfe, who afterwards fell on the plains of Abraham, gallantly fighting for his country in 1759. Gen. Wolfe was so well pleased with his deportment, and so well satisfied with his qualifications, that he procured for him the appointment of surgeon's mate in the King's regiment which he commanded. But, wishing to return to his native country, he made known his desire to his patron, who caused him to be appointed surgeon's mate on board the Norwich man of war, bound to America. In this ship he came to Boston, and in less than two years from the time of his falling into the hands of the Indians, again joined the New-Hampshire regiment in 1759. How long he continued in the service is unknown. After leaving the army, he established himself in his native town, where he followed the practice of physic and surgery with reputation till his death in Nov. 1774. The year after his decease, a party of Canada Indians made a visit to Exeter, and immediately inquired for Doctor John. On being informed of his death, they all sat down in silence, apparently feeling that they had lost a friend, and mourning his loss. They then inquired if Doctor John had any connexions in Exeter, and on learning that he had a brother, requested to see him. The brother was unwell, and thus deprived of an interview with those sons of the forest, whose love and fidelity to their friends are as proverbial, as their treachery and cruelty to their enemies. Mr. Gideon Lamson, the Doctor's brother, is a respectable merchant still residing in Exeter.

K.



SCRAP.—The General Assembly of the Province of New Hampshire granted, on the 20th June, 1764, 300 pounds sterling “towards the restoring the philosophical apparatus of Harvard College lately destroyed by fire.” Provision being made for replacing the said apparatus by another hand, the Province in General Assembly voted on the 17th January, 1765, that the said grant of money be applied “towards repairing the loss of the Library by the purchasing of suitable books for the use of the Society.”

New-Hampshire Historical Society.

At a meeting of citizens from different parts of the State, holden at Exeter, March 13, 1823, it was resolved to form a HISTORICAL SOCIETY for the State of New-Hampshire. Measures were accordingly taken to organize the association; and invitations in behalf of those persons assembled were extended to individuals in different parts of the State, who were supposed to be friendly to the object.

An adjourned meeting of the Society was holden at Portsmouth on the 20th of May, and the following gentlemen attended, viz. : Messrs. Ichabod Bartlett, Alexander Ladd, Timothy Upham, Nathaniel A. Haven, jun., Andrew Peirce, James Bartlett, Charles W. Cutter, Stephen Mitchell, John Kelley, William Smith, Oliver W. B. Peabody, Peter Chadwick, Hosea Hildreth, William Plumer, jun., Nathan Parker, Charles Burroughs, Israel W. Putnam, Nathaniel Adams, Richard Bartlett, Asa Freeman, and Jacob B. Moore.*

The necessary officers were then appointed to serve until a charter of incorporation should be procured, and a permanent constitution adopted.

Nathaniel A. Haven, jun. was appointed to prefer a petition in behalf of the Society to the Legislature of the State, praying for a charter of incorporation.

At a meeting of the Historical Society, at the Capitol in Concord, on the 13th day of June, 1823, the charter of incorporation, granted by the Legislature, was presented, read and accepted by the Society. After which the following Constitution was adopted, as containing the fundamental laws of the Society.

The Constitution of the New-Hampshire Historical Society.

1. The object of the New-Hampshire Historical Society shall be to discover, procure, and preserve whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the United States in general, and of this State in particular.

* Letters were received from Hon. William Plumer, Hon. Jeremiah Smith, Parker Noyes, John Farmer, and George Kent, Esq's., expressing a lively interest in the objects of the association, and apologizing for unavoidable absence.

2. The Society shall consist of resident and honorary members, the former to be persons residing in the State of New-Hampshire, the latter, persons residing elsewhere. The number of resident members shall not exceed fifty; the number of honorary members shall not exceed the number of the resident.

3. The election of members shall be by ballot at the annual meetings. No member shall hereafter be elected by less than six votes; and, in all cases, the votes of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to a choice.

4. Each member (honorary members excepted, with whom it shall be optional) shall pay, before the annual meeting next following his election, the sum of five dollars. The Society may assess taxes at the annual meetings, on each resident member, not exceeding three dollars in one year. Any person neglecting to pay the aforesaid sum of five dollars, or any tax, for the term of two years, shall cease to be a member.

5. The annual meeting of the Society shall be holden at Concord on the second Wednesday in June. Other meetings may be held at such times and places as the Society may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the President, and in his absence, of one of the Vice Presidents, upon the application of three members, to call a special meeting of the Society, of which notice shall be given in a newspaper printed in Concord, and another printed in Portsmouth, at least fifteen days before the meeting.

6. The officers of the Society, to be elected at the annual meeting and by ballot, shall be—a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Librarian, who shall hold their offices for the term of one year, and until others are elected in their places; provided, that the first election of officers under this Constitution shall be made at such time and place as the Society may direct.

7. The Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, as the Society shall deem proper, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present; provided, notice of the proposed amendment shall be given in writing, and entered on the journal at the preceding annual meeting.

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Historical Society for the ensuing year, viz.:

HON. WILLIAM PLUMER, *President.*

HIS EXCELLENCY LEVI WOODBURY, } *Vice-Presidents.*

REV. BENNET TYLER,

GEORGE KENT, ESQ. *Treasurer.*

JOHN KELLEY, ESQ. *Recording Secretary.*

NATHANIEL A. HAVEN, JUN. ESQ. *Corresponding Sec'y.*

JACOB B. MOORE, *Librarian.*

HIS EXCELLENCY LEVI WOODBURY, HON. WILLIAM PLUMER, and HON. ICHABOD BARTLETT, were appointed a committee to prepare a code of by-laws for the government of the Society, and to report at an adjourned meeting.

The Society then adjourned, to meet at Burley's Hall, in Exeter, on Wednesday the 17th of Sept. next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

An Act to incorporate certain persons by the name of the New-Hampshire Historical Society.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have associated for the laudable purpose of collecting and preserving such books and papers as may illustrate the early history of the State; and of acquiring and communicating a knowledge of the natural history, the botanical and mineralogical productions of the State; as well as for the general advancement of science and literature: and whereas the object of their association is of public utility, and deserves public encouragement: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened,* That Ichabod Bartlett, William Plumer, jun. Bennet Tyler, Jeremiah Smith, Jeremiah Mason, Richard Bartlett, James Bartlett, Jacob B. Moore, Andrew Peirce, William Smith, jun. and Nathaniel A. Haven, jun. with their associates, and such other persons as shall from time to time be admitted members of said association, according to such by-laws as the members of said association may establish, be, and they hereby are, created a body politic and corporate, and shall forever hereafter continue a body politic and corporate, by the name of the *New-Hampshire Historical Society*, and for the purposes aforesaid; and with all the powers, privileges and liabilities incident to corporations of this nature.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation may receive and take by gift, grant, devise, or otherwise, and hold, possess and enjoy, exclusive of the building or buildings which may be actually occupied and used for

the safe keeping of their books, papers and records, and of their cabinets of natural history, and mineralogy, and exclusive of their books, papers and cabinets aforesaid, real and personal estate, the yearly value of which shall not exceed three thousand dollars; provided always, that the estate aforesaid be appropriated for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to determine at what place their library and cabinets shall be established; at what times and places their meetings shall be holden; and in what manner the members shall be notified of such meetings; to elect from among the members of said corporation such officers, with such powers and duties, as they shall judge expedient; and also to ordain and enact any by-laws for the government of said corporation, provided the same be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Ichabod Bartlett, William Smith, jun. and Nathaniel A. Haven, jun. or any two of them, shall have power to call the first meeting of said corporation, at such time and place, and may notify the members of said association in such manner, as they may deem expedient.

Approved, June 13, 1823.

Miscellanies..No. I.

Notices of the West Parish, Salisbury, Massachusetts.

The church was gathered in the west parish, in Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1718, consisting of 12 male members, with the Rev. Joseph Parsons, their pastor. He died March 13, 1739, in the 68th year of his age, and 21st of his ministry. During his ministry, about 300 persons joined the church. He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Webster, D. D. August 12, 1741.—Rev. Dr. Webster died July 18, 1796, in the 78th year of his age, and 55th of his ministry. During his ministry, upward of 300 persons joined the church; of which number, there were 79 joined in the year 1756, and of that number, 53 on the 4th day of January. He was succeeded by the Rev. Andrew Beatie, June 28, 1797. Rev. Andrew Beatie died March 16, 1801, in the 34th year of his age, and 4th of his ministry. During his ministry, 6 persons joined the church. He was succeeded by the Rev. William Balch, Nov. 17, 1802. His connexion with the church and

parish was dissolved in Feb. 1816, in the 14th year of his ministry. During his ministry, 6 persons joined the church. Since that period, there has been no stated pastor.—*Extract from Church Records.*

Richard Gridley, of——, was a captain in Gen. Shirley's first regiment of foot, and was disbanded in 1749: he was afterwards appointed to command a regiment in the expedition against Crown Point in 1756; commanded the artillery, and was chief engineer. In 1758, he joined Lord Amherst as a volunteer, and served at the reduction of Louisbourg. He was also at the siege of Quebec in 1759. March 1, 1773, the Governor of New-Hampshire made him a grant of 3000 acres of land.

Joshua Warner, of Hingham, Mass. served as a lieutenant under Capt. Winslow in the expedition to the West Indies in 1740; and served also in the different wars of the country from 1742 to 1758. The tract called *Warner's Location*, (now constituting a part of Chatham) containing 3000 acres, was granted by Gov. Wentworth, in consequence of the King's proclamation of Oct. 7, 1763, for rewarding the meritorious services of his subjects.

Henry Bellows commanded the British ship *Despatch* in the expedition against Cape Breton, and served subsequently in the wars against France, and the Indians. He was granted a tract of 5826 acres, situated E. of Conway, by Gov. Wentworth, Nov. 13, 1772.

It is stated in an old petition to the legislature of New-Hampshire, from the proprietors of Marlow, that there were in that township in 1772, twenty-nine families; and eight single men *preparing for families.*

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Items extracted from the Journals of the Committee of Safety for the State of New-Hampshire.

July 7, 1775. Capt. Timothy Bedel was ordered with a company to the defence of Lancaster, Northumberland, &c. and enjoined by all prudent measures to endeavor to preserve the friendship of the Indians; also promptly to arrest and examine any persons who may be suspected of a design to injure the cause of America, with discretionary powers as to their punishment, &c.

Sept. 28. Col. Timothy Walker was ordered to proceed to Winter Hill, and there pay the N. H. troops each 24s. for coats promised them. and 12s. for bloukets.

Nov. 22, 1776. A company of *tories* brought in from New-York, were sent 28 to Exeter, 7 to Portsmouth, 19 to Dover, and 14 to Amherst gaols. They afterwards had the offer of release, upon procuring satisfactory bonds.

Jan. 21, 1777. Appointed Michael M'Clary, of Epsom, a captain in Col. Scammel's regiment. Same day appointed Daniel Livermore, of Concord, a captain in ditto.

Dec. 3. Established a post route from Portsmouth to No. 4; Peter Robinson, post rider; salary £300 per annum, lawful. He was to carry and return all letters, &c. once a week.

Form of the oath required of persons arrested on suspicion of enmity to their country.

I, *A. B.* do solemnly swear, by the great name of the everlasting God, that I will do my duty as a good subject of the State of New-Hampshire; that I will to the utmost of my power and ability disclose and make known to some officer or magistrate acting for and under the authority of the United States, or some one of them, of all plots and conspiracies, which I know, or may know or may come to my knowledge against this State or the United States of America, or any one of them, as independent of and in opposition to the King of Britain; and that I will not directly or indirectly aid, or assist, advise or give intelligence to any person or persons acting under the authority of the said King of Great Britain, relative to his or their endeavoring to bring the United States or any one of them under the dominion of the said King. And that I take this oath without any mental reservation or equivocation whatsoever, and mean honestly and faithfully to perform the same. So help me GOD.

It is the fault of some men, that they affect a great indifference to correctness of speech; and, though skilled in all the intricacies of language, to appear like novices in even its first principles. A late chief-justice of the Superior Court, having not unfrequently made use of the words "this here" and "that there," for the simples *this* and *that*, a wag at Dover published during the session of the court at that place, the following

EPITAPH.

"Here lies the body of Ichabod Hare,
"Who's left "*this here*" world, and gone to "*that there*."

Literary Notices.

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A new geographical work by Mr. JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, author of the *Universal Gazetteer*, is now in the press, and will soon be published. It is intended to supply a supposed want in the present mode of studying geography, being a book designed for popular reading, suitable to follow the study of the elements of geography by the same author. The following account, though not given as the title, will convey some idea of the design. A survey of the globe, in a geographical order, comprizing a view of the grand features of nature, the principal mountains, rivers, natural curiosities, principal cities, remarkable edifices, ruins, &c. together with a view of the manners and customs of different nations. The work will be contained in two neat 12 mo. volumes, illustrated by about one hundred engravings. From the well known talents and industry of Mr. Worcester, we are confident the work will meet with a favorable reception.

An Election Sermon, preached at Concord, before His Excellency Levi Woodbury, Governor, and the Honorable Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, of the State of New-Hampshire, June 5, 1823. By DANIEL DANA, D. D.

We need offer no apology to our readers, for inserting the following extracts from the interesting Sermon of Dr. Dana. We shall hereafter give some notice of the Sermons preached on this anniversary, since the first by Dr. M'Clintock, on the organization of the new government, in 1784.

“ All restraints on religious liberty ; all invasions of the rights of conscience ; all preferences of one sect or denomination to another ; all impositions, by the civil power, of creeds and liturgies, we sincerely deprecate. No enlightened Christian, or enlightened patriot would wish to see, in our favored country, a religious establishment. It would corrupt religion, without affording substantial aid to the state. Nor is it to be desired that such provision should be made by Christian societies, for the clergy, as should render the sacred office a lure to ambition, or to avarice. The system, so opposite to this, which has long prevailed in this state, has had its influence, it may be believed, to preserve the purity of the clerical profession. Still, that a minister of the gospel, instead of relying on the justice of a society which has pledged him a support, should be liable to be cast on the world ; should even find himself a mere pensioner on private bounty ; cannot be favorable, either to his dignity, or his usefulness. By the nature of his office, he is required to declare unwelcome truths, and to press unwelcome duties ; to

dispense warnings, admonitions and rebukes, without partiality, and without fear, to all classes of mankind. The best interests of his hearers therefore, and of society at large, forbid that he should be subjected to such temptations to unfaithfulness, as no ordinary degree of virtue can withstand. Should he even, by a rare moral heroism, combine an *entire independence of mind* with an *extreme dependence of circumstances*; still his influence in guiding the judgment of the community, in forming its taste, and regulating its manners, would be comparatively small.—But on a subject of such delicacy, I forbear; and cheerfully commit it to the judgment and the feelings of an enlightened and liberal auditory.”

“*To love our fellow-creatures as ourselves; to do to others as we would wish them to do to us*; these are among the most obvious dictates of reason; and they constitute the second precept of the great law of righteousness. Here we see the elementary principles, the *essence*, of a morality worthy of the name—a morality before which all ordinary virtue retires abashed, or shrinks into deformity. Were this precious, all-comprehensive precept engraven on every heart, what would be the result? Where is the tongue, or the pen, or the pencil, which could adequately display the condition of a community thus blessed? It would be a family of peace and joy. It would resemble a musical instrument, of the richest tones, of the most exquisite harmony, without a single discordant string. In such a society, what place would be found for those various and nameless evils which have so often annihilated the blessings of Providence, and multiplied, and embittered the woes of life, and poisoned human happiness at its very fountain? Where would be the wrath, the malice, the revenge, tearing individual bosoms? Where the jealousies, the suspicions, the alienations, separating friends and relatives? Where the strifes and contentions, agitating families, and spreading havock through neighborhoods? Where the falsehoods in narrations and promises, the frauds and deceptions in commerce, the slanders and detractions of the social circle, and the endless litigations of courts? And where, in fine, the thefts and robberies, and murders, which, to the disgrace of human nature, stalk abroad in almost every community?”

“Our fathers were eminently men of God. Their homes, their kindred, their fathers' sepulchres were as dear to them, as to others. But dearer to their hearts was their Saviour, and his religion. To enjoy this religion, and to extend the knowledge of this Saviour, was their grand object in quitting their native shores, and encountering the perils of the ocean and the wilderness. A design unparalleled in the history of man! It encompasses their names and memories with imperishable glory. It casts into shade all those projects and achievements by which the *ordinarily great* have purchased immortality. Heaven smiled on their righteous cause, and crowned it with a success correspondent to its purity and elevation.”

COLLECTIONS,
Historical and Miscellaneous.

AUGUST, 1823.

Biography.

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HON. CALEB ELLIS.

[Extracted from the Sketch of his Character written by Hon. JEREMIAH SMITH, LL. D. late Chief Justice of the Superior Court of N. H., and delivered to the Grand Jury of Grafton county, at Haverhill, May 21, 1816.]

“Nature endued him with a mind at once ingenious, discriminating and strong. Without education, he would doubtless have attracted no small share of the esteem and confidence of those within the circle of his acquaintance. But his great modesty would probably have concealed him from public notice. Fortunately it was otherwise ordained; and he received the best education our country could give. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1793, and left that distinguished university, with a high character, for learning, morals, and general literature. He was not young when an under graduate, and therefore was not exposed to some of the temptations, incident to college life. But from what we know of him, we may venture to say, that such were his happy dispositions and early good principles, that he could not have failed, at any age, to have improved his time, strengthened his moral habits, and to have acquired that fine edge of moral feeling, for which he was remarkable.

“He seems to have been endued by nature, with caution, prudence and self-distrust; and ‘did not need,’ as was said of another great man, a native of the same town,* ‘the smart of guilt, to make him virtuous, nor the regret of folly, to make him wise.’ On leaving college, he entered immediately on the study of the law, under the direction of a distinguished practiser, who now fills a judicial office under the United States.† It was to be expected of Mr. ELLIS that the three years, spent in preparation for the practice of law,

* Dedham.

† Hon. John Davis, LL. D.

would be well spent. He was diligent in his application; for he soon perceived, that he had entered on a wide, and difficult field, where his excellent understanding, clear and discriminating as it was, and aided by the stock of knowledge, acquired in the course of a liberal education, would find full employment.

“His health was never good; but his mental faculties were clear and bright, and his mind ardent. Genius is not appalled by difficulties; it sees its object, and suffers no obstacle to retard its progress. It accomplishes whatever it undertakes.

“Perhaps no student ever left a lawyer’s office, with a larger and better stock of law knowledge. He commenced the practice in this State. Soon after his admission to the bar of the Supreme Court in the county of Cheshire, I well recollect his argument in a case of some difficulty and importance, and the remark of a gentleman* then at the head of the bar, and who seldom errs, in his judgment of men, ‘that Mr. Ellis would soon be numbered among the most valuable and respectable members of the profession.’ This sentiment was the more observable, as Mr. Ellis made no pretensions to oratory. Indeed he made no pretensions to any thing. His manner was modest and unassuming. It seems, at no time, to have been his plan or his wish to command a large share of practice. It was not necessary to the accomplishment of his views in life. He studied the law as a science, as well as used it as a profession. He had too much honor and good feeling, to turn law into a trade; too much real delicacy, to seek employment; and too much modesty, even to place himself in a conspicuous situation, to attract a great portion of business.

“His merits however could not remain long concealed. All who knew his worth, esteemed him; and his townsmen elected him a member of the legislature, I think, as early as 1803. In 1804 he was chosen a member of Congress; four or five years afterwards, he was elected a member of the Executive Council of this State.—In 1811, he declined a reelection into that branch and was chosen into the Senate. In 1812 he was one of the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. Few men have gone through these honorable and important offices, with more disinterested views, more advantage to the public, or credit to themselves, than Mr. Ellis. No one ventured to call in question the purity of his motives; and those, who, on particular sub-

* Hon. Benjamin West, of Charlestown.

jects, differed in opinion from him, were always ready to acknowledge the general correctness and soundness of his judgment.

“When the new judiciary system was framed, in 1813, the best informed of all parties named Mr. Ellis for the office of Judge of this Court. The merit of the executive of that day, in relation to his appointment, was, in concurring with that nomination. It is known to me, that three years before, when the Executive was composed of men differing in political sentiment, all would gladly have united, in placing him on the bench. But his objections, at that time, could not be removed.—Among the reasons which induced him to accept the appointment, in 1813, I know, it was not the least, that he considered the system then adopted, as a great improvement in the jurisprudence of the State. It was with unfeigned reluctance, however, that he could be persuaded to embark in this arduous employment. He was too well acquainted with the subject not to see its difficulties, importance and responsibility. If his knowledge had been less extensive, his confidence in himself would probably have been greater.

“I have already spoken of his candor and moderation in the legislative and executive bodies, of which he was a member, and of his practising on all occasions, those virtues so rarely found in these degenerate times. The temper, which it was thus his pride and happiness to cultivate, when the example of so many would have excused, if not justified, a less amiable and tolerating spirit, was indispensable in a Judge. A political Judge would, of all others, I think, be the worst. Indeed, I have always thought, and still think, that he who shall be transferred from a political station, to the bench, will have much to unlearn, as well as much to learn. It will not be sufficient that he interfere no more with politics. He must forget all those arts and practices, which prevail in political bodies. He must learn to look on men, as neither of his party, nor of that of his opponents.—The Judge, whose death we deplore, had in this respect little to learn, and nothing to forget. He had been, at all times, and in all situations, temperate, candid and moderate.

“If he ever aimed at popularity, it was that which follows, not that which is run after; that popularity which sooner or later never fails to do justice to the pursuit of noble ends by honest means. He would not do that which his conscience told him was wrong, to gain the huzzas of the multitude, nor avoid doing what he thought right, through fear of their displeasure. He was not an ambitious Judge.

He loved the law as a science, and was no doubt ambitious to be qualified for his judicial functions. This is a praiseworthy ambition, springing up in every good mind, and prompted by a sense of duty. But there is also a mischievous ambition, and one which is dangerous to public virtue. To this he was a stranger. He coveted neither increase of wealth, titles or honor. He was content with his lot.

“Mr. ELLIS was an independent and impartial Judge. It has been generally supposed, that the tenure by which Judges hold their places, and the constitutional provision for their support, are among the most valuable of the modern improvements in the science of government. And that they secure, as far as human institutions can, the independence of Judges, and an upright administration of the laws. Without being disposed to question the excellence of these provisions, or their favorable influence, on those who will be *generally* called to the judicial magistracy, we have all known men, who, without them, could be firm and independent Judges. There have been Judges, who held their offices during the pleasure of the worst of men, and spurned alike their flattery and their frowns.—There is an independence which has its seat in the mind, a spirit which disdains to submit to any controul, except what reason, conscience and a sense of duty impose. I am firmly persuaded, that the Judge just taken from the bench, possessed this spirit in an eminent degree. His mind was too lofty to enter into any calculations foreign to the merits of the cause, in the discharge of his official duties; neither the merits, nor demerits of the parties, nor their connections, however numerous and powerful, could have any influence with him.—I am sensible that this is very high praise, a praise which could not in truth be bestowed on all good men, nor even on all good Judges. But it is praise which Mr. ELLIS richly merited.

“There is another trait in the judicial character of our departed associate, nearly allied to that just mentioned, which must not be omitted; I mean his fortitude, firmness, and inflexibility. It is for the honour of the times in which we live, and an evidence that some bounds are set to party animosities, that a Judge obeying the dictates of his conscience, incurs no risk of personal violence. The temper of these times would not bear dictating to a court of justice. The worst that a Judge has to apprehend is the loss of his office, and if he happens to be fit for it, this would be no loss to him; it would rather be a public, than a private loss. He may also lay his account for a share, of that “mendax in-

iamia" from the press, which basely coins facts, and imputes false motives. It does not, however, require much fortitude, to pursue the path of duty at the hazard of a little calumny; still there is a constant call for firmness in a Judge. There is in some men a certain easiness of temper, that makes justice, and especially the severity of justice, which is sometimes necessary, extremely painful. I verily believe, that the Judge, who orders, like the parent, who inflicts punishment, often suffers more, than the culprit, or the child. What good man would not feel pain, when his sentence, or decree, must necessarily occasion hardship, inconvenience and pain to others? There is some danger that these feelings may incline a Judge to depart from the rules of law, in hard cases, and cause him to forget for a moment, that justice is steady, uniform and inflexible, and that motives of commiseration, from whatever source they flow, must not mingle in the administration of justice. We all err too often from our ignorance, and our frailties; but a Judge is in danger of erring from his very virtues. I think the late Judge ELLIS possessed a mind in this respect happily tempered, neither too mild nor too severe; a mind which could steadily pursue the path of duty, wheresoever it led. He diligently investigated the rule of law, and then faithfully and firmly applied it to the case, regardless of consequences. I am sensible that many persons, and especially those not trained in legal habits, can hardly be induced to place this inflexibility among the number of judicial virtues. Judge ELLIS was mild and courteous in his treatment of all, but was a stranger to that pliancy of disposition, which is too apt to lead to the sacrifice of principle, and the relaxation of the strict rules of practice, so necessary to be maintained in courts of justice.

"Judge Ellis was endued with an uncommon share of sensibility, yet from early, and continued discipline, he had obtained the complete command of his passions. His prudence and discretion, and the suavity of his manners, joined to his reputation for knowledge in his profession, secured him from most of the evils, which have just been mentioned, as incident to the office he sustained. But if, from any cause, he had been called to suffer, as much injustice as any good Judge ever suffered, he would have been, I am confident, but little affected by it.

"There was another trait in the mind of this excellent Judge, which eminently fitted him for the bench. I mean the union of great readiness of conception with a capacity for deep and patient investigation. This union is rarely

found, and yet the judicial character is imperfect without it. Quickness of conception, and as it were intuitive knowledge of the exact state of the case; sagacity in detecting chicanery and artifice; a faculty of seeing into men; of discerning when witnesses speak the truth and when they are studying to evade it; and of extracting truth from unwilling witnesses; the capacity of readily selecting and methodically recapitulating and summing up the evidence; and then stating clearly the principles of law applicable to the case, are qualifications in a Judge of incalculable importance and utility in conducting the business of a jury term. The advantage to be derived from such a Judge, on the score of dispatch alone, is great, both to the public, and to suitors. When the cause has been tried by the jury, questions of law arising at the trial, may be examined and considered afterwards, with little additional expense to the parties; and here the Judge can scarcely be too patient, in hearing, or spend too much time in weighing and considering. I have not often been present when the late Judge Ellis has been occupied in the trial of jury causes. But from my intimate acquaintance with the powers of his mind for many years, and from the cases stated by him, as well as from the concurrent testimony of all the bar, I cannot but consider him as having been eminently qualified for the business of a jury term.

“His associates, at the law term, (I can venture to speak for both,) have had abundant evidence of his logical precision, of his skill in the intricate science of special pleading, and of his talent for deep and critical investigation of questions of law. When it has fallen to his lot to express, in public, the grounds of his own judgment, or that of the court, all capable of judging have been delighted with the accurate, correct and even polished style of his composition:

“If there was any thing for the critic to condemn in the texture of his mind, or in his reasoning, it was, that he had too much ingenuity to be perfectly intelligible, at all times, to juries, and that his reasoning sometimes appeared to border on refinement.

“We have always found him at the law term, as ready to correct the errors and mistakes, which he might have fallen into, in the trial of causes, as any of the bench; more ready to correct his own, than the errors of others; a rare instance of candour, and worthy of all imitation. To a letter from me, just before the last law term, proposing, on account of the state of his health, to spare him the labour of attending through the whole circuit, he answered, ‘that he should not be able to investigate many of the questions saved; but,

that he was anxious to attend those courts, at least where he had présided at the jury term, that he might have an opportunity to assist in correcting his own errors.²—So ready is a candid mind, to magnify instead of palliating its own mistakes.

“ I am able to speak with confidence of the regularity and diligence, with which he prosecuted his studies, both before and after he took his seat on the bench. How far this may have contributed to hasten his death, cannot certainly be known. I have no doubt that it had considerable influence, and that his valuable life might have been longer spared, if he could have been induced to spare himself more.

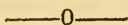
“ I could easily enlarge on the qualifications and judicial virtues of this good man. The subject affords a sort of melancholy satisfaction. But I forbear; indeed I know not where to end. In reviewing what I have just delivered, I am myself struck with the reflection, which did not occur to me as I went along, that I have ascribed to my departed friend almost every virtue and quality, which go to form the perfect Judge. And yet I would not say that he was perfect; doubtless he had failings and imperfections, but they were few in number, and such as detracted little from his judicial merits.

“ The qualities, I have enumerated, he certainly possessed, but in different measures and degrees. Quickness and correctness of conception, fairness, purity and firmness of mind, I consider as the distinguishing traits of his character. They are all judicial virtues.

“ I have omitted to speak of his truth, his spotless integrity, his enlightened and liberal principles, his regard for the institutions of religion and morality, his perfect purity of heart, his delicate and scrupulous sense of honour and honesty. These are qualities which belonged to him as a man in common with many other men, and in common, I hope, with many of the liberal profession of the law, of which he was so distinguished a member.

“ In this feeble effort to draw the attention of the community to the great loss, it has lately sustained, (to me an irreparable loss,) my mind has been constantly impressed with the image of the man. I can hardly realize that he is no more; that he is far removed from the scenes where I have been accustomed to act with him; that he is now alike insensible to our praise, or our censure. I would not wound his pure spirit by indiscriminate praise, but his character now belongs to the public, and it is our duty to speak of him as

he was. He has lived long enough for himself, and his example cannot fail of producing a beneficial effect on those who survive him. His friends will cherish his memory long after this feeble tribute to his worth, shall be no longer remembered, and when the speaker himself shall be forgotten."



REV. SAMUEL WHITING.

Rev. Samuel Whiting was the second son of Mr. Whiting of Boston, in Lincolnshire, England, where he was born Nov. 20, 1597. His father was a person of good repute, the eldest son of many brethren, and sustained the offices of mayor and alderman of that place. The subject of this notice received a learned education, first at Boston school, then at Emanuel college in the university of Cambridge, where he had for his companion in his education, the afterwards distinguished Anthony Tuckney, D.D., master of St. John's college. After his removal from Cambridge, he became the chaplain to Sir Nathaniel Bacon and Sir Roger Townsend, with whom he continued three years. He next removed to Lynn, in the county of Norfolk, where he remained three years as a colleague with Rev. Mr. Price. The happiness which he enjoyed in this connection was interrupted by complaints made to the bishop of Norwich for his non-conformity to the rites of the established church. He was cited to appear before the high commission court, but before the time of his appearance, King James, the First, died, and "so his trouble at this time was diverted." After leaving Lynn, he "exercised his ministry" several years at Skirbick, in Lincolnshire, and from that place, it is presumed, came to New-England, and arrived at Boston, May 26, 1636. It is remarked by Dr. Cotton Mather, that "the ecclesiastical sharks drove this *Whiting* over the *Atlantic* sea into the *American* strand." After remaining a short time with his kinsman, Allerton Hough, of Boston, afterwards one of the assistants of Massachusetts, he was invited to become their pastor, with which office he was invested in 1636. Mr. Whiting was a learned divine. He was accurate in Hebrew, and wrote Latin with elegance. He gave an oration in Latin at one of the commencements at Harvard college. He was author of several publications, the largest of which was "Abraham interceding for Sodom," a volume of sermons, published in 1666. His character is drawn at considerable length by Dr. Mather.

The most important parts we will give. "He was no less a man of temper than of learning. The peculiar sweetness and goodness of his temper, must be an essential stroke in his character. He was wonderfully happy, in his meek, his composed, his peaceable disposition. And his meekness of wisdom out-shone all his other attainments in learning; for there is no human literature so hardly attained, as the discretion of a man to regulate his anger. His very countenance had an amiable smile continually sweetening of it. And his face herein was but the true image of his mind, which, like the upper regions, was marvellously free from the storms of passion. In prosperity, he was not much elated; in adversity, he was not much dejected: under provocations, he would scorn to be provoked." At the close of Dr. Mather's account of Mr. Whiting, there is a poem of ninety-four lines written by B. Tompson, of Roxbury, the New-England poet. After the most exuberant praises bestowed on Mr. Whiting, "of whom both *Englands* may with reason boast," the poet proceeds—

"Nations for men of lesser worth have strove
 "To have the *fame*, and in transports of love
 "Built *temples*, or fix'd *statues* of pure gold,
 "And their vast worth to after ages told."

Mr. Whiting had nine children. By his first wife he had two sons and one daughter. The sons died in England. The daughter married Mr. Thomas Weld of Roxbury. His second wife was Elizabeth St. John, daughter of Oliver St. John of Bedfordshire, of an honorable family, and nearly related to Lord St. John of Bletso. Three of his sons by this marriage graduated at Harvard College, and were respectable ministers of the gospel: *Samuel* graduated in 1653; ordained at Billerica, Nov. 11, 1663; died Feb. 28, 1713. *John* graduated in 1657; was intended for a physician, but became a preacher, went to England, preached at Butterwick, then at Leverton in Lincolnshire, where he died. *Joseph* graduated 1661; assisted his father in the ministry at Lynn, afterwards removed to Southampton on Long-Island, and was living after 1698.

Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Lynn, died Dec. 11, 1679, aged 82. Mrs. Elizabeth Whiting, his wife, died March 3, 1677, aged 72.*

* Lynn Records.

Ecclesiastical History.



[The following historical sketches of the first churches and ministers in New-Hampshire, were written by a gentleman eminently versed in the antiquities of the state, and originally appeared in the Concord Observer. They form, perhaps, the best written history which has yet appeared, of the early religious establishments in New-Hampshire.]

MEMORANDA: *Relating to the Churches and Clergy of New-Hampshire.*

The Pilgrims had been more than two years at Plymouth, before the settlement of New-Hampshire was commenced. In the spring of 1623, the Company of Laconia attempted the establishment of a colony here for the purpose of trade, and sent over Edward and William Hilton of London, David Thompson of Scotland, and their companions, who established themselves at Portsmouth and Dover.

There does not appear to have been any meeting-house erected for the worship of God, or any minister of the gospel, in New-Hampshire, for about ten years, after its settlement. In 1633, a meeting-house was erected on Dover neck, and well fortified against the attacks of the enemy. Mr. *William Leverich*, 'a worthy and able Puritan minister,' was engaged as a preacher. But he continued there only a short time, and finding the adventurers and people either unable or unwilling to support him, removed to Plymouth colony, and was settled at Sandwich. After his departure, one *Burdett*, who had been in the ministry in England, and left that country disgusted, as he pretended, with the corruptions of the English church, made his appearance at Dover. He was a man of plausible manners, and gained the affections of the people. After preaching to them some time, he became desirous to govern them; intrigued against Wiggin their governor, and was elected in his place. He was an ambitious, lewd, and bad man. He disliked the strictness of the American churches, more than the corruptions of that which he had forsaken; and while at Dover, corresponded with Archbishop Laud, representing the principal men in these colonies as hypocrites and traitors. His true character could not long be concealed. His correspondence with the Archbishop was discovered, his lewdness detected, and he fled to the District of Maine in 1638, and thence, in 1640. to England.

where he was imprisoned by the royalists, and heard of no more.

The church at Exeter is supposed to be the first gathered in New-Hampshire. Rev. JOHN WHEELWRIGHT, in 1629, had purchased of the Indians a tract of land, around the Squamscot, and engaged to make a settlement thereon within ten years. Having been banished from Massachusetts for his antinomianism, he with eight of his brethren, obtained dismissal from the church in Boston, formed themselves into a church, and removed to Exeter in 1638. He continued there till 1642, when the inhabitants of the town came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and Mr. Wheelwright soon after removed, with several of his friends, to Wells in Maine. The original commission for surveying that town was issued by Thomas Gorges in July 1643, and directed to "Mr. John Wheelwright, minister of God's word," and two others. He spent about four years in Wells, when he became reconciled to the government of Massachusetts, and was settled in the ministry at Hampton, in this State, as colleague with Mr. Dalton, where he remained about ten years, and then went to England. He was in favor with Oliver Cromwell; whose contemporary he was in the University. The Protector, upon Wheelwright's being presented, said that "he could remember the time when he was more afraid of meeting Wheelwright at foot ball than he had since been of meeting an army in the field; for he was infallibly sure of being *tript up* by him." On the accession of Charles II. Mr. Wheelwright returned to New England and settled at Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he died suddenly of an apoplectic fit, Nov. 15, 1679, being at the time of his decease the oldest minister in the colony. Doctor Cotton Mather said of him that "he was a man of the most unspotted morals and unblemished reputation," and that "his worst enemies never looked on him as chargeable with the least ill practices." He had been in the ministry in England before he came to America. He fled from persecution in his native land, and met it in the wilderness. He appears to have been a man of piety and talents: but he was a man, and therefore liable to err. The common effect of persecution is not to convince men of the right, but to confirm them in the wrong. Mr. Wheelwright became sensible that he had erred, and acknowledged it. The Massachusetts government restored him to the freedom of the colony. But it is no easy matter with most men truly to forgive the man whom they have injured. Mr. Wheelwright was not regarded with that respect and esteem which he appears to have deserved. His de-

scendants were respectable. His son, grand-son, and great-grand-son were of the council for the Province. His sister-in-law, the celebrated Ann Hutchinson, was also banished from Massachusetts, for antinomianism, and in her wanderings was killed, with all her family excepting one daughter, by the Indians.

The same year in which the Exeter church was organized, the town of Hampton was settled, and a church gathered, of which the Rev. STEPHEN BACHELOR was the pastor. Mr. Bachelor had a high reputation among his people for uncommon sanctity, and when charged with unchastity, though the accusation was supported by two witnesses, it gained so little credit that the complaint was dismissed as unfounded. But Mr. Bachelor knew more of the matter than the church did; and though he had failings, and great ones, he had too much conscience and too much honor to allow the imputation of perjury to rest on the innocent. He humbly confessed his fault, and was forgiven; but was dismissed from the pulpit. This was in 1641. Three years afterwards, he had so far regained his reputation, that the church in Exeter, upon Mr. Wheelwright's departure, gave him an invitation to settle with them in the ministry. The General Court, however, interposed and prevented it.

Rev. TIMOTHY DALTON was settled at Hampton, as colleague with Mr. Bachelor, in 1639. He was a man of good reputation as a minister and peace-maker. In 1640, he, with Simon Bradstreet, Esq. who was afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, and Hugh Peters, the minister of Salem, was appointed by the government to inquire into the difficulties at Dover, and effect a reconciliation. They travelled there on foot, and accomplished their object. Mr. Dalton continued in the ministry at Hampton till his death in 1661.

No church was formed in Dover till 1639. Captain Underhill, upon the expulsion of Burdett, was chosen the Governor of that town. He had been banished from Massachusetts, for antinomianism, and contempt of court. He was an enthusiast of bad character, and had given but little evidence of religion, other than a public profession of it, and an argument to convince the church in Boston that he obtained assurance while taking a comfortable pipe of the "good creature, tobacco." On his assuming the government at Dover, he introduced Hanserd Knollys, an antinomian Baptist to the ministry; and procured a church to be gathered. Knollys busied himself in political affairs, and in calumniating the Massachusetts settlers to their friends in England; for which, on being called to account, he made a public confession

at a meeting of the magistrates and people in Boston. In 1640, *Thomas Larkham*, who had been a minister in England, and was a zealous churchman, came to Dover, and raised a party against Knollys. The town became a theatre of riots; fines, excommunications, and personal assaults, ensued; till the Governor of Massachusetts interfered, and the tumult subsided. Knollys was soon dismissed, on account of unchastity, (a crime for which his patron Underhill had been excommunicated,) and returned to England where he continued to preach and suffered in the cause of non-conformity. He died, Sept. 19, 1691, at the age of 93, and is said to have died "a good man in a good old age." Larkham tarried at Dover about two years, when, following the example of his predecessors in their lewdness, he also returned to England; was settled in the ministry at Tavistock, in Devon; was ejected for non-conformity, in 1660; and died in 1669, aged 68; having acquired, in England, the reputation of "a man of great piety and sincerity."

The people of Dover appear to have been weary of irregular preachers, by whom they had suffered so much; and after Larkham's departure, they applied to Massachusetts for a minister. On the recommendation of the Court, the Rev. DANIEL MAUD, who had been in the ministry in England was settled there in 1642; and he was the first regularly settled minister in that town. His salary was 50*l.* per annum and the use of a dwelling house. The people were called together for public worship on the sabbath by beat of drum. In 1651, the town raised 100*l.* to pay two ministers, one at the neck and one at Oyster river, now Durham. Mr. Maud continued at Dover till his death in 1655. "He was an honest man, and of a quiet and peaceable disposition, qualities much wanting in all his predecessors."

Exeter was without a minister from 1643 to 1650, when the Rev. SAMUEL DUDLEY was settled in that place. His salary was 40*l.* but was raised in 1657 to 50*l.*, he having then recently received an invitation to settle in Portsmouth on a salary of "four score pounds a year," which he declined. He was a son of Gov. Thomas Dudley, and was born in England about 1606. "He was a person of good capacity and learning," and had neither the intolerant spirit of his father, nor the ambitious mind of his brother Joseph, who was afterwards Governor of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire; but probably enjoyed more of peace and quietness in his humble sphere, than they experienced in the chair of State. He was occasionally engaged in public business; and was some-

times employed by the town as its agent to the General Court, before any deputy or representative was elected. He died in 1683, and was probably interred in the burial ground west of the road from the court-house to New-Market, which has for many years past been improved as a pasture, or for tillage; the ancient monuments having been broken down, and probably converted to what was considered valuable purposes; as a neighbor to the ground informed an inquirer that "they made most excellent whet-stones." Mr. Dudley left seven sons and at least five daughters, whose descendants are numerous in this State and Maine.

The Rev. JOHN REYNER was settled at Dover, in 1657, two years after the termination of Mr. Maud's ministry. His salary in 1658 was 120*l.*, and a house was given him in 1659. He had been a minister in England, came to this country about 1636, and settled at Plymouth; where he continued to Nov. 1654; and then left the place, "to the great grief and loss of the people." "He was of a meek and humble spirit, sound in the truth, unrepachable in life and conversation, richly accomplished in such gifts and graces as were befitting his place and calling, wise, faithful, grave, sober, a lover of good men, not greedy of the matters of the world, armed with much faith, patience, meekness, mixed with much courage in the cause of God, an able, faithful, and laborious preacher of the gospel and a wise orderer of the affairs of the church, and had an excellent talent of training up children in a catechetical way, in the grounds of the christian religion." He died April 3, 1669.

In 1660, Rev. SEABORN COTTON was settled in the ministry at Hampton, as colleague with Mr. Dalton, who died the next year. Mr. Cotton was a son of Rev. John Cotton, of Boston, one of the most celebrated ministers of New-England, and a brother of Rev. John Cotton, of Plymouth. He was born in August, 1633, while his parents were on their voyage to this country. He was graduated at Harvard College, in 1651, and was the first minister in this State who was educated at that College, or in this country. He was a thorough scholar, an able preacher, and in sentiment with his venerable father, who said, by way of excuse for his nocturnal studies, that "he loved to sweeten his mouth with a piece of Calvin before he went to sleep." Governor Cranfield, after imprisoning the Rev. Mr. Moody, of Portsmouth, for refusing to administer the sacrament to him according to the liturgy, sent word to Mr. Cotton, that "when he had prepared his soul he would come and demand the sacrament of him, as he had done at Portsmouth." Mr. Cotton, fearing that

the Governor might come *before* his soul was properly prepared for the ordinance, retired to Boston, and there remained till Cranfield left the Province, when he returned to his people, and died in 1686, at the age of 53.

At the close of the year 1670, half a century had elapsed from the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. During that time there had been seven ministers settled in New-Hampshire. Mr. Reyner of Dover died in 1669, so that two only, Mr. Dudley of Exeter, and Mr. Cotton of Hampton, remained in the ministry.

[*To be continued.*]

Miscellanies....No. III.

REV. HUGH ADAMS, OF DURHAM.----An esteemed friend at Portsmouth has placed in our hands some miscellaneous papers, and among others, several letters, &c. addressed by the Rev. Mr. Adams to the Hon. Richard Waldron, Secretary under the administration of Gov. Belcher. We shall publish two or three of these, as a curiosity, and as exhibiting some traits of a man of many peculiarities and some note in his day. It may be proper to prefix a notice of Mr. Adams, furnished by an intelligent correspondent.*

A church at Oyster river, (now Durham,) was gathered March 26, 1718, by Mr. Hugh Adams, who had preached a year or two in that place, and now became its minister.--Although he met with no little difficulty from the people of the town, who were not at all remarkable for their harmony and love of order, he continued there in the ministry until 1750, when he died, at the age of 74. He was graduated at Harvard in 1696. A very curious petition of his to the Provincial Assembly, in 1738, complaining of the delinquency and trespasses of his parishioners, is preserved in Belknap's History of New-Hampshire. In this petition, Mr. Adams represents Durham "as an Achan in the camp; and as the seven sons of Saul in the days of king David; and as Jonah in the ship of the Commonwealth of the Province." And he prays, not only for justice to himself, but that a neglect to pay a minister, may be made penal, and presentable

* The author of "Memoranda," commenced page 234.

by the grand jury, as it was in Massachusetts, which he considered the principal reason why the people of that Province had been "proportionably spared from the *throat pestilence*, and other impoverishing more than New-Hampshire." The old gentleman appears to have had singular notions of the efficacy of his prayers; and among other things which he had accomplished by prayer, he informs the Assembly that, being provoked by the injustice of his people, and their robbing him of the 50*l.* addition to his salary, he prayed while it was yet more than three months to the harvest, that "it might not rain, and it rained not for three months after; when some of his friendly brethren prevailed upon him, and he "appointed and conscientiously sanctified a church fast from evening to evening and abstained three meals from *eating, drinking, and smoaking* any thing," and the Lord, he says, was pleased to hear, and granted such plentiful and warm rains as to produce "a considerable harvest; so as was then remarkable." He concludes his petition by importunately asking for justice, and expressing his firm belief that, *after he had obtained it*, God will be entreated for the land in New-Hampshire. What impression his petition made upon the Assembly, or what answer it received, is not recorded.

The Petition of Hugh Adams, Minister at Durham.

Mal. ii. 7. Luk. x. 16.

Durham, May 3, 1738.

Honourable Sir.

This is to request the favour of His Excellency and Your Honour, That my nomination of two persons for commissioners of the peace, may be granted; Namely: for Mr. Joseph Drew in the town of Durham, and for Captain Edward Hall in the parish of New-Market of Exeter; Each of which persons, in many years observation, I judge in my conscience for said office, of each people, is the best qualified, according to those sacred characters, in Exod. xviii. 21. Acts vi. 3. Being each of them able in estate and understanding in the law, in writing a good hand, Fearing GOD above the most of his neighbors, A man of truth, hating coveteousness, Of an honest report, competently full of the HOLY SPIRIT and wisdom; Having the best rule of government over his own spirit, appetites, and passions, humble, meek, modest, courteous; and resolute in his duty; and willing therein to be admonished; And likewise exemplary in Church communion and attendance in the other ordinances

of the gospel OF CHRIST THE PRINCE of the Kings of the earth, as in Rev. i. 5. The said town and parish, being (too long time) the majority of the inhabitants of each, sadly grown exceedingly vicious, disorderly, and unruly, especially on every publick day and night following; For want of such an overseer in said authority, to see the good laws of this Province for regulation of such disorders duly prosecuted: Which might be (with A DIVINE BLESSING on the consciencious endeavours of such a ruler among them) much for the reformation of each (otherwise lawless) people. Col. D—— in our Town being now doting, superannuated, selfish, covetous, and partial, utterly unqualified for such an office any longer; being grown so old and foolish, that he will be no more admonished: As contemptibly characterized, in Eccle. iv. 13.

Which (that THE NAME of our LORD JESUS CHRIST may be GLORIFIED in them, as in II. Thess. i. 12: And the people's welfare may be promoted) is the earnest petition of a sincere Minister OF CHRIST.

HUGH ADAMS.

A DECLARATIVE AGREEMENT—

Made and confirmed by Hugh Adams, Cler's. Minister of CHRIST, and Pastor of HIS Church at Durham, in the Province of New-Hampshire in New England.

To's Excellency the Governour, and their Honours of his Majesty's Council, which may legally constitute and judge in the Court of Appeals for Equity, at Portsmouth, in July next, by adjournment from the second Tuesday in May, 1738. For determining the case of said Minister Appellant, already passed through the other two Courts of the Law.

Is as followeth, viz.

Forasmuch, as the most Holy and Righteous Patriarch Joseph (under the infallible inspiration of THE HOLY-GHOST) made it a law unto this day, that Pharaoh should have the Fifth part, as it's written in Gen. xlvii. 26; i. e. as I am fully perswaded in my own mind and conscience that when any King's Representatives in his Court of Equity, do and shall judge any case therein according to good conscience: The Fifth part of the sum justly granted in their decisive judgment: Should be thus distributively remunerated. As in this case appealed for, of 1853^l. The 5th part

whereof is 371*l.* 12*s.* Whereof the 71*l.* 12*s.* for defraying all the charges of the three Courts, Attorneys and other officers' fees: The remainder 300*l.* thus to be distributed. 200*l.* to the Governour or Commander in Chief, and the 100*l.* pounds, 40*l.* pounds thereof to the Honourable Secretary; and 20*l.* to each of the three Councillors (that are the majority of the five) which may equitably judge in said case. Col. Walton by affinity beeing related to the case doubly on the appellee side, being justly exceptionable to me. And George Jaffrey and Joshua Pierce, Esquires, disaffected from any favour towards me, (as I perceive); Since my subscribing as one of the Ministers of this Province aforesaid, for Governour Belcher's continuance in the government thereof the Chief: The three other remaining of the Council impartially to be judges in my case at said Court, being (if I'm rightly inform'd) ——— Odiorn, Esquire, Lt. Col. Joseph Sherburn, Esquire, and Captn. Ellice Huske, Esquire, to be each of their Honour's ensured with the said 20*l.*, for Gratification when Concurring in their judgment of the sum total of said case, and all the just cost for said appellant. And not as a bribe, is intended any part of said Fifth; But a just tribute, For Equitable judgment as required by the Supreme JUDGE. As written in Rom. xiii. 4, 6. And upon condition of such a grant in the judgment of said Court of conscience; That the said appellant may have the reasonable liberty, of directing the Sherriff in levying the execution of the Equitable judgment, Upon the most blameable and able persons (or their estates) which have wilfully and unjustly occasioned such prosecution of said case; and that the innocent therein may suffer no wrong.

To the which agreement abovesaid, I, the said Hugh Adams, Appellant, For My Self, My Heires, Executors, Administrators, And certain Attorneys; Do hereby promise, grant and agree, unto each of the said Court of Equity, as above expressly specified, His Heires and Assigns each said sum respectively; as soon as possible (after the so just recovery thereof, As so sacredly warranted in said Rom. xiii. 4.) To be then faithfully paid unto him or his order without fraud or delay, in each full sum as appropriatively signified. As witness my own Hand and Seal, on Tuesday, May the third, in the eleventh year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the second; Annoque DOMINI, 1733.

HUGH ADAMS.

Signed, sealed, & delivered,
in the presence of
Stephen Glasier, and Eliphalet Daniell.

P. S. This Instrument is referr'd to your Honour's wisdom, for the communication of the contents thereof, only to the Commander in Chief, and to each of the said three Councillors, so far as may concern either of them. But to be conceal'd prudently from every other living person. Which gratuity, if either of them decline from acceptance thereof in my favour; And nevertheless concurr in the full judgment of my honest case: Then the said sum respectively is hereby transferr'd to your Honour's propriety, for recompencing your late favour to me, and in such a measure towards recompencing your loss by fire. As assigned by the said Appellant.

HUGH ADAMS.

The First Church in Plymouth. In the formation of the first church in Plymouth, which was the first in New-England, a constitution was adopted, called the covenant. This instrument was very simple in its design and language, expressing their obligations and renewed engagements to their Maker and to each other. New members acknowledged the Covenant, and promised to act in conformity to all the requirements of the gospel. Such was the practice of the Plymouth church for 175 years. In 1795, Rev. Dr. Robbins, then past r, in concurrence with the church, introduced a creed, which has been in use till the present year. In July, at a church meeting, it was voted *nem. con.* to make no farther use of the creed, but to adhere to *their first love.*

Old Colony Memorial.

In Sept. 1798, a malignant fever prevailed at Portsmouth; 53 died, and 41 recovered of those who were attacked by it. During the same time, 52 died of various other disorders. This season a most destroying fever prevailed in Philadelphia and New-York, hundreds dying in a week. Deaths in Philadelphia, Aug. 8 to Oct. 3, 2773; whole number in 1793—3146! In 1793, during the same time, there died of the yellow fever in that city, 1847; whole number in 1793, 3952. In this year, about 1-4th of the inhabitants removed; while in 1798, nearly 7-8ths abandoned the city.

A meeting-house in Boscawen was burnt Feb. 7, 1798, by an incendiary.

The brick market-house at Portsmouth, was built in 1800.

A violent tornado passed over Reading, Ms. in June, 1800, demolishing houses, barns, &c. but fortunately no lives were lost.

 LONGEVITY.

Of all the complaints made by man, against the order of nature and the constitution of the world, there are but few that have been more general than those respecting the *brevity of human life*. In all ages of the world, except the antedeluvian, of which we know little, men have exclaimed that *their days have been few and evil*. Though they have discovered strong attachments to life, and much anxiety to prolong it, they have neglected the means requisite to attain the object. Of the vast number of books annually printed, more have been written for the purpose of teaching the art to *destroy*, than to preserve life. It is a subject of regret, that we are not better furnished with more of the biography of those who have lived to extreme old age, particularly in relation to their parentage, diet, regimen, exercise and occupation. A work of this kind, well executed and extending to the great variety of cases which have occurred, would enable us to ascertain the principal causes which have contributed to long life.

In the course of my reading for several years, I have noted the name, residence, and age of old persons who have died in the *United States*. My list as to the *number* is incomplete, and for want of information will always remain so. It includes only those who were ninety years of age and upwards; the whole number is 2080, one of whom lived to the advanced age of 150 years. Of this number, 1023 were men, and 1057 women. The smallest number died in the months of May, June and August, but the greatest number in January, February and March—in January nearly four times as many as in June.

I do not possess a sufficient number of facts to state with precision the various causes which promote or retard longevity. I will, however, express some facts and my opinion upon some of them, and leave the subject to those whose profession and business is more intimately connected with it.

Long life does not depend upon any particular climate or region of the globe, though some are more favorable to it than others. The human constitution is adapted to all climates; and instances of longevity have occurred in every country where men have lived. In this respect man is un-

like some other species of animals, who can live only in particular latitudes.

Men usually live longer in the country than the city. The air, exercise and modes of living in the country are better suited to their nature, than in cities crowded with a dense population. Of the instances of longevity which I have met with, particularly those who have lived more than a century, a *large majority* of them removed from the place of their nativity and lived in other places.

Longevity is in a great measure *hereditary*. Healthy, long-lived parents would, I think, usually transmit long life to their children, if they would avoid gross errors. To this rule there are but very few exceptions; and I could cite numerous cases in support of it. I will mention only two that have occurred within my own knowledge. The one is that of a man who had twelve children by one wife: the ages of all his children, though one of them is still living, averages more than seventy-three years. The other is a family of seven children, one of whom is also alive, whose average age exceeds eighty years. But as to the children of unhealthy parents, I have known three successive generations descended from one family, whose average age was less than thirty-four years.

Early rising contributes much to long life; many of those who lived long practised it, and found the morning air invigorating and healthy. Early rising not only tends to protract the number of our years, but it increases the length of each: for every hour we sleep more than is necessary is so much time deducted from the year, and, in fact, is worse than lost.

Labor and exercise have a natural tendency to prolong human life. Man was formed for action; and much of his happiness consists in performing it. He who is inured to robust exercise and the inclemency of the seasons, imparts vigor and health to his constitution. It is in this class of people that by far the greatest number of aged people are found. Few men who spend their time in ease and indolence live to old age, whilst many who perform much labor, bear great fatigue, and suffer many hardships and deprivations, live long; but severe fatigue *in early life* too often subjects man to premature disease and death.

The ills of poverty are less fatal to human life than the dainties and luxury of wealth. There are more of the poor than of the rich, in proportion to their respective numbers, who live to be old.

Temperance has a natural and powerful tendency to pro-

long the life of man. An immoderate use of ardent and vinous liquors extinguishes life; but small potions of it taken at particular times and seasons is a cordial, which imparts new life and vigor to the system. Early intemperance usually terminates in death before the man is fifty; and, indeed, excessive pleasures of every kind in early life are peculiarly fatal. Hard-drinkers, though they commence the practice in middle-life seldom attain old age; the few instances, that have existed to the contrary, but serve to prove the truth of the remark.

Temperance in diet and regimen is necessary to preserve long life. Plain, homely repasts, ate only when appetite or hunger dictates, are vastly preferable to all others. I have known gluttons exclaim with horror and indignation against drunkards and tipplers; and yet gluttony is as fatal to life as inebriety. The victims of gluttony are more numerous than people imagine; and it is an evil which those who wish for long life should studiously avoid. Gluttons live for the sake of eating—and their “belly is their God.”

An easy, mild, and quiet temper prolongs life; but a peevish, fretful, and irritable disposition destroys it. Many who have exceeded the usual term of human life, were remarkable for the mildness of their temper.

Men of all professions, and of most, though not all occupations, have lived long. The neglect of exercise is, perhaps, the greatest error which sedentary persons commit. It should be an object with them not only to increase their exercise, but to devise such as will directly promote their own interest and that of others. They would then have more than one motive to perform it, and of course would do it more effectually. Those whose time is devoted to labor upon lead, tin, and some other minerals are of all occupations engaged in that the most unfavorable to health and long life.

Of literary and professional men, merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, there appear to be fewer, in proportion to their relative numbers, who have attained longevity, than of the other classes in society.

For most of the diseases to which human nature is incident, the herbs and roots of our country afford a safer and more efficient remedy, than the drugs of the apothecary. Many of those who lived longest were least acquainted with physicians; nature and time, good nursing and attention, relieved them from their complaints. But those who convert their bodies into *medicine chests*, seldom enjoy health, or live to old age.

CINCINNATUS.

July 18, 1823.

Literary Notices.

SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, Esq. of Albany, proposes to publish a poem to be entitled "*The Pleasures of Poverty*," the price not to exceed 50 cents. Mr. S. has long been known as a writer of considerable merit; and we hope he will receive extensive patronage. The poor should subscribe, for present comfort; and the rich also, for they know not how soon they may want some consolation of the kind.

UNITED STATES LAW JOURNAL AND CIVILIAN'S MAGAZINE.—The fourth No. of this valuable miscellany is just received; and contains among other things a review of the first volume of N. H. Reports. The review is quite favorable to the work, and the principal fault to be discovered, is similar to that urged by the writer against some cases in the Reports, that is:—*it is too long*—occupying no less than 26 close pages. The reviewer says—

"With the exception of being now and then *a little too long*, the cases contained in the volume before us, are well reported; the statements of facts are clear and concise; the arguments of counsel are sparingly given, and the opinions of the judges contain a great deal of good sense, and strong reasoning; and what especially recommends them to us, they are wholly free from all affectation and parade of learning. The judges of New-Hampshire appear to be straight forward business men, and are contented with the possession of knowledge, without idly and ostentatiously displaying it, upon occasions which do not call for it, and where it can be of no possible use."

The reviewer then proceeds to point out the few errors he conceives to be embraced in the work; though he cordially assents to most of the doctrines laid down by the court. These are contained in the cases *Thompson vs. Ward*, and *Peirce et al. vs. Rowe*: the reviewer thinks the former would not be good law in *England*; and this is admitted by the court. But Judge Bell founds the correctness of his opinion upon former practice and immemorial usage in this State. Of the latter, the reviewer holds that compound interest is not legal, though contracted for. That case, if we understand it, does not decide the contrary—though few doubt it might well have done so. These errors, then, are

matters of *opinion*; and when we discover in the critic some unwary symptoms of ignorance even of the law he undertakes to expound—might we not well doubt the correctness of *his* opinions on the cases he deems exceptionable? But we have no fault to find with the reviewer: his journal is a very valuable work, and his notice is upon the whole very flattering, and would tend to confirm the good opinion entertained by the profession generally of the *New-Hampshire Reports*.

✂ A second volume of the *Reports* will be published by J. B. MOORE and H. GRAY & Co., as soon as consistent with its careful execution. It will contain between 400 and 500 pages, printed in a style superior to that of the first volume.

A little work has just issued from the press at Exeter, entitled, "*A Book for NEW-HAMPSHIRE CHILDREN, in familiar letters from a Father.*" Its design is to furnish children with a book well calculated to learn them to read—to give them an early taste for reading, by presenting, in the most easy and familiar language, a variety of subjects which will be interesting to them—and to supplant the use of the numerous foolish story books, which answer no valuable purpose, except to teach children to call words at sight, without understanding their import, and have often the bad effect of giving them a distaste for books of sober and useful knowledge. The acquaintance of the author with the business of instruction, and his deep insight into the human character, qualify him for almost any task; and, having made a good beginning, we hope he may be encouraged to supply other palpable deficiencies in our books of instruction in elementary knowledge.

Now in press, and will be published in a few days by J. B. MOORE, "*The Genius of Oblivion, and other Original Poems,*" by a Lady of N. H. Persons holding subscription papers are invited immediately to return them to the publisher.

New School Book.—Mr. Prentiss, Keene, has just published a school book, entitled "*Easy Lessons in Reading, for the use of the younger classes in common schools,*"—by JOSHUA LEAVITT." Its design, which is to provide an intermediate reading book between the Spelling-Book and English or Historical Reader, seems to be a good one; and its confor-

mity to the principles of Walker in elocution, &c. is no mean recommendation. As Walker has become the acknowledged standard of English pronunciation, no book should be introduced or used in our schools teaching different principles. The little book before us appears to have been carefully compiled, is very neatly printed, and will, we doubt not, prove very useful.

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

Strictures on a Review of "The New-Hampshire Agricultural Repository, No. I. Published by the Board of Agriculture. Concord, N. H., J. B. Moore. pp. 135."

Reviews of publications, when executed with ability, have produced good effects. They have exposed errors, which might have been pernicious; and they have inspired writers with a caution, which has improved their style, and suppressed many incorrect opinions, that might, otherwise, have been obtruded upon the public. If authors expect that their productions will undergo a complete analysis, they will be careful of what ingredients they make their composition. After they have made their best efforts, they are unconscious of many defects; and where their errors are exposed to their view by a skilful hand, they receive an important benefit. One, who reviews publications, assumes ground somewhat elevated; and it is justly expected that he will not only be free from the faults which he criminales, but that he be well fortified, in all respects, against the animadversions of those, who may presume to use his liberty. It is justly expected that he will exemplify the rules and principles, which he advocates; exhibit a good model of style; be sound in his reasoning; and judicious in his remarks. When he is compelled to use in good earnest, the two-edged knife of criticism, it is desirable that he have it well polished; its edge well set; and when he applies it to his *subject*, he should not be *mangled*, but enjoy a luxury in feeling the wound.

The writer of this paper was led to this train of remarks by reading a review of the "New-Hampshire Agricultural Repository." This review, though not destitute of compliments on some parts of the work, is on the whole calculated, as far as it has influence, to bring the Agricultural Board of

the State, and their first production into disrepute. For who would have confidence in the theoretical, or practical knowledge of men on husbandry, who are ignorant of the dialect of their own language, and know not the difference between fermented and unfermented manure; and "have frequented our free schools in vain?" If the writer of the review was not hostile to the existence of the Board, he was very injudicious in aspersing, *at this juncture*, their first public efforts for the promotion of Agriculture.

The first objection, which appears in the review is against the appendage of "the address of the Rev. Mr. Moore, of Milford, before the county Agricultural Society of Hillsborough." The mind of the writer of the review appears to be much disturbed to find this appendage to the Repository. He expresses a mixture of feelings, which it is unpleasant to witness. He considers it a gross impropriety, and a trespass upon the public money for the Board to defray the expense of printing this excrescence. He protests against it with no small degree of severity for the following reasons, that the address contains moral and religious information; that it possesses only a *temporary* interest, and, by implication, that it has no more natural connexion with the rest of the book, than "a fourth of July oration" with "a collection of facts and essays on the climate of our country." Whether the author of the address treated "a common topic in a very common manner;" whether it is "well enough in its place;" and ought to be "bound" fast "by itself," are questions of no importance in this place. Were the writers of the Repository Atheists or Deists, and had they offered their publication to a Pagan community, they would have made no moral and religious reflections from their subject, nor attempted to have made any serious impressions upon the minds of the people at large. But it is ardently hoped that the Board never will be composed of men, who consider the great moral and religious principles, which bind man to his fellow beings, and them to their Creator, possessing "only a *temporary* interest." Let our farmers cultivate their fields in the best manner, become acquainted with the physiology of vegetables, and the component parts of soils, and their adaptation to each other; let them make the greatest possible improvements in their art; but if they are not led seriously to reflect on the connexion of creatures with their Creator, the laws of nature with the author of the universe, and on their final destination, they are but a superior grade of grubs, which infest the great field of the world.

The writer of the review goes upon the assumption that

the address has no connexion with the rest of the Repository. If this were true, the objection would be weighty. No person would expect to find an essay on the evidences of Christianity, on ethicks, or on a particular doctrine of the Scriptures, *appended*, or *tacked* to an Agricultural Repository. But there is an essential difference between this and the case under consideration. The arts, especially the art of Agriculture, have a moral and religious influence upon society; and it is sincerely wished that it may have much greater. The cultivation of fields and the rearing of stock have a tendency to lead the mind of the farmer to observe the laws of Nature; and from thence to notice the sustaining and governing power of the Creator. It is believed that this view has produced a most happy effect upon the minds of many. There is an established connexion between the natural and moral world; and it is not unphilosophical to reason from the former to the latter, or to use one to improve the other. A divine can draw arguments and motives from christianity to improve the art of husbandry; and an agriculturalist can, without crucible and retort, extract moral and religious information from the ground he cultivates. There is as *much* (not the same) affinity between agriculture and religion, as there is between chymistry and agriculture. If a chymist, after investigating the properties of matter, may apply his knowledge to the improvement of agriculture, a farmer may improve upon his method, and turn both chymistry and agriculture to the benefit of religion. These observations are made to show that there is no want of natural connexion, no discrepancy of the parts of the Repository; and if the Board, in a few pages, have ventured to rise above the ground to draw the attention of people to objects more elevated, it is believed that it will not be considered, by the christian public, to be an unpardonable transgression.

The author of the review speaks in high terms of commendation of the New-England Farmer and the American Farmer, "*exclusively*" (says he) "devoted to this subject." This is not correct. In some of those papers may be found an eighth part devoted to miscellaneous matters, viz. riots, negro plots, poor laws, milk maid and the banker, canals, addresses, &c. &c. and in some instances, religious subjects. It is no disparagement to the "*Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture for the State of New-York*," that a vein of serious reflections runs through a considerable part of the volume. But, alas! the New-Hampshire Agricultural Repository must be "*shaven and shorn*" till it is freed from its moral and religious improvement!

In the review it is asserted, "No notice of the *most capital defect* of our husbandry is found in this address;" (introductory address.) "We refer to *the attempt to cultivate too much land.*" This is not true. On page 62, of the N. H. Ag. Repos., *this error is noticed*; and the necessity of thorough culture distinctly pointed out. Why was this misrepresentation?

In the review, the writer of the introductory address is charged with "a carelessness in introducing words, which do not belong to the English language, as "progressed," "illy, &c." How many words of this description are embraced in the "&c." it is uncertain. But the words mentioned demand notice. "Progressed"* is an English word, acknowledged to be such by the best of Lexicographers, and used by writers of classick taste. Objection to this word is unaccountable! "Illy" is not founded on the same authority; but it is a legitimate derivation from *ill*. The writer of the introduction of the N. H. Ag. Repos. is not ignorant that he has, in this instance, added *y* to the common usage. He preferred the word "illy," because it is in the common and regular form of adverbs, and because it gives a greater ease in pronouncing a sentence, of which it is a part, and adds much to euphony in reading.† By this *liberty*, governed by judgment and taste, the English language has been, within the last century, greatly improved; and by the same liberty, not abused, it will rise to a much higher degree of perfection.

It is proper in this place to apply the *retort*. By what authority does the writer of the review use the word "enquiry?" Its etymology and the best of dictionaries require that it be spelled *inquiry*. By what authority does he use the word "artizan?" If he consults his dictionary, he will find that it ought to be written, *artisan*. By what authority does he use the word "mechanist?" *Mechanick* and *mechanician* are English words; but where does he find the word "mechanist?" If he departs from common usage for the purpose of improving our language, he has the same liberty as other men. The review, though written with a good degree of ability, is liable to reprehension in the structure of some

[**Progress*, as a verb, has been much used in this country for the last thirty years; but it has been condemned by the English, and by the best American writers. For remarks on this word, our readers are referred to *Pickering's Vocabulary*.—EDITORS.]

[†*Illy* is not to be found in the English dictionaries, says Mr. Pickering, nor is it now used by English authors; the word *ill* (like *well*) being always employed by them both as an *adverb* and *adjective*.—EDS.]

sentences, and the incorrect use of some words. These criticisms would not have been made, had it not been to convey this caution, that he, who throws stones at another ought to secure his own head.

In the review of the essay on manure, the writer expresses his belief that the method prescribed for making compost manure will prevent fermentation. He accuses the author of the essay of "gross ignorance of chymistry, and of the very first principles of the application of manures," and of "grievous theoretical blunders." He adds, "carbon is totally insoluble in water, nor have we any evidence that it is ever received into the vessels of plants except in the state of carbonic acid, or carbonic oxide." Without pleading for the knowledge of the author of the essay, or acknowledging, or defending his ignorance, some authorities will be adduced. "Lord Meadowbank was the first individual in this country, who investigated the properties of that species of manure and explained them on scientific principles. The result is, *that one ton* of dung will ferment three tons of peat or moss earth. This is a most valuable discovery." (Sinclair.) Darwin, speaking of carbon, says, "as vegetable bodies contain so much of it in their composition, they may be supposed to absorb it entire, where they grow vigorously." After making an experiment upon carbon, he came to this conclusion, "which evinced that the carbon was thus rendered soluble in water." The reader will perceive from these quotations that there are high authorities against the confident assertions of the review. Other parts of the review appear to be reprehensible, but they are suffered to pass without animadversion.

The writer in the Repository, who has received the most censure and the most praise, is not entirely indifferent to either. But he would say to the young critick, as Balak said to Balaam, "Neither bless me at all, nor curse me at all." It is recommended to him, before he essays another review, to "tarry" at the manure heap, or at his laboratory, or at "Jericho," till his *beard* is grown.* It is confidently believed, that if the Board should continue to be supported by the munificent hand of the Legislature, they will use their best efforts to perform the duties of their office without regard to the *crucible* of criticism, or the *retort*, which emits the oxygen of praise and the azote of censure.

* See II. Sam. x. 5.

THE COLD SUMMER OF 1816.

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

In the dry and cold summer of 1816, in the latter part of June, I was informed that a well about three or four miles distant was frozen in such a manner, that no water could be obtained from it. On the fourth of July, with some others, I called to ascertain the fact; and we found it *completely frozen over*, and no appearance of water, except perhaps a quart in a small hole, which had been cut in the ice. On the 19th of the same month, I called again to examine it. The ice had now become detached from the stones, and fallen down to the water, which was lower than when the ice formed. The block of ice at this time was about the size of a common wash tub. On the 25th, I found it had all dissolved. This well is in the town of Lyman, in the county of Grafton, at the north-east corner of a house belonging to Daniel Moulton, Esq. occupied by Stephen Smith. It is situated on high land, 5 or 6 hundred feet above the level of Connecticut river, and about 3 miles distant. The depth of the well is from 12 to 15 feet; and from the surface of the ground to the ice was about 8. It was perfectly open the whole season, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere.

In the same town, and adjoining Connecticut river, is a plain, which in its natural state was covered with pine and hemlock. This plain is elevated 80 or 100 feet above the bed of the river. In the year 1815, about fifteen or twenty acres of this timber was felled, and on the 3d day of July, in the following year it was fired, and burnt in such a manner that scarcely any small stuff was left. On the 10th day of the same month, I was passing across said plain, and the owner of the burnt land, who was at work thereon, showed me a log which he had just removed from its bed, and which was frozen down, about 4 feet in length, and 8 or 10 inches in breadth; I saw the ice cut up with an axe, and it appeared solid as in winter. There was nothing to shade the spot where the log lay, there being no standing timber within 30 rods of it.

These facts, which may tend to shew the extreme cold of that season in this vicinity, are well known to many individuals; and you are at liberty to notice them in your Collections.

CALEB EMERY.

Lyman, N. H., July, 1823.

Statistical.

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NEW COUNTY OF MERRIMACK.

TOWNS.	Meeting houses.	School districts.	School houses.	Taverns.	Stores.	Saw mills.	Grain mills.	Clothing mills.	Carding mach's.	Bark mills.	Tanneries.	Pop. 1820.
Allenstown	1	4	4	2		5	2					433
Andover	2	15	12	3	4	5	3	2	2	1	3	1642
Boscawen	2	15	15	9	6	17	5	4	5		5	2113
Bow	1	8	8	3		9	2	1	1	1	1	935
Bradford	1	7	7	1	4	3	3	1		2	2	1318
Canterbury	3	9	8	3	4	4	3	1	1	2	2	1696
Chichester	1	6	6	4	3	5	2	1	2			1010
Concord	2	20	20	11	20	6	7	4	3	2	7	2838
Dunbarton	1	8	7	4	5	6	2			1	1	1450
Epsom	1	6	6	6	4	6	7	3	3	4		1336
Fishersfield	1	9	9	6	5	3	3	1	1	3	3	874
Henniker	3	10	10	3	5	7	6	2	4	3	3	1900
Hooksett		5	5	5	2	4						800
Hopkinton	3	17	16	3	7	5	5	2	2	6	6	2437
Loudon	2	9	9	3	8	6	6	2	2	3	3	1694
New-London	1	8	8	0	3	4	3	2	2		2	924
Northfield	1	6	8		2	5		2	3		4	1304
Pembroke	2	8	8	3	11	6	5	3	1		4	1256
Pittsfield	2	9	9	2	3	7	3	2	2	3	3	1178
Salisbury	3	13	13	3	8	10	5	3	3	2	6	2016
Sutton	2	10	9		2	8	3	3	1	3	3	1573
Warner	2	17	15	2	4	6	4	2	2	2	2	2246
Wilmot	1	8	7	1	1	5	3					670
Total	38	228	216	77	111	142	81	41	40	38	60	32,743

"CONTINENTAL MONEY."

SCALE OF DEPRECIATION.

	100 £ Paper in 1777 equal to	100 £ Silver	1778.				1779.				1780.				1781.						
			£	s.	d.	q.	100h.	£	s.	d.	q.	100h.	£	s.	d.	q.	100h.	£	s.	d.	q.
Jan. 31.	100		30	15	4	2	46	13	9	6	2	01	3	8	1	3	93	1	6	8	0
Feb. 23.	96	3 0 3 69	23	11	5	0	57	11	10	4	3	90	3	0	2	1	22	1	6	8	0
Mar. 31.	94	6 9 2 3	26	13	4	0		10					2	13	6	1	59	1	6	8	0
April 30.	90	18 2 0 72	25					9	1	1	3	65	2	10							
May 31.	87	14 4 2 52	25					8	4	7	1	23	2	1	8	0					
June 30.	83	6 8	25					7	9	0	1	50	1	15	1	0	21	0	16	8	0
July 31.	80		23	10	7	0	23	6	5	4	3	66	1	13	4	0					
Aug. 31.	66	13 4 0	22	4	5	1	33	6	2	8	1	57	1	11	8	3	81				
Sept. 30.	57	2 10 1 14	21	1	0	2	52	5	11	1	1	53	1	10	9	0	92				
Oct. 31.	36	7 3 1 9	20					4	18	6	1	61	9	10	0	83					
Nov. 30.	33	6 8	18	6	11	2	67	4	6	7	3	44	1	8	6	3	42				
Dec. 31.	32	5 1 3 41	15	15	5	1	95	4	3	6	3	70	1	7	4	3	6				

MORTALITY IN EPPING, N. H.

For the Ten Years preceding December, 1821.

Under the age of 5 years died	37	Betw. 55 and 60 years,	7
Between 5 and 10 years,	3	60 " 65 "	7
10 " 15 "	3	65 " 70 "	10
15 " 20 "	5	70 " 75 "	11
20 " 25 "	8	75 " 80 "	14
25 " 30 "	3	80 " 85 "	12
30 " 35 "	4	85 " 90 "	3
35 " 40 "	5	90 " 95 "	5
40 " 45 "	11	Of 101 "	1
45 " 50 "	7		161
50 " 55 "	5		

One fourth of the number died under 10 years of age.—
The average age of each person was 36 years and 4 months.
The annual average number of deaths was 16.

The population of Epping, at different periods, has been
as follows, viz. 1399 in 1783; 1233 in 1790; 1095 in 1798;
1121 in 1800; 1182 in 1810; 1158 in 1820.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—An esteemed friend at Portsmouth furnished us some
time since with an interesting biographical sketch of the late Gov. LANGDON. Its
publication has been delayed in expectation of receiving some additional particu-
lars from a connexion of the family of Gov. L. We hope to receive them in sea-
son for the biography to appear in our next number.

☞ The gentleman who politely furnished us with a notice of R. CUSHMAN,
one of the Plymouth pilgrims, is respectfully requested to give us some account of
the descendants of Mr. C. who died in 1691.

☞ The communication of our friend at Hallowell is received.

☞ A valued correspondent has placed in our hands an excellent article on pen-
itentiary systems, which will appear in a future number.

☞ Our friend at New-London, who requests us to re-publish an account of the
Great Whirlwind in this State in 1821, shall ere long be gratified—in the mean
time, he is desired to furnish us any additional facts relating to that dreadful torna-
do which may have come to his knowledge.

COLLECTIONS,

Historical and Miscellaneous.

SEPTEMBER, 1823.

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

Principles of Geology, or the History of Opinions concerning the Origin and Formation of the World. Collected from various Authors. By DUDLEY LEAVITT.

Many opinions and hypotheses have been formed by philosophers in different ages, respecting the origin of the earth, the creation of animal beings, and the peopling of the different parts of the globe. At the beginning of the world, says Bishop Butler, there must have been either no course of nature at all, or one totally different from what it now is.* As every thing in nature, though under the direction of Providence, is produced by natural causes, the nature and state of the earth, must, in some former time, have been such as to produce men and other animals, in a manner somehow similar to that in which vegetables, or some kinds of insects are produced now.

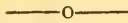
Concerning the theory of the earth, Dr. Thomas Burnet supposes that it was at first without form, and without mountains or seas. That in about sixteen centuries the crust, dried by the sun, cracked, and fell into the abyss of water which it surrounded, and thus caused the deluge. That our ocean is a part of the ancient abyss, and that islands, rocks, and mountains, are fragments of the antediluvian crust, or earthy shell which first enclosed the abyss of water.—John Woodward supposed the history in the Bible to be true, as given by Moses, and that the present aspect of the globe is the consequence of the deluge.—Mr. William Whiston's theory is, that the earth at first, was an uninhabited comet, in form of a chaos, surrounded with utter darkness. The centre within the darkness or comet's atmosphere, a hot, solid nucleus, round which is the great watery abyss on which the earth floats. He supposes that the

* See Butler's analogy.

matter which composed the original chaos, arranged itself according to its specific gravity, and that therefore air being the lightest, rose highest from the earth's centre, and reflected the light, when it first obeyed the Divine command, as in Genesis i. 3.—The Abbe Moro supposes that the surface of the earth, and especially mountains, arose from the bottom of the sea; the ocean alternately disgoring and gorging land: in some places throwing up shells, &c., and in others swallowing up land. This philosopher thinks that the earth, at first, was covered with water, which, by degrees, dried up and left dry land, where man and beasts were first created.—M. le Cat, a French geologist, maintains that the earth was created first, and the sun and moon afterwards. That the earth at first was mud, which, by agitation and exposure to the sun, became dried and formed continents, which becoming solid, the water continually excavated its bed, and will extend from hemisphere to hemisphere; that the friction of the water will at last so undermine the land, that the shell or crust will fall in, and a new chaos be formed, from which a new fabric will be revived as at first.—M. Maillet, in his curious and ingenious work, the *Telliamed*, theorizes as follows. The earth at first was wholly covered with water, which has ever since been diminishing gradually. When all the water is absorbed, the earth will be set on fire and become a sun, till its igneous parts are consumed; then roll irregularly through space, till it collects water from other planets; then fix in the vortex of a new sun as at first, and thus continually changing from one state to another by the operations of nature.—The celebrated M. Buffon conjectures that our earth is a fragment of the sun struck off by a comet. Above the vitrified matter, subsided the dross, forming different clays, &c. He supposes that the whole earth was covered with water to the depth of 500 or 600 feet, produced from the vapour caused by the heat; and that the water deposited a stratum of mud, &c.; and the air arose by a sublimation of the most subtle part of matter.—Dr. William Worthington concludes that the earth at first was uniform and level, and that all irregularities were caused by earthquakes and other convulsions of nature, the result of the curse. He supposes that the equator and ecliptic at first coincided, but by the pole's being removed $23^{\circ} 28'$, the deluge was produced.—Mr. John Whitehurst, F. R. S. is of opinion that the earth was at first fluid, and that the land was formed by the attraction of particles. That the sun and moon are coeval with the earth, and gradually attracted part of the water; and that where marine

shells are found, was once the bottom of the ocean.—De Luc's theory is, that the ocean once covered the continents, and that afterwards, the land sinking caused the deluge.—Mr. Milne thinks that immediately after Adam's fall, the earth underwent a total change.—Dr. Hutton supposes that all rocks and strata were formed by subsidence under the waters of a former ocean, from the decay of a former earth.—Archbishop Williams imagined that when the earth was in a fluid state, the tides rose above the highest mountains.—M. Delamatherie taught that the crust of the earth emerged from the bottom of the ocean; that all mountains, valleys, and plains, were formed by crystallization.—Mr. Howard supposes that the ecliptic and equator once coincided, and were changed to their present oblique situation, perhaps, by the approach of a comet.—Mr. Kirwan, a modern chemical philosopher, supposes that the earth at first was in a liquid state, (degree of heat about 33°) and held in solution all bodies, which coalesced and crystallized according to their elective attraction.

Meredith, N. H., Aug. 5, 1823.



FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

Where indignant feelings and wounded vanity have not led Americans to deny the charge altogether, frequent attempts have been made, both in our periodical works and those of a less ephemeral nature, to explain our neglect of literary pursuit and consequent inferiority to Europeans. To whatever causes this is to be attributed, it is in vain now to propose as one of them a national imbecility of intellect. We have done enough, in the short period since our colonization, to vindicate to our country an honorable recollection in the annals of art and science. We began by a bold but successful experiment in the science of government, and have since still farther illustrated the national character by an almost premature excellence in mechanical pursuits. In useful inventions we have even outstripped our parent countries. The necessities of our situation gave the first impulse to our brilliant career, and these are a sufficient reason for our neglect of literature in the earliest ages of our colonies. We should expect but few efforts at composition from men whose lives were divided by labour and war. But the few fragments of the works on divinity and the epistolary correspondence of our fathers, which are extant, abound with the vigorous language and sentiments of powerful minds.

At the present period, we have few authors by profession, and few of our works of genius therefore bear the impress of undivided attention—of midnight reflection and daily toil. Most of our authors have written only for present and pecuniary remuneration, and knew little of the more powerful impulse of fame and future admiration. In our country the light and ornamental paths of letters have but few admirers. Those sciences alone are cultivated, which aid in the general pursuits of wealth and power. In this universal and tumultuous struggle those must be unsuccessful, who turn aside to dally in more pleasing employments. Our free government too makes every man an orator, and the public taste becomes corrupted amongst the crowd. Those will require no proof of this assertion, whose observation has convinced them, that the swollen and unmeaning verbosity of Phillips is, by many of our countrymen, regarded as the very standard of eloquence.

But of late years some writers of fiction have appeared among us, whose successful efforts will vindicate, in that branch of literature at least, the national reputation. By these much has been done towards illustrating our early history; but a wide field yet remains unexhausted. Our country has been fruitful in those great events and remarkable displays of character, which give their chief charm and readiest themes to fictitious narratives.

In reading the colonial laws, one meets with many curious views of legislation, amusing even their present rude form. Their statutes seem to be drawn with an impartial hand from the two fountains of the English common law, and the law of Moses. These, with other circumstances in the colonial situation, particularly of Massachusetts, would furnish an excellent subject for fiction—one far preferable to the revolutionary war, or the colonial history of the other States. For fable might be mingled with the actual occurrences of history, and the most aged not be able to detect such errors. The natives, the French and Spaniards, who bordered on the two extremities of our country, might be introduced without shocking probability. The character of the puritans might be contrasted with the southern settlers, whose States were then the Botany Bay, which partook largely of the overflowings of the English prisons. The amusing rencontre between the merry and monarchical cavalier, and the puritan, a republican in politics, but sour and bigotted in religion, would likewise be an amusing theme for description. Those, whose ambition aims at higher attainments, often regard it as alike frivolous to read or to

compose works of this description. But the novelist's chance for immortality is, it has been thought, at least equal to that of the historian's. For the latter cannot expect to escape the fate of Polybius, Herodotus, &c. who rarely have the fortune to have the dust of ages disturbed from their covers, but whose matter has long since been transferred to their more attractive pages by the unscrupulous hand of modern plagiarists.

Ecclesiastical History.



MEMORANDA : *Relating to the Churches and Clergy of New-Hampshire.*

[Continued from page 239.]

There was no minister settled in Portsmouth, or church gathered there till 1671. A chapel and parsonage house had been built before 1640, and several candidates had been employed by the town. In 1640, Mr. *Richard Gibson* seems to have been chosen for their minister : but he was soon after summoned before the Court, at Boston, for scandalizing the government, and left the country. In 1642, Mr. *James Parker*, of Weymouth, "a godly man," was invited to be their minister ; and he "went and taught among them, and it pleased God to give great success to his labours, so as above forty of them, whereof the most had been very profane," were brought to acknowledge and bewail their offences. It is added, however, that "most of them fell back again in time, embracing this present world." Mr. *Dudley*, who was settled at Exeter, received an invitation to become the minister of Portsmouth, on a yearly salary of eighty pounds. A Mr. *Wooster* also received a similar invitation ; but neither of them accepted it.

The Rev. JOSHUA MOODEY, the first settled minister of Portsmouth, was ordained in 1671. He had been preaching in the town about 13 years before his ordination, but no church was gathered till the day he was ordained. According to the custom of those times, the pastor elect preached the ordination sermon, which was founded on the last verse in Ezekiel. "He was ordained by several of the elders, at the desire of the church, Mr. Cabot giving him his charge, and Mr. Wheelwright the right-hand of fellowship. Then the pastor ordained Samuel Haines, deacon, with imposition of hands, and prayer." In Mr. Moodey's account

of the organization of the church, he particularly mentions, that "the pastor, with all those who were to be the beginners of the new church, made their relations ; and those who were members of other churches, had their dismissions ; and all made their relations, whether members or non-members ; and they were approved of by the messengers of churches, and embodied into a church, by an explicit covenant." This covenant, as a sample of the earlier church covenants in this country, is given, as follows :—

"We do this day, solemnly and publicly, in the presence of God and his people, avouch the one only living and true God ; Father, Son, and Spirit, to be our God, and his word, or revealed will, to be our rule : and do, with ourselves, give up our children to be the LORD'S. We do also professedly and heartily subject ourselves to Jesus Christ, as the Head of his church ; and do covenant and promise, that we will submit ourselves to the government of Christ, in this particular church, according to the laws of his house : that we will watch over our brethren, and be watched over by them, according to rule ; and that we will, in all things, so demean ourselves towards our pastor, and fellow members, as also towards all others, as becomes the Gospel : that the LORD may dwell among us, and bless us, and we may be a peculiar people to his service and glory. And all this we promise, by the help of Jesus Christ ; and in his name, looking up to him for his assistance, as being of ourselves capable of doing nothing."

Mr. Moodey was a son of William Moodey, who was one of the early settlers of Newbury, in Massachusetts, and came from England when this son was very young. He (Joshua) was graduated at Harvard College in 1623, and was a Fellow of his Alma Mater. He was a distinguished scholar, and eminent for his pastoral firmness and fidelity. While Cranfield was at the head of the Province, Mr. Moodey became the object of his displeasure, and in some measure a victim of his tyranny and oppression. A member of the church was strongly suspected of perjury, in some affair at the custom-house. He made his peace with the Governor, who "forgave him all," and forbade the church's meddling with the offender. Mr. Moodey, however, was not to be intimidated. He knew, that as a member and pastor of the church of Christ, he was acting for, and accountable to, ONE greater than the Governor. He persevered in the work of discipline, till the offending member was brought to a public confession of his crime. Cranfield sought revenge, and determined to subject the pastor to the penalties of the

statute of uniformity—a statute which had never been considered as applicable to these colonies, or binding upon them. After issuing an order in council, requiring all ministers to administer the sacrament according to the liturgy of the church of England, to such as should desire it, who were not vicious and scandalous in their lives, and freeing the inhabitants from paying any duties to such minister as should refuse to do so: he notified Mr. Moodey, by the hands of the sheriff, that, on the next Sunday, he, with Mason and Hinckes, two of his counsellors, intended to partake of the Lord's supper; and required him to administer it according to the liturgy. Mr. Moodey refused, and was prosecuted by the attorney-general,* on the Governor's order,—“for that he having for many years had the *appearance* and reputation of a minister of God's word in the said Province, had wilfully and obstinately refused to administer the sacraments according to the rules of the church of England, and had administered them in other manner and form than is appointed and commanded by the statute.” The judges of the court, before whom he was arraigned, were Barefoote, Fryer, Greene, Coffin, Edgerly, and Roby. On the first hearing, four of them were in his favour; but the next morning, Greene and Roby joined with Barefoote and Coffin, in sentencing him to six months imprisonment, without bail or mainprize. Fryer and Edgerly refused to concur in the judgment, and were removed from office. “Greene afterwards repented, and made his acknowledgment to Mr. Moodey, who frankly forgave him. Roby was excommunicated out of Hampton church, as a common drunkard, and died excommunicate, and was, by his friends, thrown into a hole, near his house, for fear of an arrest of his carcass. Barefoote fell into a languishing distemper, whereof he died. Coffin was taken by the Indians, and his house and mill burnt.” And Cranfield himself became so odious to the people, that he was obliged to abscond, and return no more. Mr. Moodey, agreeably to his sentence, was confined in the common prison, for thirteen weeks; and then, on the intercession of his friends, was discharged, on condition that

* Joseph Rayn was at this time attorney-general. He appears to have been a creeping politician—and willing to engage in any dirty work which would gratify “the powers that be,” and thus advance his own interests. His conduct in carrying on the prosecution against Mr. Moodey was much complained of. Vaughan says, that M.'s defence was short, and “not without many interruptyones and smiles by the pragmatticke busey impertinente attorney.” Rayn was for a short time sheriff; and, being unwilling to give up a warrant which he had executed, was sent for by the Governor; but not appearing so soon as was expected, his Excellency went to Rayn's chamber, and administered summary justice by giving the little great man a severe horse-whipping, and ordering an officer to “carry the rogue to jail.”

he should preach no more in the Province. He accordingly left Portsmouth, and receiving an invitation from the old church in Boston, became their pastor. While at Boston, he was invited, upon the death of President Rogers, to succeed him in the presidency of Harvard College, but declined the office. In the days of the witchcraft delusion, he took a decided stand against the violent measures of the times; and by a sermon from these words, "If they persecute you in one city, flee to another," and by his private counsels, he persuaded a Mr. English and his wife, who were accused of witchcraft, but allowed the liberty of the town, upon giving bail, and lodging in the prison, to escape from their persecutors. He provided the means of their conveyance from the colony, and procured for them letters of recommendation to the Governor of New-York, by whom they were hospitably received, and entertained, till they could return in safety. They probably owed the preservation of their lives, under providence, to Mr. Moody's zeal in their behalf. But his opposition to the prevailing notions of his parishioners, drew on him their resentment, and in 1693, he left Boston, by advice of council, and returned to Portsmouth, after an absence of 9 years. He was received, with much affection, by the people, who had frequently solicited his return—and with them he spent the remainder of his days, in usefulness and peace. He died, while on a visit to Boston, July 4, 1697, in the 65th year of his age. Dr. Cotton Mather preached his funeral sermon, from these words: "They saw his face as it had been the face of an angel."

The list of Mr. Moody's baptisms in Portsmouth, amounts to but 110, although 160 persons had been admitted to the church, there, before his death. He wrote more than 4000 sermons, but it is not known that he ever published any thing, excepting "*A practical discourse on the choice benefits of communion with God, in his house,*" in 1685; and an Election sermon, in 1692.

One of Mr. Moody's daughters married — Pike; and another married the Rev. Jonathan Russell, of Barnstable, grandfather of the late Eleazer Russell, Esq. of Portsmouth. Nothing more is known of his family.

The Rev. JOHN REYNER, jun. having been the assistant of his father, succeeded him in the ministry at Dover; but the date of his ordination is not preserved. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1663. How long he continued in the ministry is unknown; but he died young, and Mr. Fitch speaks of him as his father's successor, and having a double portion of his spirit.

He was succeeded, but at what time is uncertain, by Rev. JOHN PIKE, who was a native of Salisbury, Mass., and graduated at Harvard college in 1675. The church at Dover in his day, adhered to the old way of baptizing none but professors, and the children of professors, though it is said that towards the close of his life, most of the other churches in the province had adopted the half way covenant. He generally preached without notes, "was a grave and venerable person, an extraordinary preacher, a man of great humility, meekness, and patience, much mortified to the world, and without gall or guile." He was in the ministry during the troublesome administration of Cranfield, but, with Mr. Dudley of Exeter, escaped the persecution of the governor, while the other two ministers in the Province, Messrs. Moody and Cotton, were driven from their people and retreated to Boston. Mr. Pike died March, 1710.

The Rev. THOMAS WELD was ordained at Dunstable, Dec. 16, 1685. This town was at that time under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and remained so until the settlement of the line between the two Provinces in 1740. Mr. Weld was the son of Thomas Weld, of Roxbury, Mass., and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Weld,* who having been ejected from his living at Gates-end near New-Castle, England, for non-conformity, came to this country, June 5, 1632, and the next month, was installed the pastor of the church in Roxbury, where he continued nine years, and was then sent with the Rev. Hugh Peters as agent to England, and died in London,

* One of his sons, Edmund, was graduated at Harvard college in 1650, went to Ireland, and was settled in the ministry at Inniskean, where he died March 2, 1668, in his 39th year. In the contemplation of death, he wrote an Ode by way of dialogue between Death, the Soul, the Body, the World, and Jesus Christ,—which his widow sent to his relatives in New-England. Death begins the dialogue as follows :

Ho, ho, prepare to go with me,
 For I am sent to summon thee :
 See my commission seal'd with blood—
 Who sent me ; He will make it good.
 The life of man
 Is like a span,
 Whose slender thread I must divide.
 My name is Death,
 I'll stop thy breath ;
 From my arrests thou canst not hide.

And the ode contains 19 stanzas in the same measure.

in 1700.* Mr. Weld of Dunstable, was graduated at Harvard College, in 1671. His first wife, Elizabeth, died July 19, 1687, aged 31. His second wife, who died at Attleborough, June 2, 1731, in her 64th year, was Mary Savage, a descendant of Thomas Savage, who was a brother of Arthur Savage, Dean of Carlisle, and came to New-England in the reign of Charles I. Mr. Weld was killed by the Indians, who burnt his garrison in the spring of 1702. Two of his sons were educated at Harvard College. One of them, Thomas, died soon after he was graduated; the other, Habijah, was the minister of Attleborough, Mass. and the grandfather of Rev. Timothy Alden, president of Meadville College, Pennsylvania.

After the death of Mr. Cotton, of Hampton, in 1688, the people of that town remained without a minister ten years, when the Rev. JOHN COTTON, son of the former pastor, was settled among them, and continued with them till he died, in 1710, at the age of 57. He appears to have been an engaging preacher, and an honest worthy man. While Mr. Moody was at Boston, the people of Portsmouth, not expecting his return, gave Mr. Cotton an invitation to settle in that place, but he advised them to make further application to Mr. Moody, which proved successful. He was a graduate of Harvard College. During his ministry, 487 were baptized and 220 persons were admitted to the Lord's Supper.

After the death of Mr. Dudley, in 1683, no minister was settled in Exeter till Sept. 21, 1698, when the Rev. JOHN CLARKE was ordained their pastor. The church was then organized anew, and consisted of sixteen males and nine females, "all of whom with their pastor signed the covenant, and an orthodox confession of faith, on the sabbath before the ordination." Mr. Clarke married, June 19, 1694, Elizabeth Woodbridge, a daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, and grand-daughter of Rev. John Woodbridge, the first minister of Andover, Mass. who lived to see three of his sons in the ministry, and four of his grandsons preparing for it; and some of his posterity, it is believed, have been constantly employed in the ministerial office to the present day. It was said of this good old man, that, the piety which he imbibed in his childhood, increased with his years; and,

* From the description of the family arms, as recorded in Gwillim's Display of Heraldry, it appears that he was "descended from Edrick Sylvaticus, alias Weld, a Saxon of great renown in the reigns of King Harold and William the Conqueror, whose father Alfric was brother to Edrick of Stratton, duke of Mercia."

that just before his death, he refused a glass of wine which was offered to him, saying, "I am going where I shall have better." Mr. Clarke was graduated at Harvard College, in 1690. He continued but a short time in the vineyard, and died July 25, 1705, aged 35, leaving four children: Benjamin, Nathaniel, Deborah, and Ward, who was the first minister of Kingston.

The Rev. NATHANIEL ROGERS was Mr. Moody's successor at Portsmouth, and was ordained there, May 3, 1699. The clergy officiating at his ordination were, Mr. Hubbard, of Ipswich, who gave the charge; Mr. Pike of Dover, who gave the right hand of fellowship; Mr. Payson of Rowley; and Mr. Cotton, of Hampton. Mr. Rogers was a son of John Rogers, President of Harvard College, and was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, Feb. 22, 1669. The father of the President was the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, who came to this country in 1636, and settled in the ministry at Ipswich. He was the son of the Rev. John Rogers, of Dedham, Eng. who was grandson of the celebrated John Rogers who suffered martyrdom at Smithfield, in the reign of Queen Mary, Feb. 4, 1555, and refused the pardon that was offered him at the stake, on condition of his recanting, saying, that he "would not exchange a short fire for everlasting burnings." Mr. Rogers, of Portsmouth, was graduated at Harvard College in 1687, and married Sarah Penkiss, whose mother was originally a Pemberton. Their children, who lived to become heads of families, were, 1. Hon. Nathaniel Rogers, a physician, the father of Hon. Nathaniel Rogers, of Exeter: 2. Sarah, wife of Rev. Joshua Gee, of Boston: 3. George, a merchant, who married a sister of Governor Hutchinson: 4. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. John Taylor, of Milton: 5. Mary, wife of Matthew Livermore, Esq. of Portsmouth: 6. Daniel, an apothecary in Portsmouth. One of his children, and a negro woman, perished in the flames, which consumed the parsonage house, in 1704; and at the same time his wife's mother, then the widow Elatson, was so badly burnt, as to occasion her death. While Mr. Rogers was in the ministry at Portsmouth, a difficulty arose respecting the scite of a new meeting-house, which terminated in the formation of a second parish.—Mr. Rogers went, with a majority of his hearers, to the new, or north meeting house, and there officiated till his death, Oct. 3, 1723. He is said to have "inherited so much of the spirit and talents of his renowned ancestor, that his labors, in this part of the vineyard, were abundantly blessed by the Great Head of the Church." In his epitaph, he is described as a man of ge-

nus and learning, a vigilant pastor, and an illustrious example of benevolence, faith and piety.

New-Castle was originally a part of Portsmouth, and was set off as a separate town, in 1693; but no minister was settled till 1704, when the Rev. JOHN EMERSON was ordained. The Rev. Messrs. John Cotton, of Hampton, John Pike, of Dover and John Clarke of Exeter, were the officiating clergy at his ordination.—Mr. Emerson was a native of Ipswich, and was graduated at Harvard College, in 1689. He was at Major Waldron's, in Dover, on the 27th of June, the same year, and declined a very urgent invitation to spend the night there. That night was fatal to Waldron, and to many of the people of Dover; for the Indians "crossed out their accounts" against the Major in his blood, and many of his family and neighbors perished with him.—In 1708, Mr. Emerson spent some time in the city of London, and was presented to Queen Anne, by whom he was handsomely noticed. He returned to New-Castle, and preached there till 1712, when he was dismissed. On the 23d of March, 1715, he was installed over the new society in the old meeting-house, in Portsmouth; the Rev. Messrs. Christopher Toppan, Caleb Cushing, and Theophilus Cushing, officiating at his installation. He continued here in the ministry, till June 21, 1732, when he died, in his 62d year. His last public exercise was a prayer on the frame of the new south meeting-house, erected in 1731. During his ministry in Portsmouth, he baptized 762, and received 124 into the church. Of this number, 40 were the fruits of a revival, which succeeded the great earthquake of October 29, 1727. He is said to have been "an agreeable companion, and a faithful preacher of the gospel." His wife was Mary Barter, of Salem; and his children who survived him, and had families, were, 1. Mary, wife of Francis Winkley, of Kittery: 2. Ann, wife of Capt. Stephen Greenleaf, of Portsmouth: 3. Sarah, wife of — Davis, of Portsmouth: 4. Dorothy, wife of Elihu Gunnison, of Kittery: 5. Martha, wife of — Flint of Plaistow.

The Rev. JOHN ODLIN was ordained at Exeter, as successor of Mr. Clarke, Nov. 12, 1706. He was graduated at Harvard College, in 1702, and married Elizabeth, the widow of his predecessor, Oct. 21, 1706. Their children were, 1. JOHN: 2. Elisha, who graduated at Harvard, and settled in the ministry: 3. Dudley: 4. Woodbridge, who became his father's colleague, and successor. Mrs. Odlin died Dec. 6, 1729. Mr. Odlin was in the ministry till he died, in 1754, in the 72d year of his age.

In 1710, the Rev. John Cotton, of Hampton, died, and

the same year the Rev. NATHANIEL GOOKIN succeeded him in the ministry. Mr. Gookin was son of Rev. Nathaniel Gookin of Cambridge, and grandson of Gen. Daniel Gookin, author of the Historical Collections of the Indians in New-England, who came from England to Virginia, in 1621, and thence to Cambridge in 1644. The General visited London, in 1656, and was commissioned by Cromwell, to invite the people of Massachusetts to transport themselves to Jamaica, which had been conquered from the Spaniards. Rev. Mr. Gookin, of Hampton, was graduated at Harvard College, in 1703. He published three sermons occasioned by the earthquake, in October, 1727, to which is added, an account of the earthquake, and something remarkable of thunder and lightning, in Hampton. He continued in the ministry till his death, August 25, 1734, at the age of 47. His son, Nathaniel, was the first minister of North-Hampton, in this State.

[To be continued.]

Genealogical.

[The Editors will occasionally devote a page or two of the Collections to genealogical researches, and will thankfully acknowledge any communications of this kind, when connected with historical events, or having relation to families distinguished in the military, civil, political, or literary history of New-England.]

Account of the DANFORTH family, from their first arrival in New-England, in 1634, to the 18th century.

The great ancestor of the name of DANFORTH in New-England was Rev. Nicholas Danforth, who came from Suffolk in England in 1634, and settled at Cambridge. (*See our Collections for March, 1823, p. 65.*) He brought with him three sons, all worthy and distinguished men.

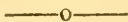
1. THOMAS DANFORTH, born in 1624, was the deputy governor of Massachusetts and president of Maine, and was much employed in the service of the Massachusetts colony. In the time of the witchcraft delusion in 1692, he evinced the correctness of his judgment and his firmness, by condemning the proceedings of the courts. He had but one son, as we are informed by Dr. Eliot, who graduated at Harvard college in 1671; went to England, and there died at an early period of life, without issue. A daughter of Gov. Danforth

married Rev. Joseph Whiting of Lynn, afterwards of South-Hampton, Long Island, and she was the mother of Rev. John Whiting, minister of Concord, who was born at Lynn, June 20, 1681; graduated at Harvard college in 1700; ordained May 14, 1712, and died May 4, 1752, aged 71. It is believed there are descendants of deputy gov. D., in the female line, still living in Massachusetts.

2. SAMUEL DANFORTH was born in 1626; graduated at Harvard college in 1643; was ordained as colleague with the apostle Eliot at Roxbury, in 1650. In 1651, he married a daughter of Rev. John Wilson, the first minister of Boston, by whom he had twelve children. Three of his children died in 1659. The fifth child was Rev. John Danforth, of Dorchester, who graduated at Harvard college in 1677; was ordained as colleague with Rev. Mr. Flint, June 28, 1682. He died May 26, 1730, aged 78. He was author of several sermons and poems. Elijah Danforth, who graduated at Harvard college in 1703, a physician at Castle William, now Fort Independence, was his son. He died Oct. 8, 1736, aged 53. Hon. Samuel Danforth, of Cambridge, who graduated at Harvard college in 1715; who was president of his Majesty's council seven years, and one of the mandamus council, was also his son. He died in 1774, aged 81, and was, it is believed, the father of Dr. Samuel Danforth, of Boston, now living at a very advanced age. Dr. Danforth is father of the late Thomas Danforth, M. M. S., who graduated in 1792. Samuel, another son of Rev. Mr. Danforth, of Roxbury, was born Dec. 18, 1666; graduated at Harvard college in 1683; was settled the Minister of Taunton, and died Nov. 14, 1727. He was one of the most learned and eminent ministers in his day. Jonathan, who graduated at Harvard college in 1679, is supposed to have been a son of Mr. Danforth, of Roxbury, though Mr. Winthrop thinks he was son of the deputy governor. He died Nov. 13, 1682, aged 24. Mr. Danforth of Roxbury died Nov. 19, 1674, aged 48 years. His widow was living in Boston when the Magnalia was written, with her son-in-law, Edward Bloomfield, Esq.

3. JONATHAN DANFORTH was born at Framingham, England, Feb. 29, 1628; married Elizabeth Poulter, daughter of Mr. John Poulter of Raleigh, in the county of Essex, England, by whom he had a large family. Only two of his sons, Jonathan and Samuel, left posterity. Jonathan had a son and grandson of the same name, and they all lived and died in Billerica. The name of Danforth is numerous in this branch, and the records of births in Billerica are in a good state of

preservation, and give the names of the different branches of Capt. Danforth's family. Capt. Danforth died Sept. 7, 1712, aged 84. [See *Coll. for March*, p. 66.]



An account of the Varnum Family from their first coming from England into America.

Samuel Varnum married Sarah Langton and moved from a place called Dracut, supposed to be in Wales, and came to America. He settled in Ipswich, in the county of Essex, in Massachusetts. He brought with him two sons and one daughter: one son, named Thomas, was born at Ipswich. He afterwards removed to Chelmsford, and settled near the Howard's on Merrimack river. He had purchased land on the north side of the river, where he pastured his cattle. One morning, in the year 1676,* in crossing the river in a boat with his two sons and daughter, to milk the cows, attended by a guard of soldiers, the Indians lying in ambush fired on them as the boat struck the shore, and killed the two sons who were at the oars. One fell back into his sister's lap as she was sitting behind him. The soldiers were so alarmed as not to fire until called upon by Varnum, who fired and called not to "let dead men be at the oars." The sons were buried in Howard's field near the river. The Indians fled, uncertain whether they had killed any or not. Soon after, peace was made with the Indians, and Mr. Varnum settled on the land he owned in Dracut, he being the first settler. About the same time a Coburn family began a settlement near him. A short time afterwards, another son was born to Mr. Varnum. The Indians, the father being absent and no white person being near, attended on the mother: they dressed the child in their manner, with wampum, called it their white king and white pappoose, and sang and danced with the child in their arms on the banks of the river, playing at the same time on jews harps, when Mr. Varnum, who had been after assistance, returned. He had one more son, who was named Joseph. There were then Thomas, John and Joseph, who all settled near each other on land purchased by their father. Being often alarmed by the frequent depredations of the Indians, they built a block house, bullet proof, in which all the inhabitants assembled at night to sleep. In order to prevent the Indians from coming near without notice, they placed guns loaded, with lines fixed in every direc-

* See Hubbard's Hist. Indian Wars.

tion, so that no one could approach without striking some of the lines so as to discharge a gun. One night, a horse came and was shot by one of the guns. His groans and struggling were heard by the people within, who, supposing that Indians were without, durst not go out till the approach of day-light, when one of their horses was found dead.

1. THOMAS, the oldest son, settled in Dracut, married a Jewett, of Ipswich. He had two sons, Samuel and Thomas, and one daughter. Samuel married a Goodhue, and died in the prime of life, leaving one son and four daughters. Thomas married Sarah Coburn, and died about one year after, leaving one son, (Thomas,) who inherited his father's estate. He married Mary Atkins, had five sons and four daughters; died in 1805, aged 57. His wife died Feb. 10, 1813, aged 56.

2. JOHN married Dolly Prescott of Groton; had four sons and three daughters, and died aged 40. The sons were John, Abraham, Jonas and James, of whom the two first settled in Dracut; Jonas settled in Pepperell, and James in Chester, all having posterity. John was one of Capt. Lovewell's men on his first excursion to the northward of lake Winnepisiogee. He married Phebe Parker, and had thirteen children, the four oldest of whom were daughters. He died July 26, 1785, aged 80. His wife died January 31, 1786, aged 74. John, the oldest son, died at Crown Point in 1760, aged 21, being a lieutenant in the army. Parker, the 2d son, born Feb. 1742, married Dorcas Brown of Tewksbury; lived on the paternal farm; had fifteen children. James, the 3d son, was an active and valuable officer of the revolutionary war in which he served four years. He was afterwards a colonel of the militia, and is still living in Dracut, having had by three wives, three children. Peter, the 4th son, died young. Jonas, the 5th son, who married Polly Parker, grand-daughter of Rev. Thomas Parker, the first minister of Dracut—has three sons and one daughter.

3. JOSEPH, the youngest son, was severely wounded by the Indians. He had three sons, Joseph, Samuel and John, who all settled in Dracut. Joseph was a colonel of the Militia. He lived with his father; had two sons and a daughter by his first wife, and two sons by a second, viz. Bradley and Joseph.

The late Hon. Joseph Bradley Varnum, for many years a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, and for several sessions its Speaker, and Major General of the third division of Massachusetts Militia, was a descendant of this family.

Biography.

*Sketches of the character of the Rev. SAMUEL MACCLINTOCK, D. D.,
late pastor of the church of Christ at Greenland, N. H.—*
Written by the late Rev. JOSEPH BUCKMINSTER, D. D.

THE subject of the ensuing memoirs was the son of Mr. William Macclintock, who came from the North of Ireland, and settled at Medford, near Boston, in the character of a respectable farmer. He was the husband of four wives, the father of 19 children, and lived to be 90 years old. His third wife accompanied him to this country, and of her this son was born at Medford, May 1, 1732. His parents being in the Presbyterian connection, their children were early instructed in the principles of the christian religion, both by their minister and parents, according to the rules that were then observed in that denomination. Destined probably by his parents, and designed by Providence, for a public education, he was early put to the grammar school at Medford; from thence he was removed to the grammar school at Concord, under the instruction of the celebrated Master Minot, and from thence he removed to an Academy near North-Hampton, Mass., under the preceptorship of Mr. Abercrombie, a clergyman eminent for his learning and piety. From this Academy he entered Princeton college, in New-Jersey, whose reputation stood high among its sister seminaries, and particularly for forming candidates for the ministry, having been distinguished by a succession of Presidents eminent in theology and in pulpit talents. From this college, he proceeded Bachelor of Arts, in the year 1751. And, as the most unequivocal proof of his reputation as a scholar, and of the rank that he held in the estimation of the governors of the college, he was invited by President Burr to the office of Tutor before the year expired; but his engagements in a school, and the solicitation of friends, in and near Boston, induced him to decline the acceptance of that office, with reference to which event this remark fell from his own pen—
“In this, among a thousand instances, we may see the hand of a governing Providence, in disposing our situation and circumstances in life, contrary to our plans and inclinations. Had I accepted this offer, it is altogether improbable I should have fixed my residence for life in this part of the country.”

To a preparation for the work of the ministry the Doctor early directed his studies, doubtless from a predilection that arose from a love to Christ, and a desire to "feed his sheep and lambs," for his natural abilities were so distinguished, his genius so universal, and his acquirements so liberal, that he would have appeared with eminence, in either of the learned professions; but to the service of Christ in his church, he consecrated them all, and directed his undivided attention to the study of Divinity, and rendered his lighter reading subservient to this main design. Soon after he commenced a preacher, he was affectionately noticed and patronized by the Rev. Mr. M'Gregore of Londonderry, and invited to make his house his home, which he did during the time that he preached as a candidate. Being occasionally on a journey from Newbury to Portsmouth, he was invited to preach a lecture at Greenland, and such was the effect of this accidental discourse, that they invited him to assist their then aged pastor, the Rev. Mr. Allen, and soon gave him a unanimous call to settle with him in the work of the ministry. The unanimity and affection discovered on this occasion, led him to sacrifice far more flattering worldly prospects, to what he thought the call of duty, and induced him to accept the invitation that was presented him. His natural and acquired endowments, joined to a love for close application, soon exhibited him an able and thorough divine, singularly qualified to vindicate and defend the faith once delivered to the saints, to confute gain-sayers, and to put to silence the ignorance of foolish men. For the field of controversy he had no predilection, apprehending that religious controversy did not ordinarily promote the cause of piety, but whenever he was drawn, or forced into it, *they* had occasion to repent, who had imposed the necessity.

The strain of Dr. Macclintock's preaching was evangelical, serious, instructive, plain and practical; his style manly and nervous, his delivery solemn and unaffected. His sermons were always the fruit of close application, and finished with a degree of accuracy, that few attempt, and much fewer attain. As a sermonizer and preacher, the Doctor stood in high reputation in this part of the country, and his brethren in the ministry thought themselves favored when they could have an opportunity to be his hearers.

In devotional exercises, the Doctor always appeared humble, serious, solemn and affecting. He insensibly led those that joined with him, into the presence chamber of the being whom he addressed, and excited emotions of adoration and humility,—corresponding to the greatness of Jehovah

and the littleness of man. His manner in prayer was so deliberate, that sometimes it seemed to approach hesitancy; but those whose devotions he led were always relieved and edified, by the pertinency and fitness of his expressions, which were "like apples of gold in pictures of silver." A good natural constitution and uninterrupted health, joined to great activity and diligence, enabled the Doctor not only to study much, but to attend to those parochial visits, which are expected of a minister, and to afford instruction, support and consolation to the sick and afflicted. Though habitually grave and serious, he relished and enjoyed cheerful conversation, and knew how to direct and convert it to the purposes of edification. By constitution and discipline, he was mercifully free from that vein of melancholy and depression of spirit, which sometimes shades the lustre of eminent piety in the contemplative and studious. His friendships were sincere, ardent and lasting; and he was ready to gratify the wishes of his friends, whenever it could be done; and afford assistance whenever it was needed. The hospitality of his house was eminently exemplary, rising to the full import of the apostolic injunction to bishops, to be "*given to hospitality.*"

From constitution and principle being opposed to all civil and religious impositions, to all encroachments upon the rights of conscience or of men, he entered warmly into the defence of his country's rights, when threatened and invaded by the claims of Great-Britain. When the dispute had advanced to the ultimate resort, and the solemn appeal was made to the God of battle, being in the vigor and activity of life, he once and again visited those, who "jeoparded their lives in the high places of the field," in the character of their chaplain; by his exhortations, prayers and example, encouraging and animating them to the unequal conflict.—When at home, he demonstrated his willingness to bear the burden with his people, by constantly preaching to them, and yet laboring with his own hands to supply the deficiency of his small salary, rendered more inadequate, by the circumstances of the times, to the support of a numerous family which God had given him. For among other dispensations of Providence, which tended to fix the Doctor in this part of the country, and to render his life respectable and happy, he was accidentally led, on his first visit to Portsmouth, to an acquaintance with a most excellent and worthy lady, whose memory is still dear to all who knew her, whom he married in the fall of the year 1754, and with whom he liv-

ed 31 years, and had 15 children,* many of whom he was

* Dr. Macclintock had four sons engaged in the revolutionary war at the same time, viz: Nathaniel, Samuel, William and John. NATHANIEL, the oldest of the family, was born March 21, 1757, and received his education at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1775, at the age of eighteen. Being in Boston at the commencement of the war, he had the offer of an ensign's commission in the British army, but he declined a place so tempting to youthful ambition, and espoused the cause of liberty and his country. Soon after the battle of Lexington, he joined the American army as Lieutenant of one of the companies in the N. H. line; was soon appointed Adjutant in Col. Poor's regiment, and promoted to the rank of Brigade Major when Poor was advanced to that of Brigadier General. He was with Gen. Washington's army at the capture of the Hessians at Trenton in 1776, and was very active on that memorable night, especially, in conveying the enemy, after the capture, across the river. The soldiers suffered severely on that occasion. Many were so destitute of shoes and stockings that their footsteps on the snow and ice were imprinted with blood, yet they cheerfully performed their duty. He was at Ticonderoga, and in the various engagements with Burgoyne's army until its final capture. His letters to his father while in the army exhibit a noble enthusiasm in the public service. His talents and education gave him great advantages, and his character as an officer was so high in the estimation of Washington and all the general officers, that before he was twenty-one years of age, he was promoted over all the captains in the regiment to a majority in the line. The officers, who were thus superseded, although they entertained the highest opinion of his talents and usefulness in the army, and felt disposed to make every sacrifice consistent with honor to retain him, were induced by a regard for their rank, to remonstrate against this appointment.

Believing that, under these peculiar circumstances, the good of the service and the prosperity of the great cause for which we were contending, required his resignation, he tendered it to Gen. Washington, assigning the above circumstances as the only cause. Sensible of the force of Maj. Macclintock's reasons, Gen. Washington accepted his resignation, and he retired from the army much regretted by the Commander in Chief and all the General officers of his acquaintance. He returned home in 1779. Wishing to do something more in the service of his country, he embarked as Captain of marines on board the private armed ship Gen. Sullivan, of 20 guns, Captain Manning, commander, and having captured a British ship of war, they manned her to cruise in company. Maj. M. was second to his friend, Lieut. Broadstreet, in command of this ship. In an engagement in 1780, under great disadvantage, with two of the enemy's ships of vastly superior force, Lt. Broadstreet's ship was captured and Maj. Macclintock was killed by a ball through his head. Thus fell as promising a young man as the state of New-Hampshire at that time contained.

SAMUEL was born Feb. 21, 1758, and was a midshipman on board the Rolla frigate in the U. S. service. He was afterwards a Lieutenant of a private ship of war, and was lost at sea in a merchant vessel.

WILLIAM was born Feb. 4, 1759, was a soldier in the army, and killed at the battle of Trenton.

JOHN, the only one of the four, who survived the war, now lives at Portsmouth. He was born Aug. 28, 1761, was in four different private armed ships, in three actions, and was successively mate, prizemaster and Lieutenant before twenty years of age.

called to part with after they had arrived to the years of manhood, but those trying scenes and especially the loss of the wife of his youth, who was taken from him the fourth day of August 1785, leaving behind her, as he himself notes "that good name which is better than rubies," brought into view an eminent trait in the Doctor's character, his firmness and fortitude of mind, and tested his submission and resignation to divine Providence. He received those strokes with uncommon firmness and equanimity, and bowed submissive to the will of God, frequently expressing his desire, to have no will but his, and to "be still and know that he is God." After a solitary interval of mourning widowhood, he married the amiable lady, who still survives to feel his loss. By her he had one son.

With an uncommon series of uninterrupted health, and ability for fatigue and active service, the Doctor surpassed the period allotted to human life. He was much more apprehensive of encroaching debility than any of his friends, and for many months frequently intimated his persuasion that he had not long to live, making the minutes, and giving the directions which he wished to have observed at the occurrence of such an event; yet with very little interruption he continued his ministerial services until the Sabbath before his death. The annual Fast, which was the 19th of April, was the last of his preaching, and what was remarkable, upon his return to his family he observed that he had done preaching. His complaints, which at first did not alarm his friends, soon put on a threatening aspect, and increased so rapidly, that they had but little opportunity to receive his dying counsel, or to hear his attestations to the truth of religion. In an interview of one of his brethren in the ministry with him the day before he died, though he was able to speak but little, "he professed his firm belief of the truth of the christian religion; and said, that his entire dependence and hope was upon that Gospel which he had preached to others." He expressed a willingness to live or die, and added "a desire to have no will but God's." He continued until the morning of the 27th of April, 1804, when he exchanged this world for another, and is, we trust, reaping the reward of a faithful servant in the kingdom of God.

The extreme aversion of the Doctor to all parade and ostentation, led him to direct his executors to have his funeral solemnities performed with as little formality as would satisfy the wishes of his parishioners and friends. A similar principle influenced him to direct all his sermons to be burned

except a small number which he permitted his children to select. And still farther, so great was his aversion to have any thing distinguished at his grave that he directed his executor, if he thought proper to do any thing, to place but a plain stone there, for which he left the following inscription, now filled up by the compiler of these memoirs :—

“To the memory of SAMUEL MACCLINTOCK, D. D. who died April 27, 1804, in the 72d year of his age, and the 48th of his ministry.

“His body rests here in the certain hope of a resurrection to life and immortality, when Christ shall appear a second time, to destroy the last enemy death, and to consummate the great design of his mediatorial kingdom.”

Miscellanies....No. III.

The ROYAL SOCIETY was established at London by King Charles II. in the year 1662. The following Americans have, at different periods, been elected Fellows of the Society : Cotton Mather, Paul Dudley, John Winthrop, Benjamin Franklin, James Bowdoin, John Leverett and Nathaniel Bowditch, of *Massachusetts* ; John Winthrop, Fitz John Winthrop and David Humphreys, of *Connecticut* ; James Morgan and David Rittenhouse, of *Pennsylvania* ; William Byrd and Silas Taylor, of *Virginia* ; and David Hosack, of *New-York*.

John Winthrop was the son of Gov. Winthrop. He arrived in Boston from England in Oct. 1635; was several years governor of Connecticut; died at Boston, April 5, 1676, in his 71st year.

Fitz John Winthrop, the first governor of Connecticut, was born in Ipswich, Mass. 1638. He died at Boston, Nov. 27, 1707, aged 69.

John Winthrop, was son of Adam Winthrop; graduated at Harvard college in 1732; was a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. He died May 3, 1779, in his 65th year.

John Leverett was grandson of governor Leverett; graduated at Harvard College in 1680; was afterwards its President. He died May 3, 1724.

Cotton Mather, well known as the author of the *Magnalia*, was son of Dr. Increase Mather, was born in Boston.

Feb. 12, 1663, graduated at Harvard College 1678; died at Boston, Feb. 13, 1723, aged 65 years. His publications amounted to 382, besides several large works left prepared for the press.

Paul Dudley, chief justice of Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard College 1690; died at Roxbury, Jan. 21, 1751.

David Rittenhouse, was born in Germantown, Penn. April 8, 1732; died June 26, 1796, in his 65th year.

James Bowdoin, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, Aug. 18, 1727; graduated at Harvard College in 1745; died Nov. 6, 1790, in his 64th year.

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston, Jan. 17, 1706; died April 17, 1790, aged 84.

Notices of the Church in Chelmsford, Mass.

The town of Chelmsford was granted by the General Court of Massachusetts to several of the inhabitants of Concord and Woburn, on the 19th of May, 1653. Its settlement commenced the same year by emigrants from those towns. In 1655, there was an accession of inhabitants from Wenham, in which town a congregational church was gathered October 8, 1644, and Rev. John Fiske was constituted its pastor. This church, the 25th formed in Massachusetts colony, is supposed to have been translated in its organized state from Wenham to Chelmsford, as we informed by Dr. Mather, that Mr. Fiske "removed, with the major part of his church to another new town, called Chelmsford." Rev. John Fiske was born in the parish of St. James, in the county of Suffolk, England, about the year 1601; was educated at Emanuel College in Cambridge, and after preparatory studies entered upon the work of the ministry. In 1637, he came to New-England: resided a short time at Cambridge, and from thence removed to Salem, where he tarried about three years. About the year 1642, he went to Wenham, from whence he removed to Chelmsford in 1655, where he died January 14, 1676, leaving four children, one of whom, Rev. Moses Fiske, was the minister of Braintree. Mr. Fiske was succeeded in the ministry at Chelmsford by Rev. Thomas Clark, who graduated at Harvard College 1670. He was born in Boston about the year 1652; was ordained in 1677; died Dec. 7, 1704, in the 52d year of his age and 27th of his ministry. Mr. Clark was succeeded by Rev. Samson Stoddard, who graduated at Harvard College 1701. He was ordained July 25, 1706; died Aug. 23, 1740.

about 60 years of age, and was succeeded by Rev. Ebenezer Bridge. Mr. Bridge was a native of Boston; born in 1714; graduated at Harvard College in 1736, and was ordained May 20, 1741. He died October 1, 1792, aged 78, having been in the ministry more than 47 years. Mr. Bridge was succeeded by Rev. Hezekiah Packard (now D. D. and settled in Wiscasset) on the 16th October, 1793. Mr. Packard graduated at Harvard College in 1787, and was a tutor in that institution four years. He was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council, July 11, 1802. Rev. Wilkes Allen succeeded Mr. Packard. He graduated at Harvard College 1801, and was ordained November 16, 1803. From the first establishment of the church in 1644, to the present time (1823,) it has not been destitute of a settled minister more than seven years.

Middlesex Canal.

The Canal round Pawtucket Falls, in Chelmsford, near which the valuable and extensive factories are situated, was opened in the year 1797. The occasion called together a great concourse of people from the vicinity and from the neighboring towns. The Rev. Mr. Allen, in his history of Chelmsford, relates a novel scene which occurred at the time. "Some hundreds of men, women, and children were collected, and stood around and upon the locks to witness the passing of a boat, in which were the Directors and other gentlemen, invited by them to take a trip through the locks. Scarcely had they entered the first lock when the sides suddenly gave way. The water bursting upon the spectators with great violence, carried many down the stream. Infants were separated from their mothers, children from their parents, wives from their husbands, young ladies from their gallants, and men, women, timber and broken boards and planks were seen promiscuously floating in the water. "*Nantes—rari apparent in gurgite vasto.*" Some had their clothes partially, others almost entirely torn from them. Mothers were shrieking for their lost children, husbands swimming in search of their wives and daughters, paleness sat on the countenances and anxiety filled the hearts of those on shore for the safety of their friends in the water. All at length came safely to land without any material injury. Thus ended the amusement of that memorable day."

Letters of Rev. Hugh Adams.

CONTINUED.

Durham, Janry. 1, 1739-40.

HONOURABLE SIR,

With Thankfull Remembrance of The Many Favours You've formerly Vouchsafed To Me, In Your so Generous Helps Performed (As I Hope) For CHRIST HIMSELF, Accepted Likewise Of, And To Be Rewarded Temporally and Eternally By HIM; As Done To HIS Heavenly Royal PERSON, FATHER AND'S HOLY SPIRIT, tho' mediately Done unto the least of's Ministerial, or Sincerely-Friendly-Brethren. As For the Continuance of our Collegiate Brother And Friend In His Government Yet Over us, The Excellent Jonathan Belcher, Esq^{re}; In The Six Months past more Especially According TO'S Faithfull WORD Experienc'd As Written In Joh. xv. 7, I've Been Prayerfully Importunating Our LORD EMMANUEL JESUS THE PRINCE Of the Kings of The Earth, By WHOM They Rule And Princes, and Nobles, and All the Judges of the Earth; That (As In The Year 1715 He was Pleased To Regard My Complaint Against Vice-Gubernator Guilielmus Tailer In's Proditorial Bribery against Me; So (If Agreeable To's WILL,) He Might Contrarily Order) and HE Might Please To Incline The Heart of our Present SOVEREIGN, And His Nobles, Each of Them Therein Concernable, To Confirm Our Uncorrupted Governour Jonathan Belcher HIS Viceroy In the Civil Authority Over Us; For His Commissioning Mostly Able Men, Such as Fear GOD, Men of Truth, Hating Covetousness, or those Recommended to Him as Such, For their Several Respective Offices of Profit and Honour: And likewise that He our Governour May Be Restored To His Health, and Visit Our Province again, To Rule in the Midst of His and Our Enemies; That they may be found liars unto us concerning Him of Whom and His Welfare of Affairs I should be Glad To Read or Hear Credible Intelligence, If I might be Further Favour'd. This (with My Prayerfull Welwishes For your Person and Family) Must Suffice at Present From

Your Honour's Most

Obliged Servant,

HUGH ADAMS.

To the Hon. Mr. Secretary, Richard Waldron, Esq.

Durham, April 11, 1733.

HONOURABLE SIR,

With My Hearty Thankfulness previously Retributed For All Your Friendly Respects and Helps Vouchsafed Unto Me, In The Passage of My Case Through the Three Courts of The Law, so free from Nonsuiting Abatements and from Demurrs upon Appeals, Wherein I've Suppos'd were considerable of Your Amicable Influences ; From The Hint You Favour'd Me with In Your Letter Dated Nov^{br} 27th last ; Wherein are Express'd In Writing Under Your Own Hand These very Words, viz.

“ Agreeable to your Request, I have Copyed The Judgment which you obtained against Your Parish, &c. ; I Wish you a double portion of wisdom and prudence in the use of it, and That your differences may at last terminate in a comfortable and happy issue.”

Which so Kind Phrases Bear the Aspect of Real Friendship. But In The Evening of last January 24th Publickly In Durham Meeting House Before An Ecclesiastical Council of 8 Ministers and 20 Messengers, and A large Assembly of People ; I was Treacherously Surprized with an Unexpected Allegation (In their Audience) made and so Proclaimed By Ephraim Davis, “ That You Told Him, I had given You A Bond of several Hundreds of Pounds to Bribe The Governour and Council, that I might get my Case, and that You intended to come up Your Self unto the said Ecclesiastick council (if I should denie it) to prove it to my head ; that thereby You'd Enough to Silence me ; and if I would Send You a line of order for it : You would Send up my Said Bond and other papers by his hand ; and that he heard of it first from One of the Council which said you had so informed him and referr'd him said Ephraim Davis to You, for confirmation thereof.”

Now—
In Answer unto Your Honour (if this narrative was true) I must Avert.

That said Bond was not intended for A Bribe which I Abhor in any Profferer or Receiver ; Seeing It is Written, In Job xv. 34— Fire shall consume the tabernacles of bribery, which I have Remarked in Sundry instances fulfilled : But I Deliver'd said Bond Conscienciously In Obedience unto That Sacred Law In Gen. xvii. 27, and Rom. xiii. 4, 6, 7, For A Gratefull Tribute intended for the Rulers, which should in Justice and Equity, Overrule the letter, rigour, and perverting tricks of humane laws, to Defend the poor afflicted, and needy, to Deliver and rid them out of the hand of the wicked, as such Representing Polytical Gods are Re-

quir'd In Psalm 82—3, 4, 6, 7. Besides If Mistaken and Misanprov'd as a bribe, P've Supposed It my Duty, By My Said Bond of Security upon My Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, For an Antidote against any real Bribes Intended or Proffer'd by My Implacable Enemies (If I should Decease before The Final Issue of My Case) As That Tryal In Jer. 35, 1, 2—5, 6 ; Besides (if you can Remember it) I Desired, Your Honour might Conceal said Bond, until after The Final Judgment of My Depending Case might be Passed. Wherein I suppose You was a faithful Friend. But Since Your more or less divulging it, has misapprehensively proved it Self Eventually (next to My Neighbour John Smith Taverner (who deceased last Sabbath Night) his more influential bottle, house, and 40*l.* of ready money which he told me Some weeks ago before his Sickness, He'd lent mine Enemies, viz The Agents Hubbard Stevens and John Woodman, Jonathan Tomson and John Williams, junr Selectmen) E'n Your communicating narratively said Bond to (Saul Doeg) Ephr. Davis, was Judged My Most Scandalous Crime for Unsettling Me ; Whereby You've so Hurtfully Trespassed against and Despised Me. And My Heavenly MASTER-CHRIST, And THE MOST-HIGH GOD ; As Evident from Luk. x. 16, xvii. 3, 4, II. Cor. v. 20 ; Therefore As though GOD Beseecheth You by Me, I Pray You In CHRIST'S Stead, be Reconciled To THE GOD of the Spirits or Souls of all flesh ; By Your Turning again and Saying, You Repent (i. e. Of Your inadvertent Exposing me so unto the wrath of Mine Enemies,) that I may have Licence and Authority from My Said MASTER'S Commandment, To Say I Forgive You, And In Gratitude for all your former and latter Friendship To US, To Pray Acceptably For the Temporal and Eternal Welfare of your Honble Person and Family.

And altho' the said Ecclesiastick Council Censured Me (in their late Arbitrary and Partial Result of Advice, Chiefly as said for the supposed Crimes of Imprecations : Nevertheless, Forasmuch as My Said Supreme MASTER Hath (IN'S Sovereignty) Been so Pleas'd In Twenty Four Years Past, IN'S Own Proper and Special Seasons, To Enable Me, To More than Ordinary Holiness attained, To Conform then with HIS Friendly Proposal, In Joh. xv. 7, and To be One (Tho' The Junior) of HIS Two American Witnesses (The so Aged and Reverend Mr. Nathanael Clap, Pastor of the True Church In Newport, The Other) To Each of Which HE our LORD JESUS CHRIST, IN'S Word, Rev. xi. 3, 5, Hath Said, I Will Give Power unto MY Witnesses,

&c. And If any man will hurt them (i. e. Joyntly or Severally) : Fire Proceedeth out of their mouth and devoureth their Enemies, (i. e. in the just Matter, and fervent Manner of Prayerfull Complaints Entered into the SUPREME COURT, Ever Open In The Heavenly PARADISE) Against Impenitent and Implacable Enemies ; When All Earthly Courts will not sufficiently Redress Such Aggrievances of HIS Oppressed Ambassadors. Whether Any Law In our Province Of New-Hampshire or of England, is Criminally Violated Thereby ; If your Honour can and may convince Me, It will oblige me In conformity with your aforesaid Friendly Wish ; In Forbearing My Durham People, Personal Enemies, as really as Friends. I've Endeavour'd These Five Months almost To Use your Copy of The Judgment with A Double Portion of Wisdom and Prudence, Which are but despised and derided by My implacable enemies especially. I've not Received from Durham as yet One Penny of said Judgment : Therefore, This is To Request your Honour, To Draw out The Execution Thereof, And To Commit it To Mr. Sherrif Russel. Whom I Must Impower to be My Trustee-Attorney, If He may Accept Thereof. Who (when He may Receive Sufficient of My Money judged for Me) With My Order Will Pay your Honour All your Just and Reasonable Demands, For your so Great Service in the Recovery of my Case in Such A Measure Thereof, or for what I've Obliged My Self unto, In and By My so Scandalous Bond Aforesaid. Being in all things (when Enabled Willing To Live Honestly. But seeing I Can't be Regarded In My Nomination Of The Every Way best Qualified Person of All the Present Inhabitants of Durham. For A Commission Of The Peace. But Mine Enemies must Triumph over Me and My Friends and Over the Most Godly and Honest Part of said Town, Under Pretense of Law and Justice. If Col. James Davis or's Son Ephraim or John Woodman, Lt. Samuel Smith, or Any on that side shall so bear Rule any longer: Then I Must Obey That Order In Mat. x. 14, And Depart out of said Town and this Province as soon as possible ; In The Belief of Experiencing In Due time The Verifying of That Which is Written In Luk. xviii. 7, 8. Eccle. viii. 11-13, Psal. 22, xviii. 29.

This (Honourable Sir !) Is Propos'd To your Consideration, By your (yet Well Wishing and) Gratefull Servant, In the Gospel ministry of The Church True Protestant Catholick.

HUGH ADAMS.

To the Hon. Mr. Secretary, Richard Waldron, Esq.

Literary Notices.

THE GENIUS OF OBLIVION : and other original Poems. By a Lady of New-Hampshire. Concord: Published by Jacob B. Moore, 1823.

At a time when new books in every department of literature multiply with such extraordinary rapidity, that we can scarcely glance at the pages of one before a dozen others crowd themselves on our notice; and when, too, our time and patience are so severely taxed by the great mass of literary rubbish, which lives but for an hour and straight-way passes to its long repose, we cannot but feel a degree of reluctance, and an apprehension of disturbing the complacency of our readers, in inviting their attention to any new work, however interesting and valuable. One prolific pen—that of the wonderful author of the Waverley novels, affords such constant employment for the reading world, and so common a topic of conversation to all literary circles, that hardly a passing word or thought is vouchsafed by the generality of readers to any other author. Even the muse of Byron, with all her originality and fascination, holds but a momentary and divided empire over the public mind, for the Caledonian enchanter stands ever ready with his potent wand to re-assert his exclusive dominion.

For a while, indeed, the American novels, the *SPY* and the *PIONEERS*, were so fortunate as to attract the public attention, to receive a rapid and extensive sale, and even to be pronounced by their patriotic admirers the successful rivals of the novels just mentioned; but, if this was not rather the homage of the heart than of the head, still we have fears that the same propitious fortune will not attend all American works of equal merit. Some beautiful poems, we know, have long been unhonored and apparently unknown; and among them, we may name an unobtrusive little volume,* by an excellent scholar formerly of our own state.

In this state of public feeling and opinion, we do not wonder that the author of the volume, the title of which stands at the head of this notice, should put it forth with fear and trembling, but we sincerely hope, that instead of suffering under the “Medusan critic’s withering glance,” she will be treated with *justice*, if not with indulgence, and have no cause to complain of either the *taste* or *patronage* of the public. If it were in our power, it would not be our wish, to

* The Court of Neptune, and the Curse of Liberty, with other poems, on subjects connected with the late war.” New-York: Winkle, Wiley & Co. 1817.

bias the judgment of our readers by expressing a favorable opinion of these poems, but we must be permitted to remark, that we have perused them with real delight, and have no hesitation in recommending them to all lovers of *good* poetry. In saying this, we would not have it supposed, that we consider them entirely faultless. Besides some obscurities and several unnecessary instances of bad measure, there are, we think, in the *Genius of Oblivion*, a few moralizing digressions or episodes, which are not an adequate compensation for the interruption of the interest we feel in the story. But with these exceptions, the versification is excellent and the language chaste, appropriate, and full of poetic inspiration. Our author's muse is of a grave, moral, and pensive cast, seldom, if ever, attempting to be witty, satirical or playful.

The *Genius of Oblivion* is the principal poem, and occupies between sixty and seventy pages. Its chief subject is the imagined *origin* of the race of men supposed to have inhabited the western parts of America long before the Indian tribes roamed in that once cheerless wilderness, and to whose labors have been attributed the numerous *mounds* and *forts* of earth discovered in several of the western states, particularly in Ohio, and indicating in their builders such a knowledge of the arts of civilization as none of the Indian tribes have ever been known to possess.

Were it not for the fear of diminishing the curiosity of some of our readers, we might proceed to make them somewhat acquainted with the hero and most remarkable incidents of the *Genius of Oblivion*; but we shall make a few extracts from it, and conclude our observations with expressing a pious hope, that, as the amiable author and her little orphans will alone be benefitted by the sale of her book, all, who would enjoy a feast of the imagination and the purer "luxury of doing good," and all, who dare evince their admiration of the brilliant gems of the "goodly forests, fair fields and crystal hills of Laconia," and especially all benevolent females, who regard the honor and dignity of their sex, and, like angels of mercy, take pleasure in ministering to the relief of the widow and the fatherless, will immediately *purchase* this modest, unpretending book.

ORMOND'S SONG, IN THE TEMPEST.

I.

Oh, say, hast thou seen, with a thrilling emotion,
 The mountain mist roll its dark form?
 Or listened, with feelings of awe and devotion,
 As elements mixed in the gloomy commotion,
 And loud rose the voice of the storm!

2.

Then in those moments of wild breathing sadness,
 How lessened this dim speck of earth!
 Possessions were folly, and pleasures were madness—
 From heaven—with mingled contention and gladness,
 The soul hail'd in triumph her birth!

Ormond, the hero of the tale, having travelled westward, pauses at evening, in meditation upon the relics of antiquity there presented to his eye.

<p>The length'ning shadows eastward lie: He lingers still, yet knows not why— The wild bird sung her evening strain, And wing'd to her lone perch again— The red deer cropt the flower and pass'd, And reached his nightly haunt at last; The fading beams of lingering light Had blended in the dun of night;</p>	<p>The wind was hushed, serene the sky, And through the azure vault on high The gems of heaven were glowing pure, Like hopes that charm in youthful hour; And wrapped in contemplation's dream, As Ormond gazed, we well might deem, That thus intent, he searched the skies For clue to solve those mysteries.</p>
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Absorbed in contemplation, our hero beholds the “shadowy genius of Oblivion.” hovering over the ruins of past time. The evening is beautiful—the stars brilliant—the winds hushed—the varying northern lights now flashing up to the zenith, and anon dancing along the horizon.

<p>But now those flashings gath'ring grew A lofty, fiery arch, and through Its light strange beings flickering pass, Like shadows o'er a magic glass— Now nearer, more distinct; but still Awful and indescribable! Creation's heir—earth's potentate— Sole keeper of recorded fate, OBVIOUS'S shadowy GENIUS sate! He breathed sepulchral damps—his hand Stretched forth his all-subduing wand! Rayless his eye—its sunken orb Did nought reflect, but all absorb— All bright things caught, nor yet was bright As blackness gains no hue from light! Nor fattened his lank cheek, though more Its prey than evil kine's of yore— And ghastly, as the op'ning tomb, His furrowed brow, in fearful gloom, Frowned, as to antedate our doom. Of crumbled thrones was piled his seat— Crowns, sceptres, 'scutcheons 'neath his feet Lay trodden with the vilest things: OBVIOUS sanctifies not kings!</p>	<p>And wreaths the hero's brow that bound, And deathless names, were strewn around, All withered as the weeds which die When Siroc breathes his blasting sigh— And trophies, that like virtue shone, Yea, trophies that a heaven might own— Records of science, wisdom, worth, All scattered—<i>they</i> were all of earth, And therefore perished, not the <i>deed</i>— That gains, blest thought! a mightier need, A crown eternal, gemm'd with blood Which saved a leprous world, when goan'd the Lamb of God!</p>
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Worm-eaten shrouds were waving high,
 His banner and his canopy;
 And through the sighing folds there came
 Musick! if it might hear that name—
 A pictured plaint—a melody—
 The stirring soul of years gone by;
 Conveying to the sense each scene
 As palpably, as if between
 Nor time nor space did intervene!
 And thus, as harps of zephyrs play,
 Floated the viewless opera.

SONG AFTER THE NUPTIALS OF ARVON AND CORA.

1.

Hesper sleeps light
 On the sleeping billow—
 Hymen this night
 Spreads his softest pillow;
 Sweetly will rest
 Tyre's guard and glory—
 Brave Arvon blest
 With his graceful Cora!

2.

Music floats round
 Like zephyrs of even;
 Dear as the sound
 That ushers to heaven—
 Kindred and friends
 With rapture are greeting;
 Harmony bends
 O'er the holy meeting.

3.
Springs there a flower
In this world of winter?
Smiles there an hour
When no sorrows enter?

Is there a bond
Of Pleasures that fly men?
'Tis love's respond
To the vows of Hymen.

Song of sea-nymphs, on the passage of Arvon and Cora to the western world.

1.
When Phœbus' glowing chariot wheels
Adown the west in glory,
Is there a world his radiance feels?
Or waste of waters hoary?
Oh! nature smiles his beams to greet,
And spreads her fairest blossom;
And pleased the spring and summer meet,
And frolic on her bosom.

2.
'Then, Arvon, wide thy canvas spread,
And woo the breeze so cheerly;
Be Tyre, and all her minions fled,
Nor prize her pleasures dearly:
Thy western Eden will repay
All present sighs and sorrow;
And who would weep a gloomy day
That promised fair to-morrow?

3.
Within the gay, umbrageous hall,
All rich with Flora's treasure,
Shall Cora on her handmaids call,
And tread the mazy measure;
Or list, reclining 'mid the grove,
While summer gales are sighing,
The warbling melody of love,
To nature's smiles replying.

4.
The city's haunts are fair to see
Where wealth attends on fashion;
But nature's lonely majesty
Ennobles every passion.
'Tis there the prisoned spirit soars,
There feeling, fancy brighten;
Nor land more blest, than in the west
Can Phœbus' rays enlighten.

We omitted to mention one fault, which we have to find with the Genius of Oblivion—it is a great deal too short.

COINCIDENCE.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

In your number for July, is an epitaph "on the body of Ichabod Hare," said to have been written by "a wag of Dover," in ridicule of a certain chief-justice who was in the habit of making frequent use of the term '*this here*' and '*that there*', instead of *this* and *that*. Accidentally looking over "The Dublin Mail," a work published in London several months since, and purporting to be letters written from Dublin during the late visit of George IV. to Ireland, I noticed the following, attached to a letter from Sir William Curtis, the well known bottle companion of the King—

"Here lies Billy C——s, our worthy Lord Mayor,
"Who has left *this here* world, and is gone to *that there*."

This is an instance of very singular coincidence, or of plagiarism equally singular and small. P.

Extract from the Records of the Committee of Safety of N. H.

"Friday, October 26th, 1781. Annoque Reipublicæ Americanæ Sexto—Three quarters after four o'clock, received the agreeable intelligence of the UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER of the proud Cornwallis, with his whole army to the ILLUSTRIOUS WASHINGTON on the 19th instant."

COLLECTIONS,

Historical and Miscellaneous.

OCTOBER, 1823.

Ecclesiastical History.

MEMORANDA : *Relating to the Churches and Clergy of New-Hampshire.*

[Continued from page 269.]

The Rev. WILLIAM ALLEN was settled at Greenland, previous to the settlement of Mr. Gookin at Hampton. Greenland was formerly a part of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1703. Mr. Allen was its first minister. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1703, and ordained July 15, 1707. Before this time, the inhabitants of Greenland attended public worship at Portsmouth : and women and children used frequently to walk six or eight miles for that purpose. Mr. Allen continued in the ministry till Sept. 8, 1760, when he died at the age of 84.

The Rev. NICHOLAS SEVER succeeded Mr. Pike at Dover, and was ordained April 11, 1711. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1701. Though a distinguished scholar, he had an impediment in his speech, which rendered his public services painful to himself, and in some measure unpleasant to his hearers. In consequence of this, he was dismissed from Dover, in the spring of 1715. The next year, he was appointed a Tutor of Harvard College, and continued in that office twelve years. He was also a Fellow of his Alma Mater. On leaving Cambridge, he removed into Plymouth county ; was a judge of the county court, and lived to a great age.

The Rev. THEOPHILUS COTTON was the first settled minister in Hampton-Falls. He was a grandson of the Rev. John Cotton, of Boston, and son of the Rev. John Cotton, of Plymouth, who removed to Charleston, S. C., in 1698, and died there, Sept. 18, 1699. Mr. Cotton, of Hampton-Falls, was born at Plymouth, May 5, 1682 ; graduated at Harvard College in 1701, and was ordained Jan. 2, 1712. His first wife, by whom he had no children, was the widow Dimond, of Ipswich. His second wife, whom he married Aug. 16,

1711, was Mary, the widow of Dr. Gedney, of Salem, and daughter of Mr. Gookin of Cambridge. Mr. Cotton died Aug. 18, 1726. On the next Sabbath after his death, Rev. Mr. Gookin, of Hampton, preached two funeral sermons, from 2 Cor. v. 4—and John v. 35 ; in which, he gave him a good character. Several other sermons were preached on the occasion, and a sketch of his life and character was published in the Boston News Letter, of August, 1726.

The Rev. WILLIAM SHURTLEFF was ordained at New-Castle, the same year in which Mr. Emerson was dismissed, 1712. He was a son of William Shurtleff, of Plymouth, in Massachusetts, and his mother was a grand-daughter of Rev. John Lothrop, of Barnstable. His grandfather, William Shurtleff, of Marshfield, was killed with lightning in 1666, while two children in his lap and one between his knees, and his wife by his side, remained uninjured. Rev. Mr. Shurtleff was graduated at Harvard College in 1707. He married Mary Atkinson, a sister of Theodore Atkinson, Esq., but had no children. As he succeeded Mr. Emerson at New-Castle, so upon Mr. Emerson's death, he became his successor at Portsmouth, and was installed over the South Church, Feb. 21, 1733 ; his connexion with New-Castle having been dissolved the year before. He spent the remainder of his days at Portsmouth, and died May 9, 1747. He was eminent for piety and pastoral fidelity. During his ministry in Portsmouth, he baptized more than 700, and admitted 130 communicants. When God visited the American churches with the out-pourings of his spirit, about the year 1742, Mr. Shurtleff's society partook of the blessing ; and in that year 68 persons were added to his church. Mr. Shurtleff published a sermon at the ordination of Rev. Nathaniel Morrill, in Rye, 1726 : a sermon delivered at New-Castle, Jan. 1, 1725, in commemoration of the sufferings of a company of mariners, some years before ship wrecked on Boon Island, with an address to Hon. John Wentworth, Esq. ; a sermon at the ordination of Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, in North-Hampton, 1739 ; a sermon from these words, " Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom," occasioned by the execution of Sarah Simpson and Penelope Kenny,* and in the hearing of the former, delivered Dec. 22, 1739 ; a sermon at the monthly evening lecture in Boston, 1741 ; an account of the revival of religion at Portsmouth, published in the 22d and 43th numbers of the Christian History, for 1743.

* These were the first executions in New-Hampshire, which had been settled more than a century.

The first minister of Newington was the Rev. JOSEPH ADAMS. His first American ancestor was Henry Adams, who, about the year 1630, came from Devonshire, Eng., to Mount Wollaston, now Quincy, in Massachusetts. Eight sons accompanied him on his voyage to this country. One of the sons, Joseph, resided at Braintree; and his son, Joseph, was the father of Mr. Adams, of Newington, and of Dea. John Adams, of Braintree, father of the Hon. John Adams, late President of the United States. Mr. Adams, of Newington, was born in Braintree, June, 1688, and was graduated, at Harvard College in 1710. While a member of College, he had spent some time in a school at Newington; and being licensed to preach soon after receiving his degree, he was employed there as a candidate, but was not ordained until Nov. 16, 1715. He continued his ministerial labors until January, 1783, and died May 20, 1784, being almost 95 years old—an age attained by no other minister ever settled in New-Hampshire. He published a sermon on the death of John Fabyan, Esq., 1757, and another on the necessity of rulers, civil and ecclesiastical, exerting themselves against the growth of impiety, 1760.*

In 1718, the Rev. HENRY RUST was ordained the first minister of Stratham; Rev. HUGH ADAMS, the first minister of Durham, and the Rev. NATHANIEL PRENTICE, the second minister of Dunstable, as successor of Mr. Weld.

Mr. Rust was graduated at Harvard College in 1707, ordained at Stratham in the spring of 1718, and died March 20, 1749, aged 63. The late Henry Rust, Esq., of Wolfborough, was one of his sons.

As early as 1651, a parish was formed at Oyster River, now Durham, and several persons were employed to preach there. Among others, was JOHN BUSS, a physician, who was many years a preacher, but never settled in the ministry.—He had been for some time at Wells, Me., and came from thence to Oyster river, where he preached and practised physic a number of years. His house and valuable libra-

* Mr. Adams is said to have been a man of respectable talents, but of great self complacency. In praying for a person dangerously sick who had desired the prayers of the Congregation, he prayed very earnestly that the man might be prepared to die; for, said he, "*we, O Lord, who are skilful, know there is no possibility of his recovery.*"—At a meeting of the Association of ministers at Portsmouth, Mr. Adams made the prayer, in which he took occasion to introduce the horses mentioned in the Revelations; but becoming suddenly embarrassed while speaking of the white horse, he closed the exercise abruptly. One of his brethren afterwards observed to him, that, at his time of life, he should be particularly cautious in mounting strange horses, if he would avoid a fall.

ry were burnt by the Indians in 1694. He died in 1736, at the great age of 108. Mr. Adams commenced preaching in this parish about 1716, but no church was gathered until the time of his ordination, March 26, 1718. Notwithstanding the violent opposition he met with from many of his people, and notwithstanding the peculiarities of his manner and irritability of his temper, and notwithstanding too the very extraordinary step he took during the pendency of his litigated claim against the town before the Governor and Council, [See *Coll. Vol. 2, pages 241 and 282,*] the tradition is, that he was a good and pious man, who knew a thousand times more about the scripture than about mankind, or the manner of transacting business in the world. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1697, and was dismissed from the ministry at Durham, Jan. 23, 1739, by an ecclesiastical council, who protest against "his great presumption in pretending to imprecate the Divine vengeance, and that the calamities, that had befallen sundry persons, were the effect of his prayers."—They also censure "his late petition to the General Assembly," [See *Belknap, Vol. 3, p. 263,*] and "considering to what a height the disaffection of great numbers of his people had arrived," the council were "of opinion that it would not be for the honor of Christ, or the interest of religion, nor any way answer the great ends of his ministry in this place, for him to continue any longer in it." Mr. Adams remained at Durham, after his dismissal, and retained the affections and reverence of a great portion of the people, and a very considerable influence in the town until his death in 1750, at the age of 74. His descendants are numerous, and many of them of great respectability.

Mr. Prentice, of Dunstable, was a graduate of Harvard College, in 1715. The exact time of his ordination is not known. He married Mary Tyng, and died Feb. 25, 1737. It is said of him, that "he was a man of wit, and a good sermonizer."

Londonderry was settled in 1719, by a number of Scotch presbyterians, who had resided for some time in the north of Ireland. The Rev. JAMES M'GREGORE was their first minister. He came with them to this country in 1718; and on leaving the land of their nativity, he preached to them from Exod. xxxiii. 15, "If *thy presence* go not with me, carry us not up hence." The company of emigrants who settled Londonderry landed at Casco Bay in the summer, and there spent the following winter. In the spring of 1719, they explored the country and fixed on Nutfield, as it was then called, for their place of residence. They arrived there with

their families on the 11th of April. Mr. M'Gregore, who had spent the winter at Dracut, having received an invitation to become their minister, met them on the day of their arrival, and on the next day delivered, under a great oak, which was a few years since, if not now, standing, a discourse from Isaiah xxxii. 2. He did not, however, take the pastoral charge of the people till the next month, when he preached to them from these words, "Moreover, I will make a covenant of peace with them; it shall be an everlasting covenant with them: and I will plant them, and multiply them, and will set my sanctuary in the midst of them forever more."—*Eze.* xxxvii. 26. The first framed house erected in town was occupied by Mr. M'Gregore, and is still standing. The first house for public worship was completed in 1722, and was 50 feet in length, and 45 in breadth. Previous to this, their meetings were holden, when the weather would admit of it, in the open air. The number of the inhabitants and of the church rapidly increased. In the spring of 1723, there were 160 communicants, and in a year from that time, 230. Mr. M'Gregore died March 5, 1729, aged 52. He was much loved and revered by his people, and "was a wise, affectionate and faithful guide to them, both in civil and religious concerns." He left a widow and seven children. One of his sons was the first minister of the second parish in Londonderry.

The Rev. WARD CLARKE was the first settled minister of Kingston, and was ordained there in 1725. He was the youngest child of the Rev. John Clarke, of Exeter, and was born Dec. 12, 1703. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1723, and died in 1737.

The Rev. JABEZ FITCH was installed over the North Parish in Portsmouth, 1725. He was a son of Rev. James F. of Norwich, Connecticut, by his second wife, and was born in April, 1672. His mother was Priscilla Mason, a daughter of Capt. John Mason, of Norwich, who was a brave and celebrated commander of the Connecticut forces, in the Pequot and other Indian wars. Gov. Fitch, of Connecticut, and Mr. Fitch, of Portsmouth, were cousins german. Mr. Fitch was graduated at Harvard College, 1694, and was a Tutor and a Fellow of the College. In 1703, he was ordained at Ipswich, Mass., and continued there till Dec. 1723, when he left his people, for the want of a competent support, but without the advice of an ecclesiastical council. The people of Ipswich were displeased at his leaving them, and the difficulties between them were finally adjusted by arbitration, in 1726. Mr. Fitch had a taste for historical re-

searches, and Dr. Belknap availed himself of his collections in preparing the History of New-Hampshire.—He married Elizabeth Appleton, a daughter of Col. John Appleton, of Ipswich, and grand daughter of John Rogers, President of Harvard College. His children were, Elizabeth, wife of John Wibird, Esq.; Margaret, who married a son of Rev. Henry Gibbs, of Watertown; Mary, wife of Francis Cabot, Esq. of Salem; Ann, the second wife of Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, of North-Hampton; John, who was graduated at Harvard College, in 1728, and died soon after. Mr. Fitch, after a pious and useful ministry at Portsmouth, of more than twenty years continuance, died of a nervous fever, Nov. 22, 1746, in his 75th year. He published a sermon, occasioned by the great earthquake of 1727; a sermon, at the ordination of the Rev. John Tucke, on one of the Isles of Shoals, 1732; two sermons, upon the prevalence of the throat distemper, in 1735, 6; and an account of that disorder as it appeared in New-Hampshire for fourteen months prior to July 26, 1736.

The Rev. NATHANIEL MORRILL, the first minister in Rye, was ordained there Sept. 14, 1726. Mr. Shurtleff, then of New-Castle, preached the ordination sermon. Mr. Morrill was graduated at Harvard College in 1723, and was dismissed from his people in 1734.

In 1727, the Rev. JOSEPH WHIPPLE succeeded Mr. Cotton in the ministry at Hampton-Falls, and continued there thirty years, when he died, (in 1757) aged 57. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1720.

The Rev. MATTHEW CLARK was settled at Londonderry in 1729, as successor of Mr. M'Gregore. He had been an officer in the army during the civil commotions in Ireland, and was active in the defence of Londonderry during the memorable siege which it endured in 1689. He afterwards quit the army and became a preacher of the gospel. He was a thorough scholar, but eccentric in his manners. In his mode of living, he was singularly temperate. He wholly abstained from all kinds of flesh, and never ate of any thing which had possessed animal life. He was about 70 years of age when he came to Londonderry. His third wife was the widow of his predecessor. He died January 25, 1735, aged 70, and his remains were borne to the grave by those who had been his companions in arms.

In 1730, the Rev. JAMES PIKE, was ordained at Somersworth; the Rev. TIMOTHY WALKER at Concord; the Rev. JOHN MOODY at New-Market; the Rev. JAMES CUSHING at

Plaistow; and the Rev. MOSES HALE at Chester, and they were the first ministers of those towns respectively.

Mr. Pike was born at Newbury, Mass. March 1, 1703, graduated at Harvard College, 1725, and was ordained October 28, 1730. He married Sarah Gilman, a daughter of Nicholas Gilman, Esq., of Exeter, August 26, 1730; continued to preach till October 31, 1790, and died March 19, 1792. He published a sermon on the duty of Gospel ministers as Christ's ambassadors, preached at Newington before the Ecclesiastical Convention of New-Hampshire, October 9, 1750. Nicholas Pike, Esq. author of "a new and complete system of arithmetick" was one of his sons. [See Coll. Vol. II. p. 148.]

Mr. Walker was a native of Woburn, Mass. and graduated at Harvard College in 1725. He was a man of talents and usefulness—much esteemed and respected, not only by his people, but by the neighboring towns and churches. He twice visited England, as agent of the town of Concord, and continued in the ministry till September 2, 1782, when he died at the age of 77. Hon. Timothy Walker, late of Concord, was his son; and the first wife of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, was his daughter.

Mr. Moody was graduated at Harvard College, 1727. He married Ann Hall, a daughter of Capt. Edward Hall, of New-Market. His wife died July 14, 1771. He survived till 1778, and died, aged 73.

Mr. Cushing was son of Rev. Caleb Cushing of Salisbury, who married the widow of Rev. James Alling, his predecessor in the ministry. She was sister of Rev. Theophilus Cotton of Hampton-Falls, and daughter of Rev. John Cotton, of Plymouth. Mr. Cushing graduated at Harvard college in 1725, was ordained at Plaistow, December 2, 1730. when the church in that town was first gathered, and died May 13, 1764. The testimony of his people to his character is, "that he was a solid and fervent preacher; in conduct upright, prudent and steady, and recommended the amiable religion of his master by meekness and patience, condescension and candor, a tender sympathy with his flock, and a studious endeavor to maintain and promote the things of peace."

Mr. Hale was graduated at Harvard College in 1722.—He continued but a few years in the ministry at Chester. Many of the inhabitants were Presbyterians. A society of that denomination was formed in 1734, and Mr. Hale was dismissed.

In 1732, the Rev. JOHN BLUNT succeeded Mr. Shurtleff at New-Castle; and the Rev. JOHN TUCKE was ordained at Gosport, the first settled minister on the Isles of Shoals.

Mr. Blunt was graduated at Harvard College in 1727. He married a daughter of Hon. John Frost, of New-Castle, by whom he had seven children, and died August, 1747. After his death, his widow married Hon. John Hill, of Portsmouth, and died Aug. 13, 1772, aged 49.

Although no minister had been settled on the Isles of Shoals before Mr. Tucke, there had been a constant succession of preachers there—some of whom were distinguished for their piety. The first settlers were a religious people. Mr. Pepperell, an ancestor of Sir William Pepperell, was one of the number.

Before 1641, a meeting house was erected on Hog Island, and a Mr. Hull, for some time, supplied the desk. After him, the Rev. *John Brock*, who was afterwards settled at Reading, Massachusetts, preached upon the Island about twelve years. He was a man of faith and prayer; and it was said of him, by the celebrated Mr. Mitchel, that “he dwelt as near heaven as any man upon earth.” His hearers at the Shoals were fishermen, and they usually assembled one day in the month, besides the sabbaths, for public worship. On one of these days, the fishermen requested him to postpone the meeting to a future time, as it was a fine season for their business, and they must go out with their boats. Mr. Brock endeavored to dissuade them, but in vain; and thus addressed them—“If you are resolved to neglect your duty to God, and will go away, I say unto you, Catch fish if you can; but as for you, who will tarry and worship the Lord Jesus Christ, I will pray unto him for you, that you may catch fish till you are weary.” Thirty of the men went—toiled all day, and caught four fishes;—while the five, who attended divine worship, and afterwards went out, caught as many hundreds. From this time, the fishermen readily attended all the meetings which Mr. Brock appointed.—A poor man, who usually carried people over a river in his boat, to attend public worship, came to his minister, lamenting the loss of his boat in a storm. Mr. Brock said, “I will mention the matter to the Lord;” and encouraged him to hope for the restoration of his property. The next day, the poor man’s boat was brought up from the bottom by the anchor of a vessel, accidentally cast upon it. A number of such remarkable correspondencies between the events of providence and the prayers of Mr. Brock, caused the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Dedham, to say, “I scarce ever knew

any man so familiar with the great God, as his dear servant Brock." About the first of the last century, the Rev. Mr. Moody preached several years on the Islands. He endeavoured, as all ministers should, to adapt his discourses to the capacity and understanding of his people. Addressing them once, on occasion of a shipwreck, he enquired, "Supposing, my brethren, any of you should be taken short in the bay, in a North East storm—your hearts trembling with fear—and nothing but death before you—whither would your thoughts turn?—what would you do?" He paused—and an untutored sailor, whose attention was arrested by the description of a storm at sea, supposing he waited for an answer, replied, "Why, in that case, d'ye see, I should immediately hoist the fore-sail, and scud away for Squam."—Mr. Tucke was ordained July 26, 1732. Rev. Mr. Fitch preached the ordination sermon, from these words; "I will make you fishers of men." Mr. Tucke received a settlement of 50*l.* and an annual salary of 110*l.*; but from 1754, his salary was paid in merchantable winter fish, at a quintal per man—making between 80 and 100 quintals per annum. The fish was worth a guinea per quintal, so that his salary was considered as one of the most valuable in New-England. "The inhabitants were respectful, kind, and generous to their minister; and considering the nature of their employment, and consequent habits, dwelt together in a good degree of harmony." Mr. Tucke was graduated at Harvard College in 1723, and continued in the ministry till his death, Aug. 12, 1773, having survived his wife about two months. He left one son, the Rev. Mr. Tucke, of Epsom, and two daughters. He published a sermon, preached at the ordination of his son, 1761. "Mr. Tucke was a man of an affable and amiable disposition, of easy and polite manners, of humble and unaffected piety, of diligence and fidelity in the service of the ministry. In History and Geography, he was eminently learned, beyond most of his cotemporaries. He acted in the double capacity of Physician of body and soul. Under his nurturing and pastoral care, his people increased in numbers and wealth, in knowledge, piety, and respectability."

In October, 1733, the Rev. THOMAS THOMPSON succeeded Mr. Clark in the ministry at Londonderry. The inhabitants had sent Mr. Boys to Ireland, to procure a minister. He agreed with Mr. Thompson, who was ordained by the Presbytery of Tyrone, and came well recommended to this country. The Session, in behalf of the church and society, voted "heartily and cheerfully to accept and receive him

to be their minister in the Lord ; promising, as God should enable them, to yield all due subjection and obedience to his ministry, and to respect him as an Ambassador of Jesus Christ, for his work's sake." He was then 29 years of age. He continued their pastor but five years, and died Sept. 22, 1738, leaving a widow and one child. " He was a man of promising talents and handsome accomplishments—easy, affable, and pleasant in his manners, and interesting as a public speaker. At his decease, the town, from attachment to his family and respect to his memory, voted to bestow 70*l.* towards the education of his infant son"—an instance of liberality worthy of all praise, and of more frequent imitation.

In 1734, the Rev. JOHN WILSON was settled at Chester over the Presbyterian church in that town ; and Rev. WARD COTTON succeeded Mr. Gookin in the ministry at Hampton.

Mr. Wilson was born in the county of Ulster, in the north of Ireland, to which his ancestors had emigrated from Scotland. He came to this country in 1729. He preached 45 years to his people, and died Feb. 1, 1779, aged 76.

Mr. Cotton was one of the 5 sons of the Rev. Roland Cotton,* of Sandwich, who received a collegiate education. His mother was Elizabeth, only daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Saltonstall, of Haverhill, and sister of Gov. Saltonstall, of Connecticut. She had been the wife of the Rev. John Denison, of Ipswich, before her marriage with Mr. Cotton. Mr. Cotton, of Hampton, was graduated at Harvard College in 1729. His wife was Joanna Rand, a daughter of Dr. Rand, of Boston, who survived him and three other husbands whom she subsequently married, and died in Nottingham, in this State, 12 or 15 years ago. Mr. Cotton continued 31 years in the ministry at Hampton, and was dismissed in 1765. At the time of his ordination, the church consisted of 253 members. Under his ministry, 519 were added to the number, although 93 of them appear to have been received on what was called the half-way covenant, and never came to the ordinance of the supper. The number of his baptisms was 1200.

In 1736, the Rev. EBENEZER FLAGG succeeded Mr. Hale at Chester ; the Rev. SAMUEL PARSONS succeeded Mr. Merrill at Rye ; the Rev. JOSEPH ASHLEY was ordained the first minister of Winchester ; and the Rev. ARTHUR BROWN, an

* Rev. Roland Cotton was a brother of the Rev. Theophilus Cotton, of Hampton-Falls.

Episcopalian, became the first incumbent of Queen's Chapel, in Portsmouth.

Mr. Flagg was graduated at Harvard College in 1725.—He continued in the ministry till his death, Nov. 14, 1796, at the age of 92—having attained the greatest age of any minister ever settled in this State, excepting Mr. Adams of Newington.

Mr. Parsons was graduated at Harvard, in 1730, and died Jan. 4, 1789, in the 78th year of his age, and the 53d of his ministry. One of his daughters married the Rev. John Tucke of Epsom.

Mr. Ashley was graduated at Yale College in 1730. He was ordained Nov. 12, 1736, and the church in Winchester was gathered the same day. In 1747, he was compelled to leave the place, on account of Indian depredations, and was afterwards settled at Sunderland, in Massachusetts.

By the help of contributions in England, a Chapel for Episcopalian worship was erected in Portsmouth, in 1734. Though Richard Gibson, the first preacher in that town, of whom we have any account, was an Episcopalian, Mr. Brown is considered the first minister of that order, regularly settled at Portsmouth; and he was a missionary from the society in England for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, and partially supported by that society. He was a son of Rev. John Brown, who removed from Scotland to Ireland—was educated at Trinity College, Dublin—and was ordained by the Bishop of London for a society in Providence, Rhode-Island, where he tarried some time before his removal to Portsmouth. He married Mary Cox, a daughter of Rev. John Cox, D. D., of Drogheda, by whom he had nine children, the first of whom was born in Dublin, the four next in Providence, and the four last in Portsmouth. His children were, 1. Thomas, who died in Portsmouth; 2. Marmaduke, who was educated at Trinity College. ordained by the Bishop of London, and settled at Newport, Rhode-Island, where he died, March 19, 1771, leaving a son Arthur, who was a Professor of Civil Law in Trinity College, and its Representative in Parliament; 3. Lucy, wife of Mr. Smith, a British officer; 4. Jane, wife of Hon. Samuel Livermore, the former Chief Justice of this State, and father of Hon. Arthur Livermore, of Holderness; 5. Mary, wife of Rev. Mr. Sargeant, formerly of Cambridge; 6. Ann, wife of Mr. St. Loe, a British officer; 7. Elizabeth, wife of Maj. Robert Rogers, and afterwards of Capt. John Roche, of Concord; 8. Arthur; 9. Peter. Mr. Brown officiated at Portsmouth till his death, but died at Cambridge, in 1773, aged 73.

He published a sermon, delivered on the day appointed for the execution of Penelope Kenny, 1739 ; a sermon, on the rebellion in Scotland, 1746 ; a sermon, to Free Masons, 1748 ; a Fast sermon, 1757 ; a sermon, on the doctrine of election, 1757 ; and is supposed to have been the author of *Remarks on Dr. Mayhew's Incidental Reflections*, 1763.

[To be continued.]



FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

—o—

ORIGIN OF SURNAMES.

Surnames were first imposed for the distinction of families in which they were to continue hereditary. It is not more than eight hundred years since they were first introduced among our English ancestors. They were unknown among ancient nations, excepting the Romans, who used them after the league with the Sabines. They were called *Nomina* and *Nomina Gentilitia*, as the former were called *Prænomina*. By the French and English, they are termed *surnames*, not because they are the name of the sire, or father, but because they are superadded to christian names.

The Hebrew nation, in reference to their tribe, used in their genealogies, instead of surnames, the name of their father with *Ben*, signifying son, as Melchi Ben-Addi, Addi Ben-Cosam, Cosam Ben-Elmadam, &c.

A similar practice prevailed among our ancient English ancestors, as Ceonred Ceolwolding, Ceolwald Cuthing, Cuth Cuthwining, that is, Ceonred son of Ceolwald, Ceolwald son of Cuth, Cuth son of Cuthwin, &c. In the same sense, the Welsh Britains used *Ap* for Mab ; the Irish, *Mac*, as Donald Mac-Neale, Neal Mac-Con, &c. and the Normans, *Fitz*, as John Fitz-Robert, &c.*

*The learned Camden says that to these names were oftentimes adjoined other names, commonly called *nick-names*, which "did die with the bearer, and never descended to posterity." He gives several exemplifications of the kind, which we shall quote in his own language, and the orthography of his age.

"King *Eadgar* was called the peaceable, king *Ethclred* the Unreadie, king *Edmund* for his Valour, *Iron-side* ; King Harold the Harefoote, *Eadric* the Streona, that is, the Getter or Streiner, *Sicward* the Degera, that is the Valiant ; King *William*, the first, Bastard, King *William* the second *Rowse*, that is, the Red, King *Henry* the first *Beauclarke*, that is, Fine Scholler : so in the house of *Aniou* which obtained the Crowne of England, *Geffrey* the first Earle of *Aniou* was surnamed *Gerisogonel*, that is, Grey cloake, *Falco* his sonne *Nerra*, his grandchilde *Rechin*, for his extortion. Againe, his grandchilde *Plantagenet*, for that he ware commonly a broome-stalke in his bonnet, His sonne *Henry* the second, King of England, *Fitz Empresse*, because his mother was Empresse, his sonne King *Richard* had for surname *Corde-Lion*, for his lion-like courage, as *John* was called *Sans-terre*, that is, without land."

Surnames began to be used by the French nation about the commencement of the eleventh century. In England they were introduced about the time of the conquest, [A. D. 1066] though according to some antiquaries, they were used under Edward, the Confessor, who began his reign in 1041. In Scotland, they commenced about the same time, although it is the opinion of Buchanan, that they were not used in that kingdom for many years after. In England, they were introduced gradually, being first assumed by people of the "better sort," and it was not until the reign of Edward II. [A. D. 1307] that they were "settled among the common people fully." For some time, they varied according to the father's name, as Richardson, if the father were Richard, Hodgeson, or Rogerson, if the father were Roger. From the reign of Edward, names of families began to be established, either by statute, or the common consent of the nation in general.

Few writers have investigated the subject of the origin of surnames with more attention and accuracy than the learned Camden. From him modern writers have derived almost all they have written on the subject; and notwithstanding much has been written in England on antiquities of this kind, little or nothing has appeared in our country. As the work of Camden is very rare among us, we shall make such extracts as we suppose will be generally interesting. He says it "will seem strange to some Englishmen and Scottishmen, which, like the Arcadians, think their surnames as ancient as the moon, or at least to reach many an age beyond the conquest. But they which think it most strange, I doubt they will hardly find any surname which descended to posterity before that time. Neither have they seen, I fear, any deed or donation before the conquest, but subsigned with crosses and single names, without surnames, in this manner in England; † Ego *Eadredus* confirmavi. † Ego *Edmundus* corroboravi, &c. As for myself, I never hitherto found any hereditary surname before the conquest, neither any that I know; and yet both I myself and divers whom I know, have pored and puzzled upon many an old record and evidence to satisfy ourselves herein."

"But about the time of the conquest, I observed the very primary beginnings as it were of many surnames, which are thought very ancient, when as it may be proved that their very lineal progenitors bore other names within these 600 years. [Camden wrote in 1603.] *Mortimer* and *Warren* are accounted names of great antiquity, yet the father of them (for they were brethren) who first bore those names, was

Walterus de sancto Martino. He that first took the name of *Clifford* from his habitation, was the son of Richard, son of Puntze, a noble Norman, who had no other name. The first *Lunley* was son of an ancient Englishman, called Liwulph. The first *Gifford*, from whom they of Buckingham, and the lords of Brimesfield, and others descended, was the son of a Norman, called Osbert de Bolebec. The first *Windsor* descended from Walter, the son of Other Castellan, of Windsor. The first who took the name of *Shirley* was the son of Sewall, descended from Fulcher, without any other name. The first *Nevill* of them which are now, from Robert, the son of Maldred, a branch of an old English family, who married Isabel, the daughter and heir of the Nevills which came out of Normandy. The first *Lovell* came from Gonel de Percevall. The first *Montacute* was the son of Drogo Juvenis, as it is in the record. The first that took the name of *de Burgo*, or *Burke* in Ireland, was the son of an Englishman, called William Fitz Adelme. In many more could I exemplify, which shortly after the conquest, took these surnames, when either their fathers had none at all, or else most different, whatsoever their posterity do overween of the antiquity of their names, as though in the continual mutability of the world, conversions of states, and fatal periods of families, five hundred years were not sufficient antiquity for a family or name, when as but very few have reached therunto."

"In the authentical record of the Exchequer called Domesday, surnames are first found [in England] brought in them by the Normans, who not long before first took them; but most noted with *de*, such a place as Godefridius de Mannevilla; Radulphus de Pomeroy, &c." but he says there are "very many with their christian names only, as Olaff, Negellus, &c. which single names are noted last in every shire, as men of least account. But shortly after, it seemed a disgrace for a gentleman to have but one single name, as the meaner sort and bastards had. For the daughter and heir of Fitz Hamon, a great lord, when King Henry I. would have married her to his base son Robert, she first refusing, answered,

'It were to me a great shame

'To have a lord without 'n his twa name;'

whereupon, the king his father gave him the name of Fitz Roy, who was after earl of Gloucester, and the only worthy of his age."

To be continued.

INDIAN TROUBLES AT DUNSTABLE.

Messrs. Editors—As it is one object of your useful and interesting publication to collect and diffuse information respecting the depredations of the Indians, perhaps the following anecdotes may not be unacceptable. They refer to the hostile attacks of the Indians upon Dunstable and the neighboring towns, during the war which raged from 1722 till 1725, commonly called *Lovewell's War*. The facts are given as they were related by an aged and venerable gentleman still living in the vicinity.

J. B. H.

When this war commenced, Dunstable was a frontier town. Garrison houses were established in various parts of it, two of which (Wells's and Galusha's) were afterwards celebrated for the result of an attack upon both the same day, made by a party of the savages. Scouts of horse from the lower towns were constantly kept out scouring the woods upon the frontiers. One day, a company of these who had been ranging the woods in the vicinity without making any discovery, towards night, came to Wells' garrison, and apprehending no danger, turned their horses loose upon the interval, piled their arms and harness in the house, and began a carousal, to exhilarate their spirits after the fatigues of the day. A party of Indians had lately arrived in the vicinity, and on that day had designed to attack both Wells' and Galusha's garrisons.* One of their number had been stationed to watch each of these houses, to see that no assistance approached, and no alarm was given. A short time previous to the approach of the cavalry, the Indian stationed at Wells' had retired to his party, and reported that all was safe. At sunset, a Mr. Cumings and his wife went out to milk their cows, and left the gate open. The Indians, who had advanced undiscovered, started up, shot Mrs. Cumings dead upon the spot, and wounded her husband. They then rushed through the open gate into the house, with all the horrid yells of conquering savages, but stared with amazement on finding the room filled with soldiers merrily feasting. Both par-

* Wells' garrison was in the southerly part of Dunstable, N. H. about half a mile from the State line, near James Baldwin's house, on a place known by the name of the Blanchard farm, east of the great road to Boston. Galusha's, was about two miles south-west of this, on Salmon brook, at a place formerly called Gsgow, on which Henry Turrell now lives.

ties were completely amazed, and neither acted with much propriety. The soldiers, so suddenly interrupted in their jovial entertainment, found themselves called to fight, when entirely destitute of arms, and incapable of obtaining them. The greater part were panic-struck, and unable to fight or fly. Fortunately, all were not in this sad condition: some six or seven courageous souls, with chairs, clubs, and whatever they could seize upon, furiously attacked the advancing foe. The Indians, who were as much surprised as the soldiers, had but little more courage than they, and immediately took to their heels for safety; thus yielding the house, defeated by one quarter their number of unarmed men. The trumpeteer, who was in the upper part of the house at the commencement of the attack, seized his trumpet and began sounding an alarm, when he was shot dead by an Indian on the stair-way. He was the only one of the party killed.

The savages, disappointed in this part of their plan, immediately proceeded to Galusha's, two miles distant; took possession of, and burnt it. One woman only escaped. Had the company at Wells', armed and immediately pursued, they might probably have prevented this disaster; but they spent so much time in arming and getting their horses, that the enemy had an opportunity to perpetrate the mischief and escape uninjured.

The woman above mentioned, when the Indians attacked the house, sought refuge in the cellar, and concealed herself under a dry cask. After hastily plundering the house, and murdering as they supposed all who were in it, the Indians set it on fire and immediately retired. The woman in this critical situation, attempted to escape by the window, but found it too small: she however succeeded in loosening the stones till she had opened a hole sufficient to admit of her passage, and with the house in flames over her head, she forced herself out, and crawled into the bushes, not daring to rise for fear she should be discovered. In the bushes she lay concealed until the next day, when she reached one of the neighboring garrisons.

Cumings, at Wells' garrison, had his arm broken, but was so fortunate as to reach the woods while the Indians were engaged in the house. That night he lay in a swamp in the northerly part of what at present constitutes the town of Tyngsborough, about one quarter of a mile west of the great road as it now runs, and a few rods south of the State line. The next day he arrived at the garrison near the residence

of the late Col. Tyng. The precise date of this transaction is not known.*

On the fifth of Sept. 1724, Nathan Cross and Thos. Blanchard, who had been engaged in the manufacture of turpentine on the northern side of Nashua river, near where the village now stands, were missing. At that time, there were no houses or settlements on that side the river. These men had been in the habit of returning every night to lodge in a saw-mill on the other side. That night they came not as usual. An alarm was given; it was feared they had fallen into the hands of the Indians. A party consisting of ten of the principal inhabitants of the place started in search of them, under the direction of one French, a sergeant of militia. In this company was Farwell, who was afterwards lieutenant under Lovewell. When this party arrived at the spot where the men had been laboring, they found the hoops of the barrel cut, and the turpentine spread upon the ground. From certain marks upon the trees made with coal mixed with grease, they understood that the men were taken and carried off alive. In the course of the examination, Farwell perceived the turpentine had not ceased spreading, and called the attention of his comrades to this circumstance. They concluded that the Indians had been gone but a short time, and must still be near, and decided upon an instant pursuit. Farwell advised them to take a circuitous rout, to avoid an ambush. But unfortunately he and French had a short time previous had a misunderstanding, and were then at variance. French imputed this advice to cowardice, and called out, "I am going to take the direct path; if any of you are not afraid, let him follow me." French led the way and the whole party followed, Farwell falling in the rear. Their route was up the Merrimack, towards which they bent their course to look for their horses upon the interval. At the brook near Lutwyche's (now Thornton's) Ferry, they were way-laid.—The Indians fired upon them, and killed the larger part instantly. A few fled, but were overtaken and destroyed.—French was killed about a mile from the place of action, under an oak tree now standing in a field belonging to Mr. Lund in Merrimack. Farwell in the rear, seeing those before him fall, sprung behind a tree, discharged his piece and ran. Two Indians pursued him. The chase was vigorously

[* We are inclined to believe that this happened many years antecedent to Lovewell's war, as there is no mention of it made in Penhallow. Galusha, if we mistake not, was among the early settlers of old Dunstable.—EDITORS.]

maintained for some time without gaining much advantage, till Farwell passing through a thicket, the Indians lost sight of him, and fearing he might have loaded again, they desisted. He was the only one of the company that escaped. A company from the neighborhood mustered upon the news of this disaster, proceeded to the fatal spot, took up the bodies of their friends and townsmen and interred them in the burying ground in Dunstable.—Blanchard and Cross were carried to Canada : after remaining there some time, they succeeded by their own exertions in effecting their redemption and are returned to their native town, where their descendants are still living.

Farwell was afterwards engaged as lieutenant in Lovewell's fight, and in the commencement of the action was shot through the belly. He survived the contest two or three days, and with one Eleazer Davis, from Concord, attempted to reach home. They were destitute of provisions, and finding some cranberries, greedily devoured them. Those eaten by Farwell came out at his wound. Though his case was hopeless, Davis continued with and assisted him till he became so weak as to be unable to stand, and then, at Farwell's earnest entreaties that he would provide for his own safety, left him to his fate. Previous to this he had taken Farwell's handkerchief and tied it to the top of a bush that it might afford a mark by which his remains could the more easily be found. After going from him a short distance, Farwell called him back and requested to be turned upon the other side. This was done, and was the last that was known of him. Davis reached Concord in safety.

The date of the affair at Nashua is taken from Belknap, who briefly notices it, page 60, vol. 2, but states the number of the party at eleven, and that two escaped. The difference in the account is not material. The narrator from whom the above account was taken, was born 14 years only after that event ; was nephew to Farwell, and intimately acquainted with many of the survivors of those combats, from whom he received his information, of the correctness of which there can be no doubt.

A man by the name of PARISH* lived on the place afterwards owned by Col. Blanchard, not far from Wells' Garrison. The Indians, in one of their predatory excursions, attacked his house, killed him, his wife and oldest daughter.

* Parish was a large land proprietor in Dunstable, but through the misfortunes of that day, and the remissness of their friends, his destitute children lost all his possessions.

Two small girls who composed the rest of his family ran down cellar, and crawled under an empty hogshead. The savages plundered the house, struck with their tomahawks upon the hogshead, but neglected to examine it, and departed, leaving the house unburnt, probably fearing the flames would alarm the neighbors. The orphan girls were sent to Charlestown, and there brought up. One married a Richardson, the other a Goffe, father of the celebrated Col. Goffe, whose posterity are numerous in this vicinity.

Miscellanies....No. IV.



ANECDOTE OF REV. HUGH ADAMS.*

MR. ADAMS published a poem against wearing *wigs* and *hoop-petticoats*, which he considered anti-christian garments, and inventions of the devil. While at college, he was remarkably serious in his appearance and conversation, and was consequently the subject of sport to his dissipated contemporaries. Among his classmates were Collins, Reed and Southmayd, who felt disposed to amuse themselves at his expense. The latter had a chair which appeared very well, but if any person sat down in it, it immediately fell to pieces, and let the incumbent on the floor. He and Collins sent Reed to invite Adams to their room, pretending that they wished to have some serious conversation with him. He very readily accepted the invitation. The armed chair was placed for him, in which he attempted to sit, and fell with all his gravity, amid the wreck of the chair, upon the floor! Rising, with great composure, he repeated extempore the following paraphrase of the first verse of the Psalms, and left the room :

Blest is the man who hath not lent
To wicked *Reed* his ear ;
Nor spent his life as *Collins* hath,
Not sat in *Southmayd's* CHAIR.

Collins and Southmayd, after leaving college, were settled in the ministry. Reed studied theology, and preached a number of years, but was never ordained. He was a man of talents, but of his other qualifications for a minister some opinion may be formed by the following anecdote. He preached on some occasion for the Rev. Mr. Walker, and took for his text, Job i. 7. "And the Lord said unto Satan,

* See Collections, 1823—pp. 239, 281, 291.

whence comest thou? Then Satan answered the Lord and said, From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it." After a suitable introduction, he said that "*the devil was a WALKER.*" When about 40 years of age, Mr. Reed turned his attention to the law, and became one of the most eminent lawyers in New-England.

In the campaign of 1779. the commander in chief sent a strong force under the command of Major General Sullivan, into the Susquehanna county, so called, and the western part of New-York, to put a stop to the ravages of the Indians. After the different detachments had formed a junction at Tioga Point, and while they were yet there, Col. Proctor of the artillery, obtained from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, a warrant to hold a moveable Lodge of Free Masons in the camp, and this Lodge was opened almost every day after the army had made its daily march.

After arriving at Tioga, two tents were pitched for the accommodation of the Lodge, on ground covered with hazel bushes. After the tents were set up, the bushes were cut away, and a thick coat of leaves, which had apparently been gathering there for centuries, was swept off. Under all those dead leaves, and partly buried in the ground was found *an old iron square*, very much decayed, but still strong enough for the use of the Lodge; and it was so used whenever the Lodge formed for business, during the expedition. What is remarkable in the affair is, the country was a howling wilderness, nor was it known that a white person had ever been there. The brotherhood considered the finding of a square in the wilderness, and on the very spot where they pitched their tents to open the Lodge, as an omen that they were encouraged by the Great Master of Masons to carry their art and mysteries into a new world.

[From Evans' Memoirs of Thomas Mullet.]

Revolutionary Anecdote.—Among the many anecdotes with which Mr. Mullet amused and interested his friends, there is one respecting Gen. Washington, that must not be lost. Mr. Mullet's first visit to the United States of America was at the close of the war. He was introduced, soon after his arrival, to Gen. W. and passed some time with that great and good man, at his seat, Mount Vernon. Among other flattering marks of attention, Gen. W. when he and Mr. M. were alone in the library, asked him whether, since his arrival, he

had seen any man capable of writing a history of the great contest just then ended. Mr. M. with his usual presence of mind, answered, "I know of one, and only one, competent to such an undertaking." The General eagerly replied, "Who, sir, who can that individual be?" "Cæsar, (said Mr. M.) wrote his own Commentaries." The general bowed, and added, "Cæsar, it is true, wrote his own Commentaries; but I, sir, *know* the atrocities committed on both sides, during this unhappy war, to have been such and so many, that they cannot be faithfully recorded, and were better buried in oblivion."

[In Williams' history of Vermont, is related the following instance of maternal heroism and Indian magnanimity.]

The Indians having carried off, in one of their predatory excursions, among other male children, the young son of a white woman, the mother followed them with her other children and urged them to return her little boy. They complied; and encouraged by this success she urged the matter further, and had the address to prevail with the savages to give her up twelve or fifteen of her neighbors' children. In a fit of good humor, one of the Indians then offered to carry her on his back over the river. She accepted of the Indian's politeness. The water was up to his middle, but her savage gallant carried her safely over; and in a short time she returned with her little band of boys, to the surprise and joy of their parents.

[The following anecdotes are related by President ALDEN, in the "*Memorabilia of Yarmouth, Mass.*"]

Elisha Nauhaught was a very conscientious deacon: several anecdotes are related of him to the present day. He was a temperate, pious, well minded Indian. He used to pray with great fervour, in his vernacular tongue, with his family, with the sick, and at funerals. In his last illness, my father visited him, and conversing with him on death, the common allotment of mankind, he asked Nauhaught if he were resigned to his approaching dissolution? He replied, in an Indian style, "Oh yes, Mr. Alden, I have always had a pretty good notion about death."

The following anecdote, which may also be seen in the *Massachusetts Magazine* for March, 1794. is worthy a place among the memorabilia of Yarmouth. I believe there can be no doubt of its truth, for I have often heard the old people relate it.

Our honest deacon was once attacked by a number of large *black snakes*. Being at a distance from any inhabitants, he was, to be sure, in a very precarious situation ; for, unfortunately, he had not even a knife about him for his defence. What to do he knew not. To outrun them he found utterly impossible, and to keep them off without any weapon was equally so. He therefore came to the determination to stand firm on his feet. They began to wind themselves about him ; in a little time, one of them had made his way up to the Indian's neck, and was trying to put his black head into his mouth. Nauhaught opened it immediately for him. *The black serpent thrust in his head, and Nauhaught, putting his jaws together, bit it off in a moment!* As soon as the blood, streaming from the beheaded, was discovered by the rest of the snakes, they left their intended prey with great precipitation, and Nauhaught was liberated from the jaws of impending death.

We will now give an account of the aboriginal discovery of Nantucket, and origin of fog.

The Vineyard Indians had a tradition, with regard to the origin of Nantucket, which does not altogether coincide with some of our assertions. However, there was a tradition some years ago among the Indians of this quarter, to the following effect. I am indebted for my information to a good old Quaker lady of my acquaintance.

In former times, a great many moons ago, a bird, extraordinary for its size, used often to visit the south shore of Cape Cod, and carry from thence to the southward, a vast number of small children.

Maushop, who was an Indian giant, as fame reports, resided in these parts. Enraged at the havock among the children, he, on a certain time, waded into the sea in pursuit of the bird, till he had crossed the sound and reached Nantucket. Before *Maushop* forded the sound, the island was unknown to the aborigines of America.

Tradition says, that *Maushop* found the bones of the children in a heap under a large tree. He then, wishing to smoke a pipe, ransacked the island for tobacco ; but, finding none, filled his pipe with *poke*, a weed which the Indians sometimes used as its substitute. Ever since the above memorable event, *fogs* have been frequent at Nantucket and on the Cape. In allusion to this tradition, when the aborigines observed a fog rising, they would say, "*There comes old Maushop's smoke.*"

CINCINNATUS—No. XCIV.*

GOVERNMENT.

To secure the rights and privileges of the people, and to support a free government, the constitution of our country has not only separated, as far as was deemed practical, the legislative, executive and judicial powers from each other, and vested those authorities in different men ; but it also provides that the legislative power should be exercised by two houses, each of whom has a negative upon the other. The experience of all free governments, has demonstrated the propriety and utility of having the legislature consist of two branches, one of which to be more numerous than the other. This division of legislative power has a tendency to make the laws more perfect. It is expected that one house would detect the errors and mistakes which might arise from the haste, inattention, and passion of the other ; and what is of more importance, would often check and arrest the ambitious and selfish views of the leaders of the other.

The two houses of the legislature of the United States, and of most of the States, are designated, the one by the name of the Senate, and the other by that of the House of Representatives. Though the two houses in legislation have each a negative upon the other, yet their power and authority are very different on various subjects. In Congress, all bills for *raising revenue* must originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as in other bills. In New-Hampshire, and in other States, all *money bills* must originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur with amendments. The advice and consent of the senate of the United States is absolutely necessary to make a treaty, but not of the house of representatives. And without the advice and consent of the senate of the United States, no permanent appointment to a national office can be made ; and the same authority extends to the senate of some of the states ; but the house of representatives have no vote in making these appoint-

[* NOTE BY THE EDITORS.—The ninety-three numbers which precede this have been published in the *New-Hampshire Patriot* and *Portsmouth Journal*.—They embrace a wide field of research on topics of general interest, and exhibit at once the varied learning and indefatigable industry of the writer. Few persons have *read* the numbers without pleasure and profit—and the desire is often expressed abroad that they might be embodied in volumes. We are pleased to state that the series will be continued in this Journal, and that the venerable author, when he shall have completed his remarks on the history, principles, practice and duties of government, will devote his pen to the history and antiquities of our state and nation. We feel a lively interest in this, as no man living in New-England has probably so rich a collection of books, documents and papers relating to this country—or is more competent to embody them in the most interesting form of history.]

ments. In some of the states, as in New-Hampshire, in making appointments to particular offices, and in completing elections which the people do not make, the two houses meet in convention, and make the appointments and elections by joint ballot ; in these, the votes of the senate are lost in the house.

To enjoy all the benefits which were intended and naturally would result from a legislature consisting of two houses, it is necessary that they should, to a certain degree, be actually independent of each other. But their independence will be impaired whenever the election of the members of one house depends upon the suffrages of the other. The members of the house of representatives of the national legislature are elected by the people, and the senators by the respective state legislatures ; and therefore the members of neither of those houses can ever be indebted to the votes of the other for their choice. In New-Hampshire, the representatives to the State legislature are elected in small, and the senators in large districts by the people ; but in those districts where the people make no choice, the senators elected meet with the house, and by joint ballot elect one of the two highest candidates. It is the votes of the members of the house, and not of the senate, that make the election : for the former, on such occasions, are usually more than twenty times as numerous as the latter. In this State these elections have frequently occurred. In the last thirty-nine years, there were only five years in which all the senators were elected by the people ; but in two years, two thirds, and in six other years, more than half, and during the thirty-nine years, more than one fourth of all the senators were elected by the votes of the representatives. Such a mode of electing senators appears to me improper ; but it must continue until our constitution is revised. It would be better, either that the candidate who has the *highest* number of votes by the people should be declared elected, or that the senators, who should be elected by a majority of votes should meet and elect one of the two highest candidates in those districts in which there was no choice. But the House ought not in any case whatever to possess authority to elect a senator for the State legislature.

It is a question of importance, to fix the *number* which is most proper to constitute a legislative body ; but it is difficult, if not impracticable, to determine with precision how many make that number. If a certain number be named, the same reason will equally justify a few more or a few less. I know the terms *few* and *many* are not definite, but comparative, and so are any other when applied to this subject, unless the precise numbers which actually constitute the many and the few are stated. But the terms many and few, or large and small, appear well adapted to the subject : for the number of members that would form a large legislature in one State would in fact be too small for that of another. This will appear obvious by comparing the population and wealth of New-York with that of Illinois. The numbers that would be too numerous for Illinois would be too few for

New-York. The one has a population of more than one million three hundred and seventy-two thousand, the other less than fifty-six thousand. The objections against a legislature composed of either too many or too few members, appear unanswerable. Public interest requires that both extremes should be avoided.

The evils which result from a numerous legislative body are many—they proceed from the want of deliberation, despatch, and responsibility. “In all very numerous assemblies,” says Mr. Madison, “of whatever characters composed, passion never fails to wrest the sceptre from reason. Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates; every Athenian assembly would still have been a mob. In all legislative assemblies, the *greater* the number composing them may be, the *fewer* will be the men who will in fact direct their proceedings. In the first place, the more numerous any assembly may be, of whatever characters composed, the greater is known to be the ascendancy of passion over reason. In the next place, the larger the number, the greater will be the proportion of members of limited information and of weak capacities. Now it is precisely on characters of this description, that the eloquence and address of the few are known to act with all their force. In the ancient republics, where the whole body of the people assembled in person, a single orator, or an artful statesman, was generally seen to rule with as complete a sway, as if the sceptre had been placed in his single hands. On the same principle, the more multitudinous a representative assembly may be rendered, the more it will partake of the infirmities incident to collective meetings of the people. Ignorance will be the dupe of cunning; and passion the slave of sophistry and declamation. The people can never err more than in supposing, that by multiplying their representatives beyond a certain limit, they strengthen the barrier against the government of a *few*. Experience will often admonish them, that, on the contrary, *after securing a sufficient number for the purposes of safety, of local information, and of diffusive sympathy with the whole society*, they will counteract their own views, by every addition to their representatives. The countenance of the government may be more democratic: but the soul that animates it, will be more oligarchic. The machine will be enlarged, but the fewer, and often the more secret, will be the springs by which its motions are directed.”

Experience has shewn that a large assembly cannot be a *deliberate assembly*, but must be subject to all the fluctuations of a popular assembly. When a legislative body is very numerous, any man is thought fit to be a member of it, and no one feels responsible for its proceedings. In such an assembly, many of its members will necessarily be men of feeble intellects and grossly ignorant of the subjects on which they are required to act. Such men, neither in private or public life, can ever have influence upon public opinion—a quality requisite to constitute useful

legislators ; and what is perhaps, more injurious, they will in general implicitly submit to the will of artful ambitious leaders, who, to serve themselves, sacrifice the interest of the public. It is neither prudent nor safe to authorize men to act as public agents who are not responsible for their actions. And it would be superfluous to prove that the members of a numerous assembly do not feel responsible for their proceedings : for the conduct of such assemblies affords such plenary evidence of the fact, that no well informed men can deny it.

But, "in a small body," as a recent writer observes, "every member is watched by his constituents—and the smaller the body, the higher are the qualifications for the member, and the greater is the responsibility he feels." The number, however, should not be so small as to endanger the public safety, exclude the necessary local information, or a knowledge of the interests and feelings of the people ; nor so numerous as to prevent each member, when he considers it proper, to express his opinion upon every subject on which he should be required to act.

The first house of representatives in Congress that met under the constitution of the United States contained only sixty-five members ; but the next house, including three delegates from the territories, will consist of two hundred and sixteen, being an increase of one hundred fifty one members—more than three times as many as there were thirty four years since. This increase is much too great for the time ; should it continue to increase at the same rate for thirty or forty years to come, the house will then be too numerous to legislate for the nation. It is the opinion of a well informed gentleman, who has devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, *That the house of representatives in Congress ought not now, considering our present population to exceed one hundred and fifty members—that when our population, shall be doubled, it should consist of two hundred, and when trebled, and ever after, not more than two hundred and fifty members ; and that a larger number cannot act with uniform wisdom and energy.*

Let those who advocate a numerous representation in Congress, contrast the business and proceedings of the two first with the two last Congresses, and I think they will find cause to change their opinion. The first and second Congresses who met under our constitution had more necessary, important, and difficult business to perform than all the Congresses that have since assembled. On the two first houses devolved the task of making arrangements for the organization of the national government ; providing establishments for the judiciary and the various departments of the government—the army, navy and mint ; establishing a system to raise revenue for the support of the government : the support of public credit, paying the national debt, and other subjects incidental to the formation of a new government. The difficulty of doing this was great, not only on account of the work being new, but that difficulty was enhanced

by the peculiar embarrassments in which the nation was then involved. Though the members were then few in number and the business difficult and important, they performed their duty with despatch and propriety; and the laws they enacted were not less remarkable for the soundness of their principles, than for their simplicity and perspicuity. Members did not then make long speeches, either for the gallery or for newspapers—they expressed their opinions and views of the various subjects on which they were required to act, freely, but concisely. They were more characterized for deliberation and voting, than for much talking. The members of the two last Congresses, being much more numerous, reversed the course of proceeding, and have spent more time in debate than in deliberation and action; and the laws they have enacted are not only less important, but the principles of some of them, to say the least, are questionable, and their meaning doubtful and uncertain.

The probability is that the representatives in the national legislature will, in future, be too numerous. The increase of population in some of the States will necessarily be much less than in others, and if the number to entitle a State to more representatives than one, is raised, they will have a smaller number of representatives than they now have; this circumstance may not only affect the re-election of some of the members, but excite *State pride* against a higher ratio. And to this we may add, that sectional interests, party views, and considerations connected with the presidential election, have already had, and probably always will have, too much influence upon this subject. But the general interest of the nation, not that of a particular section of the country, State, or party, or presidential election, should govern Congress in determining the number of which the house should consist.

September 15, 1823.

CINCINNATUS.

Literary Notices, &c.

TYTLER'S ELEMENTS OF HISTORY—Isaac Hill, Esq. Concord, has just published an edition of "*Elements of General History, ancient and modern. By Alexander Fraser Tytler, F. R. S. E. Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh. With a continuation, terminating at the demise of King George III., 1820. By Rev. Edward Nares, D. D. Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. To which are added a succinct History of the United States; an improved Table of Chronology; a comparative view of Ancient and Modern Geography, and Questions on each section. Adapted for the use of Schools and Academies. By an experienced Teacher.*"

Of this History, it might perhaps be sufficient to say, that it is used in our colleges, and is deemed a standard work in most established literary seminaries. It is written in chaste and elegant language, fitted at once to interest the fancy and improve the mind of the scholar. The present edition, with the improvements and Continuation, is believed to be decidedly superior to any edition which ever preceded it. So much information, in so small a space, and at so small expense, cannot be found in any other book of the kind: in England, the historical part of this edition alone is published in three volumes, at an expense little short of twelve dollars. —Speaking of this work, a literary gentleman, who has examined the pages critically, as well of Tytler's as of Nares' work, and the improvements, remarks: "The whole, as such, is better calculated for schools than any other historical work with which I am acquainted. It is a SYSTEM of the Elements of History; whereas there is nothing of system in the works mostly used." To a part of this edition, the Questions are added. These Questions are, however, printed in a separate pamphlet, and will accompany the volume, and be for sale at the bookstores.

The 3d volume of the *Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, by Mr. Waln, of Philadelphia, has just made its appearance. It contains the lives of Edward Rutledge, Lyman Hall, Oliver Wolcott, Richard Stockton, Button Gwinnett, Josiah Bartlett,* Philip Livingston, and Roger Sherman.

Singular Publication.—A very neatly printed book of 220 pages octavo, has recently issued from the press in Boston, entitled "Correspondence between the Hon. John Adams, late president of the United States, and the late Wm. Cunningham, Esq. beginning in 1803, and ending in 1812. Published by Ephraim M. Cunningham, son of the late Wm. Cunningham, Esq." We have read the book with feelings of deep regret—not on account of its ostensible object, which is idle and very harmless—but on account of its effects: for any one may perceive this to be a signal for ransacking the bureaus of *other* distinguished individuals, and exposing to the world the foibles, the party or *personal feuds* and quarrels—public and private, *honorable* or dishonorable,—of the unfortunate men who now are, or may hereafter be, candidates for the highest offices of the country. It is degrading to our national and moral character, and will prove a sweet morsel in mouth of the calumniators of our country, that

* The biography of Dr. Bartlett is nearly the same published in the Collections for 1822—page 141.

such unworthy means are resorted to for political purposes. This correspondence was commenced in 1803, at the desire of Mr. Cunningham, who was a distant relative of Mr. Adams, and was continued on the part of the latter, under the strictest injunctions of confidence and secrecy. The strongest possible assurances were given by Cunningham of his honor and inviolable integrity. Mr. Cunningham dies.—“*The seal of secrecy* (says his unblushing son) *is removed by the triumph of death*”!! And has the son no regard to his father’s plighted faith? Will he “stand a trumpeter on his father’s tomb, to reveal his buried secrets!” Public virtue and decency are shocked at this outrage upon every good principle; and the indiscreet young man must reap in bitterness of the fruit he has sown. The letters themselves are of no particular interest, and develope nothing new, either in a historical, political or moral point of view. They were written with great freedom, as confidential letters usually are, and without the most distant apprehension of their future exposure to the world.

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

Reply to the “Strictures on a Review of the New-Hampshire Agricultural Repository, No. 1,” in Historical Collections, No. 8, page 249.

It is painful to us to become a party to a literary controversy, and we feel an utter repugnance at making the pages of this Journal, devoted as they are to more important objects, the field of literary warfare; but we are induced to offer a brief reply to the “Strictures” because they exhibit an uncommon degree of sophistry; and their author appears extremely sensitive on some points, and discovers an intemperance of feeling, which those who do not writhe under the lash of *just* criticism, seldom exhibit. We are happy to coincide with the opinion of the writer that “one who reviews publications assumes ground somewhat elevated;” and it is no less true, that he who reviews a review assumes a still more elevated station, and should not descend to paltry puns or to personal abuse.

We are charged in the “Strictures” with hostility to the Board of Agriculture, because we reviewed their first public efforts “*at this juncture*;” now, the person who has read the remarks on pages 183, and 188, in the Review, and then accuses us of being hostile to the existence of the Board,” is either incapable of understanding the English language,

or is guilty of wilful misrepresentation ; in the one case, it would be useless to make a reply ; and in the other we should not condescend to do it.

We reviewed the N. H. Agricultural Repository on special request ; and if any criticisms were ever to be offered, they should have been offered precisely at the “ juncture ” at which they appeared, and at no other time. It would have been unpardonable to have suffered the *first* production of the Board to pass without *respectful* and *impartial* notice ; it would have been “ very injudicious ” to have suffered crude speculations to go forth into the world in connection with valuable *facts*, without attempting to separate the gold from the dross ; it would have been “ very injudicious ” to have suffered the book to pass without expressing a regret that the public in purchasing a work on “ Agriculture,” should be made to pay, and so dearly too, for papers having no connection with that subject, either as an art, or science ; and it would have been “ very injudicious ” to have passed by in silence, any reasoning founded on exploded theories, or fanciful hypotheses.

The writer of the “ Strictures ” is extremely sensitive on the subject of Mr. Moore’s address ; he remarks that “ whether the author of the address treated a common topic in a very common manner, whether it is well enough in its place, and ought to be bound by itself, *are questions of no importance in this place ;* ” yet the whole tenor of his remarks on this part of our review, *decidedly contradicts* his assertion, and plainly proves that *he does* consider these questions of great importance. To assert that we objected to the address because it “ contains moral and religious information,” is a charge of no ordinary magnitude, and is as palpable a falsehood as ever was uttered. The plain truth is that we did not think that it contained *any information* whatever ; nor do we believe that its author supposes it to be *replete* with new ideas. We certainly considered the address as very much out of place in the N. H. Agricultural Repository ; we regretted to see it there, and we regret it now more than ever, for we have been severely censured for not criticising the address itself, and our only excuse was, that we were requested to review the *agricultural* papers, and we did not think that the “ address ” could be included in that class, and did not wish to criticise moral essays or doctrinal sermons. We regret deeply, very deeply, the publication of this address in the Repository, because it has done more injury to the Board than the united efforts of its enemies ; it is the Jonah which has brought the Board into their present situation ; the public have lost their confidence in the Board, and

the author of the "Strictures" *feels* it—"hinc illæ lachrymæ."

So much has been said in the "Strictures" on the subject of this address, that we venture to suggest, and we presume we come very near the truth, when we surmise that the address was first ushered into the world as a sermon; next as an address before the County Society, lastly printed at the expense of the State!! Perhaps it has been *thrice* paid for; we *know* that it has been *once* paid for; we dismiss it with the single remark, that we consider it "*brassica bis cocta*," a cabbage twice boiled. We fully accord with the author of the "Strictures" that "the art of agriculture has a moral and religious influence on society," and we do not believe, therefore, that the public will "hire" the Board, to "make moral and religious reflections from their subject" for the benefit of the community. The Board was instituted for the express purpose of promoting Agriculture, and Domestic Manufactures, and if they "venture to rise above the ground to *draw* the attention of people to objects more elevated," we assert that *they are not discharging their duty*; and that any attempt to rise above their business, is a gross breach of trust and abuse of public confidence. They may next publish the speculations of Gall and Spurzheim, on the situation of the organ of agriculture in the brain; or perhaps the report of a law case, in which a rake or a dung-fork was the subject of litigation; to borrow the language of the writer of the Strictures "there is as *much* (not the same) affinity between agriculture" and these subjects, as between "the address" and agriculture, and they should on the same principles be published by the *State of New-Hampshire* in the Repository.

We thank the Editors of his Journal for taking the trouble to answer the "ipse dixit" respecting the word "progressed;" and we have been entertained with the grave defence of the use of the word "illy," introduced, we are told, "because it gives *greater ease* in pronouncing a sentence of which it is a part, and adds"—what?—why "adds much to *euphony* in reading"!! We did not know before this, that euphony means a harsh, discordant sound; but if this be the true import of the word, we fully accord with the author of the "Strictures" that "*illy*" "adds much to euphony in reading"—*IL-LY!*—the sounds heard by Hogarth's enraged musician are melody to this word; the screech owl's note is music to it. We are told that "*illy*" "is a legitimate derivation from *ill*;" so is "*welly*" from *well*; yet, notwithstanding the correctness of the observation, we should not say that some papers in the Repository were "*welly*" written, and that the

remarks in the *Strictures* “*illy*” become him whose object is truth.

The remarks which immediately follow these observations on philology, have been a source of great amusement to us ; we have been delighted with the *puns*, and *flashes of wit*, which the *Strictures* occasionally exhibit, but with none more than that which here occurs. We sometimes notice “a pestilent hankering after puns” in some writers, which it is painful to witness ; but in the *Strictures* is found the *true electric fire of wit*, which thrills through the whole soul, and convulses us with laughter ; we cannot but thank the ingenious author of the “*Strictures*” for the distressingly painful pleasure, arising from laughter, which he has afforded us. One ought not to be *too lavish* of such *rare talents* at wit ; one ought not to—but we must not compliment too highly ; for in the language of Pope, we have

“No wit to flatter, left of all our store,
No fool to laugh at, which we value MORE.”

We are peculiarly happy in the reflection that our opinions as expressed in the *Review*, coincide with the opinions of more than nine tenths of those who have read the book. It is unnecessary to add to our remarks respecting the essay on manures ; any boarding school Miss who has read the *Conversations on Chymistry*, can attest to the truth of our positions ; we remind the writer that it is too late in the day to oppose “high authorities” to *facts* ; any person who reads this part of the “*Strictures*” will be satisfied that their author has not only “multiplied words without knowledge,” but is also totally ignorant of the just logic of philosophy.

The last charge against us is, “the atrocious crime of being a young man.” This attempt to parry the force of our remarks by casting a sarcasm on their supposed author—this mode of replying to our observations, is not only utterly contemptible in itself, but is descending to personal considerations totally unworthy an ingenuous mind, and is a subterfuge which perfectly evades fair argument. The very last sentence in the “*Strictures*” is totally beyond our poor comprehension : we regret that the author has prostituted the language of inspiration to such purposes ; we regret that he resorts to the *Scriptures* for phrases in which to clothe his peevish passions. We now bid him a final adieu, and leave him to his commas, and colons. Q.

August 17, 1823.

[NOTE.—The preceding article was received in season for the last No., but necessarily deferred. We merely observe, that no article of a controversial or personal nature will hereafter be admitted in the *Journal*. It was our original design to keep clear of the quicksands of party or personal enmities ; and we regret that any thing heretofore published, has borne that complexion.—ED.]

COLLECTIONS,

Historical and Miscellaneous.

NOVEMBER, 1823.

History and Topography.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF EPSOM, N. H.

BY REV. JONATHAN CURTIS, A. M.

SITUATION.]—EPSOM, a post-town in the county of Merrimack, in latitude 43° 12' north, lies 12 miles E. from Concord. It is bounded N. by Pittsfield, S. by Allenstown, E. by Deerfield and Northwood, and W. by Chichester and Pembroke. The town is 6 miles long, and 4 1-2 broad.—It derives its name from a market town in the county of Surry, England, about 16 miles from London.

INCORPORATION.]—Epsom was granted to Theodore Atkinson and others, inhabitants of New-Castle, Rye, and Greenland, on the 18th of May, 1727. Theodore Atkinson, Joshua Frost, and Capt. Samuel Weeks were authorized by the charter to call the first meeting of the proprietors, which was holden at the ferry-house in New-Castle, Nov. 20, 1727. No meeting was holden in the town for the choice of town officers, &c. till 1743. Previous to this time, and afterwards, till 1750, the concerns of the town were transacted by the proprietors at their meetings holden at New-Castle and Portsmouth.

SETTLEMENT.]—There are no records to be found, which show the precise time when the first settlement was commenced. But it appears from various facts, that there was a number of families in town a considerable time before its incorporation.

Among the first, who began settlements in the town, were Charles M'Coy from Londonderry; William Blazo, a Frenchman; Andrew M'Clary, grandfather of Gen. Michael M'Clary, from Londonderry in Ireland; one Whitaker, and Samuel Blake, generally called Sergeant Blake.

M'Coy built a house on the north side of what is now called Sanborn's hill; and thence extended his farm by spotting the trees round upon the mountain, which will probably

always bear his name. A daughter of his, Mrs. Wood and the first child born in the town, is still living. She is now as nearly as can be ascertained, in her 93d year. Sergeant Blake commenced a settlement not far from McCoy's, on land now owned by one of his sons. He came into town at the age of fifteen, several years after which time, his father, Lieut. Blake, also moved in. For some time after Sergeant Blake came, locations for the best farms might be obtained for little more than paying for the labor of spotting the trees round them. When he made his purchase, he obtained considerably more than the farm now owned by Mr. Samuel Blake, (probably more than 100 acres and near the centre of the town,) for ten shillings, and turned in his jack-knife for one shilling of that sum. The only place he had for baking, for several years, was an oven built upon a flat rock, which till lately lay by the road near Mr. Isaac Towle's barn; but is now split and hammered, and forms part of the underpinning of the dwelling house of Samuel Peabody, Esq.

INCURSIONS OF THE INDIANS.]—In the early days of the town, the inhabitants were kept in a state of almost continual alarm by the incursions of the Indians. For a considerable time after the settlement was commenced, only the men ventured to remain in the place during the summer season; and then they must keep their arms by them, while they labored on their lands. During the winter, there was much less danger from the Indians. Even long after the men had removed their families into the place, so feeble was their defence against the attacks of their savage neighbors, that, whenever any immediate danger was apprehended, they either sent their families away, or fled with them to the garrison at Nottingham. At length a house was erected by Capt. Andrew McClary within the limits of the town, and near the present residence of Mr. Joseph Lawrence, which was made proof against the assaults of the Indians, being surrounded by a high wooden wall, entered by a heavy, well secured gate. Thither the inhabitants fled at night, whenever danger was apprehended.

CAPTIVITY OF MRS. MCCOY.]—The Indians were first attracted to the new settlements in the town by discovering McCoy at Suncook, now Pembroke. This, as nearly as can be ascertained, was in the year 1747. Reports were spread of the depredations of the Indians in various places; and McCoy had heard that they had been seen lurking about the woods at Penacook, now Concord. He went as far as Pembroke; ascertained that they were in the vicinity; was somewhere discovered by them, and followed home. They told

his wife, whom they afterwards made prisoner, that they looked through cracks around the house, and saw what they had for supper that night. They however did not discover themselves till the second day after. They probably wished to take a little time to learn the strength and preparation of the inhabitants. The next day, Mrs. McCoy, attended by their two dogs, went down to see if any of the other families had returned from the garrison. She found no one. On her return, as she was passing the block-house, which stood near the present site of the meeting house, the dogs, which had passed round it, came running back growling and very much excited. Their appearance induced her to make the best of her way home. The Indians afterwards told her that they then lay concealed there, and saw the dogs, when they came round.

McCoy, being now strongly suspicious that the Indians were actually in the town, determined to set off the next day with his family for the garrison at Nottingham. His family now consisted of himself, his wife, and son John. The younger children were still at the garrison. They accordingly secured their house as well as they could, and all set off next morning;—McCoy and his son with their guns, though without ammunition, having fired away what they brought with them in hunting.

As they were travelling a little distance east of the place where the meeting house now stands, Mrs. McCoy fell a little in the rear of the others. This circumstance gave the Indians a favorable opportunity, for separating her from her husband and son. The Indians, three men and a boy, lay in ambush near the foot of Marden's hill, not far from the junction of the mountain road with the main road. Here they suffered McCoy and his son to pass; but, as his wife was passing them, they reached from the bushes, and took hold of her, charging her to make no noise, and covering her mouth with their hands, as she cried to her husband for assistance. Her husband, hearing her cries, turned, and was about coming to her relief. But he no sooner began to advance, than the Indians, expecting probably that he would fire upon them, began to raise their pieces, which she pushed one side, and motioned to her friends to make their escape, knowing that their guns were not loaded, and that they would doubtless be killed, if they approached. They accordingly ran into the woods and made their escape to the garrison. This took place August 21, 1747.

The Indians then collected together what booty they could obtain, which consisted of an iron trammel, from Mr. George

Wallace's ; the apples of the only tree which bore in town, which was in the orchard now owned by Mr. David Griffin, and some other trifling articles, and prepared to set off with their prisoner for Canada.

Before they took their departure, they conveyed Mrs. McCoy to a place near the little Suncook river, where they left her in the care of the young Indian, while the three men, whose names were afterwards ascertained to be Plausawa,* Sabatis and Christi, went away, and were for some time absent. During their absence, Mrs. McCoy thought of attempting to make her escape. She saw opportunities, when she thought she might dispatch the young Indian with the trammel, which, with other things, was left with them, and thus perhaps avoid some strange and barbarous death, or a long and distressing captivity. But, on the other hand, she knew not at what distance the others were. If she attempted to kill her young keeper, she might fail. If she effected her purpose in this, she might be pursued and overtaken by a cruel and revengeful foe, and then some dreadful death would be her certain portion. On the whole, she thought best to endeavor to prepare her mind to bear what might be no more, than a period of savage captivity. Soon, however, the Indians returned, and put an end for the present to all thoughts of escape. From the direction, in which they went and returned, and from their smutty appearance, she suspected what their business had been. She told them 'she guessed they had been burning her house.' Plausawa, who could speak some broken English, informed her they had.†

They now commenced their long and tedious journey to Canada, in which the poor captive might well expect that great and complicated sufferings would be her lot. She did indeed find the journey fatiguing, and her fare scanty and precarious. But, in her treatment from the Indians, she experienced a very agreeable disappointment. The kindness she received from them was far greater than she had expected from those, who were so often distinguished for their cruelties. The apples they had gathered they saved for her, giving her one every day. In this way, they lasted her as far on the way as lake Champlain. They gave her the last, as they were crossing that lake in their canoes. This circumstance gave to the tree, on which the apples

* These were of the Arosaguntacook or St. Francis Tribe. See Belknap's Hist. N. H. Vol. II. p. 278.

† The writer has a piece of the iron ware, which was melted down in the burning of the house.

grew, the name of "*Isabell's tree*," her name being Isabella. In many ways did they appear desirous of mitigating the distresses of their prisoner while on their tedious journey. When night came on, and they halted to repose themselves in the dark wilderness, Plausawa, the head man, would make a little couch in the leaves a little way from theirs, cover her up with his own blanket; and there she was suffered to sleep undisturbed till morning. When they came to a river, which must be forded, one of them would carry her over on his back. Nothing like insult or indecency did they ever offer her during the whole time she was with them. They carried her to Canada, and sold her as a servant to a French family, whence, at the close of that war, she returned home. But so comfortable was her condition there, and her husband being a man of rather a rough and violent temper, she declared she never should have thought of attempting the journey home, were it not for the sake of her children.

After the capture of Mrs. McCoy, the Indians frequently visited the town, but never committed any very great depredations. The greatest damage they ever did to the property of the inhabitants was the spoiling of all the ox-teams in town. At the time referred to, there were but four yoke of oxen in the place, viz. McCoy's Capt. McClary's, Geo. Wallace's, and Lieut. Blake's. It was a time of apprehension from the Indians; and the inhabitants had therefore all fled to the garrison at Nottingham. They left their oxen to graze about the woods, with a bell upon one of them. The Indians found them; shot one out of each yoke; took out their tongues, made a prize of the bell and left them.

The ferocity and cruelty of the savages were doubtless very much averted by a friendly, conciliating course of conduct in the inhabitants towards them. This was particularly the case in the course pursued by Sergeant Blake. Being himself a curious marksman and an expert hunter, traits of character in their view of the highest order, he soon secured their respect; and, by a course of kind treatment, he secured their friendship to such a degree, that, though they had opportunities, they would not injure him even in time of war.

The first he ever saw of them was a company of them making towards his house, through the opening from the top of Sanborn's hill. He fled to the woods, and there lay concealed, till they had made a thorough search about his house and enclosures, and had gone off. The next time his visitors came, he was constrained to become more acquainted with them, and to treat them with more attention. As he was busily engaged towards the close of the day in com-

pleting a yard for his cow, the declining sun suddenly threw along several enormous shadows on the ground before him. He had no sooner turned to see the cause, than he found himself in the company of a number of stately Indians. Seeing his perturbation, they patted him on the head, and told him 'not to be afraid, for they would not hurt him.' They then went with him into his house; and their first business was to search all his bottles to see if he had any "*occapee*," rum. They then told him they were very hungry, and wanted something to eat. He happened to have a quarter of a bear, which he gave them. They took it and threw it whole upon the fire, and very soon began to cut and eat from it half raw. While they were eating, he employed himself in cutting pieces from it, and broiling upon a stick for them, which pleased them very much. After their repast, they wished for the privilege of lying by his fire through the night, which he granted. The next morning, they proposed trying skill with him in firing at a mark. To this he acceded. But in this, finding themselves outdone, they were much astonished and chagrined; nevertheless they highly commended him for his skill, patting him on the head, and telling him, '*if he would go off with them, they would make him their big captain.*' They used often to call upon him, and his kindness to them they never forgot even in time of war.

Plausawa had a peculiar manner of doubling his lip, and producing a very shrill piercing whistle, which might be heard a great distance. At a time, when considerable danger was apprehended from the Indians, Blake went off into the woods alone, though considered hazardous, to look for his cow, that was missing. As he was passing along by Sinclair's brook, an unfrequented place, northerly from McCoy's mountain; a very loud sharp whistle, which he knew to be Plausawa's, suddenly passed through his head like the report of a pistol. The sudden alarm almost raised him from the ground; and, with a very light step, he soon reached home without his cow. In more peaceable times, Plausawa asked him if he did not remember the time, and laughed very much to think how he ran at the fright, and told him the reason for his whistling. "*Young Indian.*" said he, "*put up gun to shoot Englishman. Me knock it down, and whistle to start you off.*" So lasting is their friendship, when treated well. At the close of the wars, the Indians built several wigwams near the confluence of Wallace's brook with the Great Suncook. On a little island in this river, near the place called "short falls," one of them lived for considerable time. Plausawa and Sabatis were finally both killed in time of

peace by one of the whites after a drunken quarrel and buried near a certain brook in Boscawen.*

MOUNTAINS.]—The surface of the town is generally uneven; the land frequently rising into considerable hills. Four of the highest eminences have received the name of mountains.

McCoy's, nam'd after Charles McCoy, one of the first settlers, lies about one mile and a half south from the centre of the town.

Fort Mountain, probably so called from having an eminence near the summit, resembling a fort, lies about one mile further in a southeast direction, and is the highest of the four. This is probably the highest land in the same parallel of latitude between the ocean and Merrimack river. From its summit, in a clear atmosphere, the ocean may be distinctly seen, though distant about thirty miles in a direct line, and for fifteen or twenty miles, the beholder has a very full view of the surrounding country.

Nat's Mountain is situated about half a mile south of the last mentioned one. It was so named from the circumstance, that Nathaniel, one of McCoy's children, who had been lost in the woods while searching for the cows, was found upon it. It is said he was absent several days, and subsisted during that time upon berries; and that, when first discovered, he was disposed to flee from those who came to his relief.

Nottingham Mountain, so named from its being crossed by the ancient Nottingham, [now Deerfield] line, lies about half a mile easterly from Fort mountain. In this mountain, on the Deerfield side, is said to be a small cave capable of containing twenty or thirty persons at the same time.

RIVERS.]—The *Great* and *Little Suncook* are the only streams, which deserve the name of rivers. These seldom fail to afford abundant water for the various kinds of machinery, that are situated upon them. The *Great Suncook* never fails; though the other does in very dry seasons. The *Great Suncook* enters the town from the north; and, bending its course south-westerly, unites with the Merrimack at Pembroke. The *Little Suncook* enters the town from the east, a few rods below the pond of the same name, from which it runs; and proceeding in a pretty direct course westward near the centre of the town, unites with the river first mentioned.

PONDS.]—There are but three in the town, and these are small. Their names are *Chesnut*, *Round*, and *Odiorn's Pond*.

* Belknap's Hist. N. H. Vol. II. p. 230.

MINERALOGY.]—Under this division may be mentioned the following, viz :

Quartz. This occurs of the *common kind*, both amorphous and crystallized. That variety called *limpid quartz* is not unfrequent. It is sometimes found in beautiful prismatic six-sided crystals, as transparent as the purest glass, and terminated generally only at one end by six-sided pyramids. This variety is frequently termed *rock crystal*. Dr. Crosby has a beautiful crystal of considerable size surrounded on all sides by numerous smaller ones. Of *ferruginous quartz*, the varieties *yellow* and *red* have been noticed with crystals of the same form with those mentioned above.

Feldspar of the *common kind*, often occurs in large crystals in a coarse grained granite. The crystals are either white or tinged with yellow. The *granular variety* is sometimes found, especially where the soil is moist.

Mica is very abundantly diffused among the rocks, and often occurs in large crystals.

Schorl is very abundant. Two varieties have been observed. 1. *Common schorl*. Its color is a shining black, and the crystals often very large. 2. *Tourmaline*. This was found at the foot of Fort mountain, in long, finely striated, prismatic crystals, slightly imbedded in a very coarse, rough granite. The color, viewed in the direction of the axis of the prism, is greenish blue; but at the edges of the crystal, where it is translucent, it is green.

Garnets of a small size and pale red color, are often found imbedded in the rocks.

Iron, in the form of *brown oxide*, is found in small quantities. *Sulphuret of iron* appears to have entered largely into the composition of many of the rocks; but it is most frequently noticed in its decomposed state, forming *sulphate of iron*, or *copperas*.

Lead. It is said that the Indians, in one of their visits at Sergeant Blake's, requested him to give them some lead for making balls. He told them he had no lead but he had a mould for running balls. They went away; and, after a short time, returned with a quantity of ore, from which they extracted considerable lead. They appeared generally to have lead in abundance, and Sergeant Blake frequently afterwards purchased it of them. They would never tell the particular place where they obtained the ore. They said they got it in Wallace's brook, near which they had several wigwams. This brook rises in McCoy's mountain, and runs northwesterly into the Great Suncook. Col. Prescott once found a small quantity of lead ore in, or near the Great Suncook.

Silver. Some of the aged people relate, that, after a great *reshet*, a quantity of silver, of which a spoon was made, was found by one Simonds in a small stream, called Deer brook, which issues from the south side of Fort mountain. It is not known that any has been found since.

WATER MACHINERY.]—The hilly surface of the town, and numerous streams, render it very favorable for that kind of machinery, which requires the power of water. Within the limits of the town, are eight grist mills with twelve runs of stones; ten saw mills; three carding machines; three clothers' shops; and four bark mills.

Taverns and Stores.]—There are within the limits of the town, six taverns, and as many stores, at each of which there is more or less of such business transacted as is commonly connected with similar establishments.

DISEASES AND MORTALITY.]—The diseases of the inhabitants have generally been such, as might be expected to be incident to particular ages and circumstances. I do not learn from any physician, who has ever practised in the town, that a disease which might properly be called epidemic, has ever made its appearance. The town had been settled 30 years, before a father of a family died. The first man buried in the oldest grave yard, (that by the meeting-house) was William Blazo. The whole number of deaths during Mr. Haseltine's ministry of 30 years, was 286, making an average of 9 1-2 annually. The average number for 8 years past, is 16 3-8. The whole number of deaths during that period is 131. The present population is 1336. A person died a few years since, Mrs. Elizabeth Pitman, whose age lacked but a few days of 100 years. Hon. John M'Clary, who had filled the office of town clerk, representative and senator, was instantly killed Dec. 13, 1821, by the falling timbers, while assisting in the raising of a frame.

SCHOOLS.]—The town is divided into seven school districts, in which about 500 dollars are annually expended.

Library.]—There is a social library in town, consisting of about 100 volumes of books pretty judiciously selected; though not containing the writings of any very late authors or any of those useful periodical publications upon religion, agriculture, &c., which are very desirable for such associations.

[The ecclesiastical history of Epsom will be found in the 'Memoranda relating to Churches, &c. in New-Hampshire,' now publishing in the Collections.—ED.]

Ecclesiastical History.

MEMORANDA: *relating to the Churches and Clergy of New-Hampshire.*

[Continued from page 300.]

In 1737, the Rev. JOSEPH SECCOMBE succeeded Mr. Clarke in the ministry at Kingston; Rev. DAVID MCGREGORE was ordained the first minister of the West Parish in Londonderry; Rev. AARON WHITTEMORE was ordained at Pembroke; Rev. AMOS MAIN at Rochester; Rev. JEREMIAH FOGG at Kensington, and Rev. NATHANIEL MERRILL at Nottingham-West—the first ministers of those several towns.

Mr. Seccombe was graduated at Harvard College, in 1734, and died in 1760.

Mr. McGregore was a son of the first minister of Londonderry, and received his literary and theological education under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Clark, his father's successor. He continued in the ministry till his death, May 30, 1779, at the age of 68. "He stood high in the public estimation as a preacher and as a divine. His praise was in all the surrounding churches. Few, if any, then upon the stage, were considered his superiors. He was well versed in the scriptures, had a natural gift of elocution, and was a zealous and engaging preacher. His voice was full and commanding—his delivery solemn and impressive—and his sentiments clear and evangelical. His house of worship was usually thronged. Many from neighboring towns diligently attended upon his ministry." In 1741, that bright year in the ecclesiastical history of New-England, Mr. McGregore and his parish were favored with a revival of religion, and many were added to the church. "During this season of seriousness and religious attention, the celebrated Mr. Whitfield visited the town, and preached to a large collection of people in the open field." Mr. McGregore preached on the Sabbath previous to his death. It was a communion season. "On this occasion he manifested, during the former part of the public exercises, his accustomed zeal and devotedness; at length, exhausted by the effort, he sank down in his desk, and was carried out of the assembly. He however so far revived as to return to the place of worship, and address in public his people for the last time; he died the following Friday. During his short confinement his mind was calm and serene. His faith in that Saviour whom he had from time to time so fully exhibited in all his

offices, was now his never failing support. It disarmed death of his sting, and the grave of its terror. To one of his elders, who visited him shortly before his death, he observed, referring to Christ, "I am now going to see him as he is; and to his christian brethren, he repeatedly bore testimony to the truth and importance of those doctrines which for more than forty years, had been the subject of his preaching, and which are termed by way of distinction, *the Doctrines of Grace*. Dr. Whitaker, of Salem, preached his funeral discourse, from those words of Elisha, on the removal of Elijah, "My Father, my Father, the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof."*

Mr. Whittemore was from Concord, Ms. graduated at Harvard college in 1734, and was ordained at Pembroke, March 1, 1737, when the congregational church in that town was first organized. He continued in the ministry until his death, Nov. 16, 1767, aged 55. His widow, Abigail, died May 11, 1803, aged 84. One of his daughters was the wife of the Rev. Joseph Woodman of Sanbornton.

Mr. Main was graduated at Harvard college in 1729; died April 5, 1760, and is said to have been a good minister, an exemplary man, and a blessing to his people.

Mr. Fogg was a native of Hampton; graduated at Harvard college in 1730, and was ordained at Kensington in November, 1737. He died Dec. 1, 1789, aged 78. He was a

* The Rev. Mr. Parker, in a note to his Century Sermon, delivered at Londonderry, April 22, 1819, gives the following fact, as illustrating certain traits in Mr. McGregore's character. "A gentleman in Portsmouth received a letter from an unknown hand, threatening to burn his buildings, unless a certain sum of money was left at a particular place on the road leading from Chester to Portsmouth. The money was accordingly deposited, and a guard placed near, in order to arrest the person who should appear to receive it. Capt. John Mitchell of Londonderry, having occasion to travel that way in the night, alighted from his horse near the spot where the money was lodged. He was instantly arrested by the guard, and notwithstanding his protestations of innocency, he was immediately conveyed to Portsmouth and committed to prison. Owing to the singular concurrence of circumstances, the public sentiment was so strongly excited against him, that no respectable gentleman of the bar could be induced to become his advocate at the trial. Mr. McGregore, convinced of his innocency, and strongly interested in his behalf, on account of his unpleasant and painful situation, resolutely undertook to conduct his cause, and to defend his character; though at the hazard in some measure of his own reputation. He accordingly, by permission of the court, took his seat at the bar; and though not particularly versed in the forms of legal justice; yet so powerful and convincing was his plea—with so much ability and address did he manage his defence—that he obtained the gentleman's acquittal, in opposition to the whole current of public opinion. His innocency was afterwards satisfactorily made known, and the offender discovered."

man of great constitutional vivacity, was rather incautious in his manner of speaking, and was in the habit of taking either side of a question in debate without perhaps duly considering the appearances or the consequences. On account of some unguarded expressions at the house of one of his parishioners, several of his church, feeling themselves aggrieved and having sought in vain for satisfaction, called an ecclesiastical council to advise with them in the case. The council, consisting of the first and South churches in Ipswich, the third church in Newbury, and the churches in South-Hampton, Greenland, Durham and North-Hampton, met Jan. 20, 1789. Dr. Macclintock was the moderator. Mr. Fogg was accused of having said that "Christ was no more than a mere man,—that he suffered and died only for himself—and that we are justified by works, meaning before God." After a careful examination, the Council were unanimously of opinion, that Mr. Fogg did express himself in the terms mentioned in the articles of charge, and "Voted, unanimously, that those terms directly and unequivocally express sentiments which this Council esteem dishonorable to God, subversive of the gospel of Christ, and dangerous to the souls of men—that his saying that Christ was no more than a man, and that he died for himself only, is expressive of tenets which, in our view, destroy the only sure foundation of the christian's hope of eternal life—and that the connection in which he asserted *we are justified by our works*, gave the company too much ground to conclude that he meant to explode the important doctrine, commonly received in these churches, of justification through the atonement of Christ."—The Council, however, "Voted, that, inasmuch as Mr. Fogg, in several writings laid before them, had expressly and solemnly disavowed the errors alleged in the articles of charge, and the aggrieved had not produced sufficient evidence of his making it the subject of his public preaching, they could not impute the aforementioned errors to him as articles of his faith"—and they recommended to the aggrieved again "to wait upon Mr. F. in a respectful manner, with a copy of the result of council, and, in a convenient time, renew their application to him for christian satisfaction in regard to those particulars, with which they have been so justly offended."

Mr. Merrill was a native of Newbury, and graduated at Harvard College in 1732. He was ordained at Nottingham-West, Nov. 30, 1737, when the congregational church, consisting of 15 male members, was first formed there. In the 52 following years, he admitted 159 to communion by profession, and 52 by letters of dismissal from other churches.

In 1752, he began to admit persons to own the covenant for the purpose of having their children baptized, and admitted 84 in that form. He recorded 483 baptisms and 311 marriages, the last on Dec. 27, 1795. In 1774, the civil contract between Mr. Merrill and the town was dissolved by mutual consent; but his pastoral relation to the church continued till his death in 1796.

In 1738, the Rev. JACOB BACON was ordained at Keene; and the Rev. JOSIAH SWAN succeeded Mr. Prentice at Dunstable.

Mr. Bacon was a native of Wrentham, Mass. graduated at Harvard College in 1731, and was ordained at Keene, on the day the church there was gathered, Oct. 18, 1738. The settlement was broken up in the spring of 1747; Mr. Bacon went to Plymouth, and returned no more to Keene. He died at Rowley, in 1787, aged 81.

Mr. Swan was graduated at Harvard college in 1733, and was ordained at Dunstable, Dec. 27, 1738. He married Rachel Blanchard of a respectable family in that town. In 1746, he was dismissed in consequence of a division of the town by the line run between the Province of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts. He continued in Dunstable several years after his dismissal, and occasionally preached. He afterwards removed to Lancaster; from thence to Walpole, where he died, and where some of his descendants are yet living.

In 1739, the Rev. PETER COFFIN was ordained at East-Kingston, and the Rev. NATHANIEL GOOKIN at North-Hampton.

Mr. Coffin was graduated at Harvard college in 1733, and was dismissed from the ministry at East-Kingston in 1772. He was the first and only congregational minister ever settled in that town. Since his dismissal, the town has not grown very rapidly, either in wealth or numbers. It had in 1820 fewer inhabitants than in 1767.

Mr. Gookin was son of Rev. Mr. Gookin, of Hampton, was born February 18, 1713, graduated at Harvard College 1731, and ordained October 31, 1739. His first wife was Judith Coffin, (daughter of Captain Eliphalet Coffin, of Exeter) whom he married January 1, 1741; his second wife was Ann Fitch, daughter of Rev. Mr. Fitch of Portsmouth; his third wife was a daughter of Joshua Wingate, of Hampton, and sister of the Hon. Timothy Pickering's mother. Mr. Gookin continued in the ministry till his death, October 22, 1766. By his second wife he had two children, Capt. Nathaniel Gookin of Portsmouth, and a daughter. Of his children by his third wife, were the Hon. Daniel Gookin, of

North-Hampton, and Hannah and Elizabeth, twins, who were married to Rev. Timothy Upham and Dr. Edmund Chadwick, of Deerfield.

In 1740, the Rev. ABNER BAYLEY was ordained the first minister of Salem; Rev. WILLIAM DAVIDSON succeeded Mr. Thompson at Londonderry; and Rev. PHINEHAS STEVENS was ordained the first minister of Boscawen.

Mr. Bayley was a son of Joshua Bayley, of Newbury, Massachusetts, and was born January 19, 1716; was graduated at Harvard College, 1736; and, April 8, 1745, married Mary, the only daughter of Henry Baldwin, formerly of Woburn. Her mother was originally Mary Richardson, and after Mr. Baldwin's death, she married a Jones, whom she survived, and died in Shrewsbury, October, 1793, aged 104 years and 9 months. Mrs. Bayley died February 18, 1789. Her husband survived her, and continued in the ministry till his death, March 10, 1793, though for several of the last years of his life, he had the assistance of a colleague. Mr. Bayley's children were 1. Mary, wife of Mr. William White, of Plaistow, and afterwards of Deacon Webster, of Haverhill, Massachusetts; 2. Elizabeth, wife of Henry Little, of Salem; 3. Lavinia, wife of Rev. William Kelly, of Warner; 4. Sarah. He published a sermon, delivered at the ordination of Rev. John Page, at Hawke, 1763; and two sermons on Infant Baptism, 1780.

Mr. Davidson was born in Ireland in 1714, and was educated at the University in Scotland, where he was graduated in 1733. He married the widow of his predecessor. His salary was 160*l.* per annum. He continued more than half a century in the ministry, and died Feb. 15, 1791, aged 77. "He was exemplary in his life and conversation and devoted to the interests of his people. He did not perhaps excel as a theologian or a public speaker. His doctrinal views were not so clear and distinguishing; yet as a *pastor*, he was diligent and affectionate—and died sincerely beloved and respected by those among whom he had long labored, and in whose service his locks had whitened and his eyes grown dim."

Mr. Stevens was graduated at Harvard College in 1734, was ordained at Boscawen, Oct. 8, 1740, and died January 19, 1755.

In 1741, the Rev. JOSHUA TUFTS was ordained at Litchfield; Rev. DANIEL WILKINS at Amherst; and Rev. TIMOTHY HARRINGTON at Swanzey.

Mr. Tufts was graduated at Harvard College in 1736. He declined an invitation to settle in the ministry at Arundel

(now Kennebunk Port) in Maine, in 1739, and accepted that at Litchfield, where a church was gathered on the day of his ordination. He continued there but a short time, and was dismissed in 1744.

Mr Wilkins was a native of Middleton, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1736, and was settled by the proprietors of Amherst, when the town contained but fourteen families. A church was organized Sept. 22, 1741, consisting of six male members, including Mr. Wilkins, who was ordained the next day; and six females were admitted to church membership immediately after the ordination. The Rev. Stephen Chase of Lynn, afterwards of New-Castle, preached the ordination sermon. In 1760, the town was incorporated, and soon after, "at a public meeting, chose Mr. Wilkins their minister, and voted him an annual salary of 47*l.* 10*s.* sterling money of Great Britain, or an equivalent in the currency of the province, upon the standard of Indian corn, at two shillings per bushel, and pork two pence half-penny per pound, sterling." Mr. Wilkins continued in the ministry till his death, Feb. 11, 1784, in the 73d year of his age. "He was considered a man of respectable talents and contributed greatly to the prosperity of the town." He had ten children: one of them, Daniel, was a captain in the army of the revolution, and died at Isle-Aux-Noix, on Lake Champlain, while in the service of his country, and another, John, was graduated at Harvard College in 1764, and died at Athens, Ohio, in 1808.

Mr. Harrington was a native of Waltham, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1737, and was ordained at Swanzey, (then called Lower Ashuelot) Nov. 4, 1741, when the church in that place was first organized. He continued there about five years, when the Assembly of Massachusetts, which had granted the township, withdrew their forces from the western parts of this then Province, and the inhabitants, who could no longer remain in safety, fled from their estates, leaving such of their property as they were unable to carry away, to the disposal of the Indian enemy, who destroyed it. The church and people of Swanzey were then scattered abroad; but a meeting of the church was called and holden in Rutland, Mass. October 12, 1748, and the dismissal of Mr. Harrington was voted by the brethren, who gave him an affectionate recommendation. He was installed in Nov. the same year of his dismissal, at Lancaster, Mass. where he died December 18, 1795, aged 80 years.

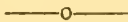
In 1742, the Rev. NICHOLAS GILMAN was ordained at Durham; and Rev. STEPHEN EMERY, at Nottingham.

Mr. Gilman was a son of Nicholas Gilman, Esq. of Exeter, the great grandfather of Gov. Gilman, and was born Jan. 18, 1707. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1724. He preached several years as a candidate and received an invitation to settle in the ministry at New-Market, Feb. 24, 1728, just after he had completed his 21st year. He was ordained at Durham, March 3, 1742, and continued there till his death, April 13, 1748, although for one or two of the last years of his life he did not supply the pulpit. He was regarded as a pious man and evangelical preacher; but Durham even then "abounded with fanatics:" an enthusiast of the name of Woodbury appeared among them, and by his great zeal, ingratiated himself into the favor of Mr. Gilman, over whom it is said he obtained a complete ascendancy—would call him from his bed at midnight and lead him into woods and swamps to spend the night in prayer. In this way, he lost his health and his life. While under the influence of this man, Mr. Gilman declined to preach to his people, and they employed a Mr. Wooster to supply his place. The condition of the people of Durham engaged the attention of the Ecclesiastical Convention of this province, which had then been recently formed; and at their meeting in July, 1747, they appointed a Committee to inquire into the state of the church there, and report at the next meeting of the convention. At the next meeting, Oct. 13, 1747, the committee reported that they had visited Durham, "and the church being convened, they proceeded to inquire into their ecclesiastical affairs and found them in a very unhappy situation, as their Rev. Pastor, Mr. Gilman, had for a considerable time desisted from the work of the ministry among them, and by all their endeavors, they could not prevail with him to re-engage in said work; but that they had had for the most part preaching on Lord's Days, and that Mr. Wooster still continued to preach to them. They also informed us that a considerable number of their communicants and others of their congregation had separated from them, and held a separate meeting in a private house in the town on the Lord's Day, and at other times. And the said committee was further informed by divers of said church, that at said separate meetings, there were very disorderly, vile and absurd things practised, (such as profane singing and dancing, damning the Devil, spitting in persons' faces whom they apprehended not to be of their society, &c.) greatly to the dishonour of God and the scandal of Religion."

The Convention accepted the report as sufficient, but "Voted, that considering the backwardness which they [the people of Durham] discover to receive advice from us, so they would act no further in the affair at present." Mr. Gilman died of consumption and was interred at Exeter. His character is thus given on the monument erected to his memory. "He was endowed with many amiable and useful accomplishments. His manners were grave, easy and pleasant. He was exemplary in extensive charity and beneficence—eminent in piety, self-denial and victory over the world—a fervent, sound, persuasive preacher, abounding in the work of the Lord."

Mr. Emery was graduated at Harvard College in 1730. He continued but a few years at Nottingham, and left his people without a regular dismissal.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL,



ORIGIN OF SURNAMES.

[Concluded from page 302.]

The most surnames in number have been local, and derived from the names of towns, villages, &c., in Normandy, England, Scotland and other places. The most ancient, says Camden, are derived from places in Normandy, late a province of France. All names having the French, De, Du, Des, Dela, prefixed, and beginning or ending with Font, Fant, Beau, Sainct, Mont, Bois, Aux, &c., are of this description. The names of Warren, Mortimer, Percy, Devereux, Saint Leo, Neville, Harcourt, Tracy and Montfort, are derived from places in Normandy, in which country, there is hardly any village but what gave denomination to some family in England. From places in France, the names of Courtney, Bolein, or Bullen, Paris, Cressy, Lyons, &c., are derived.—From places in England and Scotland come the names of Essex, Murray, Clifford, Gordon, Douglas, Heydon, Ratcliffe, Seaton, Spalding, Kendal, Kent, Cotton, Cary, Hume, Whitney, Hartshorn, Killigrew, &c. Most of the families in Cornwall have some of the following words, as a constituent part of their names.

"By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan, Caer and Pen,*

"You may know the most Cornish Men."

* These words signify in their order, a town, a heath, a pool, a church, a castle or city, and a promontory.

Next to local names, or those derived from places, the most numerous are those derived from occupations, or professions. Such are Archer, Armorer, Brewer, Brazier, Baxter, Baker, Collier, Cartwright, Carpenter, Cutler, Chapman, Glazier, Grocer, Goldsmith, Glover, Farrar, Farmer, Faulkner, Farrier, Fisher, Forbisher, Hatter, Joiner, Locksmith, Mason, Mercer, Mower, Merchant, Pointer, Painter, Potter, Piper, Smith, Shipwright, Salter, Spicer, Webster, Wheeler, Wheelwright, Weaver, Walker, and many more. Some of these are as ancient in England as most others, being found in Doomesday Book.

Many names have been assumed from offices, as Chambers, Chamberlain, Cooke, Spenser, Sheriff, Sergeant, Foster, Parker, Falconer, Fowler, Page, Butler, Clarke, Proctor, Abbot, Friar, Monk, Priest, Bishop, Dean, Franklin, Leach, Woodward, Shepherd, Steward, and Heyward.

Names have been taken from titles of honor, dignity or estate, as King, Duke, Prince, Lord, Baron, Knight, partly from their ancestors having been such, served such, acted such parts, or were kings of the Bean, Christmas Lords, &c. Others, from the qualities of the mind, as Good, Goodman, Goodchild, Wise, Hardy, Plain, Light, Meek, Bold, Best, Proud, Sharp, Still, Sweet, Quick and Sure ;* others, from

* The origin of names, from the qualities of the mind and from other circumstances, *originally* applicable to the persons who bore names so derived, is alluded to in the following poem, from the *New Monthly Magazine*.

MEN once were surnamed from their shape or estate,
 (You all may from history worm it,)
 There was Louis the Bulky, and Henry the Great,
 John Lackland, and Peter the Hermit.
 But now when the door plates of Mist'ers and Dames
 Are read, each so constantly varies
 From the owner's trade, figure and calling, Surnames
 Seem given by the rule of contraries.

Mr. *Box*, tho' provoked, never doubles his fist,
 Mr. *Burns* in his grate has no fuel,
 Mr. *Playfair* wou't catch me at hazard or whist,
 Mr. *Coward* was wing'd in a duel.
 Mr. *Wise* is a dunce, Mr. *King* is a whig,
 Mr. *Coffin*'s uncommonly sprightly,
 And huge Mr. *Little* broke down in a gig,
 While driving fat Mrs. *Golightly*.

Mrs. *Drinkwater*'s apt to indulge in a dram,
 Mrs. *Angel*'s an absolute fury,
 And meek Mr. *Lyon* let fierce Mr. *Lamb*
 Tweak his nose, in the lobby of Drury.

habitudes of body, its perfections or imperfections, as Strong, Armstrong, Long, Low, Short, Broad, Little, Speed, Fair, Bell, that is Fair, Fairfax, that is Fair-locks; others, in respect to age, as Young, Old, Child, &c.; some, from the time wherein they were born, as Winter, Summer, Day, May, Sunday, Noel and Pentecost; some, from what they commonly carried, as Longsword, Broadspear, Shakespear, Shot-bolt and Wagstaff; some, from parts of the body, as Head, Redhead, Whitehead, Legge, Foot, Pollard, Arm and Hart; others, from the colours of their complexions, as White, Black, Brown, Red and Green.

At Bath, where the feeble go more than the stout,
 (A conduct well worthy of Nero,)
 Over poor Mr. *Lightfoot*, confined with the gout,
 Mr. *Heaviside* danced a Bulero.

Miss *Joy*, wretched maid, when she chose Mr. *Love*,
 Found nothing but sorrow await her:
 She now holds in wedlock, as true as a dove,
 That fondest of mates, Mr. *Hayter*.
 Mr. *Oldcastle* dwells in a modern built hut;
 Miss *Sage* is of Madcaps the archest;
 Of all the queer bachelors Cupid e'er cut,
 Old Mr. *Younghusband*'s the starchest.

Mr. *Child* in a passion knocked down Mr. *Rock*,
 Mr. *Stone* like an aspen-leaf shivers;
 Miss *Poole* used to dance, but she stands like a stock
 Ever since she became Mrs. *Rivers*.
 Mr. *Swift* hobbles onward no mortal knows how,
 He moves as though chords had entwined him;
 Mr. *Metcalf* ran off upon meeting a cow,
 With pale Mr. *Turnbull* behind him.

Mr. *Barker*'s as mute as a fish in the sea,
 Mr. *Miles* never moves on a journey,
 Mr. *Gotobed* sits up till half after three,
 Mr. *Makepeace* was bred an attorney.
 Mr. *Gardener* can't tell a flow'r from a root,
 Mr. *Wild* with timidity draws back,
 Mr. *Ryder* performs all his journeys on foot,
 Mr. *Foote* all his journeys on horseback.

Mr. *Penny*, whose father was rolling in wealth,
 Kicked down all the fortune his dad won;
 Large Mr. *Le Fever*'s the picture of health,
 Mr. *Goodenough* is but a bad one.
 Mr. *Cruickshank* stepped into three thousand a year,
 By showing his leg to an heiress.
 Now I hope you'll acknowledge I've made it quite clear
 Surnames ever go by contraries.

Many names were derived from beasts, as Lamb, Lion, Bear, Buck, Hind, Hound, Fox, Wolf, Hare, Hog, Roc, Badger; others, from birds, as Corbet, that is, Raven, Arundel, that is, Swallow, Dove, Lark, Nightingale, Jaycock, Peacock, Sparrow, Swan, Woodcock, Eagle, Alecock or Alcock, Wilcock, Hancock, Howlet, Wren, Parrot, Finch, Kite; others, from fishes, as Plaice, Pike, Bream, Burt, Solz, Bass and Whiting.

A considerable number of names have originated from Christian names, without any alteration, as Francis, Herbert, Guy, Giles, Leonard, Lewis, Lambert, Owen, Josselyn, Humphrey, Gilbert, Griffith, Griffin, James, Jacob, Thomas, Anthony, Godfrey, Randall, Alexander, Charles, Daniel, &c. The names of Corbet, Dod, Durand, Goodwin, Goodrich, Fabyan, Hake, Hamon, Hermon, Hervey, Howard, Kettel, Macy, Maynard, Murdac, Nele, Osborn, Payne, Reyner, Searle, Sewall, Star, Swain, Talbot, Vivian, Wade and Warner, were formerly christian names, and in use about the time of the conquest, and are found in Doomesday Book.

Many names, says Camden, are derived from the addition of *Son* to the christian name, or the abbreviated name, commonly called the nickname, of the father, as Richardson, Dickson and Dickinson, from Richard; Robertson, Robinson, Robson and Hobson, from Robert; Willson, Williamson and Wilkinson, from William; Jackson, Johnson and Jenkinson, from John;—others, by adding *s* to the abbreviated name, Robins, Nicolls, Thoms, Hicks, Sims, Hodges, Hobs, Collins, Jenks, Gibs from Gilbert, Cutts from Cuthbert, Watts from Walter, Philips from Philip;—others, by adjoining *Ins* to those abbreviated names, as Dickins, Perkins from Peir or Peter, Tompkins, Wilkins, Hutchins, Huggins from Hugh, Hopkins, Atkins, Gibbins, Simkins, Watkins, Jenkins and Rawlins, —others, after the French analogy, in *et* and *ot*, as Willet from Will, Haket or Hacket from Hake, Bartlett from Bartholomew, Millet from Miles, Huet from Hugh, and Eliot from Elias.

Several names of Welch origin have been contracted, as Price from Ap-Rice, Prichard from Ap-Richard, Powell from Ap-Howell, and Bowen from Ap-Owen.

Though the foregoing may serve to explain the origin of many names, yet it is, says Camden, “a matter of great difficulty to bring them all to certain heads, when, as our language is so greatly altered, so many new names are daily brought in by aliens, as French, Scotch, Irish, Welch, Dutch, &c., and so many old words worn out of use.”

“But no man, whomsoever, is to be disliked in respect either of original, or of signification, for neither the good names do grace the bad, neither do evil names disgrace the good. In all countries, both good and bad have been of the same surnames, which, as they participate one with the other in glory, so sometimes in shame. Therefore, for ancestors, parentage and names, let every man say *vix ea nostra voco*. Time hath intermingled and confused all, and we are all come to this present, by successive variable descents, from high and low; or, more plainly, the low are descended from the high, and contrariwise, the high from low.”

Original Letters.

Letter from Col. THORNTON, Delegate from N. H. to the Continental Congress, to the Hon. MESHECH WEARE.

Baltimore, 23d January, A. D. 1777.

HONORED SIR—October 15th, left home, and experienced the truth of the following lines;

Soon varying nature shifteth every scene,

Rough ways succeed the smooth, storms the serene, &c.

Arrived at Philadelphia, the 3d of November. The 8th, was inoculated for the Small Pox; and during our confinement, we had the honor to be attended by Dr. Cash, Dr. Surly, Dr. Critical Observer, Dr. Gay, and Dr. Experience, in the following order, viz:

Between the hours of 10 and 11, A. M., Dr. Cash, “*how is't Sir and Mad'm,*” and whatever our complaints were, his answer was, “*all 's pretty,*” and vanished in a second. He was the operator, and for a few days, visited us as above; and we saw no more of him, till I paid his bill of 18 dollars. Dr. Surly came two or three times each day as a friend, viewed us through his glasses, and then, with a smiling grin, softly said, “*what, no worse yet? this is but trifling to what you will feel, before all is over.*” Dr. Critical Observer, a young doctor, that told me he would critically observe every stage of the Small Pox in us, to gain experience, came once in two or three days, and stayed about a minute each time. Dr. Gay, a young doctor, that came as a friend two or three times every day, tripped round and sung a tune, and told us “*all would end well.*” Dr. Experience, a merchant, who has

had the Small Pox, visited us every day, and gave a much truer account of the Small Pox, than all the doctors.

Soon after we got about, the news of Howe's army, on their march to Philadelphia, induced the Congress to adjourn to this town, where the man with boots has very great advantages of a man with shoes. The carriages are stopped by the depth of the mire in the middle of the street.—The ladies, with silk gowns and shoes, make a fine figure.—From [the time] we left home, the prayers and graces became shorter every stage, until we hear neither. The religion is, take all advantage, pay your debt, and do as you please.

By the assistance of my worthy colleague and good friends, we obtained a grant of 100,000 dollars, which we send per the bearer, and are obliged to detain him till the Massachusetts money, &c., is ready. Pray, Sir, take the trouble to present my compliments and thanks to the Hon. Council and House, for the late unmerited additional honour of beginning my appointment the 23d of January, and inform them that my constitution and circumstances oblige me humbly to ask leave to return home next spring. The necessity of having good men in Congress is so evident, that I shall only beg they may be sent in time. For public news, I must refer you to the bearer. The Congress are doing all in their power to procure assistance, foreign and domestick. May God give success. Wisdom to the Councils and success to the arms of America, is the prayer and constant desire of

Sir, your most obedient, humble Servant,

MATTHEW THORNTON.

Hon. Meshech Weare, Esq.

Pres. of the Hon. Council of N. H.

P. S. November 20th, A. D. 1776. The Congress Resolved that there be immediately undertaken in New-Hampshire, one ship of 74 guns; one do. in Massachusetts Bay; one 74 do. and one do. of 36 do. in Pennsylvania; one do. 74, do. one Frigate of 18 do. and a packet-boat in Virginia; 2 Frigates of 36 do. each, in Maryland; 2 do. of 36 do. each.

Twenty-third January, 1777, Resolved, that there be immediately built in Connecticut, one Frigate of 36 guns, and one do. of 28 do.

*Letter from Col. WHIPPLE, to Col. PEABODY.**Portsmouth, 26th October, 1779.*

MY DEAR SIR—Please to accept my hearty thanks for your favor of the 5th inst. and its inclosures. I wish I had any thing entertaining to send you in return; but as that is not the case, I know you will take the *will for the deed*.

Is Mr. Gerard's visit to Camp really to concert measures for military operations? or is it to wear away time for some other purposes?

We are continually amused with reports of Count D'Estaing's being at the Hook, &c.—but I fear we shall have no confirmation of those reports.—The front-street battle must cause great confusion in the city, but I hope it will not disturb the repose of your house. I have not yet been to Exeter, where the General Court is *now* sitting, but purpose going thither this week. I understand a deputation from this State is gone to Hartford, there to meet deputies from several other States. I am not informed fully of the design of this convention, but understand it's to regulate prices, or some such nonsense. I wish to be informed whether Congress have re-assumed the business of finance, and what more is likely to be done in that way. I shall also take it as a favor, if you will inform me, from time to time, what emissions are ordered. I have an account of them, to the 16th of July last, including that date: there were further emissions ordered, before I left Congress, which I omitted taking.

I am very sorry for your indisposition; but if it's nothing more than just to keep you from church, I hope you are not dangerously ill.

What is become of Gen. Sullivan? has he joined the Grand Army, or is he still hunting the Indians? Your friend H., of Exeter, I hear, is under arrest, or something like it, for evil communications. Col. Atkinson had taken his departure for the world of spirits, some time before I got home. He has left Mr. King in full possession of his estate, real and personal, a few very trifling legacies excepted.

I am, very sincerely, yours,

W. WHIPPLE.

HON. NATHANIEL PEABODY, Esq.

Member of Congress, Philadelphia.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

Gentlemen,—In the 10th No. of your Journal, is mentioned the death of ROBERT BOWMAN, of Ithrington, at the advanced age of 118 years. Having in my possession a particular account of this wonderful man, I send you some extracts from it, which may perhaps prove interesting to the readers of your valuable Journal. Yours, &c. J. F. D.

Hanover, October 10, 1823.

Mr. Robert Bowman, of Ithrington, in Cumberland, was born at Bridgewood-Foot, near the river Ithring; his birth day is not known, but his great age is beyond dispute, and appears from the parish register of *Hayton*; his name, place of nativity, and year of his baptism (1705) are legible in the register; but being placed at the foot of the page, the day and month are worn out. The baptism immediately preceding his, is "Sept. 23;" the next succeeding, is "Oct. 28," and his, of course, is between these periods. At this time, (*Sept. 24, 1820,*) and aged 115, he enjoys good health, is contented and cheerful. He is of middle stature, but when young was rather stout and very strong; was fond of wrestling, and considered himself an adept in that exercise: he always joined in the amusements common among young people, and was rather partial to a practice, which he now strongly condemns, viz. *cock-fighting*, but was always sober and regular in his conduct. He married at the age of 50, and had six sons, all now living, the eldest 59, the youngest 47; he has a number of grand-children, and three great-grand-children. His wife died in 1807, aged 81. His sons pay him a visit annually, on some convenient day, which, with him, is a day of great rejoicing, and his friends in the village are invited to meet at his house on that occasion. Although the hand of time has at length laid him prostrate, yet his constitution is unimpaired; his chest is large, person well proportioned; the texture of his body not flabby, but firm, and *em-ben-point*; his face not wrinkled, but smooth, plump, round, and florid. His sight is good, taste unimpaired, and sense of smell and *hearing* uncommonly acute; his skin soft and delicate, and hair, originally brown, is of a silvery white; his teeth have all decayed, and have been so for forty years. He sleeps soundly during the night, and occasionally by day. For six years past he has been confined to his bed, but can move all his limbs, and can walk only when assisted by two persons; his limbs are all free

from disease, except his right hand, the fingers of which are contracted. This he attributes to an injury which he received many years before on his shoulder joint.

At the age of CIX, he walked to Carlisle, the distance of eight miles from his residence, and returned home the same day.* He frequently took a staff with him, but seldom used it, generally carrying it under his arm. At the age of CVIII, he actually hedged, reaped, made hay, mounting on the stacks, &c., and applied himself to all kinds of farm labor, and was as he himself expressed it, "*always a top-worker.*" He first took to his bed during some severe cold weather, not in consequence of any indisposition, but on account of the coldness of the season, and has preferred his bed since, from the superior comfort it affords. He was never ill but twice during his life; when very young, he had the measles, and at the age of ONE HUNDRED and upward, had the *hooping cough*, which he took from one of his grandchildren who slept with him; he has frequently met with severe accidents, but never had a medical attendant, or took a dose of medicine in his life. If he got wet in working abroad, he seldom changed his clothes, but used to thresh in the barn, or use some other active employment, until they became dry; he never used tea or coffee, and was never intoxicated but once, when, at a wedding, some people deceived him and put ardent spirit into his drink; he seldom drank ale, spirits or wine, unless at a wedding, a funeral, and sometimes at market, and then never but one glass. He gives two reasons for not drinking; he *did not* like intoxicating liquors, and *did* like his money. His diet is milk, hasty-pudding, broth, bread, potatoes, eggs, and a small quantity of animal food; his clothing plain but *warm*; he was not regular in taking his meals, or in going to sleep, or in rising in the morning; and at the advanced age of eighty, would sleep abroad in open air. His pulse is 68 in a minute, regular and strong; nor is there any appearance of ossification of the arteries—respiration natural, voice strong and unimpaired. His mental faculties are unimpaired, *memory* excellent, but not with regard to *dates*; he is happy, enjoys life, is alive to every thing around him, and is acquainted with all the news of the day. He never used tobacco, or snuff; he "had plenty of ways of getting quit of his money *without setting fire to it.*"

*This appears almost incredible, but I state it on the authority of Dr. Barns, Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, from whose paper these extracts are made.

His mind has been seldom if ever affected by anxious care, restless ambition or studious thought ; his life has been a life of industry ; his pleasures always temperate and consequently of long duration ; he never indulged in sensual gratifications or committed any great excesses. *Exercise, temperance, and simplicity of diet* were his cardinal virtues.

“*Abstinuit venere et a vino.*”—HOR.

“Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty ;

For in my youth I never did apply

Hot and rebellious liquors to my blood ;

Nor did I, with unbashful forehead, woo

The means of weakness and debility.—SHAKESPEARE.

There is a remarkable difference between him and many or most old people : *he* is cheerful, good-humored and contented, and does not complain of unpleasant changes in the habits and manners of people ; a complaint, which arises not from the great alteration and change in the objects around them, but from a change in the senses and faculties of those who utter the complaint.

Mr. Bowman had several relatives who lived to good old age ; a brother lived to the age of 99, a cousin lived to the age of 95, and another is now living who is 85 years old.

FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

CINCINNATUS—No. XCV.

GOVERNMENT.

The Senate of the United States is composed of forty-eight members. Whether the senators shall be few or many, depends altogether upon the number of states that may be formed, for in making the apportionments, no regard is had to the population or wealth of the respective states. The smallest state has as many senators as the largest, each state having two. This principle is *unequal* ; and cannot be defended either by the reason and nature of things, or its practical results. If we consider the population and wealth, or the support rendered to government, great inequalities must always exist between the different states. There is now one state in the Union whose population is nearly twenty-five times as large, and its wealth more than one hundred times greater, than that of another state. It is an unequal and singular system that allows one state thirty-four representatives and only two senators, whilst another state is entitled to but one representative and yet has two senators. In one

case, the vote of a single representative is equal to two senators; but in the other, the vote of one senator is equal to seventeen representatives. What propriety can there be, that the number of senators from Illinois should be equal to those from New-York? I know of none. The large states are not entitled to, and cannot receive, any equivalent for this sacrifice. It does not increase the number of representatives in the house, or diminish its proportion of direct taxes; both of these are apportioned according to the population of each state, without any relation to that of senators. If population is the correct principle for representatives and taxes, why should it not equally apply to senators? Let each state, however small its population, have one senator, and fix a ratio that would entitle the states to a further number of senators according to their population, provided the whole number of senators should never exceed one third of the whole number of representatives. This would render the principles of our government more *equal and uniform*, and a small increase of senators would give the senate greater weight and influence, and more freedom in negating such proceedings of the house as may appear to them inexpedient and improper.

Though I was in 1788 a zealous advocate for the adoption of the constitution of the United States, I never approved of the principle by which it apportioned senators, or the number to which it limited the senate; but such was the state of the nation at that time, and such the necessity for a more efficient government than then existed, as would have justified the adoption of a constitution much less perfect than the one we now enjoy. But in a time of peace, and when the spirit of party has subsided, is the proper season to discuss the subject; and when the public mind is disposed, amend and render that excellent constitution still more valuable. There are a few other defects in that instrument, which in the course of these essays, I may suggest for consideration.

I now proceed to make some remarks upon the numbers which are most suitable for state legislatures. I know of no nation that has so many legislators (certainly none of equal population) as we have, or that pays so much for legislation as we do. I have taken considerable pains to ascertain the present number in each state, which by their constitutions they may elect, and in many instances actually do; and though I will not vouch for the accuracy of my information in some of the states, yet I believe it is substantially correct. It appears, that the several state legislatures consist of five hundred fifty-nine senators, and three thousand one hundred ninety-eight representatives. To these we must add the senators, representatives, and delegates in Congress, amounting in all to four thousand and twenty-four legislators! A number more than equal to two thirds of the army of the United States. The expense of such a host of legislators is very great—an object worthy of consideration, when we deliberate upon the number of which a legislature ought to be composed. This

expense will be more particularly stated when I consider the salaries and compensations granted to the officers of our government.

In my opinion, the best number for the popular branch of our state legislatures, except in small states, is one hundred, and the senate one fourth of that number. That number would give three thousand state legislators, which is seven hundred fifty-seven less than the present number. The constitutions of the several states make various and different provisions on this subject. In twelve of the states, the number of their representatives is limited; in one state at forty, one at fifty, one at seventy-two, six at one hundred, one at one hundred twenty-four, one at one hundred twenty-eight, and one at two hundred. Nine of the states are limited by the number either of their counties or towns; and three of the states, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont, are limited only by their population. In fourteen of the states, the representatives cannot exceed one hundred, and in sixteen cannot extend to one hundred and thirty.

In several of the states the house of representatives is too numerous, and the senators too few. In New-Hampshire, there is more than two hundred in the House, but the senate cannot exceed twelve. So small a number of senators may subject a state to serious inconvenience. The death, resignation, or absence of two or three senators may embarrass their proceedings, and obstruct the course of public business. In 1816, two of the New-Hampshire senators resigned, and the vacancies could not be filled, because in the districts which elected those two there were no constitutional candidates nominated by the people to fill those vacancies. If such an event should occur when the spirit of party bears rule, the secession of three senators would reduce the number to seven, and the assent of five of them would be necessary to render their acts and proceedings valid. Such a secession was threatened in 1816, and but for one man, it is probable, would have been executed. So small a senate will seldom, if ever, prove such a salutary check upon the house as the constitution contemplated. It is to be hoped, that when the period shall arrive for submitting the question for the revision of the constitution, that they will reduce the number of representatives, and increase that of senators, and also modify the mode of electing them.

In a preceding number, I stated briefly, but with precision, the various subjects upon which the national and state legislatures have authority to make laws. But they may on those subjects transcend the limits which sound policy requires, and unnecessarily encroach upon the rights and interests of individuals, and that without promoting the public welfare. The power given Congress to regulate commerce, was never intended to give them authority to destroy commerce, or make such regulations as would embarrass and perplex it, and virtually amount either to a partial or total prohibition. The purpose for which they were

vested with power to impose duties upon imports, was to raise a revenue to support government, defend the nation, and pay the public debt; but not to build up manufacturers, artizans, or any other class of people, at the expense of the nation, or to the prejudice and injury of individuals. Nor have, either Congress or the state legislatures, any rightful authority to interfere in the private business and concerns of individuals, or the management of their affairs; and whenever legislators have attempted such an interference, they have usually injured some other portion of the community, and sometimes those they intended to benefit. Persons who are directly interested in a particular branch of business, and who have devoted their lives to the pursuit, understand and manage it much better, both for themselves and the community, than a legislature can, though it is often difficult to convince legislators of the fact, or dissuade them from interfering. "There are," says Bentham, "two points in politics very hard to compass. One is to persuade legislators that they do not understand shoemaking better than shoemakers; the other is to persuade shoemakers that they do not understand legislating better than legislators. The latter point is particularly difficult in our dear country; but the other is the hardest of all hard things every where."

The laws which legislators make, ought to be founded in such sound principles of equity and justice, as to make it the interest of the great body of the people strictly and literally to obey, not violate them. But when laws are severe, encroach upon the rights, or unnecessarily restrain, the freedom of individuals, every art will be practised to evade them, till they fall into contempt, and eventually become obsolete. Every man acquainted with our statutes can refer to too many of this nature. Such laws are not merely *useless*—they weaken, and ultimately destroy the respect, esteem, and confidence which the people otherwise would have for those statutes that are wholesome and necessary. When legislators enact statutes which diminish the veneration and esteem of the people for the laws, they inflict a serious evil upon the community—they weaken the ties, and break one of the strong pillars which unite and support society and government itself.

If we expect to see virtue flourish in a nation, we must look for it in the nature of its government, and the justice, equity, and fitness of its laws. It is a melancholy fact, which all ages and countries confirm, that human laws impose the greatest restraint upon wicked men, and afford the most certain security against their violence. Though the principle of honor, the moral sense, and religious considerations, are sufficient to restrain the better portion of mankind from the commission of wrong, they are not of themselves able to withhold the wicked and abandoned from committing depredations upon the property, and violence against the persons of others. Nothing but the laws, and those strictly executed, can restrain wicked men, of which

there are too many in every country. This consideration renders it peculiarly necessary that the laws for the punishment of offenders should be so just and rational, as to interest the feelings of every good man to lend his aid in carrying them into execution. But if the laws against crimes and offences are too sanguinary, or too severe and penal, the better feelings of the human heart will revolt against them, and the laws themselves will have no good effect: they will not be executed. Though the crime may not be forgotten, yet pity and compassion for the offender will extenuate his guilt, and judges, jurors, and even witnesses, will be acute in devising means to effect his acquittal. Many instances have occurred where jurors have acquitted, where they would have found the accused guilty, if the law had not been so severe. No law can be carried into effect against the common and prevalent opinion of the people. It is therefore extremely impolitic, as well as cruel, for the law to impose penalties and punishments for crimes and offences that are more sanguinary and excessive than the offences require. "All penalties," says the New-Hampshire constitution, "ought to be proportioned to the nature of the offence. No wise legislator will affix the same punishment to the crimes of theft, forgery, and the like, which they do to those of murder and treason; where the same undistinguishing severity is exerted against all offences, the people are led to forget the real distinction in the crimes themselves, and to commit the most flagrant with as little compunction as they do the lightest offences: for the same reason a multitude of sanguinary laws is both impolitic and unjust. The true design of all punishment being to reform, not to exterminate mankind."

Within a few years, a milder and more rational system of criminal law has been established in this and several other states. Confinement and hard labor, where the convict by his services may make some atonement for the injury he has done society, has been substituted for the pillory, branding, and the whipping-post. How this milder system will succeed, time and experience will determine; but wherever it has been judiciously carried into effect, it has not disappointed the expectations of rational and well informed men, though it has those who expected it would prove an effectual reformation to the worst of men.

The subject of making laws will be further considered.

CINCINNATUS.

September 27, 1823.

Arsenical Cobalt ore, has been found abundantly at Franconia, crystallized in 3dra, the solid angles of which are deeply truncated.

A company is engaged in exploring the vein of copper ore at Franconia, with flattering prospects of success.

J. F. D.

Literary Notices, &c.

The *Massachusetts Historical Society* have just published the twentieth volume of their *Historical Collections*. The contents are as follow :—A memoir of the Hon Joshua Thomas, of Plymouth, who was an early member of the society, and died in Jan. 1821—An account of three cases of pretended witchcraft in the year 1720, at Littleton, by the Rev. Mr. Turell, of Medford—A list of the Representatives of the town of Boston, from 1634. to 1784—A letter from Dr. Isaac Watts, to a friend in New-England, dated May 8, 1734, which was found in a book belonging to the library of Harvard College—A topographical description of Cummington—Notices of the effects of the gale of Sept. 23, 1815, in Barnstable County—Churches and ministers in Dunstable and Litchfield, New-Hampshire—Notes on Duxbury—Description and history of Boscawen, N. H.—A biographical notice of the Hon. James Winthrop, who died at Cambridge in Sept. 1821—Dr. Edwards' observations on the Mohegan language, with an introduction, copious notes, and several subsidiary articles relative to the Indian languages, by the Hon. John Pickering—An obituary notice of Professor Peck—Memoirs of William Blackstone, the first settler in Boston—The meaning of the aboriginal word *Shawmut*—Note on the Spring of Boston—List of persons who have died in New-Hampshire over a hundred years old—Four ancient letters from a large collection of manuscripts, formerly in possession of Gov. Hutchinson, and lately deposited with the Historical Society—Donations to the Library acknowledged—and a list of members elected since the publication of the first volume.—There is also a perfect index to the last ten volumes. It contains a luminous reference to every thing contained in them, and occupies 200 pages.

Messrs. Flagg & Gould, of Andover, have issued proposals for publishing a Greek and English Lexicon of the New-Testament, translated from the Latin and German work of Wahl, published at Leipsic in 1822; by Mr. Edward Robinson, Assistant Instructor in the department of Sacred Literature, in the Theological Seminary at Andover.

Professor Stuart has just published the second edition of his *Hebrew Grammar*.

Robert Walsh, jun. Esq. has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, a Historical Dictionary of Eminent Americans. The Prospectus contains the following paragraph. "To prevent misapprehension and disarm political prejudice, the Editor emphatically states, that he aims at furnishing a record of simple incidents; of meritorious services and laudable qualities—he will use no colouring of party, admit no invidious interpretations, enter into no discussions, and abstain from all reflections, except those which may tend to increase the efficacy of bright example." It is hoped that such a work, undertaken with such views, will receive every encouragement.

New-Hampshire Reports.—Now in press of J. B. Moore, Concord, Vol. II., Reports of Decisions in the Superior Court of New-Hampshire.

Meteorology.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, BY J. F. DANA.

The following table exhibits the results of thermometric observations, made at Hanover and at Portsmouth, N. H., during the year 1822. The observations at Hanover were made at 10 o'clock morning and evening, as it appears from a series of observations made for the purpose, that the mean of observations made at those hours, approaches nearer the mean of the extremes of heat and cold, as ascertained by the self-registering thermometer, than those made at other times of the day.

The Thermometer employed at H., is one of W. and S. Jones' best kind, and has been compared with a standard thermometer, made by Troughton, in my possession; it is suspended about five feet from the ground, in a northern exposure, and about 160 feet above Connecticut river.

The observations at Portsmouth were made at four different times of the day, viz., at 7, A. M., and at 1, 6, 9, P. M., and are copied from the N. H. Register, for 1823. It is evident that no other information can be derived from a comparative view of the "Greatest Observed Height," at two places, than simply the fact, whether the greatest elevation occurred in both places on the *same day*, since the observations at Portsmouth were made near mid day.

TABLE I.

	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Hanover. Day, Deg.	Portsmouth. Day, Deg.	Hanover. Day, Deg.	Portsmouth. Day, Deg.	Hanover. Day, Deg.	Portsmouth. Day, Deg.	Hanover. Day, Deg.	Portsmouth. Day, Deg.	Hanover. Day, Deg.	Portsmouth. Day, Deg.	Hanover. Day, Deg.	Portsmouth. Day, Deg.
Greatest observed height.	2 E 48	19 44	22 M 50	28 54	28 M 53	6 62	25 M 68	30 73	28 M 83	28 89	1 M 90	16 88
Least observed height.	5 E 20*	14 M 12*	7 E 9*	7 4*	8 E 15	9 16	1 E 20	13 29	11 E 41	5 43	13 E 52	5 47
Mean of observ'd extremes.	14	16	20.8	25	34	39	44	51	62	66	71	67.5
Monthly mean.	13.46	18	21	25	32.57	38	44.22	45	59.23	61	70.63	66
Monthly range.	68	56	59	58	38	46	48	44	42	46	38	41
Warmest day.	22	19	27	28	28	6	25	30	28	28	1	15
Coldest day.	5	5	7	7	9	9	6	5	6	5	18	5
	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Hanover. Day, Deg.	Portsmouth. Day, Deg.	Hanover. Day, Deg.	Portsmouth. Day, Deg.	Hanover. Day, Deg.	Portsmouth. Day, Deg.	Hanover. Day, Deg.	Portsmouth. Day, Deg.	Hanover. Day, Deg.	Portsmouth. Day, Deg.	Hanover. Day, Deg.	Portsmouth. Day, Deg.
Greatest observed height.	21 M 89	7 88	3 M 84	11 88	3 M 80	11 84	8 M 69	19 77	12 M 56	17 64	1 M 55	1 M 55
Least observed height.	26 E 51	27 56	28 E 52	30 51	17 E 38	18 44	26 E 23	26 29	24 E 14	4 21	23 E 7*	23 E 7*
Mean of observ'd extremes.	70	72	68	69.5	59	64.8	46	53	35	42.5	24	24
Monthly mean.	72.83	70	69.5	67	62.47	65	46.3	52	32.39	41	22.88	22.88
Monthly Range.	38	32	32	37	42	40	46	48	42	43	62	62
Warmest day.	19	20	3	3	29	11	8	19	12	12	1	1
Coldest day.	26	27	28	30	23	24	26	26	24	24	28	28

* Below Zero.

NOTE.—E. evening—M. morning.

No observations recorded in the N.H. Reg.

TABLE II.

Showing the monthly mean temperature, at Hanover and at Portsmouth, 1822.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hanover.	13.46	21	32.51	44.22	59.23	70.63	72.83	69.5	62.47	46	32.39	22.88
Portsmo'th.	18	25	38	45	51	66	79	67	65	52	41	—

TABLE III.

Showing the annual results of thermometric observations, at Hanover and at Portsmouth, 1822.

	Hanover.	Portsmouth.
Greatest observed height	90 June 1st,	88 June 16, July 7 and August 11th.
Least observed height	20* January 5th	12* January 14th
Mean of observ'd annual extremes	35	34
Annual mean	45.62	48.9—11 months
Annual range	110°	100°
Warmest day	June 1st, average 81°	July 20, average 80. 75
Coldest day	Jan. 5, average 19*	Jan. 5, average 7.5*

* Below Zero.

It appears, from the above tables, that the thermometer rises higher and falls lower at Hanover than at Portsmouth, or that the temperature at the latter place is more equable; and this depends, without doubt, on the influence of the ocean, which prevents great excess of cold and heat.—The annual mean temperature at Portsmouth, is also a little greater than at Hanover.

It will be noticed, also, that excepting in the months of February, March, September and November, that there the mean of the observed monthly extremes corresponds very nearly with the monthly mean, in the observations made at Hanover, at 10 o'clock morning and evening, and more nearly than in those made at Portsmouth, at 7. A. M., and 1, 7, 9, P. M.—a fact which is in perfect coincidence with the results of the experiments made for the purpose of ascertaining the best times of day for making meteorological observations, and which is found to be at 10 o'clock, morning and evening. It is a *desideratum*, that those, who do not possess self-registering thermometers, and who cannot consequently give us the actual extremes of temperature, should make their observations at those hours, whose mean results approach nearest to the mean of the actual extremes.

TABLE IV.

Exhibiting the monthly results of Barometrical observations, made at Hanover, in 1822.

The Barometer, used in making these observations, is a Mountain Barometer, of Sir H. Englefield's construction, and was made by Thomas Jones, a pupil of Mr. Ramsden.—The observations were made at 10 o'clock, morning and evening.

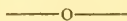
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Greatest observed height.	29.850	29.942	30.020	29.850	30.057	29.930
Least observed height.	28.951	28.900	28.980	28.822	29.110	29.126
Mean of observ'd extremes.	29.405	29.421	29.500	29.336	29.583	29.523
Monthly mean.	29.321+	29.132+	29.393	29.522	29.469	29.586+
Monthly range.	0.899	1.042	1.040	1.023	0.947	0.801

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Greatest observed height.	29.950	29.940	30.023	29.869	30.146	30.204
Least observed height.	29.380	29.350	29.232	29.008	29.112	29.124
Mean of observ'd extremes.	29.665	29.645	29.629	29.438+	29.631	29.660
Monthly mean.	29.618	29.526	29.648	29.534	29.680	29.665
Monthly range.	0.550	0.590	0.794	0.861	1.034	1.080

TABLE V.

Shewing the results of observations made with Barometer, at Hanover, 1822.

Greatest observed height.	30.204, December 16th.
Least observed height.	28.822, April 14th.
Mean of observed extremes.	29.513.
Annual mean.	29.588.
Annual range.	1.482.



List of the Counsellors and Representatives in New-Hampshire in 1767.

Under the Royal government of New-Hampshire, though we had the privilege of electing the house of representatives, the governor was appointed by the King.—There was a council consisting of twelve with the lieutenant governor, of which the governor had a right to negative the choice of any one who was objectionable in his view, or did not appear in the favor of the prerogative. The last royal governor of New-Hampshire was John Wentworth, who died at Halifax on the 8th of April, 1820. It may afford some interest to give a list of his council in the year 1767, together with the names of those who were representatives that year.

COUNCIL.

Hon. Theodore Atkinson,	Hon. Peter Livius,
Daniel Warner,	Jonathan Warner,
M. H. Wentworth,	Daniel Rindge,
James Nevin,	Daniel Pierce,
Theodore Atkinson, jr.	G. Jaffrey, Esqrs.
Nathaniel Barret.	

HOUSE.

<i>Portsmouth,</i>	William Parker, Esq.
	John S. Sherburne, Esq.
	Jacob Sheafe.
<i>Dover,</i>	Thomas W. Waldron, Esq.
	Capt. Howard Henderson.
<i>Hampton,</i>	Col. J. Moulton,
	Christopher Toppan, Esq.
<i>Hampton-Falls,</i>	M. Weare, Esq. [er.
<i>Exeter,</i>	Hon. Peter Gilman, who was speak-
	Mr. John Giddings.
<i>New-Castle and Rye,</i>	Thomas Ball, Esq.
	Richard Jenness, Esq.
<i>Kingston,</i>	Josiah Bartlett, Esq.
<i>Newington,</i>	Richard Downing, Esq.
<i>Stratham,</i>	Andrew Wiggin, Esq.
<i>Londonderry,</i>	Col. S. Barr.
<i>Greenland,</i>	Col. C. March.
<i>Durham,</i>	Dr. Eben. Thompson.
<i>New-Market,</i>	J. Burley.
<i>South-Hampton,</i>	Capt. E. Merrill.
<i>Chester,</i>	John Webster, Esq.
<i>Plaistow,</i>	Capt. Jonathan Carlton.
<i>Salem and Pelham,</i>	Major Joseph Wright.
<i>Somersworth,</i>	Col. John Wentworth.
<i>Hollis and Dunstable,</i>	John Hale, Esq.
<i>Merrimack & Monson,</i>	Capt. John Chamberlain.
<i>Nottingham-West and</i>	
<i>Litchfield,</i>	James Underwood.
<i>Kensington,</i>	Ezekiel Worthen.
<i>Rochester,</i>	James Knowles.
<i>Barrington,</i>	Jonathan Church.
<i>Amherst and Bedford,</i>	Col. John Goffe.

In 1748, there were represented in the province of New-Hampshire, only 14 towns, by 20 representatives; in 1767, there were 31 towns represented by an equal number of members, some sending two or three, and others being classed for sending one. At the present time we have about 200 representatives.

COLLECTIONS, Historical and Miscellaneous.

DECEMBER, 1823.

Biographical Notices.



HON. ROGER SHERMAN.

This gentleman was much distinguished for his public services and the important offices he held during an interesting period of our history. He is generally known as being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

He was a descendant of the fourth generation from Rev. John Sherman, an eminent minister of Watertown, Mass., who was born at Dedham, in England, December 26th, 1613, and came to this country in 1634.—By two wives, the last of whom was a grand-daughter of the Earl of Rivers, he had twenty-six children.* Rev. Mr. Sherman died August 8, 1685, aged 72. The subject of this sketch was the son of William Sherman, a farmer in moderate circumstances, who resided in Newton, Mass. and was born in that town, April 19th, 1721.

His advantages as to education were very limited; having attended only at a common English school. In 1743, he removed to New-Milford in Connecticut. Several years after this, he applied himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1754. The next year, he was appointed a justice of the peace, and soon after, a representative in the General Assembly. In 1761, he removed to New-Haven. From this time his reputation was rapidly rising; and he soon ranked among the first men in the State.

His knowledge of the human character, his sagacious and penetrating mind, his general political views, and his accurate and just observation of passing events, enabled him on

* Mrs. Sherman, the last wife of Rev. Mr. S., was daughter of Mr. Launce, "a puritan gentleman whose lands in Cornwall yielded him £1400 a year." He was a member of the British Parliament. His wife was daughter of Lord Darcy, Earl of Rivers. Mrs. Sherman was the mother of 20 children. After the death of Mr. Sherman, she married Rev. Samuel Willard, of Boston, Vice President of Harvard College.

the first appearance of serious difficulties between the colonies and the parent country, to perceive the consequences that would follow; and the probable result of a contest arising from a spirit of resistance to the exercise of unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional acts of authority, over a free people, having sufficient intelligence to know their rights, and sufficient spirit to defend them. Accordingly, at the commencement of the contest, he took an active and decided part in favor of the colonies, and subsequently in support of the revolution and their separation from Great Britain. In 1774, he was chosen a member of the first continental Congress; and continued to be a member except when excluded by the law of rotation. He was a member of the illustrious Congress of 1776; and was one of the committee that drew up the declaration of Independence, which was penned by the venerable Thomas Jefferson, who was also one of the committee. After the peace, Roger Sherman was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States; and he was chosen a representative from this State to the first Congress under this Constitution. He was removed to the Senate in 1791, and remained in this situation until his death, July 2, 1793, in the 73d year of his age. The life of Mr. Sherman is one among the many examples of the triumph of native genius and talent, aided by persevering habits of industry over all the obstacles arising from the want of what is generally considered as a regular and systematic education. Yet it deserves consideration, whether a vigorous mind, stimulated by an ardent thirst of knowledge, left to its own exertions, unrestrained and unembarrassed, by rules of art, and unshackled by systematic regulations, is not capable of pursuing the object of acquiring knowledge more intensely and with more success; of taking a more wide and comprehensive survey; of exploring with more penetration the fields of science and of forming more just and solid views. Mr. Sherman possessed a powerful mind, and habits of industry which no difficulties could discourage and no toil impair. In early life, he began to apply himself with unextinguishable zeal to the acquisition of knowledge. In this pursuit, although he was always actively engaged in business, he spent more hours than most of those who are professedly students. In his progress, he became extensively acquainted with mathematical science, natural philosophy, moral and metaphysical philosophy, history, logic and theology. As a lawyer and statesman, he was very eminent, having a clear, penetrating and vigorous mind; and as a patriot, no greater respect can be paid to his,

memory than the fact which has already been noticed, that he was a member of the patriotic Congress of 1776, which declared these colonies to be free and independent. For a full biography of this distinguished man, the reader is referred to the IIIrd volume of the Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, recently published under the care and direction of Robert Waln, jr. Esq. of Philadelphia.

REV. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D. D., LL. D.

The late President Dwight ranked among the first theologians of our country. Several of his works have been printed in England, where they have obtained much celebrity. He was born at Northampton, in Massachusetts, May 14, 1752. At a very early period, he disclosed unusual indications of genius and an extraordinary propensity and aptitude for study and the acquisition of knowledge. Such was the extraordinary proficiency he had made in elementary studies, that he was admitted a member of Yale College in 1765, when he had but just entered his 13th year. At College he soon acquired the character of a good scholar, and of being remarkable for his devotion to study. He graduated in 1769, having gone through the usual course of studies with great credit.

In September, 1771, when he was but 19 years of age, he was chosen tutor in this seminary. He remained in this situation for six years, and discharged its duties with unusual success and reputation. During this period, he composed the well known epic poem, entitled the "Conquest of Canaan;" the poem having been finished when he was only 22 years of age. In 1777, during the revolutionary war, he was licensed as a clergyman; and the same year received the appointment of a chaplain in Gen. Parsons' brigade, and joined the army at West Point. Soon after this, whilst in the army, he wrote his much admired patriotic and national song, "Columbia." This has justly been esteemed as the best effusion of his muse. He did not continue long in the army; for, in 1778, he returned to his native town, where he remained for five years. During this period, he was employed a portion of the time as an instructor of youth; and occasionally officiated as a clergyman. Whilst in this situation, he was twice chosen Representative of the town in the Legislature of the State.

In 1783, having received an invitation, he became settled as a clergyman in Greenfield, over a society in the town of Fairfield, in Connecticut. He continued in this situation for nearly twelve years, and became highly distinguished in his profession, and as a sound, able, eloquent, orthodox, and practical preacher. During his residence in this delightful and highly interesting situation, he conceived and wrote his poem, entitled "Greenfield Hill," consisting of seven parts and a work of considerable merit. This publication, together with his *Conquest of Canaan*, was re-published in England. Whilst in this situation, also, he established and maintained an academic school, which deservedly sustained a high reputation.

In the spring of 1795, Dr. Dwight was called from this delightful abode and favorite retreat, to the presidency of Yale College, as the successor of President Stiles. In this important and responsible situation, he continued nearly twenty-two years; during which long period, he presided over the institution with great ability and astonishing success. Notwithstanding the extensive erudition of President Stiles, and the high reputation which the institution, while he presided over it, had acquired, yet its reputation and prosperity were greatly increased during the presidency of Dr. Dwight; although a portion of this period was one of peculiar difficulties. At the accession of President Dwight, there were but about 110 students; whereas at some periods subsequently, the number amounted to 313.

Few men have possessed the various and important qualifications necessary for a situation of this description, in so eminent a degree as President Dwight. He possessed a sound and penetrating mind, indefatigable industry, a laudable and elevated ambition for literary fame, adequate scientific acquisitions, and an extensive fund of general information. With these qualifications, he united others, although more common, yet equally important; an agreeable and dignified person and deportment; a fine constitution; an unusual share of common sense; an accurate and extensive knowledge of the human character; and extensive observation; great practical knowledge, and an unusual portion of prudence or policy. His writings, which were published during his life time, consist, in addition to his poetical works, the most important of which have already been noticed, of numerous sermons or theological discourses, delivered on various important occasions. Since his death, a series of his sermons, comprising a *System of Theology*, has been published in five large octavo volumes, and his *Travels*

in New-England and New-York, in four volumes of about the same size, have been published. Both these works have been re-published in England, where they have obtained a high reputation. Dr. Dwight died at New-Haven, January 11, 1817, in the 65th year of his age.

Ecclesiastical History.



MEMORANDA : relating to the Churches and Clergy of New-Hampshire.

[Continued from page 337.]

In 1743, the Rev. DANIEL EMERSON was ordained at Hollis; Rev. WILLIAM PARSONS at South-Hampton; and Rev. WOODBRIDGE ODLIN at Exeter.

Mr. Emerson was a native of Reading, Massachusetts, where he was born April 20, 1716. He was graduated at Harvard College, 1739; was ordained at Hollis, then the West Parish of Dunstable, April 20, 1743. Rev. Mr. Hobby, of Reading, preached the ordination sermon, which was printed. The church was gathered about the time of the ordination. Mr. Emerson died September 30, 1801, at the age of 85, and in the 59th of his ministry.

Mr. Parsons was graduated at Harvard College in 1735. He was the first settled minister in South-Hampton, where he continued about 19 years, and was dismissed October 6, 1762.

Mr. Odlin was the youngest son of the Rev. John Odlin, of Exeter, and was born April 28, 1718. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1738, and was ordained as colleague with his father, Sept. 28, 1743. During his ministry, the number of his baptisms was 1276, and during the same time, 36 [*qu?*] were added to the church. He married Abigail, the widow of Rev. John Strong, of Portsmouth, and daughter of Col. Peter Gilman, of Exeter, October 23, 1755—and died March 10, 1776. Of his children, who survived him, were, Dudley, Woodbridge, Peter, Elizabeth, Abigail, the first wife of the Hon. Nathaniel Gilman, of Exeter, John, Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Stickney, of Concord, and Charlotte, wife of Jeremiah Stickney, of Dover.

In 1747, the Rev. SAMUEL LANGDON was ordained at Portsmouth; Rev. WILLIAM JOHNSTON was settled at Windham:

Rev. SAMUEL BIRD at Dunstable ; and Rev. ROBERT CUTLER at Epping.

Mr. Langdon was ordained over the North Parish in Portsmouth, February 4, 1747, as successor of Mr. Fitch, who died the November preceding. Mr. Langdon was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard College, where he was a charity scholar and servitor, in 1740. He married Elizabeth Brown, a daughter of Rev. Richard Brown, of Reading, by whom he had nine children, four of whom died in infancy; the others, who had families, were, Samuel; Paul, who was graduated at Harvard, 1770; Richard; Elizabeth, wife of Hon. David Sewall, of York; and Mary, wife of Hon. John Goddard, of Portsmouth. Mr. Langdon was invited to the presidency of Harvard College, on the death of President Locke, and his connexion with Portsmouth was dissolved, October 9, 1774. He was inducted into office, at Harvard, the 14th of the same month, and continued there about six years; when, finding himself unpleasantly situated, on account of the disaffection of his pupils, he resigned his office, August 30, 1780. He was installed at Hampton-Falls, January 18, 1781, and died November 29, 1797, aged about 75. He was President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, which was the first Doctorate conferred upon any clergyman in New-Hampshire. He published a sermon at the ordination of Rev. Samuel Macclintock, 1756; a Thanksgiving sermon on the conquest of Quebec, 1759; an Examination of Robert Sandeman's Letters on Theron and Aspasio, 1765; a Summary of Christian Faith and Practice, 1768; a sermon at the Dudkian Lecture, 1775; a sermon before the Provincial Congress, 1775; a sermon at the ordination of Rev. Edward Sprague, 1777; a sermon on the death of Professor Winthrop, 1779; Election sermon, 1788; Observations on the Revelations of Jesus Christ to St. John, (an octavo volume of 337 pages) 1791; a sermon before the Pascataqua Association, 1792; Corrections of some great mistakes committed by the Rev. John C. Ogden, 1792; Remarks on the leading sentiments of Rev. Dr. Hopkins' system of doctrines, in a letter to a friend, 1794; two sermons in the American Preacher; and, in 1761, Col. Blanchard and Dr. Langdon published a map of New-Hampshire, which they inscribed to Charles Townsend, Esq. his Majesty's Secretary at War, and one of the Privy Council.

Mr. Johnston was a presbyterian; he had been in the ministry previous to his installation at Windham, of which

own he was the first minister. He continued there about seven years, and was dismissed in July, 1758.

Mr. Bird was a native of Dorchester, Mass. He entered Harvard college in the same class with Bishop Bass, and would have graduated in 1744; but in consequence of some rash censures upon some of the governors of the college, and the venerable Appleton of Cambridge, he did not obtain his degree. He was ordained in Dunstable in the fall of 1747, but his settlement caused a division in the church and town. A new church was formed and another meeting-house erected. He was dismissed in 1751, and the two churches were afterwards united. He went to New-Haven, Connecticut, where he was installed October 13, 1751.

Mr. Cutler was graduated at Harvard College, in 1741, and was ordained at Epping, December 9, 1747. He was dismissed December 23, 1755. He afterwards removed to Canterbury and there received an invitation to re-settle in the ministry. The neighboring churches refused to assist in his installation on account of his former conduct at Epping—for which, however, he had made his peace with the church there and had been regularly dismissed. The inhabitants of Canterbury applied to the Ecclesiastical Convention for advice and assistance. The Convention, for several reasons which they state to the applicants,* advised them to proceed no farther towards Mr. C.'s settlement—and their advice was accepted. It is believed that he was afterwards settled in the ministry at Greenwich, Massachusetts.

This year (1747) the *Ecclesiastical Convention* of New-Hampshire was formed at Exeter, on the 28th of July. [See *Collections* for 1822, p. 263.] The Convention noticed several "errors in doctrine of late propagated," of an *antinomian* cast, which they deemed it their duty to be "very frequent in opposing." Four of the members afterwards dissented from the enumeration of doctrinal errors, "because in their opinion *Arminian* and other pernicious errors prevailed as much as Antinomian, and ought equally to be tak-

* The Convention say, that "the law of Moses, by which no person with any remarkable natural blemish was to be admitted into the Priest's office, may be considered as an argument for the exclusion of any man from the gospel ministry for such apparent and gross immoralities as bring a scandal upon religion—that the gospel insists upon sobriety, purity, inoffensiveness, good and exemplary behavior among believers, and all men, and a good report of them that are without; and the like as necessary characters and qualifications of bishops or gospel ministers"—and that if Mr. C.'s repentance be charitably supposed sincere, it would only give him a right to christian communion as a private member, but none to a re-instatement in the gospel ministry.

en notice of." The meetings of the Convention, however, never appear to have been disturbed by the spirit of controversy, nor any other spirit opposed to the professed design of the association, to promote "harmony, peace and good order among the churches."

In 1748, the Rev. DAVID ROBINSON succeeded Mr. Blunt at New-Castle; Rev. DANIEL ROGERS was ordained at Exeter, and Rev. JOHN ADAMS at Durham.

Mr. Robinson was graduated at Harvard College in 1738. He continued but a short time in the ministry, and died in about 10 months after his ordination.

Mr. Rogers was the first minister of the second Parish in Exeter. The formation of this Parish in 1748, "was attended with a violent convulsion, and followed by a series of mutual injuries and resentments, which greatly interrupted the harmony of society, for many years." But the principal actors in those scenes are long since dead, and their prejudices died with them. Nicholas Gilman, jun. by his will, in 1745, devised a farm of considerable value to certain members of the new church, in trust for the support of a minister or ministers in the new parish, or for any other pious use, according to their direction: and on their decease, the improvement of the property, for the same objects, was to be vested in the deacons of the new church, or in such persons as the church should choose for that purpose. The parish was incorporated in 1755; repaired the buildings and fences on the premises, and considered it as their parsonage. But in an action commenced against the occupants of the land, the Superior Court decided, in 1813, that the property was not in the parish, and that the income of it was not necessarily to be applied to the support of the parish minister. Mr. Rogers was a son of Rev. John Rogers, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and was born July 28, 1707. His grandfather was John Rogers, the President of Harvard College. His mother was Martha Whittingham, a sister of Gov. Saltonstall's wife. Mr. Rogers was graduated at Harvard College, in 1725, and was tutor there nine years. He continued, from his settlement to his death, in the ministry at Exeter, and died December 9, 1785.

Mr. Adams was a son of Matthew Adams of Boston, mentioned in the life of Dr. Franklin as "an ingenious tradesman," and having a "handsome collection of books," and nephew of the first minister of Durham. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1745. The church in Durham at the time of his ordination consisted of about 40 male members. Several of them opposed his settlement, and nearly half the

whole number did not attend his meeting. The disaffected applied to the Ecclesiastical Convention, complaining that 'Mr. Hugh Adams' party, who had for a long time been separated and were a distinct body by themselves, had been alive in effecting the young Mr. Adams' settlement, and that a controversy was then subsisting whether they [Mr. Hugh Adams' party] ought to be acknowledged as belonging by right to the standing church.'" The Convention did not see fit to interfere farther than to advise a reference of all difficulties to a joint council, and that such as had any doubt about Mr. Adams' character, should seek information at Boston, the place of his nativity. The opposition in some measure subsided, and Mr. Adams continued at Durham about 30 years, when new difficulties arose, and he was dismissed*. After his dismissal, the Proprietors of Newfield, Maine, made a grant to him of 400 acres of land, and he removed there when there were but 12 families in the place. He was a physician as well as a minister, and was useful in both professions. He preached constantly, and practised physic in the towns of Limington, Parsonsfield, Limerick, and Newfield, till his death, June 4, 1792.

The Rev. JOB STRONG was ordained over the South Parish, in Portsmouth, June 28, 1749. The Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Northampton, afterwards President of New-Jersey College, preached the ordination sermon, from John xiii. 15 and 16. Mr. Strong was a native of Northampton, Massachusetts, and was graduated at Yale College, in 1747. He was particularly recommended, by the pious and eminent Brainerd, to the Commissioners of the Society for propagating the Gospel, as a suitable and well qualified person for a missionary among the Indians; and his ardent wish was to be engaged and spend his days in that service. But his constitution was feeble, and the missionary labors of a

* At the close of his farewell sermon, Mr. Adams requested his people to sing to the praise of God, and their own edification, the three first verses of the 120th Psalm.

Thou God of love, thou ever blest,
Pity my suffering state;
When wilt thou set my soul at rest
From lips which love deceit?

Hard lot of mine! my days are cast
Among the sons of strife,
Whose never ceasing brawlings waste
My golden hours of life.

O might I fly to change my place,
How would I choose to dwell
In some wide lonesome wilderness,
And leave these gates of hell.

few months so far impaired his health, that the Commissioners relinquished their claim to him, and he accepted a renewed call (having negatived a former invitation) to the ministry in Portsmouth. He married Abigail Gilman, a daughter of Col. Peter Gilman, of Exeter, December 6, 1750. On the Sabbath, which was the next day after the birth and death of his infant, he preached from these words, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil,"—was seized with the bilious cholic, at noon; and the day following, September 30, 1751, passed through that valley, of which he had so recently been speaking, to a better world. During his ministry at Portsmouth, he baptized 104 persons, and admitted 11 to the communion.

The Rev. STEPHEN CHASE was installed at New-Castle as successor of Mr. Robinson, Dec. 5, 1750. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1728—and had been sometime in the ministry at Lynn, Mass. before his settlement at New-Castle. His wife was a daughter of Joshua Wingate of Hampton, and sister of Mrs. Gookin of North-Hampton. He died January 1775. The late Stephen Chase, Esq. of Portsmouth, was his son.

The Rev. JAMES HOBBS was ordained at Pelham, Nov. 13, 1751, when the church in that town was first gathered. He was a native of Hampton, and graduated at Harvard college in 1748. He continued in the ministry till his death, June 20, 1765. The following was one article of the covenant subscribed by the members of the church at its formation: "We acknowledge ourselves members of the Catholic church of Christ, and accordingly promise that we will hold communion with all the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ, and will carry it towards all professors of christianity, (who do not contradict their profession by their practice) as to members of the same body with ourselves."

In 1752, the Rev. SAMUEL HAVEN succeeded Mr. Strong in the South Parish of Portsmouth; Rev. HENRY TRUE was ordained at Hampstead; and Rev. NATHANIEL TRASK at Brentwood.

Mr. Haven was the oldest son of Joseph Haven, Esq. of Framingham, Mass., and born August 4, 1727. He was graduated at Harvard college, in 1749. He married, January 11, 1753, Mehitabel Appleton, a daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Appleton, of Cambridge, who was a grandson of John Rogers, President of Harvard college, and a descendant of John Rogers, the martyr. By his first wife, Mr. Haven had 11 children. His second wife was Margaret Mar-

shall, of Portsmouth, by whom he had 6 children. She attended him in his last sickness, closed his eyes, March 3, 1806, and died herself a few hours afterwards. They were buried at the same time, and 12 children followed them to the grave. Mr. Haven received his Doctorate in Divinity from Edinburgh and Dartmouth. "He was a man of respectable talents, and was acquainted with various departments of science. His mind was rather of the sprightly cast than inclined to abstruse researches and deep investigation." Its predominant characteristic was unbounded benevolence. He literally sought his own happiness in trying to make every body happy about him. He visited every body, and was the personal friend and confidant of every person in his parish. He made himself a very respectable physician, merely that he might prescribe gratuitously to the poor; and, during many years of his life, he had considerable practice among them. He inherited (for the time) a considerable patrimony, which he spent freely among his people—in acts of kindness. The goodness of God was the constant subject of his thoughts and discourse; and in his extreme old age, when the powers of life were nearly exhausted, *that* subject would excite them to action when nothing else would rouse them. His warmth and kindness of temper met with its appropriate reward. He possessed entirely the hearts of his people. In his theological opinions he belonged to that large class who were then called "moderate Calvinists—that is, Calvinists in name, but not in fact."

It has been intimated, that "in the latter part of his life, he was led to speculate with Dr. Chauncey, on the sentiment of universal restitution; but he never proclaimed this sentiment from the pulpit; and declared, that he could not risk his salvation upon that ground. He had a happy talent for all extemporary services. He excelled in the tender and sympathetic. In scenes of affliction and sorrow, he was a son of consolation. On funeral occasions, for variety, copiousness, tenderness, and pertinency of address, he was rarely equalled." At the time of Dr. Haven's settlement, (May 6, 1752) the church consisted of 200 members. The baptisms from that time to 1805, amounted to about 2000, and the admissions to church membership to 230.

During the revolutionary war, he was a genuine "son of liberty," giving the whole weight of his character and influence and exertion to the American cause. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Portsmouth, he sat up a good part of the night with his family making bullets. And

when, in the course of the next year, an alarm was given in the night that the enemy was approaching, he shouldered his fowling-piece, and went out to share with his parishioners in the toils and the dangers to which they might be exposed. He set up a manufactory of salt-petre, which was carried to a considerable extent, and was of essential use in supplying the neighborhood with powder. Dr. Haven published the following sermons: a sermon at the request of the Congregational ministers of New-Hampshire, 1760; on the death of George II., and the accession of George III., 1761; on the conclusion of the war, and declaration of peace, 1763; at the ordination of Rev. Jeremy Belknap, at Dover, 1767; on the death of Hon. Henry Sherburne, 1767; a sermon preached at Cambridge, and published at the request of the students, 1768; one preached at Medfield, 1771; Election sermon, 1786; on the death of Rev. Benjamin Stevens, 1791; on the reasonableness and importance of practical religion, 1794; the Dudleian Lecture, at Cambridge, 1798; a sermon, soon after the ordination of Rev. Timothy Alden, jr. as his colleague, 1800.

Mr. True was graduated at Harvard College in 1750; ordained at Hampstead, June 3, 1752,* and died May 22, 1782, "after having lived a pious and useful life."

Mr. Trask was a graduate of Harvard College in 1742. His wife was Pernal Thing, a daughter of Benjamin Thing, and grand-daughter of Col. Winthrop Hilton, who was killed by the Indians in 1710. Mr. Trask died in 1789, at the age of 67.

About the year 1753, the towns of Swanzey and Keene mutually and unanimously agreed to become one religious society, and to worship together, the towns being at equal expense, for the support of the Gospel. The two churches were united in one, over which, and the people in connection, the Rev. Ezra Carpenter was installed, Oct. 4, 1753. On this occasion, the Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Hingham, preached from Zech. ii. 1.

Mr. Carpenter was graduated at Harvard College in 1720; and was, for several years, the minister of Hull, in Massachusetts. His connexion with Keene and Swanzey ceased, and, in relation to Keene, was dissolved in 1760. Of Swanzey, he remained the minister till his dismissal in 1763.

The first minister of Charlestown was the Rev. JOHN DENNIS. He was ordained, on account of the Indian war, at Northfield, Mass. Dec. 4, 1754, for Charlestown; where he

* [June 24, says a MS. in possession of the Editors.]

continued but little more than a year, and was dismissed March 31, 1756.*

The Rev. JOSEPH PRINCE was ordained at Barrington, the first minister of that town, in 1755. He was blind from his childhood. He married an amiable woman of a respectable family, and had 12 children, all sons—each of whom in his turn, served as a guide to his sightless father in his parochial visits and more extensive journeys. There was considerable opposition to the ordination of Mr. Prince, and the Council called to ordain him, which was composed of delegations from 10 churches, was divided. A majority of the ministers were opposed to proceeding in the solemnity and withdrew, but a majority of the Council were in favor of proceeding and did proceed to ordain him. The matter was carried before the Ecclesiastical Convention, which considered the ecclesiastical process relating to the introduction of Mr. Prince into the ministry as of a very dangerous tendency—and that he was an “unmeet person” for the work. The Rev. Messrs. Haven and Langdon were of a different opinion, entered their dissent to the votes of the Convention, and even gave to Mr. Prince their countenance and support while he continued in the ministry. An acquaintance with the man removed the prejudices of others, and he received the friendship as well as the compassion of those with whom he associated. He continued in Barrington till 1768, when he was dismissed. In 1782, he was installed at Candia as successor of Mr. Jewett, and continued there about 7 years, and was dismissed in 1789.

The first Baptist Church in New-Hampshire was gathered at Newtown in 1755, and the Rev. WALTER POWERS was ordained its minister. His son of the same name was the minister of a Baptist Church in Gilmanton.†

In 1756, the Rev. JOSEPH ADAMS was ordained at Stratham; and Rev. SAMUEL MACCLINTOCK at Greenland.

Mr. Adams was graduated at Harvard College in 1742, and married Miss Greenleaf, of Newburyport. His salary in Stratham was about £60, and the use of the parsonage. He had been preaching there some years before his ordination, and before the death of Mr. Rust. He was a Calvinist, and in those days was called a *New Light*. Mr. Rust and many of his brethren in the ministry at that time in the Province, who called themselves *moderate Calvinists*, would probably now be considered as *Arminians*. Mr. Adams, on

[* There was a Rev. John Dennis who graduated at Harvard College in 1720.]

† See Benedict's History of the Baptists, vol. I, p. 316.

reviewing his course, was convinced that he had, in preaching and private conversation, spoken things tending to the discredit of the neighboring ministers, and encouraged separations in churches; and, with a frankness which became him, acknowledged his fault, and made his peace with his brethren. He died February 24, 1785, at the age of 66; but had not preached for some time before his death on account of bodily indisposition and consequent mental imbecility. He had many peculiarities, but was a pious man, and much esteemed by his people.

A sketch of the character of Mr. Macclintock has been published in the *Collections* for the present year, page 273. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Yale College. He published a sermon on the justice of God in the mortality of man, 1759; a sermon against the Baptists, entitled, *The Artifices of Deceivers detected, and Christians warned against them*, 1770; *Herodias, or cruelty and revenge the effects of unlawful pleasure*, 1772; a sermon at the commencement of the new Constitution of New-Hampshire, 1784; an epistolary correspondence between himself and the Rev. John C. Ogden, 1791; a sermon, entitled, *The Choice*, occasioned by the drought, the fever, and the prospect of war, 1798; and an oration, commemorative of Washington, 1800.

[To be continued.]

Original Letters.



Two Letters from Hon. Henry Laurens to Col. Peabody.

[The Hon. HENRY LAURENS was a distinguished member of the Continental Congress, and in 1777, was its President. In 1780, he was deputed to solicit a loan from Holland, and to negotiate a treaty with the United Netherlands. On his passage, he was captured by a British vessel on the banks of Newfoundland. He threw his papers overboard, but they were recovered by a sailor. Being sent to England, he was committed to the tower on the 6th of October, as a state prisoner, on a charge of high treason, where he remained till Dec. 1781, when, enfeebled in health and apparently sinking into the grave, if continued in confinement, he sent a petition to the house of commons for release. Soon after, he obtained his liberty, and returned to his country. He died at Mepkin, in South-Carolina, Dec. 8, 1792, in the 70th year of his age.]

It is well known that he directed his son to burn his body after his death; but it is incorrect, as stated by some of his biographers, that he annexed a forfeiture or penalty to the non performance of his will. It was simply enjoined as a duty. The motives to his determination, for having his body burnt, have been also misstated. Mr. Laurens often spoke of his preferring incineration of the dead to their inhumation. His reasons were a belief that several persons were buried before they were irrecoverably lost, and an instance of the kind had nearly happened in his own family, in the person of his daughter, Martha Laurens, afterwards the wife of the late esteemed and much lamented Dr. David Ramsay, the historian of the American Revolution.]

Charlestown, So. Carolina, 24th January, 1780.

My Dear Sir—Considering that our worthy friend, Mr. Lovei, has directed me to put my letters to him under your cover, and that I may, with safety, whether he is present or absent, refer you to the contents of one which I shall now recommend to your care, I have the less cause to regret the want of time for making a proper acknowledgment of your very friendly and much esteemed favor of the 17th ult. which I had the honor of receiving the 11th inst. You will perceive, Sir, that I was in dread ten minutes ago of the Messenger's call on me. Every moment increases my apprehension.

You will learn, that I have lost no opportunity for embarkation; that I am desired, though poor as a church mouse, to embark and encounter poverty and difficulty, and to face bills for £100,000 sterling, without an hundred pence in fund. Should I be bankrupted; should I be lodged within safe walls, remember the mortification and disgrace will never be felt nor applied to Henry Laurens, of Charlestown, So. Carolina, whose credit has been always firm and unshaken.—Henry Laurens, Agent for the United States of America, under the helmage of a wise and fore-sighted Congress, must bear the hurthen. Poor fellow! I shall pity him heartily; and as he is generally thought to be a man of some understanding, I wonder he will engage in the business he is sent upon in its present strange metamorphosed state. I know he might avail himself of the delinquency of his employers, who have not fulfilled their preliminary engagement, and of some other circumstances which you know of, and be exonerated from attempting a task, which appears too great to be performed with that despatch and accuracy which he has ever been accustomed to; but he hopes for the best; winks at the mistakes of his fellow servants; and says,

maugre every discouragement, he will endeavor to extricate them from the dilemma to which they have reduced themselves; and for this purpose, he will forego the sweets of domestic life, and the benefits of keeping his estate together, which has been sadly shattered in his absence. These are good principles, and I sincerely wish the man success, but he must not after all expect to be thanked: Indeed, I know he entertains no such views; he means, if possible, to serve his distressed country, and to find his reward in the act. So let the man go, and God bless him.

I entreat you, my dear Sir, to favor me now and then with an historic sheet while I am in Europe, and add the Journals of Congress. When you know of a safe hand going to France, commit your packet to his care; he will find out my direction and means for conveyance, and you may rely upon full returns on my part. Don't wait to hear of my arrival, but bring me in your debt. I'll pay the principal and interest.

It does not become me to speak freely of your newly constructed Boards, but I am sorry in truth to see there is a *daddy* at one, and am horribly afraid you will have a *mamma* at another. Good God! is it possible! Are we given up to work out our own dissolution? Will the States never awake? will the citizens never cry out? Yes, they will; and the moment in which their voices will be heard cannot be far distant. The evil will purge itself off; but alas! may not the operation be too violent for our strength?

Tell my good friend, General Whipple, that I continue to love him; that I am conscious of being his debtor; that I will, if possible, pay him before I leave America, and that I entreat him to let me hear of his welfare. Who knows but my return to America may be through New-Hampshire? I am determined to make it so, if the choice shall rest with me, where I shall embrace you and him and some others whom I have the confidence to mark down as friends in that quarter; and we will, like old fellows, talk of old stories, and every one say, aye, if they had taken my advice it would not have been so.

Farewell, dear Sir.—I wish you health and happiness, and remain, with sincere regard,

Your obedient and most humble servant,
HENRY LAURENS.

*The Honorable Nathaniel Peabody, Esquire,
Philadelphia.*

Charlestown, So. Carolina, 5th Feb. 1780.

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to refer you to my late address, under the 24th ult. I do not write to Mr. Lovel by the present conveyance, from an opinion that he has before this time left Congress.

Permit me to recommend for immediate dispatch the inclosed Letter, directed to Mess. Smith, Codman and Smith, at Boston.

You will learn from my letter to the committee for Foreign Affairs, that I am chagrined and mortified by the finesse of the French Commodore, and the too great complaisance of our worthy General Commandant.—What, in such circumstances, can I do? I can do nothing for serving or promoting my private interests, and as little for public benefit. My mind is anxious, and sometimes agitated—my powers are stagnant.—I would give a great part of the little remains of my estate that I had never accepted your appointment.

I am not accustomed to being in *still water*—but the dilemma is intolerable when I ought to be in motion by command of my Country. Be assured I will leave no proper * untried for obeying those commands with all possible expedition.

We are here preparing for the reception of a menaced attack by a very formidable force from New-York and Georgia: four hostile ships are at this moment cruising before our door. Thank God! they cannot come within. But we have not yet learned what troops, or whether any, are landed in Savannah. Report says no less than 8000 are expected.

I will not boast of the merits of my countrymen; but I believe they are displayed in general more upon the spur, than in wise precautionary measures. We have suffered much of our fortification to go to decay, and burned the former range of abattis. We are now all alive in repairing these defects at tenfold expence of labor and money.

Adieu, dear Sir.—Present me in the most cordial terms to all friends, and believe me to continue, with great respect and regard,

Your most obedient humble servant,
HENRY LAURENS.

The Hon. Nathaniel Prabhody, Esq.

Delegate from N. H. in Congress at Philadelphia.

* A word wanting in the original.

*Letter from Gen. Nathaniel Greene to Col. Peabody.**Camp Charlotte, Dec. 8th, 1780.*

My dear Friend—I have had no opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your polite letter of introduction to Mr. Lee, with whom I was very gracious during my stop at Richmond.

What shall I say to you respecting this department? To tell you the truth, I dare not; nor would you believe me if I should. Give scope to your imagination, and form to yourself as bad a picture as you can draw, and still it will fall short of the real state of things. To effect an entire reformation of the plan and politics of this country, would be a greater task than that attempted by Martin Luther in the Romish church. What is the true interest of this country appears to be least likely to be adopted. The people are impatient under sufferings; and I am afraid their desire to remove the enemy hastily will only serve to precipitate them into new misfortunes.

Nothing can save this country from ruin, but a good permanent army, that can face the enemy with confidence. Then, and not till then, the people will be with you. Every thing in this country depends upon opinion. The great bodies of militia which this State have kept on foot, has well nigh ruined the State, and its currency; and must, if persisted in, destroy both.

Every body is a General here; and all are Legislators; but the inhabitants are so dispersed, and so little accustomed to control, that it is difficult to govern them, either by civil or military authority.

I have not had sufficient opportunity to look about me, to form any judgment what can be done with the little force I have. But my great object will be, to avoid a great misfortune, and do the enemy as much mischief as I can in the little partizan war.

General Gates left this to-day, on his way to visit his family. Many think him more unfortunate than criminal; and I believe his long retreat was the only fatal stab to his reputation. The loss of his son upon the back of his misfortune, has almost broken his heart: it has effectually his spirits.

How goes on the battle between the Committee and Congress? Will it prove a second edition of the battle of the Kegs, without blood or slaughter, notwithstanding a most tremendous fire of hot shot and round charges? What is

likely to be the issue of the New-England Convention? Congress must have powers to control all the States, or America is forever lost.

Yours affectionately,

N. GREENE.

Hon. Nathaniel Peabody.

INDIAN TROUBLES AT BOSCAWEN.

—o—

From the History of the town of Boscawen, N. H., just published, by the Rev. Mr. Price.

—o—

May, 1754. *Nathaniel Meloon and family* were taken captive. Mr. M. had recently moved his family from the fort to Steventown, the westerly part of Salisbury. While on his way back to the fort on business, a party of Indians came upon him, and took him. They knew him—where he lived, and directed him home. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. M. and five children, named Nathaniel, Rachel, John, Daniel and Sarah; all of whom were taken captive, excepting their eldest son, who was at work in the field in sight. The father was ordered to call his son, and he did; but the son saw the Indians, and understood his father's wish for his escape, by the significancy of his voice; dropped his hoe, fled to the woods, swam Blackwater river, eluded the Indians' pursuit, and reached the fort in safety. The alarm being thus given, a strong detachment marched directly up, in hope of recovering the captives, but it was too late. The Indians had hastily taken a few things and the six captives, and were out of their reach on their way toward Canada. Mr. Meloon's youngest daughter, about a year old, was sick, and being exposed, grew worse. The Indians took the child from the parents, under pretence of applying medicine, who never beheld her afterwards. In other respects they were treated humanely by their savage captors, though their travel and fare were very hard. When they arrived at Canada, they were separated, and sold to the French. Mr. M. and wife, however, lived together, and their son Joseph, now living in Salisbury, N. H. was born in their captivity, 1755. After a servitude of more than three years in Canada, Mr. M. and wife and their three sons were shipped for France; but on their voyage, near the Grand Banks, were taken by the British, and safely landed at Portland, Me.; from whence they travelled by land, and once more regained their home, after an absence of 4 long years in tedious captivity. Their eldest daughter, Rachel, was left behind, and continued in Canada, among the French and Indians nine years; when Samuel Fowler, Esq. employed by her parents, brought her home, though much against her inclination. She afterwards married, and had a family; but always retained a partiality for the manners and habits of an Indian life.

August 15, 1754, a party of Indians came to the house of Philip Call, who had just before moved from the fort into the edge of Bakerstown, now the easterly part of Salisbury.* Mrs. Call was in the house, but Mr. Call, his son and a hired man were laboring in the field. They saw the Indians, and ran towards home; but before they arrived, the barbarous enemy had killed Mrs. Call with a tomahawk, while her husband and son were so near as to hear the fatal blow. The Indians took her scalp, and immediately retired to the woods. Mr. Call's young man repaired to the fort as quick as possible to give information; and to avoid the chase of the Indians, he swam the Merrimack several times. A detachment of fourteen men, armed with muskets, marched directly on; but the Indians, in the mean time, suspecting that an alarm had been given, and that they should be pursued, secreted themselves in ambush by the way side. Our men had no sooner passed them, than the Indians rose from their hiding-place, and, after a short struggle, made a prisoner of *Enos Bishop*. *Timothy Cook*, whose father had been killed at Clay Hill, plunged into the river; seven shots were made at him, and the seventh took his life. But the other twelve of the detachment made their escape, and returned in safety to the fort, not having been able, from some cause, to fire a single gun. Mr. E. Bishop was carried captive to Canada, and there unfortunately, by accident, lost one of his eyes; but the next year made his escape and returned home. It seems that provision was made for his ransom, but he made his escape before it was applied.

1756. *Ezekiel Flanders* and *Edward Emery*† were killed by Indians, when hunting beaver by New-found pond, between Bristol and Hebron, in the county of Grafton, N. H. The Indians afterward informed, that one of them was shot when skinning a beaver in the camp, and the other shot at the same time, in sight of the camp, bringing in a beaver on his back.

Mr. *Moses Jackman*, now living, at the age of 73, son of Richard Jackman, deceased, was taken captive by the Indians, June 1757, when about 11 years old. Being on a visit at his uncle Clough's in Canterbury, and, at that time hoeing in the orchard with *Dorset*, Mr. Clough's negro man; four Indians of the St. Francis tribe unexpectedly leaped over the log fence within a few rods of them. The sight was so appalling, that Dorset caught young Jackman by the arm, and endeavored to hide; but when the Indians had gotten within a few feet of them, they separated. Jackman ran toward the barn, but before he reached it he stumbled, and fell, and was taken by an old Indian and young sancep,

* We have some doubts as to the correctness of the local distinction here given to the former names of Salisbury. That town was originally granted by Massachusetts, and was known by the name of *Bakers-town*. It was afterwards granted by the Masonian proprietors, October 25, 1749, and then called *Stevens-town*, from Col. Ebenezer Stevens of Kingston. We had always understood these names to be applied to the whole township, and not to its different sections.—*Editors*.

† Inhabitants of Contocook.

who pursued him. He very soon made an attempt to escape out of their hands by running, but was re-taken, beaten and tied; and to intimidate him, as it would seem, the old Indian, who held him, drew his hatchet over him as if to cleave his head asunder, but stopped the blow. This was all the violent usage he experienced from his savage master. Dorset, who had fled to the woods, was pursued by the other two Indians; who took the poor fellow, after he had made the most obstinate resistance, and received from them much abuse, by beating his face and head; which drew from him many bitter cries of "master! murder! murder!!"

The Indians soon joined in company with their captives, and without rifling the house, the family having all gone down to the fort, they sat off for Canada. They travelled through the woods, and crossed Merrimack river, at the falls, having made a light raft for Dorset, who could not swim, and one carried young Jackman over upon his shoulders. Their first night's encampment was by Smith's river. Jackman being without shoes, his feet and legs were very much injured; and, for his relief and comfort, the Indians kindly provided him with moccasins and stockings. He was too young to notice the points or the distances of their daily marches, or the country over which they passed; but after several days hard travel, supported mostly by the scanty game they took in their way, the Indians reached their encampment, where they had large packs of beaver's fur and one canoe. Here they stopped long enough to make another canoe, and then embarked with their captives and effects, and descended the stream, which brought them into Lake Champlain;—thence to St. Johns and to Montreal. At Montreal, Jackman and Dorset were imprisoned for a fortnight, while the Indians were employed in trafficking off their furs. But on their return, to the no small grief of these captives, they were separated; and Jackman never saw or heard from Dorset afterwards.

The Indians soon after this conveyed Jackman to St. Francis, and sold him to a Frenchman. While on this tour, he saw Christi, whom he had often seen in Boscawen, and knew him, and was recognized by the Indian. He lived with his new master until 1761, after peace was settled between the French and English, when he regained his liberty, and returned to his friends.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS.

In our Collections for 1822, page 62, we published a letter of Enos Bishop, written while in captivity, and addressed to the Rev. Mr. Jewett, of Rowley, Mass. In a note, it is there stated, that others beside Bishop were taken captive at the same time; but these were probably inhabitants of Bakerstown and did not belong to the detachment mentioned by Mr. Price.

We find in the Council Records for 1754, the following notice of the depredations of the Indians mentioned in the preceding narrative :

“ *Aug. 1754.* The Secretary laid before the board his Excellency's letter, giving an account he had received of some mischief being done by the Indians at a place called Stevens-town, on the frontiers of this government, and directed to the taking the particulars for future information from Andrew M'Clary, who brought the advice to his Excellency.

“ The said Andrew being examined, declared that Ephraim Foster and Ephraim Moor acquainted the declarant that they were at Stevens town, [Salisbury] the day after the mischief was done by the Indians, and found the body of Mrs. Call lying dead near the door of her house, scalped, and her head almost cut off; and, upon further search, found the body of a man, whose name was Cook, dead and scalped; that the Indians were supposed to be about thirty in number, according to the account of eight men; that upon hearing the news, went immediately from Contoncook, [Boscawen] to Stevens-town, and in their way passed by the enemy, who soon followed them, and seeing the Indians too many in number to engage, they parted, and endeavored to escape. One of the company, one Bishop, stood some time and fired at the Indians, but was soon obliged to run. Cook was found dead by the river's side—Bishop supposed to be killed and sunk in the river, he being still missing—That there were two men belonging to the said plantation at a distance, working in a meadow, that as yet are not come in, and was feared had fallen into the enemy's hands. That as the declarant understood, the inhabitants, consisting of about eight families, were come down into the lower town, and had left their improvements, corn, hay, cattle, &c.

“ Upon which, the council came to the following resolve, viz.—That his Excellency be desired to give immediate orders for enlisting or impressing such a number of men as he may think proper in this emergency, and dispose of the same to encourage the settlers to return to their habitations, and to secure their cattle and harvest, and to encourage the other frontiers in that quarter.”

FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

CINCINNATUS—No. XCVI.

GOVERNMENT.

As every person is bound to yield implicit obedience to the laws, they ought to be as simple, plain and intelligible, as possible, that they may be known and understood by every man, unless he is culpably inattentive to them: for the ignorance of law, excuseth no man from its penalties. But too many of our statutes are replete with prolixity, verbosity, and tautology; and instead of expressing their meaning with the utmost clearness, they are involved in great obscurity; and abound with technical terms and hard words, which the people cannot under-

stand. The profuse and unnecessary multiplication of words in a statute, is a serious and public mischief; which not only impairs the law, but renders its meaning more doubtful and uncertain. The practice, which has recently increased, of passing a law repealing all former laws incompatible with its provisions, is very mischievous: for it often renders it doubtful and uncertain what is repealed, and what is not. Instances might be cited, where not only common people, but judges and lawyers have disagreed in their opinion upon the meaning and intent of such a repealing clause.

Another source of uncertainty in the laws, proceeds from the facility and precipitation with which they are passed, and, in particular, from the inconsiderate manner with which amendments are made to bills on their passage. The effect and operation of these amendments are not duly examined—indeed they are sometimes in direct opposition to some other provision of the same bill, and often render it doubtful and uncertain. But the greatest source of doubt and uncertainty, arises from the haste and carelessness with which bills are drawn; and from the appointment of men for drawing them who are incompetent to the task. There ought to be men of more talent and better information appointed to draw bills; and more time and attention devoted to the investigation and consideration of the subject in all its various bearings and relations to existing laws, and to the effects it will produce upon society. Such a cautious course of proceeding would render our laws more clear and explicit, as well as more useful and efficacious.

The uncertainty of law is proverbial: it is not so with treatises on nature; every plant is described with such certainty that those who never saw them, know them. There is nothing in the nature of the subject of law-making, that can necessarily render laws vague and uncertain. They must therefore proceed from the carelessness and gross inattention, or from the ignorance and incapacity, of legislators. If an evil occurs in society, that requires the legislature to pass a law to remedy it; if the evil and its remedy are known, there can be no difficulty in drawing the bill in such plain and definite language, that every man who has common sense, and has received a common school education, may read and understand it, without waiting to have suits brought and determined by courts of law, to settle the import and meaning of the statute. This uncertainty of the law is a source of wealth to lawyers, but it deprives many people of their property, and involves them in quarrels and controversies, to the great injury of the community.

Laws ought, as far as the nature of government and the security of the people will permit, to be general, and not particular and local. I am sensible that in every stage of society, occasions will occur, where justice and sound policy require what are termed *private or local acts* to be passed for the relief of individuals and for

particular sections of country ; but on this subject there has been too much of legislation, and the relief which some of those local and private laws contemplated, might have been more safely and promptly obtained by a general law.

The great number of laws that are annually made in this country, is an evil of great magnitude. There is, perhaps, no nation that makes so many laws in a year as are made in the United States. In Great Britain, one of their well informed statesmen recently observed, that the number of public acts made in that kingdom for the last twenty years, averaged one hundred and forty a year ; which he considered as a public grievance, that required redress. But great as that number is, and though the population, wealth and business of that nation far exceeds that of the United States, the number of laws we annually make, far exceeds that number. I have not sufficient information to state the precise number of laws, public and private, that are annually passed by Congress and the several State legislatures, but I am certain more laws are enacted than are either useful or necessary.

I have a copy of all the laws passed by Congress since the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and from them it appears they have passed two thousand, five hundred and sixty seven laws, which is more than one hundred and fifty to each Congress, and for the last thirty four years averages more than seventy five a year. An inspection of these laws will shew their number has rapidly increased ; for the last Congress enacted fifty four laws more than both of the two first Congresses. If they increase at that rate for seventeen Congresses more, they will be so numerous and voluminous, as to be read only by a few statesmen, judges and lawyers.

The legislatures of the several States annually pass a great number of laws. Though in New Hampshire they make fewer than in several of the other States, yet in the last nine years, they passed six hundred and fifty-four laws, averaging more than seventy a year. In ten of the States, from information I have received and which I believe is accurate, it appears that the legislatures of those States in one year, passed one thousand five hundred and sixty five laws, besides resolves—there is therefore no doubt that the whole number of State laws annually made exceeds two thousand, which is more than eighty to each State. If there be an error in this estimate, it is that of being too low ; for in one year three States passed seven hundred sixty one laws.

Within a few years the laws passed by the State legislatures, as well as those by Congress, have greatly increased. This excessive passion for multiplying laws is a serious evil—indeed, of all the excesses which a free government can commit, that of an excess of legislation is the most mischievous. “It too often happens,” says a late writer, “that there is so much law that there is no room for justice, and the claimant expires of wrong, in the midst of right, as mariners die of thirst in the

midst of water." A well informed gentleman of this State, in a letter I recently received from him upon this subject, observes, "The more I read upon political economy, and the more I reflect upon the nature of man, the stronger is my conviction that legislators have done too much. Instead of multiplying regulations, it would be better to repeal, and continue to repeal, until nothing remained but a few provisions for the punishment of crimes, and some general laws regulating property and securing it to the owner."

It should be an object with legislators, to make their laws as permanent and as unchangeable, as the nature of man and the state of affairs will permit. This would reduce the number of our laws; and we should find it better to submit to considerable inconveniences, than to the greater evils which necessarily result from frequently, and continually changing the old and enacting new laws. Almost every old law that is altered, and new one that is made, instead of diminishing, increases the mass of doubt and uncertainty which previously existed: for it should never be forgotten that the import and meaning of a statute cannot be considered as fixed and certain but by the adjudications and decisions of the judges, whose views and opinions are very different from those who made the laws, and who often adopt principles and rules of construction different from those of the legislature. Nor should it be forgotten that where new laws are frequently made, and old ones often changed or abrogated, the people lose their respect and confidence for them, and insensibly form habits of neglect and disobedience to the laws. When we consider how much government is indebted to public opinion for its support, legislators ought studiously to avoid, as far as the public interest will permit, every measure which tends to divert the attention or alienate the affections of the people from the laws.

But a change of circumstances may, and in fact sometimes does, require a change in our laws; and the system may require the introduction of milder and more rational principles; but these improvements should be made gradually and with great caution. No reformation of great importance, in manners, principles, or laws, that is suddenly made, can be lasting—to be permanent, it must be effected gradually. If no bill was to be passed until the occasion, or interest of the people required it, and not then without a thorough investigation, our laws would be neither so numerous or uncertain as they now are.

As the design and object of the laws are to form a rule of action to regulate and direct the conduct of the people, they ought to be so few in number, and their meaning so clear, that every man who is disposed, might have opportunity and time to read and understand them; but that is very far from being the case. The number of volumes which contain the laws of Congress and those of a State, are so many, and the price so great,

that most people are deterred from attempting to procure and read them. To many people the expense is too great—a set of the laws of Congress cannot be purchased for less than thirty or forty dollars; and the fact is, very few men in any one State own them. I hazard but little in saying, that of the judges and lawyers in New-Hampshire there is not one in twenty who have all those laws, though it is their duty to read and understand them. In a free republican government, there is a greater necessity and more utility, in having the laws more generally known and understood, than in that of any other government. This single consideration ought to induce our legislators to render their number less, and their meaning clearer.

In the course of these essays, I shall have occasion to remark upon the nature and character of our laws on some of the principal subjects of legislation. I therefore omit further observations at this time.

But there is an inquiry respecting legislators which ought to be made; and that is, what security have the people against their misconduct? “Laws,” says Taylor, “to protect the property of nations against governments, are as necessary as laws to protect the property of one man against another.” It is a fact not to be controverted, that instances have occurred where legislators have not only passed unjust laws, but have become oppressors—imposed unnecessary and grievous burthens upon the people—and sacrificed the public interest to promote their own, and secure office, place, and emolument to themselves, their families, and friends. The history of the world affords too many instances where nations have not only been oppressed, but ruined and destroyed by the vices and misconduct of their legislators. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive how a free nation can be greatly injured, if its legislators are faithful and perform their duty. They not only hold the purse strings of the nation, but possess the power of removing the highest and most important officers from office, whenever they are convinced they are guilty of corruption, or such crimes and high misdemeanors as render them unfit for office. The answer to the inquiry we proposed, may be made in a few words. The greatest security against the misconduct of legislators, consists in the people having power to elect legislators frequently and for short periods of time, and in having them divided into two houses, each with a negative upon the other. So long as the people prudently and faithfully exercise their elective franchise, no great or permanent mischief can be done by bad legislators to the people: for if the people do their duty, they will not re-elect such men. In every stage of our inquiry, and the more our system of government is examined, the more important will the due exercise of the right to elect men to office appear.

CINCINNATUS:

October 3, 1823.

Miscellaneous....No. V.



The Battle of Lexington.

The American revolutionary war began with the battle at Lexington, April 19, 1775. The evening before, at 11 o'clock, 800 grenadiers and light infantry, the flower of the royal army, embarked at the west part of the Common in Boston; landed at Lechmere Point, and marched for Concord, under the command of Lieut. Col. Smith. Intelligence was sent into the adjacent towns, that the British army was in motion, and upon some hostile design. The militia of Lexington were assembled by two in the morning, to the number of 130. No enemy appearing, they were dismissed, with orders to assemble at the beat of the drum. Between 4 and 5 they assembled again, to the number of 70; and the British troops soon made their appearance. Major Pitcairn, who led the advanced guard, rode up to the militia, declared them rebels, and ordered them to disperse. They continued in a body, on which he discharged his pistol, and ordered his troops to fire. Four of the militia fell, and as they were dispersing, four more were killed and several wounded.* The British proceeded to Concord, began hostilities also in that town, and destroyed some military stores. On returning to Lexington, they were greatly annoyed by the Americans, who began to collect in great numbers. At Lexington, the regulars were joined by a detachment of 900 men, under Lord Percy, with two field pieces, who checked the ardor of the provincials, and covered the retreat of the royal army. A little after sunset, the British army arrived at Charlestown, extremely fatigued, and not a little chagrined at the events of the day. In this battle, the British had 65 killed, 174 wounded, and 4 made prisoners. Of the Americans, 51 were killed, 33 wounded, and 4 were missing.†

In the connection of causes, this event, occasioned by British insolence, served to produce the Independence of

The KILLED were Ensign Robert Monroe, Messrs. Jonas Parker, Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, jun., Isaac Muzzey, Caleb Harrington, and John Brown, of Lexington, and Asahel Porter of Woburn. To the memory of these martyrs in the cause of freedom, a monument is erected near the meeting-house in Lexington. The WOUNDED were Jedidiah Monroe, Thomas Winslip, Nathaniel Farmer, John Robbins, Solomon Pierce, Joseph Comee, Ebenezer Monroe, jun. and Prince, a negro, all of Lexington, and Jacob Bacon of Woburn.

* *Erroneously inserted in the Mass. Hist. Coll. as Nathaniel Fearnuz—an error derived from the "Narrative of the Excursion of the King's Troops."*

† For a List of the killed, wounded and missing, see Coll. of Mass. Hist. Society, vol. viii. 2d series, p. 45.

America, the revolution of France, and to shake the foundations of despotism throughout all Europe.

Extract from the Records of Ipswich, Mass. Lib. 1, Fol. 108, relating to the funeral of Rev. Thomas Cobbet. Mr. Cobbet died November 5, 1685.

“ At a meeting of the Selectmen, the 6th of Nov. 1685, Agreed with respect to the Rev. Mr. Cobbet’s funeral ; that Deac. Goodhue provide one barrel of wine, and half a hundred weight of sugar ; and that he send it to Mr. Cobbet’s house next second day of the week in the morning, for which he is to have in pay (not money) four shillings by the gallon, and 6d. a pound for the sugar—that Mr. Rust provide, if he can against the funeral, gloves suitable for men and women, to the value of five or six pounds, (not money pay) ; some spice and ginger for the cyder—that a man be sent to Lyn, to acquaint friends with the solemn providence here—that some be taken care with, that the corps be wrapped up in the coffin in tar with canvas—that some persons be appointed to look to the drawing of the wine and heating of the cyder against the time appointed for the funeral next Monday at one o’clock, and such as will be careful in the distribution. The Selectmen desire ensign Stacy to see there be effectual care taken with respect to the above-named occasions, and an account taken of the charge and cost expended.

		£	s.	d.
Imprimis.	To Deac. Goodhue for wine 32 gals. at 4s.	-	6	08
	To 62 lbs. of sugar of said Goodhue at 6d.	-	1	11
	For gloves of said Goodhue	-	1	10
	To Mrs. Wainwright 3 doz. of gloves	-	3	14
	To Nath. Rust for money laid out at funeral	-	2	4
	To said Rust going to Salem	-	0	4
	To Mrs. Towzey for sugar	-	0	10
	To John Annable for wood for the fire	-	0	4
	To Edward Dorr for cyder	-	0	11
	To Ensign Simon Stacy	-	0	2
	To Nathaniel Lord for making the coffin	-	0	8
	To Mr. Wilson digging the grave	-	0	2 6
	To John Sparks for wheat as money	-	0	3 6
	To Abraham Perkins going to Newbury to inform John Cobbet of his father’s death	-	0	3
	To Bonus Norton going to Lyn to inform friends there	-	0	4
	Summa Totalis,	£17	19	0

Queen Anne’s Warrant relating to the swearing of John Wentworth, Esq. a member of her Majesty’s Council.

ANNE R.

Trusty and well beloved—Wee greeete you well—Wee being well satisfied of the loyaltie, and integrity and ability of our trusty and well beloved JohnWentworth, Esq. have

thought fitt hereby to signifie our will and pleasure to you that you forthwith upon receipt hereof you swear and admitt him the said John Wentworth to be one of our council of that our Province of New-Hampshire in the room and place of Winthropp Hilton, Esq. deceased. And for soe doing this shall be your warrant. And soe we bidd you farewell. Given at our Court at Saint James's the fourteenth day of February 1711-12, in the tenth year of our regne.

By her Maj^{ties} Command,
DARTMOUTH.

To our Trusty and well beloved
Joseph Dudley, Esq. &c.

Don't give up the vessel.—In May 1776, Capt. Mugford, commanding the continental armed sch. Franklin, captured a British ship of 300 tons, and mounting 6 guns. In the then state of the country, she was invaluable, as her cargo was entirely made up of the munitions of war. Captain Mugford, after seeing his prize safe into Boston harbor, was going out again, but the tide making against him, he came to an anchor off Pudding-gut Point; the next morning by the dawn of day, the sentry saw thirteen boats from the British men of war, making for them; they were prepared to receive them before they could board the schooner. She sunk five of the boats, the remainder attempting to board, they cut off the hands of several of the crews, as they laid them on the gun-wale. The brave Capt. Mugford, making a blow at the people in the boats with a cutlass, received a wound in the breast, on which he called his lieutenant, and said, "I am a dead man, *don't give up the vessel*, you will be able to beat them off, if not, cut the cable and run her on shore;" he expired in a few minutes. The lieutenant then ran her on shore, and the boats made off. Those who were taken up from the boats which were sunk, say they lost seventy men; the Franklin had but one man killed besides the captain.

Brilliant exploit during the Revolutionary War.—It was in the evening during the Revolutionary War, when a number of whigs had assembled as usual, to talk over the events of the day, in the Crawford and Donaldson's insurance office, in Market-street, Philadelphia, that the circumstance of the General Monk being in the Delaware Bay, capturing or overwhelming the coasters, came under consideration. It was resolved that a committee be appointed to obtain

money and fit out a vessel for the express purpose of capturing the General Monk.

The money was obtained from the bank of North America, and in subscriptions from the houses of Coneyngham and Nesbitt, Willing and Morris, Mead and Fitzsimmons, Thomas Leiper and John Wilcox. John Wilcox, one of the committee, purchased the Hyder Ally, from John Wright Stanley; the command of her was given to Capt. Barney, and a crew of volunteers, chiefly from the regular service, were engaged; secrecy was fortunately preserved as to her destination; a commission as a letter of marque was duly issued. In a week Barney was ready with his young officers, one of whom was the late Col. Patton, Postmaster of that city, for the expedition. The H. A. sailed. Barney gave orders, "when I command you to board, fire coolly and deliberately, and with effect, and when I order you to fire, do you board. She went down the bay in gallant style, disguised as a merchantman under a heavy press of sail, with two pilots on board, one on deck, and the other below in case of accident. Barney saw the General Monk, and pretended a desire to escape. The General Monk immediately pursued. Barney saw he could outsail the General Monk, and ordered the drag anchor overboard; the consequence was the rapid approach of the Gen. Monk. Barney in a loud authoritative tone gave orders to prepare for boarding. The commander of the Gen. Monk, deceived, directed his men to line the side of the vessel, and repel the assailants. The moment they were at their posts, Barney cried fire. The shock was sudden and severe. The commander of the Gen. Monk and several other officers instantly fell. The Gen. Monk returned the fire; but it was now too late to retrieve. When Barney ordered his men to fire, they boarded without resistance; a horrid sight met their view; nearly one hundred killed and wounded lay upon the deck, the blood ran in streams. The Gen. Monk was armed with eight nine pounders, and a full and well disciplined force of one hundred and thirty men.

The Hyder Ally was armed with four nine pounders and twelve six pounders and one hundred and twenty landsmen. The Gen. Monk lost in killed and wounded about one hundred. The Hyder Ally lost four or five killed and one or two wounded. The victory was obtained in fifteen minutes, and was one of the most brilliant achievements during the war. The Gen. Monk was afterwards purchased by the government, and the Hyder Ally was returned uninjur-

ed to Mr. Stanley, and the money appropriated for the outfit was repaid by government.

Smoking at Harvard College.—It seems that the practice of *smoking* among the students at Harvard College prevailed as early as 1696. Josiah Cotton, in his "Memoirs of his own times," says, referring to the time he was a member of college, "this year, [1696] I learned among other acts, to smoke it, but might have improved my time much better, for so much time is consumed in playing and eating, and other necessary diversions of life, that we no need to continue those that are altogether needless. This is a practice I should not have run so readily into at home, for my father and mother never inclined to it, but example abroad brought me into it." In another part of his memoirs, he says, "I have also reduced smoking to some rules; for above 20 years, I have hardly smoked it before noon, or before dinner. I never smoke riding, or a bed; the slavery of many a one to a pipe, &c. is shameful."

From the time of the arrival of the first settlers of New-England to 1680, the solemnization of marriages was performed by a magistrate, or by persons specially appointed for that purpose, who were confined to particular towns or districts. Governor Hutchinson, in his history of Massachusetts, says, he believes "there was no instance of marriage by a clergyman during their first charter." If a minister happened to be present, he was desired to pray. It is difficult to assign the reason why clergymen were excluded from performing this ceremony. In new plantations, it must have been administered by persons not the most proper for that purpose, considering of what importance it is to society, that a sense of this ordinance, in some degree sacred, should be maintained and preserved.

July 18, 1776. The Militia of New Hampshire was divided into two Brigades, of which William Whipple was appointed Brigadier-General of the 1st, and John Stark Brigadier General of the 2d. The 1st, Brigade contained the regiments commanded by Messrs. Whipple, Evans, Moulton, Gilman, Bartlett, Thornton, Webster, Badger and McClary. The 2d contained those commanded by Messrs. Nichols, Ashley, Moore Stickney, Hale, Bellows, Hobart and Chase.

Literary Notices, &c.

It is announced in a Paris paper, that a Polish nobleman has brought to Warsaw a small folio volume of 30 or 40 pages, entirely written by the late Emperor Napoleon. It contains some curious documents relative to the history of Europe, and the plan of the first campaign in Spain, dictated by him to the Duke d'Abrantes.

Caleb Cushing, Esq. of Newburyport, is preparing for publication, Memoirs of the late Hon. Judge Lowell, with notices of other patriots who were instrumental in effecting our Revolution.

The National Gazette states, that William Rawle is engaged in a Law Work, to be entitled, Institutes of the Laws of Pennsylvania, intended to comprise a view of the Constitution and laws of the United States, as well as those of the State of Pennsylvania.

The first number of the Rhode-Island Baptist, a monthly publication, conducted by the Rev. Allen Brown, has just issued from the press in Providence. It is said to contain an eloquent Eulogy on the late Senator Burrill.

Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia, intends to publish, during the ensuing year, a work entitled, "Sketches of a History of Religious Persecution," in 2 vols. 8vo.

A. Phelps, of Greenfield, has issued proposals for publishing a History of the Indian Wars in the country bordering on Connecticut river, by E. Hoyt, Esq. The work begins with the discovery and settlement of New-England, and comes down to the conquest of Canada, in 1760.

The "Death-Bed Confessions of the Countess of Guernsey," which excited so much attention in England, and have been very extensively circulated in this country, prove to be the most downright forgery. The work was got up as a matter of speculation.

Proposals have been issued by a member of the bar of Pittsburgh, Pa. for publishing by subscription, "Blackstone's quotations, comprising all the Latin and French words and passages contained in Blackstone's Commentaries, with English translations."

APPENDIX.

HISTORICAL REVIEW FOR THE YEAR 1822.

Among the festivals of the people of New-England, none have been longer held sacred than *Thanksgiving* and *New-Year's* days. On these occasions, it has been usual to witness unostentatious manifestations of joy and gratitude, and the indulgence of all the happy feelings which adorn our nature, and spread abroad their kindly influence in society. How many happy faces have those festivals smiled upon, and how long will they be remembered in thankfulness! So nearly allied are they to the habits and affections of New-Englandmen, that the custom will exist among them, wherever they travel, and will descend forever to their posterity. When the harvest is gathered, and the husbandman is surrounded by the fruits of his labors and the smiles of Providence, the indulgence of these feelings of gratitude and joy, is calculated to heal the animosities which arise among men—to allay the ill-will and soften the pride of the rich and arrogant—to revive kindliness of feeling, and those warm and generous charities which redeem us from the grossness of our nature. The commencement of a new year, from the gaiety of childhood to the quivering responses of old age, is an interesting era. Time seems to have marked a period in the calendar; and thousands resolve with the *new-born year*, to adopt a new course in life—to seek virtue, if they have lost her guidance—to return to the paths of joy and goodness, if they have ever been estranged. Would that none of these resolutions were vain! The close of a year should be devoted to reflection upon what has passed; the incidents of our life should be reviewed, that if possible instruction may be gathered from them, and time be not suffered to pass by us, without our plucking from his hand

those benefits he would carry into oblivion. The Romans celebrated the beginning of the year, which they called the *Kalends*, and on this day their magistrates were sworn into office. It was also customary to reciprocate good wishes, and interchange presents with their friends.— Other nations have observed various rites and ceremonies on the commencement of each year; and the list of fasts and festivals has become so lengthy that few can number and remember them.

Our present design is to take a hasty glance at some of the most important topics which have engaged public attention during the past year and note some of the more prominent events that have occurred.— We aim at no minuteness, and shall perhaps pass over numerous circumstances which we have not time to investigate, and which do not occur to our memories. We do this, as preparatory to a regular *history of the times*, which it is our intention to append to each successive number.

With the condition of other nations, though in no manner allied, it is nevertheless our interest to become acquainted. We can only realize the worth of our free institutions by comparing them with the tottering fabrics of other countries; and our national pride and virtue can find no stronger stimulants to exertion, than in the gloomy picture presented among the kingdoms of Europe. The best hopes of man, and the brightest of his powers are there placed under the ban of legitimacy, bred in crime and fed by ignorance—"holy craft" and absolute dominion there fetter the energies of the people, or give them direction only to war against themselves. After the most formidable army which ever existed in Europe, had

perished beneath the rigors of a Russian winter, the trembling sovereigns began to talk of patriotism, of the rights and liberties and independence of their people, which could only be secured by the overthrow of the colossal power of France. They succeeded in arousing the people, and by an united effort, humbled the mightiest chieftain who had ever yet arisen, and removed those dangers which had threatened their own destruction: Bonaparte and France fell—legitimacy was restored.—Those stupendous monuments of his glory, with which Napoleon had adorned his capital—those spoils which in his mad career he had stripped from conquered kingdoms—and those heroes, with whom he had hitherto successfully met all opposing armies—were now swept off in the whirlwind, his restless ambition had created. The danger past, the Allied Sovereigns forgot their promises to their people. Those wounds which had been received in their defence, were left unstaunched; and to complain was made treason. The liberty of the press was no longer allowed—and independence of opinion could no longer be tolerated.—Absolute despotism is the aim of the sovereigns of Europe; and the congress now assembled at Verona, is but to rivet the chains that fetter both liberty and science in that portion of the world.

Spain has indeed escaped from the dungeons of the inquisition, to breathe, for awhile, the sweet air of liberty; but whether she will long enjoy her triumph, is questionable. The affairs of the Peninsula have no doubt hurried the Allied Powers into deliberations. Naples has vainly struggled for independence; and among several other states a disposition for freedom has been manifested. The states of South America have succeeded in their long and bloody contest for liberty; and the prayers of the whole continent are for their safe enjoyment of its blessings.

But to Greece all eyes have been anxiously directed. The descend-

ants of a nation which we reverence as the parent of freedom, are now in fetters, struggling for liberty against the followers of Mahomet.—The Greeks can never forget the splendor of their ancestors. When the days of the Low Empire succeeded the heroic times of Miltiades, Themistocles, Leonidas, &c. virtues worthy of those heroes were still found, and they yet flourish in lustre among that oppressed people.—They are still brave and desperate; and the victories of their turbaned enemies—leagued against virtue and religion, and pursuing with slaughter the followers of the Cross—will, if purchased at all, be purchased dearly. Even the Grecian females have bled in the armies of their country, in defence of their homes and of their children—they have courageously met the stroke of the scimeter, preferring death to the tender mercies of the Turks. The Holy Alliance, too, sworn to defend the followers of Jesus Christ, have beheld the massacre of thousands—and are still suffering carnage and destruction to lay waste the classic land, and demolish the temples dedicated to the Most High! The nations of Europe were formerly animated by a chivalrous spirit of christianity. About the year 1096, an army of a million of men marched into Asia, on a crusade against the Saracens—to rescue the Holy Land, the region which had been the scene of our Saviour's sufferings and death, from the possession of infidels. And before the close of the twelfth century, two other crusades were undertaken, for the same purpose. Kings, princes, and bishops embarking in the undertaking—millions of men and millions of money were lavished in what was esteemed this christian enterprise. Now, while the Greeks, a christian people, among whom Paul and the Apostles preached the religion of Jesus Christ, are engaged in a righteous war, for the preservation of their property, their homes, their liberties, and their lives; and to protect themselves, their wives and children from being subjected to a brutal

slavery under the Turks, the descendants of the same Saracens before mentioned; and have aroused all their energies to break the yoke of their Mahomedan tyrants,—the “*HOLY ALLIANCE*,” without concern behold and suffer the barbarities of the Infidel. Scio once contended for the honor of having given birth to Homer, and was considered the paradise of Greece. Now her honors are ravished, her temples destroyed, and the blood of her women and children is poured out at their altars. Christian nations cannot, or should not, behold this spectacle with indifference—the prayers of every freeman should ascend to heaven for their deliverance.

Our own country far removed from the disorders and miseries which affect other parts of the world, is moving onward in the career of improvement and usefulness. The people here are the fountain of power—they make and unmake their rulers and magistrates. They are familiar with the affairs of their government—no secret or hidden measures can escape their vigilance, or receive their connivance. Our affairs with other nations are prosperous. The *stripes and stars* are respected in every sea, and afford ample protection to our commerce. The late convention with France, and the opening of the British ports in the West-Indies, have been favorable to our commerce. The new territory of Florida has been placed under the control of a government, in accord with the free institutions of the country. The national treasury is sufficiently prosperous, if its unexpected revenue be the result of commercial speculations, that too often prove ruinous in their consequences.—Our revenue is always fluctuating, and the danger is that when the public coffers are full, the government may be betrayed into an unreflecting liberality, and create wants that may plunge us still deeper in debt. Recent experience has taught us a sad but instructive lesson. Rational economy our government have found to be practicable, and the people loudly demand.

The first session of the seventeenth Congress opened under favorable auspices. The affairs of the nation were generally prosperous; and there seemed to be no obstacle in the way of wise and prudent measures. And if any beneficial measures were defeated—if the business of the session was unnecessarily delayed, and in some instances neglected;—it was less owing to the ignorance and inexperience of the national representatives, than to a spirit of jealousy, weak but mischievous, which has been suffered to obtrude itself upon their deliberations. Sectional interests have not been represented as they should be. Instead of harmonizing in the great machine, unskillful or mischievous hands have put the different parts in collision; and restless spirits there may yet be, who would delight to hear the jar and discord thus created. But it is the duty of every man who loves his country steadily to discountenance all attempts to excite or perpetuate local heart-burnings and jealousies. Among the most important acts of the last session, we may notice those concerning navigation and commerce—providing for carrying into effect the Indian treaties; for missions to Independent nations on this continent; regulating the fees, &c. of the officers of the customs, and establishing a general system of accountability in all the various departments—abolishing the trading establishments with the Indians, and regulating the intercourse with the tribes on the frontiers; extending the time for redemption of lands sold for direct taxes, and providing for sales, &c. of the public lauds; for ascertaining titles to land in Florida, and for establishing a territorial government there; for amending the acts regulating the departments of the Treasury, War and Navy. Many acts of mercy or courtesy were extended to worthy applicants; and the liberality towards the veterans of the revolution, which has distinguished the present administration, seems not to have been disregarded at this session. No nation, perhaps, bestows so much in pensions as this;

if we take into the account the provisions of the state governments. The objects, however, of reward are worthy—the people have a pride at heart which exalts their feelings with the consciousness of deserving those blessings our revolutionary heroes acquired, and which we receive at their hands. History will cherish this distinguishing mark of a nation's gratitude. The ancient chieftains squandered largesses upon a sturdy and corrupted populace; modern princes pension their favorites and courtiers. But it was reserved for a government, essentially popular and representative, to relieve, by a general law, those citizens, who, after fighting the battles of their country, are become too feeble and wretched to requite the donors with further service, and can scarcely sustain the infirmities which increasing years throw upon them.

One of the most important duties which came before congress at this session, was the apportionment of the representatives according to the census of 1820. The constitution has not limited the number, leaving with Congress a discretionary power providing only that no more than one shall be sent for 30,000 inhabitants. Public opinion seems generally to have decided that a numerous representation is an evil, by which not only the business of the nation is neglected in the conflict of individual opinions, but the people are saddled with unnecessary expense. The small states may view with jealousy attempts to reduce their proportionate number; but they are amply compensated by the immense power they have in the Senate beyond their population. The Congress that signed the Declaration of Independence, consisted of but 56 members; and no deliberative assembly ever excelled them in industry and public virtue. Their thoughts were directed to the momentous concerns of the nation—no individual, local or sectional jealousies were suffered to obtrude their unhallowed murmurings upon their councils. They lived for their country—they served her faithfully and

constantly.—The Congress that formed the confederation consisted of 48: all the states being placed on an exact equality, each sent from 2 to 7, at their option. The Congress which formed the Constitution consisted of 39: and the first Congress under the Constitution was composed of 65 members. After the first census, the apportionment being one for 33,000 inhabitants, the House consisted of 105. The same apportionment being continued under the second census, there were 141 representatives. The apportionment under the third census, allowed one for 35,000; and the House numbered 187 members. The ratio fixed upon by the present Congress, is 40,000; and the number of representatives 212. The following table will exhibit the relative situation of the states under the different apportionments; as well as the increase of representatives since the Congress of 1776.

States and Territories.	1776	1788	1793	1799	1800	1810	1820
New-Hampshire,	3	2	2	3	4	5	6
Massachusetts,	5	6	2	8	14	17	13
Maine,							7
Rhode-Island,	2	3	1	2	2	2	2
Connecticut,	4	5	2	5	7	7	7
New-York,	4	4	1	6	10	17	27
New-Jersey,	5	4	4	4	5	6	6
Pennsylvania,	9	5	8	8	13	18	23
Delaware,	3	3	5	1	1	1	2
Maryland,	4	2	3	6	8	9	9
Virginia,	7	5	3	10	19	22	23
North-Carolina,	3	3	3	5	10	12	13
South-Carolina,	4	5	4	5	6	8	9
Georgia,	3	3	2	3	2	4	6
Vermont,					2	4	6
Kentucky,					2	6	10
Tennessee,						3	6
Ohio,							6
Indiana,							1
Missouri,							1
Illinois,							1
Alabama,							1
Mississippi,							1
Louisiana,							1

[56|48|39|65|105|141|187|212]

The second session of the 17th Congress commenced at Washington on the 2d December. The first week was as usual occupied principally in organizing the different branches, and in preparing for the legislative campaign. We shall hereafter summarily notice their proceedings. It is pleasing to observe at the outset a spirit of activity and attention,

Appendix.

which will we hope be continued through the session, and wipe off the stains of tardiness and delay which have characterized some former sessions. Let no personal, sectional or other bad feelings be brought into the halls of Congress—let no strife be created between members from the North and South—no collisions got up between the friends of different candidates for the presidency—and the business for which the people have sent their representatives to Congress will be promptly and properly attended to, and the nation will go on increasing in power and prosperity.

The state legislatures have generally given a just attention to the interests of their different governments. Agriculture and the domestic acts have received new encouragements, and their improvements are such as will be lastingly beneficial. Some of the states have made improvements in their laws; and others have turned their attention to defects in their constitutions. The permanent welfare of the country is interested in all these proceedings. It is in time of peace, that we are to give to our governments that solidity of strength and texture which political convulsions cannot shake or rend. War admits of no delay; and to effect what shall ensure public safety in an hour of danger, requires the sober deliberations of a period of repose.

Our own legislature has been profitably employed in the revision and adoption of such laws as the welfare of the people seemed to require. A new system of probate laws, clear and comprehensive in its details, has been adopted; several manufacturing companies have been created; the interests of the militia have received proper attention; the law of the road has been adopted, and is now in force; the new town of Hooksett has been created; salutary provisions respecting the conveyance of real estate have been enacted; two new banks created, one at Amherst and the other at Claremont; and several other corporations established, beside the nu-

merous private acts, which occupy more or less the attention of every session. One thousand dollars has been appropriated during the past year for the benevolent purpose of educating the deaf and dumb children of this state; and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars has also been appropriated for the use of the Board of Agriculture.

The progress of improvement throughout the country has been very great. Distance seems as if annihilated; and the remotest parts of this vast continent are connected by new ties and bound together by new interests. Canals are yearly opening to extensive countries a valuable intercourse; and every facility is given to the enterprize of the inhabitants. The great New-York canal is now opened—the last stone being placed by Gov. Clinton on the 28th of November. This incomparable work connects the waters of Champlain with the river Hudson. On the rout are 46 miles of artificial, and 15 1-2 of improved natural navigation. There are 21 locks. The work was commenced on the 10th of June, 1818; and probably no canal of the same magnitude was ever completed in so short a time.

The state of Agriculture during the past year has been flourishing beyond former example. The agricultural products have been of superior quality and more abundant than has been known for many years. The Cattle Shows and Exhibitions of Domestic Manufactures have excited greater interest and have been more generally attended than on any former occasion. The first Cattle Show for the past season was for the county of Hillsborough, and was holden at Amherst on the 24th and 25th days of September. An ingenious and suitable address was delivered by Moses Eastman, Esq. of Salisbury. The amount of premiums awarded and paid out was \$177 on Stock; \$117 50 on Domestic Manufactures; and \$129 on Agricultural Products for 1821 and 1822.—Total amount of Premiums, \$423.

The Cheshire Cattle Show was at

Acworth, Oct. 2. The annual address was delivered by the Hon. Salma Hale. The premiums on Stock amounted to \$59; on Domestic Manufactures, \$12; total, \$101. The Grafton Cattle Show was at Bath on the same day with that at Acworth. A discourse was delivered by the Hon. Thomas Whipple, jun. The premiums were, on stock, \$162; on Domestic Manufactures \$34; total, \$ 246.

The Coos Cattle Show was attended on the 9th at Lancaster. There were paid out as premiums on Stock, D. 66; on Domestic Manufactures, D. 34; total. D. 100.

The Rockingham annual Fair and Cattle Show was at Exeter. It occupied two days, the 16th and 17th Oct. The address, which was to have been delivered by the Rev. Jacob Abbot, of Hampton-Falls, was postponed on account of the indisposition of that gentleman.— The premiums on Stock were D 152; on Domest. Manufactures, D 69; on Ag. Products, D. 54; total D. 275.

The Strafford Cattle Show was on the same days with that of Rockingham, and was holden at Rochester. A discourse was given by Dr. Jabez Dow, of Dover. The premiums on Stock were D. 175; on Domestic Manufactures, D. 50; on Agricultural products, D 58; total D. 283.

It will thus appear that the total amount of premiums, in the six counties, on Stock, was D. 793; on Domestic Manufactures, D. 396; and on Agricultural Products, D. 241; total, D. 1430 50. Several counties did not award premiums on agricultural products.

During the period under consideration, our country has lost by death a number of distinguished citizens whose names will descend with honour and gratitude to posterity. The death of no individual, perhaps, inspired such universal regret as that of the Hon. WILLIAM PINKNEY, who died at Washington on the 26th of February. At the time of his death he was a Senator of the United States for the state of Maryland. He had formerly been minister of the U. S. to the Courts of England and Russia;

for some time Attorney General of the U. S. He was one of the most eloquent, eminent and indefatigable Counsellors and extraordinary men of the age. In announcing this melancholy event to the House of Representatives, Mr. Randolph remarked, that his "was the death of a man unquestionably at the head of his profession in this country, who was the boast of Maryland, and the pride of all. A Homer a Newton, a Shakspeare and a Milton had existed. There *might* be another PINKNEY, but there *was not* now."

In Massachusetts, have died the year past, the Rev. Eliab Stone, of Reading, who graduated at Harvard College in 1751. He was 85 years of age and had been 61 years in the ministry; Rev. Daniel Collins, of Lancaster, aged 84, who graduated at Yale College in 1760; Rev. David Osgood, D. D. of Medford, aged 75, who graduated at Harvard College in 1771; Levi Frisbe, A. M. Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity at Harvard College; the Hon. Isaac Rand, M. D. of Boston, aged 80 a member of the Mass. Medical Society, and for several years its President, a member of American Academy and of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of various charitable and literary institutions in the city of Boston.

In our own state, several eminent and worthy men, during the year we are reviewing, have passed that 'bourne whence no traveller returns.' Of the three learned professions, each has lost useful and valuable men. In the practice of law, may be mentioned, HON. SILAS BETTON, of Salem; HON. JAMES PARKER, of Bedford; HON. CHARLES WOODMAN, of Dover; and BAILEY DENISON, Esqr. of Northumberland. Mr. Betton was distinguished as a lawyer and legislator, and early received from the people several very important offices. He was elected a member of the house of representatives prior to 1800. In that, and the two succeeding years he was elected a Senator from district No. 3. In 1802, he was elected a member of Congress, in which sta-

tion he remained four years. Mr. Betton received a classical education, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1787. Mr. Parker of Bedford, was elected to the office of Senator in 1819. Mr. Woodman, who died the 31st of October, was a native of Sanbornton, a son of the Rev. Joseph Woodman, minister of that place. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1813; finished his course of studies some time after, was admitted to practice, and established himself at Dover, where he secured a large number of friends. For three years he was annually elected a member of the legislature, and was, at the time of his death, Speaker of the House of Representatives, having been chosen to that office the last session. At the Congressional election in September last, he was put in nomination for member of Congress, and was one of the two highest of the unelected candidates. He possessed a warm and obliging disposition, a strong attachment to his friends, and a persevering industry in all his concerns.

In the professions of divinity and medicine have died Rev. JOSEPH WALTON, aged 80, pastor of the Independent church in Portsmouth, of which he became a ruling elder in 1777, and invested with the pastoral charge, Sept. 22, 1789; and Dr. ISAAC WALLACE, of Londonderry, a fellow of the N. Hampshire Medical Society, a physician of much promise and an amiable man. He died March 5, at Havana, in the island of Cuba, whither he had repaired to settle the estate of a deceased brother.

Of those who were, or had been civil magistrates, it may be proper to mention Hon. AARON WINGATE, 78, of Farmington, who was in the legislature of this state several years a member of the Council from 1797 to 1803, and for a considerable time, chief justice of the court of common pleas for the county of Strafford; Hon. TIMOTHY WALKER, 85, of Concord. He was born in this town in 1737: was graduated at Harvard College in 1756, and at the time of his death, was the fifth surviving

graduate of that institution. In 1776, he was a member of the committee of safety for this state. He commanded a regiment of minute men, and was afterwards Paymaster of the N. H. forces, and served a campaign at Winter Hill under Gen. Sullivan. He was a member of the Convention which formed our constitution; was afterwards frequently elected a member of the legislature. He was, for several years, chief justice of the court of common pleas, and was one or two years a candidate for the office of chief magistrate; Benjamin Kidder, Esqr. of Nottingham-west, 83; John Currier, Esqr. of Wendal; John M. Tillotson, Esqr. of Northumberland; and Samuel P. Kidder, Esqr. of Manchester, 53.

Of the actors in the great struggle for liberty and independence, the past year has swept from the stage, the only surviving general officer* of the American revolution. The brave JOHN TAYLOR closed his earthly career at Manchester, on the 8th of May, at the great age of 93 years, 8 months and 24 days. It is unnecessary to repeat the great events of his life, for these we have given in the first series of this work. His remains lie interred on the banks of the Merrimack, in a cemetery situated on a mound, which may be seen by the traveller several miles up and down the river. A monument has been prepared to place over his remains which will more appropriately designate the spot where this hero of the revolution reposes.

Others, who have been esteemed as revolutionary patriots, are entitled to respectful notice. Col. Elisha Ticknor, of Lebanon, aged 86; Lieut. Temple Kendall, of Dunstable, 91; Samuel Curtis, Esqr. of Amherst, 73 — Dr. Curtis was son of Rev. Philip Curtis of Sharon, Mass. graduated at Harvard College, 1766; studied physic and surgery; was a surgeon in the revolution; settled at Amherst in 1789, where he was soon after appointed a civil magistrate and

* The Marquis De la Fayette, who engaged in the American service, may be considered an exception to this remark, as he is still living in France.

continued in the faithful discharge of his duty till his death, April 1. Capt. James Gray, of Epsom, 70— He was an officer of the revolution, and brother-in-law to the late chief justice Parsons. Colonel Asabel Hunt of Charlestown, 70, an officer of rank and distinction in the revolutionary army; Gideon George of Hawke, 85, and Samuel Eliot, of Mason, both soldiers of the revolutionary army.

The recent death of Lieut. W. H. ALLEN, of the navy, by the hands of the pirates, has excited a deep sensation throughout the country. He was killed on the 9th of Nov. in a contest with a piratical schooner, which had been preying upon defenceless American merchantmen, in the bays adjoining the island of Cuba. He was a native of Hudson, N. York, and was on board the brig *Argus*, when that vessel fought the *Pelican* with such desperate bravery in the British channel; and took the command of her when the first officer was killed. The fate of Allen should arouse the American people to active exertions. Let it not be said that we could successfully cope with the greatest naval power of the earth; and suffer this nest of desperadoes to prey upon our commerce. The government of Cuba ought not to see with indifference the commerce with that island thus cut up; but it is notorious, that their merchants encourage these outlaws, and purchase of them the fruits of their nefarious enterprize! The spirit of Justice cannot always sleep—in this case vengeance is just, and should be executed.

The casualties which have attended the naval service for the past year, it is believed have been unprecedented in our history. Since the commencement of the year, one captain, one master commandant, 14 lieutenants, 4 surgeons, 7 surgeon's mates, 2 pursers, 30 midshipmen, 4 sailing masters, 1 boatswain, 1 gunner, 1 carpenter, and 3 lieutenants of marines, have died; and 1 surgeon's mate and 14 midshipmen have resigned: making a total deceased and resigned of 84! Many of these have sacrificed their lives in the discharge of their duties on different stations, exposed to unhealthy climates, while protecting our commerce against piracy and outrage.

In the military establishments of the country, no great changes have been wrought. Experience is teaching the nation their utility, and how far they should extend, and the best method of control. The states are individually giving an increased attention to their means of defence, in providing for the better organization of the militia.

During the past year, there have occurred a number of instances of longevity, which it may be proper to notice. At South-Hampton, Mr. Daniel Jones, 92; at Northwood, Mr. John Durgin, 96; at Pittsfield, Mr. John Brown, 90; at Plaistow, Mr. David Flandeis, 94; at Dunstable, Lieut. Temple Kendall, 91, the oldest man in that town; at Londonderry, Mr. John Boyes, 97; at Hampstead, Capt. William Marshall, aged 96 years, 6 months 13 days; at Manchester, the venerable John Stark, 93 years 8 months, and 24 days; at Concord, Mr. Reuben Abbot, in the 100th year of his age—he was born at Andover, Mass. April 15th 1723; at Plainfield, Lieut. Joseph Kimball, 91; at Lee, Mrs. Susanna Thompson, 91 years, 6 months; at Chesterfield, Mrs. Hannah Bayley, 109 years 3 months, widow of Mr. Josiah Bayley of Lunenburg, Mass. She left 4 sons, 1 daughter and 133 grand and great grand children; at Loudon, Mrs. Martha Bachelier in her 99th year; at Dublin, Mr. Daniel Albert, 96; at Amherst, Mr. Benjamin Davis, 98, the oldest man in town; at Sutton, Mr. Thomas Walker, 103. He was a native of Wales, was a soldier of the revolution, and took a part in several important battles such as at Saratoga, White Plains, Brandywine, &c; at Alstead, Mrs. Abigail Watts, relict of Dr. Nathaniel Watts, 91; at Richmond, Mrs. Experience Barrus, 92; at Keene, Mrs. Dorcas Clark, 95; at Rochester, Mrs. Elizabeth Ham, 97.

In closing this hasty and imperfect review, we should seem to be insensible to the worth of our civil and religious blessings, did we not again allude to them. It is unnecessary, perhaps to recapitulate.

Range the wide world, a happier clime
No eye has seen. E'en Father Time,
Grown weary of his old abode,
Bids ruin other lands corrode
And pauses in his wild career,
To view the spring of glory here.
In eastern clime, forever fam'd—
Where Israel's guidant pillar flam'd,
Where priests and prophets of the Lord
In rapture spoke his holy word—
And where Emmanuel's glorious birth
Gave promise to the troubled earth—
He sees the gloomy crescent lower,
And the wild infidel in power.

Europe—her energies at rest—
Still heaves an anxious troubled breast;
And man in every clime but ours,
In misery and madness cowers.
Here Liberty, as Dian chaste,
Cheers in the city and the waste;
Leaves th' unfettered soul to rise,
From earth to goodness in the skies.

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.—From the tenor of recent advices from Europe, it may be reasonably expected that war will soon take place between these two countries. The Congress at Verona was dissolved about the 1st of December, and the great powers have left France at liberty to war upon Spain for the restoration of Ferdinand, with the understanding, perhaps, that she will be supported by the confederated monarchs. The Congress of Verona assembled under no favorable auspices. Different views actuated the sovereigns. Alexander was irritated at the result of his designs on Turkey—France was turbulent in her claims for the chastisement of the Spanish rebels—Austria was determined if possible to maintain her power in Italy; and England, tired of fighting for others, was determined to remain neutral, and make the most of the controversy. The issue of the war between France and Spain, should it take place, may be foreseen. France enters Spain; if a reverse should be met, by her armies, it will be a signal of revolt to the French people—the Bourbons will lose the throne, and young Napoleon, backed by Austria, and perhaps Russia, will ascend the throne of France. If she succeed in coercing Spain, the moment her troops withdraw, the Spaniards will revive their constitution—acknowledge the independence of South-America, and form an alliance offensive and defensive with the new governments—call out the national militia—and enlist the support of the whole people. They will thus present a most formidable barrier against the power of France, weakened as it is by discord and division. The whole seems to be a part of the plan which the sovereigns of Europe would

unwisely adopt for the suppression of liberal principles; but we have little fears of the issue of the contest—it would not indeed be surprising if it should shake the foundation of legitimacy to the centre.

The Spanish clergy, whose influence over the common people is considerable, have been the cause of the insurrectionary movements which have recently excited the attention of the Cortes. Many of the monks and priests have joined the royal cause. The prelates thus circumstanced have been formally banished by the Cortes, and their places ordered to be filled. The “armies of the Faith” are still kept up, with the aid of France, in Navarre and Catalonia.

Disgraceful Bigotry of the Bourbons.—A grand religious ceremony (says a French Gazette) was performed at the royal monastery of the Temple, of which her royal Highness the Princess Louisa Adelaide de Bourbon Conde is the Prioress. The object of the ceremony was the baptism of four great bells, which are to be placed in the belfry of the monastery. They were blessed in the choir of the Convent by the Archbishop of Paris. The godfather and godmother, the King and Madame the Duchess of Angouleme, were represented by the Duke of Duras, First Gentleman to his Majesty, and the Duchess of Damas, Lady of Honor to Madam. The first bell was called Louise Marie Benoit—the second, Stanislas Therese—the third, Xavier Antoinette—and the fourth, Charles Elizabeth.—This sudge is what the Ultras of France will, no doubt, call “the revival of religion.” Men of common sense can regard it only as an insult to the age, and a gross offence to the Deity. The legitimate

Louis the 18th, "the father of his people," and *the godfather to a ton of bell-metal!*

ENGLAND.—A London paper states, that more than a million bushels of human and inhuman bones, were imported during the last year from the continent of Europe into the port of Hull. The fields of Leipsic, Austerlitz, and Waterloo, have been swept of the bones of the warrior and of the horse which he rode. And for what? It is ascertained that *bones* make an excellent *manure*; and that a dead soldier is a valuable article of *commerce*. It is a singular fact, that Great-Britain should have sent out soldiers to water with their *blood* the fields of Europe, and afterwards imported their *bones* to fertilize her own soil!

There are in England 100 males and 191 females above the age of 100 years. Population about fourteen millions.

It was lately voted in the House of Commons, on motion of the Lord of the Exchequer, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to represent to his Majesty that the editions of the works of our ancient Historians are incorrect and defective; that many of their writings still remain in manuscript, and in some cases in a single copy only; and that a uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under his Majesty's Royal sanction, would be an undertaking honorable to his Majesty's reign, and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional knowledge: that this House, therefore, humbly beseeches his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give such directions as his Majesty in his wisdom may think fit, for the publication of a complete Edition of the Ancient Histories of this Realm: and that this House begs leave to assure his Majesty, that whatever expense may be necessary for this purpose will be made good by this House."

IRELAND.—If we are to believe English papers, outrages of an atrocious nature still continue in various parts of this unhappy country. The

gentry have called on government for assistance, and the people we suppose will be dragooned into obedience. The county of Tipperary had been placed under the insurrection act.

SCOTLAND.—The Caledonian canal, which opens a communication from sea to sea through Scotland, after twenty years labor, has just been completed, at the cost of about \$4,000,000.

GERMANY.—A German female lately took a somewhat novel method to get to heaven. She killed her three children, hoping thereby to provoke her husband to kill her, and thus bring him to the gallows, in order that they might all meet together in heaven!

MEXICO.—The establishment of the arbitrary government of Mexico was effected through the instrumentality of the clergy, a powerful body of men, who stipulated with the reigning chief for the preservation of church power and influence. They evinced great policy in their adherence to this creature of their own creation, being well aware that should the contemplated change produce a just manifestation of the wishes of the people, the re-action would have wrung from their possession the immense treasures which their unprincipled avarice had accumulated.—With the aid and countenance of the priesthood, the revolution was effectual, and the throne of Iturbide was triumphantly erected upon the ruin of public and private right, and the scaffolding secured by the horrid machinery of the Inquisition. The deluded and miserable catholics repose unlimited faith in the spiritual power of their priests, and while they craftily keep their consciences in subjection, the Emperor is grinding them with every temporal engine of despotism.

GREECE.—By the decision of the allied sovereigns, this ill-fated country is to be left to the tender mercies of the Turks, with whom they are to treat or struggle. The spirit of liberty still animates their

chiefs, and we are not without the hope, that they will finally be successful. Corinth surrendered to the Greeks on the 26th September; and on the 2d October, the captors re-established the seat of their government at that place. Candee, capital of the island of Candia, has also surrendered to the Greeks—which event will favor materially their operations in this quarter.

Extract of a letter of President Adams, on the subject of Grecian emancipation.

“The cause of liberty, justice and humanity is in a critical and dangerous situation all over the world.—The great powers of Europe are gradually swallowing up all the small ones; and the solemn league and covenant among some of them, and I know not how many, threaten civil wars to their own subjects, and long and bloody calamities to mankind. The liberties of Holland, Switzerland and Italy, as well as those of Spain and Portugal, are in a situation nearly as dangerous as those of the Greeks.—I think that Switzerland and Italy ought to be supported as well as Greece. Austria already commands Italy, and French statesmen avow, that in case of a war with Austria, France must take possession of Switzerland. Now I think that Switzerland, Italy and Greece, ought to be all independent nations, and in alliance with each other for mutual support.

“I have known for more than forty years past, that the eyes of the great powers, and of the deep politicians of Europe, have been turned to the Peloponnesus, and to all Greece, and to all countries between them and India. The ultimate object of the emperor Napoleon’s expedition to Egypt was this spot.—Every great power in Europe longs to have it, but none is willing that another should acquire it. The subject, I own, is too vast for my capacity—My feelings would soon decide; but my reason hesitates.”

NAPLES.—An English gentleman resident in this city, gives the following interesting account of the late

Terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

This eruption took place in October, and is the most extraordinary, with the

exception of that in 1794, which has occurred within the memory of man.

Since the eruption of February last, the mountain, with the exception of a few trilling discharges, has been very quiet; I observed on Sunday evening that a good deal of fire was issuing from the top of the cone and that a small stream of lava had been thrown out; on Monday it seemed rather quiet, but in the middle of the night the people in the neighborhood were awakened by a tremendous explosion, and the volcano presented to their affrighted eyes, the spectacle of an immense body of fire, rising high in the air, from the summit of the mountain, and a broad and unusually rapid stream of lava rushing down the hill, towards Portici and Resina. The scene was so appalling that many people hurried into Naples, and orders were given to remove the most valuable objects from the Royal Palaces of Portici and the Favorita.

On Tuesday morning the mountain was enveloped in smoke, and intermitting volleys were discharged from the cone; but it was about two o’clock that it displayed the most wonderful picture; I happened to be on the open terrace of Santa Lucia a Mare about that time; on a sudden I heard a long roar, like thunder, and saw a body of smoke, of immense volume, rise from the crater; presently it extended itself over the city, and presented for some minutes a spectacle of unparalleled grandeur—a spectacle of which the pen can give no idea, and which the boldest pencil could scarcely attempt to portray. All the mountain was veiled with a dark grey smoke, and the atmosphere behind it was almost black; but this body of smoke was of a silver white, and took the most beautiful forms. When it rose up from the cone, it had very much the figure of those curious pine trees, with long stems, the branches of which spring out from the summit; as it rolled over towards Naples, it was, if such a thing may be supposed, like the billows of the stormy Atlantic, divested of their fury and rapidity, but preserved in their shapes. This extraordinary and beautiful spectacle lasted for several minutes; the smoke then spread itself in the atmosphere, and soon veiled from my view all the opposite coast and mountains. About four o’clock I rode some way along the Portici road to observe the eruption; but the smoke prevented my distinguishing any thing. I met a great number of gentlemen’s carriages coming in, for at the beginning of the eruption nearly all of the Neapolitan gentry were at their casini at Portici, Resina, and other places round

the mountain, this being the season of their villeggiatura.

It was not till night came on, that I felt all the sublimity and terror of the scene; then indeed, the eye saw a mountain of fire under a heaven of smoke. The discharge from the crater did not cease for a moment, and five broad streams of lava rolled down in different directions. The electricity communicated by the volcano, produced at every instant, flashes of brilliant and very peculiar lightning, and at times the electric fluid played low down the cone, in the midst of the volcanic fire and smoke. The roaring of the mountain was heard distinctly in Naples, and many times the shock produced by its violent throes was felt all over the city. The open parts towards the sea were crowded to excess, the theatres were all deserted, and silent awe prevailed except when interrupted by the loud prayers and cries of the lower orders, who seemed persuaded that the hour of their destruction was fast approaching. I was much struck with one circumstance; as I was driving round Santa Lucia about 9 o'clock, I passed a numerous procession of poor people, who were carrying an effigy of the Virgin, and a few wax candles, and crying, and singing their prayers with deafening loudness.—Among other expressions of grief and fear, I heard them say more than once, 'Ah this is because our King has left us, not to come back any more.'

I sat out about ten with the intention of ascending the mountain as far as possible; a fine dust which had been falling the greater part of the day, at this hour of the day much increased, and was very painful to the eyes.—The immense quantity of smoke had hid the streams of lava, and nothing was visible but the bursting fire of the crater, whence proceeded the only light of the atmosphere; for the crescent moon and the stars were concealed behind the dingy vapors the volcano had created. On my road to Resina, I saw an immense number of poor families going towards Naples, having fled from their houses in the town of the Torre del Greco, the village of Bosco, the town of the Torre del Annunziato, etc. The mass of these unfortunate people were on foot, and heavily laden; some, as the richer, or the old and the sick, had got calessi, little cars, horses and asses; some of the groups were deplorable, and consternation was imprinted on the faces of all. Here and there along the road, I saw troops of poor wretches, who had probably no place to go to, either in Naples or in any other part of the world, crouch-

ing round wood fires. When I reached Portici, I found other crowds, wherever they had been permitted to stop; and the portico of a church near the royal palace was strewed with men, women and children huddled promiscuously together.

When I began to ascend the mountain from Resina, the noise of the eruption was like the roaring of the tempestuous sea rushing into deep rocky caves, and the lapilli or cinders fell around me like a shower of rain. I could not see the courses of the lava, but every moment a broad wall of fire was thrown up before me from the crater with such violence, and to such a height, that it seemed to threaten, distant as I was, to overwhelm me in its fall. As I got higher up, the noise was of course greater, and at intervals, tremendous crashes broke the monotony of the roar; at those moments, I felt the mountain tremble beneath me; the lapilli fell thicker, and pattered on my hat and on the vines like a heavy fall of hail, and I felt the heat very great. After a fatiguing climb, I reached one of the most considerable streams of lava; I found it very broad and glowing, but much slower in its course than it had been. Here I could see nothing but the burning stream to which I was close; the other streams, the fire from the crater, every thing was hid by impenetrable clouds of smoke; and the noise, and the trembling of the mountain continued as indicating that the work of violence had not ceased.—There was something of mysterious awe and terror in standing thus near the scene of action, without the possibility of seeing its effects.

The next morning the mountain was concealed in smoke, and the whole atmosphere darkened; the sun scarcely appeared at Naples during the whole day. I went down to the Torre del Greco, which town I found almost entirely deserted by the inhabitants, and guarded by some Austrian troops. From Torre del Greco, I thought of going on to Pompeii; one of the most considerable streams of lava had taken that direction, and I thought it would be striking to wade through that disintegrated city during the activity of its ancient enemy; but on going about a mile and a half from Torre del Greco, I found the roads so deeply covered with fine dust or sand thrown out of the volcano, that the horses dragged the carriage with difficulty; and here I learned that a little farther it would be impossible to pass, the sand being three feet deep. From this situation I saw the mountain throwing up immense stones from the crater to an extraordina-

ry height. The flight of the dismayed people was almost as numerous as on the preceding night. Towards evening the mountain was more tranquil, and the smoke concealed every thing during the night. On the succeeding morning it was discovered that a large piece of the cone had fallen, and that which was the higher is now the lower.

The mountain continued to tremble, emitting smoke and ashes, for several days.

UNITED STATES.

Congress.—Very little business of importance has as yet been transacted in Congress, with the exception of the enactment of a law making further and more effectual provision for the suppression of piracy. This prompt measure of defence is an honor to the representatives of the nation; and will result, we trust, in the breaking up of those hordes of pirates who have so long infested the West-Indian seas. The subject of abolishing imprisonment for debt excites considerable attention in Congress. The bill making a partial appropriation for the current expenses of government has passed both houses. An amendment is proposed to the constitution of the United States, the object of which is to provide that if no candidate for President shall receive a majority of the votes of the electors at their first meeting, they shall assemble a second time, and elect as President one of the two candidates who received the highest number of votes at the first election; and, if there shall be a tie at the second meeting, then the election shall devolve upon the house of representatives, as at present. The bill to continue the present mode of supplying the army has passed both houses. The organization of the militia—the regulation of commerce, and protection of manufactures, &c. are subjects which deserve and receive the attention of Congress. A bill for organizing the naval peace establishment, is before the House of Representatives.

Navy.—From the statement of the Secretary of the Navy, recently transmitted to Congress, it appears that, including the ships of war now building, the naval force of this coun-

try would rate as follows:—12 ships of 74 guns; 9 of 44; 4 of 36; 1 of 30; 2 of 24; 4 of 18; 2 brigs of 12 guns; 6 schooners of 12. In the whole, 40 vessels, carrying 1674 guns.

The whole number of passengers arriving from foreign ports in the ports of the U. States, from the 1st of October, 1821, to the 30th September, 1822, is reported by the Secretary of State to have been 8482; of whom 5241 were males, and 1136 females—the sex of the remainder not being reported to the department of state. Of these a considerable proportion were of course citizens of the United States returning from visits to foreign countries. There were imported into the United States, in the year 1821, *twelve million four hundred and seventy eight thousand* cigars; which at 2 cents each, cost the smokers 249,660 dollars, for that year. It is probable that a much larger number were consumed, of domestic manufacture. This is literally turning gold into smoke.

Massachusetts.—The legislature of this state is in session—extending its paternal care over the great interests of the commonwealth. Gov. Brooks, who has for several years sustained the office of chief magistrate declines a re-election, retiring to the shades of private life with the benedictions of the people. The expenses of the Massachusetts state prison for the year ending Sept. 30, 1822, were \$62,853 02—the receipts \$54,481 41; leaving a balance against the commonwealth of \$3,371 61—to which should be added the salaries of the officers of the prison, amounting to \$2,900—making total expense \$11,271 61.

New-York.—On the first of January His Excellency Joseph C. Yates, as Governor, and the Hon. Erastus Root, as Lieut. Governor were sworn into office at Albany. In his message to the legislature, Gov. Yates expresses an opinion that solitary confinement is the best system for a state prison. A bill has been introduced into the legislature for abolishing all official honorary titles, such as "His Excellency," "His Honor,"

&c. Gov. Yates has removed with his family to Albany. The new constitution of that state has now gone into operation. The geological and agricultural survey of the Erie Canal route has been prosecuted by Prof. Eaton as far as Rochester. The first house built in this town was in 1812; it has now an active population of 3,000—forty merchants stores, six houses for public worship, &c. The public income of this state for the past year, was nearly a million of dollars.

There are at present in this state, 99 weekly newspapers, one published thrice a week and 9 daily ones—in all 110. It is estimated that 164,000 papers are circulated weekly, and eight millions and a half a year—in value about \$270,000.

Pennsylvania.—By an official estimate, it is calculated that the receipts into the state treasury for the present year, will be 365,866 dollars, and the probable demands on it for the support of government and other ordinary expenses will be \$225,000; in addition to these demands, \$80,800 will be required to pay the interest on the public debt for the state, and about 306,508 dollars to pay to turnpike roads, to the Union Canal, the state penitentiaries at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and for purposes of education.—The commerce of Philadelphia, it is stated, has been on a gradual increase for four years. The number of looms employed in the cotton manufactures in Philadelphia, is estimated at 2000, requiring annually a supply of nearly three million pounds of raw cotton, which produces 2,500,000 pounds of yarn; this is wove into 9,934,000 yards of cloth of the average value of 20 cents a yard, and amounts to the sum of 1,996,800 dollars. The value is supposed to be distributed as follows: To the planters \$391,515; to the spinners \$446,428; to the weavers and spoolers \$648,960; to the master weavers, or the interest of money and profits, \$49,920; to the merchant, for dyestuffs, freight and commissions, \$349,102.

Virginia.—Ripe cherries were gathered near Norfolk, on the 4th Dec. last. It appears from a report

made by Mr. Jefferson, the rector of the University of Virginia, that all the buildings except one are completed; that they cost \$226,161; and that the remaining building will cost \$46,347. These immense funds are chiefly advanced by the state. The Virginia fund for internal improvement amounts to \$1,770,577—its income for the past year was \$90,141; of which \$88,405 were applied to the objects contemplated in establishing the fund.

Maryland.—The Senate of this state have recently rejected a bill for abolishing the Test Oath in that state. This is now the only state in the Union where the test is required of public officers; and it is high time this remnant of superstition should be abolished. Provisions of this kind make hypocrites, not christians.

Alabama.—It is said the quantity of cotton raised in the county of Madison alone, in this state, was in 1821, upwards of 6,000,000 lbs.; amounting at the then market price, to \$753,333. Pop. of this country in 1821, was 17,481: the product was therefore nearly \$45 per soul, or on a fair estimate \$100 for each laboring hand. The same rate would give to our union, beyond consumption, a product of more than 400 millions of dollars.

Kentucky.—The legislature of this state has ordered \$700,000 of the Commonwealth's Bank to be called in and burnt. The first bonfire was to have been on the 1st. of January.

South-Carolina. The following petition of one of the Catabaw tribe of Indians, was lately presented to the legislature of this state.

To the councils of South Carolina.

I am one of the lingering embers of an almost extinguished race—our graves will soon be our habitations. I am one of the few stalks that still remain in the field, when the tempest of the revolution is past. *I fought against the British for your sake*—the British have now disappeared, and *you are free*: yet from me the British took nothing—nor have I gained any thing by their defeat. I pursue the deer for my subsistence—the deer are disappearing, and I must starve. God ordained me for the forest, and

my habitation is the shade—but the strength of my arm decays, and my feet fail in the chase. The hand which fought for your liberty, is now open for your relief. In my youth, I bled in battle that you might be independent—let not my heart, in my old age, bleed for the want of your commiseration.

(Signed) PETER HARRIS."

Missouri.—This new state, about which so much excitement has hitherto existed, is likely to prove one of the most wealthy sections of the country. Its lead mines are capable of furnishing enough of that article to supply the world. A cent a pound additional duty upon foreign lead, and a facility in obtaining leases by the citizens of the state, would make the product of the mines equal to the consumption of the United States, which now requires from \$300,000

to \$500,000 annually from England and the Mediterranean—a handsome sum to save to Missouri, more than enough to meet her imports. Numerous and rich beds of iron ore are found in this country; but are not yet worked for want of capital. A large amount has been embarked in the fur trade, which, it is computed, will employ \$1,000,000 per annum, and give employment to 2000 men. This is a cash trade in favor of the country. Missouri is very favorably situated for an extended commerce. Her great rivers, with their numerous tributaries, open conveyances through the continent. She trades to Santa Fe, to the Rocky Mountains, to the falls of St. Anthony, to the Northern Lakes, to all the states upon the Ohio, and south to all the countries below.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

At sea, while on his passage from Philadelphia to Liverpool, Nov. 27, HON. WILLIAM LOWNDES, LL. D. of South Carolina, for many years a distinguished member of Congress, and who, a short time before he sat out on his voyage, resigned his seat in Congress on account of ill-health. He was the second Vice President of the American Academy of Language and Belles-Lettres, and was, at the last commencement at Columbia College in New-York, honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

At Canandaigua, N. Y. Dec. 31, HON. GIDEON GRANGER, 55. He was born at Suffield, Conn. July 19, 1767; graduated at Yale College in 1787, and in the year following, was admitted a Counselor of the Supreme Court of his native state. He was appointed Post Master General by President Jefferson in 1801, and continued in that office thirteen years.

At New Haven, Conn. Jan. 11, HON. JONATHAN INGERSOLL, 76, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate of Connecticut. He graduated at Yale College in 1767. The last thirty years of his life were employed in stations of dignity and responsibility. In the House of Representatives, as a Senator, as Judge, as Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, places by him successively

held, he was ever regarded with affection and respect, and his course while thus elevated, was alike honorable to himself and beneficial to the community.

In Philadelphia, on the 30th December, Mr. JOHN MELISH, geographer, in the 52d year of his age. Mr. M. was a native of Perthshire in Scotland, but being ardently attached to the principles of liberty, he emigrated and settled in this country in 1809. Since that period, his labors in the sciences of Geography and Political Economy have been eminently useful to his adopted country.

In Bedford, the HON. JOHN ORR, aged 75, a worthy and much respected officer of the Revolution. He was in the battle of Bennington, under General John Stark, and received a wound in the thigh in the early part of the engagement. The ball entered just above the knee joint, and lodged in the bone, which was much fractured, and large pieces were afterwards extracted. In consequence of this wound the knee joint became stiff, and he was a cripple the remainder of his life. As a man, a magistrate and a christian, but few have been more esteemed, or can be more deeply lamented. He possessed a strong discriminating mind, a sound judgment, and retentive memory, which eminently fitted him to discharge the duties of the sever-

al stations which he filled. For many years, he represented the town of his residence in the General Court, and for seven years in succession, was elected a Senator from the seventh senatorial district. After the new division of the state into districts for the choice of Senators, Dec. 29, 1803, he was elected Senator for District No. 3, the two succeeding years. He was afterwards, for a number of years in succession, the candidate for Counsellor of the county of Hillsborough. He was among the oldest magistrates in the county, and had been in commission, as Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum, more than twenty years.

In Campton, Jan. 4, Col. Samuel Holmes, 73.

At Amherst, Jan. 25, Hon. ROBERT MEANS, a gentleman of distinguished character, and long known and esteemed for the urbanity of his manners, the dignity of his deportment, and his regular and constant attention to the duties of his profession. At an early period of life, he emigrated from Ireland to this country, where, by his industry and application to business, he acquired a large property. He was repeatedly honored with several important offices, which he filled with honor to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In the years 1783, 1784 and 1789, he was elected a representative from Amherst to the General Court. In 1786, 1789 and 1791, he was chosen one of the Senators from Hillsborough county; and in 1786, he filled the office of Counsellor for that county. He was

for a long series of years the county Treasurer of Hillsborough, and retired from that office in 1803.—Col. Means was a member of several charitable institutions, and was often called to preside over them. In 181-, he was chosen the President of the New-Hampshire Bible Society, of which he was a life member.

LONGEVITY. In Tyngsborough, Ms. Dec. Miss Abigail Hadlock, 104 years 8 months, a native of Gloucester, Cape Ann, and for the last 60 years of her life a domestic in the family of the late Judge Tyng. She was a member of the church 88 years. In Sanguis, Ms. Mrs. Esther Edmunds, 101 years, and 1 day. In Troy, N. Y. Mrs. Anne Fowler, 100. In Brunswick, Me. Jan. 13, Gen. JAMES W. RYAN, 107, an active officer of the American revolution. In Canada, J. Buras, 115. He was in the battle of Culloden in Scotland, the last effort of the Pretender to recover the crown of England. In Williamsburg, Ms. Wid. Phebe Cary, 94—descendants more than 300. In Southbridge, Ms. Mr. Ralph Wheelock, 97. In Amherst, Ms. Wid. Martha Dickinson, 91. In Tisbury, Ms. Mr. Francis Lewis, 93—32 years of which he dressed as a woman and was supposed to be such. In Salisbury, Ms. Mrs. Mary Moody, 93. In Newburyport, Ms. Widow Remick, 92; Mr. Abraham Gallishan, 97. In Rehoboth, Ms. Mr. Joseph Sisson, 95. In Randolph, Vt. Col. David Woodward, 98. In Rockingham, Vt. Mr. Jonathan Bolles, 91. In Amherst, Mr. Samuel Badger, 90. In Marlborough, Wid. Keziah Morse, 90. In Loudon, Mr. John Abbot, 95. In Lempster, Mrs. Lucy Ames, 91. In Lebanon, Mr. Samuel Estabrook, 94, one of the first settlers of that town. In Hopkinton Mr. John Eaton, 90. In Boston, Mr. William Homer, 96. He was born in Boston March 3, 1727, and probably died the oldest male inhabitant of that city.

DEATHS IN 1822—AND PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION.

Towns.	No.	Inhab.	Propor.				
Alexandria, N. H.	25	707	1-28	Pittsfield, Ms.	41	2768	1-67
Boston, Ms.	1203	43, 940	1-36	Pellham, N. H.	17	1040	1-61
Charlestown, Ms.	105	6591	1-62	Plymouth, Ms.	53	4384	1-82
Concord, N. H.	42	2838	1-67	Portsmouth, N. H.	125	7327	1-58
Dover, N. H.	54	2871	1-53	Portland, Me.	185	8581	1-46
Durham, N. H.	38	1538	1-40	Salem, Ms.	225	12,731	1-56
Fitzwilliam, N. H.	22	1167	1-53	Springfield, Ms.	43	2767	1-64
Hallowell, Me.	25	3000	1-116	Weare, N. H.	20	2781	1-139
Hanson, Ms.	32	917	1-28				
Hartford, Conn.	125	4726	1-37	21 Towns.	2627	124,029	1-47
Hopkinton,* N. H.	70	2437	1-35				
New Haven, Conn.	144	7147	1-49				
New London, N. H.	13	924	1-71				
Northampton, Ms.	45	2854	1-63				

*Of the deaths in this town, 56 were children and youth, and most of these died of the throat distemper.

METEOROLOGICAL.

State of the Thermometer in several places during the coldest weather of the past month.

Jan. 6, Haverhill,	22° below 0	Jan. 8, Keene,	23° below 0
“ Orford,	26° do.	“ Portsmouth,	3° do.
Jan. 8, Bellows-Falls,	20° do.	“ Saco, Me.	23° do.
“ Concord,	11° do.	“ Salem, Ms.	6° do.
“ Hanover,	26° do.		

The greatest degree of cold at Concord, was on Tuesday morning, Jan. 8. at sunrise, when the mercury stood at 11°. The greatest degree during the last winter from the same thermometer, was on Jan. 17, when the mercury stood at 16° below 0.

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

SYRIA.

A succession of earthquakes--causing the most dismal results--was experienced in Syria from the 18th of Aug. to the 9th of Oct. last. The communication of this disastrous calamity was made by Mr. BARKER, Consul at Aleppo, to the Levant Company. The following are extracts :

"Near the Ruins of Antioch, Sept. 13, 1822. "It has fallen to my lot to relate the particulars of an event that has thrown most of the families of this part of Syria into sorrow and mourning, and all into the greatest difficulties and distress.

"On the 18th of Aug. at half past nine in the evening, Aleppo, Antioch, Idlid, Rilla, Gisser, Shohr, Darcoush, Armenas, every village and every detached cottage in this Pashalia, and some towns in the adjoining ones, were in 10 or 12 seconds entirely ruined by an earthquake, and are become heaps of stones and rubbish; in which, on the lowest computation, *twenty thousand* human beings, about a tenth of the population, were destroyed, and an equal number mangled or wounded!--The extreme points, where this terrible phenomenon was violent enough to destroy the edifices, seem to be Diabekir and Merkah, 12 leagues south of Laturchin, Aleppo and Scanderon, Killis and Kahn Shekoou. All within these points have suffered so nearly equally, except Orfa and Latacina, which have not suffered much, that it is impossible to fix on a central point. The shock was sensibly felt at Damascus, Adeno, and Cyprus.

"To the east of Diabekir, and north of Killis I am not well informed how far the effect extended in those radii of the circle. The shock was felt at sea so violently within two leagues of Cyprus, that it was thought the ship had grounded. Flashes of fire were perceived at various times throughout the night, resembling the light of the full moon, but at no place to my knowledge has it left a chasm of any extent, although in the low grounds slight crevices are every where to be seen, and out of many of them water issued, but soon after subsided.

"There was nothing remarkable in the weather or state of the atmosphere. Edifices, on the summits of the highest mountains, were not safer than buildings situated on the banks of rivers, or on the beach of the sea.

"Oct. 18, 1822.--Till the 9th inst. slight shocks of earthquakes continued to be felt; since that day, they have entirely ceased, but confidence in a continuance of safety from that dreadful calamity is not restored, and although the rains and cold weather render our sheds very inconvenient habitations, nobody is yet inclined to sleep under a roof supported by walls."

GREEKS AND TURKS.

According to a letter from Semlin, of Nov. 18th, in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, CHOURCHID PACHA had a fresh defeat on the 22d, 23d, and 24th Oct. ; had lost 7000 men ; and had retreated upon Larissa. Upon his arrival there, he found the firman for his recall, and the appointment of Abdallah, Pacha of Salonica in his stead.

Accounts from Cephalonia, received at Paris, say that the Turks under Omir Vrione, had sustained a complete defeat at Missolonghi, in Nov.

The Greeks have gained an advantage over their cruel and implacable enemy, by destroying a part of their fleet. When the Turkish fleet left Psara for the bay of Tenedos, a small division of the Grecian squadron pursued them, to take advantage of every opportunity which presented itself. Having obtained the necessary information as to the situation of the enemy, two of the Grecian captains obtained permission to set fire to the fleet by means of fireships. Accordingly two fireships, accompanied by two sloops of war, sat out on the 10th of Nov. in very tempestuous weather, and deceived the vigilance of the first line, by passing dexterously on one side; but when they approached the port, two frigates gave notice of their intention to the admiral, who apprised the whole fleet by firing three shots. The Greeks took advantage of this circumstance; for Capt. Canaris recognizing the admiral by this signal, exclaimed, "Courage, my comrades, we have the enemy," immediately attacked the vessel, which he burned with such rapidity that not more than 20 or 30 of the crew escaped. Two frigates alongside the admiral were consumed in the same manner, and a ship of the line which was fired made its escape with little damage -- Twelve of the Turkish brigs and four frigates were destroyed by the storm, and one of their corvettes was captured. On the return of the Greek fleet the captains and crew were received by the Ephori and an immense crowd of spectators with cries of "Long live the heroes of Tenedos! honor to the brave! long live the illustrious defenders of our independence!" At this time, Mr. Hamilton, commander of the Cambria, (British) entered the port, and de-

manded the cause of the rejoicing; being informed, he desired to see Capt. Canaris, and a few compliments having passed, he asked him how the Greeks prepared their fireships to make them succeed so well? "As to preparing them," replied the Psariot captain, "we follow our method, commander; but to make them succeed, we have a secret which we keep concealed here, (placing his hand upon his heart) it is the love of independence which has enabled us to discover this secret." Captain Hamilton declared to the admiralty that his government recognized the blockade declared by the Greek government. It is also said that the French Consul has enjoined all the captains of his nation to observe the declaration of blockade made by the Greek government.

FRANCE.

If we are to judge from the frequent arrests and trials of printers and authors which take place in this country, we must suppose that the liberty of the press exists only in name. The newspapers are silenced on political affairs, and the print-shops are searched for caricatures; while the continual fine and imprisonment of writers and publishers hold the rod of terror over the few presses in Paris, and forbid us to look for any thing like free discussion or the exposure of facts from the French press. There are many factions in France, but two parties only--the one inclined to war, the other to peace. The King is said to be for pacific policy--the ministry for warlike measures. The people, however, believe in the continuance of peace, and daily fit out vessels for Havana, the West-Indies, &c. The preparations of the French army of observation, it is thought are intended to frighten the Spanish Cortes into a change of their constitution.

At the battle of Fontenoi, the opposing armies having approached so near each other, that the offi-

cers saluted, Lord Charles Fitzroy, commander of the English Guards, exclaimed to those of France, "Fire, Gentlemen;" the Nobleman, who commanded the French Guards, replied in a loud voice, "We never fire first--fire yourselves." They received accordingly the English fire. Such was the courtesy of a Frenchman to his enemy. And no less would be his courtesy to a friend and a neighbor. There cannot be in France, so far as the army is concerned, a hostile feeling against Spain--regenerate, unoffending, heroic Spain. It was a wicked permission, given by the Allies to Louis, to invade the Spanish territories. It is nothing more nor less than the effort of a bully to excite a quarrel, in which he shall not participate further than its spoil.

SPAIN.

The Constitutionals are still successful.--Mina, in order to attach the French to his standard, was on the confines of Spain, organizing a regiment, or rather army of foreigners, who all wore the tricolored cockade. Four hundred letters of marque had been forwarded to the Spanish Consul in London.

The Spanish Cortes have granted 20 millions of reals for the service of the navy.

The Bishop of Urgel has taken refuge in France.

Madrid, Dec. 15.--We know that the Holy Alliance has authorized the Cabinet of the Thuilleries to interfere in our affairs. This news has caused a great sensation in the capital, and may have a bad effect in the Provinces, where the enemies of the system have endeavored to alarm the people by reporting that 100,000 French would speedily enter the Spanish territory. However, the confidence that we have in the assistance of England in the struggle--the fact that the Sovereigns have left France to act alone--the con-

tinued triumph of Mina in Catalonia--the zeal of the patriots--the new alliance with Portugal, quiet our apprehensions, and make us look without fear to a war with France. In spite, therefore, of the exhausted state of the Treasury, the preparations for war are carried on with the greatest activity.

An article from Madrid of Dec. 15, says, it is stated as positive, that a treaty of Alliance between Spain and Portugal has been concluded. Eight thousand men are to enter Spain forthwith, and to be placed at the disposal of the government. It is even said, that a commercial treaty has been arranged between these two Powers.--The Spanish Ministers have entered into a new contract with a foreign house, for the supply of 70,000 muskets. In the mean time, the manufacture of arms in the Peninsula is carried on with the greatest activity. They have also given notice, that they will receive tenders for equipping 50,000 men instantly. A loan of four millions is also to be negotiated.

ENGLAND.

About 60 English gold and silver coins of various denominations, belonging to the reign of Henry V. and his immediate ancestors, were lately found in an old cup upon Cockney Moor, near Bolton.--They were deposited in an old cow horn, and hidden probably during the wars of legitimacy between the houses of Lancaster and York. The British revenue for the last quarter was said to be very favorable. The deaths in London for the year ending Dec. 10, 1822, were 18,865--9483 males, 9382 females. During the same period 23,373 persons were christened--11,968 males, 11,405 females.

Miscellaneous extracts from English papers.--Along the banks of the Union Canal, near Edinburgh, certain edifices have been erected which strike the traveller with astonishment.--These are huts erect-

ed by Irish laborers, upon some few vacant spots of ground belonging to the Canal proprietors. Each presents a picture of poverty which is new to the people on this side the Channel. One of them (with the exception, perhaps, of a few sticks) is composed entirely of rotten straw; its dimensions would not suffice for a pig-sty, and its form is that of a bee-hive, only it is more conical. The smoke which does not escape at the door penetrates through every part of the structure, which thus presents at all times the appearance of a hayrick on fire. In the midst of such misery, the children appear healthful and frolicksome, and the men and women contented and happy.

Midshipman's Pay.—An officer of the navy being asked what Mr. Burke meant by the "Cheap defence of nations?" replied, that many persons in his line understood him to mean a midshipman's half-pay, "Nothing a day, and find himself."

Italy.—The clergy at Rome consists of nineteen cardinals, twenty-seven bishops, 1450 priests, 1,532 monks, 1,464 nuns, and 332 seminarists. The population of Rome, with exception of the Jews, consisted in 1821, of 146,000 souls. The births during that year were 4,756; the deaths 5,415; and the marriages, 1,205.

On a flat stone in the nave of Conway Church is the following inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Hookes, of Conway, Gent. who was the forty-first child of his father William Hookes, Esq. by Alice his wife, and father of 27 children; he died the 20th day of March, 1687."

Steam-Engine.—A merchant in London has obtained a patent for an improvement in steam-engines, by the application of steam immediately to a wheel instead of the usual process.

Writing History.—When Leti, the Historian was one day attend-

ing the levee of Charles II. he said to him, "Leti, I hear that you are writing the *History of the Court of England.*"—"Sir, I have been for some time preparing materials for such a history." "Take care that your work give no offence," said the prince. Leti replied, "Sir, I will do what I can, but if a man were as wise as Solomon, he would scarcely be able to avoid giving offence." "Why then," rejoined the King, "be as wise as Solomon: write Proverbs, not Histories."

Piron, coming out of a house, met a Bishop entering, who observing his rich dress, told Piron that his dress did not suit him. Piron knew the faults of the Prelate, and replied haughtily, "My Lord neither do you *suit* your dress."

A manuscript of the eighth century, hitherto unknown, of a translation of the Bible into the Georgian language, by St. Euphemius, has been discovered in the convent of Mount Athos, in Macedonia.

The small pox is at this moment spreading its ravages in three great cities of Europe—Paris, Madrid and Amsterdam. It is thus, that a fatal prejudice still opposes, in spite of experience, the propagation of the blessings of vaccination, the most precious discovery of the age.

A German Journal enumerates, in the following manner, the Congresses which have been held for these thirty years past:

The Congress of Richenhach, in Silesia, commenced on the 27th June, 1790; at it the convention between Austria and Prussia, relative to the peace of the former with the Porte, was concluded on the 27th July. The Congress of Pillnitz was held on the 27th August, 1791, between the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia, for the re-establishment of the monarchical system in France. The Congress of Rastadt, which was assembled for the purpose of bringing about a peace between the Germanic Empire and France, was

opened on the 7th of December, 1797. It terminated on the 6th of April, 1799, without producing any result. The Congress of Emperors at Erfurt, to deliberate on the affairs of Europe, commenced on the 27th of September, and closed on the 14th of October, 1803. The Congress of Prague, for re-establishing peace on the continent of Europe, was to have commenced on the 12th of July, but the French Plenipotentiary, Caulincourt, did not arrive till the 28th of that month. This Congress terminated on the 9th August without producing any result. The Congress of Vienna, which had for its objects to assign indemnities and territories to several states, opened on the 1st of November 1814, and closed on the 9th of June 1815. The Congress of Monarchs relative to the evacuation of France by the Allied troops, and the situation of Europe, commenced on the 27th of September, and terminated on the 15th of November 1818. The Ministerial Congress of Carlsbad, which was opened in August, and continued at Vienna during September 1819, was confined to the affairs of Germany. The Congress of Monarchs at Troppau, from the end of October to the month of December 1820—and at Laybach from January to March 1822, took into consideration the affairs of Italy in general, but more particularly those of Naples and Piedmont. The Congress of Verona opened on the 22d of October.

CANADA.

The two branches of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, in a series of resolutions, have respectively announced their dissent to the projected union of the Legislature of Upper and Lower Canada. They say it is a measure which will be attended with incontrovertible evil, and productive of fears, jealousies and discontent in a people warmly attached to the

present Constitution. It will weaken and embarrass the administration of the King's government. The closing resolution of the house is expressed in strong terms: "That were the proposed alterations adopted by Parliament, the result would be that two Provinces having Laws, civil and religious Institutions and usages essentially different, would be submitted to one and the same Legislature, whose decisions would alternately menace the Laws, and Institutions of either province.—That there would thence result well founded disquietudes respecting the stability of those Laws and Institutions, fatal doubts of the future lot of these Colonies, and a relaxation of the energy and confidence of the people, and of the bonds which so strongly attach them to the mother country."

Committees were chosen in both houses to prepare an humble address to be presented to his Majesty expressive of their opinion on the proposed Union of the two local governments. The vote in the House of Assembly adopting the Resolutions, was yeas 32, nays 3. In the Council the votes stood —Contents 15, Non-Contents 5.

THE UNITED STATES.

Summary of the most interesting news.—Congress is yet in session, actively engaged in business; no very important measures, however have as yet been adopted. But there are many interesting subjects before them, that will no doubt receive due attention.

The number of pieces coined at the United States mint from the date of its establishment in 1793, to the year 1821, was 72,263,972, amounting in value to \$19,852,746 63. The amount in gold is \$7,620 867 50, in 1, 405,940 pieces; silver \$11,606,193 40, in 25,675,732 pieces; in copper \$425,685 78, in 45,195,335 pieces.

The whole amount of duties upon sales at auction paid into the

Treasury of the State of New-York, during the past year, was \$181,967 65. Of this sum the auctioneers of the city paid \$179,641 69. One paid 45,295 32--another upwards of 30,000--two about 20,000 each--others, 14 9, 7, 6,000, &c. There are thirty-six auctioneers in the city. The smallest amount paid by any one was 69 cents.

The anniversary of the 8th of January was celebrated with much spirit at New Orleans; the state authorities (the legislature being in session) walked in procession from the government house to the church, where divine service was performed. The military were afterwards reviewed by the Governor, and the day was closed with the greatest hilarity and decorum. The legislature were to choose a Senator to Congress on the 13th ult.

Professor Lindsley, of Princeton, has been elected President of Cumberland College, Nashville, Ten.

Massachusetts.--There are now in operation in this state 33 banking institutions, (exclusive of the U. S. Branch at Boston) whose capitals amount to \$11,549,500. They have bills in circulation to the amount of \$3,483,411; and had specie in their vaults on the first of January amounting to \$973,305 66. The Legislature of this state closed its winter session on the 11th ult. after a session of six weeks, having passed 39 acts, some having an important bearing upon society. Bills imposing a tax on sales at auction--incorporating manufacturing companies--altering militia laws--and restricting lotteries--were passed. The latter imposes a fine of not less than \$10,000 on any person who shall sell, offer to sell or advertise any lottery tickets, or be concerned in any drawing of a lottery, not authorised by the laws of the state.

The Boston Gazette gives the following statement of the amount

of specie in the vaults of the Boston Banks, for several years, viz :

In 1814, they had	\$4,398,000
In 1818,	630,000
In 1819,	541,900
In 1820,	978,000
In 1821,	2,434,000
In 1822,	937,000
In June, 1822, reduced to	430,000

Vermont.--A vein of soft crystallized and semi-transparent stone was discovered in Bennington, some years since, and then supposed to be plaster.--The vein is from three to five feet in width--on both sides hard limestone--the depth has not yet been discovered, but it has been traced north and south about three miles. This stone is discovered to be altogether more useful in fluxing iron in the furnace, than any other ingredient that has ever been tried.

Maine.--The legislature of this state has passed a bill granting a Lottery for opening a canal in the county of Cumberland. They have also passed a law prohibiting the sale of tickets in any lottery not authorized by the state, after Sept. next. A bill has passed for the erection of a state prison at Thomaston; the work is to be commenced the ensuing season, and \$30,000 is appropriated for the purpose. The capitals of the Cumberland and Portland Banks are 200,000 dollars each, and that of the Hallowell and Augusta, 150,000, and those of the other banks, 100,000 each. The last semi-annual dividend of the Augusta Bank was 5 per cent.; of the Cumberland, 4 1-2; of the Gardiner and Portland, 3 1-2; and of most of the others, 3 per cent. Each bank owns real estate of from 1000 to 12,000 dollars value; and more or less of bills of other banks.

Analogy.--A little girl happening to hear her mother speak of going into *half mourning*, said--"Why are we going into half mourning, Mama, are any of our relations *half dead*?"

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Bethlehem, Penn. Jan. 31, Rev. JOHN HECKEWELDER, 80. He spent the greater part of his life among the Indian nations, and was little known in this country, until the late lamented Dr. Wistar, of Philadelphia, who was an excellent judge of merit, persuaded him to communicate to the world the immense fund of information that he possessed respecting the history, manners and customs of the aborigines of our land. Wistar did not live to see that work published, which has placed Heckewelder among the most interesting writers which this country has produced; but by means of its publication its author became more generally known. His loss will be felt and regretted by the country at large, whose literary fame he greatly contributed to extend. It is said that he left some posthumous works, which will be published in due time.

In Shaftsbury, Vt. Hon. GIDEON OLIN, a native of Rhode-Island. He was one of the founders of Vermont, and was, for a series of years Representative in the General Assembly of that state, Speaker of the same, Judge of the county court, member of the council, Representative to Congress, &c.

In Illinois, Col. MICHAEL JONES, register of one of the Land Offices. For the last twenty years he had been in the employ of the General Government in different stations; and in 1819, was an elector at the Presidential election.

In Cambridgeport, Feb. 5, Stephen Pyachon, Esq. 54, representative from the town of Brimfield, in the General Court, which was in session at the time of his death. He had held many important offices in his native county and discharged the several duties they involved with unusual fidelity and usefulness.

In Hartland, Vt. Feb. 13, Col. EBENEZER BRIDGE, 81. In the death of

Col. Bridge, another revolutionary officer is gone. He entered the service as a captain, immediately after the battle of Lexington, and continued in the army during the war. His talents, courage and perseverance as an officer were highly appreciated, and occasioned his promotion successively to a major and to the command of a regiment. He had resided in Hartland between 30 and 40 years, and few men were more esteemed by their acquaintances and friends.

In Sandgate, Vt. Jan. 12, Rev. Abisha Colton, 62. He received his education at Yale College, where he graduated in 1783. He was ordained the first minister of Stoddard in this state, Oct. 16, 1793; and was dismissed Sept. 9, 1795.

In Cheshire, Conn. Rev. Roger Hitchcock, 56.—In Georgetown, S. C. Rev. Asa Blair of Kent, Conn. 38.—In Eastport, Rev. Hosea Wheeler, of the Baptist church, 31.

LONGEVITY.—In London, Dec. 15, Sir George Duckett, 97. In Harrington, Eng. Mr. Mellor, 106.—In Burnfoot, Eng. Mr. John Taylor, 103.—In Dundee, Scotland, Mr. Thomas Abbot, 103.—In North-Carolina, William Spicer, 112.—In Franklin county, Penn. Elizabeth Campbell, 104.—In Somers, N. Y. Michael Makkell, 103.—In Rutland, N. Y. Mrs. Buroy, 110.—In New-York, a woman, a native of St. Domingo, 106; Mr. Edward Barlin, 90.—In Lynn, Ms. Mr. Thomas Cheever, 90.—In Salem, Ms. Mrs. Lucy Moneys, 92.—In Shaftsbury, Ms. Mrs. Elizabeth Cadby, 95; Mr. John Peiree, 92.—At Preston, Mrs. Standish, 100.—In Brimfield, Ms. Mr. Joel Abbot, 91.—In Lebanon, Me. Mr. Richard Crowell, 95.—At Cape Elizabeth, Me. Mr. John Ficket, 95.—In Middleborough, Ms. Mrs. Hannah Briant, 92.—In Newport, R. I. Mrs. Hannah Webb, 94.—In Cranston, R. I. Mr. Joshua Turner, 99.—In Pomfret, Conn. Dea. Caleb Hayward, 91.—In Greenbush, N. Y. Mrs. Tanaka De Freest, 91.—In Georgetown, D. C. Yarrow, a Moor, stated to be 135! In Claremont, N. H. widow Elizabeth Tyler, 92. Her descendants were 275. In 1822, there died in the city of Charleston, S. C. 4 persons over 100 years. In Gray, Me. Deac. Micajah Walker, 94.—In Philadelphia, Ms. Elizabeth Gilmore, 93.—In Poland, Me. Mr. John O. Ryan, 92.—In Westminster, Ms. Mrs. Tabitha Whitney, 90.—In Stafford, Conn. Mrs. Mary Davi, 99.—In Pembroke, N. H. Mr. Moses Foster, 95.

DEATHS IN 1822—AND PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION.

Towns.	No.	Inhab.	Propor.	Towns.	No.	Inhab.	Propor.
London, Eng.	13,865	950,000	1-50	Bath, N.H.	20	1498	1-74
Philadelphia, Penn.	3591	108,116	1-30	Pembroke, N.H.	11	1256	1-114
New-York, N.Y.	3231	123,706	1-38	Epping, N.H.	11	1158	1-105
Warner, N.H.	41	2246	1-54	New-Chester, N.H.	12	971	1-80
Kingston, N.H.	17	847	1-49	New-Market, N.H.	22	1083	1-49
Jaffrey, N.H.	14	1339	1-95	Francesstown, N.H.	8	1479	1-184

The number of deaths in Jaffrey, a town containing a population of nearly 1400, for three years, was as follows; viz. 1820, 8—1821, 10—1822, 14—total 32. Of this number, one was 92; fourteen were between 70 and 90; and eleven were under 2 years of age.

THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

FOR JANUARY, 1823.

<i>At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'.</i>				<i>At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'.</i>				
Days.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	Winds and Weather.	Days.	S. rise.	9 P.M.	Observations.
1	10	14	30	SE. Snow storm	1	9	13	NW. N. NE. snow, 10 inch.
2	24	42	30	NW. Fair	2	20	43	27 NE. NW. Cloudy, fair
3	20	36	30	Changeable	3	17	37	31 W. Fair
4	22	24	18	Fair; cloudy	4	10	21	17 NW. W. Fair, cloudy
5	8	13	10	E to NW. Snow storm; fair	5	10	20	10 NE. NW. Sn. Fair, high wds.
6	2	15	*1	NW. Fair and high wind	6	2	10	*1 NW. Fair
7	*8	19	3	Variable. Hazy	7	*7	16	3 NW. Fair, cloudy, fair
8	3	35	10	W. Hazy	8	*4	30	17 N. Fair
9	14	34	33	SW. Fair; snow eve.	9	14	32	25 N. SW. S. Cloudy, snow
10	33	35		SW. Changeable and snow	10	16	43	19 S. SW. NW. Cloudy, snow
11	*1	16	4	NW. Fair and high wind	11	*3	3	3 NW. Fair, high winds
12	8	27	14	Changeable and snow	12	5	18	13 NW. SW. Cloudy, fair
13	0	12	3	NW. Fair	13	3	10	2 NW. Fair
14	*7	14	*5	Same	14	*3	10	*3 NW. W. Fair
15	3	27	16	Same	15	*3	21	1 W. Cloudy, Fair
16	4	23	13	Same	16	*6	32	11 W. Fair
17	8	30	18	Same	17	*1	25	13 W. NW. Fair
18	16	41	34	Same	18	8	33	29 NW. Fair, cloudy
19	42	50	38	Rain and Hazy	19	38	50	38 S. SW. Cloudy
20	36	37	34	E. Rain	20	35	36	32 N. NE. Rain
21	32	40	26	Cloudy; fair	21	32	44	30 NE. N. NW. Sn. cloudy, fair
22	22	39	30	W. Fair	22	25	39	28 NW. Fair, cloudy
23	31	38	17	Snow; fair eve.	23	28	36	16 NW. Snow 1 in. cloudy, fair
24	12	28	20	NW. Fair	24	13	26	24 NW. Fair
25	19	36	29	Cloudy	25	20	35	28 NW. Cloudy
26	50	37	33	E. Cloudy; rain eve.	26	27	35	32 NW. Snow, cloudy, rain
27	34	39	33	E. Snow and rain	27	30	40	32 Rain, sleet, N.
28	32	44	30	E. Cloudy	28	28	39	29 NW. Cloudy, fair, cloudy
29	26	41	18	NW. Fair	29	22	32	17 NW. Fair, variable
30	16	35	15	Same	30	17	32	21 NW. W. Fair, cloudy
31	20	32	28	SW. Cloudy; snow.	31	18	32	14 SW. Cloudy, fair.

[*Below zero.]

[*Below zero.]

LL.

State of the Thermometer in several places during the coldest weather of February.

Feb. 5, Keene,	5° below 0	Feb. 6, Portsmouth,	8° below 0
6, Albany, N. Y.	17° do.	" Salem, Ms.	5° do.
" Boston,	5° do.	" Baltimore,	10° below
" Concord,	10° do.		freezing point within doors.
" Northampton, Ms.	20° do.	17, Haverhill,	21° below 0

Friday, the 6th, was considered the coldest throughout the day, of any day the past winter.

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

EUROPE.

That WAR now exists between France and Spain, the last intelligence from Europe renders next to certain. The declarations of Louis the 18th in his Speech to the Chamber of Deputies—that he has little hope of preserving peace with Spain—that he has recalled his Minister from Madrid, and that 100,000 troops are ready to march against that country, when viewed in connexion with the hostile attitude assumed by Spain and by the allies of France, seem to furnish conclusive evidence that an appeal to arms was inevitable. The next arrival will probably bring us some intelligence respecting the operations of the belligerent forces.

The accounts of the operations of the contending factions in Spain, are as confused and contradictory as ever. The "Army of the faith," however, we suspect, was on its last legs.

The Russian army in Poland is 100,000 strong.

A meeting was held in London, Dec. 16, to raise donations for the relief of the distressed sufferers from the earthquakes in Syria. A letter from the Consul General at Constantinople, estimates the number of lives lost by those earthquakes, at 30,000.

The accounts of the operations of the Greeks and Turks, are but few. The successes of the former, however, have continued. The account of the second destruction of the Turkish ships, by the Greek fire ships is confirmed. As a reward for those Turkish officers who escaped, the Grand Seigneur ordered their heads to be taken off.

The reports by the last arrival, of a revolution having taken place in the government at Constantinople, are also amply confirmed. Haleb Effendi, the bloody enemy of the Greeks, was at first banished, and afterwards followed and beheaded. A battalion of troops has been raised in Germany, who were on their way to join the Greeks. One hundred and twenty Greeks had also passed through Silesia to join their countrymen.

The Slave Trade.—In consequence of a memoir presented to the Congress of Verona, by the philanthropist Allan, against the Slave Trade, and his eloquent addresses, the great Powers, with the single exception of France, have adopted very vigorous measures on the subject. *Russia, England, Prussia and Austria have agreed that the Commerce in Slaves ought to be assimilated with the crime of Piracy; and have therefore made it punishable with death.*

INDIA.

Severe and melancholy losses were sustained in India by violent gales of wind, heavy rains, and extensive inundations, in September last. The river Nerbudd rose 30 feet above its ordinary level in 36 hours, and inundated a region of two hundred miles in extent—desolating whole villages, and sweeping to destruction, human beings, cattle, and the products of the earth. At Surat, more than a thousand houses were destroyed, and many lives of men and animals lost. In Bombay, two British ships were wrecked. By the overflow of the Taptee more than 1500

dwellings were prostrated at Bounhap, and many more damaged; and the fort and small town of Annanair, with the garrison and inhabitants, swept away. The whole loss was estimated at between a million and a million and a half of rupees. A subscription of 80,000 or 90,000 rupees had been made at Calcutta for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland.

FIRE IN CANTON.

The greatest conflagration of Buildings probably that ever was known at one fire, took place at Canton on the night of the 1st of Nov. when between 10 and 12,000 were destroyed, including a great number of Manufacturing Establishments, and nearly all the Foreign Factories.—An immense amount of Teas and Dry Goods were burned. The houses at Canton are built of bamboo.—They are one story high, and contiguous, and the lanes or streets, are only a few feet wide. Such buildings extend as far as the sight can reach.—The Factories were two or three stories high, built of bricks, and finished in the European style.—It is supposed that upwards of 60,000 persons were rendered houseless by the calamity—and as there is not much humanity or ability among the Chinese, it is supposed they could not find shelter or support any where.

RECENT EARTHQUAKES.

A terrible earthquake took place at Valparaiso, on the 18th December, 1822. It occurred between 10 and eleven o'clock, and the first shock, which was probably of two or three minutes duration, laid the greater part of Valparaiso in ruins, and spread consternation and terror every where about. Several other heavy shocks followed, but not to be compared with the first, or to do much injury. They continued very frequent through the night, and every one fled to the hills and the shipping for safety. Many lives were lost

by the fall of buildings, but the number has not yet been ascertained; and nearly 300 are known to have perished, and others are missing; many too were wounded severely, among whom was the Supreme Director, who was down at that time from the city, and who very narrowly escaped while the governor's palace was trembling over his head. This building is so entirely in ruins that it will be required to rebuild it from the foundation. The churches are, some of them levelled to the ground, and the others so rent and shattered as to ruin them. The custom house buildings are injured very much, and in short there is scarce a building here which has not received more or less damage. Indeed there were not a dozen houses in the place at this time that would be considered habitable with safety and comfort. Several light shocks have been felt every day and night since the first, and fears are entertained that something more terrible is to follow.

Earthquakes are frequent in this country, and there is never a year without them; but they are not often very heavy, and it is nearly a century since they have experienced one so dreadful as at this time. Some of the neighboring towns and villages are entirely ruined, and there was the most painful apprehension, respecting the fate of the capital (Santiago), but fortunately that city has escaped with comparative trifling injury. If it had been felt as severely there as in this place, it must have put a stop to business for a considerable time to come. As it is, there has been a total suspension for a week past; and it had been resumed only a day or two before, after waiting two months for the commercial *Reglamento*. On the 18th we had been removing to another building and the goods, furniture, &c. were piled up loose and promiscuously about the room where we slept, not having time to stow them

away; we were in bed before the shock came on, and the lights were all extinguished; here we were on a second floor, high from the street, and unacquainted with the stairs and passage out. I will not attempt to describe the horror of the moments of the earthquake, the noise was like a long loud peal of thunder, the floor of bricks under us rattled, the timbers over our heads cracked, lime and dirt from the mud walls almost suffocated us, while the house rolled and trembled like a ship in a *heavy short sea*.

Nearly the whole population are now scattered about the hills round the port, in tents, and it is said that most of the inhabitants of Santiago have left their houses and gone into the fields.—The English families as also our Consul's have all embarked on board the shipping not more for safety than because their dwellings are unfit to inhabit.—*Letter from Chili*.

On the 1st Dec. the city of Grenada [Nicaragua] was visited by a tremendous earthquake, which cracked the walls of most of the houses, threw down many of the marble crosses before the churches and spread great consternation among the inhabitants. Two or three shocks were felt every day for a week. On the 20th, another severe shock was felt, and the mountains in the vicinity were split near the top by the concussion.

In the Island of Java, on the 16th Nov. last, a tremendous Volcano poured forth stones and lava from a mountain situated in the Beaujeau Regencies about 200 miles from Batavia. Five thousand natives were buried by the stones and ashes. Three hundred had been found most dreadfully burnt, and but faint hopes were entertained of the recovery of most of them. This place was one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated sections of the interior of this rich

island. Coffee, and rice grew luxuriantly and plentifully there.

CANADA.

Considerable agitation continues in Canada, on the subject of the proposed Union of the two Provinces—and will exist till the question is definitively settled, and perhaps give rise to parties that may prevent perfect harmony afterwards. Some writers represent the question as a contest between the Roman Catholics and others; the former opposing the Union, as calculated to destroy their influence.

UNITED STATES.

Congress adjourned on Monday the 3d day of March. Much business of a private or local nature has been transacted. The most important measures adopted are those relating to the suppression of piracy and the slave trade, for the repairs of the Cumberland road, and for carrying into effect the national treaties and contracts. Little else of national importance has been transacted; but it is not to be inferred that the public good would have been promoted had more been done. Too much legislation is a great evil—more acting and less talking would be beneficial to the great interests of the country. It is mentioned in the *National Intelligencer*, that not one out of two hundred and thirty-five members of Congress has died or even been dangerously ill during the session.

Public Buildings in Washington.—The expenditures on these buildings, during the last seven months of 1822, amounted to \$116,795 72: of which \$113,050 74 was expended on the centre of the Capitol, \$2974 73 on the President's house and culvert, and \$780 24 on the Capitol square.

Tennessee.—In this state is one of the most flourishing mission stations among the Indians. The principal seat of the mission is call-

ed *Brainerd*, after the devoted missionary, who, a century ago, anticipated the spirit which now prevails, and labored alone but successfully, for the salvation of the Indians. *Brainerd* is about 30 miles E. from the N. W. corner of Georgia, two miles within the limits of Tennessee on the W. side of Chickamauga creek, which empties into Tennessee river. The Indian nations or tribes in the United States, it will be recollected, are not subject to our government, have no share in its administration and do not contribute to its support. They have independent governments of their own, administered by kings or chiefs; or by councils, which are assemblies of chiefs. They have lands reserved to them by treaties. These tracts may lie within the nominal bounds of particular states of the union, but the fee simple is in the Indians, and cannot be taken from them without their consent in treaty with the general government. The *Cherokees*, among whom this station is established, have a reservation, the greatest length of which is about 250 miles and the greatest breadth 130 miles, comprising portions of four states, viz. North-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. The first agent of the *Cherokee* mission was Rev. *Cyrus Kingsbury*, in 1817. More than a year ago there were in the school at *Brainerd*, 57 boys, and 30 girls, besides 15 others, absent from various causes.

Pennsylvania.—It is stated that 9528 children, in four years, have partaken the benefits of the public schools of this state, formed on the *Lancasterian* model.

At Washington, Pen. Feb. 21, *Wm. Crawford*, an old man, was executed for the murder of a son. He contended that he was no murderer—that he was worth \$40,000, which they wished to rob him of—that if he was worth 100,000, he would bet a guinea his children

would have robbed him of the whole, and then brought him to an ignominious death—that he wished to have his execution over, and not keep *Tommy Robertsen* waiting, with his waggon to carry his body home, that his neighbors might see him once more. To his priest he said, “you are no father confessor, mind your own business.”—To the sheriff, when fixing the noose, he said, “Sir, you are choaking me.”

New-Hampshire.—HON. LEVI WOODBURY, one of the justices of the Superior Court, is elected Governor of this state, by probably a greater majority than at any contested election for many years. The third of April is to be observed as a Fast in this State.

MISCELLANIES.

The present rank of the States of the Union as regards foreign Commerce is as follows—New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maine, Maryland, S. Carolina, R. Island, Louisiana, N. Carolina, Connecticut, Virginia, Georgia, District of Columbia, (not a State,) N. Hampshire, Mississippi, Delaware, N. Jersey, Vermont. The whole tonnage of Am. Vessels, which entered the ports of the U. States in the year ending Sept. 30, 1822, was 787,961, cleared 813,748 --Foreign tonnage, entered 100,541, cleared, 97,490.

The following anecdote, taken from the “*Boston Evening Post*,” of March 31st, 1766, a thorough administration paper, shows how great was the excitement among the people at that period, against every one who offered any countenance to the odious *stamp act*.

“We hear that a person in a neighbouring government, lately refused to pay a debt for which he was attached, because the writ was not stamped. The populace immediately, on hearing thereof, assembled, and having the fellow before them, passed the three following votes and resolve, viz.—

1. That this man is not a christian.
 2. That he ought to be of some religion. Therefore—3. Voted, That he be a Jew. Whereupon Resolved, that he be circumcised. This resolution so terrified the poor creature, that he begged forgiveness for his imprudence, and promised to behave better for the future. He was then permitted to make a confession of his faith, upon which his sentence was remitted, and he discharged.

In October, 1822, the whole number of Steam Boats in Great Britain, was one hundred and forty-one. Their tonnage amounted to 16,188 tons; and the power of their Engines equalled that of 4,727 London dray horses.

There are now between three and four hundred Steam Boats in the United States. The tonnage of those on the waters of the Mississippi alone amounts to 13,254 tons.

Mrs. Morris, the widow of Governor Morris, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, in which she declares, "that Mr. Morris was not the author of the Newburgh Letters," written in 1783; "that the calumny is improbable and absurd, but that in N. York, it will nevertheless have great weight; a state, in which private vice is encouraged by the passions of the public, and where cowardice dares not aim at any victims but the helpless and unprotected."

Wedding Presents.—In the Swedish province of Dalecarlia, it is customary for young females on the wedding day, to present each of the guests with a pair of stockings or gloves of their own knitting. The custom is held so sacred that weddings are frequently deferred because the requisite quantity of gloves is not finished. [If this custom were adopted in our country, few modern fine ladies would get married.]

In a village where a farm was a much better thing than a vicar-

age, the incumbent took uncommon pains to please his parishioners; but this task was like that of the man, the boy, and the ass. After a time, however, by accommodating their different humors, he succeeded better; though to please all was impossible. Returning one Sunday from Church, he was accosted by an opulent farmer, who, though he lived in a profuse style, was not a whit more polished in his deportment or understanding than his ploughman. "Well, Doctor," said he, "you be gwain on pratty well now; but why duont ya gi's now and tan a scrap o' Latin?" "Why," said the Vicar, "if I had thought it had been your wish, I should have had no objection but for one thing—I am afraid you would not understand it." "That," said the other, "is n'out to you; an' we do pay for the best, we o't to ha' the best."

J. Wilson, better known as "walking Wilson," commenced trading at New-Orleans in the spring of 1800; completed his forty-eighth voyage during the last summer, averaging nearly two and a half trips per season; and during that period has travelled by land and water one hundred and twenty-eight thousand miles, in the prosecution of that trade, which will appear from the following exhibit:

48 trips to New-Orleans,	
1600 miles	76,800
Walked twenty trips	
through the wilderness re-	
turning, 8000 each,	16,000
12 do. on horseback do	9,600
16 do. in steam-boats,	
1600 do.	25,600
	<hr/>
	128,000

Wilson has more than once beaten the United States' mail whilst walking; man never could keep side and side with him; has never been overtaken by man on foot or horseback; is about forty years of age; possesses a constitution apparently unimpaired; has amassed

a portion of "earthly goods," and is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," making his forty-ninth trip. Wilson is a native of Mason county, Ky.—*Maysville Eagle*.

The Emperors.—While the Emperor of Austria was passing through the Tyrol, an incident occurred which proves that in one respect at least, he is capable of achieving more than his puissant brother of the north, whenever they both aim at the same object. The practice of firing at a mark is a national amusement among the Tyrolese, and some military officers at Insdruck got up a fete of this description in honor of their sovereign. A target painted with circular lines of black and white, was provided for the purpose, and a great concourse of spectators being assembled, several officers entered the list as marksmen. Many of them distinguished themselves as good shots, others were less successful. The Emperor of Russia was pleased with the amusement and resolved to try whether he had not a keener eye and more steady hand than those who had already made the essay. Never was an attempt more luckless—never was chagrin more visible. His Imperial Majesty fired several shots, but without once touching the target; and at last, to use a homely phrase, he gave it up as a bad job, evidently embarrassed at having come off with so little eclat. The Emperor Francis, tempted by the example of his august ally, next stood forth to make trial. His success was complete. His first shot struck within an inch of the circle—his second within less than half an inch—and at the third shot he lodged his ball in the very centre of the mark. William Tell, who deprived his imperial ancestor of Switzerland, could not have done more.

Extraordinary Character. There is at present living, at a place call-

ed Glenarie, six miles from Inverary, a person of the name of John Monro, at the advanced age of 95, who makes a point of walking daily, for recreation, the six miles betwixt his residence and Inverary, or the top of Tuhich-hill, which is very steep and distant about 2 miles. Should the rain pour in torrents, so much the better, and with greater pleasure does he perambulate the summit of the hill for hours in the midst of the storm. Whether it is natural to this man, or whether it is the effect of habit, cannot be said, but it is well known he cannot endure to remain any length of time with his body in a dry state. During the summer, and when the weather is dry, he regularly pays a daily visit to the river Arca, and plunges himself headlong in, with his clothes on; and should they get perfectly dry early in the day, so irksome and disagreeable does his situation become, that like a fish out of water, he finds it necessary to repeat the luxury. He delights in rainy weather, and when the "sky lowers, and the clouds threaten," and other men seek the "bield or ingle side," then is the time that this "man of habits" chooses for enjoying his natural element in the highest perfection. He never bends his way homewards till he is completely drenched; and, on these occasions, that a drop may not be lost, his bonnet is carried in his hand, and his head left bare to the pattering of the wind and rain. He at present enjoys excellent health; and notwithstanding his habits, he has been wonderfully fortunate in escaping colds, a complaint very common in this moist climate—but when he is attacked, whether in summer or winter, his mode of cure is not more singular than specific.—Instead of indulging in the ardent sweating potions so highly extolled among the gossips of his country, he repairs to his fa-

vorite element, the pure streams of the Arca, and takes one of his usual headlong dips, with his clothes on. He then walks about for a few miles till they become dry, when the plan pursued never fails to check the progress of his disorder. In other respects the writer has never heard any thing singular regarding his manner of habits.

Junot.—During the erection of one of the first batteries which Napoleon, on his arrival at Toulon, directed against the English, he asked whether there was a Serjeant or Corporal present who could write? A man advanced from the ranks and wrote to his dictation on the epaulement. The note was scarcely ended, when a

cannon ball, which had been fired in the direction of the battery, fell near the spot, and the paper was immediately covered by the loose earth thrown up by the ball. "Well," said the writer, "I shall have no need of sand." This remark, together with the coolness with which it was made, fixed the attention of Napoleon, and made the fortune of the Serjeant. This man was Junot, afterwards Duke of Abrantes.

The annual produce of grain throughout Great Britain is reckoned at fifty millions of quarters; out of those, five millions are paid in tithes; eight millions are expended in seed; twenty-two millions remain to the farmers, and fifteen millions for market.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

At the Cherokee Agency, Jan. 23, Col. RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS. He was one of the distinguished heroes of the American revolution. Immediately after the battle of Lexington, he marched a company of light infantry, completely uniformed and equipped, which he had previously enlisted and organized for the environs of Boston. He was soon appointed a Major by the state of Connecticut, and marched with Arnold in his tedious and suffering expedition to Canada. In the bold enterprise of storming Quebec, he commanded a battalion; and, after penetrating within the walls of the city, was made prisoner, together with Captains Morgan and Dearborn, since become Generals, and well distinguished in American history. There is an interesting Journal of occurrences, kept by Major Meigs, from Sept. 9, 1775, to Jan. 1, 1776, published in the Coll. of Mass. Hist. Soc. Vol. II, second series, p. 227—247. In 1776, Major Meigs was exchanged and returned home; and the next year was appointed Colonel by general WASHINGTON. Besides the proof of his courage and other military accomplishments furnished at the storming of Quebec, his expedition to Long Island, in 1777, was one of the most brilliant and completely successful enterprises, that was achieved during the war. For this achievement, Congress directed a sword to be presented to him.

and passed a resolution "expressive of the high sense entertained of his merit, of the prudence, activity, and valor displayed by himself and his party in this expedition." He was with general WAYNE at the taking of Stony Point, in 1779; and is mentioned with honor by general WASHINGTON among those officers, "who conducted themselves with that coolness, bravery, and perseverance, that will ever ensure success." After the conclusion of the war, Col. Meigs was one of the first settlers of the wilderness, which has since become the state of Ohio. He drew up for the first emigrants a concise system of regulations, which were posted on a large oak standing near the confluence of Ohio and Muskingum rivers, from which the bark was cut off of sufficient space to attach the sheet, on which the regulations were written. "This venerable oak was, to the emigrants, more useful, and as frequently consulted, as the Oracles of ancient Delphos by its votaries." In Charlestown, S. C. Hon. WILLIAM W. VAN NESS, for fifteen years, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New-York. He was distinguished for his strength of intellect, eminent literary attainments, uncommon powers of elocution, and for his private virtues. In New-Jersey, Hon. JOHN LAMBERT, 75, formerly a representative and senator in Congress from that State. In Washington City, Rev. Dr. Andrew

Hunter, 75, a Chaplain in the Navy of the United States. In Baltimore, Feb. 24, Samuel Brazer, jr. Esq. 38, Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, son of Samuel Brazer of Worcester, and formerly Editor of the National *Ægis* in that town. In Duxbury, Ms. Capt. Seth Bradford, 88, a descendant of Governor Bradford. In Francestown, March 3, Mr. JAMES WOODBURY, 85, a descendant from John Woodbury, one of the primitive settlers of *Naumkeak*, in 1626. [See 1 Prince Ann. 158.] At a very early period of his life, with characteristic bravery, he volunteered his services in the cause of his country; and in the year 1759, after having endured the hardships of a long campaign, at the age of 21 years, he was engaged under the command of general WOLFE in the battle on Abraham's plains. After this decisive battle, which, in effect extinguished the title of the French to any part of the Canadas, Mr. Woodbury returned to his friends, in his native town, Beverly, Ms. After having made several successful voyages at sea, he removed to Mont-Vernon, then a part of Amherst, and formed a permanent settlement, where, until within a few years, he resided and superintended the concerns of his valuable farm. His descendants were 195, viz. 9 children, 90 grandchildren, and 96 great-grandchildren, 172 of whom were living at the time of his death. In Malacca, India, in May last, Rev. Dr. Milne, a distinguished Missionary, and author of several learned works on the literature of China. In Tillypally, in the Island of Ceylon, Aug. 3, Rev. James Richards, an American Missionary. At Cheltenham, Eng. Jan. 26, EDWARD JENNER, L. L. D. F. R. S. 74, the illustrious discoverer of vaccination, and distinguished for his literary honors, both in this country and in Europe. He was an Honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston, and, in 1803, received from Harvard college the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In May, 1808, he was elected an Honorary member of the New-Hampshire Medical Society, and, in 1812, a corresponding member of the Historical Society of Massachusetts. In London, CHARLES HUTTON, L. L. D. F. R. S., distinguished as a mathematician and author. In Paris, the Abbe SICARD, who originated the present mode of instructing the deaf and dumb.

LONGEVITY.—In London, Mrs. Sarah Wesley, 94, relict of Rev. Charles Wesley, one of the founders of Methodism.—In Dublin, Ireland, the Marquis

of Drogheda, 94.—In New-York, Mrs. Margaret Roach, 90.—In Bethlehem, N. Y. Mr. John Jackson, 99—descendants 178.—In Albemarle co. Va. Capt. William Smith, 96.—In Waterford, Me. Mr. Philip Hor, 90.—In Hardwick, Feb. 19, Mrs. Mercy Paigé, 102.—In Bristol, Mrs. Abigail Munro, 90.—In Cambridgeport, Ms. Widow Martha Livermore, 93.—In West Cambridge, Ms. March 11, Mr. Jacob Emmons, 93.—In Sharon, Ms. Mrs. Elizabeth Curtis, 91, relict of the late Rev. Philip Curtis, of that place.—In Danvers, Ms. Widow Hannah Nourse, 92.

In New-Hampshire.—In Groton, Feb. 14, Widow Sarah Wheat, 93 yrs. 9 mo.—In Sullivan, Feb. 16, Deac. John Locke, 90.—In Antrim, Feb. 24, Hon. JOHN DUNCAN, for many years a Representative, and, in 1797, a Senator in the Legislature of this State.—In Pembroke, Feb. 26, Widow Hannah Parker, 97 yrs. 7 mo. 4 days.—In Weare, Mrs. Lydia Bean, 91.—In New-London, Marsh 2, Widow Sarah Messer, 90.

In the town of Rochester, N. H. containing a population of 2471, there are now living 100 persons over 70 years of age. Of 25 persons, who died in 1822, one was 97, four were between 80 and 90; four between 70 and 80; and three between 60 and 70. In the town of Norwich, Con., there were living in Jan. 50 persons in their 70th year, 20 upwards of 80, and 10 upwards of 90—aggregate of ages 6000 years. Pop. of Norwich in 1820, 2933.

Bill of Mortality for Amherst, N. H., A. D. 1822.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Cancer	64, years.	1
Paralysis	74, 83, 88,	3
Old age	83, 85, 72, 87, 97,	5
Consumption	60, 24' 24' 33, } 35, 52, 21' 29' }	8
Accidental	13-	1
Dysentery	43.	1
Intemperance	43.	1
Infantile diseases	5 w. 3' 2' 2'	4
Lethargy	45,	1
Unknown	60, 68,	2
Affection of the heart	48,	1
Lung Fever	2'	1
Lingering, in consequence of a fall in 1815	9-	1
		30

N. B. Where a period follows the age it denotes the *male* sex; a comma, the *female*; when in the usual place, at the bottom of the line, *married*; at the top of the line, *unmarried*. I. S.

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

SPAIN.

As public attention is very generally directed towards Spain, and the unholy attempts now making against her, we deem it proper to preserve the following valuable summary of the Portsmouth Journal.

1820, Jan. 1.—The Revolution commences with an insurrection among the troops near Cadiz. It was planned by Cols. Riego and Quiroga. They place themselves at the head of different detachments of the army, and proclaim the constitution of 1812.

Feb. 1.—Riego enters Algesiras—is pursued by Gen. O' Donnel. 18th, enters Malaga—maintains his ground, till he retreats to the mountains of Ronda, where his troops being reduced to 300 men, he disbands them on the 11th March.

The rumour of this insurrection spreads through Spain, and produces similar insurrections with various success, at Corunna, Ferrol, Vigo, Pentevedra and Navarre.

March 3.—Gen. O' Donnel himself revolts and proclaims the Constitution.

9.—Geo. Freyre revolts at Cadiz. Ferdinand submits; promises to restore the constitution, issues a decree abolishing the Inquisition.

10.—Publishes a decree, restoring the Constitution of 1812.

11.—Summonses the Cortes to assemble, under that constitution.

21.—Quiroga and Riego made Field Marshals of the Army.

July 9.—The Cortes assemble; declare the press free; dissolve all convents and monasteries except eight; appropriate the ecclesiastical revenues to the payment of the national debt; and grant salaries

to the Clergy in lieu of their Church lands: abolish entails.

Nov. 9.—Sitting of the Cortes concluded.

16.—Disturbances at Madrid; King compelled to leave the Escorial, and come to the city.

21.—Riego appointed Captain-General of Arragon. The Archbishop of Valencia, who had opposed the revolution, banished. Gen. Morales, who had attempted a counter-revolution, flies to Portugal.

Dec.—The King issues a proclamation to restrain the excesses of the Revolutionary Clubs.

1821, Jan. 28.—Mathias Venuesa one of the King's Chaplains, arrested for having written proclamations and caused them to be distributed about Madrid, in which the people were told that a *foreign army was on its march, to compel them to return to their duty, to their God and their King.*

Feb. 6.—The King complains that he has been insulted by the populace and demands the assistance of the municipal authorities of Madrid to preserve order; which is granted.

25.—A Deputation, at the head of which is the Bishop of Majorca, waits upon the King and requests him to attend, in person, at the opening of the Cortes.

March 1.—The King meets the Cortes, and delivers a speech proposed by his ministers;—at the close of which he complains with much bitterness, of the personal insults, to which he is exposed; and ascribes it to the want of firmness in the constituted authorities. This

part of the speech causes great excitement in the Cortes. In the evening all the Ministers resign.

4.—The Cortes declare themselves permanent, on the ground that there are no responsible Ministers.

In their answer to the Speech, the Cortes declare that they have heard his complaints of personal insults, with grief and surprize—they reminded him, that he is himself charged with the execution of the laws, and they promise him their concurrence and support.

New Ministers are appointed.

Insurrection of Merino at Burgos, in favor of the King.

April 3.—The junta at Barcelona banish a large number of respectable persons to Majorca; on suspicion of their favoring the Austrians, who were then at Naples.

May 3.—Vinuesa tried at Madrid, and condemned to 10 years hard labor at the Gallies.

3.—The mob break into the prison, in the middle of the afternoon and murder Vinuesa.

Morrillo appointed Captain General of Castile.

Gen. Elio tried for treason in assisting to overturn the constitution in 1814—sentenced to be strangled; [but the sentence was not then executed.]

June 19.—M. Zea, agent for the republic of Colombia, arrives at Madrid, and is received with respect.

30.—Ends the second session of the Cortes.

July.—Much disorder, and many assassinations at Madrid; doubts entertained of the king's sincerity.

Aug. 20.—A mob, in front of one of the prisons, prevented from assassinating the prisoners by the firmness of Gen Morillo.

21.—10,000 men assemble near the *Club de la Fontana*, and are clamorous for the head of Morillo.

Morillo tenders his resignation to the King, but it is not accepted. The minister of War resigns.

Sept.—Morillo tried by a council of war and honorably acquitted.

Sept. 1.—Riego superseded in his command; which causes great tumults at Madrid. They are quelled by Gen. Morillo and San Martin, at the head of the municipality.

28.—The Cortes meet on an extraordinary session. Petitions from many provinces for a removal of the ministry—some of them accompanied with threats of rebellion.

[During the greater part of this and the following month, the yellow fever raged in all the eastern and southern provinces of Spain.]

Oct. 18.—The inhabitants of Cadiz refuse to submit to the Marquis de la Reunion, a Governor appointed by the King; and the inhabitants of Seville send back General Moreno, their Governor.

Nov. 25.—The King makes a communication to the Cortes, complaining of these events.

Dec. 9.—The Cortes adopt an answer (130 to 48) in which they censure the proceedings both at Cadiz and Seville, as unjustifiable—but they consider the offence of the inhabitants of Cadiz as palliated by many circumstances which they enumerate; and they decline to inflict any punishment.

18.—The Cortes present an address to the King, requesting a change in the Ministry.

1822, Feb. 12.—The Cortes annul the Cordova convention between Gen. O'Donoju and the Mexican leader Iturbide; and declare that they will consider an acknowledgment of the independence of any of the American Provinces by any nation, as a violation of existing treaties.

14.—The King closes the extraordinary session of the Cortes, with a speech in which he declares himself perfectly satisfied with their proceedings.

March 1.—The new Cortes chosen for 1822 and 1823 meet. Gen. Riego is chosen President.

A new ministry appointed by the King.

May 20.—An alliance concluded between Spain and Portugal.

28.—The Cortes address a message to the King, in which they complain in direct terms, of the spirit of his government.—They say that the administration of the provinces has been confided to worthless men, who are disliked by the people, and who sanction the impunity of criminals;—and that the clergy abuse the functions of their office, to sow superstition and disobedience.

June 26 —The Cortes adopt measures for conciliating the American Provinces.

30.—Close of the session of the Cortes.

July 2.—The Constitutional Ministry finding that no dependance could be placed upon the King's Guards, call out the National Militia; upon which the Guards immediately revolt; and 2000 of them take possession of the Pardo, and demand rations of the Alcade. They are encouraged by the party of Serviles.

3.—Ineffectual negociations with the revolted Guards.

7.—The Guards attempt to seize the city. They are met by the militia and some of the inhabitants of Madrid under Riego, Morillo and others, and a battle ensues, in which the Guards are defeated with the loss of 400 men. The Duke del Infantado finds it necessary to conceal himself, and is afterwards banished, as well as the Archbishop of Saragossa.

10.—A meeting of Foreign Ministers is held at Madrid to sign a declaration relative to the events in the capital. Mr. Forsyth refuses to sign it, alleging it to be entirely untrue, and asserting that the real enemies of Ferdinand, are the Serviles and ultra-royalists.

17.—Tranquillity re-established; and the National Militia dismissed from their encampment.

Aug. 7.—A change in the ministry favorable to the Liberales.

28.—The King signs a decree for a convocation of the Extraordinary Cortes, on the 7th Oct.—much against his will.

The *Defenders of the Faith* guilty of great excesses in the provinces.

Oct. 7.—The session of the Extraordinary Cortes commences.

Nov.—Disturbances in the north of Spain, and frequent skirmishes. The royalists are generally victorious.

Gen. Mina obtains advantages over the Royalists in Catalonia.

Dec. 25.—The ultimatum of the French Government presented;—in substance, that the King shall be restored to his sovereign rights ---that the Nobles shall be reinstated in their privileges---and security given against future insurrections.

1823, Jan. 12.—The Cortes deliberate upon the note received from the Allied Powers, and vote to prepare for war. Arguelles, one of the Deputies of the moderate party, having made a speech in favor of war, is carried through the streets in triumph.

30.—The French Ambassador leaves Madrid; and his arms are removed from the front of his hotel.

Feb. 15.—Voted in the Cortes that the King should repair to Corunna.

19.—The extraordinary session of the Cortes closes with a speech from the King. He assures them of his firm and constant union with them, and of his determination to oppose "the anti-social principles" of the King of France.

The Ministers wait on the King, and urge him to remove from the city. He refuses, and they all resign.

At a quarter past 10 at night, compelled by the populace who had collected in vast numbers round

the palace, he restores the Ministers to their offices.

AFRICA.

The American colonists on the W. coast of Africa, were attacked by the natives on the 11th Nov. and 2nd Dec. last, to the number of 1500. Three persons were killed and four wounded. Assistance was ultimately afforded by an English vessel, and it is said a peace was negotiated

HAVANNA.

The contemplated cession of this island to Great Britain is said to be viewed with discontent by the people of Havanna. They are resolved to adhere to the New Constitution, and to resist the efforts of England to gain possession. Business was at last dates dull—the island without much government. The pirates continue their depredations—and countenance is openly afforded them. We trust the intrepid Porter will ere long have broken up this infamous horde of outlaws.

FRANCE.

France has, by her revolution, effected an annual saving to the nation of more than *thirty millions of dollars* in her church establishment, while the clergy are far more equally apportioned to those whom they are to serve, and the lower order of ministers receives a more ample compensation than they did under the old establishment. Before the French revolution, the number of the secular clergy, monks, nuns and inferior ministers, was 460,078, or about one to every 52 persons in the kingdom. The revenue of the clergy was about 33 millions of dollars per annum.

The present number of clergymen in France is 38,643, and their income \$4,657,000.—They are paid out of the national treasury, the same as the army or navy. Tithes are abolished: 357 of the clergy are protestants who do not belong to the state church, but they are

paid in the same manner as the catholics.

UNITED STATES.

Massachusetts.—Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS, a republican, has been elected Governor of this state, to succeed the venerable and patriotic Gov. Brooks. Hon. Josiah Quincy is elected Mayor of Boston. Hon. Judge Jackson has resigned his seat in the Supreme Court, in consequence of ill-health.

Connecticut.—Gov. Wolcott has been re-elected to the chief magistracy of this state.

Pennsylvania.—The proposed canal to unite the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake, appears to have excited, at length, a degree of interest and spirit, that gives flattering promise of success. Four citizens of Philadelphia have subscribed \$22,000 towards the undertaking.

New-York.—The grand jury of Franklin county, have indicted two or three judges “for not attending court, so as to enable it to proceed to business.” The same persons had previously been indicted and fined for the same offence.

MISCELLANIES.

Lotteries.—The Managers of the National Lottery, it is pretty well ascertained, do not at present pay the prizes in the last class. On this subject we find the following sensible remarks in the Portsmouth Journal.

“Without considering, at present, the moral influence of lotteries, it may be worth while to estimate their effects as a branch of political economy. The design of Lotteries is to raise money—generally for some object of public utility. They are therefore strictly *taxes*; and like all other taxes should be assessed equally, and collected at the smallest possible expense. But so far from this being the fact, they are a tax assessed chiefly upon the Poor, and collected at a greater expense than any other tax that ever was laid. The principal purchasers of lottery tickets are ap-

prentices and female domestics, whom youth and inexperience render sanguine; men of embarrassed fortune become desperate by disappointments; and unlettered persons, who are too ignorant to calculate the chances of success. These are the persons who pay the tax; and how much they pay is rarely considered. The purchasers of lottery tickets not only pay the sum intended to be raised by the lottery, but they pay the amount of the prizes and all the expenses of the business. In this very "National Lottery," 30,000 tickets at \$10 each were to produce \$300,000, and the whole of this sum was to be paid out in prizes, deducting 15 per cent. In other words a tax of \$300,000 was assessed, in order to raise \$45,000. But the necessary expenses of a lottery are rarely less than 20 per cent. of the sum intended to be raised. So that a deduction of \$9000 must be made from the 45,000, leaving \$36,000 as the neat proceeds of a tax of \$300,000.

"It is no compensation for these evils that 85 per cent. of the proceeds of the tickets are paid out in prizes. This money is distributed by chance;—and chance is the greatest foe to regular industry. If a thousand dollars were wanted in town for the paving of a street, should we be willing that the poorer inhabitants should be taxed \$67,000 for that object; even though \$66,000 were the next day distributed to every man who happened to have light hair or blue eyes. Yet such is the operation of a lottery. It takes money from those who cannot afford to part with it: and distributes it capriciously, without regard to merit or want.

"A rich man, or one who is thriving in business, has no temptation to adventure in a lottery. He can make his gains at less hazard. A prudent man is able to calculate the risk, and sees the desperate nature of the game. But the ignorant girl, the bankrupt, or the la-

borer is willing to risk any thing for the remote chance of gaining more.—These all purchase lottery tickets; and it is from their money that lottery prizes are paid—if paid at all. If a man who has drawn the highest prize in a lottery, could trace back his dollars to the original purchasers of tickets; if he could summon together the four or five thousand disappointed suffering wretches, who have each contributed to his treasure, and could witness the effects which the loss of ten or twelve dollars has produced in their families, he would have a hard heart to retain a cent of his money. It would burn like fire at the touch.

"But lotteries are authorized by law, it is said, and are therefore honest and useful.—Then why not permit every man to prosecute this honest trade, and make his fortune by a lottery? Why guard it with so many restrictions, and confine it to objects of public utility. The truth is, our law-makers have frequently attempted to make a compromise with conscience; and while they have readily admitted the impolicy of the *means*, have thought the objections removed by the utility of the *end*. If lotteries are useful, let every man have a lottery who wishes to build a house or buy a farm. If they are honest, let the tickets be sold, like any other merchandize, quietly and regularly—without the picture of Fortune showering dollars into every man's hat, or a horn of plenty overflowing with gold. These are stratagems to gull the simple; devised at first, by those who understood the object, and followed since through custom, even by honest men. We do not censure the mere sale of lottery tickets. If they can be honestly bought they can be honestly sold.—But in considering their effects upon society, the circumstances under which they are *usually* sold should be taken into the account. While the laws prohibit palmistry and juggling, they

permit an appeal to superstition and credulity by advertisements of *lucky* offices and *lucky* numbers; and full-grown men inquire after particular tickets because they have dreamed about them; and the public are gravely told that the dream came true, and the highest prize dropped into the dreamer's hand as a matter of course. Such are the natural effects of lotteries upon character; and surely if we have any regard for plain sense and manly sentiment, we must rejoice at any event which may break the charm, and enlighten the public respecting the true nature and tendency of lotteries."

The first English lottery was drawn A. D. 1569. It consisted of forty thousand lots, at ten shillings each lot.—The prizes were plate, and the profits were to go towards repairing the havens of the kingdom. It was drawn (as Maitland from Stow informs us, vol. I. p. 257) at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral. The drawing began on the 11th of January, 1569, and continued incessantly, day and night, until the 6th of May following. At this time there were only three lottery offices in London. The proposals of this lottery were published in the years 1567 and 1568. It was at first intended to have been drawn at the house of Mr. Dericke, her majesty's servant. (i.e. her jeweller,) but was afterwards drawn as above mentioned.

Dr. Rawlinson showed the Society of Antiquaries, in 1748, a copy of the preceding lottery scheme, and it is thus entitled—"A proposal for a very rich lottery, general without any blanks; containing a great number of good prizes, as well of ready money as of plate and certain sorts of merchandizes, having been valued and prized by the commandment of the queene's most excellent majesty's order, to the intent that such commodities as may chance to arise thereof, after the charges borne, may be converted towards the reparation of the ha-

vens, and strength of the realme, and towards such other further good works. The number of lots shall be forty thousand, and no more; and every lott shall be the summe of tenne shillings sterling only and no more. To be filled by the feast of St. Bartholomew. The shew of prizes are to be seen in Cheapside, at the sign of the queene's Armes at the house of Mr Dericke, goldsmith, servant to the queene. Printed by Henry Bynne-man. 1567."

In 1612, King James, for the special encouragement of the plantation of English colonies in Virginia granted a lottery to be held at the west end of St. Paul's. One Thomas Sharpys, a tailor of London, had the chief prize, amounting to four thousand crowns in "saire plate."

In the reign of queen Anne, it was thought necessary to suppress lotteries as nuisances to the public.

Riches and Benevolence.—The London papers mention a man living at Gibraltar, named Aaron Cordoza, who outrivals the munificence of Bagdad Sultans, and realizes the fictions of Arabian story. With a princely fortune, he possesses the means, and with a generous soul, the spirit to exercise an unexampled benevolence. Gibraltar, the place of his birth, testifies to the various large pecuniary donations made to distressed objects of all descriptions. Such have been his deeds of benevolence, to both English and Spaniards, in moments of extreme exigency, to the army and navy, that the public thanks of the whole garrison, drawn out on parade, and of the marine commanders, have been rendered him in the most solemn manner, for his protection, and supporting the government. And during the recent troubles, the Spanish government have decreed him public thanks, and recorded in their archives the obligation which the kingdom owes him, for his extraordinary liberality to the Spanish refugees. He is of noble extraction; his an-

cestors (secret Israelites) quitted Spain to avoid persecution, and with a vast property settled in Gibraltar, where he has constructed the most elegant mansion on the rock. His hospitality and munificence have obtained the appellation of 'King of the Jews:' no being, plebeian or royal, scarcely ever excelled him in benevolence and generosity.

The fashion of wearing chapeau-de-bras to parties, as is the custom in Europe, we are told grew out of the genteel practice of stealing hats. And it frequently happens that a dozen gentlemen will make their entree with only one of these beaver ornaments. The first, after clapping it under his arm, and making his bow, sends it out by the servant to those waiting at the door, and so they take it in succession.

A steam vessel is about to be established, to ply regularly between Portsmouth, in England, and Bilbao, in Spain, by means of which, excepting the winter season, a regular weekly communication may be kept up between Madrid and London, and the traveller pass from one country to another in the short space of four days. The distance by sea is stated to be no greater than between London and Edinburg, and with very little departure from the direct line, the

the packet may touch at Guernsey and Brest.

"AMERICAN LITERATURE,"

Says one of the English Magazines, "has not hitherto enjoyed the advantages of what in London is known by the name of *Magazine day*; on the last day of every month, when all the Magazines, Reviews and Journals appear; and when, in consequence, a species of book fair is created in the vicinity of Paternoster Row. The fourscore periodical works published on that day cause returns within a few hours, in ready money, of little short of three thousand pounds. In America, on the contrary, the proprietors of periodical works labor under the disadvantage of being their own distributors, and instead of being paid in ready money, in large sums, by wholesale booksellers, they depend on precarious returns from individual subscribers scattered over the wide spread regions of the U. States. Thus we see, in these Journals, incessant complaints of the caprice and negligence of subscribers; and thus it is, that, however great the merit of some American literary Journals, *the proprietors are inadequately remunerated and often overwhelmed by the multitude of small debts due from negligent patrons.*"

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS.

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Washington City, March 18, Hon. BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in his 66th year. He belonged to the state of New-York. He was a learned and independent judge, a finished gentleman, and a truly benevolent man. In Brookline, Ms. April 16, WILLIAM ASPINWALL, M. D. 80; one of the oldest physicians in that state. He graduated at Harvard college in 1764, and on the death of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, continued the practice of inoculation for the *Small Pox*, which that eminent and distinguished physician first introduced into this country. Perhaps

no practitioner in the U. S. ever inoculated so many persons, or acquired such skill and celebrity in treating this malignant disease as Dr. Aspinwall. Besides his practice in this disorder, when it generally spread, he was allowed, after the year 1788, to keep a hospital open at all times, to which great numbers repaired, and from which they returned with warm expressions of satisfaction. He continued in the successful treatment of this disease, till the general introduction of vaccine inoculation. In Boston, April 18, Hon. GEORGE CABOT, 72. He was a member of the State convention which adop-

ted the Federal Constitution of the U. S., and was subsequently a senator in Congress from Massachusetts. He was esteemed as a statesman, and was a professor of the Christian religion. In Exeter, April 2, JOSEPH PEARSON, Esq. aged 85 years and 6 months. He graduated at Harvard college in 1758, and was many years Secretary of the state of New-Hampshire. In Warner, Feb. 23, Widow Hannah Kimball, relict of Mr. Daniel K. aged 83. She moved into that town in 1763, and was the first English female that ever slept in it, and the mother of the first English child born in that town. In Conway, Mr. Henry Sherburne, 84, formerly of Portsmouth—he was a patriot of the revolution. In Portsmouth, Col. William Simpson of Orford, aged 81. In Hanover, March 23, Deacon Benoni Dewey, 72, one of the first settlers of that town. In Holderness, Mrs. Mary Prescott, wife of Lt. John Prescott, aged 76. She was a native of Chester, and the first female settler of Sandwich.

LONGEVITY. In Massachusetts. In Spencer, Mrs. Mary Washburn, 90—In Hamden, Widow Sarah Basset, 95.—In Braintree, March 23, Mr. Richard Thayer, 92.—In Marblehead, Mrs. Sanna Devereux, 93.—In Alford, Deac. Eleazar Barrett, 90.—In Chilmark, Mrs. Ruhamah Stewart, 93, leaving a husband 92, with whom she had lived 71 years.

In Connecticut. In Burlington Mr. Joseph Smith 96.—In Redding, Mr. David Jackson, 90.—In Milford, Widow Esther Bryan, 93—In New-Haven, Mr. Henry Eaton, 92, a revolutionary pensioner.—In Berlin, Mrs. Sarah Steele, 94, having had 278 descendants. In Providence, R. I. Mrs. Jerusha Wright, 94.

In Philadelphia, Penn. Capt. Frederick Bird, 96, a revolutionary officer. In Bellford, L. I. Mr. Tunis Tiebout of New-York, aged 101.

In New-Hampshire. In Plainfield, March 21, Mrs. Joanna Pool, 92 years 6 months.—In Bow, April 5, Mr. SAMUEL WELCH, 112 years, 6 mo. 23 days.

**THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1823.**

<i>At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'.</i>				<i>At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'.</i>					
Days.	7 A. M.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.	Days.	S. rise.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.		
	<i>Winds and Weather.</i>				<i>Observations.</i>				
1	16	17	14	NW. Fair; fresh wind	1	12	15	9	NW. Fair
2	12	30	14	W. Fair	2	3	26	12	NW. W. Fair, cloudy
3	20	34	26	SE. Snow	3	14	28	23	W. N. NE. Snow
4	23	39	17	Cloudy	4	24	34	10	N. NW. Cloudy, fair
5	10	16	13	Same	5	*1	15	7	NW. Fair, flying clouds
6	2	9	*1	NW. Fair	6	0	8	*1	NW. Fair
7	*8	4	5	NW. Fair; high wind	7	*7	5	4	NW. Fair, high winds
8	*3	20	14	Cloudy & fair	8	*3	17	10	NW. Fair, cloudy
9	12	26	11	NW. Fair	9	8	24	7	NW. Fair
10	15	30	25	NE. Fair	10	5	30	23	NW. N NE. Fair, cloudy
11	26	35	31	NE. Cloudy	11	24	31	27	NE. Cloudy
12	32	32	31	E. Snow storm	12	27	35	31	NE. NW. Snow 8 inches
13	18	40	15	NW. Fair	13	18	27	9	NW. Fair
14	5	32	25	NE. Violent snow storm	14	9	28	20	NW. N. NE. Cloudy, snow
15	21	33	17	Changeable	15	20	31	15	NW. W. Snow 12 inches
16	15	29	2	Fair	16	10	18	2	NW. Fair
17	*7	25	13	Changeable	17	*1	19	12	NW. SW. Fair, cloudy
18	15	37	14	Snow & variable	18	15	31	9	SW. W. NW. Variable
19	0	21	4	NW. Fair; high wind	19	0	8	5	NW. N. Fair, high wind
20	9	16	18	NE. Snow & fair	20	8	19	15	SW. W. Snow, cloudy
21	18	44	33	NW. Fair; rain night	21	27	35	33	W. Fair, cloudy
22	30	46	20	NW. Fair	22	35	37	26	NW. Fair, cloudy
23	12	37	28	NE. Cloudy	23	24			W. SW. SE. Fair, cloudy
24	13	14	16	NE. Violent snow storm	24				NE. Snow
25	24	32	17	NE. Snow	25				NW. Fair, high wind
26	10	41	29	WSW. Cloudy; snow	26				W. SW. Fair, cloudy, snow
27	28	40	10	NW. Fair	27				NW. Fair, flying clouds
28	0	18	3	Same	28				NW. Fair

[*Below zero.]

[*Below zero.]

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

FRANCE, SPAIN, &c.

We look to the situation of France, with feelings similar to those experienced on the approach of some terrific storm, sweeping before it whole forests and villages. For scarcely less awful in the political world must be the convulsion which is threatening in Europe. "A republic in Spain," says an advocate of thrones and despotism, "will seek its fellow in a republic in Italy. With Spain and Italy revolutioned, how long will France remain tranquil! How long will Germany, already heaving, lie repining and murmuring, before it burst into a resistless storm? The continent is at this hour in a state of internal convulsion. The Frenchman, cast on the ground by the fortune of war, feels hostility to thrones unextinguished; the German, who fought for his country under the promise of a constitution, feels his hopes defeated; the Italian, proud of his ancient memories, and flung from his late ideal independence, feels and groans; the Pole, loaded with the Russian fetter, feels and curses his degradation. Through the whole circuit of the continent there is but one preparation, great and terrible, for a catastrophe, of which no man can calculate the horrors or the close. The field is sown with the serpent teeth of bitterness, ruined ambition, and inveterate discord. Are we to see it send up its harvest of the spear? *The thrones of the continent stand at this hour in a cemetery.*"* If we look for a reason why France at this time assumes a warlike tone towards Spain, it will be seen in the fact that her people

are discontented; and her restless activity must be employed abroad, to prevent insurrections at home. France is mortified and degraded; she feels that the Bourbons have been imposed upon her by foreign armies. From the dream of glory which that people enjoyed in the reign of Napoleon, they have been aroused to bitterness of feeling, and a desperate eagerness to better or alter their condition. The ministers of Louis, foreseeing the approach of evils, which their measures were encouraging, sought to divert the anxiety of the nation—and on the specious plea of supporting the crown of Spain against an insurgent people, have waged war upon liberal principles, and with fearful odds against them. We have no wish to anticipate the result; but our prayers are for the deliverance and freedom of Spain.

☞ We have followed with attention the course of the negotiations pursued by the British Government both with France and Spain, as developed in the documents laid before the Parliament of Great Britain on the 14th of April last. It consists of two sets of dispatches, one under the head of Verona and Paris, and the other of Paris and Madrid. The former commences in Sept. 1822, and continues through fourteen documents to the latter part of January, 1823. In this set of state papers, the British government seems to have been surprised by the intention of France and her continental allies to interfere with force of arms in the affairs of Spain, into a strong and animated expression as to the uselessness and danger of such interference. The

* Blackwood's Mag.

Duke of Wellington was directed to declare for peace, to decline becoming a party or holding common language with the allies, and to advance arguments altogether irresistible against the necessity of the war with Spain. Mr. Canning all along maintained that the difference between the British Government and France, was not upon the advantages which might arise from alterations in the Spanish Constitution, but was confined to the principle which she opposed of threatening an armed interference for the purpose of effecting any desired change. And it was specifically maintained that there was no country of equal magnitude with Spain whose internal disturbances would be so little likely to menace the tranquillity of other states, with that imminent danger, which alone could justify foreign intervention.

The second set of documents, amounting to 43, commences in Dec. 1822, and terminates March 31, 1823.

On the 29th December, the mediation of Great Britain was proffered, provided Spain should desire it; but it was declined by the Spanish Minister. Lord Fitzroy Somerset was sent early in January on a secret mission, with a view to induce the most distinguished individuals in Spain to make such a voluntary change in their Constitution as might be agreeable to France. This project proved to be abortive;—and having exhausted their endeavors to preserve peace, the British Government made distinctly known to both Powers, their determination to retire within the limits of strict neutrality. In the final despatch to Sir Charles Stewart in Paris, Mr. Canning expresses his expectation that France will not attempt the permanent occupation of Spain, or force the King into any measure derogatory to the independence of his Crown—that the King of England will not be called upon to fulfil the obligations of that defensive connection subsisting between Great Brit-

ain and Portugal—and that as His Britannic Majesty disclaims for himself any intention of appropriating the smallest portion of the late Spanish possessions in America, he is satisfied that no attempt will be made by France to bring under her dominion any part of those possessions, either by conquest or by cession, from Spain.

By late arrivals we learn that hostilities have commenced. The passage of the Bidaossa, the Spanish Rubicon, puts an end to speculations, and introduces us to the region of fact.

Two armies were destined to enter Spain. One on the side of Bayonne, has passed the barrier, in which Gen. Count Guillemot and Marshal Oudinot, the Duke of Reggio, have distinguished commands. The other, on the side of Perpignan, is under Marshal Moncey, Duke of Cornegliano. The latter force waiting the arrival of the Commander in Chief, was not expected to move before the 20th or 22d of April. Divisions have invested the fortified towns of Pampeluna and St. Sebastians. The commander of a French division, on the 9th of April, summoned the latter fortress to surrender in the name of Ferdinand the VIIIth; but the Spanish Governor replied, that he would not deliver up the place without a formal order from his Sovereign. The flags of truce withdrew, and a fire was commenced upon the French, terminating in a slight victory—the Spanish killing about sixty and wounding or taking five hundred prisoners.—The French advanced posts have entered Vittoria, and General Quesada has reached Bilboa.

Flying columns of the guerillas move about between the Pyrennees and the Ebro. They hover round the French, harrass them and leave them nothing to eat. Gen. Morillo commands the army of reserve in Galicia, and takes a position between Leon and Astorga with from 15 to 20,000 men. A scarcity of provisions already began to be ex-

perienced by the French troops, who took with them only nine days' supply, each soldier, as is stated, carrying his own share. The Contrabandistas (or smugglers) amount to 50,000 men, all well mounted and armed—they are men of great courage and intrepidity.

The port and citadel of Guetaria have been taken by the French troops: Two hundred men, among whom were two colonels and ten other officers, have been taken, together with five pieces of cannon and provisions.

Ballesteros, it was announced, had abandoned the pass of Salinas, and retired to Tudela—since which it was reported he had left that place. It will be recollected that the information we have received is derived from French sources, which, although official, must be taken with great allowances, since the interest the Bourbon government have in carrying on the war without disaster, will lead them to conceal circumstances and misrepresent facts. For example: a few French and Italian refugees made an unsuccessful attempt by seditious cries to seduce the French troops, when crossing the lines; who, instead of deserting, fired upon and killed eight of them at the command of their officers. This simple occurrence is the cause of a flaming bulletin, which was read in the Chamber of Deputies with loud shouts of 'Vive le Roi!'

An official account from J. Abascal, dated Valencia, April 2, states that Col. Don Antonio Bazan, commander of the province of Castellon, on his march to Valencia, encountered 5000 rebels, with 1000 men, and in less than ten minutes gained a complete victory—800 killed, 200 taken prisoners and 1000 muskets. Mina, with 6000 men, according to the French accounts, and double that number according to the Spaniards, was in Catalonia, waiting the approach of Moncey.

There are said to be great deser-

tions from the Army of the Faith, under the principal leader, Baron d'Erolles, to the Constitutionalists.

When the whole French force gets into line, we think that 30,000 at least must march on the line of Perignan, to supply posts and keep up communications, should Mina retire. On the other side, St. Sebastians and Pamuelna must either be besieged or blockaded, and this service will require at least 10 or 15,000 men. This leaves disposable to march for Madrid, an army of 50,000, supposing 100,000 to be brought into the base of operations originally. But the country is extremely difficult, subsistence is precarious, and it will require a vast number of men to maintain the communication against the skirmishing parties of the Spaniards. Madrid, 400 miles distant, may be occupied by 20,000 men; but the Government of Spain are yet 300 miles further, and will not be conquered because the Capital may be occupied by an enemy.

MEXICO.

The self created emperor Iturbide, having lived his hour upon the stage, has made his exit in imperial form. A national congress has been established in his stead. At a session 29th of March they declared that the executive power of Mexico had ceased from the 19th of May last to that time; and in another decree they declare that the executive power shall be exercised provisionally by a body composed of three members, each of whom should alternately for one month act as President. These persons are appointed, and their names are Dons Nicholas Bravo, Gaudaloupe Victoria, and Pedro Celestino Negreti. Iturbide, previous to his final overthrow, proposed to the council of war that the army should not decide his fate. The Junta of Generals, in reply, referred every thing to the decision of the Congress. At the last advices, Iturbide was in confinement at his country house.

under the custody of General Bravo. About 700 troops remained faithful to the Emperor, and advised him to give battle to the republican party; but he declined, and threw himself on the mercy of the Congress. Thus ends the farce of Mexican monarchy. That of Brazil will probably follow in due time. Thus the example of the United States will not be lost upon mankind.

PIRATES.—Almost every day brings some account of new atrocities committed by the pirates in the West Indian Seas. The weekly details of their murders and robberies would fill a sheet. So far from their being kept in awe by Com. Porter's squadron, they appear to be more daring than ever. This state of things will probably continue till the Spanish West Indies are under the control of a responsible government.

UNITED STATES.

New-Hampshire. The Legislature of this state assembles at Concord, on Wednesday the 4th instant. Much business of an interesting nature will come before them, and will without doubt be faithfully and promptly attended to. In the House, there will be a great accession of talent, and our confidence is thereby increased in the wisdom and propriety of their deliberations.

Connecticut.—The legislature of this state assembled at Hartford on the 7th May. The message of Gov. Wolcott was communicated on the 8th. He notices in terms of respect the lamented death of Lt. Gov. Ingersoll; and eulogizes the life of that meritorious citizen. The greater part of the message has but little relation to the concerns of the state, being rather a labored essay on the rise and fall and character of nations, and on the prospects now existing in regard to the states of Europe. Hon. David Plant is elected Lt. Governor. A bill has passed the legislature to incorporate a new college to be located in

the city of Hartford, and to be called *Washington College*. Among the trustees named is Com. M'Donough, who is a native of Middletown, Conn.

Massachusetts.—The legislature of this state assembled at the capitol in Boston on Wednesday the 28th May. During the election week, numerous religious and charitable societies had their annual public exercises.

Pennsylvania.—The legislature, at their late session, passed 112 acts—and it is said each act cost about \$450. Philadelphia contains 30 churches; of which 13 are presbyterian, 10 episcopalian, 8 baptist, 14 methodist, 5 friends society, 4 Roman catholic, 1 unitarian; of other denominations, 25.

New-York.—A coal mine has been discovered at Kinderhook, near Hudson, N. Y.—The N. Y. Statesman contains a notice of a curious fortification situated in Tioga county, on the south side of the river of that name. This fortification or mound, which appears to be one of those monuments of former ages so common in the western world, and yet so little understood, both with respect to origin and design, is difficult of access, and stands in the midst of a wild, picturesque and romantic country. The base of the mountain upon which the ancient fortress is situate, is washed by the Tioga river, and the dangerous pass between the cliffs and the water, is in some places not more than six inches in width, sloping toward the river. Along this narrow and perilous way, above perpendicular ledges and the gulf below, the passenger treads with cautious footsteps, sustaining himself by the shrubbery growing among the rocks. A false step would prove fatal. To the point of the mountain on which the ancient fortress stands, and which is inaccessible in every other direction, the company gave the name of the *Tarpeian Rock*. The summit of the mountain is said to be about 500 feet above the level of the river

and below it yawns a frightful abyss. The rampart was named the *Capitol*, from its supposed resemblance to that of Rome. Our tourist gives it as his opinion, that a single man with a gun and bayonet could guard the defile against an army, and the fortress seems to have been impregnable. It could not however have withstood a long siege, as there are no wells nor springs in the vicinity, and supplies of water must have been drawn from the river. The redoubt is 50 rods in breadth. The principal entrenchment is three feet deep, and six feet wide, having evidently been picketed. The exact dimensions of all the lines and angles are given in the journal, and the party took a correct drawing of the mountain, fortress, and surrounding scenery. By whom the fortification was constructed, or in what age of the world, baffles all conjecture. We understand a new theory is about to be broached, attributing these American antiquities to a druidical origin.

MISCELLANIES.

Great Canal.—1000 men are now employed on the mountain ridge at Lockport. The locks will be commenced in June, and the canal finished West from Rochester to this place the present season. Elegant packet boats for passengers now ply regularly from Schenectady to Rochester! During the four first days of navigation, 11,000 barrels of flour alone from the West, arrived at Utica. The great works between Schenectady and Albany, will be greatly forwarded, if not completed this year, but another season at least must elapse before a trip to Niagara falls, by water, can be realized.

The seventh Anniversary of the American Bible Society, was celebrated in the city of New-York, on the 8th of May. The venerable President, Hon. John Jay, owing to his great age, was absent, and Matthew Clarkson, Esq. took the chair. The several reports were then

read; by which it appears that the receipts for the last year had amounted to upwards of \$54,000, and the expenditures \$53,000, including the expense of the new building. Upwards of 200,000 Bibles have been distributed, and about 320,000 Bibles and Testaments stereotyped during the whole period, in the English, Spanish, French and other languages. A great many gentlemen addressed the meeting: among others the late Governor Clinton and a gentleman from Peru, a native of Lima, who expressed his gratitude for what had been done for his country by the U. States. The spacious hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

The triennial Convention of the Baptist Societies in the different parts of the United States commenced at Washington city on the 3d of May. Rev. Dr. Baldwin of Boston was elected President of the Board of Managers. Columbia College, at the seat of government, has been erected under the patronage of this denomination, at an expense of \$70,000. It has 59 students. The Convention, during its session, waited on the President of the United States at his house, and were by him received with signal courtesy. The next triennial Convention is to be at the city of New-York on the last Wednesday of April, 1826.

President Adams has lately completed a deed of gift to the town of Quincy, "where he has resided 80 years," of some valuable land. The object is to provide a fund "for the completion and furnishing a Temple, to be built of stone, for the public worship of God,"—and "for the use of the Congregational Society, in that town."—Also six other lots of land, for a stone school-house. He has also given the town his library, with the exception of a few books, "that I shall reserve (as he expressed himself) for my consolation, in the few days that remain to me."

The editor of the Philadelphia U. States' Gazette has had the patience to keep a journal of the piracies committed since the cessation of hostilities between the American government and Great Britain, in 1815. The *dark and bloody catalogue*, contains *three thousand and seven*.

The United Society called Shakers, who are liable to perform military duty, or to pay an equivalent, have in consequence of the requirements contained in the militia bill which has passed the Legislature of New-York, removed from their residence at New Lebanon, into the state of Massachusetts, which allows them the "liberty of conscience."

Rummohun Roy, a distinguished Hindoo Philosopher, a native of Bengal, and whose writings in sev-

eral languages have distinguished him as a scholar, is about to visit this country.

An Egyptian *mummy*, enclosed in a box with hieroglyphic characters, has recently been presented to the Boston Medical college, by a mercantile firm at Smyrna. It is supposed to be 4000 years old, and is in fine preservation.

The new establishment at Key West, has been named *Allen-Town*, in honor of the lamented Lieut. Com. W. H. Allen.

On the Proposition of the English Minister to lay a Tax upon Breeches.

"This tax on our Breeches," said a thrifty old Cit,

"Pray how do you relish, friend Sly?"

"Very well," answered t'other, "the minister's bit :

"My *Wife* wears the Breeches, not I."

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Brookfield, Mass. April 29, Hon. DWIGHT FOSTER, 65, formerly a Senator in Congress from Massachusetts, and member of the American Antiquarian Society. Mr. Foster received from Harvard College the honorary degree of A.M. in 1784.

In Weathersfield, Conn. May 18, Rev. DAVID PARSONS, D. D. of Amherst, Mass. 74. He was a clergyman of learning and talents, distinguished as an eloquent and evangelical preacher, much admired for the urbanity of his manners, and greatly esteemed and respected by the people under his ministerial charge, as a faithful and affectionate pastor. Dr. P. was in the same class with the late Dr. Osgood, and graduated with him at Harvard College, in 1771.

In Hartland, Conn. April 20, Rev. AARON CHURCH, 77. Mr. C. was born in Springfield, Mass. March 4, 1744; graduated at Yale College in 1765; ordained at Hartland, Oct. 20, 1773, and continued in the ministry 41 years. He lived a pious and exemplary life, and died in a glorious hope of a blessed immortality, greatly lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintance.

In Ashburnham, Mass. April 27, Rev. JOHN CUSHING, D. D., 79. Dr. Cushing graduated at Harvard College in 1764, and was ordained over the church

in Ashburnham, Nov. 2, 1768. On the completion of 50 years from his settlement, he preached a half century sermon, which was printed. Dr. C. was exceedingly endeared to the people of his immediate charge, and to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, as a sound theologian, and zealous philanthropist.

In Hartford, Conn. Hon. CHARLES CHAUNCEY, 76, formerly one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Mr. C. was a direct descendant from Rev. Charles Chauncey, the second President of Harvard College. A few years since he was honored by Middlebury College with the honorary degree of LL. D. He was also a member of the American Antiquarian Society.

In Kent county, Del. JOHN FISHER, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the district of Delaware.

In Boston, Mr. Joseph Callender, 60, a worthy citizen; Mrs. Miriam Phillips, 69, the amiable and worthy consort of his Honor William Phillips.

In Salem, Mrs. Catharine Pickman, 38, wife of Hon. Dudley L. Pickman; Mr. Benjamin Barstow, 28.

In Portland, Me. Richard Hunewell, Esq. 65, an officer of the artillery during

the war of the revolution, and colonel of one of the regiments raised during the administration of President Adams.

In Wiscasset, Me. May 21, Manasseh Smith, Esq. 79, a native of Leominster, Mass.; graduated at Harvard College in 1773, and served as a chaplain in the revolutionary army. He afterwards applied himself to the study of law, and was one of the first of that profession, who ever settled in Maine, to the eastward of Kennebeck river.

In Groton, N. H. April 20, Rev. Cotton Haines, 77; and on the 22d, his widow, Mrs. Martha Haines, 76. They were born and married in Greenland, and moved to Rumney in the early settlement of that town, in which place, Mr. Haines was settled over a Baptist church, and was a warm and animated preacher. They had 12 children, 78 grand-children, 54 great-grand-children, and 1 of the fifth generation.

In Amherst, May 15, Lieut. Peter Melendy, of the U. S. army, 38. He was a native of Amherst, entered the army

in 1813, and ever sustained the character of a worthy and deserving officer; being highly valued as such by his government and companions in arms—and by all acquainted with him was greatly esteemed, and will be deeply lamented.

LONGEVITY.

In England. In Liverpool, Ellen Tate, 110 —Margaret M'Kenzie, 104.—Frances Dixon, 105.

In Massachusetts. In Middleton, Mrs. Betty Fuller, 96.—In Andover, Deacon Benjamin Poor, 96.—In Dartmouth, Mr. Gideon Howland, 91.—In Leverett, widow Hannah Winchester, 93.

In Maine. In Otisfield, Mr. Edward Scribner, 102 years, 5 months.—In Gorham, Mr. William Files, 95.

In Philadelphia, Mr. George Marker, a native of Germany, 100 yrs. 6 months.—At the Bluffs, (Indiana) Mrs. Somers, 117.

In New-Hampshire. In Durham, Mrs. Abigail Roberts, 104.—In Deering, April 4, Wid. Sarah Blanchard, 93 yrs. 10 mo. 23 days.

THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
FOR MARCH, 1823.

At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'.

At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'

At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'.				At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'				
Days.	7 A. M.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.	Days.	5 rise.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.	
Winds and Weather.				Observations.				
1	3	30	14	1			W. Fair	
2	14	38	33	2			NW. Cloudy, Snow 1 inch:	
3	10	15	*2	3	6	8	NW. Cloudy, Fair	
4	*7	10	13	4			NW.W. Fair, cloudy	
5	23	45	37	5			SW. Fair, cloudy, rain	
6	40	41	41	6			SW.S. Rain.	
7	34	37	21	7			NW.N. Fair, cloudy, fair	
8	21	38	35	8			SW. Fair	
9	37	37	25	9			NW. Snow, fair	
10	18	35	22	10	20	28	17	NW. Fair
11	22	32	32	11	19	30	25	N.NE. Fair, cloudy. snow 4
12	30	43	27	12	20	42	29	W. Fair, cloudy [inches
13	23	43	27	13	20	40	29	NW. Fair
14	37	43		14	34	46	34	W.SW. Cloudy, rain, sleet
15	30	36	25	15	30	32	22	NW. Fair
16	15	32	28	16	11	29	24	NW. Fair
17	27	46	39	17	15	44	36	NW. Fair, cloudy
18	39	37	33	18	33	36	32	W.N.NE. Cloudy, snow
19	36	40	30	19	17	45	30	NE. N.W. Snow, fair.
20	30	39	29	20	29	40	31	W. NW. Cloudy, snow
21	28	32	21	21	26	32	23	NW. Fair, high wind
22	30	50	39	22	22	43	36	W. SW. Fair, cloudy, fair
23	39	39	36	23	42	55	35	NW.NE. E. Rain cloudy.
24	37	54	34	24	33	50	32	E. SW. Rain cloudy, fair
25	36	40	34	25	32	42	32	NW. W. Fair, cloudy
26	33	38	29	26	31	45	30	S. SE. E. Snow, cloudy, snow
27	32	44	29	27	33	44	31	NW. SW. S. Fair, cloudy
28	34	42	32	28	30	53	30	SE. Cloudy
29	32	44	31	29	30	50	30	SW. Cloudy, fair
30	49	38	34	30	28	38	32	NW. NE. E. Cloudy
31	30	32	38	31	29	48	37	N. Snow 8 inches, cloudy

(* Below 0.)

THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
FOR APRIL, 1823.

At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'

At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'

At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'				At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'							
Days.	7 A. M.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.	Days.	S. rise.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.	Observations.			
									Winds and Weather.		
1	38	51	38	NW.	Fair	1	32	69	34	NW.	Fair
2	36	60	38	SW.	Fair	2	32	59	43	W. SV.	Fair
3	38	57	48	SW.	Cloudy	3	43	53	45	SW.	Cloudy
4	36	41	28	NW.	Fair; high wind	4	37	34	24	NW.	Fair, high wind
5	24	42	32	NW.	Fair	5	20	41	31	NW. SW.	Fair
6	35	62	54			6	28	57	51	SW. S.	Fair
7	56	63	60	SW.	Cloudy; rain	7	51	64	56	SW. S.	Cloudy rain
8	57	54	38	NW.	Fair	8	50	49	34	SW. W. NW.	Fair, flying
9	40	45	36	NE to SE.	Fair	9	30	47	36	NW. N. NE.	Fair [clouds
10	36	36	33	SE.	Snow	10	32	41	32	SE. E.	Snow 4 inches
11	32	35	32	SE.	Cloudy	11	31	41	31	NE.	Snow, cloudy
12	34	53	32	NE to SE.	Fair	12	30	44	36	N. NW.	Fair
13	32	57	38	SW.	Fair	13	30	52	40	NW.	Fair.
14	44	54	33	Var.	Fair	14	33	57	34	NW. N. E.	Fair
15	38	50	38	Same		15	30	61	36	SE. S.	Fair
16	42	56	57	SE to W.	Fair	16	36	64	53	S. SW.	Cloudy, fair
17	58	59	45	SW.	Hazy	17	54	70	55	SW. S.	Cloudy, rain fair
18	60	69	50	Showers;	fair eve	18	58	62	52	SW. W.	Cloudy, rain fair.
19	48	67	44	NW.	Fair	19	41	64	49	NW. SW.	Fair
20	45	58	47	Cloudy;	rain	20	48	56	52	SW.	Cloudy, rain, cloudy
21	48	38	37	Rain		21	51	51	41	SE. E.	Rain
22	38	46	39	SSE.	Cloudy	22	39	56	42	E.	Cloudy, fair [fair
23	41	58	45	"	" rain	23	41	52	45	E. SE. W. NW.	Rain, cloudy,
24	44	47	33	NW.	Fair	24	37	57	31	NW.	Fair, flying clouds
25	32	51	43	Var.	Fair	25	30	50	42	SW.	Fair
26	44	69	59	SW.	Fair	26	36	64	38	S. SW.	Fair, cloudy
27	56	62	48	SW.	Cloudy	27	34	60	44	SW. W. NW.	Cloudy, fair
28	38	55	40	Var.	Fair	28	31	58	42	N. NW.	Fair
29	41	54	41	Same		29	30	58	42	NW. W. S.	Fair
30	42	52	39	SE.	Fair	30	31	60	40	NE. E. SE.	Fair



↪ A friend at Dunbarton has furnished us with a meteorological journal kept at that place, commencing in Dec. last. "The past winter," says he, "has been severe. Twenty-eight* snows have fallen during the season: 1 in October, 5 in December, 9 in January, 6 in February, and 8 in March—making about 70 inches of snow, as measured when first fallen. Beside these, there have been several squally days. The greatest snow fell Feb. 14, and measured 9 inches. The greatest depth of snow at any one time was 3 feet, on the 1st of March. November and December were warm months, with but little snow. Sleighing commenced the first of January, and continued uninterrupted in the country until the last of March. The weather was cold, stormy and windy through most of February and March. The coldest days were 7th Feb. and 3d March."

* In this number are included the light snows.

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

EUROPE.

The French are still advancing into Spain. From the last accounts, it appears that Oudinot occupies Burgos, and is preparing to march on Valladolid, and that he has detached a body of light troops to open a communication with Santander, on the coast of Biscay. The H. Q. of the Duke are still at Vittoria. Molitor has advanced into Arragon, and is said to have been received with open arms by the magistrates and citizens of Saragossa; on the contrary, Ballasteros has abandoned that province, and is retreating by Calatayud and Dorocea, on Valencia. The fortress of Jaca in N. Arragon has surrendered; and the artillery for the more active investment of the strong fortresses of St. Sebastians and Pampeluna, has arrived. Moncey's corps is advancing into Catalonia, and is said to have occupied Rosas and Figueras, and is now marching on Gerona. When he shall have crossed that province, and advanced to the line of the Ebro, the French will be prepared to concentrate their forces, and make some more decisive push into the heart of the kingdom.

There are rumours afloat, that the French have met with some disasters, and that the hospitals at Vittoria are filled with the wounded. Thirty thousand additional troops are said to have been ordered to the Pyrennees; and this is supposed to have been the consequence of some important check, which has retarded the advance of their present army, and rendered a reinforcement necessary.

Accounts from the interior of Spain are still very contradictory. The Spanish official accounts repre-

sent the constitutional cause as gaining ground, and the bands of the Faith every day dispersing before the united efforts of the friends of Liberty. Other accounts are not at all favorable to the cause.

The Conde Amarante is said to have entered Spain with a body of 10,000 or 12,000, and to be aiming to form a junction with the French army. The French are said, in their own accounts, to be ardently welcomed by the Spaniards, as they advance, and to be received at the towns and cities by deputations of their magistrates. The citizens of Valladolid are said to have sent a deputation to Oudinot, in Burgos, warmly urging him to advance to their city, and deliver them from the tyranny of the factious. On the contrary, Spanish accounts state, that the French and the serviles are every where committing excesses, exacting heavy contributions, and shooting the Constitutionalists; and that instead of being welcomed, they are every where hemmed in by Guerillas, and cut off from all supplies beyond the cover of their guns. The Constitutionalists are stated to have gained a decisive victory over the monkish army in Valencia: and immediately after, report comes from the opposite quarter, that the Royalist General Ulman has taken possession of the city of Valencia, and summarily executed the murderers of Gen. Elio, as he would call them. Amid this confusion of reports, it is impossible for us to decide which is the most entitled to credit; but we believe every American is more ready to give credit to the Spanish, than the French accounts. All our good feelings are enlisted on the side of

the Spanish Liberals. Any success of theirs is cheerfully hailed by us ; and every advantage gained by the French, is something we wish might not be true.

While we are so ready to sympathize with the Spaniards in old Spain, our feelings are altogether different in South America. The very men who would be cheered by us, in their victories in Europe, are little less than objects of detestation, in their efforts against the liberties of the South Americans. When Morillo was in South America, we could pray for his utter extermination ;—now he is in Spain, and on the side of Liberty, we heartily wish him success. Our sympathies are not therefore with the Spaniards as a nation. We do not wish them success, because they are simply Spaniards, and are fighting against Frenchmen. If the war was between the Kings of the two nations, and waged for the glory and advantage of crowned heads, we should look on with comparative indifference. We might perhaps feel some indignation against the aggressors, and be better disposed towards the injured and the weaker party ; but we should have none of the lively sympathy which we now feel for the Spanish nation. It is not, then, the people, for whom we feel, but the cause in which they are engaged. Our sympathies are on the side of liberty and free institutions, and national independence. We wish to see the abuses of feudal and monkish institutions annihilated ; the shackles that bind the thoughts and the limbs of other men, broken ; and the same security, intelligence, and equality, extended to others, which we enjoy ourselves. We wish, too, that the entire security of a nation in itself, should be fully established. We cannot endure the thought, that other and foreign powers should combine together to watch over and control its internal administration. We wish to see that confederacy of crowned heads,

who have taken upon themselves to rule every nation they can rule, so as best to promote their own interest, and provide for the security of their usurpations—we wish to see it broken and scattered, and its members compelled to seek their employment in their own home concerns, and not in the internal affairs of States with which they have no business. We wish, too, to see the principle of colonial independence fully established ; and that when a settlement has become strong enough to govern itself, and to escape from the control of the mother country, it shall have a right to do so, as freely as a young man may throw off the restraint of parental authority, when he has reached the years of discretion. It is for these reasons that we sympathize with the Spaniards in their native country, and wish them all manner of success against their French invaders, while, on the contrary, our indignation rises against them, when we see them still struggling to prolong a hopeless contest with their emancipated provinces, apparently in the true spirit of revenge, and gaining nothing by this obstinacy, but an unnecessary shedding of blood, and waste of property.

What may be the final issue of the present war in Spain, is beyond our reach of prophecy. We cannot ascertain the true temper of the Spanish nation, nor learn how numerous and how powerful the body of the disaffected may be. The old religion of the country, with all its numerous parade of bishops, monks, friars, and beggars, will be enlisted on the side of despotism. They loved their good things and their laziness, and they certainly cannot love the constitution, which has turned them out of their fat pastures. They are always present in the bands of the Faith, and are among the most active of their leaders, and the most ferocious of their partizans. The Trappist and Merino are men of no mean capacity, and of a terrible en-

ergy in their guerilla warfare. They have learnt the trade of cruelty in the dungeons of the Inquisition, and have become familiar with every variety of torture. They are desperate, because they have been thrust out of those strong holds, where they felt themselves in a security little short of the repose of the blessed. They are inflamed with fanaticism; and all their passions are kindled by the violation of those sanctuaries, which they considered most hallowed, and where their whole existence had been moulded to a frame of unnatural devotion. Every passion, from the wildest eremitic enthusiasm down to the burnings of disappointed avarice, is thus enlisted against the cause of liberty. It is difficult to calculate the extent of their influence. It has been little short of supreme. The Spanish nation was trained up to the discipline of a monastery. From their infancy, they were taught to believe in the sanctity of images and the holiness of consecrated places. They were persuaded that their confessors had really the power of pardoning their transgressions, and that their priests could change the bread and wine of the sacrament into the real flesh and blood of Divinity, and that they could actually present them in a little water, with a portion of the Godhead. Of course, they must have been looked up to as men of supernatural powers, as a sort of sacred magicians, who had the elements at their control, and could dispense fair weather and rain, health and sickness, at their pleasure. Such men, without any external power to enforce their authority, were little short of absolute. How far the Spanish people have become sufficiently enlightened, to escape from the dominion of these fears and prejudices, we cannot say; but we believe their opportunities for improvement have been but few.—Much has been done since the late revolution, to spread correct principles of government, and to open

their minds to the real nature of man; but, after all, their religious creed has been touched with delicacy, and with something like fear. They are like the youth, whose mind was filled with goblin stories in his childhood. His reason is convinced of their utter falsehood, and although he knows no spirit is abroad to molest him, yet he still fears to walk in the dark. The citizens have had better advantages, and are really more enlightened and liberal, than the country people, and they are therefore among the best defenders of the constitution. It is among the shepherds and the mountaineers, that the bands of the Faith have been chiefly recruited, if we except their best followers, the monks and beggars. These are the very men who are most wanted in their peculiar warfare. Citizens are not the best fitted to lurk in their rocks and fastnesses, and endure the fatigues and privations of a guerilla soldier. We are told that the cause of Liberty has received a set-off in the services of the smugglers, who, to the number of 50,000, are organized in mounted guerilla parties. We are also told, that a famous robber in Valencia has surrendered himself to government, and may perhaps be as usefully employed in killing the French, as he has been in robbing his own countrymen.

The success of the Spanish nation must depend upon its unanimity, and the success of its partisan warfare. We hope they will not concentrate their armies, and risk a pitched battle. It would be a useless waste of what should be reserved for the last extremity. Their best strength is in their mountains and mountaineers. Let them retreat to the defiles of the Sierra Morena, and the French may be there taught to remember the fate of Dupont. And if once the French begin a retreat, then will be the time for their army to close around them, and employ the strength, which would now be

wasted, to some efficient purpose.

We fear the cloud that threatens the Spaniards, is spreading over a wider surface than the French nation. Reports are brought, that the Russian Autocrat is collecting an army at Warsaw, either to awe the French, or to aid them in Spain. If Russia does move her hordes westward, and does cross the French territory, on her march to Spain, can England be quiet? Will she sit by, and see another continental despot bring his legions to the shores of the British channel, and threaten to drive all European Liberty into her own fast-anchored isle? We know not what the government may be inclined to do on such an occasion; for they have exhibited a remarkable degree of coldness, when contrasted with the ardor of the nation;—but sure we are, if these things do take place, that the bulldog cannot be muzzled much longer. He will then really show them “eyes that glow, and fangs that grin;” or he would, if he was not saddled with such enormous taxes. How far that will control the generous spirit of the British nation, is yet to be tried. They have borne out one dreadful war most manfully; and in their worst and darkest hours, every little success was cheered with huzzas. But they have accumulated such a debt, as never before weighed down a nation. The income of government can do little more than pay the interest. If Europe is involved in war, money will circulate more rapidly in England; prices will rise, and the income of government will perhaps be greater. But it cannot possibly meet the present demands, and defray the expenses of war. War must be carried on, as before, by borrowing; and if it should spread and continue, like the former war, it will go far towards doubling their present enormous burdens. The government could not sustain such a weight, or rather, the nation would not sustain it. If persisted

in, it must end in a convulsion; and, in such a convulsion, the debt would be annihilated, but the nation would probably rise like a phoenix from its ashes, brighter and stronger.—*Percival.*

LATEST.

It is said that a battle has been fought between the Spanish and French forces, within a few leagues of Catalonia, in which the latter were completely defeated. The loss of the French was stated to have been 5000, and that of the Spanish 3500. The Spaniards were commanded by Gen. Mina. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at St. Andero, and neighborhood, and even the females volunteered their services in the defence of their country.

SEVILLE.—This city, to which the seat of the Spanish Government is to be transferred, is, next to Madrid, the largest in Spain. The Romans granted it the privileges of a Roman colony. When Ferdinand took it from the Mahometans, it contained 600,000 inhabitants, and it formerly employed 6,000 looms in woollen and silk manufactures. It has, however, since fallen off greatly in population and riches. The former amount to about 80,000. The celebrated Miguel de Cervantes was a native of this city. The cathedral is a fine Gothic building, with a curious steeple, or tower, having the moveable figure of a woman at the top, called Giralda, which turns with the wind, and is referred to in Don Quixotte. The suburb of Triana is remarkable for its gloomy castle, where, in 1481, the Inquisition was first established in Spain. Seville is 45 miles north of Cadiz.

IRELAND.—The horrors of the South are thickening to an extent almost inconceivable. Perhaps, there were never in the history of Ireland any scenes comparable to those which have been acted, for the last three or four months in Cork and Limerick. Even in the rebellion of 1798, were not, we are almost convinced, during its entire continuance so many houses burnt; and though more property must

have been destroyed throughout the whole kingdom, yet certainly no two counties have suffered so severely as Cork and Limerick are doing at this moment.—*Eng. pa.*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Of the proceedings of the Legislature of this State, when the session shall have been brought to a close, we intend to give a summary; and a review of all the most important public documents and measures, relating to or affecting the interests and happiness of the State. Had there been sufficient time, we should have commenced this pleasant duty in the present number.

The first Historical Society in New-England, or perhaps in the United States, was the *Massachusetts Historical Society*, instituted at Boston, in Jan. 1791, and incorporated Feb. 19, 1794. The *New-York Historical Society* was instituted Dec. 10, 1804. The *Essex Historical Society* was incorporated in 1820. The *Rhode Island Historical Society* went into operation the last year. The *New Hampshire Historical Society* is the fifth institution of the kind, we know of in New England. It was instituted at Portsmouth, May 21, and incorporated June 13, 1823.

The anniversary celebration of the Masonic Fraternity in New-Hampshire, was holden on Tuesday and Wednesday of the second week in June. M. W. SAMUEL LARKIN, of Portsmouth, was elected Grand Master of Masons in New-Hampshire, in place of M. W. JOSHUA DARLING, who had served the constitutional period; R. W. FREDERIC A. SUMNER was re-elected Grand Senior Warden; M. W. THOMAS WHIPPLE, JUN. was chosen Grand Junior Warden, R. W. Br. Samuel Cushman having declined. R. W. and Rev. THOMAS BEEDE was re-elected Grand Secretary, and R. W. ABEL HUTCHINS, Grand Treasurer. On Thursday, public exercises were performed at the meeting house, in presence of the Masonic Fraternity and a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, where an excellent Masonic

discourse was preached by R. W. and Rev. JOHN L. BLAKE. This annual meeting of the Fraternity brings together many respectable individuals from different and distant parts of the State, and cements that union of brotherly love and friendship which are the characteristics of Masons throughout the habitable globe.

On Wednesday the Ecclesiastical Convention of Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers convened at Rev. Dr. M'Farland's meeting house, at 10 o'clock, A. M. —and in the evening the sermon before this body was delivered by Rev. Walter Harris, of Dunbarton —at the close of which, a collection was received for the Trustees of the Widows' Charitable Fund.

A person in Dover, June 20, having in charge a wagon loaded with powder, strewed a quantity on the ground; a lad touched the loose powder with a coal of fire, which communicated to the straw in the wagon, and the whole exploded. Two men were killed in attempting to stop the horses, and a third seriously injured. The wagon was blown to atoms.

MISCELLANIES.

REAPPEARANCE OF ENCKE'S COMET.

Baron Zach's astronomical journal for January, 1823, contains the interesting intelligence, that Encke's comet, which was expected to be visible in the summer of 1822, in the southern hemisphere, was discovered at Paramatta, in New South Wales, where the English have lately erected an observatory, under the direction of the very active and intelligent astronomer, Mr. Rumker. An account of the former appearances of this comet in 1786, 1795, 1805 and 1819, with a periodical revolution of about 1204 days, was given in the 5th volume of the *North American Review*, and its place observed by Mr. Rumker, at the time of its discovery, June 2, 1822, at 10h. 39m. 25s. differed but few minutes from Encke's calculation given in that Review. The observed Right Ascension being at that time 92d.

43m. 51s. 3; its declination 17d. 39m. 46s. 3 N. On the 23 June at 12h. 53m. 55s. the Right Ascension was 115d. 47m. 41s. 7; Declination 9d. 9m. 48s. 4. This is the second comet which has appeared according to the predictions of astronomers. N. B.

Salem, June 23, 1823.

It is said that a Russian officer, one of the Polish travellers, has accomplished the extraordinary journey of fifty days on the Polar Ice, and that he arrived at an entirely open Polar sea.

A roll of Papyrus, measuring about eleven inches in length and five in circumference, has been discovered in the Island of Alphan-tia. It is found to contain a portion of the Iliad, very fairly written in large capitals, such as were in use during the time of the Ptolemies, and under the earlier Roman Emperors.

Mr. Ramage, of Aberdeen, (Scotland) has finished the speculum of a new reflecting telescope, fifty-three feet in focal length. The diameter of the large speculum is twenty inches.

Copper coins have been issued in Peru about the size of a cent, and the government has ordered them to be received for twenty cents.

HYSON TEA.—The Fayetteville, (N. C.) paper mentions, that Mrs. J. Newlin, and Mrs. Farrington, of Chatham county, in that state, have been successful in the cultivation of genuine hyson tea, from a seed found in the bottom of a box of tea by the former lady.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—At Sydney, in New South Wales, 3 public journals, and five other publications now issue from the press.

VANDALISM.—A man, named Johnson, has been sentenced to death in Alabama for passing a counterfeit pistareen.

A fall of "yellow snow" was experienced at Montrose, Penn. May 21. This "Snow" was undoubtedly the farina of blossoms or flowers.

Our Colleges.—The following is given as a correct statement of the present number of undergraduates at the several Colleges in New-England and New-York, distinguishing, in each College the number from Massachusetts.

Colleges,	Whole No. of	No from
1822.	undergraduates.	Mass.
Harvard,	302	205
Yale, Conn.	371	60
Union, N. Y.	234	21
Brown, R. I.	157	91
Columbia, N. Y.	140	0
Dartmouth, N H.	138	16
Bowdoin, Me.	120	12
Hamilton, N. Y.	107	1
Amherst,	98	64
Middlebury, Vt.	87	2
Williams,	78	46
Burlington, Vt.	41	0
	1873	518

The population of New England and New-York in 1820, was 3,032,666, of which number Massachusetts contained only 523,287, or about one-sixth part of the whole. From the above statement it appears, that Massachusetts furnishes 518 students for the different Colleges, which is about 200 more than her proportion according to her population. This fact is highly creditable to that State, as it proves that the advantages of a liberal education are duly estimated by the great mass of her citizens. If every part of the United States furnished students in the same proportion, the whole number at the different Colleges would be 10,000; and if one half of these were preparing for the ministry, as was the case in the Colleges at Cambridge and New-Haven for the first century after the settlement of New-England, the annual supply of liberally educated ministers, from all our Colleges, would be more than 1,000. We presume to say that the actual number at present falls short of 200.

Connecticut Journal.

ARABIAN HISTORY.—The Leipsic Literary Gazette speaks of the approaching publication of several interesting posthumous works of the celebrated historian and philologist, Reiske; especially, "A History of the Arabs before Ma-

homet," the MS. of which had been long lost, but was recently discovered.

Three sons of Gen. Paez of the Republic of Colombia have been admitted to the Military Academy at West Point.

The last anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON was celebrated at Bogota, the capital of the Republic of Colombia, by officers of the government, citizens, American and other foreigners.

The President of the United States has offered for sale his estates in Albemarle county (Va.) including above 4000 acres.

ABULFEDA.--This Arabian philosopher of the desert being asked one day how he came to know there was a God?--"In the same way as I know by the prints that are made in the sand whether a man or beast had passed before me. Do not," added he, "the heavens, by the splendor of the stars, the world, by the immensity of its extent, and the sea, by the infinity of the waves that it rolls, sufficiently make known to us the power and the greatness of their author?"--Another Arabian, having the same question put to him, replied, "Does it require a flambeau to see the sun?"

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS.

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In London, A. Arrowsmith, the celebrated geographer, aged 74.

At his residence in Downing College, Cambridge, Edward Christian, Esq. Professor of the Laws of England, and Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely. He was the learned Editor of Blackstone's Commentaries.

In Cadiz, on the 11th March last, P. Mumford Hall, Esq. American Consul at that place. He was born at Pomfret, Conn. in 1784; was the son of Dr. Jonathan Hall, a highly respected physician of that place, and was a patriotic and intelligent merchant.

In Wallingford, Conn. Capt. John Mansfield, 75; he commanded the forlorn hope at the storming of the redoubts in Yorktown; and his name was honorably mentioned by Col. Hamilton, the commander of the detachment.

In Lewis county, Va. Mr. John Allkire, 78; he was a volunteer in 1774, in the campaign with Col. Lewis, and fought valiantly against the Indians; he likewise had to encounter the trials and hardships of a soldier through the whole of the revolutionary war.

In Marblehead, Mass. Mr. Joseph Roundy, 76, a revolutionary pensioner; he required no witnesses to obtain his reward for his services, but sent on to the seat of Government his own journal, kept in an accurate manner during his soldiership.

In Farmington, Conn. Col. Noadiah Hooker, 86. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and was in service during most of the war. At the commencement of the revolutionary struggle, he marched from this State as captain, at

the head of a very large company of brother patriots, for Roxbury, Mass.—He was in many important actions during the war; and had the command of a regiment at the capture of Burgoyne's army. He was for about 30 years Treasurer of the town of Farmington.

In Kentucky, lately, at his residence on Salt river, Mr. Andrew Buntin, aged nearly 90 years. He was an old revolutionary soldier, and fought under Shelby at King's mountain. At an early period he emigrated to Kentucky, and participated in the hardships and perils of the first settlers. He was out in Scott's first campaign on the Wabash, in consequence of which, by double charging his gun, he shot an Indian who was bantering the American troops from the top of a house on the opposite side of the river.

In Boston, 27th May, Hon. JONN PHILLIPS, one of our most eminent, worthy, and useful citizens. This public bereavement was as unexpected as afflictive. At the organization of the Legislature on Wednesday, he appeared in his place, with his wonted cheerfulness. In an interval of the business of the Senate, Mr. Phillips remarked, that he experienced a great stricture of the breast, and notwithstanding the tone of his voice was good, he found his respiration extremely difficult, still he did not appear to have any apprehensions of the effects of his complaint.—About one o'clock on Thursday morning, the symptoms of his disease, (angina pectoris) becoming alarming, medical aid was afforded him, but without

effect, and he breathed his last a few minutes before 9 o'clock.

Mr. Phillips graduated at the University in 1788, and we learn was in the 53d year of his age. He was educated for the bar, and when quite young was appointed County Attorney of Suffolk; and for nearly a third of a century sustained, unremittingly, and with unusual integrity, purity, and success, high and important offices in the Judicial Department, and in the Government of the State, his native town, and the University. A few days before his death he was President of the Senate, and Mayor of this city; and died President of the Merchant and Mechanics' Bank, Vice-President of the Provident Institution of Savings, a Member of the Corporation of Harvard University, a Trustee of the Andover Theological Institution, and a Director of other Associations. He appeared born to serve the public, and advance their interests. He was a member of the Legislature more than 20 years, in succession. In 1813, he was

chosen President of the Senate, and has been successively elected to that high office every year until the present; and frequently when party politics were at their height, he was elected by nearly unanimous votes.—*Centinel*.

LONGEVITY.

At the Hope Estate, in Jamaica, Roger Hope Elleston, Esq. aged upwards of 140 years; he never drank liquors in the whole course of his life, and was a strong man, full six feet in height, and of great vigor and activity.

In Clare, England, Mr. Edward Clare, aged 100 years; his wife survives in her 105th year; they had been married nearly 80 years.

In Vermont. In Rutland, Mrs. Mead; she was born in the year 1731, and was the mother of the first English child born in that town; she had 13 children. 192 grand-children, 154 great-grand-children, and 10 of the 5th generation, making in all 269.

In South-Carolina. In Union District, Mr. Garret Hendricks, 107.

THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

FOR MAY, 1823.

At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'.				At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'.			
Days	7 A. M.	9 P. M.	Winds and Weather.	Days	Sunrise	9 P. M.	Winds and Weather.
1	40	61	41 E. Cloudy	1	33	66	42 Cloudy, Fair, SE. E.
2	43	47	49 E. Rain	2	43	52	47 Cloudy, Rain, fair, NE. N.
3	60	65	NW. Fair; lt. clouds	3	44	57	42 W. Fair
4	50	60	36 Var. & showers	4	50	52	33 W. NW. Fair, cloudy, rain
5	42	46	34 N. Changeable	5	32	43	36 NW. W. Fair, flying clouds
6	40	48	42 NW. Fair	6	29	52	40 NW. W. Fair, cloudy
7	45	54	42 Hazy	7	37	70	46 W. Fair
8	49	50	41 Cloudy; rain	8	44	55	38 E. Fair, cloudy, rain
9	40	42	39 NE. Heavy rain	9	39	41	38 E. NE. Rain, cloudy
10	42	50	40 NE. Showers	10	40	59	42 NE. N. Cloudy, fair
11	40	50	42 NE. Rain	11	38	55	42 N. NW. Cloudy, rain, cloudy
12	50	55	43 NE. Fair	12	42	61	43 NW. N. Cloudy
13	50	61	48 SW. Cloudy	13	43	55	44 E. SE. S. Cloudy, rain
14	43	48	46 SE. Cloudy	14	38	49	44 NE. S. Rain, fair
15	50	63	49 SE. Fair	15	47	70	49 NW. W. SW. Fair
16	50	64	51 SW. Fair	16	43	73	55 SW. W. Fair, cloudy
17	49	54	51 S. Rain	17	49	60	48 S. Rain, cloudy, fair
18	60	71	56 W. Fair	18	52	72	58 W. Fair
19	56	72	58 W. Fair	19	58	82	69 SW. Fair
20	60	63	55 E. Sun; lt. clouds	20	64	87	61 NW. NE. E. Fair,
21	55	78	60 W. Hazy; fair	21	56	84	62 E. NW. Cloudy, fair
22	56	60	57 E. Showers	22	50	72	63 NE. Rain, cloudy, fair
23	57	70	56 NW. Fair	23	54	67	48 W. Fair,
24	57	63	56 SE. Cloudy	24	49	69	56 W. SW. Fair, Cloudy
25	68	76	64 W. Thunder showers	25	50	73	59 SW. W. Cloudy, Rain, Fair
26	50	63	49 N. Cloudy	26	41	60	44 NW. Fair
27	47	65	54 NW. Fair	27	40	64	51 W. Fair, flying clouds
28	56	60	49 E. Hazy	28	48	64	49 NW. NE. Fair, cloudy
29	53	58	57 Heavy Rain	29	51	64	57 E. SE. Rain
30	58	70	57 Cloudy; fair	30	53	70	45 NW. N. Cloudy, rain, fair
31	50	59	49 Same	31	40	60	49 NW. Fair

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY.

The government of New-Hampshire is as democratic in its organization as that of any State in the union. The people are the immediate source of power; and our *annual elections*, clothing their representatives with a *brief* authority, impose upon them at once the sanctions of interest and of duty. The course of duty is always plain; and, looking at the fairer side of human nature, nothing would seem necessary to induce the legislator to adopt it. But frail beings as we are, it may not seem always to be our interest to look stedfastly at the public good as a primary object of exertion. It is difficult to draw the line between self and another—between private interests and public duties, when both press their claims upon us. We may discard the private monitor, but her behests are not forgotten.—Against all evils of this description, however, the constitution has provided a safeguard, in our *annual elections*.

Our legislature is composed of men of different professions, and of various acquirements; so that no ignorance would seem likely to prevail of the true and immediate interests of the State. Every necessary guard is placed at the avenues of government; and were it not the case, there would not be a want of active sentinels to watch the approach of public abuses. The people themselves, proud of ancient examples, will keep a steady eye upon the conduct of their public servants—and reward their patriot-

ism, or condemn their misconduct. And in times like these, when party bickerings have ceased, and emulation to be useful only exists—the people are not liable to err in judgment—to bestow or withhold their confidence where it is undeserved. There is a spirit of intelligence abroad too apparent to be mistaken; and the politician, as well as private citizen, would do well to govern himself by its liberal and wholesome dictates.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire at present consists of 12 Senators and 201 Representatives. The number composing the Senate is fixed by the Constitution, and is unalterable, but at the pleasure of the sovereign people. The House of Representatives is constantly and rapidly increasing. The number of members in 1784, was only 90; in 1800, it had increased to about 140; in 1810, there were 173 members; and at this time there are 201. That the Senate is too *small* in its numbers, we believe to be now generally admitted; and that the House, increasing in the usual ratio, will soon be too *large*, can be easily foreseen. The remedy is in the hands of the people; but they will not probably very soon apply it—deeming it safer to suffer a partial evil, than to trust to uncertain issues.

Early on Wednesday, June 4, quorums of the two Houses of the Legislature assembled. Hon. DAVID LAWRENCE MORRIS, of Goffstown was elected President of the Senate; and Hon. ANDREW PIERCE,

of Dover, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The official canvas of votes legally returned for Governor, gave for the whole number 29,943; of which his Excellency LEVI WOODBURY had 16,985. His council consist of Hon. *Hunking Penhallow*, Rockingham; Hon. *Daniel C. Atkinson*, Strafford; Hon. *Jonathan Harvey*, Hillsborough; Hon. *Elijah Belding*, Cheshire; and Hon. *Ezra Bartlett*, Grafton and Coos.

We shall now attempt a brief review of the more prominent measures brought before the legislature, without regard to the order in which the subjects were introduced; but arranged under distinct heads, so as to present them in the most concise form.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The first great object of attention, at the commencement of the session, is the message of the Governor. Considered as an official expose of the views of his Excellency, or as an index to the principal business of the session,—it is always interesting. The inaugural message of Governor WOODBURY did not disappoint the highest anticipations of his friends. It is a dignified and useful state paper—comprehensive in its views, correct in its principles, and exhibiting an intimate acquaintance with the interests and affairs of the State. At the very outset, he acknowledges as among the most sacred of his principles, “the general diffusion of knowledge, equality of rights, liberty of conscience, and a strict accountability of all public servants.” These principles are the grand support of our political fabric—and form the most distinguishing features of our constitution.

In speaking of the enlightened policy of this State in the establishment of its free schools, his Excellency remarks—

“Besides an annual tax for schools of ninety thousand dollars, considerable sums in aid of it are expended by spirited individuals; and a Literary Fund, to

be hereafter appropriated, is accumulating at the rate of about five thousand dollars; year. The system in force in these schools enables the humblest parent to impart to his children all that knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, grammar and geography, which the transaction of the common business of life requires; and of late years in the higher branches of these studies, a zeal for improvement has appeared, particularly among females, which promises signal benefits to society. Females instruct us all at an age, when impressions are most durable; and through life they exert a sovereign influence over taste and fashion. No method, therefore, can be devised, which encourages so just hopes of a reform in the intellectual condition of a people, as by the more general diffusion among that sex of studies and sciences conducive to practical usefulness. But with us any favourable change of this kind must originate in our free schools, because in them the affluent of both sexes acquire the elements of knowledge, and nearly all the poor and middling classes begin and complete their education. For these and other reasons, too obvious to need recital, constant inquiries should be made, whether the advantages derived from these schools cannot in some way be enhanced. Great as these advantages now are, it is manifest that perfection has not yet been obtained in the selection of the books in common use, or in the efficiency and economy of the present modes of instruction, and without question the minds of both parents and children are susceptible of still deeper impressions as to the unspeakable importance of improving their present opportunities. I would, therefore, with respectful deference to your own observations on this subject, recommend, that our Inspecting Committees be required to make to the legislature annual reports of the books and studies, together with the number, sex and age of the scholars in their respective towns. New light would thus be thrown upon the object of your inquiries, and beside the salutary excitement from such a measure, the details it would furnish might suggest many legal provisions of lasting usefulness.”

Speaking of Agriculture, he says—

“Its importance in our country, as the source of national wealth, is conspicuous, and needs no stronger illustration than the striking fact, that the products of agriculture constitute about

forty of the fifty millions of the annual exports from the United States from domestic sources. The quantity from this State alone cannot be ascertained with much certainty. But as the Custom-House books, the last year, exhibit an amount of agricultural exports from our only sea-port equal to forty-three thousand nine hundred and one dollars; as the lumber, more than one half the value of which is derived from agricultural labour, amounted to fifty-one thousand seven hundred and one dollars more; as produce to the value of about thirty-eight thousand dollars was carried away in the coasting trade and does not appear on the Custom-House books; and as the quantity of these articles, raised and transported from other parts of our territory to Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut and Canada's undoubtedly from seven to nine times more than what is exported from Portsmouth, I am inclined to think, that our total surplus produce from agriculture approaches very near a million of dollars.

"When we advert to facts like these and consider, that in A. D. 1791, the agricultural exports from our seaboard were not one third of their present amount, and from other parts of New-Hampshire, in consequence of their more recent settlement, must have been in a proportion still smaller, it would seem impossible to feel indifference towards the increasing magnitude of this branch of industry. The commendable attention, which for some years the legislature have bestowed on its advancement, has kindled much emulation and opened an avenue to many improvements; and, what exceeds all price, the intelligent farmer is rising rapidly to that rank and respect in society, which persons of inferior usefulness have too often engrossed. But permit me to suggest, that still further advantages would accrue, if more particular inquiries were directed to the different kinds of cultivation, grains and stock, which are adapted to any peculiarities in our soil or climate. The discovery of these peculiarities, some of which exist in every county and almost every neighborhood, is now a far greater desideratum than knowledge of general husbandry, since treatises, connected with that, have been multiplied from some of the earliest profane writings down to the very ingenious essays of our own Board of Agriculture. Nothing could contribute to advance this end with more rapidity than an Agricultural survey of the State. Such a measure would excite on

these subjects renewed and deeper interest,—would tend to combine the researches of science with the practical fruits of experience, and to correct numerous local errors in every branch of husbandry; the leading chemical properties of the soil in different ranges and at different heights and latitudes in the State would thus be tested, and its peculiar fitness for different crops, and its want of different manures in some degree ascertained; its natural growth of valuable trees, plants and grasses might be made known; its rocks and metals so far examined as they may indicate the quality of the earth for any particular cultivation, or unfold its riches in regard to lime, plaister, coal, iron and other articles of general utility; the different practices in relation to the same crops and the improved instruments of labour in different sections of the State be noted; and in fine, every fact collected, which may be thought conducive to agricultural prosperity and a better acquaintance with the great resources of our soil.

"We ought to import none of our bread-stuffs. For though political philosophy forbids sudden shocks to the existing order of things, and though some pursuits disagree with the taste and local condition of our population; yet, with these limitations, convenience and profit require us to obtain from our own labour or neighborhoods all the necessities of life. Where wheat, sufficient for domestic consumption, cannot be raised with success, though such places are here fewer in number than was once apprehended, the use of it should yield farther to grains, which long experience has proved to be equally conducive to health and more congenial to some of our soil. It is another reproach, that with pasturage in such excellence and abundance, more wool is not grown here for the domestic demand of the United States—a demand so large as to cause during the last year an importation of raw wool to the value of three hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

"It has been ascertained, also, that we can raise the Leghorn as well as the common straw, and possess native grasses, which are elegant substitutes for both; yet, the value of hats and bonnets, imported into this country the past season from Italy alone, amounted to six hundred thousand dollars; and it is feared, that our fair friends, many of whom are distinguished for ingenuity in the manufacture of these articles, have paid

almost a full proportion of this unnecessary tax.

"The value of the coffee and tea, brought into the United States in the year ending September, A. D. 1822, after deducting what was re-exported, amounted to about five million of dollars; and though with us, as elsewhere, the vitiated appetite for these foreign luxuries is seated with such firmness as to preclude hopes of reform either speedy or thorough; yet a gradual substitution of other vegetables of our own culture is practicable and increasing, and deserves the encouragement of every friend to domestic economy."

The immense advantages to be derived from the extension of inland commerce, are not overlooked by Gov. Woodbury. He alludes to the long contemplated canal between the Winnepisogee and Pascataqua; but we fear the public do not yet fully appreciate the benefits that would result from opening this communication between the sea-board and interior of the State.

The Message embraces a wide range of subjects, in all which the people have an interest. The excellent management of our prison is alluded to—improvements in the criminal code are suggested—the due organization of the militia is urged upon the consideration of the legislature—and the importance of the judiciary to the well-being of the State justly commented upon.

"The gradual increase of our small library at the seat of government (he observes) is another object of some public consequence. If confined to works on Political Economy, National Law, State Trials and Parliamentary Debates, the necessary appropriation would be trifling, and beside the credit of such a proceeding to the Legislature, the advantage to be derived from recourse to books of this kind on questions of Order, of Impeachment, Addresses for removal of officers, and important measures of State policy or State rights, must be obvious to every intelligent politician."

We are rejoiced to see measures at length adopted for the formation of a State Library. It has long been a reproach to our government that no works on Political Economy or National Law are to be

found in the "public library." And we doubt whether complete sets of our printed journals are now existing, except, perhaps, in the hands of private individuals!

In concluding, his Excellency thus alludes to the duty of the legislature in fostering the great interests of the State; and anticipates the future grandeur and prosperity of our republic.

"The character and dignity, no less than the interests of this State, as an independent sovereignty, seem to appeal to the legislature to give a new impulse to her energies, and for all domestic purposes to take a lead in cherishing among our citizens a bold reliance on their own enterprise, and on the strength and excellence of their own institutions, and hereafter, as far as possible, to retain at home and perpetuate that hardy spirit of valour, adventure and industry, which in war has always distinguished our soldiery, and in peace, beside giving fertility to our stubborn soil, has joined the advanced guard of civilization, both on the Western and Eastern frontiers of the Union. Another incentive to this policy may be derived from the reflection, that however limited, in comparison with some States may appear our present wealth and numbers, yet we are richer than many in a mild code of equal laws; richer in systems of education, literary and religious; richer in the frugality and morals of our yeomanry; richer in improving roads, light taxes, and a healthy climate; and, if the sentinels of our interests persevere in a policy worthy the destinies of a free State, and the age in which we live, the tide of emigration must long be checked. Before the close of the present century, should our numbers multiply to a million, the increase would not be so rapid as has occurred here within the last hundred years—and we should not then exhibit so dense a population as now covers many countries of much less natural fertility in Europe and Asia

"Should the sanguine also anticipate that by such a policy the character of this population for every human excellence may surpass that of the purest republics of antiquity, their hopes will not appear altogether delusive, if we look to the advantages just enumerated, to the flood of light pouring upon the world from modern science, and to those benefits from the diffusion of Chris-

tianity, which exceed all ordinary calculation; or if we reflect, that within two centuries since the axe of the husbandman was first heard in the forests of this State, she has risen from a few huts on her seaboard, and from foreign and feudal subjection, to the full enjoyment of independence; and after converting her wildernesses into fruitful fields, has animated them with a people equally able to understand and defend their inestimable rights. Nor is there danger, that such a people will ever cease to love their laws and institutions, so long as these continue worthy of their love, by keeping pace with the progress of freedom and knowledge."

We have before mentioned, that our design was not to notice the progress of legislation, but merely to bring into view the principal subjects which engaged attention; and those promiscuously arranged. There being no necessary connexion between most of them, this will be of no inconvenience.

THE TREASURY.

Early in every session, the legislature, like prudent guardians, inquire into the state of the Treasury. The settlements with the Treasurer were formerly made by a committee during the recess, until the spirit of economy required this labor of the representatives themselves. The receipts into the Treasury for the year ending June 4, 1823, including balance in the Treasury June 4, 1822, amounted to \$63,752 67. Of this sum, \$30,237 09 were paid for salaries and other current expenses of government, for expenses of the session in 1822, and other items of expenditure amounting to about \$14,000—leaving cash balance in the Treasury June 4, of \$16,834 82. The available funds of the state, not embraced in the above account, consist of notes and bonds, stock in the U. S. funds and bank stock, and amount to \$151,555 40.

STATE PRISON.

The annual report of the officer at the head of this institution makes us acquainted with its situation. It is a source of public gratification that while other penitentiaries are

very expensive to their different states, ours may be a source of profit in a pecuniary view, beside the advantages resulting from the restraint it imposes upon offenders against the peace and welfare of society. It appears from the statement of the warden, that the whole expenditures for the year ending May 31, 1823, incurred for food and clothing of convicts, hire of watchmen, overseers, exclusive of the salary of the warden, amounted to \$3,124 46; and that the income for the same period accruing chiefly from the labor of the convicts and from the enhanced value of the materials wrought by them, is computed at \$4,393 28: leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$1,268 82. Deducting from this balance \$800, the salary of the Warden, there will remain after defraying all expenses, a net gain of \$468 82. The average number of convicts for the past year is stated by the Warden to be 58. The whole expense for provisions for the year is \$327 42—or a little more than \$14 to each convict. The system of reform introduced some years since into this institution, has been attended with such complete success, that the expense of feeding and clothing the convicts now, is less than one half the sum required for that purpose four years ago; and the institution, instead of making considerable demands on the Treasury, has become a source of revenue. This favorable result is imputed partly to the reduction in the prices of provisions, &c. but principally to the enterprise and vigilance of the Warden. The amount of property at the commencement of the year in the various departments of the prison, consisting of provisions, raw materials, manufactures, &c. was \$5,960 03; and the amount due from individuals, on notes and accounts, is \$7,549 62—making together a sum exceeding 13,500 belonging to the state and now devoted to their use. So favorable

has been the result, that of the sum of \$2000 appropriated to the use of the Prison the last year, no part has been drawn from the Treasury.

THE MILITIA.

The annual return of the Adjutant and Inspector General, exhibits an aggregate of light infantry, grenadiers, infantry and riflemen, of - - - 25,333
Cavalry - - - 1,903
Artillery, - - - 1,542

Total, \$28,778

Including the general and regimental staff.

The Adjutant General states that the regimental and most of the company returns were made within the time prescribed by law. The quarter-masters had, however, neglected to make returns; and we believe are still delinquent in some instances. The Adjutant General states that the expense of the militia is considerably diminished, and that hereafter small appropriations will be necessary. It also appears that the saving to the state in the expense of musical instruments alone, by the present system, is no less than \$1000 per annum. The militia, under its present organization, is rapidly improving in effective force and discipline. In the language of a committee of the legislature, there exists "an admirable degree of system, regularity and order from the office of the Adjutant-General down to that of an orderly sergeant of a military company." The committee, who entered into a very minute examination of the affairs of the militia, noticed with "regret that a sentiment is abroad in the land unfriendly to the character and usefulness of the present militia system. It could not (say they) have been supposed that this sentiment should have found its way into the limits of our own State, and that a portion of our own citizens, respectable for their talents and their patriotism, should

be found among the number of those, who advocate the abolition of the system, as hostile to the best interests of the community; and it may be questioned whether this opposition does not proceed more from a disinclination and unwillingness to comply with the proper requirements of our militia laws, than from any well settled conviction of the general inutility of the system."

"In a state like ours, possessing such a variety of interests, which may require the protection of the strong arm of the militia, it cannot be the dictate of wisdom, by any measures to weaken the efficiency of that force. In the language of a distinguished officer of the revolution, the militia system should be considered as the safeguard of freedom, and with its destruction, the liberties of our country will cease. It is a truth, that offensive, hostile operations are contrary to the genius and repugnant to the spirit of the great chart of American liberty. A government like ours, which derives its bone, its marrow, its nerves and its sinews from the sovereign people has little capacity for the prosecution of an offensive war.

"The militia system is a system of practice. To render it efficient, it is of the first importance that those, and those only, should be commissioned as officers, who feel the pride and the honor attached to their stations, they should also be distinguished for military intelligence and practical knowledge. If there is among the commissioned officers of our militia a want of any of those proper feelings, or of that information so necessary to constitute a good and an useful officer, it is not to be expected that a military corps of any description will flourish under his administration.

"Trainings, whether by companies or by regiments, are but a part of the drill system, and if it is wise, if it is prudent to have "a well regulated militia," it is in the opinion of the committee indispensable that those composing this force, should be well trained to the use of arms—that they should be familiar not only with the manual exercise, but with the various and approved evolutions in marching—that they should be trained, and exercised in companies and regiments, and in this way they would acquire a confidence in each other, which would be influential and highly beneficial when called to active duty."

The committee very ingeniously controvert the arguments made use of for changing the present system :

" Among other things, it is said by those who advocate the reduction of the number of trainings, that ignorance and a want of discipline are so manifest, that no reliance whatever is placed on the militia. So far from this circumstance furnishing an argument in favor of diminishing the number of trainings, the committee would remark, that if such is the character of any portion of our militia, the existence of such defects, forcibly suggests the propriety of adding to the number of company trainings, as the means of acquiring that practical knowledge and discipline ; and which would in effect relieve that particular part of the militia from such an imputation. The committee feel a confidence, that to reduce the number of company trainings would in effect diminish the number of arms--many whose names are now entered on the rolls of our militia would elect to pay the fines prescribed by law, rather than to incur the expense of supplying themselves with guns and performing the requisite services. The penal exactions of our statutes, when compared with other charges and expenses, would be so inconsiderable, that it is much to be feared, should the number of trainings be reduced, the subsequent returns of your Adjutant General would exhibit an aggregate of soldiers without muskets, bayonets, or any of the requisite equipments.

" To lessen the number of company trainings or regimental musters, would destroy that military ardor, that high and honorable pride among officers, without which our militia would cease to exist. The committee are sensible of the considerations which induce individuals to accept offices of trust and honor in our militia, the discharge of the duties of which is attended with the sacrifice of so much time and treasure. And the committee are also sensible of the influence which officers deservedly have and which they must have in forming the character and maintaining the practical utility of our militia system.

" Not less than one hundred and fifty independent and uniformed companies, well officered, completely armed and equipped, now exist in this State, which should occasion require might be collected and organized, and which would afford a sure defence against the encroachments of any enemy. Diminish the number of company trainings--let the

Legislature of New-Hampshire speak but such a discouraging language to the Militia, and that spirit which went abroad exerting its influence so successfully in raising and perfecting such military corps, will at once be humbled and mortified, if not extinguished."

One of the greatest evils against which our militia has had to contend, is the repeated changes in the system. The want of stability has discouraged, if not prevented, all improvement ; and now that a regular system is adopted, we hope a *fair trial* will be made of it, before it is changed, or other provisions are introduced which will destroy its order and usefulness.

AGRICULTURE. & C.

We extract the following remarks from the report of the committee on agriculture and manufactures, to the legislature.

" The capital stock, which is now vested in manufactures, and which is increasing with unparalleled rapidity both from the enterprize of our citizens, and from the increased demand for American manufactures, will, it is conceived, soon, if it does not now, demand some legislative provision, by which the stock so vested, shall be made subject to an uniform and equitable taxation, and be made to defray a part of the expences of the government, by which it is protected. The exemption of any portion of property from a just and equal taxation, amounts to an additional tax on the property not exempted. And if manufactures be exempted in part from taxation, the tax must fall on agricultural portions of the community. This unequal operation of the laws the committee believe is neither consonant with the principles of our constitution nor consistent with the policy of this government. From inquiries on the subject which have been instituted by the committee, it appears, that, in a neighboring state, in which is situated a manufactory at present unrivalled, either in Europe or America, for the perfection of its fabrics, all machinery is by law exempted from taxation ; that all real estate is taxed as the real estate of an individual, and all other taxable property, horses, stock on hand, &c. &c. is taxed like any other taxable property, and that those who own shares are taxed for them as personal property in the town where such owners reside. This last provision of the law relative to

taxation in Massachusetts does not appear to be just; towns in which large manufactories are situated are from that circumstance exposed to have the number of their paupers very much increased and to be subject to the grievous burdens of an exorbitant poor tax; for which they ought to receive some indemnity from the source of the increased expense; and this can be secured to them only by taxing the shares in the towns where the factories are situated.

"The Turkey wheat from which is raised the Leghorn straw, has recently been introduced into this State, and experiments are now making in many places to ascertain whether we can raise it in that degree of perfection which afford fabrics suited to the capricious fashions of our fair friends. It is ardently to be wished that the enormous annual expenditures for the foreign materials, may be prevented by the perfection and beauty of our own manufactures.

"Among the various objects tending to advance the interest of agriculture, your committee are unanimously of opinion that the *agricultural survey of the state*, conducted by suitable persons, would be productive of the greatest good. Experience has proved in neighboring states that agricultural surveys have had a most beneficial influence. They were first instituted by the munificence of a private individual; and the examples of that illustrious citizen has been followed with avidity and success by others. The great object of the farmer, viz. an acquaintance with the nature of our own soil, and with the practical results of experience, are attained with greater certainty by this method, in which it is made the duty of some persons to collect and report those facts, than by any other mode. The different modes of culture for the same crop, on similar soils, in different parts of the state, are thus made known; the results of the experience of different farmers, which are of the highest value, are thus drawn out from those who would never voluntarily communicate their practical knowledge and disseminated through the community by means of the press. In conducting such surveys, much valuable knowledge, which may be considered as incidental, would be acquired; ores, beds of lime, of plaster and other mineral riches might be developed, and our medicinal springs tested and examined, and much information of general interest acquired."

With this view the committee recommended the passage of a re-

solve authorizing an agricultural survey of the state. The subject, however, was afterwards postponed to the next legislature.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

"The institution of the Board of Agriculture is in the highest degree creditable to the state, and manifests in the strongest manner, the liberality of the legislature, and their disposition to foster and protect the interests of the farmer; but this institution, so laudable in its designs, and founded in the most patriotic motives, has not, in its present form been productive of that practical benefit for which it was designed; this arises from the structure of the Board, and the experience of a few years demonstrates that some modification in its constitution is necessary before it can become the efficient engine of agricultural improvement. By a recurrence to the act respecting the Board of Agriculture passed June 27, 1821, it will be seen that the Board is composed of delegates—one from each county society, and that they are chosen annually; the number is therefore so small that the formation of a quorum is always a subject of doubt, and if, as at the last session of the Board, not more than one half the delegates attend, business is retarded, and, from a laudable reluctance in assuming all the responsibility, nothing is effected in that energetic, prompt and decisive manner which the interests of agriculture demand. No systematic measures for improvement can be adopted and pursued by the Board, while its members hold their seats by the precarious tenure of annual elections; an individual and personal interest is no sooner excited than it is destroyed; no permanent advantage can be derived from a policy so fluctuating. The evils inseparably connected with the present constitution of the Board, can be obviated by enlarging its powers, increasing its numbers and giving to its members, powers similar to those of corporations, but at the same time preserving in the hands of the government such a degree of control that the members of the Board, shall at all times feel sensible that they are public servants. This Board should be authorized and directed to establish a Museum, in which should be deposited models of agricultural implements and other objects tending to illustrate the progress of agriculture and elucidate its principles; such a museum, open at all times to the inspection of the members of the legislature, would not only be a rallying point for the Board and give

them a local habitation as well as a name, but it would also be productive of a most beneficial effect by promptly diffusing, through the most distant part of the state, a knowledge of the improvements in agriculture.

"The economical form and rapid diffusion of the publications of a Board of agriculture is highly desirable; there can be no doubt that cheap agricultural tracts will be productive of more good, and be more generally read, than the more expensive and formidable pamphlet; such tracts would in most instances defray the expense of their publication."

It is to be regretted that the legislature should have deemed it advisable to withhold further aid to the Board, even though it may not be perfect in its system of organization. Its influence has undoubtedly been salutary, and it is a matter of surprize that a disposition seems to be gaining ground to crush it in the bud, ere a fair trial can have tested its utility to the whole state. A resolve appropriating \$550 for the use of the Agricultural Societies, though it encountered much opposition, finally passed both houses of the legislature. But through some unaccountable neglect or accident this resolve was not presented to the Governor for his approbation! Great fault lies somewhere. The evil it occasions, will be extensively felt; and the loss of this small pittance will go far towards embarrassing, if not finally overthrowing our Agricultural Societies. The policy of affording encouragement to agriculture and domestic manufactures by grants from the public treasury to our agricultural societies has for some time encountered a powerful and increasing opposition in the house of representatives. In 1821 the Senate unanimously, and the House, 108 to 86, voted an appropriation of \$550 for the use of the Agricultural Societies, and \$250 for that of the Board of agriculture. In 1822, the Senate, 11 to 1, made a similar grant, but the House, 113 to 70, refused the former sum, and agreed to the lat-

ter by about the same majority. What may appear surprising to some is, that the strongest opposition to it in the House was among the *practical farmers*. We know, however, that many very intelligent and enterprising agriculturalists are its warmest advocates.

MANUFACTURES.

We state for the information of those who feel an interest in the prosperity of American manufactures, that at the last session of our legislature the following manufacturing companies were incorporated, viz.

Great Falls Manufacturing Company at Somersworth, for cotton and woollen goods, &c.	capital	\$500,000
New-Market manf. Co.—cotton goods, &c.		600,000
Union manf. Co. at Peterborough—cotton, wool, flax, &c.		100,000
Dover manf. Co.—cotton and woollen goods, &c.	capital enlarged from 50,000 to	1,000,000
Portsmouth Sugar Refining Co.		100,000
Nashua manf. Co.—cotton, woollen, iron, &c.		1,000,000
Enfield and Lebanon Iron manufactory,		100,000
Hocksett manf. Co.—woollen and cotton goods, &c.		200,000
Cheshire manf. Co.—at Jaffrey, cotton, goods, &c.		150,000
Smithvill Co at Northfield—cotton and other goods		150,000
Town of Merrimack manf. for manufacture of raw and prepared materials into goods, wares and merchandize		200,000
Portsmouth Steam Factory —for manufacturing in iron and other metal, and in cotton and wool		500,000
First Cotton Mill in Merrimack, cotton and other goods		250,000
Lake Manf. Co. at Ches-		

terfield--various cotton
goods 150,300

\$5,000,000

The whole amount of nominal capital, it will be perceived, is about five millions, but we cannot expect that any thing near that amount will for several years be actually employed in these establishments.

If however any rational inference can be drawn from the incorporation at a single session of so many companies with such immense nominal capitals, it is, that our factories now in operation yield a greater profit than most other kinds of property. But whether or not this profit is such as to warrant the investment of so much additional capital in manufactures at the present time, those who are more deeply interested than ourselves, will consider and determine. Should all these enterprises and those likely to follow them prove successful, we shall joyfully hail the event as the harbinger of our real independence of all foreign nations.—*Patrol.*

LITERARY FUND.

This fund was established by an act of the Legislature, passed June 29, 1821, and consists of the proceeds of a tax of one half of one per cent. on the amount of the capital stock of the several Banks in this State. The following is the statement of the Commissioners of the Fund, exhibited at the late session.

The State of New-Hampshire in account with the Commissioners of the Literary Fund.

1822.	} DR.	To certificate of U. S. six per cent. stock of 1815, in favor of N. H. Lit. Fund,	4,400 00	
Aug. 12.			To allowance of 7 1-4 per cent. advance in purchase of the same,	319 00
			To paid for brokerage,	11 00
1823.	} CR.	To cash in the hands of the Treasurer, the balance,	5,000 57	
June 11.				<hr/> \$9,730 57
1822.	} CR.	By amount cash received for tax on the several Banks in this state, for		
June 12.				

		the year 1822,	4,770 37
Oct. 1.	} By dividend of interest in U. S. funds,		66 00
1823.			
Jan. 1.		do. do. do.	66 00
April 1.	} By cash received for tax on several banks in this state for 1823, as follows;—		66 00
June 11.			
		Excter Bank,	500 00
		Rockingham Bank,	500 00
		Cheshire Bank,	550 00
		N. H. Bank,	565 20
		N. H. Union Bank,	750 00
		N. H. Strafford Bank,	448 00
		Concord Bank (Sparhawk)	100 00
		Concord Bank, (Kent)	300 00
		Grafton Bank,	500 00
		Portsmouth Bank	500 00
			<hr/> 4762 20
			<hr/> \$9,730 57

LEVI WOODBURY, }
SAML. SPARRHAWK, } *Commissioners.*
WM. PICKERING, }

June 11, 1823.

A committee of the Senate, to whom this subject was referred, declined recommending any specific object to which the fund should be at present appropriated.

"New-Hampshire, with a population of something less than 250,000 souls, according to the late census, pays an annual tax of *ninety thousand dollars* for the support of common free schools; and although it is said this sum "exceeds what any other government of equal resources raises for a similar purpose," still if the money thus raised be not properly expended, it would be of but little use that we could make this boast. When we take into view the deep interest the community have in the faithful expenditure of this money, and when moreover we consider that this expenditure is made under the eye of these most deeply interested, it may be a matter of surprize that any of the salutary provisions of our laws on this subject should be disregarded, yet it is not less true, that they are. It is therefore believed that a faithful execution of existing laws directing the mode in which this money should be expended is much more needed than additional statutes.

"In regard to the higher branches of literature, it may be observed that the desire of most parents to have their sons and daughters instructed therein—the ambition of our youth generally, to obtain knowledge—the facility with which it may be obtained, owing to the number of academies in the State, endowed by wealthy individuals, and favoured by the government—are circumstances auspicious of great improvement, and must be of most

signal benefit to society. That the Literary Fund might be diverted from its original destination and be usefully applied to institutions of this character, or to others that might be named, no one will doubt, but the policy of such a measure is much doubted.

"The law which gives existence to this Fund, declares it "shall be for the sole use and purpose of endowing or supporting a college, &c." and that it "shall never be applied to the benefit of any institution which is not under the direction and control of the State." As we have but one institution of the grade of a college within our limits, it may be asked why we do not appropriate these funds to the use of that? The answer is—she has refused our protection—she has denied our power of control, hence she cannot expect from us parental favors."

The committee, in conclusion, express their decided opinion that the good of the State requires that the Fund be suffered to accumulate "for years to come agreeably to the provisions of the law creating it. They do not doubt that a fund already considerable, accumulating at the rate of from five to six thousand dollars a year, with regulations to give it a progressive increase, will, aided perhaps by some liberal donations from munificent individuals, if from no other source, at a period not greatly distant, be a means of establishing an institution that will be of incalculable benefit to the people, be an ornament to the State, and in short, be worthy of the enlightened policy that dictated the law."

PRESERVATION OF FISH.

Few subjects have oftener engaged the paternal care of the legislature than the *preservation of fish*. From the report of Mr. Haven to the House of Representatives, we gather the following facts:

"The first act passed in this State to prevent the destruction of fish was in 1754, when the taking of alewives in Cohass brook in Derryfield was prohibited, except at certain times, and under certain restrictions. From that period to the present time, fifty acts have been passed of the same class, namely—

"From 1754 to 1764 ten years	1	act
1764 to 1774	4	
1774 to 1784	7	
1784 to 1794	10	
1794 to 1804	3	
1804 to 1814	3	

1814 to 1823 nine years 22

50

"Of these acts, 14 have been for the preservation of salmon, shad and alewives in Merrimack river; 3 for shad and salmon in Connecticut river; 2 for codfish and smelts, bluefish and bass in Piscataqua river; 2 more for bass alone in Piscataqua river; 1 for salmon in Ammonoosuck river; 1 for fish in Ashuelot river; 2 for alewives in Exeter river; 3 for fish in various small streams and brooks, and 16 for small fish in ponds."

Of these acts it is stated, that 6 have been repealed altogether, and the fisheries made free; 13 repealed, and substitutes enacted: 3 expressly repealed in part; 3 expired by their own limitation; and 25 remain on the statute book as still in force. Of those 25, still unrepealed, it is thought more than one half have become obsolete, or are altogether disregarded.

"The first act, on record, for the preservation of fish in Merrimack river was passed in 1764, and was the second of the kind enacted in the State. It appears that it did not pass without opposition; and that its wisdom was much doubted. A remonstrance against it was presented to the Legislature, signed by *three hundred and fifty-seven persons*, inhabitants of Londonderry, Chester, Derryfield, Bedford, Goffestown, Starkstown, Penbrook and Pennycook, in which they "pray that the fishing at the falls in said river may not be restrained in any measure, but that the same may remain free, as it hath been hitherto." The remonstrants however consent that the salmon fishery may be restrained a part of the year.

"Of the *fourteen* acts passed for the preservation of salmon, shad and alewives in Merrimack river, several begin as follows:—"Whereas the act to which this is an addition *has not been found to answer the purpose for which it was intended,*" or words to that effect; and it appears that the experiment was made for the *fourteenth* time, so late as the year 1829; the experience of *fifty-six* years, and thirteen previous trials, not having yet taught the way of keeping "salmon, shad and alewives" in Merrimack river by operation of law!

"The acts passed for the preservation of fish in Piscataqua river, were limited to three or five years, and it does

not appear that any attempt was made to renew them."

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

From a report made to the House of Representatives on this subject, we gather the following particulars, which are worthy of preservation :

Pursuant to the requisitions of a resolve of the Legislature, passed in 1822, returns of expenditures were received from five of the counties of this State, as exhibited in the following

TABLE.

	Rockingham.	Stafford.	Hillsboro.*	Cheshire.	Granby.	Total.
County paupers	1850 02	533 41	511 93	666 69	622 33	4103 33
County of Sessions	367 80	394	240 41	318 45	306 20	1716 84
Clerks of Courts	340 14	163 42	176 40	79 83	263 77	963 59
Books of Records for County Officers	56 00	170 50	176 40	35 01	60 00	322 50
Attorney General	180 84	31 50		17 00	22 75	71 25
Repairs of County buildings		82 70	272 20	179 75	22 75	637 75
Jury pay-tolls	1796 87	126 82	949 05	2 00	70 44	1574 14
Grocers	1036 48	183 60	477 54	603 51	1066 28	5463 43
Coroners' Inquests	128 39	81 47	11 52	32 35	308 08	9769 14
Criminal prosecutions	1345 92	758 41	652 15	425 79	330 99	287 40
Sheriff, Deputies and Clerk	533 87	393 73	544 42	135 57	392 79	3512 29
Superior Court Crier		32 00	61 00		42 00	1911 38
Solicitor					42 00	134 00
Removal of convicts					60 00	40 00
Writers on Courts		55 16			105 15	105 15
Pursuit of criminals	20 55	17 25			22 75	77 91
Sundry items not classed	251 12	2 50	195 10		40 70	57 25
Commissions to Treasurer		171 84			108 15	335 50
Total	7973 60	1808 31	4092 62	2101 39	4898 22	13163 54

*Not returned.

nute topographical and historical description.

STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE WINNEPISSEGOE.

An act was passed at the late session incorporating Joseph Smith, and his associates, by the name of the "Winnepissigee Lake Steam-Boat Company," for the purpose of transporting, by means of steam boats, over and upon the waters of the lake, passengers, goods, wares, lumber, &c. &c. The company are invested with the exclusive privilege of steam navigation on said Lake for the term of twenty years from the 1st of April, 1825; provided that on or before the 1st of May, 1825, a steam-boat or steam-vessel shall be actually in employ on the said Lake; and shall, during the boating season, be in constant repair—due allowances for accidents, &c. being made.

JOURNALS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

Among the papers, &c. in the office of the Secretary of State, are the records of the Committee of Safety during the revolution. A committee of the Legislature was raised to inquire into the expediency of publishing them; but, upon examination, they found them to contain little that would be of general utility, and recommended that they be bound, and placed at the disposal of the Historical Society. A resolve accordingly passed to that effect. These Journals comprise six manuscripts, which are all in a good state of preservation. They commence on the 19th May, 1775, and end May 29, 1784. We have already made some extracts from these Journals; and, on further examination, should we find other interesting facts related in them, we may publish them.

DEAF AND DUMB.

COUNTY OF MERRIMACK.

One of the most important acts passed at the late session, is that creating a new county, by the name of Merrimack. In a preceding page will be found a statistical view of the county, and we propose, in a future number, to give a mi-

No public measure has reflected greater honor upon our Legislature than the encouragement given to this unfortunate class of beings. The sums heretofore appropriated have been distributed in

different proportions among nine persons, now at the Asylum in Hartford. The advantages to the unfortunate children which arise from this pecuniary assistance, are incalculable. By it they are raised from the lowest state of mental suffering to a degree of usefulness and enjoyment. To the benevolent mind there can scarcely be presented a more affecting object than a human being, gifted with thought and intuition, and perhaps susceptible of all the finer emotions of our nature—incapable of giving those emotions utterance, or of hearing the accents of kindness or commiseration from others. The unhappy youth beholds on every side the busy intercourse of men—he watches the countenances of his friends, if possible to learn the purport of their conversation. If it be joyous, nature has taught him the meaning of smiles—if adverse, he knows it by the desponding look. But no farther can he penetrate. Above he beholds and admires the wide created heavens; and although he may not comprehend, imagines the unbounded pleasures of the world, all centering, as he thinks, in those two gifts, hearing and speaking. But naught comes near to disturb his intellectual reveries—no human voice, warm with the accents of love and friendship, can penetrate the melancholy seclusion of his mind; no delightful intercourse of thought and conversation can enliven his existence; no fond ideas of relatives, of home, and happiness, can he communicate or receive, save by the silent language of the eye, or the more difficult one of signs. He is alone in the world—in a wonderful, but silent waste, with no resources save what pity in its benignity affords him, and no companion but an untutored fancy. How noble then is the effort to relieve the anguish of such a state! how honorable to the philanthropic heart to afford the means!

In New-Hampshire, we believe, there are about forty of this unhappy class of beings. Nine only of these have received the assistance of the State, and these were selected in consequence both of their activity and destitute circumstances. For two years the State has appropriated \$1000, which has been faithfully and advantageously expended. The people, we are confident, generally approve of this measure; and we confess that it was not without shame and regret that we heard the raven voice of opposition disturb the philanthropic feeling which pervaded the House at the late session.

ADJOURNMENT.

Our Legislature adjourned *early in the morning* of July 3d, after a busy session of four weeks. But few acts of a public nature were passed; and as those have been placed before our readers in several public journals, we need not notice their provisions. The number of private acts passed is unusually great, and they necessarily consumed a considerable portion of the session. Much time was also employed in the discussion of a bill introduced by Mr. Atherton, of Amherst, relative to imprisonment for debt, &c., and the bill was finally lost. A bill passed the Senate for re-establishing the court of common pleas, with new and salutary improvements; but was rejected by the House. The Legislature this year possessed more than an ordinary degree of talent. Some of our most distinguished lawyers and literary men were found among its members. And if a greater number of statutes than usual has not been passed; much business has certainly been transacted, of that kind which must always more or less engross the attention of the Legislature. No question has been hastily disposed of; and it is no mean praise to say, that they have been wise in not legislating *too much*. We suffer, not so much for want of laws, as from

ignorance of the provisions of those existing, and from their partial execution.

We mentioned at the beginning of this article that the legislature adjourned *early in the morning*—we believe, about six o'clock! This has become a practice, attended with evil consequences. It is well known that the period of adjournment is always one of bustle: members are preparing to depart, paying their bills, receiving their dues, &c. The day previous, though it is generally attempted to close the business of the session, many things remain “undone,” and those sometimes of weighty importance. They are brought forward on the morning of adjournment, and hastily disposed of, perhaps with little consideration. Acts may be passed of pernicious tendency; and those of great utility rejected or postponed. We would instance, among the evils occasioned at the late session by this extreme haste in adjournment, the loss of the agricultural appropriations, and the neglect to provide a salary for the Secretary. It may, perhaps, be convenient for members to depart early, and it would be productive of no evil, were it made a standing rule, that *no other* business than the mere matter of adjournment should be transacted the last day of the session. The additional expense of \$500 to the State by an hour's useless session in the morning, though unnecessary and improper, is by no means so serious an evil as the carelessness and indifference which are thus encouraged and promoted. Dangers may creep in when suspicion is asleep; and the worst of abuses make their way unperceived, when the “camp” is about to be “broken up,” and the “council fire” extinguished.

SALARIES.

The following is a table of salaries paid by the State of New-Hampshire, to the different officers of government:

1. The Governor,	\$1200 00
2. Chief Jus.Sup. Court	1400 00
3. Associate Justices do.	1200 00
4. Attorney General,	800 00
5. Treasurer,	600 00
6. Secretary,*	300 00
7. Warden of the State Prison,	1000 00
8. Adjutant & Insp. Gen.	400 00
9. Commissary General,	40 00
10. Pay of Counsellors, Senators and Rep- resentatives, per day, each,	2 00
11. President of the Sen- ate, Speaker of the House, and the clerks, per day,	2 50
12. Members of the leg- islature also re- ceive 10 cents per mile for travel to and from the place of sitting.	

* A portion of the Representatives at the late session appeared to be in favor of reducing the salary of the Secretary; and it is to be regretted that he is left without any provision for the present year. While the State should guard against extravagant salaries on the one hand, they should not on the other refuse a reasonable compensation to a meritorious officer. No man, we are persuaded, ever discharged his duties with greater promptness and fidelity than the present Secretary, Mr. Sparhawk. It is better, if necessary, to pay a high salary, and have a *faithful* officer, than to have an incumbent of questionable talents and fidelity, and pay him demi-wages.

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*Ordained in N. H.* In Greenfield, June 11, Rev. FRANCIS DANFORTH, A. M. as successor of Rev. John Walker.—In Rochester, July 16, Rev. THOMAS COGSWELL UPHAM, A. M. as colleague with Rev. Joseph Haven. *Installed*, in Piermont, July 2, Rev. ROBERT BLAKE. He succeeds Rev. Jonathan Hovey.

☞ We are compelled for want of room in the present number to postpone our monthly summary of foreign intelligence, to the No. for Sept.

ABSTRACT—Showing the state of the N. H. Banks according to the returns made in June, 1823.

|                                           | Am't emp-<br>tial stock<br>paid in. | Value of<br>real estate. | Amount of debts<br>due. | Amount of specie<br>in the vault. | Am't bills<br>of other<br>Banks. | Amount of<br>deposits. | Amount of<br>bills in<br>circulation. |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| New-Hampshire Bank, Nov. 1822             | 165,500                             | 433,590 93               | 6217,073 74             | 4,604 46                          | 14,449                           | 22,993 22              | { 31,265 old*<br>34,583 new<br>65,848 |
| Do. Do. May, 1823                         | 165,500                             | 435,777 47               | 6212,213 35             | 4,348 68                          | 10,961                           | 22,820 18              | { 31,034*<br>25,091<br>56,125         |
| N. H. Union Bank,<br>Do. Do. Nov. 1822    | 150,000                             | 5,188                    | 137,692                 | 215,709                           | 8,322                            | 13,969                 | 37,063                                |
| Do. Do. May, 1823                         | 150,000                             | 6,383                    | 194,022                 | 210,195                           | 6,249                            | 14,063                 | 38,532                                |
| Portsmouth Bank,<br>Do. Do. Nov. 1822     | 100,000                             | 6,217 93                 | 119,157 97              | 5,647 44                          | 9,975                            | 9,241 29               | 29,996                                |
| Do. Do. May, 1823                         | 160,000                             | 6,217 93                 | 123,526 49              | 4,021 82                          | 3,277                            | 6,200 39               | 27,537                                |
| Rockingham Bank,<br>Do. Do. Nov. 1822     | 100,000                             | e1,000                   | 131,074 56              | 7,009 99                          | 11,037 46                        | 16,264 11              | 31,462                                |
| Do. Do. May, 1823                         | 100,000                             | e1,000                   | 131,515 95              | 5,826 21                          | 3,610 99                         | 12,533 14              | 26,568                                |
| N. H. Stafford Bank,<br>Do. Do. Nov. 1822 | 91,336                              | 4,500                    | 142,576 55              | f5,276 69                         | 11,233 25                        | 8,196 28               | 54,356                                |
| Do. Do. May, 1823                         | 89,680                              | 4,500                    | 156,252 07              | 7,665 22                          | 4,749 23                         | 8,403 62               | 61,387                                |
| Exeter Bank,<br>Do. Do. Nov. 1822         | 100,000                             | 4,434 43                 | 120,185 09              | 6,043 68                          | 7,277                            | 2,354 53               | 19,524                                |
| Do. Do. May 1823                          | 100,000                             | 4,434 43                 | 126,309 11              | 6,611 59                          | 3,647                            | 2,911 13               | 20,181                                |
| Concord Bank, (G. Kent) Nov. 1822         | 60,000                              | 1,500                    | 90,078 62               | j36,236 74                        | 4,194                            | 7,830 91               | 61,935                                |
| Do. Do. May, 1823                         | 60,000                              | 2,577 60                 | 87,567 17               | 15,072 19                         | 4,187                            | 9,976 65               | 57,868                                |
| Concord Bank, (S. S.) Nov. 1822           | 39,500                              | 2,000                    | 56,233 29               | 15,072 19                         | 4,713                            | 1,234 43               | 29,336                                |
| Do. Do. May, 1823                         | 39,800                              | 2,000                    | 56,445 05               | 15,599 79                         | 10,515                           | 10,317 47              | 19,965 50                             |
| Geddon Bank,<br>Do. Do. (Do.) Nov. 1822   | 100,000                             | 4,304 44                 | 165,193 87              | 127,212 69                        | 5,821 50                         | 11,393 12              | 93,312 50                             |
| Do. Do. May, 1823                         | 100,000                             | 4,961 54                 | 156,255 18              | 133,899 73                        | 2,457                            | 3,190 78               | 97,278 50                             |
| Cheshire Bank,<br>Do. Do. Nov. 1822       | 102,000                             | 2,054                    | 223,635 17              | 832,043 52                        | 6,773                            | 2,905 50               | 157,531                               |
| Do. Do. May, 1823                         | 102,000                             | 2,054                    | 182,386 41              | p45,676 56                        | 4,281                            | 4,401 05               | 130,617 50                            |

(a) Cost of real estate as appears by the Bank books.—(b) This sum includes some bad and some doubtful debts.—(c) Including the post in Boston.—(d) Value of real furniture.—(e) Including \$929 05 deposited in Union Bank, Boston.—(f) Including \$2491 25 do. do.—(g) Including \$130 43 do. do.—(h) Including specie deposit in N. H. Bank, Boston.—(i) Including \$2270 personal property.—(j) Including \$11,451 85 deposited in a Bank in Boston.—(m) Including \$25,071 71 deposited in two Banks in Boston.—(n) Including real estate.—(o) Including \$5303 02 in Boston.—(p) Extending \$27,683 94 in Boston.—  
It is supposed by the Directors that this sum is too large, by 28,605 dolls., and that the actual amount of old bills in circulation is only 2559 dolls.

Anecdote.— Judge Br. Keenridge, as your honor—takes me to be.” “Put your words closer together,” said the judge.

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS, WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Amherst, Mass. June 30, Rev. ZEPHANIAH SWIFT MOORE, D. D. President of the Amherst Collegiate Institution. In the death of Dr. Moore, not only the Institution over which he presided, but society has suffered a great loss. His learning, moderation and wisdom enabled him to be of great service to the college, and his friendly and condescending manners to persons of all ranks, greatly endeared him to the citizens of the place, where he resided. He received his education at Dartmouth college, where he graduated in 1793. He commenced his ministry at Leicester, Ms. where he was ordained when a young man. After a lapse of some years, he was appointed a professor of Dartmouth college, and remained in that office from 1811, to 1815. About the last period, he was appointed President of Williams college, where he remained five years. On the foundation of the Amherst Institution, he was elected President. The satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of all those various offices, his piety and irreproachable life, and his benevolence and industry made an impression on the minds of every one who had the honor of being acquainted with him, which will long remain mixed with sorrow and regret.

In Somers, N. Y. Dr. ELIAS CORNELIUS, 65, a patriot and sufferer in the war of Independence. At the age of 20, he quit the place of his nativity, on Long Island, and being recommended by his instructor, Dr. Samuel Lathan, he went in the year 1777 to New-York, and obtained a commission of Surgeon's Mate in the 2d regiment of Rhode-Island troops, under the command of Col. Israel Angel. He had not been long in the army, when upon occasion of reconnoitering the position of some of the enemy's forces, he was taken prisoner, and carried to the "Old Provost" jail in New-York, where he suffered almost incredible hardships till March, 1778, when, with great courage and presence of mind, he made his escape; joined the army again, and continued in it a highly respected officer, till the close of 1781.

In Portsmouth, June 24, Capt. NATHANIEL KENNARD, 68. At the commencement of the war of the revolution, he entered as a volunteer, in one of the first regiments in Massachusetts, for the term of one year. At the expiration of that engagement, he entered on board a private armed vessel—was captured, car-

ried to England and kept in close confinement at the Mill Prison for two years and a quarter, being encouraged with no other prospect, than a still protracted confinement, or a termination of it by being hanged as a rebel. Thence he was sent to France in a cartel, where on the 20th April, 1779, he entered on board the Bon Homme Richard, under the celebrated *John Paul Jones*, and was with him in some of the most desperate enterprizes, in which that commander was engaged. From that vessel he was put on board a prize and ordered for France. He was again captured and carried into Hull in the north of England, transported to Spithead, put on board the Unicorn frigate and compelled to do duty until, at the eminent hazard of his life, he escaped in the Island of Jamaica. Thence he returned to America, a little before the close of the war. After the peace of '83, he engaged in the merchant service and continued a reputable ship master until near the commencement of the late war, when he was appointed by government to the command of a Revenue Cutter and continued in the same to the close of the war. After that period, until his death, he was employed as an Inspector of the Customs at this port.

In Barre, Ms. Dr. EPHRAIM BROOKS, a native of Concord, Ms. long an eminent physician of the former place, but for several years an invalid in consequence of a fall from his horse.

In Quincy, Ms. June 2, PETER BOYLSTON ADAMS, Esq. 85, brother of the late President of the U. S.

### LONGEVITY.

In NEW-HAMPSHIRE. In Amherst, Capt. Nathaniel Woodbury, 94, formerly of Nantucket; Mrs. Elizabeth Prince, 96, widow of Lieut. Joseph Prince, one of the first settlers of that town. In Pelham, June 27, Mrs. Mary Butler, 94, widow of Lieut. Joseph Butler. She was a native of Haverhill; her maiden name Ladd. In Concord, July 17, Lieut. Richard Herbert, 94, the oldest man in town, and an officer under Gen. Stark, at the battle of Bennington.—In Unity, May 23, Mr. John Kennedy, 97, a native of Ireland. While a soldier on the Halifax station, previous to the American revolution, the corps to which he belonged was sent to the support of Gen. Gage, at Boston. Soon after their arrival he deserted the British, and afterwards joined the revolutionary army, in which he continued during the war.

## APPENDIX.

### PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JULY AND AUGUST.

#### SPAIN.

This country, were we to credit the French accounts, offers no serious obstacle to the march of her invaders. Instead of meeting brave men, disputing their passage at every step, they seem only to be pursuing a host of fugitives. Great allowances, however, must be made for the exaggeration of French accounts; and until the last torch of liberty is extinguished in Spain, we should not despair of her ultimate triumph. Should she withstand the shock until winter, she may light her invaders to destruction in re-crossing the Pyrennees.

On the approach of the French troops towards Seville, the Cortes required of the King, as a measure of safety, his immediate removal to Cadiz. His majesty, with all the dignity becoming his royal station, refused to comply with this request as a King, but, at the same time, professed his readiness to submit to any sacrifices, *in his individual capacity*. The Cortes thereupon proceeded to declare the king morally incompetent to exercise his authority, and they then established a provisional regency to superintend the removal of the king. On the 12th of June, Ferdinand and the Royal family left Seville, with an escort of 6000 armed troops, for the double purpose, probably, of retaining him as their prisoner and protecting him from the enemy. The Cortes, the Regency, &c. followed in the train; and the cavalcade arrived at Cadiz on the 14th of June; at which place they were received according to the Cadiz papers, with great enthusiasm. The

king was met with due ceremony by the municipal authorities, and the keys of the fortress were delivered to him. His arrival was announced by salutes of artillery, and ringing of bells. The Cortes convened at Cadiz on the 15th of June, at which time the temporary regency was abolished, the king reinstated, and measures for the defence of the place were immediately adopted.

On the departure of the king from Seville, disturbances of a very serious nature took place; which were said to be instigated by friars, and others disaffected to the Constitutional cause. For three days the most horrid excesses were committed, which were only arrested by the intervention of a strong military force. The constitutional troops, however, soon abandoned Seville; and it is probable that the French entered that place on or about the 20th June, although there are no official accounts to that effect.

The minister of War, SALVADOR, terminated his existence at Cadiz on the 18th, by cutting his throat with a razor. The reasons assigned for this act, are, the sudden invasion of Andalusia by the French, the riots at Seville, &c.; but report had been busy in attaching to the deceased, treachery to the cause in which he was ostensibly embarked.

A French fleet was said to be off Cadiz, and to hold the port in a state of blockade, having prevented the entry of two American vessels. This circumstance, together with the great addition to the number of its inhabitants, had rendered the necessary articles of sub-

sistence extremely scarce and dear, at that place. The restriction on the importations of foreign provisions had been removed, in part, and a new tariff instituted.

The Cortes, in appearance at least, evinced their determination to adhere to the Constitution, at the risk of their lives: and in this spirit the population of Cadiz seemed to participate. The joy which was manifested, and the congratulations which were offered at the entry of the government into that place, is stated, in some accounts, to have been intended for the Cortes, and not for the king, whom the people of Cadiz are said to hold in the utmost contempt.

We could wish that the people of Spain would look with a single eye, and exercise their united strength to repel this most unholy invasion of their territory—if this were the case, the physical resources of the nation would render the result scarcely doubtful. But the occurrences at Seville, when it was for a moment free from the immediate power of the government, and various other circumstances, indicate a want of unanimity, which may paralyze the national energy, and subject the people to the imposition of a government little less despotic than any they have yet endured. *N. E. Galaxy.*

In a good cause (says the Portsmouth Journal) we are obstinate heroes. Though the Cortes and the members of the constitutional government are besieged in Cadiz, though town after town is occupied by the French troops, we see no reason yet for absolute despair. There are no symptoms of disaffection or despondency among the members of the Cortes. The great point now is to continue the contest—to keep alive the spark however small. If the cause be not given up as hopeless, time will do every thing. This is by no means the last struggle of liberty in Spain. Let the worst happen,—let Cadiz be taken, —let the king be restored to des-

potic power, and let the blood of the liberal party flow as freely in the prisons of the Inquisition, as it did in 1814, still good principles have been widely disseminated: and “the blood of the Martyrs will become the seed of the Church.”—The prospect of liberty in Spain is not half so hopeless, as it was at the restoration of Ferdinand, nine years ago.

#### PORTUGAL.

A counter-revolution was commenced on the 27th of May, by Gen. Sepuleda who revolted with 10,000 men, and proclaimed a revolution in favor of the King, and against the Cortes. The verbal accounts say, that the King, at first appeared to disapprove of the measure, would not see Sepuleda, and denounced him as a traitor. That the news of this event reached *St. Ubes* the 30th of May, when the regiment stationed there joined the revolutionists, compelled the citizens to illuminate their houses, and induced the Priests, “nothing loth,” to direct the ringing of their church bells:—That on the next day the regiment, commanded by a Corporal, (the officers being displaced, but compelled to follow the march,) proceeded for *Lisbon*, to meet the King, who was expected to be there the 4th of June:—That the event occasioned a great stagnation of business; and the lower order of people having joined the King’s party, the friends of the Constitution were in much fear of their lives, although it turned out that no excesses were committed; —That the troops on leaving *Lisbon* to join the King, left the prisons unguarded, when 500 of the convicts in the *Castle of San George*, procured arms and ammunition, and threatened to burn the city, and plunder the merchants and banks; but the city guards having information of the design, took measures to prevent its execution.

That on the 3d June, a regiment of troops, with the young Prince for their Commander in Chief,



marched into Lisbon, and were welcomed by the people with the cry of "*Long live the King!*"-- That the Cortes dissolved, or fled, on the 2d of June; and on the next day the King denounced the Cortes as a set of usurpers and hypocrites, and dissolved them "*by right!*"-- That on the 6th, the King and heroic Queen entered Lisbon in triumph, and were received by acclamations and *vivas*--her Majesty having taken the most active part in the Counter-Revolution.

That on the 3d June, the King issued his Proclamation, announcing the restoration of the Ancient Monarchy.

That this Counter-Revolution was popular with the higher and lower classes of the people, but extremely unpopular among the middle classes and the landholders; and that there was no calculating the end of the Revolution. An embargo laid on vessels in Lisbon on the 2d June, was raised on the 3th, and business was assuming its wonted activity.

#### GREECE.

The Greeks have established a General Government for the whole nation. The first meeting of their National Congress, under the new constitution, closed on the 30th of April last. The thanks of that Congress have been voted to the armies through whose valor, in the course of sixteen months, more than 90,000 of their enemies had been destroyed. The High Admiral of the Turkish fleet had been ordered to commence the immediate attack of the Grecian Islands, and to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor. The same orders had been issued to the Pacha in Thessaly, Lividia, &c. and accounts from Larissa to the 2d May stated, that the Pacha of Scentoria had embodied 30,000 men, and that columns were traversing that quarter. On the other hand, it is said that the Greeks are making great preparations to repel the enemy--they are fully aware of the dangers which

menace them, but notwithstanding are full of energy and confidence.

*Extract of a letter, lately received from the Gulf of Corinth, dated the 1st of April last.*

This town [Vostizza, the ancient *Ægeum*] which, at one time contained 4000 inhabitants, has been in a state of ruin for two years. Every inhabitant, who escaped the sword and fire, has fled to the mountains; and the new tenants of the place had not yet cared to repair their precarious and still desolate tenements, though considerable parties have descended from their hilly retreat, to take advantage of the spring season. These we saw at work in the vineyards and gardens, all prepared, however, for the skirmish--each man with his pistol and long knife in his girdle, while set up against the vine stakes, their piles of muskets were seen glittering in the sun. 'Tis astonishing with what wanton carelessness every house has been unroofed. Walking into some of the churches, we saw the whole furniture, and solemn garbure, strewed among the ruins, just as they had been left; lamps, candelabras, were all broke up in pieces, and with the ashes of the roof, were heaped up around the altar. At this picture of sacrilege and desolation, we saw two or three Greeks peeping in as they passed us, shake their heads, then more finely grasp their arms, and walk away.

"As to the state of affairs between the parties, we but seldom gain any direct information, except when among them. The contest is still carried on with as much barbarous inveteracy as ever. It was only the other day they massacred two Turks in cold blood, whom they, (the Greeks) had fallen in with when flying from one hold to another. There are supposed to be about 70,000 Greeks under arms at present; indeed every male person of whatever rank is seen armed; and, out of near 50,000 Turks, who opened the campaign last summer, a

very few thousands now exist in the Morea, they have been so cut up by the sword, starvation and the numerous contingencies of the field. The Greeks have entire possession of the Morea, with the exception of Coron, Modon, Patras,\* and the Acropolis of Corinth, all of which are so closely invested, that unless supplied by neutral powers, not acknowledging the Greek blockade, they cannot long hold out. At Corinth, they have been in a shocking state of starvation; some thousands were obliged to leave it the other day, but while attempting to reach Patras by the mountain defiles, were so surrounded by the Greeks, that they could not proceed among the snow; and before they reached Aerota, on the beach, not far from Vostizza, an immense number perished; and the remnant after being reduced to live on their horses and the bodies of their dead, we saw embarked hastily under the cover of some of their few men of war, for the castle of the Morea. On the part of the Greeks it is a complete guerilla warfare, for they have no field pieces, yet such is the general armament, that each son of Islam scarcely approaches a myrtle bush without fear and suspicion. The subjugation of the Morea will be a difficult undertaking, and even, although the Turks had a good fleet, as they now have none, the handy Moreots would always find security in the inaccessible retreats of his mountains, and confine the settlement of their masters, merely to the castles and fortresses they may have conquered."

From recent accounts, it can hardly be long before the two parties grapple. The Turks have made formidable preparations. Firmans have been issued, commanding the Turkish Governors to send what money they can procure to Constantinople. The Turkish system of taxation is, we need not men-

tion, rather summary. It falls with cruel severity upon those of the Greek nation, or Greek rite, still under the dominion of the Porte. The property of the Greeks who were assassinated in the Island of Cyprus has been torn from the surviving heirs, and sold for the benefit of the Porte—that of the Greeks who were either suspected or have disappeared, disposed of in the same way—and, in addition, the villages along the coast, chiefly inhabited by Christians, pillaged and burnt by the Egyptian garrison of the island. It is by sea that the Turks seem disposed to make their principal attack. The Musselmen force is formed of three squadrons—the united Algerine and Tunisian, the Egyptian and the Turkish squadrons, which are stated to amount in all to 100 sail of various sizes and denominations. This is the most formidable armament which the Porte has yet sent out. But the Greeks, leaving out of calculation their superiority in naval skill and prowess, seem well prepared to encounter it. The Hydriot, Ypsariot, and Spezziot squadrons, all well armed, equipped and ready to sail on the first signal, amount to 88 ships of war of various classes, and 24 fire ships, with which it is known, they do tremendous execution. By land, also, it is stated that the Turks intend a last endeavor this season. Great efforts were in the act of being made, in the beginning of May, to raise troops in the European provinces, for the purpose of attacking the Peloponnesus; 80,000 men were, according to letters from Salonica, to be employed in this service with the Pachas at their head. There is however less of probability and circumstance in the account of the Turkish preparations by land than by sea. But even if the statement were true, the Greeks of the Morea are in a state to make successful resistance. The whole confederacy is now under a regular Government—the troops are regu-

\*Since taken.

larly paid out of a special military chest; there are in the Morea alone 50,000 well armed and disciplined troops, and the Isthmus of Corinth is placed in a state of defence.

#### NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

*Dartmouth College.*—This institution appears, under the auspices of its present government, to be rising in public favor. The commencement on the 20th Aug. was unusually interesting, and was attended by many eminent citizens of this and adjoining states.

On Monday previous to commencement, at 3 o'clock, P. M. an oration "On the progress of moral science," was delivered before the *Theological Society*, by James F. McEwen of Claremont.

Tuesday, 11 o'clock: oration before the *Adelphian Society*—"Some of the causes peculiarly favorable to the development of Athenian oratory"—by John S. Knowlton of Hopkinton.

At 3 o'clock: oration before the *Social Friends*—"The leading causes that have operated in producing the principal changes in the world both in literature and politics"—by James Whittle, of Weare.

At 4 o'clock: oration before the *United Fraternity*—"On the power of Example"—by John Chamberlain, of Charlestown.

In the evening: oration before the *Handel Society*—"The intellectual and moral influence of Music"—by Merrick A. Jewett, of Ashburnham, Mass.; which was followed by an oratorio by the members of this Society in their usual style.

Wednesday—*Commencement Day*—the Exercises consisted of sixteen different parts, all of which were spoken of as creditable to the speakers, and to the institution.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen graduates of the present year:

Stephen C. Badger, George Boardman, Abraham Brown, John Chamberlain, Samuel W. Clark, Henry Clough, Paul Couch, Jonas Cutting, Samuel Delano, Geo. Fitz, Abiel Foster, Chs. G. Green, Henry Greenleaf, Thos. Hall, Bushrod W. Hinckley, John Ingalls, Merrick A. Jewett, John S. Knowlton, Jonathan K. Little, James F. McEwen, Ralph Metcalf, Horace B. Morse, Charles Murdock, Jonathan W. D. Osgood, Harlin Pillsbury, David P. Smith, Edwin B. Stevens, William W. Stickney, Samuel G. Tenney, Orlando G. Thatcher, Charles Walker, Cornelius Walker, James Whittle, Joseph W. Woods.—34.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred in order, on David Cummings, Oliver Fletcher, William Watson Niles, Christopher Marsh, Luke Woodbury, David Mighill, Jonathan Fowle, Nathan Crosby, John Ball, Nathaniel Gookin Upham, John Richardson, George Perkins Marsh; Samuel Mosely, A. B. at Middlebury College; Cyrus Downes, A. B.

Hamilton College; Daniel Azro Ashley Buck, A. B. Middlebury College; Nathaniel Sprague.

Honorary Degree of A. M. on George Edwards Wales, and Henry Bright Chase.

The Degree of M. D. on Job Wilson, Josiah Shedd, Richard Bloss, Lawson Long, Jesse Wedgewood Mighels, Reuben Nims, Lyndon Arnold Smith, Dexter Baldwin, Royal Call, Benjamin Bancroft, John Clark, Elijah Colby, Stephen Eaton, Alvin Foord, Samuel Gates, Phinchas Spaulding, Frederic Lewis Converse. Honorary degree of M. D. on Elnathan Judson, Parker Cleveland.

The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Hon. JEREMIAH MASON, Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, and on His Excellency LEVI WOODBURY.

On Thursday were the Declamations for Prizes by members of the graduated class, and the undergraduates. The committee to decide the merits of the respective candidates, consisted of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, Judge PAINE, Judge FARRAR, M. P. PAYSON, J. C. CHAMBERLAIN, H. HUBBARD, S. L. KNAPP, JOHN FRANCIS and J. P. COOK, Esquires. The prizes were awarded to ENOCH BAYLEY, Newbury, Vt. GEORGE BOARDMAN, Norwich, Vt. CHARLES L. MARTIN, Martinsburgh, N. Y. and to HORACE B. MORSE, Haverhill, N. H.

The public exercises were closed by an oration before the *Phi Beta Kappa Society*, at 11 o'clock, by RUFUS CHOATE, A. M. of Salem, Mass. formerly a Tutor in College.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Rhode Island.* The Historical Society of this state held their annual meeting at the State-House in Providence, July 19, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing:

James Fenner, *President.*

Henry Bull, *First Vice-President.*

Theodore Foster, *Second Vice-President.*

William R. Staples, *Secretary.*

John B. Francis, *Treasurer.*

Stephen Gould, *Cabinet Keeper for the Southern District.*

Walter R. Danforth, *Cabinet Keeper for the Northern District.*

Job Durfee, Albert C. Greene, Samuel

Eddy, Richard W. Greene, Philip Cra-

ppo, William E. Richmond, Christopher

E. Robins, William G. Goldard, Wil-

liam Aplin, *Trustees.*

The first ship that appeared in Greece, was brought from Egypt by Danaus, who arrived at Lindus, in Rhodes, and brought with him his *fifty daughters!* This happened in the year 1485, before the birth of Christ.

A FRENCH DEFINITION OF A WHIG  
AND TORY.

"Pray, Monsieur de Vereennes," said Louis XVI. one day at his levee, "what do you take to be the difference between a Whig and a Tory?" "Please your Majesty," said the Minister, "I conceive the difference to be nearly nominal—the Tories are Whigs when they want places, and the Whigs are Tories when they have got them."

AGE OF BENEVOLENCE.—The donations to benevolent societies in this country, the last year, were between two and three hundred thousand dollars. Of this sum, \$59,000 were received by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and \$17,000 by the American Education Society.

NOVEL PROJECT.—A Welchman, of some distinction among his countrymen, has sailed from Wales for America, to look after a colony of Welchmen, whom he expects to find in the remote regions of this country. The Welchmen have a traditionary tale of the sailing of a number of adventurers for the New World, some forty or fifty years before Columbus, which they say actually landed in this country but after they arrived, they could not get back by reason of the variation of the needle. M'Kenzie, in his travels in North America, found a tribe of Indians whose language and dialect were strictly Welch, and he supposed they were the descendants of the Welch colony which is celebrated in the legendary tales of Wales; and upon the credit of the assertions of this traveller, this strange and daring adventure is undertaken.

INDIAN TRIAL.—A Baton Rouge paper mentions, that an Indian in that place was stabbed by another; the friends present decided on the merits of the case—the accused was found guilty, sentenced, executed, and interred on the spot. The whole transaction took place in less than 50 minutes.

A single copy of the first edition of the Holy Scriptures in Latin, consisting of two volumes, being the first book, executed by Gutenberg and Faust, the inventors of printing, with moveable metal types, between 1450 and 1455, was lately sold in London for £168 sterling.

Mr. Cailliaud, the French explorer of Egypt, who has lately returned to France, mentions that at about 30 miles to the south of Mount Zabarah, (which is about seven leagues from the nearest part of the coast of the Red Sea, and about forty-five to the southward of Cosier,) he and his companions discovered other Mountains containing "a thousand excavations," which had been made in search of emeralds; and within half a league of these quarries, were the ruins of a Greek city built of stone, of which about 500 houses, were still standing, and three temples partly built, and partly excavated out of the rock. In the houses were various implements, such as lamps of baked earth, fragments of vases of an elegant form, of earth and glass, and circular stones, such as are used in Nubia at this day to grind corn. On Mr. Cailliaud's return to Zabarah, he learned that his people had collected during his absence, about 5 pounds of emeralds, which were found in veins of argillaceous or micaceous schist running through the granite mountains, along which the ancient miners had proceeded, following them through all their tortuous windings. In some of these adits, Mr. Cailliaud found Grecian lamps, cords, logs of wood baskets of palm leaves, and other objects which the ancient workmen had made use of in carrying the mines.—*Nat. Gaz.*

One of the most distinguished poets of Italy, Pellico, has been sentenced, at the age of 24, to 15 years imprisonment in the fortress of Spitzburg, by the Austrian government. His crime was that of being one of the Carbonari.

[The following pretty lines were written on the discovery of the ruins of an old stone building at Newport, R. I., having some resemblance to an ancient fortress, but in reality being nothing more than an old wind-mill. The poetry is as well as though its theme were of different origin.]

## THE NEWPORT TOWER.

THERE is a rude old monument  
Half masonry, half ruin,—built  
With sagging weight, as if it meant  
To warn one of mischance—  
And an old Indian may be seen  
Musing in sadness on the green,  
And casting on it many a keen  
And many a thoughtful glance.  
When lightly sweeps the curling tide,  
O’er Narragansett’s shore beside,  
And the canoes in safety ride  
Upon the lovely bay—  
I see him gaze on that old tower  
At evening’s calm and pensive hour,  
And when the night begins to lower  
Scarce tear himself away.  
Oft at its foot I’ve seen him sit,  
His willow trim, his walnut split,  
And there his spin he loves to knit  
And there its rope to haul,  
And there he loves to be alone,  
Gazing at every crumbling stone  
And making many an anxious moan  
When one is like to fall.  
But once he turn’d with furious look  
White high his clenched hand he shook,

And from his brow his dark eye took  
A red’ning glow of madness.  
Yet when I told him why I came  
His wild and blood-shot eye grew tame,  
And bitter thoughts pass’d o’er its flame,  
“And chang’d its rage to sadness.  
“You watch my step and ask me why  
This rum fits my straining eye?  
“Stranger, there is a prophecy,  
Which you may lightly heed—  
Stay its fulfilment if you can!  
I heard it of a gray hair’d man,  
And thus the threat’ning story ran.  
A boding tale indeed.  
He said that when this massy wall  
Down to its very base should fall,  
And not a stone among it all  
Should rest upon another;  
Then should the Indian race and kind  
Disperse like the returnless wind,  
And not a red man left to find  
O’er he could call a brother.  
Now yon old tower is falling fast—  
Kindred and friends away are past—  
O that my father’s soul may cast  
Upon my grave its shade,  
When some good christian man shall place  
O’er me the last of all my race,  
The last old stone that falls, to grace  
The spot where I am laid.”

There are 181 children in the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum, who are supported at the expense of 21 cents a week.

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

## WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Hamilton, on the 28th July, Rev. **MANASSEH CUTLER, LL. D.**, in the 81st year of his age and 52d of his ministry in that place. Dr. Cutler graduated at Yale College in 1765. In 1781 he was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1784 of the Philadelphia Philosophical Society. In 1789 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Yale College, where he was educated. In 1792 he was constituted a member of the Historical and Agricultural societies of Massachusetts; in 1809 of the Philadelphia Linnæan society; in 1813 of the American Antiquarian Society; and in 1815 of the New-England Linnæan society. He was also an honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was an ardent, distinguished friend of his country, and possessed an enlightened and discriminating understanding of her best interests. In 1800, and again in 1802, he was chosen by his fellow citizens a representative in the Congress of the United States; a station which he filled with dignity, and to the satisfaction and advantage of his constituents.

In Farmington, Conn. Aug. 18, Hon. **JOHN TREADWELL, LL. D.**, 78. He graduated at Yale College in 1767. He was a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, and had been Lieutenant Governor and Governor of Connecticut several years. At the time of his decease, he was President of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

In Paris, May 25, **WILLIAM TEMPLE FRANKLIN**, grandson of Dr. Franklin and editor of his works.

In N. Salem, Ms. **VARNEY PEARCE, Esq.** about 70; for thirty years in succession a member of the legislature of that state.

In Delaware, His Excellency **JOSEPH HASLETT**, Governor of that state.

In Brunswick, N. Y., Gen. **ADAM YATES**, 57.

In New-Jersey, Col. **THOMAS BLANCH**, 83.

In East-Hartford, Conn. Gen. **SHUBAEL GRISWOLD**, 62, having been a representative of that town in the legislature for about 40 sessions.

In Virginia, Gen. JOHN BLACKWELL, said to be the last remaining officer of the revolution in that state.

In Hartford, Conn. Maj. JOHN RIPLEY, 85, a soldier of the old French and of the revolutionary war; Gen. SAMUEL WYLLYS, 85.

In Vernon, Vt. Hon. JONATHAN HUNT, 85.

In St. Albans, Vt. Hon. JONATHAN JONES, 70.

In Kingston, Ms. CROOKER SAMPSON, Esq. 74, an officer in the staff in the revolutionary war.

In India, Sept. 4 1822, Rev. HENRY LLOYD LORING, D. D., 38, Archdeacon of Calcutta, and one of the brightest ornaments of the Christian world. He was born in Boston and his father before the revolution sustained the office of High Sheriff, in Massachusetts. He followed the fortunes of the mother country, and was Commissary of Prisoners. At the peace he settled in England.

His brother, Com. Loring, was a brave and intelligent officer.

*Longevity.*

In Boston, Mr. Nathaniel Greenwood 91.—In Hanson, Ms. Mr. Richard Lowdon, 90.—In Duxbury, Ms. Mr. Job Gooding, 93.—In Balston, Mr. Michael McDonald, 97.—In Berwick, Me. Mr. John Andrews, 97; Mrs. Mary Brackett, 94.—In Brownville, Me. Widow Eleanor Thomas, 96.

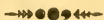
In Penn. Mr. Godfrey Frick, a native of Germany and a soldier of the Revolution, 101.

Near Hanover, Penn. Mrs. Magdalen Gilt, 101, 10 mo.—In Woodstock Vt. Mrs. Mercy Thomas, 90.—In Canton, Ms. Mr. Amariah Crane, 92. In Cambridge, Mass. Mrs. Ann Jepson, 90.—In Lenox, Ms. Mrs. Lewis, widow of Mr. Medad Lewis, 103. In Coventry, Conn. Mrs. Parker, 101 yrs. 12 days. In West Springfield. Ms. Mrs. Elizabeth Bagg, 91.

THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,  
FOR JUNE, 1823.

| <i>At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'</i> |         |         |         | <i>At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'</i> |       |          |          |         |                                |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------|----------|----------|---------|--------------------------------|
| Days.                                | 7 A. M. | 1 P. M. | 9 P. M. | Winds and Weather.                   | Days. | S. rise. | I. P. M. | 9 P. M. | Observations.                  |
| 1                                    | 58      | 66      | 54      | E. Fair; light clouds                | 1     | 48       | 74       | 55      | NW. Fair                       |
| 2                                    | 58      | 74      | 61      | Var. Light clouds                    | 2     | 46       | 75       | 62      | NW. Fair                       |
| 3                                    | 56      | 65      | 51      | E. Hazy                              | 3     | 49       | 80       | 55      | NW. NE. Fair; cloudy           |
| 4                                    | 56      | 64      | 52      | SE. Hazy                             | 4     | 48       | 82       | 65      | NE. W. Fair                    |
| 5                                    | 65      | 79      | 65      | NW. Hazy; fair                       | 5     | 64       | 80       | 61      | W. NW. Cloudy; rain            |
| 6                                    | 56      | 69      | 55      | NW. Fair                             | 6     | 58       | 65       | 59      | NW. Fair                       |
| 7                                    | 60      | 70      | 61      | Var. Fair                            | 7     | 43       | 78       | 64      | SW. Fair                       |
| 8                                    | 63      | 64      | 49      | SE. Rain; clouds                     | 8     | 63       | 61       | 46      | NW. Rain; cloudy; fair         |
| 9                                    | 49      | 58      | 44      | E. Fair                              | 9     | 35       | 58       | 43      | N. NE. Frost; fair             |
| 10                                   | 49      | 61      | 49      |                                      | 10    | 35       | 68       | 49      | E. Extensive frost; fair       |
| 11                                   | 54      | 66      | 51      | S. Fair                              | 11    | 45       | 73       | 51      | E. SE. Fair; hail storm; thun- |
| 12                                   | 68      | 73      | 54      | S. Fair                              | 12    | 47       | 71       | 46      | SE. S. fair, cloudy [der, rain |
| 13                                   | 56      | 77      | 63      | S. Fair                              | 13    | 43       | 79       | 67      | SW. Rain; fair                 |
| 14                                   | 61      | 77      | 66      | Showers and variable                 | 14    | 60       | 80       | 63      | SW. W. NW. thunder show-       |
| 15                                   | 63      | 66      | 54      | E. Fair; cloudy                      | 15    | 50       | 72       | 59      | NW. N. Fair, cloudy [ere       |
| 16                                   | 61      | 65      | 61      | SE. Same                             | 16    | 55       | 79       | 65      | SE. Cloudy; fair               |
| 17                                   | 65      | 75      | 65      | SE. Fair; cloudy                     | 17    | 60       | 86       | 76      | W. Fair; flying clouds         |
| 18                                   | 70      | 68      | 68      | SE. Fair; showers                    | 18    | 71       | 95       | 72      | W. Fair                        |
| 19                                   | 75      | 88      | 69      | NW. Fair                             | 19    | 66       | 87       | 69      | W. N. W. Fair                  |
| 20                                   | 65      | 72      | 56      | SE. Fair                             | 20    | 58       | 77       | 57      | NW. Fair                       |
| 21                                   | 64      | 65      | 57      | S. Showers and cloudy                | 21    | 57       | 73       | 57      | NW. NE. Cloudy; rain           |
| 22                                   | 56      | 64      | 54      | NE. to S. Fair                       | 22    | 48       | 63       | 52      | NW. Fair                       |
| 23                                   | 57      | 70      | 63      | SW. Fair                             | 23    | 42       | 80       | 63      | NW. SW. Fair; cloudy           |
| 24                                   | 62      | 68      | 61      | S. Fair                              | 24    | 57       | —        | 62      | SW. W. Fair; flying clouds     |
| 25                                   | 66      | 68      | 60      | S. Cloudy; fair                      | 25    | 57       | 83       | 64      | NW. SW. Fair                   |
| 26                                   | 64      | 67      | 63      | E. Hazy                              | 26    | 53       | 88       | 66      | N. E. Fair                     |
| 27                                   | 64      | 63      | 57      | E. Rain                              | 27    | 58       | 64       | 58      | E. Cloudy; rain                |
| 28                                   | 68      | 70      | 69      | S. to SW. Cloudy; fair               | 28    | 58       | 83       | 68      | E. S. SW. Cloudy; fair         |
| 29                                   | 63      | 73      | 61      | NW. Fair; fresh wind                 | 29    | 64       | 70       | 57      | NW. Fair; flying clouds        |
| 30                                   | 60      | 76      | 63      | NW. Fair                             | 30    | 51       | 73       | 59      | NW. W. Fair. L. L.             |

## APPENDIX.



### PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

#### RUSSIA.

Within the last few years, the policy of Russia has been apparently changeable and even contradictory. By turns it has been a Bonapartist, English, Liberal, and Counter Revolutionary, protecting liberty without comprehending it, and warring against revolutions when she had nothing to fear from them. After watching Turkey for years as a hawk does its prey, ready to pounce on it, she turns away and leaves the Greeks to their fate at the very moment when the divisions of this ill-fated empire invite her to spoliation and conquest. Some people attribute all this to the inconstant disposition of a monarch whose caprice is law, and who pursues one object after another as, in default of principles, his fancy directs. His policy is for them personal, not Russian. According to the enthusiasm of the moment, he is the champion of European deliverance or of counter-revolution; now panting for the reputation of magnanimity towards a suffering people, and now preferring the stately dignity of protector of their tyrants. He has forsaken Greece, that he may watch over Europe. He has left the paths of conquest marked out by his predecessors for the personal gratification of displaying his diplomatic talents and his elegant figure, once a year, in a Congress of Sovereigns. People who think thus, attribute the late change to trifling motives, and say that, unable to invade Turkey or combat the revolution in Spain at the head of a Russian army, he amuses himself by making revolu-

tions among his own courtiers. Other persons, however, who regard the influence of general interests as more powerful than the influence of individuals, see in the conduct of the Russian cabinet the suggestions of a profound and deep-laid policy rather than the caprices of the Monarch. The general and national interest of Russia is conquest, and, if Alexander could invade Turkey, he would not be contented with nominally superintending the affairs of Europe. He does not keep an army of 500,000 men always ready to support Divine Right, which, in his own dominions, is never disputed. The shores of the Bosphorus (the object of the wishes of Russia) will give her both sea and sun. In the testament of Peter the Great, which still dictates the conduct of his successors, he recommends Russia to be kept continually in a state of war, that the people may be converted into soldiers, and ready to combat at the first signal. In pursuance of this recommendation, the whole nation is military; the peasantry are soldiers—and the nobles are officers. The army which Russia keeps on foot is quite disproportionate to her means, unless engaged in schemes of conquest.

Peter also recommended the Russian dominions to be extended towards the north along the Baltic, and towards the south along the Black Sea. Alexander has in consequence taken Finland, incorporated Poland in his dominions, and the advanced posts of Russia are placed at Asoff and Odessa.

Peter advised that jealousy of one

another should be nourished among the neighbouring powers, that they might overlook the aggrandizement of Russia; that anarchy should be encouraged in Poland, its Diets and the elections of its Kings placed under the Russian influence, and the country gradually dismembered till it was wholly subjugated.

Peter, in continuation, says, take care either by force or intrigue, to mix in all the quarrels of Europe, particularly those of Germany. Preserve the alliance with Austria: flatter this power in its favorite notion of predominating in Europe, and encourage it to engage in wars that they may weaken and ruin it. Admirable counsel! which seems to have been as equally well followed as the rest of Peter's humane, and, for an Emperor, quite proper directions.

Peter recommends the Royal Family of Russia to intermarry with the Sovereigns of Germany, in order to multiply family connexions in that country, and augment Russian influence. The present Emperor is married to a Princess of the house of Baden; his brother Constantine's wife is a Princess of Cobourg; his brother Nicholas has married a Prussian Princess; his brother Michael is to marry a Princess of Wirtemberg; and his sisters are married, one to the Duke of Welfar, another to the King of Wirtemberg, and a third to the Prince of Orange.

Peter finally recommends that religion should be employed to gain an ascendancy over the Greeks;—that the Emperors should take the title of their Protector, and acquire, as head of the Greek Church, the sacerdotal supremacy over them.

It is evident from the whole policy of Russia, that the views of Peter, the barbarian, have been punctually followed. The cabinet of Russia keeps large armies on foot, extends its conquests and its alliances, and does not even allow a newspaper to be published on the

Continent of Europe, unless it can control the editor. Alexander mixes in all the affairs of Europe. In 1815, he promoted a popular movement to embarrass its Sovereigns, and then embraced their cause to make himself their protector, and encourage them in those schemes of despotism which he knew would make them odious to their subjects. To preserve internal tranquillity, prevent his Boyards, his Hetmans, and all the thousand barbarian chiefs who hold rule in his dominions, from setting up each his independent throne, Alexander must engage them in some common pursuit which has the name of being for the general interest, while it gratifies their individual ambition and their taste for wealth. Conquest is such a pursuit, and the only one which can occupy them.—He, therefore, or whoever is on the throne of Russia must proceed in a career of conquest and aggrandizement. The instant he stops, he will find enemies at home. Discontent and rebellion have already begun to manifest themselves, from the inaction of the preceding year. The insurrection of the Greeks was an excellent opportunity, which the greater part of his subjects loudly called on the Emperor to profit by.—But England and Austria interposed, and he was obliged to desist, because it was inconvenient at the moment to quarrel with them. The west of Europe was not then sufficiently embroiled. The quarrel between the sovereigns and their people was only in its infancy. It was necessary to blow up the flames in Spain to find occupation for England, and to involve Austria with Italy and with the small states of Germany and Switzerland. With so much dearer interests at stake near home, England cannot now make any great exertions to keep Turkey out of the claws of the Russian eagle. Austria dare not move a regiment towards the east, and Russia is preparing to conquer Turkey.



The year of delay has not been a year of inaction. The means of conquest have been got ready: Turkey also has been weakened by continued dissensions, and will now fall an easier prey. The recent change in the Russian administration is the first step towards an avowed change in the policy of Russia, and the ancient hereditary projects of its cabinet will now be pursued with more vigour than ever.—The Queen Dowager and the Russian party have acquired increased influence by this change, and the Emperor, unable at present to extend his dominions towards his north western frontier, seems determined not to allow the opportunity to escape of adding to his territory in the other direction. Already the signal is given for a march towards the Bosphorus; the Emperor is to be at the head of his troops, and Constantinople is probably the glittering prize which he holds out to stimulate their valor and ambition.—*Eng. Paper.*

The Emperor Alexander was to leave Saint Petersburg on the second of August, and would travel into Bessarabia.

**TURKEY.** A dreadful fire broke out on the 13th of July, at Constantinople. 2500 houses were in a short time destroyed, together with the naval arsenal, a 74 ship of the line, two corvettes, 5 brigades, and 110 vessels.

A letter from Corfu, dated July 9, gives interesting intelligence from the Greeks. The Turks had attempted to penetrate into Greece through Thermopylæ. The Greeks obtained a splendid victory over them. "Odysseus the Greek chieftain, defended the pass of Thermopylæ with unconquerable resolution, although he had only 2000 men at the commencement of the conflict, whilst Mehmot, the Turkish Pacha, attacked him with 8000 Europeans and 7000 Asiatic Infantry, besides 3000 cavalry. The Greeks lost upwards of 700 men; but after four hours constant fighting, reinforcements arrived, and

the Turks experienced a total defeat. Part of them threw themselves into the castle of Zeitouni, which was taken by storm; and another capitulated in the town of Demago. Meanwhile the other Turkish corps, which had advanced from Carystos, was also repulsed. There remains therefore only the corps of the Pacha of Scutari to combat, and it is highly probable that this campaign will terminate as ignominiously for the Turks, as those by which it has been preceded. While the Greeks were gathering these brilliant laurels, the Turks, with their squadron, were plundering twelve merchantmen in the waters of Missolonghi, and hanging an Italian captain! A Greek fleet of 120 sail was in pursuit of the Turkish squadron."

From Spain we have intelligence of a very favorable nature to the Constitutionalists.—In Cadiz, there appeared to be nothing but one general feeling of unanimity and conviction, that the French would not succeed. In the Isla there were 22,000 troops, and the city was full of volunteers and militia.—There has been an attack made upon Corunna, by a French force of 10,000 men. After ineffectual attempts, for 12 days, to get possession of the city, the French, finding it useless to persevere, retreated with great loss. A successful *sörtie* is said to have been made 8th of July, from Barcelona, in which 600 of the French were killed, and 2000 wounded. The French ministerial papers remark, that a flag of truce had been sent into Cadiz, requiring the Cortes to surrender. The reported answer returned was as follows:—The Cortes will listen to no terms—and will, for the future receive no flags of truce. They will perish rather than sacrifice one atom of their dignity; and if they cannot maintain themselves in Cadiz, they are resolved to embark for America, carrying with them

the King, the Royal Family, and all the regalia. If, when they have done this, they cannot escape the French fleet, they are resolved to sink the vessel which bears them, and thus to place beyond the power of French tyranny, the king, the government, and the representatives of the Spanish nation." On the whole, from what we can glean of transactions in Spain, from the events at Corunna, from the answer of the Cortes, and the preparations at Cadiz, we think that the Spaniards are far from being discouraged. There is a large and vigorous party in Spain, who are determined to expel the French from it.—They have been through a great variety of disasters and severe losses, unremitting in their efforts to recruit their own strength and harass the enemy. Gleams of success have now begun to dawn upon them. Their numbers are continually increased by additions of bold, determined and active characters. They are, it is true, opposed by a faction of their own countrymen, but by a faction which having once been base enough to desert the cause of the country and join its enemies, will one day reverse, if they do not openly espouse the cause of their own countrymen, at least, with less compunction than they deserted the cause of country, abandon their French Allies.

The London Courier gives it as certain, that Portugal has refused becoming a party in Spanish altercations.

A letter from a French officer to his father in law, a Spanish gentleman, gives us a very favorable account of the Constitutionalists. Speaking of the prospects of the French army, he says, "Our numbers gradually lessen by sickness, by assassinations, by slight skirmishes. Spaniards have not forgotten that upwards of 500,000 Frenchmen crossed the Pyrenees under the eagle of Bonaparte, and of those who returned how few could relate correctly when and

how their late companions fell. The guerilla warfare we dread. I we disperse a party, and capture or kill their leader at one pass, we are sure of meeting a more fortunate successor at the next."

*Newburyport Herald.*

**TRIUMPH OF COLOMBIA.** We have at length (says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser) the satisfaction to announce the termination of the war in Colombia. The wily Morales has at last been forced to surrender at discretion to the Republican arms. Porto Cavello, the only remaining place garrisoned by the Spaniards, falls of course. This interesting intelligence is brought by Capt. Smith, of the brig Gleaaer, from Rio de la Hache, who has communicated the following particulars, being all that we are yet in possession of. Gen. Morales capitulated on the 4th of August, giving up every thing. He was to proceed to Cuba with seven or eight hundred of his troops, being all that remained of his army, who were natives of old Spain. He had engaged never again to take up arms against Colombia. Great rejoicings and illuminations had taken place at Rio Hache, and all the places where the news was received. Gen. Bermudez, who was to assume the command at Rio Hache, had just arrived there in the sloop of war Bolivar, from Laguira.

**PRUSSIA.** The King of Prussia has published a decree, dated June 5th, which states that his majesty has "resolved to introduce representative assemblies into the monarchy, and to that end to establish Provincial Assemblies in the spirit of the ancient German Constitution, such as the peculiar situation of the country, and the spirit of the times require."

**INGENUITY.**—A London paper states that a Mr. Bedel has written Goldsmith's Deserted Village, the Traveller, Retaliation, Stanzas on the taking of Quebec, and a son-

net—the whole composing 1033 lines, and about 40,000 letters, in a square two and a half by two and a third inches. There are no abbreviations, and it may be distinctly read with a magnifying glass.

In England, the power of steam has been rendered subservient to the breaking of stones for the construction of roads. A machine has been invented, consisting of two fluted rollers, placed side by side, about an inch apart, and turning different ways. The stones are put in a kind of hopper above, and pushed down with a rake, which afford a regular supply to the rollers. The machine is worked by a rotatory engine of one horse power, and will break a ton of hard pebbles completely in from six to eight minutes.

**GREAT FIRES IN MAINE.** A Circular, from the towns of Wiscasset and Alna, has been published, relating to the extraordinary desolation, by fire, in those and other towns, and we trust that such measures will be adopted as to af-

ford the most efficient charity to the sufferers. A letter from Wiscasset, Sept. 17th, says, "The fires around us have still a threatening appearance, and cannot be wholly subdued until we have some heavy rains. I consider our sufferings as great as those at Savannah or St. Johns. (when formerly visited by conflagrations) in proportion to our population."

**BISHOP CHEVERUS.** This amiable and learned divine preached a farewell discourse on Sunday Sept. 21, at the Catholic Chapel, in Boston. He is to embark for France in a very few days. An affectionate address has been made to him by his flock, and an appropriate answer returned by the Bishop.

Mr. Joseph Stevens, a young man from the State of Maine, attending at the New-England Museum, has attracted some attention. He is in the 20th year of his age, 27 1-2 inches in height, weighs 24 lbs. is well formed, and is a young man of good understanding.

### COLLEGIATE RECORD FOR 1823.

| COLLEGE.            | Day of Commencement. | Degrees Alumni. |       | Honorary Degrees. |       |       |        |  |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|--|
|                     |                      | A. B.           | A. M. | A. M.             | M. D. | D. D. | LL. D. |  |
| Dickinson, Penn.    | July 2.              | 19              | 5     |                   |       | 1     |        |  |
| Alleghany, Penn.    | July —.              |                 |       |                   | 2     | 1     | 2      |  |
| Transylvania, Ken.  | July 9.              | 32              | 9     |                   |       | 1     | 3      |  |
| Union, N. Y.        | July 23.             | 67              |       | 3                 |       | 3     |        |  |
| Columbia, N. Y.     | Aug. 5.              | 29              | 9     |                   |       | 2     | 3      |  |
| Washington, Md.     | Aug. 7.              | 4               |       |                   |       | 1     |        |  |
| Waterville, Me.     | Aug. 13.             | 3               | 2*    |                   |       |       |        |  |
| Vermont University, | Aug. 13.             | 7               | 3     |                   |       |       | 1      |  |
| Dartmouth, N. H.    | Aug. 20.             | 34              | 13    | 2                 | 2     |       | 3      |  |
| Middlebury, Vt.     | Aug. 27.             | 17              | 9     | 3                 | 2     | 2     | 1      |  |
| Harvard, Mass.      | Aug. 27.             | 35              | 44    |                   | 3     | 2     | 3      |  |
| Brown, R. I.        | Sept. 3.             | 27              | 14    | 1                 |       | 2     | 2      |  |
| Bowdoin, Me.        | Sept. 3.             | 31              | 12    |                   |       | 1     |        |  |
| Williams, Mass.     | Sept. 3.             | 7               | 10    | 5                 | 4     | 2     |        |  |
| Hamilton, N. Y.     | Sept. 3.             | 33              | 5     | 2                 |       |       |        |  |
| Yale, Conn.         | Sept. 10.            | 72              | 24    | 2                 | 4     | 1     | 3      |  |
| * Of Brown College. |                      | 417             | 159   | 18                | 17    | 19    | 21     |  |

The Honorary Degrees of D. D. and LL. D. conferred by the preceding institutions were as follows, viz. By *Dickinson College*, D. D. on Rev. Philip Lindsey; by *Alleghany College*, D. D. on Rev. John Ferguson Grier, LL. D. on Hon. C. D. Colden and Hon. James Ross; by *Transylvania University*, D. D. on Rev. James Fishback, and LL. D. on Hon. John Rowan of Ken., Hon. Jacob Burnet of Ohio, and Hugh L. White; by *Union College*, D. D. on Rev. N. W. Taylor of New-Haven, Rev. Jonathan Wainwright and Rev. William Murray of New-York; by *Columbia College*, D. D. on Rev. John Ravenscroft and Rev. Chauncey Lee, of Conn. and LL. D. on Hon. Ambrose Spence, late Chief-Justice of S. C. in N. York, Hon. Nathaniel Sanford, Chancellor of the State of N. Y. and Hon. Edward Livingston,

of New-Orleans; by *Vermont University*, LL. D. on Hon. C. P. Van Ness, Governor of that State; by *Dartmouth College*, LL. D. on Hon. Jeremiah Mason, Hon. Daniel Webster, and on his Excellency Levi Woodbury, Governor of the State; by *Washington College*, D. D. on Rev. John Emory, of Maryland; by *Middlebury College*, D. D. on Rev. Bennet Tyler, President of Dartmouth College, Rev. Herman Humphrey of Pittsfield, Ms. and Rev. Henry Axtell of Geneva, N. Y., and LL. D. on Hon. John N. Henry of Albany, N. Y.; by *Harvard College*, D. D. on Rev. Charles Lowell of Boston, & Rev. Prof. Moses Stuart of Andover, and LL. D. on his Excellency William Eastis, governor of Massachusetts, Hon. Dudley A. Tyng and George Bliss, of Mass.; by *Brown University*, D. D. on Rev. Nathaniel Hendrick of Hampton, N. Y. and Rev. Adoniram Judson of Burmah, Asia, & LL. D. on Hon. Tristram Burges and Nathaniel Searles of N. Y.; by *Bowdoin College*, D. D. on Rev. Nathan Parker of Portsmouth; by *Williams College*, D. D. on Rev. John Hubbard Church, of Pelham, N. H., and Rev. Giles H. Cowles, of Ohio; by *Yale College*, D. D. on Rev. James M. Matthews of N. Y., and LL. D. on Hon. James Hillhouse and Nath Webster of New-Haven, Hon. Stephen T. Hosmer, Chief Justice of the S. C. of Conn., and on Levi Hedge, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at Harvard college.

The Connecticut Journal estimates the number of graduates of the several Colleges in the United States who have completed their education the present year at about 650: and then remarks—As the number of graduates is usually about one fifth part of the number of students, the whole number of young men who have been pursuing their studies at our colleges during the past year, may be estimated at 3,200, or, on an average, one in every 3,000 of our population. The proportion is different, however, in different parts of our country. The states west of the Alleghany mountains, which contain more than 2,000,000 inhabitants, do not furnish probably 400 students, or one in 5,000 of their population: while according to a statement which recently appeared in the Boston Daily Advertiser, Massachusetts alone has 518 students in the New-England colleges, or one for 1000 inhabitants.

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Billerica, Mass. Sept. 5, Rev. HENRY CUMINGS, D. D., in the 34th year of his age, and the 61st from the time of his ordination. He had been the longest in the ministry of any clergyman living in the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Dr. Cumings was a native of Hollis, in New-Hampshire, where he was born September 28, 1739. He graduated at Harvard College in 1760, being the third person of his native town who received a liberal education. He was ordained the fourth minister of Billerica, January 26, 1763, in which office, he remained alone, and discharged to universal acceptance his ministerial duties for 50 years. At the completion of this period, he preached a half century sermon to his people, in which, from the appropriate text, "*I have been young and now am old.*" he reviewed the transactions of that place during the period of his ministry, stated the infirmities under which he labored, and requested the people to provide for him an assistant in his parochial duties. The people of his charge, much to their honor, immediately complied with his request, and gave a call to Rev. Nathaniel Whitman, who

was ordained his colleague, January 26, 1814, exactly 51 years after the settlement of the venerable man with whom he was to be associated. Dr. Cumings was frequently honored with appointments to preach on public occasions, and his sermons at such times were always pertinent, and were well appreciated. In 1800, he was complimented by Harvard College with the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity. He was considered by his contemporaries as one of the most distinguished divines of New-England. His printed discourses, of which he published fourteen, afford evidence of superior talents, united with a sound judgment and great vigor of intellect.

In Wrentham, Mass. Rev. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, A. M. pastor of the Baptist church in that town. He was a native of Pennsylvania—was one of the two surviving members of the first class of Brown university, who graduated at Warren, R. I. in 1769; the other being Rev. William Rogers, D. D., of Philadelphia.

In Wrotheter, England, Rev. EDMUND DANA, 84, brother of the late chief jus-

tice Francis Dana of Mass. He graduated at Harvard college in 1759, and, excepting the Hon. Paine Wingate of Stratham, in this state, and Mr. T. W. White, was the last living of his class.

Near New-York, Sept. Major General EBENEZER STEVENS, 72. He was a native of Boston, and entered the army of the U. S. as an artificer, and afterwards sustained with high reputation the rank of Lieut. Colonel of Artillery. At the close of the great contest, he settled in New-York, and became one of the most enterprising merchants, valuable citizens and useful disciplinarians of that capital. For many years, he commanded the division of the artillery in that state, and was Vice-President of the Society of Cincinnati.

In Marietta, Ohio, Gen. RUFUS PUTNAM, a native of Massachusetts, a distinguished officer of the revolutionary army. Under his direction and superintendance, the first settlement of Ohio was commenced at Marietta in 1783.

In Ohio, Hon. ELIJAH BOARDMAN, of New-Milford, Conn. a senator of the U. S. from Connecticut.

In Virginia, Hon. JOHN W. EPPES, 50. He had served in both branches of Congress with distinguished reputation, and was respected and beloved in all the walks of private life. He married a daughter of the venerable Jefferson; she died several years since.

In Frankfort, Ken. Sept. 1, Hon. JOSEPH C. BRECKENRIDGE, secretary of state, and formerly a member of Congress. In Philadelphia, Sept. 17, Commodore JOHN SHAW, 50, a worthy officer of the U. S. Navy. In Brooklyn, N. Y. JOHN WELLS, Esq. of the city of New-York, one of the most distinguished lawyers of that state.

In Hatborough, Penn. Sept. 14, Dr. WILLIAM BACHELLOR, 75, a hero of the revolution. He assisted in dressing the wounds of those who first bled at Lexington in the cause of their country, and was present at the capture of Burgoyne. He was born in Haverhill, Ms. and for thirty-three years was eminently successful as a practitioner of medicine in the vicinity where he resided.

Near Trenton, N. Y. Col. LAMBERT CADWALLADER, 80. He commanded a regiment in the revolutionary contest, and was a member of Congress from New-Jersey in 1794 and several other years.

In Bordentown, Sept. 15, Baron HENRY LALLEMAND, commandant of the Legion of Honor, officer of the order of the Re-union, General of the Artillery in the late Imperial Guard of France,

&c. Having, with Generals *Lefebvre* and his brother *Charles Lallemand* taken a decided part against Louis XVIII., and the Bourbon family, on the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was, with these two officers, among the first, condemned to death for contumacy; but he was with them, fortunate enough to effect his escape to this country. Here he published a work on Artillery of great merit; a work which is considered as developing and making known the best system of modern tactics. Gen. L left a widow and young daughter.

In Newport, R. I. Gen. DANIEL SHELDON, 71, a revolutionary patriot and many years Major General of the militia of R. I.

In Portsmouth, N. H. Sept. 18, Mr. HENRY HAVEN, 55, a worthy and esteemed citizen.

In Concord, Aug. 26, Rev. WILLIAM M'INSTRY, 61, son of the late Dr. M'Instry of Taunton, Mass. He was lately an Episcopal Clergyman in England, and returned, about three months since, to his native country, after an absence of more than forty years. In Rumney, Aug. 27, DAVID GIBSON, Esq., 50, an eminent physician of that town.

In England, General Sir CHARLES ASGILL, 70. This officer, when a captain, and a prisoner to the American arms in the war of the revolution, was designated, by lot, to be executed in retaliation for the barbarous execution of Capt. Lippencot, of the American army, by the British in New-York, in case the murderers of the American Capt. were not given up. Delay was produced by the promises of the British general to seek out and punish the authors of the outrage. The perilous situation of Capt. Asgill occasioned a great sensation in England: Lady Asgill his mother, repaired to Paris, and supplicated the Queen of France to interpose her solicitation to the American commander in his behalf; the petition of Lady Asgill to the Queen, which has been published, is considered one of the most pathetic appeals in the English language. Washington held Capt. Asgill until the enemy wholly changed his conduct in relation to the treatment of prisoners, and made assurances that executions would not be repeated, after which he countermanded the order of his execution, and restored him to his afflicted family and friends. Also the Marquis of CORNWALLIS, 49, son of Gen. Cornwallis, who surrendered at Yorktown to Gen. Washington.

In London, WILLIAM COOMBE, Esq. 81, author of *Dr. Syntax*, &c.

In Bavaria, Prince **EUGENE BEAUHARNOIS**, Prince of Eickstadt, and Duke of Liuchtenberg, aged 43. He was son of the Ex-Empress of France, Josephine, and married the Bavarian Princess Augusta Amelia, in 1806, but had no issue by her. He was Viceroy of Italy many years, and filed a large space in Napoleon's wars.

In Magdeburg, the celebrated French Revolutionary Statesman, **CARNOT**, 70, a member with Bonaparte of the French Consular Executive.

**LONGEVITY.**

In England, Mr. Humphrey Phillimore, 100.—In Irthington, Eng. June 13, Mr. Robt & Bowman, 118. He was born in Oct. 1705, and recollected the rebellion of 1715. He was from his early youth, a hard working man—never used tea or coffee, and scarcely ever tasted of ale or spirits—took no medicine and was visited with no illness but twice in his life. His

principal food was bread, potatoes and hasty pudding—his drink, water or milk.—In Quebec, Laughlin Smith, Esq. 100.

In Wilmington, Del. Mrs. Elizabeth Deford, 95.—In New-York, Mrs. Jane Wendover, 92.—In Pennfield, N. Y. Mrs. Elizabeth Robb, 91.—In Somerset county, Md. Mrs. Elizabeth Parks, 115 yrs. 5 mo.—In Lenox, Mass. Mrs. Lewis, widow of Medad Lewis, 108.—In Templeton, Mass. Mrs. Sarah Haskell, 90.—In New-Salem, Mass. Wid. Rebecca Marvel, 95.—In Salem, Mass. Sept. 26, Mrs. Mary Henman, 105.

*In New-Hampshire.* In Weare, Aug. 30, Wid. Beulah Philbrick, 93, the oldest person in that town. In Amherst, Mr. Thomas Woolson, 93.—In Gilmanton, Wid. Sarah Moulton, 91.—In Strafford, Sept. 6, Mr. Perry Hixon, 99.—In Chesterfield, Sept. 10, Mr. Nathaniel Bacon, 96.—In Winchester, Sept. 14, Daniel Hawkins, Esq. 95.

**THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,  
FOR JULY, 1823.**

*At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'.*

*At Hopkinton in lat. 43° 11'.*

| Days. | T. M.   |         |         | Winds and Weather.      |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
|       | 7 A. M. | 1 P. M. | 9 P. M. |                         |
| 1     | 81      | 74      |         | W. Fair                 |
| 2     | 72      | 84      | 74      | W. Fair; hazy           |
| 3     | 64      | 62      | 56      | E. Fair; high wind      |
| 4     | 58      | 74      | 57      | NE. to S. Fair          |
| 5     | 65      | 39      | 77      | W. Fair                 |
| 6     | 55      | 64      | 60      | E. Rain                 |
| 7     | 64      | 70      | 60      | Cloudy                  |
| 8     | 67      | 75      | 70      | W. Showers, morn; fair  |
| 9     | 72      | 86      | 70      | W. Fair                 |
| 10    | 58      | 77      | 72      | E. to S. Fair           |
| 11    | 68      | 81      | 69      | Variable; showers; fair |
| 12    | 75      | 86      | 76      | W. Fair                 |
| 13    | 75      | 80      | 65      | Same                    |
| 14    | 63      | 78      | 70      | Same                    |
| 15    | 66      | 65      | 63      | S. Rain                 |
| 16    | 67      | 73      | 60      | SE. Cloudy; rain        |
| 17    | 63      | 78      | 64      | SE. Fair                |
| 18    | 65      | 70      | 59      | SE. Cloudy              |
| 19    | 65      | 74      | 60      | NW. Fair                |
| 20    | 62      | 78      | 64      | Same                    |
| 21    | 62      | 67      | 57      | SE. Fair; light clouds  |
| 22    | 61      | 73      | 60      | Same                    |
| 23    | 63      | 74      | 64      | Same                    |
| 24    | 63      | 82      | 71      | S. Hazy; fair           |
| 25    | 70      | 78      | 68      | S. Cloudy; rain         |
| 26    | 65      | 72      | 63      | SE. Rain; fair          |
| 27    | 63      | 70      | 74      | Same                    |
| 28    | 71      | 81      | 68      | NW. Fair                |
| 29    | 72      | 73      | 68      | Fair; showers           |
| 30    | 65      | 71      | 63      | SE. Rain                |
| 31    | 62      | 67      | 61      | E. Cloudy               |

| Days. | T. M.    |         |         | Observations.              |
|-------|----------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
|       | 5. rise. | 1 P. M. | 9 P. M. |                            |
| 1     | 56       | 83      | 73      | W. Fair                    |
| 2     | 34       | 91      | 71      | Same                       |
| 3     | 67       | 72      | 53      | NE. Fair                   |
| 4     | 42       | 82      | 62      | E. SE. Fair                |
| 5     | 54       | 92      | 76      | SE. Fair; cloudy           |
| 6     | 65       | 67      | 62      | NE. Rain; cloudy; fair     |
| 7     | 61       | 81      | 67      | NE. SE. Hazy; fair         |
| 8     | 64       | 84      | 72      | SE. SW. Same               |
| 9     | 67       | 89      | 76      | W. NW. Fair                |
| 10    | 32       | 89      | 76      | W. Fair                    |
| 11    | 67       | 93      | 68      | W. SW. Thunder showers     |
| 12    | 64       | 83      | 71      | W. S. Fair                 |
| 13    | 66       | 78      | 61      | W. Fair                    |
| 14    | 64       | 76      | 67      | W. Fair; flying clouds     |
| 15    | 62       | 66      | 62      | SW. Cloudy; Rain           |
| 16    | 55       | 77      | 60      | S. SE. NE. Cloudy; rain    |
| 17    | 52       | 77      | 66      | NE. NW. Fair               |
| 18    | 62       | 79      | 63      | W. SW. Cloudy              |
| 19    | 58       | 71      | 57      | NW. Fair                   |
| 20    | 42       | 76      | 59      | NW. Fair; Flying clouds    |
| 21    | 50       | 75      | 59      | NW. NE. Fair               |
| 22    | 54       | 81      | 62      | NE. SE. Fair               |
| 23    | 57       | 85      | 67      | SE. Fair                   |
| 24    | 60       | 85      | 67      | S SW. Fair                 |
| 25    | 62       | 82      | 64      | S. SW. Fair; cloudy; rain  |
| 26    | 60       | 74      | 64      | NE. E. Rain; cloudy; fair  |
| 27    | 65       | 84      | 69      | E. S. SW. Same             |
| 28    | 64       | 80      | 67      | NW. Fair                   |
| 29    | 61       | 76      | 69      | SW. Cloudy; rain; cloudy   |
| 30    | 65       | 67      | 64      | SE. E. Cloudy; thunder sh. |
| 31    | 62       | 69      | 62      | E. Cloudy L. L.            |

## APPENDIX.



### PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

*Vermont.*—Hon. RICHARD SKINNER is appointed Chief Judge of the Superior Court of this state, and the Hon. CHARLES K. WILLIAMS and ASA AIKERS, Esq., Assistant Judges.

The legislature of Tennessee has declared Gen. WM. CARROLL duly elected Governor of the state for the ensuing two years. DANIEL GRAHAM and MATTHEW NELSON, Esqs., are re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. It has been proposed in the legislature to lay off the state into eleven Electoral Districts. Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, the hero of New-Orleans, has been elected Senator from this state, in place of Mr. Williams.

JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, Esq., is elected Governor of Pennsylvania for the next three years. Andrew Gregg, Esq., was the other candidate—both democrats.

Congress will meet early in December. This session might well be dispensed with by the people, as they have no important business to be done at Washington this winter: the salary men, indeed, will think it necessary that Appropriation Laws should be passed providing for their subsistence: and it certainly is very necessary, for many of them would starve without their salaries.—*Sal. Gaz.*

The number of Indians on Martha's Vineyard, according to a recent report from Mr. Bailies, the resident teacher there, is about 400, of which 244 are at Gay Head.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

Severe frosts have been experienced in Maryland and Virginia, which have materially affected the Tobacco crops. It is stated that at least one half of the present crop is destroyed.

A Philadelphia paper advocates the utility of introducing newspapers into Public Schools. Publications of this kind, judiciously selected, might be useful in giving youth an early knowledge of interesting events, in our own and foreign countries.

The Providence Journal states, that at the late Cattle Show in Rhode-Island, "Dr. Benj. Dyer, of Providence, appeared clad in a complete suit of silk,

of a superior quality, manufactured in his own family, even from the culture of the trees to the growing of the worms, producing the material."

The first Ploughing Match, in the United States, was at Brighton.

**DAMAGE BY FLOOD**—It is estimated that damage to the amount of \$3,000,000, was done by the late floods of the Mississippi, independent of the incalculable loss to the city of Natchez, by the fever generated there.

Accounts from Batavia, state that the Dutch expedition sent to Padang for the purpose of extending their territories to that Island, have been dreadfully cut up by the Padres, (Mountaineers or Woodmen) a sect inhabiting strong holds in the mountains, and said to be bold, enterprising and warlike, far superior to the natives on the coast.

**CANALS.**—The spirit of Canalling appears to be reviving in many of the States; and after the enterprize effected by the State of New-York, nothing of the kind will be thought impracticable. The Grand Western Canal is 363 miles long.—For 96 miles, the cost was only \$13,000 a mile; for 107 miles it was from 25 to \$30,000 a mile; and the residue from 15 to 20,000. Seventy miles of the canal were made in one year. A lock of stone of 10 feet costs \$10,000. The first canal of any great length in the U. States was made in Massachusetts, and is now in successful operation.

**PROGRESS OF PRINTING, &c.** In the English Parliament, the annual motion for reform in the representation had been made by Lord John Russell, and negatived by a vote of 269 to 163. The result was received with loud cheering by the opposition, as showing an accession of strength to their cause. In the course of his speech, Lord Russell stated several facts to show the improved state of all classes from the increased means of instruction, and the propriety and justice of giving to the mass of population a representation proportioned to its increased relative weight and improvement. He stated, as among the results of his inquiries into the extension of means of instruction, that the sales by

one bookseller's house in London, amounts to 5,000,000L sterling, (upwards of \$22,000,000,) worth of books; that they employed sixty clerks, paid 5,500L for advertisements, and gave constant employment to no fewer than 250 book-binders. The increase of circulating libraries had also been very great, there being about 1000 of these establishments in the kingdom, and from 1500 to 2000 marts for the sale of books distributed throughout the country; in addition to all which was the quantity of newspapers annually distributed, the number of which, for the year 1821, he estimated at 23,600,000, and of those, 11,000,000 were London daily papers; country papers, 7,000,000. The increase of presses in 40 years had been from 79, the whole number in 1781, to 284, in 1822; yet with a population of 13,000,000 so provided with the means of knowledge, a majority of the representation in the Parliament was returned by less than 8,000 electors.

**SPANISH WOMEN.** An extract of a letter from a general officer, serving in the blockade before Barcelona. Our readers may believe it if they like:—"I am lodged in the house of a colonel of militia, who, on our approach, retired with his regiment behind the lines. His wife is a lieutenant in the same regiment, and gives daily proofs of devotion to the military service. She must be a handsome woman, if I can trust her portrait left in the bedroom which I now occupy. I do not know what she may do in the field, but her animated countenance and elegant person could not fail to gain conquest elsewhere. You will be surprized to find, my friend, that we are to be opposed by the ladies; but this is not a solitary instance. There is a company entirely composed of female warriors, consisting of 52, who sometimes approach our lines. Their air is extremely martial, and their intrepidity is said to equal that of the other sex in their "heroic nation." They wear the casque, and are armed with a lance. We have been discussing what we should do in case of an attack from these Amazons."

Mr. Clement, the proprietor of the *Observer*, is said to be the purchaser of the *Morning Chronicle* for forty thousand pounds. It is a transfer of property merely. The politics of the *Morning Chronicle*, it seems, are to bear the same character as heretofore.

In excavating a vault in the North Aisle of Westminster Abbey, the entire skeleton of Ben Jonson, the poet, was discovered in a leaden coffin, placed in a perpendicular position. Tradition

states, that being on his death-bed, he was asked where he would be buried? To which he replied, in "Westminster Abbey, if I can get a foot of ground." The Dean of Westminster afterwards gave about two feet square of ground, sufficient to admit the coffin in a perpendicular position, and a square hole was dug, and the corpse admitted head downwards.

**LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN CHINA.** The dangers attending authorship in China are well illustrated by the fate of Whang-see-Heou, whose crime is thus set forth by his judges. "We find," say they, "1. that he has presumed to meddle with the great Dictionary of Kang-hi; having made an abridgment of it, in which he has had the audacity to contradict some passages of that excellent and authentic work. 2. In the preface to his abridgment, we have seen with horror, that he has dared to write the *LITTLE NAMES* (that is, the primitive family names,) of Confucius, and even of your Majesty—a temerity, a want of respect, which has made us shudder. 3. In the genealogy of his family and his poetry, he has asserted that he is descended from the Whang-see." If there were in these three charges any thing reprehensible according to the broad principles of universal morality, it was the fabrication of an illustrious genealogy. This imposture, censurable in any case, might have been designed to make dupes, and perhaps to form a party; but the Judges of Whang-see-heou attached less importance to this charge than to the other two. They declared the author guilty of high-treason on the first charge, and pronounced this sentence:—"According to the laws of the empire, this crime ought to be rigorously punished. The criminal shall be cut in pieces, his goods confiscated, and his children and relatives above the age of sixteen years to be put to death. His wives, his concubines, and his children, under sixteen, shall be exiled and given as slaves to some grandee of the empire." The Sovereign was gra-



iously pleased to mitigate the severity of this sentence, in an edict to this effect:—"I favour Whangsee-heou in regard to the nature of his punishment. He shall not be cut in pieces, and shall only have his head cut off. I forgive his relatives. As to his sons let them be reserved for the great execution in autumn. Let the sentence be executed in its other points: such is my pleasure."

*Policy and Eloquence.*—When the ancient republics of Greece and Rome, which had been raised to power by the councils and policy of bold statesmen, who regarded what was substantially useful in preference to what was merely

brilliant, suffered the eloquence of their orators to prevail over the sober dictates of experienced men, they begun, evidently, to fall from the grandeur which they had attained. Athens trusted in the eloquence of Demosthenes, and Rome in that of Cicero; but Philip of Macedon and the Roman Triumvirate were strong in council, and eventually triumphed over the liberties of man, more by their policy than their arms. The foundations of American greatness were laid by men who reflected much and did much, but said very little. Let us not endanger our prosperity by *preferring sound to substance*, and promoting oratory to the exclusion of knowledge and experience.

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Chesterfield Oct. 18, Rev. ABRAHAM WOOD, the venerable and highly respected senior pastor of the church and society in that town, aged 75, and in the 51st year of his ministry. Rev. Mr. Wood graduated at Harvard College in 1767; was ordained at Chesterfield Dec. 31, 1772. and had been the longest in the ministry of any clergyman now living in the age. In point of age, he was exceeded by Rev. Jeremiah Staw, of Moultonborough, who has been settled 44 years.

In Warren, Ohio, Hon. ZEPHANIAH SWIFT, of Connecticut, who was several years Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the latter state. He graduated at Yale College in 1778, in the same class with Joel Barlow, Governor Wolcott and Noah Webster.

In Sheffield, Eng., on the 19th August last, ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, author of the *Farmer's Boy*.—On Friday evening, Oct. 3, at his residence in the city of Burlington, N.J., Gen. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, late a representative in Congress from that state. He was a worthy soldier of the revolution; afterwards, Governor of the state of New-Jersey for several years; and during the late war, a Brigadier General of the army of the United States—an excellent man, a firm republican, a sound legislator, and a brave soldier.

In Portsmouth, Oct. 20, DAVID C.

FOSTER, aged 31, one of the Editors of the N. H. Gazette, and late major of the 1st regiment of militia.

In Rome, on the 20th of August, in the 84th year of his age, and 24th of his Pontificate, His Holiness POPE PIUS, the seventh.

In Washington City, on the 26th inst George Wadsworth, Esq. aged 45, of the Treasury Department.

LONGEVITY.—A couple are now said to be living in Kentucky, who were married in 1750. The man is 98, and the woman 95—they have three children, the eldest is 75, the second 59, and the third, 34.

In Pennsylvania, Mr. Richard Jacobs, 94.—Mr. Samuel Beckford 91.—In Scituate, R. I. Mrs. Elizabeth Windsor, 105 years 9 months, relict of Rev. Joseph Windsor, late of Gloucester. In Prospect, Me. Mrs. Abigail Eaton, 102 years 9 months.—In Ashford, Conn. Mrs. Elizabeth Woodward, 93.—In Hebron, Conn. Mr. Jeremiah Hodgdon, a revolutionary soldier, about 90.—In Waterbury, Vt. Sept. 9, Lieut. Thomas Jones, 93, an officer of the revolution. In Springfield, Mass. Widow Mercy Colton, 91.—In Sudbury, Mass. Mrs. Anna Knight, 92.—In Salem, Mass. Mrs. Deborah Frye, 92.

In New-Hampshire.—In Newington, Sept. 22, Mrs. Sarah Dæne, 100 years 10 months.—In New-Boston, Sept. 26, Mr.

David Hale, 93 years 11 months, 15 days, an inhabitant of Goffstown, of which place, he was one of the first settlers. He left a widow, with whom he had lived 65 years. In Stratham, Simcon Wiggin, Esq. 90.—In Groton, Mrs. Mary Wheat, 90.—In Amherst, Oct. 13, Mrs. Mary Barnard, 101 years 6 months, the mother of Rev. Jeremiah Barnard. She was born in April, 1722, and retained her faculties till the close of life.

*Remarkable.*—There are now living in Bristol, in good health, twelve persons, who were engaged in Gen. Sullivan's expedition, on Rhode-Island, in 1778. What is a little singular is, that six of them, viz. (Samuel Bosworth, Thomas Pearce, Nathaniel Hicks West, David Maxfield, Nathaniel Wilson, and Nathaniel West,) were attached to one company, and enlisted, in 1775, under Capt. Caleb Carr, of Warren, who is

also living; the other six, (Edward Monroe, William Cox, Loring Finney, Geo. Sanford, Royal Sanford, and Thomas Church,) composed *one Mess*, were drafted at the same time, marched together, and joined the army the same day.—*R. I. Am.*

*Longevity.*—We learn from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who recently visited this city from Matanzas, that there is now living in a village near that place, a couple, who are yet in health, although greatly impaired in bodily powers and mental faculties, who have lived together in a state of wedlock *more than an hundred years!* The husband is aged 128—the wife 126. They are whites and natives of the island of Cuba.—*N. Y. American.*

### THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

FOR AUGUST, 1823.

| <i>At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'.</i> |      |      |      |                           | <i>At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'.</i> |          |      |      |                         |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|------|------|-------------------------|
| Days.                                 | M.   |      |      | <i>Winds and Weather.</i> | Days.                                 | M.       |      |      | <i>Observations.</i>    |
|                                       | 7 A. | 1 P. | 9 P. |                           |                                       | S. rise. | 1 P. | 9 P. |                         |
| 1                                     | 63   | 67   | 64   | E. Clouds and fog         | 1                                     | 61       | 77   | 67   | E. Hazy; cloudy         |
| 2                                     | 67   | 74   | 66   | E. Fog and showers        | 2                                     | 65       | 84   | 66   | E. S. Hazy; rain        |
| 3                                     | 64   | 69   | 66   | Same                      | 3                                     | 64       | 80   | 66   | S. Cloudy; fair         |
| 4                                     | 70   | 78   | 65   | NW. Fair; showers         | 4                                     | 58       | 82   | 63   | SW. Fair; thunder sh.   |
| 5                                     | 65   | 75   | 63   | NW. Fair                  | 5                                     | 60       | 79   | 63   | SW. Fair cloudy; fair   |
| 6                                     | 65   | 80   | 68   | SW. Fair                  | 6                                     | 58       | 82   | 68   | SW. Fair; cloudy        |
| 7                                     | 68   | 84   | 74   | Same                      | 7                                     | 66       | 84   | 70   | SW. Fair                |
| 8                                     | 73   | 90   | 76   | NW. Sun and showers       | 8                                     | 70       | 86   | 68   | SW. Thunder sh. fair    |
| 9                                     | 72   | 75   | 63   | NW. Fair; fresh wind      | 9                                     | 64       | 73   | 59   | NW. Fair                |
| 10                                    | 63   | 76   | 68   | NW. Fair; rain night      | 10                                    | 56       | 73   | 62   | SW. Fair; rain          |
| 11                                    | 62   | 64   | 60   | E. Rain                   | 11                                    | 61       | 63   | 62   | NE. Rain                |
| 12                                    | 64   | 83   | 69   | NW. Fair                  | 12                                    | 62       | 78   | 65   | NE. S. SW. Hazy; fair   |
| 13                                    | 65   | 80   | 63   | Same                      | 13                                    | 62       | 77   | 63   | NW. Fair                |
| 14                                    | 64   | 73   | 63   | SE. Light clouds          | 14                                    | 66       | 83   | 66   | NW. S. SE. Fair; cl.    |
| 15                                    | 63   | 70   | 68   | Same --                   | 15                                    | 62       | 77   | 63   | SE. Cloudy; rain        |
| 16                                    | 64   | 69   | 65   | SE. Cloudy                | 16                                    | 61       | 66   | 59   | SE. Rain; cloudy        |
| 17                                    | 65   | 74   | 61   | E. Same                   | 17                                    | 56       | 68   | 61   | SE. NE. cloudy; rain    |
| 18                                    | 64   | 70   | 61   | Changeable                | 18                                    | 61       | 76   | 61   | SE. Cloudy; fair        |
| 19                                    | 65   | 75   | 62   | Cloudy and showers        | 19                                    | 61       | 73   | 62   | NE. Rain; cloudy; fair  |
| 20                                    | 66   | 84   | 62   | Fair; light clouds --     | 20                                    | 61       | 78   | 65   | SW. Hazy; fair          |
| 21                                    | 67   | 85   | 68   | Fair A.M. showers P.M.    | 21                                    | 64       | 81   | 63   | SW. Fair; thunder sh.   |
| 22                                    | 63   | 73   | 55   | SW. Fair                  | 22                                    | 58       | 65   | 49   | NW. Fair                |
| 23                                    | 58   | 72   | 57   | Same                      | 23                                    | 41       | 67   | 51   | Same                    |
| 24                                    | 58   | 74   | 56   | Same                      | 24                                    | 48       | 73   | 59   | NW. SW. Fair            |
| 25                                    | 55   | 83   | 60   | Same                      | 25                                    | 44       | 76   | 59   | SW. Fair                |
| 26                                    | 62   | 84   | 65   | Same                      | 26                                    | 44       | 81   | 64   | Same                    |
| 27                                    | 65   | 87   | 74   | Same                      | 27                                    | 54       | 83   | 71   | Same                    |
| 28                                    | 73   | 86   | 66   | SW. Fair A.M. cl. P.M.    | 28                                    | 65       | 79   | 66   | W. NW. Fair; thun. sh.  |
| 29                                    | 64   | 77   | 62   | Variable; fair            | 29                                    | 55       | 75   | 63   | W. SW. Fair             |
| 30                                    | 65   | 80   | 69   | W. Fair                   | 30                                    | 54       | 81   | 64   | SW. Fair                |
| 31                                    | 74   | 92   | 74   | W. Fair; cloudy           | 31                                    | 58       | 88   | 73   | SW. Fair; flying clouds |

## APPENDIX.

### PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

#### SPAIN.

For months has the earnest attention of all Americans been directed towards this country. All hearts beat with hope, that the Cortes, who had laid the foundations of civil liberty, would be supported by the Spanish people, until they could complete the edifice. The world has been mistaken. Spain is again placed under the control of Ferdinand, if possible more degraded than ever. The war may now be considered as at an end. The fall of Cadiz, and the restoration of the royal family are events sickening to the advocates of liberal principles. The king's proclamations breathe nothing but resentment and retaliation. He renounces his pretended zeal for the cause of the people. He recognizes the ultra doctrines of legitimacy.

“With the most abject and servile adulation, he acknowledges the gallantry and kindness of his noble cousin, the Duke d'Angouleme, for relieving him from the power of his own subjects; for devastating his country with fire and sword; for crushing its liberties and hopes; for prostrating its free constitution; for proscribing and exiling its heroes and patriots; and for restoring legitimacy, with all its despotism, ecclesiastical tyranny, and oppression. There is an end for the present to every thing like rational freedom in Spain. The reign of superstition and terror is to re-commence with seven fold vengeance. Free principles, both political and religious, are to be effectually checked and put down. The inquisition, with all its horrors, will probably be

immediately restored; every vestige of democracy is to be swept away, and such a constitution forced upon the Spanish nation, as shall meet the views and subserve the purposes of the Holy Alliance. Spain, poor degraded Spain, has like Naples been humbled to the dust, and disappointed the hopes of the world. She has waged an inglorious conduct, marked by imbecility, baseness and perfidy.”

“Riego has been condemned at Madrid; and some fears were entertained by his friends, that he would not escape the judgment passed against him; but the patriot Mina, has written to Madrid, that he had a French Lt. Gen. several superior officers, and two bishops, who were in his power, and that he should hold them answerable for the life of Riego.

The Inquisition had been re-established at Valladolid. Other great cities will follow this example, says a letter from Bayonne of the 7th October, if we consider the addresses that have been sent; for instance, that of Saragossa, in which it is said, “the tranquillity of the nation will not be confirmed, unless the holy and august tribunal is established; because many persons do not dare to make declarations before the ordinary tribunals, for fear of drawing on themselves unpleasant consequences; whereas they would make them to the Holy Office, whose religious discretion is well known.”

*Particulars respecting the surrender of Cadiz.*—On the 26th Sept. a flag of truce was sent into Cadiz with propositions from the Duke d'Angouleme, with a threat to the garrison of all the rigors allowed

by the laws of war, and that the public authorities would be held responsible for any vexations to which the king and royal family might be exposed. At the same time 5 or 6000 men were embarked. On the 27th, the Cortes were dissolved, and the Conde de Torres proceeded to the head-quarters of the Duke to inform him, by command of the king, that he was left by the Cortes in the full enjoyment of the rights of sovereignty, and to request him to state by what route he should proceed to meet him at his head quarters. A proposition was made on the same day through Gen. Alava, on the part of the Cortes, to surrender the King, on condition that they should be permitted to hold possession of the Isle for two months. The proposition was not listened to. The Commandant General of the Isle of Leon informed the Cortes that in consequence of the spirit of his troops, and the dispositions made by the French, it would be impossible for him to defend the isle. Valdes at the same time stated that the flotilla could make only useless efforts to defend the city. The greatest consternation succeeded. A message was sent to the King to supplicate him to enter into negotiations with the French commander. The King replied that he could not enter into any negotiations. The Cortes had three meetings. At the third, but five members were present, the rest having fled. The five, with the Minister of State, proceeded to the King, declared that he was re-established in the integrity of his royal power, and conjured him to write to the French General. The Count de Torres was in consequence despatched with a letter to the King. On the 29th, the King was expected to arrive at St. Mary's, but some delays were interposed, which are not exactly detailed. A telegraphic despatch of Oct. 1, announced that the king and the royal family arrived at 11 o'clock that morning. It appears

that the negotiation was broken off in consequence of some popular movements in Cadiz, and the Isle, and on the 30th the Duke had made dispositions for renewing the attack.

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*Prussia.*—By late intelligence from Prussia, it appears there was a constant correspondence between the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna. It is stated, as a report, it was not judged necessary that the King of Prussia should be present at the meeting which is about to take place between the Emperors of Russia and Germany. The King of Prussia is said to be in the keeping of the King of England.

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*Lima.*—We have received a letter from a correspondent at Callao dated 21st July, containing in substance the same information as that heretofore published, but remarking in addition, that the Royal army in its retreat from Lima, suffered severely from the attacks of the Patriot cavalry, which succeeded in taking a number of prisoners and a quantity of baggage, most part of the latter being the property pillaged from the people of Lima by the Royalist troops on the evacuation of the place. Patriot troops were embarking daily for the purpose of reinforcing the expedition to windward, which it was supposed would in a short time increase the army sufficiently to bear down all opposition in that quarter, and enable the Patriots to take possession of several towns, nearly equal in population and resources to that of Lima.

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#### GREECE.

Greece is every day consummating her freedom by acts of devoted bravery and the most intrepid heroism: as if she awoke from a night of ages, she has sprung from the earth on which she lay, and, like a giant starting from his slumbers, astonished all Europe by her successful efforts. The fourth expedi-

tion of the Moslem against her, has been scattered by her gallant bands in dismay, and the followers of the Crescent wander, in bloody disarray, over the fields the tyranny of ages had depopulated and laid waste. The freedom of Greece is no longer doubtful; it is now certain and assured; no effort the barbarous Ottoman can make, will be able to disturb it; the Greeks are superior to the rabble crowd of their oppressors, in every thing that can constitute a military force, and the sceptre of the Turk over classic Greece, is broken in his ruthless hands forever. The last campaign of the Ottoman was intended for utter extermination in the Morea; the Pachas were not to attack, but with their united force, so as to make victory, as they thought, certain; and they were then to make the onset with their conjoined hordes, in Livadia, Aearnania, and Negropont. The cruel, but trembling Moslems shrunk from a single encounter with the Hellenites, even with superior forces. As a commencement of the campaign, Mehmed, the Seraskier of Roumelia, invaded Attica and Livadia with 27,000 followers, but did not dare to attack Odysseus or Nikitas, though they had only nine to ten thousand men to oppose him. He waited the support of the Pacha of Scutari and Larissa, and the co-operation of Jussuf, who at the head of fourteen thousand men, was to force Macrinoros, and advance to Missoloughi, from whence, with the aid of the Turkish fleet, he was to pass into the Peloponnesus; while Mehmed, with 40,000 bandits, was to attack the Isthmus of Corinth, and march on the Morea after having ravaged Livadia. The Greeks, on their part, perfectly aware of the designs of their enemies, took instant measures to attack the Pachas in detail, and beat them separately. The brave Bozzaris was to oppose Jussuf Pacha; Stornaris was charged with arresting the progress of the Pa-

cha of Scutari in the mountains of Agrafa; while Odysseus and Nikitas destroyed Mehmed's corps, before his union with the others: Colocotroni was to protect the Isthmus with a corps of reserve, and move wherever his presence became necessary. The important field of San Lucca, which was fatal to the Turks, and where the forces of Mehmed were destroyed by Odysseus and Nikitas, produced revolt among Jussuf's mercenaries, and the Pacha could scarce save himself by flight. Stornaris, on his part, was almost equally successful; not content with retarding the march of the Pacha of Scutari, who had with him 8,000 men, he pressed him continually in front, with the loss of more than two thousand of his followers, and harassed him incessantly; nor would he have let him pass the mountains of Agrafa, but for a reinforcement of 4,000 Turks, who suddenly came to his aid; thus supported, their united bands arrived at Capenissi, where the Pacha of Larissa impatiently awaited them with the wreck of the shattered army of Mehmed. The two Pachas, obliged to take the field, and wishing to accelerate their march in the hope of passing into Livadia, to act with Jussuf's troops, the revolt of which they did not yet know, set out on the 26th of August at the head of 18,000 men, their advanced guard of 12,000 being commanded by Djeladik Bey; he arrived and halted at Laspi on the 27th; there he found himself suddenly threatened by a corps of 2,500 Hellenians, occupying an entrenched camp, and who were in full march against him. The Bey remained inactive that day, gaining information as to the strength of the Hellenians, and waited the next day to attack them. Their General, Carair Cachi, was sick, and they were hesitating as to what they should do, when the brave Bozzaris arrived, and his unexpected presence restored all their cour-

age. This gallant chief having nothing more to fear at Macrinoros, on the first accounts reaching him of the direction taken by the Pacha of Scutari, set out with 340 Suliotes, traversed Etolia and Locris rapidly, and after a few days found himself in Thessaly, where he was apprised of the plans of its chiefs to unite with the Greek forces. Having at last joined the latter, he learned their resolution not to suffer the forces of the Pacha, however numerous, to penetrate into Livadia; but Bozzaris represented to them the danger of giving battle to an enemy so superior in force, and communicated to them his own project to fall that very night on the Turkish camp:—"We can surprise them," said he, "for they do not expect to be attacked; and you know that these barbarians never take any precautions against surprise. I have with me 340 Suliotes, and I will, at their head, enter the Turkish camp with no other arms but our pistols and sabres. Do you," said he to the Hellenians, "present yourselves in four different points, and commence your fire when we are recognized, so as to distract the Turks; and, if you second me, we will seize the Pacha, alive or dead." The Greeks applauded the daring proposition of the hero, and confided to him the perilous execution. At midnight Marco Bozzaris demanded a further reinforcement of 100 chosen men to be united to his Suliotes, and having divided the rest of the corps into four detachments, the entire waited the moment of action on the first signal. Bozzaris, in separating from the other chiefs, said, "my friends, if we scatter, you will be sure to find me round the tent of the Pacha." In effect the attack was made; the Turkish Camp completely surprised; the Pacha was seized in his tent by the hero, who, after surrounding it with his followers, taunted the infidels and clutched their chief as his prisoner. The hero, however, fell

in the arms of victory, mortally wounded by a Moor; but his devoted followers bore him off, and the Pacha was slain. The last words of the dying chief were worthy of Leonidas:—"My friends," said the expiring hero, "to die for liberty is a pleasure, and not a pain. Freedom is never acquired but at great sacrifices: I die content, because I have contributed to the independence of my country. Continue your services to her, and do not quit your arms but amid the destruction of your enemies." This is a record of heroism worthy of any age or clime, however distinguished or glorious. In former days the genius of the poet would have immortalized it in eternal song, and it would have lived forever in the page of history; but even now it does not perish, and Greece will preserve the name of Bozzaris high in the list of her departed heroes. With such defenders, that delightful land; where almost every spot is precious by a thousand glorious recollections—never can be enslaved. She must be free; and, what is better, she deserves her liberty, and will win it by the heroism of her own brave sons.

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#### UNITED STATES.

*South-Carolina.*—The grand jury of Charleston have presented to the Legislature, the crime of duelling as one of the greatest now existing against the peace and welfare of society—and recommend that principals and seconds be forever disqualified from holding offices of honor or profit. This is as it should be; and the people should withhold from every man their confidence, if he has ever thus violated all religious or moral ties.

*New-Jersey.*—The Legislature of this State assembled at Trenton, Oct. 28. Isaac H. Williamson, Esq. has been re-elected Governor without opposition. Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq. of Burlington, is elected to supply the vacancy in the Senate

of the U. S., occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Southard to the Navy Department.

*Kentucky.*—A census has been very recently taken of the town of Louisville, by which it appears, that its population consists of 2987 whites and 1576 blacks—a total of 5533, shewing an increase of 450 since the year 1820. It is proposed to incorporate the town.

An asylum for the deaf and dumb has been established at Danville, in this State, and twelve pupils have been already admitted.

*Maryland.*—An extraordinary malady has recently appeared among the cattle in Talbot co. in this State. The animals are seized with a muscular or nervous catching, that resembles hiccoughs, and as it increases, they appear to be in a high fever, rub themselves so as to lacerate their bodies—take to the water, and are with difficulty kept out of the creeks. They appear costive, and die in 26 hours. Bleeding, purging, and medicine have been tried without success. The attack sometimes commences in the legs, chest, and loins, and is almost uniformly fatal. [Our readers will recollect that in some parts of New-Hampshire, the disease called *black-leg* prevailed a short time in 1814, by which many young cattle and sheep were destroyed. In 1816, perhaps in some degree owing to the extraordinary severity of the cold, a disease of the *hoof* was prevalent, which destroyed or injured numbers of neat cattle. And in 1819, a disease of the *tongue*, of an inflammatory and putrid kind, prevailed in various sections of the State, by which many cattle and horses were destroyed.]

*Vermont.*—By the report of the auditor, just made in the legislature, it appears that the receipts of the treasury during the last year, from Sept. 1822, to Sept. 1823, inclusive, were \$48,571 13; and the disbursements for the same period, were \$35,874 09; leaving a balance in the treasury of \$12,697 04.

The state treasury notes are all redeemed, and there is due, in arrearages of taxes, the sum of \$30,499 87.

The New-York city Banks have made an arrangement to receive the current bank notes of that state, New Jersey and Connecticut at par, commencing this day, (Nov. 12.) Why cannot a similar arrangement be made by the N. E. Banks and break up that system, which now compels every man to lose a considerable per centage, by reason of a depreciated currency in circulation among us?

*Rhode Island.*—The Legislature convened at South Kingston on the 28th Oct. Charters were granted for three new banks; one in Providence, called the North American Bank, capital \$200,000, which may be increased to \$500,000; one in Bristol, called the Bristol Union Bank, capital \$50,000; and the other in Foster, called Mount Vernon Bank, capital \$50,000.

*Iron Mountains.*—In Washington county in the state of Missouri there is an iron mountain, in which the amount of ore is almost incalculable. It will yield from 80 to 90 per cent. and has a great similitude to native iron. No foundery has yet been established; but it is reported that one shortly will be, together with other works calculated to develop this vast store of wealth.

*Cotton.*—It is estimated that the present annual consumption of cotton in Europe and America is 1,100,000 bales. One half of this is raised in the United States, and the other half in Brazil, West Indies, East Indies, and the Levant. 700,000 bales are manufactured in Great Britain, 300,000 on the Continent, and 100,000 in the United States.

*New Churches.*—Seventeen churches are now building in London and its environs. They will accommodate 31,160 persons. Their estimated cost is \$1,262,000, or up-

wards of \$74,000 each, on an average.

*Curious Proclamation.*—In 1547, a Proclamation was issued by Henry the 8th :—"That women should not meet together to babble and talk, and that all men should keep their wives in their houses."

*The new Pope.*—Cardinal Della Genga was elected Pope on the 27th of Sept. and has taken the title of Leo XII. He is an Italian. He was Nuncio during 14 years in the electorates of the Rhine. At the period of the persecutions exercised by Bonaparte against the head of the church, he was obliged to quit Rome with the other Prelates and Cardinals, born out of the states which remained to the Sovereign Pontiff. At the epoch of the restoration, he was sent by the late Pope (Pius VII.) to congratulate Louis 18th, on his return, and he was afflicted at Paris with a long illness. In 1815, he was reinstated with the Roman purple.

At the moment of his nomination he was Cardinal Vicar, that is, administrator, as regards spiritual affairs of the diocese of Rome. He is, says the *Journal des Debats*, a man of great learning, accustomed to business, and of irreproachable morals.

The officers of the Navy of the U. S. propose to erect a Monument at Washington, to those of their brethren who have been killed, or have died in the expedition against the pirates.

The new Postmaster General is said to have reduced the terms of contracts so as to save \$70,000.

The King of Great Britain has ordered a new gold coin to be called "double Sovereigns," or "gold two ounce pieces," each of which shall be of the value of forty shillings.

The bell of the new church at Worcester, Mass. is made of metal which was collected from the ruins of Sciro.—*Mass. Spy.*

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Grafton, N. H. Nov. 3, Capt. Russell Mason, aged 77. He was one of the earliest settlers of that place, and for many years a member of the legislature.

In Weare, Capt. George Hadley, aged 34—"one of the fathers of the town."

In Andover, Me. Rev. JOHN STRICKLAND, aged 84, in the 58th year of his ministry. He was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, graduated at Yale College in 1761; ordained the Presbyterian minister of Oakham, Mass. April 1, 1768; dismissed June 2, 1773; installed at Nottingham West, in this state, July 13, 1774; dismissed after a few years; re-installed at Turner, Me. August 20, 1784; dismissed within about six years, and was settled in the ministry the fourth time at Andover, March 12, 1806, where he remained till his death the 4th of October.

In the State of Mississippi, on the 17th Oct. Major Isaac Guion, a native of the State of New-York, in the 69th year of his age, a soldier of the Revolution. He was in active service through the whole struggle for Independence;

and served with honor as a Captain of Artillery, through the greater part of it. When peace was established he retired into private life. After being in trade for several years, in New-York, he again entered the army, under General Wayne, with the commission of a Captain. When the territory of Mississippi was ceded by Spain to the United States, he was selected to descend the Mississippi, with a detachment of 300 men, to take possession of it. In consequence of which he landed at Natchez, in the latter part of 1797, and hoisted the flag of the United States. Having remained with the Southern Army until 1800, he went to the seat of Government to settle his public accounts, and was there honored with the commission of Major. Soon after this, the army was reduced, and he, among many others, was left out. Having some time before entered into the matrimonial state, he now no longer thought of public employ, but quietly settled down on a small farm near Natchez, where he resided for the twenty years preceding his death.



In Wenham, Ms. Wid. Elizabeth Gardner, 85, sister of Hon. Timothy Pickering.

In Austerlitz, N. Y. John Swift, Esq. 70. He was a soldier of the revolution, and commenced his services at Bunker's Hill.

In Bedford, Penn. on the 4th October, Mrs. Rebecca Burd, aged about 68; and on the next morning, about twelve hours afterwards, with a dropsy of the chest, Gen. Benjamin Burd, her husband, formerly of Fort Littleton, but for the last ten years an inhabitant of Bedford, in the 70th year of his age. Besides the many private virtues which have endeared Gen. Burd to a very large circle of acquaintances—his public character, the evidences of his patriotism, but especially his Revolutionary services, have rendered him highly respectable, and are worthy of particular notice at this time. As early as July, 1775, (in his 21st year) he joined Col. Thompson's regiment of riflemen, as a volunteer from this county, and arrived at Boston about the 1st of August following. In the month of October, he was appointed a lieutenant, in which command he was in various skirmishes with the British near Boston. From thence he was ordered to New-York, and was immediately afterwards in the battle of Long Island. In 1777, he was appointed a captain in the 4th Pennsylvania regiment, in which he was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Afterwards he commanded the left platoon of Gen. Wayne's division, at the battle of Brandywine. He was also at the Paoli, and in the battle of Germantown, he acted as Major. After the battle of Monmouth, in which he was also conspicuously engaged, he was ordered to join the detachment which marched against the Indians and burnt their towns up the North River, in 1779. In all these various services and engagements, he was distinguished for his activity, bravery and enterprize. At the close of the war he settled down upon his paternal farm at Fort Littleton, where he was long known and esteemed for his hospitality, urbanity and gentlemanly deportment. He removed, some years ago, to Bedford, before and after which removal, he discharged with credit the duties of several civil offices.—*Nat. Int.*

In Baltimore, Col. John Mecklenheimer, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, and an honest man, aged 70.

In Wilmington, (Del.) Mr. John Jenkins, a celebrated teacher of Penmanship, formerly of Boston.

In Virginia, Gen. John C. Cahoon, aged 79.

In Orange co. Va. Oct. 29, Col. Wm. CAMPBELL, aged 69. He was an officer of the revolution, and useful in all the various relations of life.

In Marietta, O. Sept. 23, Rev. JOSEPH WILLARD, formerly Rector of St. John's Church, in Portsmouth.

In Baltimore, FREDERICK G. SCHAFFER, editor of the Federal Republican, aged 30.

In Newport, R. I. Capt. JOHN TREVETT, aged 76, a revolutionary patriot. In Nov. 1771, he entered on board the ship Columbia, Capt. Whipple, as a midshipman, and was speedily promoted to be Lieutenant, in which capacity he served under Commodore Hopkins, and in 1776, was attached to the brig Andre Doria, Capt. Biddle, from which he was transferred as commander of marines, to the ship Providence, Capt. Hacker, in which command, with 30 marines, he landed at New-Providence, and by stratagem captured the forts, and kept them three days, when their object being accomplished, they left it, taking the public property and several prizes. Soon after, being on a cruize near Halifax, they took several valuable prizes, and got them into port; one of them was a ship bound to Quebec, with 10,000 suits of soldier's clothing for Gen. Burgoyne's army; being so important a prize, she was entrusted to Mr. Trevett, who brought her safe into port; and the clothing immediately sent to Gen. Washington's army. In 1780, he joined the frigate Trumbull, Com. Nicholson, and during the cruize had an action with the ship Walter, of 36 guns, in which the Trumbull had 43 killed and wounded, and Mr. T. lost his right eye, and received a ball in his foot. He then entered on board the ship Dean, Capt. Henman, and took a number of prizes, in one of which he was re-taken, and carried to St. Johns, where he remained upwards of two years.

On the East Rock, in New-Haven, Conn. ——— TURNER, usually called "*The Hermit*." This singular being had, for a number of years, lived in seclusion on the top of this rock, the ascent to which is both difficult and tedious. His residence was a cabin built of earth and stone, with an aperture which served both as an entrance and a chimney: At the extremity of this cabin was his bed, composed of husks and boughs, where, on Sunday, the 2d inst. he was found dead. An inquest was held on the body, whose verdict was, that he died by the visitation of God. His person was covered with rags, and in that part of

them which served as his trowsers there were found strongly sewed in triple folds, upwards of forty dollars in silver—which seems to shew that, though he had renounced the world, the love of gain was still inherent. The only companions of his retirement were two or three sheep, which he fed with care, and they enjoyed all his tenderness. He was extremely taciturn in his manner—communicated little to inquirers, and was both ignorant and repulsive. In winter he appeared frequently at the doors of the citizens, with a basket—asked for nothing, spoke little—but whatever was given him, he took away quietly. The only food found in his tenement, was two or three birds, picked for cooking, and a few potatoes. We believe he was a native of some of the neighboring towns, but of his early life, or the motives which led him to seek such an uncomfortable asylum from the vanities of life, we have no knowledge.

*New-Haven Herald, Nov. 11.*

#### LONGEVITY.

In England, Sept. 14, Gen. Felix Buckley, 114, the oldest officer in the British army.—In London, Eleanor Job, 105.

In Pittsburg, Penn. Mrs. Catharine Morton, 105.—In *Maine*, at Jay, Mr. Moses Pierce, 99; at Hebron, Mr. Jeremiah Hodgdon, 90, a pensioner; at Sedgewick, Mrs. Patty Babson, 98.—In *Massachusetts*, at Raynham, Mr. Nathaniel Hall, 92; at Westford, Lt. Thomas Read, 91; in Locominster, Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins, 100 yrs. 7 mo.—In *Vermont*, at Montpelier, Oct. 18, Mrs. Mary Mellen, widow of the late Charles Mellen, formerly of Francestown, N. H. 93 yrs. 3 mo. 20d.; at Walden, widow Debarah Plumer, formerly of Hampstead, N. H. 95 yrs. 5 mo. 17d.—In *Connecticut*, at Thompson, Mrs. Dike, 91; at Hartford, Mrs. Beulah Ward, 91; at Chatham, Mrs. Colton, 97.—In *New-Hampshire*, at Goffstown, Lt. Job Kidder, 100 yrs. 3 mo.; at Hampton-Falls, Anna Sanborn, widow of Benjamin Sanborn, 91; at Wakefield, Oct. 14, Mr. Nathaniel Murdough, in the 94th year of his age—retaining his faculties to the last. He stands the third in the catalogue of longevity in that town. Robert Maclein died in 1787, aged, as was supposed, 115; in 1808, Samuel Allen, 97. A sister of Mr. Murdough is now living in her 92d year, and two other persons over 90, in Wakefield.

### THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1823.

*At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'.*

*At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'.*

| Days. | At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'. |         |         | Winds and Weather.         | At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'. |         |         | Winds and Weather. |                      |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|----------------------|
|       | 7 A. M.                        | 1 P. M. | 9 P. M. |                            | 7 A. M.                        | 1 P. M. | 9 P. M. |                    |                      |
| 1     | 59                             | 65      | 54      | E. Fair.                   | 1                              | 54      | 70      | 50                 | NW. Flying clouds    |
| 2     | 52                             | 63      | 52      | Same.                      | 2                              | 40      | 68      | 51                 | NW. SW. Fair         |
| 3     | 55                             | 76      | 68      | W. Fair.                   | 3                              | 45      | 76      | 65                 | S. Cloudy; Fair      |
| 4     | 70                             | 81      | 67      | Same.                      | 4                              | 65      | 78      | 60                 | SW. W. Rain; fair    |
| 5     | 58                             | 79      | 62      | Same.                      | 5                              | 48      | 71      | 55                 | W. Fair              |
| 6     | 61                             | 83      | 70      | Same.                      | 6                              | 49      | 79      | 65                 | SW. W. Fair; cloudy  |
| 7     | 59                             | 54      | 51      | E. Rain.                   | 7                              | 57      | 59      | 52                 | NW. NE. Cloudy; rain |
| 8     | 51                             | 65      | 48      | E. Fair.                   | 8                              | 48      | 64      | 47                 | NE. Cloudy; Fair     |
| 9     | 48                             | 64      | 50      | E. Smoky.                  | 9                              | 38      | 66      | 47                 | NE. Fair             |
| 10    | 51                             | 65      | 53      | SE. Fair.                  | 10                             | 38      | 69      | 49                 | NE. SE. Fair         |
| 11    | 55                             | 67      | 56      | S. Fair.                   | 11                             | 38      | 67      | 53                 | SE. S. Cloudy; fair  |
| 12    | 56                             | 66      | 57      | S. Fair; foggy.            | 12                             | 55      | 67      | 53                 | S. SE. Fair          |
| 13    | 58                             | 64      | 50      | Same.                      | 13                             | 52      | 67      | 55                 | SE. NW. Rain; fair   |
| 14    | 60                             | 80      | 65      | Changeable.                | 14                             | 44      | 71      | 47                 | NW. Cloudy; fair     |
| 15    | 58                             | 66      | 52      | Cloudy; fair.              | 15                             | 44      | 67      | 54                 | SE. W. NW. Rain      |
| 16    | 50                             | 68      | 56      | W. Fair.                   | 16                             | 54      | 65      | 57                 | NW. E. Cloudy; fair  |
| 17    | 60                             | 65      | 59      | S. Cloudy; rain.           | 17                             | 57      | 75      | 65                 | NE. E. Cloudy; rain  |
| 18    | 70                             | 81      | 68      | W. Fair.                   | 18                             | 54      | 75      | 64                 | SE. SW. Cloudy; fair |
| 19    | 67                             | 72      | 58      | NW. Fair.                  | 19                             | 54      | 65      | 57                 | NW. Cloudy; fair     |
| 20    | 76                             | 73      | 69      | Same.                      | 20                             | 54      | 75      | 65                 | SW. S. Fair          |
| 21    | 55                             | 53      | 42      | NW. Light clouds and rain. | 21                             | 54      | 57      | 44                 | NW. Fair; cloudy     |
| 22    | 39                             | 57      | 39      | NW. Fair.                  | 22                             | 33      | 54      | 32                 | NW. Cloudy; fair     |
| 23    | 39                             | 54      | 46      | E. Fair.                   | 23                             | 32      | 57      | 35                 | NW. NE. Fair         |
| 24    | 45                             | 54      | 52      | E. Cloudy.                 | 24                             | 38      | 54      | 49                 | NE. Cloudy           |
| 25    | 50                             | 63      | 53      | SE. Cloudy.                | 25                             | 36      | 62      | 51                 | NE. N. Cloudy        |
| 26    | 55                             | 65      | 50      | Same.                      | 26                             | 48      | 69      | 54                 | SW. NW. Cloudy; fair |
| 27    | 54                             | 59      |         | Same.                      | 27                             | 46      | 62      | 40                 | NW. Cloudy; fair     |
| 28    |                                | 61      | 42      | NW. Fais.                  | 28                             | 32      | 56      | 42                 | NW. Fair             |
| 29    | 34                             | 59      | 42      | Changeable; rain.          | 29                             | 31      | 53      | 37                 | NW. Cloudy           |
| 30    | 35                             | 53      |         | NW. Fair.                  | 30                             | 29      | 49      | 41                 | NW. Fair             |

## THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

FOR OCTOBER, 1823.

At Portsmouth in lat. 43° 4'.

At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'.

| Days. | 7 A. M. |         |         | Winds and Weather.       | Days. | 7 A. M. |         |         | Winds and Weather.       |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|
|       | 7 A. M. | 9 P. M. | 9 P. M. |                          |       | 7 A. M. | 9 P. M. | 9 P. M. |                          |
| 1     | 41      | 70      | 50      | W. Fair.                 | 1     | 40      | 63      | 41      | W. Fair                  |
| 2     | 42      | 76      | 60      | Same.                    | 2     | 32      | 68      | 48      | SW. Fair                 |
| 3     | 47      | 78      | 56      | Same.                    | 3     | 49      | 75      | 53      | Same                     |
| 4     | 54      | 83      | 64      | Same.                    | 4     | 46      | 82      | 61      | Same                     |
| 5     | 64      | 68      | 61      | Rain.                    | 5     | 52      | 77      | 60      | SWS. Fair; Cloudy; Rain. |
| 6     | 54      | 65      | 44      | N. W. Rain.              | 6     | 51      | 55      | 37      | NW. Fair                 |
| 7     | 40      | 57      | 49      | East; Sun; light clouds. | 7     | 28      | 53      | 43      | NW. NE. Fair; Cloudy     |
| 8     | 48      | 63      | 52      | East; Fair; Cloudy.      | 8     | 42      | 57      | 53      | E. SE. Cloudy            |
| 9     | 56      | 64      | 58      | S. Cloudy.               | 9     | 43      | 65      | 55      | S. Rain; Cloudy and Fair |
| 10    | 50      | 61      | 44      | N. W. Fair.              | 10    | 44      | 55      | 43      | SW. W. Fair and Cloudy   |
| 11    | 41      | 52      | 36      | Same.                    | 11    | 37      | 46      | 34      | NW. Cloudy; Fair         |
| 12    | 32      | 50      | 37      | Same.                    | 12    | 39      | 47      | 47      | W. Fair                  |
| 13    | 44      | 52      | 46      | Rain and thunder.        | 13    | 24      | 44      | 34      | W. S. SW. Cloudy; Rain   |
| 14    | 30      | 45      | 31      | N. W. Fair.              | 14    | 37      | 40      | 31      | NW. Fair; Flying clouds. |
| 15    | 30      | 59      | 47      | Same.                    | 15    | 24      | 53      | 43      | SW. Fair                 |
| 16    | 49      | 54      | 54      | Cloudy; Rain night.      | 16    | 43      | 63      | 52      | S. Cloudy; Rain          |
| 17    | 54      | 60      | 44      | Changeable.              | 17    | 52      | 57      | 42      | NW. Fair; Cloudy.        |
| 18    | 41      | 46      | 40      | Rain.                    | 18    | 34      | 45      | 34      | NW. Snow; Cloudy         |
| 19    | 40      | 50      | 34      | N. W. Fair.              | 19    | 34      | 42      | 30      | NW. Fair                 |
| 20    | 64      | 45      | 45      | Same.                    | 20    | 23      | 58      | 41      | SW. Fair                 |
| 21    | 41      | 60      | 53      | Same.                    | 21    | 30      | 61      | 47      | S. Fair; Cloudy          |
| 22    | 52      | 52      | 40      | Same.                    | 22    | 45      | 50      | 33      | NW. Cloudy; Fair         |
| 23    | 31      | 57      | 50      | Changeable.              | 23    | 32      | 51      | 46      | WS. Fair; Cloudy         |
| 24    | 47      | 60      | 37      | Same.                    | 24    | 44      | 51      | 31      | W. Fair; Cloudy          |
| 25    | 40      | 40      | 38      | S. E. Changeable; rain.  | 25    | 33      | 34      | 32      | N. snow six inches       |
| 26    | 40      | 42      | 40      | N. E. Cloudy.            | 26    | 34      | 41      | 35      | N. Cloudy.               |
| 27    | 42      | 45      | 44      | N. E. Rain.              | 27    | 36      | 42      | 37      | NW. Rain.                |
| 28    | 45      | 53      | 43      | N. E. Cloudy.            | 28    | 37      | 51      | 41      | NW. Rain; Cloudy         |
| 29    | 43      | 60      | 43      | Var. Cloudy.             | 29    | 39      | 52      | 38      | NW. Cloudy; Fair.        |
| 30    | 40      | 52      | 37      | Changeable.              | 30    | 32      | 47      | 27      | NW. Fair                 |
| 31    | 32      | 52      | 39      | E. Fair.                 | 31    | 22      | 44      | 28      | N. NE. Fair              |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR NOV. 1823.

At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'.

At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'.

|    |    |    |    |                        |    |    |    |    |                              |
|----|----|----|----|------------------------|----|----|----|----|------------------------------|
| 1  | 39 | 44 | 44 | E. cloudy; rain        | 1  | 34 | 45 | 41 | NE. cloudy; rain             |
| 2  | 45 | 51 | 30 | NW. cloudy; fair       | 2  | 42 | 39 | 30 | NW. rain; cloudy; fair       |
| 3  | 26 | 48 | 30 | NW. fair               | 3  | 27 | 37 | 32 | N. fair; flying clouds       |
| 4  | 30 | 51 | 37 | W. cloudy; fair        | 4  | 27 | 46 | 34 | SW. fair; cloudy             |
| 5  | 2  | 45 | 29 | same                   | 5  | 29 | 43 | 23 | SW. NW. fair                 |
| 6  | 26 | 42 | 36 | E. cloudy; rain night  | 6  | 18 | 41 | 33 | NW. SW. fair; cloudy; snow   |
| 7  | 37 | 39 | 34 | E. rain                | 7  | 32 | 40 | 33 | SW. NW. snow; cloudy; rain   |
| 8  | 34 | 52 | 28 | E. fair                | 8  | 22 | 40 | 24 | NW. fair                     |
| 9  | 26 | 55 | 37 | W. fair                | 9  | 20 | 46 | 29 | same                         |
| 10 | 30 | 56 | 53 | W. cloudy; rain        | 10 | 30 | 53 | 47 | NW. fair; cloudy; rain       |
| 11 | 50 | 45 | 33 | E. rain                | 11 | 44 | 39 | 29 | N. rain; cloudy; fair        |
| 12 | 27 | 43 | 21 | W. fair                | 12 | 25 | 32 | 20 | NW. fair                     |
| 13 | 30 | 42 | 20 | changeable             | 13 | 22 | 35 | 19 | SW. W. fair; snow; fair      |
| 14 | 19 | 44 | 36 | same                   | 14 | 16 | 39 | 39 | SW. fair; cloudy             |
| 15 | 35 | 51 | 35 | NW. fair               | 15 | 33 | 47 | 32 | W. variable                  |
| 16 | 20 | 35 | 19 | same                   | 16 | 18 | 27 | 15 | NW. fair                     |
| 17 | 19 | 20 | 32 | NNE. cloudy            | 17 | 10 | 30 | 13 | NE. cloudy; fair             |
| 18 | 14 | 12 | 19 | W. fair                | 18 | 5  | 31 | 20 | NW. fair                     |
| 19 | 20 | 45 | 25 | same                   | 19 | 19 | 38 | 21 | W. fair; cloudy; fair        |
| 20 | 26 | 47 | 39 | hazy                   | 20 | 16 | 46 | 32 | SW. smoky; fair              |
| 21 | 31 | 48 | 45 | cloudy                 | 21 | 28 | 50 | 42 | SW. fair; cloudy             |
| 22 | 11 | 53 | 35 | changeable             | 22 | 39 | 49 | 32 | WNW. cloudy and fair; cloudy |
| 23 | 25 | 34 | 23 | NW. fair; high wind    | 23 | 22 | 31 | 22 | NW. fair; high wind          |
| 24 | 20 | 32 | 19 | NW. fair               | 24 | 17 | 29 | 17 | NW. fair.                    |
| 25 | 25 | 38 | 33 | SE. cloudy; snow storm | 25 | 19 | 34 | 30 | SW. N. NE. cloudy; snow      |
| 26 | 38 | 40 | 34 | NE. cloudy; rain       | 26 | 31 | 45 | 33 | NE. NW. rain; cloudy         |
| 27 | 34 | 33 | 45 | changeable             | 27 | 33 | 40 | 34 | NW. cloudy; rain; fair       |
| 28 | 25 | 35 | 15 | NW. fair               | 28 | 23 | 25 | 13 | NW. fair                     |
| 29 | 12 | 26 | 12 | same                   | 29 | 3  | 24 | 13 | Same.                        |
| 30 | 20 | 35 | 25 | S. cloudy              | 30 | 11 | 34 | 25 | SW. cloudy and fair          |

## THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

FOR DECEMBER, 1823.

*At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'.**At Concord, in lat. 43° 12'.*

| Days. | A. M. |     |      | Winds and Weather.             | Days. | A. M. |     |                | Winds and Weather. |
|-------|-------|-----|------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|----------------|--------------------|
|       | 7.    | 11. | 3 P. |                                |       | 7.    | 11. | 3 P.           |                    |
| 1     | 23    | 36  | 32   | W. Fair; Cloudy.               | 1     | 10    | 40  | 34             | Fair               |
| 2     | 31    | 42  | 27   | W. Cloudy; Fair Evening.       | 2     | 33    | 41  | 37             | Cloudy             |
| 3     | 18    | 46  | 33   | S. W. Fair; Cloudy Evening.    | 3     | 18    | 44  | 38             | Fair               |
| 4     | 33    | 45  | 40   | S. Cloudy; Rain.               | 4     | 32    | 46  | 42             | Cloudy; rain       |
| 5     | 35    | 32  | 22   | W. N. W. Cloudy; Fair.         | 5     | 39    | 39  | 37             | Fair; clouds       |
| 6     | 18    | 29  | 23   | W. Fair and Cloudy.            | 6     | 20    | 33  | 29             | Fair               |
| 7     | 32    | 46  | 34   | W. Fair and Cloudy; Rain.      | 7     | 30    | 45  | 42             | Cloudy; fair       |
| 8     | 25    | 25  | 3    | N. W. Cloudy and Fair.         | 8     | 27    | 28  | 1 <sup>4</sup> | Fair; wind         |
| 9     | 5     | 13  | 13   | N. E. Cloudy; Snow.            | 9     | 4     | 20  | 17             | Fair; snow, eve.   |
| 10    | 15    | 32  | 27   | N. E. N. Snow, 6 inch. Cloudy. | 10    | 18    | 35  | 31             | Snow, 6 in. fair   |
| 11    | 16    | 24  | 10   | N. W. Fair.                    | 11    | 19    | 27  | 20             | Fair               |
| 12    | 16    | 28  | 23   | N. W. Cloudy and Snow.         | 12    | 16    | 29  | 28             | Cloudy; snow       |
| 13    | 21    | 32  | 24   | N. W. Fair; Cloudy. Eve.       | 13    | 22    | 34  | 28             | Fair               |
| 14    | 24    | 32  | 26   | W. N. W. Cloudy; Snow.         | 14    | 24    | 34  | 30             | Cloudy; snow       |
| 15    | 26    | 31  | 26   | N. W. N. E. Cloudy; Snow.      | 15    | 28    | 30  | 29             | Snow } 12 in.      |
| 16    | 27    | 32  | 28   | N. E. Snow 18 inches Cloudy.   | 16    | 27    | 31  | 30             | Snow }             |
| 17    | 22    | 32  | 21   | N. W. Fair.                    | 17    | 23    | 31  | 29             | Fair               |
| 18    | 5     | 30  | 17   | Same.                          | 18    | * 1   | 33  | 30             | Fair               |
| 19    | 24    | 33  | 36   | N. W. Rain; Fair Evening.      | 19    | 23    | 46  | 46             | Rain               |
| 20    | 33    | 41  | 32   | W. Fair                        | 20    | 31    | 42  | 36             | Fair               |
| 21    | 28    | 30  | 13   | W. N. W. Cloudy; Fair.         | 21    | 26    | 28  | 22             | Fair               |
| 22    | 11    | 24  | 20   | N. W. N. E. Cloudy.            | 22    | 10    | 24  | 23             | Fair; cloudy       |
| 23    | 24    | 33  | 32   | N. E. Cloudy; Fair             | 23    | 26    | 36  | 35             | Rain               |
| 24    | 32    | 34  | 20   | N. E. S. W. Rain &c.; fair.    | 24    | 33    | 38  | 28             | Rain; snow         |
| 25    | 11    | 26  | 18   | W. N. W. Fair.                 | 25    | 16    | 33  | 26             | Fair               |
| 26    | 13    | 20  | 16   | W. N. Fair.                    | 26    | 16    | 22  | 19             | Fair; wind         |
| 27    | 10    | 39  | 23   | W. S. W. Fair; Cloudy.         | 27    | 11    | 34  | 28             | Clouds; fair       |
| 28    | 35    | 46  | 36   | S. W. W. Cloudy; Fair.         | 28    | 34    | 48  | 16             | Rain; snow; fair   |
| 29    | 16    | 32  | 32   | S. W. N. W. Fair.              | 29    | 18    | 44  | 39             | Fair               |
| 30    | 18    | 36  | 37   | S. W. Fair; Cloudy.            | 30    | 15    | 43  | 35             | Fair               |
| 31    | 35    | 49  | 37   | S. W. Fair and Cloudy.         | 31    | 35    | 48  | 38             | Fair               |

\* Below zero.

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Charlestown, Hon. SAMUEL STEVENS, 89, Register of Probate for the county of Cheshire. He was a son of Capt. Phineas Stevens, the celebrated warrior, who encountered the army of French and Indians under Monsieur Debelline in 1747, and grandson of Deac. Joseph Stevens of Rutland, Ms. He was among the earliest inhabitants of Charlestown, although he must have been very young when that town was settled. In 1752, Mr. Stevens accompanied his father to Canada for the redemption of prisoners. The first that offered was a young man of erect, athletic appearance in full Indian dress, decorated with wampum and silver to increase his value. The bargain was made, but the Indian master divested him of his costly dress. This young man was no other than the

late General John Stark, who was taken prisoner in April, the same year. Mr. Stevens was elected the first representative to the General Court. Previous to the adoption of the Constitution he held a Colonel's commission. He was appointed Register of Probate, February 8, 1794. From the year 1799 to 1805, inclusive, he was a member of the Executive Council. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace throughout the State March 22, 1804, at the age of 70 years.

In Claremont, Capt. CALEB BALDWIN, 86, a revolutionary patriot and a worthy man.

In Amherst, Lieut. ARCHELAUS BATCHELDER, about 80, an officer of the revolution. He was a son of Mr. Joseph Batchelder, who died at Wilton in 1816, at the age of 96, and descended

from an ancient family that emigrated from Dorsetshire in England to this country at an early period of its settlement.

In Georgetown, D. C. Col. **BENJAMIN HOMANS**, 59, late chief Clerk of the Navy Department, and recently appointed Naval Store Keeper at Portsmouth, formerly of Boston.

In Philadelphia, Mr. Robert Scott, 79, Engraver to the mint of the U. S.

In New-York, Rev. **EZRA SAMPSON**, 75. He was a native of Middleborough, Mass.; graduated at Yale College in 1773. He was ordained at Plympton, Mass. in 1776; resigned 1796; officiated as Chaplain of the army at Cambridge in the first campaign of the revolutionary war. In 1797, he settled at Hudson, N. Y., where he published the "Beauties of the Bible," the "Historical Dictionary," and the "Sham Patriot Unmasked," and last, not least in merit, the "Brief Remarker," which has passed through many editions, and is adopted as a standard work in many of our schools. His death is universally lamented by all that knew him.

In Portland, Me. Capt. **JAMES FARMER**, 43, merchant. He was born at Plymouth, Mass. July 15, 1780.

At West Point, N. Y. Dec. 15, Dr. **JAMES CUTBUSH**, Professor of Chemistry in the Military Academy. A man not only known for his extensive knowledge of Chemistry, but distinguished for his philanthropy and patriotism.

In ———, Conn. Dec. 13, Hon. Tapping Reeve, 79, formerly Chief Justice of that State.

#### LONGEVITY.

In England, Mr. Matthew Vallet, 91 a celebrated philosopher. In Perth, Scotland, Mr. John Stewart, 95. In Tappers, N. Y. Augustus Van Cortlant, Esq. 96. — In *Connecticut*, at Windham, Mr. John Ormsby, 92; Mrs. Miriam Cross, 100 yrs. 2 mo. — In *Massachusetts*, at Attleborough, Mrs. Phebe Guild, 98; at Boston, John Vinal, Esq. 90; at Wellington, Mrs. Mary Briggs, 102, leaving 9 children of the following ages, 79, 77, 73, 72, 70, 68, 63, 60, 57; at North-Bridgewater, Mrs. Abigail Howard, 93; at Shelburne, Nov. 23, Mr. Alexander Clark, 94; at Brimfield, Mr. Phineas Haynes, 96; at Salem, Mr. William Moneys, 92; Mrs. Abigail Berry, 92; at Rowley, Mr. Nehemiah Jewett, 93; at Chilmark, Mr. William Stewart, 94; at Milford, Mrs. Beach, 96; at Dartmouth, Mr. Benjamin Allen, 92. — In *New-Hampshire*, at Canterbury, Mr. Nathaniel Palote, 100; at Litchfield, Mrs. Lucy Read, 97; at Meredith, Mrs. Abigail Roberts, 95; at Mont Vernon, Mr. Joseph Perkins, 93; at New-England, Mr. Aquila Wilkins, 90; at Westmoreland, Nov. 22, Mrs. Deborah Wheeler, 92; at Newington, Dec. 1, Mrs. Temperance Knight, 93, relict of the late John K. Esq.

*Diving Bells.*—The first diving-bell we read of was nothing but a very large kettle, suspended by ropes, with the mouth downwards, and planks to sit on fixed in the middle of its cavity. Two Greeks at Toledo, in 1588, made an experiment with it before the Emperor Charles V. They descended in it with a lighted candle, to a considerable depth. In 1688, William Phipps, the son of a blacksmith, formed a project for unloading a rich Spanish ship sunk on the coast of Hispaniola. Charles II. gave him a ship with every thing necessary for his undertaking; but being unsuccessful, he returned in great poverty. He then endeavoured to procure another vessel, but failing, he got a subscription, to which the Duke of Albemarle contributed. — In 1692, Phipps set sail in a ship of 200 tons, having previously engaged to divide the profits according to the twenty shares of which the subscription consisted. At first all his labours proved fruitless; but at last, when he seemed almost to despair, he was fortunate enough to bring up so much treasure, that he returned to England with the value of 200,000l. sterling. Of this sum he got about 20,000l. and the Duke 90,000l. Phipps was knighted by the King; and was governor of Massachusetts till his death, February 13, 1695, at the age of 44 years. Since that time diving-bells have been very often employed.—*London Exam.*



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