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From Pettigrew's Memoirs of Dr. Lettsom.

I once dined with Dr. Johnson, Wilkes, Boswell, and Lee the American;—what a group! "It was ungrateful," said Lee, "for the Scotch, who, when emigrants, always found an asylum in America, to be the most violent opponents to American independence, and to oppose their benefactors in the cabinet and in the field." "The obligation," replied Boswell, "was not so considerable, when it is understood that the Americans sent the Scotch emigrants to Cape Fear, and such like barren regions." "I think," said Johnson, "they acted like philosophers." "Why?" Boswell inquired. "Because," added Johnson. "If you turn a starved cow into clover, it will soon kill itself by the sudden transition; and if the Scotch, famished in their own country, had been placed in the more fertile parts of America, they would have burst by a belly full, like the cattle in clover." "Nobody enjoyed a laugh at the expense of the Scotch more than Boswell, at least when it came from Johnson; and the latter appeared to do it in play; but his play was as rough as that of a bear, and you felt fearful of coming within the embraces of so fierce an animal."

The following, taken from La Belle assemblee, is a curious account of a dead Monk's reanimation.

It is a well known fact, that throughout all the monasteries in Sicily, the dead bodies of the Monks are dried and made to stand erect in niches placed round a kind of sepulchral chamber, where one of the brothers of the holy order take it in turn to watch for two hours every night, to put them in constant mind of the last awful change that every one is destined to undergo.
A Monk of Palermo, was passing part of the night in the manner above mentioned, when in the interval of his devotional exercises, he fancied he heard every now and then a very unusual noise; and looking stedfastly at that part of the room from whence it proceeded, he perceived one of the dead Monks nod to him; he held up his lamp, and the head nodded again: he instantly hastened up stairs to the convent, to acquaint the brethren with this fearful omen.—The Monks laughed at his fears and persuaded him it was a mere illusion of the imagination; he, therefore summoned courage to return, but took care to go to a different part of these extensive galleries, where he remained a while in anxious suspense. Finding all still and motionless, he began to think he must have been deceived by his imagination, and therefore he returned to his former station and fixed his eyes on the same dead Monk. He again saw the head move and nod at him. Away he ran, and declared that all the saints in the calendar should not persuade him to go down again: he was now so positive of the fact he had witnessed, that considerable alarm prevailed in the convent. The Monks were called together, and eight or ten descended into the apartment with candles and holy water—They were brought opposite the dead body in question, but just as they drew up, a nod of the head put them all to flight. When the Superior was informed of it, he was extremely angry, and declared some English heretic had got in and played this trick; he therefore went

down himself with another party.—As they descended to the galleries their fears in some degree abated: and after advancing cautiously to the place, the Superior held up his lamp to the Monk. It was no illusion of life, had indeed, once more entered this frail tenement of mortality! At that very moment the head shook violently and fell from the body when out flew—not the soul of a Monk, but a living rat, which had made its nest in the skull.

This is a fact which happened lately, and is well known and authenticated at Palermo.

Miseries of an Editor.
From the Olive Branch.

We often hear of the miseries of authors, but they are nothing to compare with the miseries of an editor. He has every body to please, and himself besides. Here comes his particular friends with a piece for insertion, which the editor dislikes to publish. His friend insists and is admitted. Next comes a demand for the author, the editor is in honor bound to not give him up. A schism is raised about his ears, he must bear the whole censure and obloquy of those offended. This is enough to bear; but when to this is added the indifference of those very friends for whom he makes this sacrifice, it is too severe.

Another piece is presented in an unknown hand, false grammar, bad construction, &c. require that the piece should be remodelled and re-composed. The hand is not legible, and, after much study and vexation to analyse and understand it, he throws it aside as unworthy his columns. He is always in the very focus of contention; each party watch him with a jealous eye, and each is ready to attribute all obnoxious sentiments found in the paper to the editor. A ferment is easily excited against him. He often stands between two fires, and receives the shot of both parties. He selects matter which he thinks useful and entertaining. The printer's taste is different, and he sets up instead of it some anecdote, some old item of news, or some horrid robbery. He with much pains corrects his proof sheet and point out the alterations. When the paper is handed to him, at the first glance he discovers many of the most prominent errors uncorrected. After flattering himself that he had found something that will please his readers, he is stunned with their complaints that his paper is dry and uninteresting. To cure this complaint, he inserts short articles about sea serpents, love affairs, Irish bulls, Yankee tricks, &c. &c. His neighbors next complain that the paper is very trifling; and thinks the editor must be hard run for matter to insert such non-sense. The ladies complain that there is not sufficient poetry and marriages; the grave politician that there is not enough of state papers and learned political essays; the merchant, that there is no market news or price current; the farmer that there is few agricultural articles; the man of science, there are no profound investigations, and all that there is no news of war, battle, or bloodshed. After much labor, deep thought, and high expectations of enlightening the public mind and changing public opinion upon particular subjects, he finds, to his extreme mortification, that his labor is all lost, and that former prejudices and opinions have a stronger sway than ever.

He consumes the midnight lamp, in preparing his cogitations for the public benefit; he is sanguine, a great effect must follow, when suddenly his hopes are blasted, the consoling cup is dashed from his lips by the cold indifference with which his labored piece is received. But the unkindest cut of all, is, after toiling by the noon day sun, and the midnight lamp, to please, instruct, and benefit his readers, A, B, C, and D, withdraw their names from his subscription list, observing, at the same time, that his papers are not worth

having. He has often, and indeed almost constantly, great struggles between his duty, his interest, and his safety.

If he estimate his duty correctly, and pursue it, he may offend and lose his friends and patrons, and endanger his personal safety, and the safety of his establishment. So critical is his situation frequently, that his conscience and duty bid him march fearless on, while his reason tells him that peril, and perhaps ruin, await his course. His situation is little less perilous than that of a soldier, whose duty bids him march ever into the cannon's mouth. Retreat, in either case, is disgraceful. Of the two the soldier's situation is preferable. He is only in battle occasionally, and for one good fight, obtains the applause and thanks of his country. The editor's is a constant warfare with ignorance, prejudice, falsehood and vice. Let him fight ever so valiantly and successful, his reward is small, and often at last poverty and disgrace.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A Genoa paper states, that on the 10th of September, Mr. Jones, the American Consul General at Tripoli, went out to hunt with his Secretary the Danish Consul, and a Janissary. Being separated from his companions, he was attacked by three Moors of the Admiral Mourat Rais, who struck him several times with the butt ends of their muskets, knocked him down and would have murdered him, had it not been for the return of his companions. The consul was conveyed, covered with blood to the palace of the Pacha, who promised every reparation that should be required, and then convoked all the Consuls at his country house to consult with them. In the meantime, Mourat-Rais who is an English Renegade, and the private enemy of Mr. Jones, took refuge at the house of the British consul, who granted him an asylum, and refused to deliver him up to the Pacha. By the advice of the other consuls, Mourat-Rais was exiled, one of the Moors was sentenced to death, and of the two others, one had his hands cut off, and the other received a hundred blows by bastinado. Mr. Jones transmitted information of the circumstances to the American consul at Tunis, who immediately sent off the American squadron then in that port. The appearance of the squadron before Tripoli, excited much surprize, but as the American flag was still hoisted on the house of the American consuls, a parley was entered into, and after several communications, the American commander sent off a messenger to the United States with a report of what had happened.

FROM MANILLA.
Extract of a letter, dated Manilla, May 13. 1818, to a gentleman in Providence.

"I have been embargoed here 26 days, on account of this government fitting out an expedition consisting of two ships mounting 66 guns, one large schooner, carrying four small guns and a long 24 pounder, six gun-boats with a long brass 24 each and upwards of 700 men to capture one cruiser from Buenos Ayres, mounting 26 guns and with certainly not more than 120 men for she has lost 66 of her crew by sickness, &c.—This expedition has been preparing about 50 days, the commander having done every thing he could to delay the time of sailing that the cruiser might go off unmolested.—The Governor has at length compelled him to put to sea; he is now underway, and as he is out of sight, I shall have liberty to sail." [Prov. Patriot.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives, to investigate the affairs of the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES have made a very full and detailed report on this subject, it occupying eight columns in the National Intelligencer. The Committee concluded with the

opinion, "that the provisions of the charter of the Bank of the United States have been violated in the following instances.

I. In purchasing two millions of public debt, in order to substitute them for two other millions of similar debt, which it had contracted to sell, or had sold in Europe, and which the Secretary of the Treasury claims the right of reading. The facts on this subject, and the views of the transaction entertained by the committee, have already been given.

II. In not requiring the fulfilment of the engagement made by the stockholders on subscribing, to pay the 2d and 3d instalments on the stock in coin and funded debt. The facts on this point are fully before the public, and they establish beyond all doubt, 1st, that the Directors of the Bank agreed to receive and did receive what they deemed an equivalent for coin, in checks upon, and the notes of the Bank and other Banks supposed to pay specie. This substitution of any equivalent whatever, for the specific things required by the charter, was in itself a departure from its provisions; but, 2d, the notes and checks thus received were not, in all cases, equivalent to coin, because there was not specie to meet them in the bank; 3d, that notes of individuals were discounted and taken in lieu of the coin part of the 2d instalment, by virtue of a resolution for that purpose, passed before that instalment became due; 4th, that the notes of individuals were taken in many instances and to large amounts in lieu of the whole of the 2d and 3d instalments, which notes are yet unpaid.

III. In paying dividends to stockholders who had not completed their instalments, the provisions of the charter in that respect were violated.

IV. By the judges of the first and second election allowing many persons to give more than thirty votes each, under the pretence of their being attorneys for persons in whose names shares then stood, when those judges, the directors and officers of the bank, perfectly well knew that those shares really, belonged to the persons offering to vote upon them as attorneys. The facts in respect of this violation are in possession of the house, and establish it beyond the reach of doubt.

The committee are of opinion that no other instance of a violation of the charter has been established. In closing this report of a most laborious investigation, the committee observe, that whatever difference of opinion can exist among them as to the results and inferences to be drawn from the facts stated, they unanimously concur in giving, to the preceding statements of facts and abstracts of documents, their sanction. They have not recommended the adoption of any measures to correct the many evils and mischiefs they have depicted, excepting that of the bill before mentioned, because, by the provisions of the charter, the Secretary of the Treasury has full power to apply a prompt and adequate remedy, whenever the situation of the bank shall require it. And if, after the stockholders have become acquainted with the mismanagement of the institution, they shall adopt no means to prevent its continuance, or the directors themselves shall persist in a course of conduct requiring correction, the committee cannot entertain a doubt that the salutary power lodged in the Treasury Department will be exerted, as occasion may require, and with reference to the best interest of the United States."

Banking.

In Mr. MADISON'S view of the powers proposed to be vested in the United States and in the 44th No. of the Federalist, we find him quoting a well known article of the Constitution prohibiting any state from emitting bills of credit and an illustration in the following words.

"The extension of the prohibition to bills of credit, must give pleasure to every citizen, in proportion to his love of justice and his knowledge of the true springs of

public prosperity. The loss which America has sustained since the period of the essential effects of paper money on the necessary confidence between man and man, on the necessary confidence in the public councils; on the industry and morals of the people, and on the character of republican government, constitutes an enormous debt against the states, chargeable with this unadvised measure, which must remain unsatisfied; or rather an accumulation of guilt, which can be expiated no otherwise than by a voluntary sacrifice on the altar of justice, of the power which has been the instrument of it. In addition to these persuasive considerations, it may be observed, that the same reasons which show the necessity of denying to the power of regulating coin, prove, with equal force, that they ought not to be at liberty to substitute a paper medium in the place of coin. Had every state a right to regulate the value of its coin, there might be as many different currencies as states; and thus, the intercourse among them would be impeded; retrospective alterations in its value might be made, and thus the citizens of other states be injured, and animosities kindled among the states themselves. The subjects of foreign powers might suffer from the same cause, and hence the union be discredited and embroiled by the intercession of a single member. No one of these mischiefs is less incident to a power in the states to paper money, than to coin gold or silver. The power to make any thing but gold and silver a tender in the payment of debts, is withdrawn from the states, on the same principle with that of striking of paper currency."

FRESH Garden Seeds.
Just arrived from New England,

AND FOR SALE BY
P. THORNTON,
(One door below Latta & Kilgore's)
As they were put up by the shaking Quakers, and other persons who raised them; they may be depended on to be good

As follows:

Early York CABBAGE	Red Onions	White do
Early sugar loaf do	Early cucumber	
Late Dutch do	Long green do	
Green glazed do	Gerkins	
Savoy do	calatope or Nutmeg	
Red do	meg Mellons	
Borecoal do	Watermelions	
Drum head winter do	bush squashes	
ditto	Winter crook neck	
ditto	ditto	
Early spring Turnip	prickley spinage	
Late Dutch do	Asparagus	
French do	squash pepper	
Yellow Russia do	Red do	
Yellow do	Vegetable Oyster	
Early scarcity ditto	Egg plant	
swelling Parsnip	curled parsley	
Orange carrot	Lavender, Rue	
Purple do	sage, Thyme	
salmon Radish	saffron, peppergrass	
short top do	Early Petersburg	
black winter ditto	Peas	
Ice Lettuce	Early frame od	
Head do	Early charlatan do	
sugar loaf do	Dwarf marrowfat do	
Early do	Early bush beans.	

Pamphlets with directions for gardening may also be had.
A liberal discount will be made to those who may wish to purchase to sell again.
N. B. Just received in addition to the above, a few kinds of Grass Seeds, and some other new and choice kinds, too tedious to enumerate; among them are the Ruta Baga, or yellow Russia Turnip, a fall Turnip, which has lately been introduced into America, and is said to be superior to any heretofore in use, and is much more productive, and is found to be excellent food both for cows and sheep, therefore it may be worth the attention of the farmer to cultivate it.
A small treatise on the culture, may be found in the pamphlet offered for sale.
December 10

In the Common Pleas, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, LANCASTER DISTRICT.

AMUEL BRILEY, vs. DANIEL BURFORD, } Case in Attachment.
WHEREAS the Plaintiff in this action, did on the 15th day June, 1818, file his declaration in the office of the Clerk of the honorable court, against the Defendant, who is absent from and without the limits of this State, and hath neither wife or attorney known within the same; upon whom a copy of the said declaration, with rule to plead thereto, within a year and a day, might be served. It is therefore ordered in pursuance of the act of the General Assembly, in that case made and published, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the 16th day of June next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, or final and conclusive judgment will then be given and entered against him.
William M'Kenna, C. Office of Common Pleas, Lancaster District
June 15, 1818.
JOSS,
Neatly executed at this Office