

BOSTON, AUGUST 2.

John Lathrop, Esq. late of this town, but now residing in Washington, has issued proposals for publishing a volume of Miscellanies, in prose and verse, comprising essays and poems on subjects philosophical, literary, moral and patriotic. The volume will also contain sketches of life, society and manners in India, taken by the author, during a residence of ten years in that interesting part of the globe. From an intimate acquaintance and daily intercourse with the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, "the star in the east," and that learned orientalist Dr. John Gilchrist, professor of Hindo literature in Wellesley College, as well as from his own actual experience and observation, the author has obtained much information, which will render, he hopes, this part of his performance entertaining, useful and instructive.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 4.

Balloon Ascension.—Monsieur Guille, the aeronaut, made his promised ascent, from Vauxhall Garden, about half past six o'clock last evening. At an early hour in the afternoon, every avenue leading to the garden was literally choked up. All the trees and roofs of the houses in the vicinity were loaded with spectators, to witness this novel exhibition. The weather was rather unpropitious for so hazardous an enterprise. Violent squalls of wind succeeded each other the whole afternoon. Soon after one had partially subsided, Mr. Guille shook hands with his wife, then bowed gracefully to the audience and jumped into his car, (which was a sort of wicker basket attached to the balloon, decorated with flowers,) cut the fastenings which held it to the ground, and rose in fine style. After ascending rapidly some distance in the air, the balloon seemed all of a sudden to stop and remain stationary for a short time. Mr. Guille now threw out of his car two flags, which dropped on Stuyvesant's meadows, near the east river, and have since been picked up. The balloon then resumed its journey towards the heavens. When at the apparent height of two miles, Mr. G. perceiving a squall about to overtake him, cut his car loose from the balloon and left it. This was an interesting moment to the spectators. At first he descended with great rapidity, but as soon as the parachute attached to his car, extended itself, in the manner of an umbrella, he was checked in his progress, and slowly approached the earth, but at times was violently tossed about by the high wind, which caused fears to be entertained of his safety. In about fifteen minutes after separating from the balloon, he was out of sight, and in a few minutes from that time, landed safely at New-Brunswick, on Long-Island, four miles from this city, and about 8 o'clock arrived in town with his car and parachute.

Arrival of the Balloon.—The friends of Mr. Guille, the Aeronaut, will be gratified to learn, that his balloon reached the city about sunrise this morning. It was found by a Mr. Carr, yesterday morning, at sunrise, floating in a bay, on the south side of Long Island, about 32 miles from the city. When first discovered it exhibited a tremulous motion, occasioned no doubt by the force of the wind; and Mr. Carr, mistaking the cause of the motion, supposed it to be some huge sea-monster, which had fled from the ocean and wandered into the bay. He, therefore, remained at a respectful distance, watching its movements with no small degree of trepidation and solicitude, until it had reached the shore, and by the aid of the wind, had seated itself tranquilly on the margin of a salt meadow.—He then approached with slow and fearful steps, and having at length distinctly discovered the strong coarse netting with which it was covered, his alarm subsided, and some description, which he had either read or heard, recurring to his recollection, he at once pronounced it a balloon.

But, by whom it had been manufactured, or from what country it had been dispatched, he could form no conjecture, until, by the aid of his knife, he had discharged its contents, and brought within his reach the polite card which had been attached to it by the hands of the owner.

AUGUST 17.

By the Hector, Gilleuder, which sailed from Liverpool on the 26th June, we have received London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 25th of that month.

The citizens of Liverpool were gratified and astonished by the arrival, at that port, on the 21st of June, of the beautiful steam ship Savannah, captain Rogers, in 26 days from Savannah, and 21 from land to land. She was five days in the channel before she got up to Liverpool, and worked her engine eighteen days of the passage. She is the first ship on this construction that has undertaken a voyage across the Atlantic; she was built in this city, and is 319 tons.

On the 21st of June, the cash payment bill underwent an animated debate in the House of Lords, and was ordered to a third reading on the Wednesday following.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, the foreign enlistment bill underwent a third reading and passed; yeas 190, nays 129: majority 61.

The marriage of the King of Spain with the Princess Josephine, the youngest daughter of Prince Maximilian of Saxony, seems to be determined.

Cotton was quoted in Liverpool, on the 23d of June, Georgia bowed 10d a 1s 1 2d. American flour, 85 to 87 per hbl. Flaxseed, 65 to 68. Pearl ashes, 1st sort, 45 to 46.

PALMYRA, JULY 28.

Remarkable Preservation.—On the 24th inst. Mr. Alexander Fosket, of Lyons, (Ont. county,) descended to the bottom of the well, which was 36 feet deep and nearly dry, for the purpose of removing a stone therefrom that prevented the bucket from dipping, in which situation he discovered the stones giving way around him, threatening him with immediate death. But with the celerity of a fox, he ascended the well 12 feet, when the stones closed in upon him from above as well as below, burying him 24 feet under the ponderous weight. What but death could now be expected was his awful doom!—But we rejoice in being able to state, that after being confined in this prison of despair for the space of 7 hours, he was taken out without suffering any material injury, except a severe bruise in one of his legs—no bones were broken. The stones as they fell, providentially formed an arch about 8 inches over his head, which no doubt was the means of his escape from instant death.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 11.

The Prickly Heat.—An Englishman arrived in this city a few weeks ago, and being very much troubled with the prickly heat, he went into his bed room and sponged his body all over in some vinegar and cold water. The consequence was, he was a corpse within five hours!

Ice Punch.—A few days since two brothers, Irishmen, feeling thirsty, yet being fearful to drink water, went into a tavern and drank bowl of ice punch. They both expired in less than twelve hours.

These facts are mentioned in the hope of that they may operate as cautions. To them we would add that a citizen died a few days since in consequence of having ate heartily of hot corn and water melons. A indulgence of appetite, at this season is peculiarly dangerous, unless it be under the government of experience.

AUGUST 14.

Masonic.—It will be recollected that the superb edifice, the Masonic Hall, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, on the 9th of March last. By the munificence of the craft, aided by the generous contributions of their fellow-citizens, a sum of money

was almost immediately raised, sufficient to rebuild the Lodge; and such has been the zeal and activity of the superintendants, that the raft for the roof were raised this day. A spacious suite of rooms, fifty-six feet by thirty has been added to the main building; which, when completed, will render it one of the most roomy and elegant structures in the city.

In viewing it this morning, we were forcibly struck with a placard of the following tenor, and which, we are informed, has been rigorously enforced:—

"No spirituous liquors allowed in this house; nor are the men permitted to leave their work to go and get it."

Signed by the Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 11.

CITY ADDRESS.

To the President of the United States.

According to a previous resolution of the City Council, the Mayor and Board of Alderman and Common Council yesterday visited the President, when the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation and Citizens of Washington, delivered the following Address:

MR. PRESIDENT.

We, the Mayor, and Board of Alderman, and Board of Common Council, of the City of Washington, come to offer to you, on the part of our fellow-citizens and for ourselves, an expression of the satisfaction which is felt at your return to your official residence, and to the bosom of your family. We congratulate you and our country that the long and arduous journey which you have just finished, in a season unfavorable to health, is terminated without injury to yourself.

Having in your extensive journeys mingled freely and frankly, as became your republican character, with your fellow-citizens, in almost every state of the Union, you must derive great satisfaction from the ocular proof thus obtained of the wealth and resources of the country, the intelligence and virtue of the people, and their devoted attachment to their republican institutions. The manifestations of honest respect and approbation which you have every where received from your fellow-citizens, while they afford the highest reward and consolation for your toils, assure you of the support of the nation in the prudent, safe and upright administration of public affairs, which has distinguished your political course.

The national government has not, perhaps, at any period of our history, enjoyed in a greater degree the confidence of the people of the U. States, than it does at this time; nor have the American people, since the days of the revolution, been more united in feelings and opinions, than at the present moment. To be an

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trust committed to you, it was obvious that great advantage would result to the national councils, from a personal examination of the public defences and the vulnerable points on our extensive frontiers, as well as from a closer view of the condition and wants of the various branches of domestic industry. The view which

you have thus taken, will enable you, with true forecast, to advise the best measures for securing us against foreign violence, and for promoting internal prosperity.

In this brief notice of the good effects resulting from your late tour, we cannot forbear noticing one as honorable to your own heart as it is dear to philanthropy. Having passed through a populous portion of the Indian country, to which civilization and letters have, by the humane policy of our government in some degree, extended their blessings, as well as amongst other tribes yet enveloped in the wretchedness of their primitive barbarism, you are enabled to appreciate the value of what has been done, and to apply with an enlightened judgment the means which are, or may be placed in your hands by the public liberality.

We are called upon by all the considerations of humanity and justice to cherish and protect, not to annihilate, those untutored and suffering, but high-minded wanderers of the forest, once lords of the fair land which we now enjoy. This is the general sentiment; and should the enlightened maxims that govern our public councils continue to guide them, we shall not stop in this humane work until we impart to the miserable tribes within our borders all the comforts, lights and privileges of American citizens.

In returning to the seat of government you will be gratified to observe that, notwithstanding the difficulties which are suffered here, in common with all parts of the country, improvement still keeps a steady, though gradual pace. The capital, too, under your auspices, and through the munificence of Congress, is raising its domes to the height and grandeur contemplated by the great man who laid its foundations. This noble edifice will then be worthy of the solemn and dignified purposes for which it is reared; and its completion will be an epoch in our history, which will mark the period of your administration.

The prospects of this city are no further interesting to you than as they are connected with the interests of the country at large, and in that view alone do we draw your notice to them. It is now, we believe, a settled conviction with all reflecting men, that the immovability of the seat of government is closely connected with the integrity of our Union. If this idea be correct, the affairs of this city become a matter of general interest; and all the citizens of the United States, but more especially our public functionaries, must be pleased to learn that the metropolis is rapidly attaining a condition to afford to those called hither on the public affairs, all the comfort and conveniences of our oldest capitals.

We repeat, Sir, our cordial congratulations on your safe return amongst us.

ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Mayor, Board of Alderman and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington.

In returning to the seat of the National Government, under so long an absence, and so extensive a journey, I derive very great satisfaction, as you will readily conceive, from so kind a reception by my fellow-citizens and neighbors.

In the view which I took, during my former, as well as my recent tour, through so great a portion of the Union, I have seen every thing that could give satisfaction to one who takes a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of his country, abounding as it does, in all the means necessary for public defence and individual comfort; a people virtuous and intelligent attached to their free institutions, and firmly resolved to support them, displaying on all occasions, that manly and independent spirit, without which no institutions, however pure in their principles, can be long sustained; a people attached to each other, by the ties of consanguinity, and a common interest; ties constantly gaining strength from

causes that are daily developing themselves.

While these powerful causes bind us so closely together, and we continue to exhibit such unequivocal proof of it to the world, rendering justice as we do to every other nation, we may expect a like return from them, and shall not fail to obtain it.

Although in these journeys, my attention has been principally directed to the great objects of defence, yet to them it has not been exclusively confined. I have endeavored to examine with care the dependence and connection of the various parts of our Union on each other, and have observed with great satisfaction the eminent advantages which they respectively derive; from the intercourse existing between them.

To the condition of the Indians, I have always paid attention, and shall feel happy in giving effect, as far as I may be able, to the wise and salutary laws of Congress, calculated to promote their civilization and happiness.

In the improvement of this Metropolis, the whole nation is interested. It is gratifying to me to find that there is but one opinion on this subject. In providing the necessary public buildings, and promoting the growth and prosperity of their city, Congress have heretofore displayed a liberal policy, in which, it may be presumed, they will persevere. To give effect to such a policy, will afford me peculiar satisfaction.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, August 10, 1819.

AUGUST 16.

The Capitol.—We were glad to find, by a visit to the Capitol, that the apartments destined for the Senate and House of Representatives will be ready for their reception at the opening of the ensuing session of Congress. The Senate Chamber, in the North Wing, appears to be the nearest to completion, and will be a more splendid apartment than the one in which that body formerly sat. The Representatives' Hall, in the South Wing, though the form is changed, perhaps disadvantageously, but necessarily, from oval to semicircular, will at least equal in magnificence the former Hall. It will possess, over the old room, some great advantages, of embellishment as well as convenience. The beautiful large pillars, of variegated Potomac marble, in this Hall, and the smaller ones of the same material in that of the Senate, can not fail of being generally admired.—The colossal statue of Liberty, raised aloft over the Speaker's chair, is a fine object, but would appear perhaps to greater advantage had it an ample space for its display. The galleries in both rooms, but particularly in the Senate Chamber, are more conveniently disposed than the old one.—The *toute ensemble* of both Halls, and the arrangements of offices, committees rooms, &c. it is supposed, will have been greatly improved by their re-edification.

At length, too, the Centre Building begins to rise from the ground. The ample foundations and subterranean vaults, commenced last season, have been very substantially completed. The western wall is already rising towards the second story, and the eastern or front wall is some feet above the ground. It is supposed that, before the winter sets in, the building will have reached somewhere about half its height. If Congress continue to look with a favorable eye on this great national work, it is hoped the end of the next season will find the exterior walls prepared to receive the lofty dome they are destined to support; and that two more years will suffice for the completion of the Capitol.

The two additional buildings erected for the accommodation of the Public Offices, and paralled to the old buildings, are very nearly completed. They are rather more capacious than the buildings already occupied, and, having the addition, each, of a handsome portico, with