

upon the botany of that state. The principal writers on the subject of divinity about the time of the revolution, were Dr. Mahew, Dr. Chauncy, Dr. John King, and the Rev. Myles Cooper. Mr. Davis' writings are of a date somewhat earlier. Dr. John Witherspoon, late president of Princeton college, wrote not only on subjects, but likewise on literature, politics, and general science. He was an author who possessed uncommon strength and clearness of mind. David Rittenhouse, who was born in 1732, at Germantown in Pennsylvania was the author of several essays published in the transactions of the American Philosophical Society, but is chiefly known as a man of acuteness in mathematics. Dr. Ezra Stiles, late president of Yale college, is hardly numbered among American authors, but chiefly celebrated as the most learned man this country has ever produced. He was also one of the most active promoters of literature. He was educated in Yale, and died there in 1795.

There have been several able political writers who rose about the period of the revolution. We need not repeat in this class the names of many that are mentioned above. John Dickenson, of Delaware, author of the the Farmer's letters, displayed in that, and other writings, great reading, together with still greater acuteness, eloquence and taste. It will be sufficient in this place to mention the names Thomas Paine, James Otis, Samuel Adams, John Adams, governor Hutchinson, Richard Bland, Arthur Lee, R. C. Nicholas, William H. Drayton, Hamilton, Madison, Jay and Jefferson. This brings us near to our own period, but we must first name the remaining writers of the last century.

Dr. B. Rush, and Dr. Barton, properly belong to that era, and governor Bowdoin of Massachusetts decidedly does, as he died in 1780, but he is hardly ranked among the number of authors; he however wrote much that has been published in *Memors of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*. Of historical writers we have already mentioned Governor Colden, author of a *History of the Five Nations of Indians*, Wm. Smith, author of a *history of the Province of New-York*, and governor Hutchinson, author of a *history of Massachusetts*. Besides these were Samuel Smith, who wrote the *history of New-Jersey*, Dr. Jeremy Belknap, who wrote the *history of New Hampshire*, Dr. Samuel Williams, author of the *history of Vermont*, I. Sullivan author of a *history of the District of Maine*, and Dr. Benjamin Trumbull author of the *Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Connecticut*. Mr. Robert Proud's *history of Pennsylvania* is a correct and valuable collection but possesses no literary merit. Geo. R. Minot author of the *Continuation of the History of Massachusetts*, is said to have been a writer of rare talents, and his early loss was much lamented. But the first in this department is Dr. David Ramsay, author of a *history of the American revolution*, a *history of the revolution in South-Carolina*, a *history of the life of Washington*, &c. Next on the subject, but much inferior, is Marshal.

Of the poets of the last century we shall not here stop to speak, as America can claim but little in this way, either of past or present merit. The names of Barlow, Trumbull, Dwight, Humphreys, Freneau, R. I. Paine, &c. have not those high claims upon which to build a national character. Of late we have seen some very fine specimens of poetic talent circulating through the papers, but we do not think the present period likely to produce any great effort worthy of the sublimity of American genius.

Com. Truxton has been commissioned by the governor of Pennsylvania, as Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia.

General Miranda has died in Irons in prison at Cadiz.

Patrick Henry, the famous orator of Virginia, is said to have been once placed in the following awkward predicament: Engaged in a most extensive and lucrative practice of the law, he mistook, in one instance the side of the cause on which he was retained, and addressed the court and jury in a very splendid & convincing speech in behalf of his antagonist. His distracted client came up to him, whilst he was proceeding, and interrupting him, bitterly exclaimed, "You have undone me! You have ruined me!" "Never mind, give yourself no concern," said the adroit advocate, and turning to the court and jury, continued his argument by observing, "May it please your honors, and you, gentlemen of the jury, I have been stating to you what my adversary may urge on his side. I will now show you how fallacious his reasoning, and how groundless his pretensions are." The skillful orator proceeded, satisfactorily refuted every argument he had advanced, and gained his cause.

A considerable quantity of snow fell in the environs of London, on the 20th August last.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

Of the general appearance of SOUTH-CAROLINA, and its climate, connected with observations upon the manners of its inhabitants, and the influence of climate upon them, by

THE EDITOR.

I now beg leave to say something of the upper part of the state, which may be said to commence immediately after passing those immense beds of sand, of which I have already spoken, lying near the 34th d. of north latitude.

Although a striking dissimilarity in the topography of the two divisions, may at first, shock the conception of an incredulous reader, yet it is no less correct than strange, that the up-country, so called in contradistinction to the lower part of the state, becomes at once a broken, irregular, and fruitful soil, resembling very much the northern states. Instead of sand, reflecting a scorching heat from the impinging rays of an almost vertical sun, the eye is met by hills and vales; the luxuriance and diversity of whose growth pour forth those different shades of green which never fail to arrest the attention, and excite the most pleasant reflections. Here nature has indeed distributed her gifts most equably, liberally and judiciously. Here hill, dale, low land and upland, partake alike of her blessings; and here labouring husbandmen reap, with smiles and plenty, their abundant fruit. Here is no barren heath to appal, no fruitless plain to tire; but universal plenty, mirth and cheerfulness gladden the heart, and felicitate the walks of life.

Another very striking difference in the upper and low country, is the appearance of stone in that part which now becomes the subject of consideration. I have remarked in some of my preceding observations, that sand or in other words silicious earth, did not exist after leaving the low country; but the idea, in a chemical point of view, was incorrect, for so general is its distribution, that it is found here scattered in the form of quartz and flint; not to mention innumerable quarries of rock, of which it is probably the base. At the U. States establishment, on the Catawba, according to Genl. M'Comb, large quantities of grey granite may be seen in stupendous masses, just beneath the surface of the earth, and the probability is, that immense quantities are to be found in every part of that section of the country.

The original inhabitants of the lower part of the state were composed of emigrants from almost every part of the world, who came for the purpose of gain, and to escape a system of tyranny, instituted by the different potentates of Europe. Their descendants of course, who are the natives, partake more or less of the manners, dispositions and principles of their fathers; consequently, local party spirit, which admits of many divisions and subdivisions, exists among them, as an aggregate body. It would be impossible to give a correct sketch of their various manners, habits and dispositions, under a general head. I shall therefore endeavour to present the reader with a more satisfactory delineation by reducing them to three orders, viz:

The wealthy,
Middle class,
And poorer people, in which I do not include the idle plebeian.

It is a very trite, and I believe just observation, that hauteur, egotism and vanity are the characteristics of ephemeral nobility. The wealthy of our country are generally the children of prosperity, conceived by enterprise and advance. Their domes, once the abode of restrictive economy, are now a scene of luxury and independence. Here the best informed & well bred among them, possess easy manners, are polite, and fond of literature. When introduced to their acquaintance, their greatest desire is to render your situation agreeable. Those, on the other hand, who like the microscopic insect, have just emerged into life, are they who make the greatest noise and show in the fashionable world. Like opaque spots in the sun, they become conspicuous from an incapability of transmitting rays. Fearful of passing unnoticed, they make the greatest display of wealth, assume the airs of scholars, and men of science, to wipe away the stain which had been impressed by that miserable shrew; poverty. The legislature now claims their attention: Chicane deposes Candour, and an ambiguous phraseology astonishes their inferiors.

But laying aside what Laurcelot Langstaff calls the whims of the day, they are truly hospitable to neighbours, with whom they are upon terms of intima-

* There is no passion more universal than pride. It pervades all orders of society: from the throne to the cottage—Every individual in some point or other conceives himself superior to some one of his species, and looks down with contempt or haughty compassion on all who are placed beneath his imaginary superiority. Zim. nat. pride.

cy, and strangers. They are generally friends to government, and desirous of the promotion of letters.

Their manner of living is as various as their dispositions. I believe, however, the following arrangement will enable us to trace it out, with a tolerable share of accuracy.

1st. Those who have been bred gentlemen, possessing the accomplishments of life, and a competency, live generally a like. Their diet consisting of the productions of the country, is both nutritious and stimulating. Valetudinarians sometimes accommodate their food to the state of their systems. Their afternoons are spent in frequent libations of wine. Mirth and jollity close the scene upon convivial occasions.

2d. Those who are the imitators of fashion, content themselves with equalling their superiors, when they have their friends to witness it.

With respect to the minds, they are quick of conception, hasty of conclusion, sometimes passionate, but not vindictive.—They excel in whatever they undertake, provided it does not require too much corporal exertion.

The middle class of people comprehends those who possess a competency, yet not enough to buoy them up in extravagance, or to enable them to soar aloof; for wealth here constitutes the great man. As money is the prime mover and exciting cause of almost every action, they of course labour more or less under its influence; consequently partake of a variety of sentiment, corresponding respectively with their natural dispositions. In this particular however they agree with the rest of mankind, for in every government upon earth, there is probably a common goal to reach which all are struggling; and it is equally plain that such an emulation must ever be productive of good & bad effects. In minds too narrow, to discard the rubbish of public opinion, is generated sophistry and dissimulation. Others who take a more liberal and extensive view of human nature, spurn at their folly, assert their rights, and maintain a dignified respect. These are they, who become the most useful, well informed and respectable. They possess genuine hospitality, good breeding, and love of country. Poverty with them is not viewed as a barrier against which it is useless for the citizen of intrinsic worth to struggle; but merit, undisguised merit, readily wings its way to the throne of generous approbation. Still, however, I cannot deny but an universal thirst for novelty pervades the whole. It is both an individual and state characteristic.

Their manner of living is neat, plentiful, and rational; but not as sumptuous as that of the preceding class.

The poorer sort of people, consist of persons who are decent labourers, possessing a few slaves. There is considerable rusticity in their manners. They are frank, ingenious, and for the most part strictly honest. Imitators, many of them, of those who are in better circumstances, they aspire to those qualities and possessions which render others conspicuous.

As yet I have said nothing of the dishonest part of the community. It must be acknowledged, although reproachful, that they too frequently accumulate fortunes, and by playing the part of gentlemen, usher themselves into notice. They are generally cunning, deceitful, full of stratagem, and well qualified for deluding strangers.

Sensible of my responsibility, as an author, for so frank an exposition of the ostensible failings of my fellow citizens, I hope I shall be allowed to offer as an apology my unfeigned desire to contribute in eradicating them. The task is certainly a work of supererogation; but as small hints frequently give a preponderance to the scale of honor, it is hoped it will not be without effect.

Convinced that an analytical view of the characters of men is better calculated for defamation than otherwise, I beg leave to draw the readers attention to a succinct history of their characters, as a general and political body. They are, in the language of Dr. Morse, "affable and easy, and polite and attentive to strangers," extremely jealous of their rights, tenacious of their own worth, firmly attached to government, and active in the execution of laws, might have been added with propriety.

Their amusement consists of the chace, convivial parties, billiards, cards, chess, &c. More athletic exercises are unpleasant and unsupportable to those who have been bred in affluence.

Now in the Press,

Of Messrs. ROWE & HOOPER, Boston,

A Journal

Of a Young Man of Massachusetts, a Prisoner of War with the British, confined first at Melville Island (Halifax) then at Chatham, England, and last at Dartmoor Prison.

Subscriptions for the above work received at this Office. October 20, 1816.

IMPORTANT

EMBARKMENT OF ALGIERS.

Boston, October 21.—By the Bordeaux Packet, arrived to-day from Havre, we have received Paris papers to Sept. 16.—They furnish the following interesting (translation) account.

Paris, Sept. 13.—According to the news from Algiers, dated 31st Aug. the English fleet presented itself before that city on the 27th Aug. about 12 mid-day, to the number of 32 sail, of which 6 were Dutch frigates. After having uselessly tried negotiations, Lord Exmouth caused his vessels to be moored at half cannon shot distance, under the batteries of the Port and Road; his own ship placed at the entrance of the port, and so near to the Keys that yards touched the houses; and his batteries taking in reverse those of the interior of the port, overturned all the canoniers of the port, who remained entirely exposed. The fire of the English was sustained more than six hours; but only served to increase the rage of the enemy, when two English officers demanded permission to go in an embarkation, and set fire to the principal Algerine frigate, which blocked up the entrance of the port—this being complied with, the enterprise had entire success—a fresh wind in a few minutes set fire to the whole fleet, 3 frigates, 4 corvettes and 50 gun boats, which were consumed. The city had suffered less, notwithstanding the bombs had occasioned considerable destruction there.—The English fleet experienced a very heavy loss. It is estimated that the loss on either side is 1,000 men. An Algerine frigate being on fire and driven by the winds upon the English Admiral, forced the latter to cut his cables, and withdraw from the battle for some time. It is said that the loss on board of Lord Exmouth's ship was 200 men—himself wounded—and a captain of one of the frigates was killed. The Dey during the whole of the action was engaged in flying from post to post, encouraging his soldiery. On the 28th, the English squadron was moored in the great Road, but out of the reach of cannon shot. On the 28th, an armistice was concluded on the basis that the admiral had at first proposed.—Here follow the principal conditions:—

1st. The Regency consents to abolish the slavery of Europeans, at Algiers—and by consequence of this principle immediately to set at liberty all the European prisoners at Algiers.

2d. In reparation of the injuries done at Bonn and Oran, the Regency agrees to refund to England the sum of three hundred and seventy thousand dollars, which were brought by the Neapolitans to Algiers.

3d. The Consular presents are abolished—but as is the custom in the East, they may be admitted as personal presents, on the arrival of every Consul, and given in his own name but never to exceed the sum of 500l. sterling.

4th. The King of the Netherlands in consequence of the part he has taken in this expedition, shall enjoy the same privileges as England.

5th. There shall be a new formal treaty, between England and the regency of Algiers—in which the kingdom of Netherlands shall participate.

In other articles of the armistice it is stipulated that the Regency shall preserve the right of making war upon the different European powers, and that those of their subjects who shall fall into their hands, shall never be reduced to slavery, but treated as prisoners of war.

Sept. 3.—The president of the Anti-Barbary institution, had yesterday, a private audience with his Majesty; who before he passed into his cabinet, publicly complimented the president upon the accomplishment of the great object of their wishes and labours, by brilliant success of the combined expedition against Algiers; the news of which had been received by his majesty in despatch from the French Consul residing in that regency.—The immediate result of this great success, so ably conducted by Lord Exmouth, has been, besides the destruction of the piratical cruises, the liberation of all the Europeans in slavery and the abolition of the capture of them in future. The details of the operation of this signal act of vengeance against the next (foyer) of the piratical system, we shall not delay officially to publish.

Sept. 14.—The details which we have given of the attack on Algiers, were brought to Marsilles by a French corvette. It is added, that the battle of the 27th lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until after midnight; and the Dey, dissatisfied with the measures taken by his minister of marine, had cut off his head.

Another account of the affair of Algiers states that the Dey had been compelled to give up all the money that he had received of the various European powers, and to release 11,000 white European Slaves. The English lost 890 men, and one of their ships suffered much.