ROSALIND'S MADRIGAL. Enploy's Golden Legary, a Ro By Da. Thomas Lengus, 1800

Da. Thomas Longs, 1600; any bosons, like a bee; ok his west: the his wings he plays with me, the bis feet;

tunes the string, but sing; or if I but sing; every lovely thing, my least doth sting; wanton, will yet

ye hance, ye, when ye long to play, ar your affence: Il shat my over to keep you in, Il shake you (ast it for your sin, It count your power not worth a pin; Jast what hereby shall it win?

If he gainery me.
What, if I beat the wanton boy
With many a rod!
He will repay me with annoy,
Because a God. Because a tool.
Then sit thou safely on my knee,
And let thy hower my hosem he;
Lurk in mine eyes, I like of thee,
O, Cupid, so thou pity me!
Spare not, but play thee.

REMARKABLE WILL

The last will and testament of Philip, Earl of Pembroke A. D. 1650.

The following singular document of the Earl of Pembroke, was drawn up and regularly attested the night before his execution at the Tower. It is a great carlosity. I. Philip, late Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, now Knight for the county of Berks, being, (as I am told) very weak in body, but of perfect memory; for I remember this time five years I voted an address to be made to my master, and this time twelve months saw him brought to the block; yet because death doth threaten and stare upon me, who have still obeyed all those who threaten me, I now make my last will and testament.

those who threaten me, I now make my last will and testament.

Imprimis.—For my soul, I confess I have heard much of souls; but what are, or whom they are for, God knows, I know not. They tell me now of another world, where I never was, nor do I know one foot of the way thither. Whilst the king stood I was of this religion: made my son wear a cassock, and thought to make him a bishop. Then came the brots and made me a Presbyterian; and since Cromwell entered, I have been in Independent. These, I believe, are the kingdom's three estates, and if any of these can save my soul, I give it to him who gave if to me.

flattered.

Item.—I give my degs, (the best curs that ever man laid leg over) to be divided among the council of state, as their musical tones may sometimes put them in mind how tones may sometimes put them in mind how tones may sometimes put them. among the councilor state, as fair musical tones may sometimes put them in mind how necessary harmony is for the despatch of business. Many a fair day have I followed my dogs; and followed the state both night and day; went whither they sent me—sat where they bid me, sometimes with ford's and sometimes with commons; and now can neither go nor sit. Yet, whatever becomes of me, let my poor dogs not want their allowance, nor come within the ordinance of one meal a week.

Item—I give two of my best saddle horses to the earl of Denbigh, for fear, ere long, his two legs will fail him; but the tallest and strongest in all my stables, I give to the academy for a vaulting horse for all lovers of virtue. All my other horses I give to Lord Fairfax, that when Cromwell and the states take away his commission, his lordship may still have some horse to composind.

ound.

Item.—I give all my deer to the earl of Satisfarry, who I know will preserve them, because he has already given a specimen that way, by denying the king a buck out of his parks.

Item.—I give nothing to lord Say; which legacy I will give him because I know he will bestow it upon the poor.

Item.—To the countesses, my wife's sisters, I now give leave to enjoy their estates. But my own estate I give my oldest son, charging him on my blessing to follow the advice of Michael Alidsworth; for though I have got 30,000l. per annum. I am not in the distance of the state o

Rem.—My will is, air Henry Mildmay shall not meddle with any of my jowels. It knew him when he served the duke of Buckingham; and since how he handled the crown jewels; for both of which reasons I now name him the knave of diamonds.

**Rem.—To Tom May, whose head I broke at a masque, I give five shillings; I intended him more, but from all I have seen of his history of the parliament, I think that sum too much.

that sum too much.

that som too much.

Item.—Hecause I threatened air Henry Mildmay, but did not beat him, I give 50% to the footman who cudgelled him.

Item.—To the author of the libel against ladies, I rive three pence; and since he throws what is false on divors names of unblemislied honor, I leave him a further legacy, which will be paid him by the hands of the footman who paid off sir Henry Mildmay's arrears. This I do to back him the difference between wit and dirt, and to know ladies that are noble from those that are not so.

are not so,

Item.—I give back to the assembly of diwines their classical, provincial, national,
congregational.—, which words I have
kept at my own charge seven years, but
plainly find they will never come to good.

Item.—As I restore other men's words,
so I give Lleut. Gen. Cromwell one word of
mines because hitherto he never kept his

mine; because hitherto he never kept his

Item .- To all rich citizens of London, to all Presbyterians as well as Cavaliers I give advice to look to their throats; for the states, the garrison of Whitehall have all good pointards, and for new lights have bought lark lanterna.

Item .- To the Rev. Mr. . 151/. per annum, chargeable on my estates.
This I do to secure him from man, well knowing how subjects man of such strong parts and modesty is to that condition, that

We have frequently observed in the United States Journals, statements of the comparative number of newspapers in existence in Great Britain and America; and because there were more such establishments in the latter country, than the former, it was almost the country. ways instructed, either directly or indirectly, that the desire for reading and information was much stronger in the United States than in our mother country; and that the ntalligence of the inhabitants was in proportion to this supposed desire.
It has often been remarked, that there is

scarcely any assertion, however abourd, that will not obtain some credit, if it be frequently repeated without correction or con-tradiction. It is a conviction of the truth of this axican that induces us to take up our pen on the present occasion, to correct the above statement. We must premise, however, that our readers are not to suppose from this, that we agree to all Jonathan's Leen.—I give my body, for I cannot keep it.—therefore bury me. I have church lands enough; but do not leave me in the church porch—for I was a Lord and who would not be buried where Col. Pride was born.

Item.—My will is, that I have no monument; for then I must have epitaphs and verses; but all my life long I have had too much of them. I have therefore too much of them. I have therefore too much framework to have even that flattered. our American summary* to-day, there is a sand pounds each for reporters during one story about a silk handkerchief being found in the stomach of a cow; and although it had remained there for a considerable time, debates are given to the world, is taken into it was not in the least injured by the gastrie juice. Now, some may doubt this, and jolice cases costs an enormous sum, being some may believe it; but, as we do not suppose that the part of three frees here line.

But it is very different with statements involving such extensive that which forms the subject of our present that which forms the subject of our present termarks. The character for intelligence of our brethren at home, is ceneerned; and it mon affair with the London Journals, and is on proper that they should lose their place at the head of the thinking world, without an enquiry being made as to whether they have deserved the degradation. The they have deserved the degradation. The reiterated claims of the United States to reiterated claims of the United States to superiority, in this respect, appears to have superiority, in this respect, appears to have there, of interest to the people in Britain. They have deserved the Morning Herald had a the Morning Herald had a the Morning Herald had a the first the superiority. volving such extensive considerations as that which forms the subject of our present superiority, in this respect, appears to have eight countries, to collect whatever occurs made some impression on the Journalists of there, of interest to the people in Britain. Britain, and as many of our readers may During the late iniquitous invasion of Spain by the French, the Morning Herald had a real facts of the case, we will suggest a few considerations that may have a tendeney to put the question in a fairer light than has ever yet assumed.

and American statement may be summed up in the following words:—"Although Great Britain contains a population double that of the United States, yet the newspa-persestablished within her seas are consider-ably fewer than those in that republics" and The American statement may be summer persestablished within her seas are considerably fewer than those in that republic;" and from this they conclude, "that the inhabitants of Britain are less given to reading and importantly than those of the United States.—
This is a fair view of the question; and we will now proceed to by down, shortly, a forms few of the reasons, why, admitting the ac-

arncy of the former part we refuse our assent to the L. There may be a r awspapers established in because each of these may have fewer copies than those of the other. Now, this is actually the case, in the construct under consideration. It appeared from a statement printed by order of parliament, three or four years ago, of the number of stamped sheets made use of in one year in London, that the average circulation of the Piners was nearly seven thousand per day, and that the other daily papers generally issued from three to six thousand each impression.— The circulation of the weekly Journals was greater still. The Observer issued about fourteen thousand, a weeks the John Bull, eight or ten thousand, and all of them several this to be found among the fournals of the United States. It is not very long time one of them estimated the united circulation of three daily papers in New York at four thousand, or not rearly so much as that of one London Journal. It would be quite as logical to contend, that because the surface of the United States comprises an infinitely greater number of acres than that of Great Britain, that the quantity of grain raised would be proportionably larger, as to say that because there are more newspaper eatablishments in the United States there are more newspaper eatablishments in the United States accounts for the number of Journals established; but it is quite certain that many of them have only a very small number of readers.

is quite certain that many of them have only a very small number of readers.

2. But even granting that the number of sheets issued in the United States exceeds those published in Britain, it still would not be a proof that the Americans were more parts and modesty is to that condition, that has no taxon electre connections.

Item—I give all my printed speeches to those persons following, viz. That speech which I made in my own defence when the seven lords were accused of high treason, I give to sergeant Wild, that hereafter he may know what is treason and what is not. The modesty that attended me on my first speech, I bequeath the speaker of the house of commons, as a gift that he must stand in need of in that exhaulted, station. But my speech at my election (which is my speech at my election (which is my speech to hold them, all my other speeches of the modesty than all my other speeches of what color seever, I give to the academy, to help sin Balthager's art of well speaking.

Item—I give up the ghost.

Item The modesty that the must stand in the United States. It is no uncommon thing for twenty people to peruse the gress among its readers when it was more than a week old. Now, as the intelligence which newspapers are calculated to convey is not communicated by the simple act of printing, unless they be also read, we think this view of the subject should be taken into consideration next time an estimate of the feeding public of the two consideration next time an estimate of the consideration of newspapers in one week, while in Canada we know of 23, or one to two—But the population is scarcely one to three, who But the population is scarcely one to three, and of these a majority are French, who cannot read, bewever willing. Now, according to the American mode of estimating matters, the people of Canada should be matters, the people of Canada should be much more given to enquiry, and much more enlightened than those of Scotland! This may be the ease; but until we see some proof of it, we will content correlves with annother solution, which is, that while a semi-weekly paper in Canada costs only twenty shiftings currency, one of the same kind in Scotland costs three guincas. In Ireland the papers are better circulated than land the papers are better circulated than in Britain; but it is not because the Irish are more given to reading, but because the stamp duty on each sheet in Ircland is only 2d.

white in England and Scotland it is 4d.

3. The quality of the Journals of the two countries is an important branch of the subject; and there can be no question made as to where the superiority lies. The newspapers of Great Britain, in general, are got up in a style in every respect superior, as vehicles of intelligence, to those of any the I other country. The expense laid out on them and the talent employed in them, (particularly in London) is incalculably greater than in any other nation. We have been credibly informed, that some of lish. it was not in the least injured by the gastric juice. Now, some may deabt this, and some may believe it; but, as we do not suppose that any person in consequence will attempt to feed his cattle on such fodder, we do not conceive that a serious inquiry into the matter would be worth while.

But it is vore different with statements in the matter and from the statements in the serious in the seri details of a public dinner; and, from the mode in which they travelled, the expense could not be less than £100! This, however correspondent in that country watching the whole progress of the war. In short, when any thing which will improve their journal is But there is another matter which descrives to be taken into consideration, in es-

timating the characters of the newspapers of Britain and America. Here, and in the of Britain and America. Here, and in the United States, there is no tax upon advertisements, and consequently they are inserted very cheap, and many articles of trifling importance are advertised in them, so that the principal United States' papers have only a column or two to devote to general information. In Britain, every advertisement pays 3s. 6d. duty for each insertion. The

of his sheet to be devoted to advertisement he would soon find his readers failing off. We trust that a perusal of this artic will show our readers, that it is not so must the number of newspapers printed, as it number read, and the quality of the pape themselves, that we are to look to as ind cations of the intelligence of a country; as cations of the intelligence of a country; and that the Americans have yet no right to assume: a superiority. We have no wish, however, to detract from the character of the citizens of the United States for intelligence. The existence of public journals in the most remete districts is greatly to their credit, and we wish them all success. We merely wished to correct an error, which may have arisen from ignorance of the facts we have stated above.

"We are perfectly aware the country of the perfectly aware the country of the facts of

"We are perfectly aware that Core's Liverpool Advertiser is generally filled principally with advertiser is generally filled principally with advertisements, but that is the only one we know in England, and is easily accounted for, from the commercial character of the district where it is published. We venture to asset, however, that there are very few of its readers who do not take some other loarset. ome other journal.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE MR. POINSETT AND MR. WARD.

We find the following article in the London Courier of the 12th alt.

"We copied, a few days since, from an American puper, the following paragraph:
"At a public dinner, given on St. Patrick's day, in the city of Mexico, on Mr. rick's day, in the city of Mexico, on Mr. Poinsett, our Minister, expressing a wish for the emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland, he was warmly replied to by Mr. Ward, the British Charge d'Affairs, who defended the polley of his Government; to which Mr. Poinsett replied with calmness and courtesy, and was heartly cheered both by the natives and the British subjects present."

"A gentleman, who is now in this country, and who has distinguished himself both in the political and military affairs of Mexico.

try, and who has distinguished himself both in the political and military affairs of Mexico, writes to us thus on the above paragraph:—
"I was not only present, but almost close to Mr. Poinsert at the time, and the real case was exactly the reverse of the statement. Mr. Poinsert committed himself grossly, and Mr. Ward's conduct was most proper and gentlemanly. Such being the case, whether you will consider that any further notice of the subject ought to be taken or not, you alone can decide; but I really think the unerge benerable is due to Mr. Ward, who micrely resented a most improper interference on the part of an intriguing foreign fanyoy, in affairs exclusively British."

On the subject thus mentioned in the

On the subject thus mentioned in the Courier, a communication from a very respectable American in Mexico, has been in our hands for some months. The foregoing British statement seems to require its imme-diate publication, and we, therefore annex it, in the belief that it will have all authority, in this country at least, where Mr. Poinsett is too well known to be supposed to have "committed himself grossly," and been guilty of "an improper interference in affairs exclusively British."

Mexico, March 31st, 1826. DEAR SIR:—An occurrence lately took place here, of which I deem it proper that you should be in possession of the particulars; not that there is any necessity they should be published now, nor is it desirable; but, as this matter has already made some noise here, and as misrepresentations may find their way into our press, I am anxious you should have the means of correcting them, should they be made, and beg you to

Mr. Poinsett and rayself were invited by got up in a style in every respect superior, as vehicles of intelligence, to those of any other country. The expense laid out on them, them and the talent employed in them, given in celebration of St. Patrick's day, (particularly in London) is incalculably greater than in any other nation. We have been credibly informed, that some of the London morning papers pay three thousand hounds each for reporters during one session of partiament, a sum not only increased with applause and cathusiasm. Mr. ceply, immediately expressed himself as

"The generous sentiments which dictated "The generous sentiments which distinct this toast are neither new to me nor unexicopected. The sons of St. Patrick have been by long known to me. They are to be found in the land which has been emphatically and truly called "the land of the free," among our most useful and distinguished citizens. I have lived with many of them on terms of intimate friendship, and have learned to appreciate their worth. The interest with which the Irish nation has inspired me with which the Irish nation has inspired me-an interest growing out of their frank and generous and manly character—induces me to indulge a hope, that the day is not far dis-tant when the Irish Catholics will be placed in the full enjoyment of the same civil and re-ligious rights, which are enjoyed by all oth-ersof their fellow subjects, and to which their many nable analities so eminents, entitle in the full enjoyment of the same civil and religious rights, which are enjoyed by all others of their fellow subjects, and to which their many neble qualities so eminently entitle them. In attering this wish, I do but echo the sentiments of the most liberal and enlightened statesman of Great Britain, who have labored to produce this important and desired result. It is indeed a consummation devontly to be wished. And while I return you my most sincerse thanks for the sentiments contained in the toast just given, and for the cordial manner in which it was received, I beg leave to express a hope, that the sons of St. Patrick, whether they dwell in the bosom of their native centry or on a foreign land—in Europe or America—may enjoy the inestimable blessing of civil and religious liberty."

These sentiments were received with loud and long continued applause. After the lapse of fifteen or twenty minutes, Mr. Ward.

respect to the subject of Iriah Catholic cipation, he had not been informed of that as such was the case, he was so had touched the subject; that, how having done so, he could but repeat the sentiments he had expressed were singlet by him, and he believed by the models have a subject to the sentiments he had expressed were singlet by him, and he believed by the models have a subject to the sentiments.

teit by him, and he believed by the most en-lightened and liberal of the statesmen and people of Great Britain.

Mr. Ward then stated, that he felt not in the least degree offended at what had been stated; but that as the representative of H. B. M. he had deened it his duty to expres-himself as he had done. He then withdrew, together with the ininisters of this govern-ment, who witnessed this singular scene, and who can hardly, I should think, have derived impressions from it very favorable to his B. M's. evoy or government.

Mr. Poinsett was about to take his leave also, when he was carnestly requested by the

Mr. Poinsett was about to take his leave also, when he was carnestly requested by the President of the day to remain. That offi-cer then expressed to him, in the most cor-dial and handsome manner, his thanks and those of the company for the sentiments he had expressed, and declared his and their entire approbation of them—which declaration was rat the whole table. s ratified by loud applause from Mr. Poinsett, then again addressing

Mr. Ponsett, then again activate har company, expressed his regret that the harmony of the evening had been interrupted many of the evening had fallen from him. company, expressed his regret that the harmony of the evening had been interrupted by any thing which had fallen from him, and said that he would avail himself of the present occasion to declare that he had no wish whatever to injure the Rritish interests in this country, and had never taken any measures wish that view, though he was fully aware that such measures had been imputed to him; that he came here, and was here, to support the interests of his own country, but that he sincerely believed those interests clashed in no way with the interests of Great Britain; on the contrary, he believed them to be in perfect harmony; that the United States asked not, nor would they accept, any exclusive privileges; and that he would most cheerfully and cordially co-operate with the agents subjects of His Britannic Majesty here, toward the establishment in this country of the most liberal principles of trade, politics, and religion.

I cannot close this communication without stating that these occurrences were suppressed in the account of the dinner published here, by Mr. Poinsett's interference and at the urgent request of the Ivish committee. I send you the Aguila, containing the account. This statement of the affair I vouch for, as it passed in my presence.

for, as it passed in my presence.

A Complaisant Candidate.—Mr. David.
Morris, the administration candidate for congress in the Cincinnati district; made the following, declarations, in addressing the voters at a regimental muster:

"I wish you to understand, gentlemen, that I am not opposed to General Jackson, if you are in favour of him—but, believing that the representative ought in every situation and under every circumstance to be governed. PROM LOUISVILLE, (RY) PUBLICADO

tion and under every circumstance to erned by the majority of his const when their will is clearly and fairly tained, if a majority of you are oppo-the administration, and are in favthe administration, and are in favour of General Jackson, then I say so too with all my heart, and will raise up both my hands fraising them up at the same time as high as his head] for Gen. Jackson. And if a majority of yen should be for Mr. Adams, then, will I hold up both my hands for Mr. Adams. These are the principles I recognize." nize.

Royal Diamonds.—The N. Y. Times, some days ago, published an account of the several diamonds belonging to the regalia of the European Monarchs. The following of the European Monarchs. The influence paragraph from a Hamburgh (Germany) paper will supply some information not contained in the Times' account.

King of Portugal's Hamond.—From the following statement of the weight of the largest diamonds known in Europe, it will be largest diamonds known in Europe, it will be