FROM THE PITTSBURG MERCURY.

Jemima Wilkinson.

This consummate and successful imposter upon her visiting the city of Philadelphia, resided during her stay in that city, at the house of my father. The novelty of such a character, attracted general notice. Our family became incommoded by the numerous visitors that were desirous of communicating with her on the important subject of religion. Her popularity as a preacheress, has never been surpassed. The Methodist Episcopal St. George's Church, was by the trustees, granted her, in which her oratory was displayed, to the wonder and astonishment of thousands who attended her ministrations. She was masculine in her appearance. Her jet black hair, which she always kept moist by frequent washing, which made it assume a glossy appearance, with black eyes, and fair complexion, gave her an interesting appearance. She possessed a commanding & audible voice.

Upon any occasion when she walked out, the crowd that attended her person, became so great, that it was inconvenient for her to be seen in public. After this discovery she would not be seen walking. When she paid a visit, or attended divine service, her followers had her conveyed in a carriage to her destined place. I remember perfectly well, that the street and pavements opposite my father's house, were without intermission, crowded daily.

Our next door neighbor, Mrs. S. W. became one of her proselytes, and when Jemima took her departure from our city, this infatuated lady forsook her husband and children, and accompanied her, with a number of others, to her new settlement. This lady did not continue a long time absent from her family before she returned in disgust against this impostor. The report which circulated respecting the circumstances of this lady's re-appearance, was nearly as I can recollect, as follows:

When she and her followers were seated in the chapel, and after a long silence, Jemima arose from her seat and with an audible voice proclaimed, "*Sarah—Sarah—Sarah!*—I have a message from God unto thee—this night thy soul will be required of thee." She then sat down. Mrs. W. has been heard to say that such a terror seized her mind, and the rest of the auditors, as tongue could not describe. This was on account of their having implicit faith in her as a prophetess. This happened in the winter: and a remarkable providence was manifested in the preservation of Mrs. W.'s life. The house in which they resided, being very much crowded, Mrs. W. had for bed companion, a white domestic, one of the sisterhood. When the appointed time arrived for the members of this devoted family to retire, which was 9 o'clock, Mrs. W. with a palpitating heart, went to her chamber, and occupied the front part of the bed. The girl in consequence of having had a large washing on that day, did not retire that night, until near twelve o'clock. Mrs. W. could not close her eyes in sleep, and awaited the time of her expected dissolution with an awful suspense—but judge her surprise, when about ten o'clock, her room door opened. Hearing this, she concluded her bed-fellow had finished her work, and was coming to take her rest, but to her astonishment, Jemima entered, dressed in white with a veil over her head, holding a lighted candle in each hand, and passed close to her bed side with a very slow pace, looked at Mrs. W. without uttering a word, after which, she retired. Mrs. W's. mind was racked with ten thousand contending fears and she could not close her eyes. She continued in this state until the hour of 11 o'clock arrived. Jemima reappeared after the same manner as before represented, pursued the same course as before, and retired without uttering a word. Mrs. W. could not fathom her mysterious conduct. At the approach of midnight her apprehensions became insupportable. It so happened, by the orders of an overruling hand, that before the hour of 12 o'clock the girl did retire, and in order to accommodate her, Mrs. W. removed to the back part of the bed, and the girl took her warm place; and on account of her being much fatigued, she soon fell asleep. About the dead hour of midnight, the door again opened. All was darkness; and Mrs. W. could not perceive the object that entered, but she heard it approaching towards the bed. Of a sudden the girl began to struggle for existence. Mrs. W. not knowing the cause, gave the alarm, and a person fled with precipitation from the room. Mrs. W. interrogated the girl respecting the cause. Her answer was that some person had her by the throat, and was trying to strangle her. Here was at once a developement of the character of this fiend, this monster of depravity.

From this circumstance, it appears self evident, that Jemima's two first visits with the candles, were to reconnoitre and ascertain the exact position of her intended victim; that her prediction should be verified; and by that means, a confirmation of her possessing supernatural powers, would be established in the minds of her credulous followers. But, happily her design was frustrated by Mrs. W's. leaving her first position; and her murderous intention was defeated. Had Mrs. W. maintained the place she first occupied, her success would have been complete. On account of the fatigue of the girl, her sleep would have been so heavy that she would be insensible to the struggles of Mrs. W. Consequently, the morning light would have proclaimed to her devotees, her knowledge of future events, and of her having a direct intercourse with Almighty God. Such was the credulity of her followers, that they viewed her as a second Christ.

After the public notoriety of the diabolical means she had resorted to, for the further purpose of imposition, many anecdotes got into circulation respecting her, which became the topic of general conversation, and shall be the subject of another communication, as I conceive every particular that relates to this extraordinary and wonderful woman, must be interesting to the community.

T—— H——.

The following is a concluding paragraph of a long article in the *Edinburgh Scotsman*, on the manner in which this country is spoken of by the Quarterly Reviewers:

"The short career of the United States has thrown more light on the theory of Government than the experience of centuries. But the truths it exhibits are gall and wormwood to the hirelings of power. Without it we might have believed that rotten burghs are the soundest part of a Constitution, and that a fair and full representation was visionary nonsense. Delolme's doctrine might have passed, that it is only the strong executive of a monarchy which can indulge its subjects in great liberties of speech and conduct, while a republic is necessarily suspicious and severe; and that in a democracy the people must become the prey of quacks, under whom neither person nor property could be secure. To the confusion of all these theorists, however, persons and property are more secure in the United States than any where else, if we may judge from the rate at which both multiply. The interests of the people are found to thrive wonderfully under their own care; and political quacks find so little encouragement there, that they are almost the only class which never emigrate from this happy country. The government, so far from being jealous and cruel, is the mildest and most liberal that ever existed in the world. It creates no fictitious plots, nourishes no host of spies, or mercenary Reviewers, and has contrived to get through a stormy period without the legitimate help of the gibbet, so indispensible to the strong monarchies of the old world."

Meteorological Observations,

BY THE HON. WINTHROP SERJEANT, RESIDING NEAR NATCHEZ, IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

From the Meteorological Observations at Gloster Place, two miles south of Natchez. Lat. of Natchez, 31 deg. 33 m. 46 s. N.—Long. 6 hs. 6 ms. W.

Mean temperature of each and every month in the year, and of every year from 1810 to 1818, inclusive—also monthly and annual rains in 225th parts of an inch, and the average of rain and temperature, with a comparative view of the temperature of each month, from the mean of nine years observations. W. S.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual temperature.	Annual rain in 225th parts of inc.
1810	53	54	57	67	68	74	75	76	72	64	56	52	64	
Rain	1483	1440	411	1710	764	1171	753	697	148	37	1491	703		10808
1811	52	49	64	65	69	75	77	77	74	66	58	53	65	
Rain	506	689	396	1449	583	950	1944	155	80	456	1500	1544		10252
1812	46	51	62	66	68	76	79	76	75	62	59	47	64	
Rain	737	1330	1490	821	1950	1387	2056	2193	1294	1282	1085	384		16109
1813	43	49	70	71	70	75	76	77	74	60	49	50	64	
Rain	660	317	733	622	938	3743	834	2021	540	1611	2634	3079		17732
1814	47	59	56	64	73	79	81	80	76	68	53	44	65 †	
Rain	496	2040	716	3130	459	554	396	1160	241	287	4506	1442		15427
1815	48	50	65	73	74	78	80	79	71	68	56	52	65 †	
Rain	403	1391	1041	900	1117	536	911	1556	1066	42	1085	2761		12809
1816	44	55	64	64	71	79	83	80	75	68	56	56	66 †	
Rain	1088	1370	371	1360	619	605	38	699	416	156	1793	2178		10698
1817	50	50	63	71	71	78	80	77	73	66	57	51	65 †	
Rain	960	699	626	688	508	894	889	994	433	406	1715	1063		9875
1818	48	47	55	65	69	68	82	82	75	73	59	50	64 †	
Rain	504	1678	759	252	370	611	264	674	770	59	903	612		7456

Average temperature, 64 & 101-108ths, or nearly 65 deg.
Rain 54 & 201-225ths, or nearly 55 inches.
Average Rain of the eleven preceding years, 47 inches.

MEAN AND COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURE OF EVERY MONTH FOR NINE YEARS.

January 47 8-9ths, February 51 5-9ths, March 61 7-9ths, April 67 3-9ths, May 70 3-9ths, June 75 8-9ths, July 79 2-9ths, August 78 2-9ths, September 73 8-9ths, October 66 1-9th, November 56 4-9ths, December 50 5-9ths.

Of the Texas Expedition.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COLUMBIAN.

The existing state of our relations with Spain—the revolutionary state of the Spanish colonies in both the Americas—the part which many of our citizens have taken in that struggle; and finally, the policy which our government has and may continue to pursue, all tend to render interesting every subject connected with the Spanish colonies, particularly those in North America.

Las Texas is a general term for the vast triangle, included between the Rio Grande del Norte, Red River, Louisiana, and the Gulph of Mexico, containing about 240,000 square miles, and extending from 26 to 38 degrees of north latitude.

It is generally, though very erroneously believed in the United States, that Texas forms a part of the Vice Royalty of Mexico; it belongs, if not to Louisiana, in reality to the Captain General of the Provincias Internas, or Internal Provinces, over which the Viceroy of Mexico has no authority. The Captain General resides at Chihuahua, west of Rio Grande, about 30 degrees North latitude. Part of the country west of Rio Grande, and north of the Vice Royalty, is tolerably well peopled, but Texas is generally a wilderness, though in many respects one of the finest regions of America. Taken as a whole, it cannot be called a fertile country, but in point of healthy air I am doubtful if the earth affords its equal upon so wide an extent. The value of this truly fine country is unknown at the Court of Madrid, or the King of Spain would rejoice to exchange the pine barrens of Florida, for an unqualified cession of a region of five times the extent, and more than ten times the value; a region that must ere long be peopled with either Spanish Creoles, or Anglo-Americans; and a region which will be the impassible rampart of which ever country gains its possession. Politicians, like other men are ruled more by the trifles of a moment, than by objects of magnitude in future. The possession of the right bank of Red River, by a Spanish population, must deprive the United States of one of the greatest points of security for Louisiana. It must be a subject of regret that any river discharging its waters into the Mississippi, should be suffered to remain foreign to the United States. Before the cession of Texas to Spain, we could boast of having the entire area drained by the largest stream upon the globe, included within one sovereignty. This was not an empty vaunt, such a possession gave us many solid and permanent advantages, which cannot be easily compensated. Contrary to what is generally thought, Red River is a large navigable stream, many hundred miles above what would be the Spanish limit by the late treaty. What is called the raft above Natchitoches is passable with twenty oar & 40 ton barges; one such passed it at the time I was engaged surveying opposite the same raft. In fact where the intended line will intersect the river, it is as large if not more so than the Ohio at Cincinnati, and little less, if any, navigable, with many confluent streams above.

We unreasonably undervalue the Spanish nation; we in fact cast upon the people that odium to which their ecclesiastical and political government are exclusively entitled, and to which the indignant feelings of other nations ought to be directed. The character I have given Illefondo, though founded upon undeniable facts, will, I know, rather revolt the prejudices of many persons, who connect every detestable trait with the name of a Spanish royal officer. It is morally impossible for man to contemn more cordially than I do, that system of fraud, hypocricy, duplicity and cruelty, under which the Spaniards and several other nations have groaned and continue to suffer, under the name of monarchy; but I am conscious that many brave and humane men have been made, from many causes, the ministers of those deceptions and outrages, but who have, as far as in them lay, mitigated the terrors of war, oppression and violence. Civil war without such men, would be frightful indeed.

The opinion I have entertained six years ago, I have found no reason to change; roving bands of men, unauthorized by their own government, can do no good, and must injure any cause in which they are engaged. In fact, so ignorant are most of those persons, as to expect themselves at the gates of Mexico, when at St. Antonio de Behar, though 11 degrees of latitude lie between the two places, and much of the intermediate distance filled with a dense population; in the mass of which admittin a co-operation, those foreigners would be lost like a drop in the ocean. No man of moderate information, can for a moment doubt the final emancipation of the Spanish colonies. Their chains will crumble before increasing instruction, gained amidst and from their struggle; these men can only be slowly fitted for the management and enjoyment of a rational system of domestic policy. If Spain was at this moment to acknowledge their independence, it is doubtful, whether their own chiefs would assume the place and power of the Spanish authorities.

In fine, but one class of men from other nations can do them effective justice; prudent, well informed persons, content, and indeed only accepting a subordinate rank, who cautiously wean them from their prejudices, and who gain their confidence by studying their language, and adopting in custom and manners what may be found commendable, useful or indifferent, among the inhabitants.—military men of this description, are to them a real and invaluable acquisition: those of an opposite character, are to them nuisances.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Public Meeting.

A very numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, *friendly to American manufactures*, was held in the STATE HOUSE YARD, on Saturday afternoon, the 21st of August, agreeably to public notice, when

MATHEW LAWLER, Esq. was appointed Chairman—and

CONDY RAGUET, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been introduced by some appropriate remarks, and stated from the chair, the following resolutions were adopted—

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the present prostrate state of manufactures and trade, has chiefly arisen from the great influx of foreign manufactures into this country, whereby the productions of industry of our citizens are deprived from a market, our workmen deprived of employment and reduced to mendicity, while the wealth of the U. States is drained to support the industry of foreign nations.

Resolved, That it is expedient to form a society for the promotion of domestic industry, the members of which shall engage to give a preference to our own productions, *whenever they can be obtained of good quality, and at a fair price*, and that a committee be now appointed to carry this resolution into effect.

The following gentlemen were appointed:

Matthew Lawler	Thomas Leiper
Thomas Hulme	Wm. W. Woodward
Dr. Samuel Jackson	Dr. James Mease
John Harrison	Thomas W. Morris.
Condy Raguet	

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report, at a future meeting, a memorial to the congress of the United States, praying for such a modification of the tariff, as will protect the industry of our own country, & prevent its being sacrificed to that of foreign nations.

Resolved, That the same committee be a committee of correspondence, to correspond with such persons throughout the U. States as are favorable to the support and protection of domestic industry.

The following gentlemen were appointed:

William Duane	Condy Raguet
Josiah Randall	Mathew Carey
Henry Horn	William Young.
Seth Craige	

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain the state of the manufactories in this city and precincts, at three different periods, viz: during the war in 1814, in 1816, and at the present time, & particularly the number of persons out of employment, together with the weekly value of their labor.

Mr. Duane and Mr. Carey having been appointed to report suitable names, the following were adopted:

Mark Richards, Iron founder.
Jonathan Lukens, Saddler.
James Ronaldson, Type founder.
William Young, Woolen manufacturer.
Seth Craige, Cotton manufacturer.
John Harrison, Chemist.
William Fry, Printer.
Henry Horn, Silver plater.
Patrick M'Kell, Manufacturer of hosiery.
James Josiah, Manufacturer of glass.
Thomas Fletcher, Do. of Screws, &c.
Franklin Eyre, Ship builder.
Edward Shelmerdine, Hatter.
J. D. Langstroth, Paper maker.
Hugh Henry.

Resolved, That at all future elections for members of the state legislature or the congress of the United States, we will vote for no man who is known to be unfriendly to the support and protection of domestic manufactures, and that we recommend to our fellow citizens, throughout the union, to adopt a similar line of conduct.

Resolved, That our representatives in congress and in the legislature of the state, be earnestly requested to appear at the next and all future sessions of those respective bodies, clothed in domestic manufactures.

Resolved, That the manufacturers, mechanics, and tradesmen, of the city and county of Philadelphia, be requested to furnish the chairman of the committee, appointed under the fifth resolution, with such information relative to the objects of their appointment, as falls within their immediate notice.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet again at the court house, on Saturday, the 4th of Sept. next, at 4 o'clock.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the city.

MATHEW LAWLER, Chairman.
CONDY RAGUET, Sec'ry.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

The subject of American Manufactures seems to excite a degree of general interest, which promises to ultimate in a thorough knowledge of their importance to the prosperity and happiness of the country. It must be obvious to every intelligent and observing mind that we are every day becoming more and more impoverished by our present system of commerce. Our importations far exceed our exports · this is not owing to a momentary depression of the price of our surplus produce in foreign markets; the depression will be as permanent as the present pacific condition of Europe. The existing embarrassed state of the nation ought to have been foreseen by our rulers, and might easily have been avoided. But I will not complain. Government and people have alike been deceived. We have all seemed to believe that commerce was the tree of wealth, growing from the bed of the Ocean, the undulation of whose waves bore its fruits spontaneously to all surrounding shores.—Experience has taught us the fallacy of this idea. The legitimate and only durable source of wealth to any nation consists in the encouragement of its own industry. It is by this means and by this means alone that any government of the world has ever obtained to lasting wealth and importance. The power and the riches obtained by the sword passed suddenly into other hands by a change of fortune; but the affluence and prosperity derived from the other sources are secure in the habits of the people and in the wants of mankind.—China, England & France are existing monuments of greatness and splendor erected and supported by the hand of industry. Our own case affords a conclusive example of the folly of relying on contingencies, that of the Wreckers and Arabs aside; for in truth we owe the greater part of our wealth to the storms of foreign war—to the convulsions and turbulence of the times that are past. We possess every facility of becoming powerful, rich and happy; but of what avail are all our local and political advantages, if we so tenaciously adhere to our sinking system? It is time we were aroused to a sense of our real interest and true honor. It is time the foul stigma of being denominated a nation of *mere traders* were effaced. Let us result to agriculture, to our mines, and to the manufacture of our produce. These will supply our wants, establish our character and reward our industry. Let us maintain by our arts the greatness and the glory we have won by our arms.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Mr. Munroe,

The government of the United States is with strict propriety called "THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE," because no measure can be carried into effect without their consent. In monarchical and despotic governments, the people are coerced by their rulers, but in our free country the impulse is given by the people. Hence persons at the head of affairs are frequently deterred from recommending measures which they conceive would be beneficial, fearing that they might not meet with popular approbation. It is believed that at the present moment the government of the United States find themselves in this predicament. Their known patriotism prompts them to propose measures which might promote internal industry, and place the circulating medium on a proper and permanent footing; but the means necessary to produce this most desirable object, may not meet with popular approbation, and they hesitate to recommend or adopt them.

A certain amount of revenue is necessary to pay the interest of, and gradually liquidate the public debt. This revenue is now raised by imposts on foreign merchandize imported into the country, and by sales of public lands. It is admitted that the prime cause of the present distress arises from the excessive importation of foreign merchandize, known to exceed, by many millions annually, what our exports are sufficient to pay for. This has a doubly injurious operation. It drains our gold and silver from the country, and it encourages and employs foreign artizans and mechanics, while our own are distressed for want of employment. The government see & no doubt deplore this state of things, but they fear to apply the remedy, which would be to discourage by prohibitions and high duties the importation of such foreign articles as we are capable of producing at home in sufficient quantity to supply the demand, and which would give our own mechanics employment, and keep our gold and silver in our country. If they prohibit some articles, and raise the duty on others which they know can be made by ourselves, they fear the revenue will be diminished, and that they must look to other sources to supply the deficiency, and they seem unwilling at this time to make any alteration unless they were secure of popular support—Men of long experience, and much political and financial knowledge, contend that such an alteration in the present tariff as would produce the desired result might be made without materially diminishing the amount now collected; but there appears to be some difference of opinion on this subject. Now is the time for the citizens to give the necessary impulse to government, to shew them clearly that they will have the popular voice in their favor, and that the people understand their true interests. Congress meet in a short time, and the members will be prepared to legislate on the subject. Philadelphia has set the example—let us not be long behind her. *Let meetings be called in Baltimore, and in the different districts and towns in the state, and let resolutions be passed expressive of the opinions of the majority;* and I pledge my life for it, Congress will promptly adopt such measures as will give employment to the industrious, and independence to those who deserve it.

VULCAN.

NORFOLK, August 30.

Tremendous Gale.

The gale on Friday last was one of uncommon severity—indeed we might say that it was never surpassed, if it has ever been equalled by any predecessor within our knowledge. Its commencement was on the preceding evening, at N. E. accompaned at intervals with smart showers of rain, but marked with no extraordinary degree of violence, until Friday morning about 7 o'clock, when it became so very boisterous that, together with the torrent of rain which was falling, it was difficult for any one to brave its fury. From that hour until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, it raged with increasing violence, and the streets became almost entirely deserted by the inhabitants. The rain was driven with such irresistible force that the walls and roofs of almost every dwelling, as if by common consent, liberally yielded it admittance, and as far as our enquiries will enable us to judge, there were very few houses with an entirely dry inside, and not a great many without having all its apartments more or less deluged by the watery element. The tide rose to an uncommon height, covering all the wharves to the depth of form one to three feet, and extending as far as to the south side of Wide Water street; which created a great deal of confusion and bustle in the different warehouses, in removing the property from the ground floor: the rapidity of its progress, however was so great that we are sorry to say the injury was considerable, though not so great as it must have been at a more active season for business. The shipping at the wharves sustained no damage of any consequence that we have heard of, but we reasonably entertain the most fearful forebodings of the fate of those which were exposed to the fury of the gale at sea, or even in the Chesapeake.

The following which we copy from the Reading Room Books of Saturday, comprises all the cases of disaster which have as yet come within our knowledge:—

"The schr. Louisa, Barlow, of N. York, from Havre de Grace (Maryland) with a load of stone for the Rip Raps, has come up into this harbor. Capt. B. states the storm was very severe indeed yesterday in the Chesapeake bay. At 11 o'clock while he was passing New-Point Comfort it blew almost a hurricane, and the rain fell at the time almost in torrents. He lost his stern boat and had to throw overboard his deck load, his sails at the same time either blown away or literally split into ribbands. Understood off Old Point, where he let go an anchor for a few minutes this morning, that the lime ashore there had all been destroyed by the swell of the tide—saw a sloop sunk on Hampton Bar, (believed it was the Lake of George Town,) and a brig and two shooners ashore on Sewell's Point; a brig on Craney Island and a sloop on Lambert's Point.

☞ From what we have already heard there is reason to apprehend that the effects of the late gale have been severely felt in the country—We learn from Princess Ann, that many bridges have been swept away, and the roads in some places rendered impassable.

Fears are also entertained for the safety of the multitude of persons who are supposed to have assembled on Tangier Island, (in the Chesapeake) to attend a Methodist Camp Meeting; but it is hoped that the protecting hand of Providence has interposed to guard them against the perils to which they might have been exposed in this their pious engagement.—We understand that upwards of 100 persons of all ages and sexes went from this town to attend the above meeting—they embarked in the sloop Hiram, Capt. Hamilton, on Tuesday last; we shall probably hear some intelligence from them in the course of to-day, to relieve the preavailing anxiety which is experienced on their account.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.

The late Hurricane.

A despatch boat has arrived from the bay of St. Louis with letters from an officer in that place, addressed to Commodore PATTERSON, describing the loss of the United States schooner Firebrand, whilst at anchor off the Pass of Christian, on the night of Wednesday last, the 28th ult. There were 45 persons on board at the time, all of whom are supposed to have perished, as no intelligence has been obtained of the safety of any one of them—and the dead bodies were driving ashore by the waves. The Officers on board were Lieut. GREY, Doctor WARDLE, and Messrs. PERKINS and ADAMS, midshipmen. The schooner Thomas Shields was also capsized at the bay of St. Louis, and all the hands lost. All the houses at the bay of St. Louis were seriously damaged, and most of them blown down at the Pass also, only 3 houses were left standing, no lives, however were lost at either place. The whole coast from the Regoulettes to Mobile, to which latter place only our intelligence reaches, is a scene of desolation, covered with fragments of vessels and houses, the bodies of human beings, and the carcases of cattle.

The hurricane, the ravages of which we have partially described, was sensibly felt in New Orleans, but occasioned no serious damage in its vicinity or in the city itself.——— Its progress appears to have been in an easterly direction through the Gulph of Mexico, from which quarter, and from the Atlantic sea board, we await with painful anxiety intelligence of a most disastrous nature.

By a gantleman, just arrived from Mobile, we learn the following particulars. The vessels mentioned form only a small part of the number that he saw ashore.

Schooner Hokee and a sloop, supposed to be the James, Daily, master, ashore at the Pass of Christian.

Schooner Henrietta ashore at Dauphin Island—no lives lost. A schooner at the mouth of the Regoulettes, only her masts out of water.

The steam boat Ramapo, captain Reed, arrived on Tuesday from Bayou Sarah. The steward, John Bennet, a mulatto, disappeared during the passage supposed to have fallen overboard and drowned.

The important suit of Jasper Lynch vs. the Natchez Steam Boat Company, was determined on Friday last in the Supreme Court of this State—judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff for 65,000 dollars.

FROM THE AURORA.

Mr. Duane,

The ignorance of some people in relation to banks is truly astonishing. Many folks imagine that the directors get nothing for their services, and wonder why it is that so many are anxious to be elected, and when elected, to keep their seats. I will tell you how it is: There is sometimes a wheel within a wheel, as it is with a box of Boston China, or a nest of New England coffins.

A bank director in the first place, is looked upon as a considerable *functionary*. If he be a *merchant*, grocers and shop-keepers deal with him in preference to others, because he can now and then push a note down for them, *when their payments to him become due*, and when a friend at court is indispensible in procuring a discount. If he be *an auctioneer*, he can get all his own paper ground up, and is thereby enabled to make more extensive advances than his neighbours, and besides all this people employ him in preference to other auctioneers, through the fear that if they did not, he would oppose their discounts. If he be *a shaver*, he can borrow any sum he pleases, and although he sometimes takes money that would otherwise go directly to the merchant, yet the bank is bound to accommodate its own children in preference to strangers.

To shew you that people are not willing to take trouble for nothing, but that the situation of a bank director is turned to a good account, I can state, that in one bank in our city, or *liberties*, there are no less than six redoubtable *knights of the razor*, of the various degrees in the art, from him who barely touches the skin, to him *that tears up the beard by the roots*. Now supposing these *gentlemen* to take from the bank only twenty thousand dollars a piece, and to lend it only to *the customers of the bank* at only double the lawful rate of interest, they each receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum. But, bless me, what compensation is that for an attendance at the bank, of *two hours every week?* Why it is not half as good pay as a hangman gets, who sometimes receives ten dollars for tying a single knot.

SCHIMMELPENNICK.

INTERESTING.

Extract from the evidence of Alexander Baring, Esq. before the secret committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider of the state of the Bank, and of the expediency of a resumption of cash payments, (given on the 25th March, 1819.)

Question. Supposing peace to be maintained in India, and the overtrading to that part of the world, both from this country and the United States, to be checked, as it naturally will be by the ordinary consequence of overtrading, do you not think there is more probability, that in the next two or three years, bullion may be imported from Asia to Europe, than that it should continue be sent from Europe to Asia, especially if the supply of Europe from the mines of South America should continue on a diminished scale?

Answer. I should certainly think that less bullion will go from Europe to Asia; perhaps none at all may go; or it is even possible that a small balance may be brought from thence; but I should think the latter case not very probable. An article which has lately come in great abundance from India, Cotton, will probably not come at all, since the Cotton of America is reduced to its present rates.

CAHAWBA, (A. T.) July 24.

THE SEASON.

Thus far the season is productive beyond any thing we ever witnessed in any country, especially Indian Corn; the planter whether he put his seed in early or late, is sure of an enormous crop. Our Northern brethren would be astonished at viewing a field of corn of from four to five hundred acres, averaging from *eighteen to twenty two* feet in height, (which is the fact) and generally two or three ears on a stalk. Other vegetables in like proportion. The Editor was yesterday presented with a Muskmelon weighing 16½ lbs. and girting 42 inches in length and 28 inches round. *Press.*

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