rules and articles of war, did continue and cause to be continued in force the aforesaid verbal order, issued as aforesaid, both at the Barancas and Pensacola, during the whole period that those posts were occupied by the American troops, and until a private and deserter of the 1st battalion company, (Neil Cameron,) was overtaken by sergent Childress and his command on or about the 16th day of September, 1818, within 17 or 18 miles of Pensacola, and there shot; although the said Cameron made no resistance, but on the contrary begged to be taken back and put on his trial, and punished as a general court martial might direct.

Specification 12. In that the said Col. King, contrary to his duty as an officer, did, from time to time, and at different times, viz. keep and employ at work the soldiers (mechanics) of his regiment, the 4th infantry, in making for his own private use a variety of articles not warranted by any law of the U. States, nor the rules and articles of war, viz. a wagon worth nearly 100 dollars, for the use of his plantation, ploughs for the same, and boots and shoes for his family.

Specification 13. In that the said Col. King did, on or about the 4th day of February, and 11th day of May, 1819, give an order to purchase provisions, on account of the failure of the contractor, and instead of imposing the necessity of being particular in obtaining them as cheap as possible, did, on the contrary, make use of unofficer-like language to the officer or officers who had been ordered to purchase: saying he did not care a damn what the rations cost the contractor, but to get them at any price, as it made no difference to him if they cost a dollar per ration, or words to that effect.

Specification 14. In that the said Col. King, did fail and neglect to give orders in time to purchase provisions for the use of the troops at cantonment Montpelier, until the said troops were destitute of provisions, or nearly so, and then not allowing time enough to have the contract advertised, and the provisions purchased at a reasonable price, viz: in the months of February, March and May, 1819, the purchases having been made by lieuts. Houston, Heronimus, and Delany, to neither of whom was sufficient time allowed to go into the market, advertise, and make the purchase at fair price.

The consequence was, those officers were compelled to give the contract to such persons as were prepared, knowing of the necessity of the post, and had calculated accordingly.

Specification 15. In this, that the said Col. King, of the 4th U. S. infantry, in an unofficer-like manner, and in contravention of the good of the service, has frequently given the men of the 4th regiment of infantry furloughs for several months immediately preceding the expiration of their term of service, and at the same time gave them discharges so dated as to take effect at the termination of the time limited in their accompanying furloughs, which was in effect, to all intents and purposes, giving them discharges so many months before their term of service had actually expired, viz: The said Col. King, of the 4th U. S. Infantry did in this way, in effect, and in fact, at cantonment Montpelier, between the 10th of March and 20th of August, 1817, discharge William Gary, of the 4th infantry, about five months anterior to the expiration of his term of service, and sergeant Joel Whitton, 4th infantry, between the 10th of August, and 1st of December, 1818, about three months before his term of service expired.

Charge 5. Violation of the 31st article of the rules and articles of war.

Specification 1. In this, that the said Col. Wm. King, commanding 4th infantry, at Montpelier, on or about the —— day of September, in the year 1817, did lay a duty of imposition of five per centum on all the moneys collected for goods sold by Messrs. Nelson and Randolph, sutlers of the 4th regiment of infantry, to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the 4th regiment U. S. infantry, and contrary to his duty as an officer, and in open violation of the rules and articles of war, did demand, compel and enforce the payment (through his adjutant) of the aforesaid duty of five per centum, thereby compelling the soldiers of the 4th infantry to pay five per centum more for the goods they bought of the sutlers, than they could be obtained for in other stores in the country; which duty was to be expended, as he alleges, in support of a band, but never publicly accounting for the same.

Specification 2. In this, that the said Col. King, contrary to his duty as an officer, and in violation of the rules and articles of war, did, by his own authority, and upon his own responsibility, lay a duty of 5 per centum on all the collections made by the sutlers of the 4th infantry, of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of said regiment, which duty bore peculiarly hard on the soldiers, inasmuch as it was partial and unequally laid, and has not extended to the collection made of the commissioned officers of the said 4th United States regiment of infantry.

J. B. HOGAN,
Paymaster 4th Reg. Infantry.

The prisoner being called upon to make his plea, objected to plead to the following specifications, viz. 3d specification, 1st charge; 1st specification, 2d charge; 6th specification, 2d charge; 4th specification, 4th charge; 6, 7, 8 and 9 specifications, 4th charge: 12th specification, 4th charge; 13th specification, 4th charge; 15th specification, 4th charge; 1st and 2d specifications, 5th charge.

The Court, after mature deliberation, decided that the prisoner shall not plead to the 3d specification, 1st charge; shall plead to the 1st specification 2d charge; shall not plead to the 6th specification, 2d charge; shall plead to the 4th specification 4th charge; shall plead to the 6th, 7th 8th and 9th specifications, 4th charge; shall not plead to the 12th specification, 4th charge; shall not plead to the 13th specification, 4th charge; shall plead to the 15th specification, 4th charge; shall plead to the 1st and second specifications, 5th charge.

The prisoner then pleaded, not guilty.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.

After the most mature deliberation, the Court find the prisoner, Col. William King, 4th Reg. U. S. Infantry, not guilty of the 1st specification, 1st charge; not guilty of the 2d specification, 1st charge; not guilty of the 1st charge.

The Court find, in the 1st specification, 2d charge, that the prisoner did furlough sergeant Gary, about five months before his term of service expired, and that he employed him as his manager or overseer; they also find that the accused did employ sergeant Latta, before his term of service expired, and they also find that he did discharge and furlough sergeant Whetton about 3 months before his term of service expired. The Court find him not guilty of the other parts of the specification.

Not guilty of the 2d specification of the 2d charge. Not guilty of the 3d specification of the 2d charge. Guilty of the facts charged in the 4th specification, 2d charge. Not guilty, as stated in the 5th specification, 2d charge.

On the 2d charge, the Court find the prisoner guilty of unofficer-like conduct; but cannot in their conscience say, that he was actuated by the ungentlemanly motives ascribed to him in the 4th specification, and believe he may have acted under the influence of mistake or misapprehension; they, however, cannot withhold the expression of their highest disapprobation of his conduct in the transaction: they acquit him of so much of the 2d charge as relates to ungentlemanly conduct.

The Court find the prisoner guilty of the facts stated in the 1st specification, 3d charge, except so much as relates to the delivery of the deserter. Guilty of the 2d specification, 3d charge, except that he did request, and not order or direct, as charged in the specification. Guilty of the 3d specification, 3d charge, except that he did request, and not direct, Lieut. Houston, as stated in the specification. As to the 4th specification, 3d charge, the Court find that the prisoner brought out to Mobile, in the ship General Hand, his family, about thirty negroes, some provisions, (part of which he sold,) and some household furniture, all at the expense of the government, and that he did, on the part of the United States, give to the owners of the ship General Hand the additional sum of 1,175 dollars, to convey the said detachment, mentioned in the specification, to its place of destination, Point Petre, (Georgia.)

Not guilty of the 5th specification, 3d charge. Not guilty of the 3d charge.

The Court find the prisoner guilty of the 1st specification of the 4th charge. Guilty of the 2d and 3d specifications, 4th charge. Guilty of the facts contained in the 4th specification, 4th charge. Guilty of the 5th specification, 4th charge, except as to the term of service having expired.

Guilty of the facts stated in the 5th specification, 4th charge. Guilty of the facts stated in the 7th and 8th specifications, 4th charge.

Guilty of the 9th specification, 4th charge. Not guilty of the 10th specification, 4th charge.

Guilty of the 11th specification, 4th charge.

Not guilty of the 14th specification, 4th charge.

Guilty of the facts stated in the 15th specification, 4th charge, except as it relates to the discharge of sergeant Gary, and the furlough and discharge of sergeant Latta, and, as to them, not guilty.

Guilty of the 4th charge.

As to the 1st specification of the 5th charge, the Court find that the prisoner, Col. King, did lay a duty of 5 per centum, as specified; that the duty has fallen on the soldiers, but that has proceeded from an omision on the part of the commanding officer in not regulating the sutlers' prices;

That this duty was not for the benefit of the accused, but for the benefit of the 4th regiment, and find the prisoner not guilty of the 1st specification, as stated.

Not guilty of the 2d specification of the 5th charge.

Not guilty of the 5th charge.

The Court sentence the prisoner, Col. Wm. King, of the 4th Regt. U. S. Infantry, to be suspended from all rank, pay, and emoluments, for the space of five years, from the date of the ratification of this sentence.

WM. LINDSAY,
Lt. Col. Corps Art. President.
S. D. HAYS, Judge Advocate, D. S.

The President of the United States approves the proceedings of the General Court Martial, in the case of Col. Wm. King, of the 4th Infantry, and directs that the sentence, suspending him from all rank, pay, and emoluments, for five years, be accordingly carried into effect.

By order:

D. PARKER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Of the Navy.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen:

I proceed to redeem, in part, the engagement made in my first communication.

The present annual expense of our navy may be ascertained with sufficient accuracy, by referring to the Appropriation Law of Congress, providing for those expenses. That law shews an aggregate appropriation of $2,539,940, which sum embraces the whole expense of all the ships and vessels in commission, and in ordinary; of all the navy yards and naval stations; of the whole Marine corps, and $50,000 for the payment of special contracts, which probably need no further appropriation. Hence we may consider the present expense of the navy as averaging 12,500,000.

This sum is subject to be increased or diminished in proportion to the number and rate of vessels employed. Should the necessities of the state require the employment of a greater number or a heavier rate of vessels than are now employed, the expense will necessarily be increased; on the other hand, if fewer vessels of lighter rate should be found sufficient, the expense will be diminished.

The rate of the vessels employed, should be adapted to the service to be performed. We should not send a ship of the line to capture a picaroon, neither should we send a schooner to beleaguer an enemy's coast. Let the means be adapted to the end. Whether, as respects the number and rates of our vessels, our government is sufficiently provided to enable it to pursue this very obvious policy, it is not for me to decide; but the opinion that we have not an adequate number of sloops of war (the intermediate rate between frigates and schooners) is entertained by the best judges, and appears to me highly defensible, and I incline to the opinion that the want of vessels of this rate subjects us to great expense, which might be avoided by employing sloops of war in many cases where we now employ frigates, at more than twice the annual expense of sloops of war; and that, if we had an adequate number of vessels of this class, the annual expense of our navy might be reduced half a million of dollars, without impairing its usefulness.

But, it may be asked what are the objects of employing vessels of war at this time? We are at peace with all the world. True; but is it not incumbent on us to afford protection to our commerce? Are we not bound to prevent the capture and enslavement of our citizens? Are we not bound by every consideration of duty to God and country, to enforce the humane laws of Congress prohibiting the introduction of slaves into our country? Shall we hear of the reiterated tales of merciless piracy, charged by foreign nations on our own citizens, and not be moved to arrest and bring to exemplary punishment the perpetrators of such horrid offences against Heaven & humanity? Shall we, after having experienced the great usefulness of the navy, after having gained from its achievements a character which the loftiest nation on earth might envy, lay up our ships, turn adrift our gallant officers and men, suffer our commerce to be prostrated, our citizens to be seized and enslaved, our country to be overrun with Africans, and the bloody pirate to lord the ocean? He whose bosom glows for the honor and prosperity of his country; he who feels one atom of affection for the republic, will reject with indignant scorn a policy so contemptible, so full of mischief; with the man who could advocate such a policy, I could not persuade myself, humble as I am, to hold any kind of communication. Let Cockburn rob his ren-roosts.

It will, I humbly presume, be conceded at once, that the employment of a certain number of vessels of war is indispensably required by every consideration of national safety and national honor.

I return to my subject. What will be the annual expense of our navy in time of peace when all the ships & vessels authorized by law shall have been built. This will necessarily depend upon the number and rate of vessels employed at sea. Should it be necessary to employ as many as we now do, and the same system should be continued, that is, of employing frigates where sloops of war would answer, (a system dependent it is believed, on Congress for its continuance or rejection,) the annual expense may be stated at 2,500,000 dollars, exclusive of the inconsiderable expense to which we should be subjected in the safe-keeping and preservation of the vessels in ordinary, which, when all the ships of the line and heavy frigates authorized by law shall be launched, would not exceed 50,000 dollars; and, in that case, the whole annual expense of the navy will be 2,550,000 dollars. But, if we had a sufficient number of sloops of war, so as to render it unnecessary to employ a frigate on a service to which a sloop of war would be adequate, then I feel a perfect assurance that the whole annual expense of the navy, when fully completed, would not, in time of peace exceed 2,150,000 dollars.

And what, let me ask, will be our situation at that period, which, if we go on as we have hitherto most judiciously done, will arrive in about three years? We shall have a navy competent to our defence; twelve ships of the line, seventeen heavy frigates, four steam batteries, and a proportionate number of vessels of less rate, will form a cordon in front of our coast, a girt from one extreme to the other, which will put invasion by the sea board at defiance. The scenes of the last war should live eternally in our memory. Our soil was polluted by the invading foe; our houses were burnt; our property pillaged, our chaste women violated; our capital laid in ashes; our very oystering and crabbing grounds were wrested from us; and all for want of a navy. Our humiliation was seen and felt by every son of freedom. Impelled by the irresistible force of public sentiment, Congress determined that such scenes should not be again experienced; that the temple of liberty should not be again polluted; & wisely authorized the means, the only means, of security—a navy adequate to our defence.

These means the editor of the "Cincinnati Literary Cadet" would arrest in the progress to perfection. He declares "it is not necessary at this time to be providing the means of defence" His enlightenad policy would, I presume, suggest the purchase of a very substantial lock after the steed was stolen. Now, in my humble opinion, it is better to buy the lock and fasten it well on the door, and keep the door well locked, and the key in perfect safety, *before the steed is stolen.* And here we are at issue; and I most cheerfully commit the decision of this point to the discretion and sober sense of our virtuous fellow-citizens.

Again, Mr. Editor says, "it will be time enough to begin to build ships when there is some prospect in having use for them;"—as though ships of war could be built with as much facility and in as short a time as a flat-bottomed Ohio ark. This, I shall notice hereafter; mean time, I shall only observe, that there is danger in procrastination; that the policy of "it will be time enough" to provide for the defence of our rights, might, and probably would, if pursued, sink our national character to the lowest point of degradation.

CADMUS.

The following rambling epistle would betray the erratic mind and habits of a Bachelor, without any confession of its parentage. We look to an occasional fit of the gout, or some other comfortable visitation of single life, for further favours.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

I belong, Mr. Editor, like yourself, to that privileged order stigmatized by the ladies as old bachelors; but perhaps, sir, you disdain the adjective. My design in addressing you originates from no zeal to make proselytes; I am too good a patriot for that. On the other hand, it may seem downright egotism to defend a condition of life so replete with every enjoyment; but the world is ignorant and full of prejudice, and I am resolved to show by my own example how cruelly we are misunderstood.

I began my career of single blessedness with feelings of perfect neutrality; I did not renounce matrimony for schemes of ambition; I had no grand enterprize to achieve—no book to write for posterity—no new sect of religion to establish—no empires to revolutionize. "He that hath wife and children, (saith my Lord Bacon,) hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprizes, either of virtue or mischief." Neither was I tempted to marry by any of the vulgar but prevailing incentives. I wanted no heir to inherit an estate which I intended to spend myself; and as to posterity, let it take care of itself; for my part I glory in my privileges, and am resolved to die in full possession of the middle of the bed.

The grand study of my life has been to avoid every troublesome responsibility, and to enjoy the luxury of good living, which I maintain to be a full equivalent to matrimony.

Sir, I lay it down as a maxim, that none but a bachelor can taste in perfection the refinements of epicurism: his itinerant habits leave him at liberty to ransack the earth in search of its treasures, and to enjoy them on the very spots where they are produced. Hence it was that I passed the prime of my days in visiting the great cities in Europe, devoting myself to science, chiefly the science of good living. Sir, I have been drunk with his present majesty of England, at my own expense, and I am in actual possession of his direction for the composition of his immortal punch, written by his own royal hand! I have eaten haggis with the philosophers of Edinburgh, and I have dined on turtle with the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of London. I have feasted on black truffles at Turin, beccaficos in Sicily, and I once dined on the foot of a Hippopotamus of the Nile in excellent preservation. My travels of course have been various, and it may be said of me as it was of my Lord Blaney, that I literally ate my way through the continent of Europe. After all, Mr. Editor, Paris is the true epicure's paradise; in that enlightened city, as formerly at Athens, cookery has risen to the dignity of a science, and will hold a high rank in the encyclopedias of the present reign. America is still a young country; it possesses the richest materials for future greatness, as well as cookery, but a century must elapse before they can be developed and brought to perfection.

Latterly my peregrinations have been restrained by that infernal enemy to happiness, the gout; but thanks to the eau medicinale and the powers of steam, I am enabled to keep in motion. Like that choice epicure, the rice bird, my progress is regulated by the seasons. I still continue to eat my crabs at Longbranch, my oysters at Shark River, my terrapins at Communipaw, and my turtle with the 'high-minded' fraternity of Hoboken. This brings me to the month of August, Ballston Springs, and my dear Mrs. Davis. Here I am enabled to correct the excess of the year. Here I can lounge in my elbow chair under the piazzas of San Souci, and expatiate on the miseries of the married and the blessings of the single. Indeed, it is here that a bachelor is practically conformed in the wisdom of his choice of life. Here matrimony shows itself in all its native horrors. I consider the vast assemblage at Ballston, from the different states of the union, as a sort of congress of fashion, each one sending its delegate, by whom a sort of standard of manners is established for the government of the whole. It is in fact a kind of matrimonial fair. Here the roses of the north (as my exquisite friend, Paul Allen, would phrase it) are contrasted with the lilies of the south. It is here that barrels of rice, bags of cotton, and hogsheads of tobacco are weighed against six percents, back lands, and merino sheep. Here the arts of conquest are studied and arrayed in all their terrors. As I am a citizen of the world, without any apparent designs, it is my delight to penetrate those of others. I am now in possession of several that would overturn the beau monde of this happy republic, were I so malicious as to make them known. My experience enables me to look through an affair of gallantry at a single glance. Besides this instinctive sagacity, my oracles of secret intelligence are the ladies' maids; these privy counsellors, it is well known, in unlacing the persons of their mistresses, perform the same office for their minds. The real character of a belle, in the company of her confidential maid, exhibits itself as much in dishabille, as that of a hero in the presence of his valet de chambre. There is moreover a natural sympathy between a belle by profession and a bachelor by principle; both are cold-blooded animals—both abhor matrimony. But belles are beings of much more aspiring views. I am accustomed to consider them in the light of mighty conquerors, and I could easily run a parallel between a belle and Alexander the Great. Both are divested of any petty feelings of humanity in pursuit of lawful prey; both advance to the contest with feelings perfectly cool and intrepid, intent only on victims to grace a triumph, and swell the voice of fame.—When I look upon one of these beautiful destroyers, arrayed and caparisoned for conquest, methinks I behold a steel-clad warrior on the eve of battle, "armed for the field and eager for the fight."—But, Mr. Editor, I have wandered from the purpose of my communication. I think, however, that I have said enough; should any person still venture upon the desperate sacrifice of his liberty, may he——but as Sir Peter says, "The crime carries with it its own punishment."

PEREGRINE SINGLE.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE STAR.

Departed this life on September 12th 1820, *Mary Anderson*, daughter of the late Alexander Anderson, of Lewistown, Talbot county, aged 29 years 6 months and 20 days. This unfortunate young woman was born on February 25d 1791 and received (according to the best information I can obtain) from her father a religious education, and during the years of childhood was remarkable for a quiet and peaceable disposition—this obtained her a greater portion of love and esteem than was bestowed upon any of the other children. She was never known to make mischief of any kind whatever, either in her family or neighborhood, of course was free from the vice of tale-bearing. As she grew in years, the virtue which ought to distinguish and adorn every female breast, grew with her. She was amiable in her manners, modest in her deportment, and kind to all, but especially so to her mother—towards her her conduct was marked with filial duty and affection, particularly after her father's death—she studied to allay the grief of her widowed mother; and was never happy herself while she beheld the tears of misery in the eyes of those around her: in short it might be said of her,

Her form was faultless, and her mind
Untainted yet by art,
Was noble, just, humane, and kind,
And virtue warm'd her heart.

About two years ago she became a member of the Methodist Society; and continued one until she removed from Lewis-Town, in Talbot county, and went to live with her brother in law near Easton. After living with him about six months, she joined again in one of the Easton Societies; but she was far from being at ease in her mind, being afraid (as she expressed it) that she had lost part of the love or grace of God out of her soul—her confidence at the throne of grace she thought was diminished; in this frame of mind she told her eldest sister that she was determined to set out afresh, to try to live more unto God, to obtain if possible holiness of heart, and finally to save her soul. It ought not to be omitted that sometime in the month of May she had a severe attack of the nervous fever, which she never fairly got clear of—her nervous system appeared to be very much impaired, and she was towards the close of her life subject to severe spasms.

During the time above alluded to, when she had formed the resolution of trying to get more religion (as she expressed it) the enemy of her soul took the advantage of her weak state of body and mind, and assaulted her with violent temptations, and persuaded her that her day of grace was over, and that she was finally reprobated to eternal misery. This drove her into despair; she believed the artful insinuations of this arch fiend of darkness, but notwithstanding this belief, she still continued to pray and to pierce the hearts of those around her with strong cries and tears; sleep became a stranger to her eyes, and misery and the most acute distress became her companions by night and day. If she attempted to lie down and compose herself, her body would become convulsed, and her agony would be so great that she would be compelled to rise again and to walk about the room, bemoaning herself all the while in the most piteous strain.

During this time of distress the Doctor was applied to—but alas! the disease lay in her mind, out of the reach of medicine. Her brother-in-law said every thing he could to her, to try to console her, and also got religious people to pray for her, but it all appeared to do no good.

It may be thought by some, not acquainted with her, that she committed some great crime which drove her into this distress of mind and body, and caused her to take her own life.—But in this they are much mistaken; for her conduct, as far as human eye could reach, was virtuous and upright to the end of her life.—Nor was she ever known, while she made a profession of religion, to neglect that great duty, private prayer. When asked if her brother-in-law had done any thing to her, which had a tendency to drive her into this strange way, "Oh no," was the reply, "he is as good to me as if he was my father: I blame no one on earth for it—it is the fault of none."

On the Sunday previous to the day on which she committed the terrible and fearful act of suicide her brother William came for her, to carry her amongst her old friends & acquaintances in Tuckahoe, thinking that travelling would be of service to her. Before this she had intimated, that she was tempted to destroy herself, and had once manifested a desire to do so, but no one thought that it was possible for one who had lived as upright a life as she had, to perpetrate an act so repugnant to reason and common sense. But her brother did not carry her away without receiving a particular charge to take care of her, and to have her watched, which was accordingly done. She was carried to the house of a particular friend, situated on Tuckahoe Creek, where every possible attention was paid to her, and she was narrowly watched, but notwithstanding all this, she watched for and obtained an opportunity to get from them. She was seen in the edge of a lot of corn, on the back part of the yard, but the lady of the house thinking that she had only retired there to pray, as it was a usual practice with her, was loth to disturb her herself, and sent one of the children to watch her—but alas! it was too late, for as soon as the corn had concealed her from sight, she ran with hasty strides and plunged into the flowing tide, and there ended her life and miseries together. The girl sent to watch her quickly returned, and in tears, said she could not find Mary—This alarmed the whole family, and they all went in search of her, but alas! they search in vain—they find the print of her foot, they track it, and behold it goes into the life-destroying element, as far as the eye can reach. Poor Mary, thy life was virtuous and short, but terrible was thy fall.—May the God of Mercies be more merciful to thee than thou wert unto thyself—thou hast left an aged mother, brother, and sisters, drowned in tears and grief, and almost heart broken, for thy untimely end. Yet dispise her not, ye who tread the gay circles of dissipation, your fall may be nearer than you now imagine; some terrible distemper may seize thee, and set thy brain on fire, and deprive thee of thy reason, and thou in the delirium of pain become thy own executioner. But be ye also ready, for in an hour when you think not, your end may come.

SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE.

On Friday afternoon last Mr. *Charles Sprague*, master painter in the Navy Yard at Gosport, called on the Commandant com. Cassin, and informed him that it was his purpose to give up his situation and retire from the Yard, as he found his mind of late so much bewildered that he was conscious of not being able any longer to give satisfaction. The Commodore, with some astonishment remarked, "why, you do not talk like one under the influence of mental derangement—and as for your work, so far from seeing any thing about it to find fault with, I assure you it is quite the reverse. I advise you to consider of this matter—your situation is a desirable one, and there are very few of your calling who would not be eager to get it." "I know very well, Commodore," said the unhappy man, "that I have a mother and other relations dependent on me for support—and that I am about to do a *rash act.*" With these words he turned off and walked up the bow stage of the new 74, went aft and precipated himself headlong from the stern, a lofty and perilous height, and falling upon some large pieces of timber below, was instantly killed.—It is supposed that pecuniary embarrassments, together with some severe family afflictions had combined to overpower his mind and impel him to this rash and deplorable act. Mr. S. was a native of Boston.

FROM A NEW-ORLEANS PAPER.

The law providing for naming ships of the line after the different states, and acted on by the Commissioners of the Navy Board, in the case of the *Ohio*, has not given general satisfaction. With diffidence, I would suggest that the Old Thirteen States should have first been honored with ships of the line being named for each of them, then let the new States have ships agreeable to the date of their admission into the Union. For the old thirteen states the Commissioners' mode of proceeding by lot is fair and just, but, after that, no more *Lottery*; let seniority have the preference. But the old thirteen states are all of the same age, and could not claim rank of each other, being all born the 4th July 1776. I hope the commissioners will reconsider this important subject, and give the old thirteen states the rank they are entitled to by inheritance. '76.

The Commissioners of the Navy have no authority to exercise any discretion in the business. The manner of naming our ships of war is regulated by a joint resolution of Congress, and to that they are bound to conform. This resolution makes no distinction between the old and the new states, and of course the commissioners have no right to make any. Under the system above recommended, as we are to have in all but twelve ships of the line at present, and four of them were named before the resolution passed, there would have been five even of the old states without names, and the names would have been exclusively of Atlantic States; which would not have accorded with the feeling of the country, nor with the principles of our system, in which all the states are regarded in the same light, as standing on an equal footing.

Nat. Int.

FROM THE PLOUGH BOY.

EXTRAORDINARY CALF.

Passing, on the 7th inst. through the village of Coxsackie, in the county of Greene, we were invited by Capt. Fitch, of that village, to walk to his farm, in order to view an extraordinary male calf which he is rearing. We found the sturdy young animal in a field of good pasture, and were very agreeably surprised to observe the uncommon size, beautiful symmetry, and apparent strength & vigor which he exhibited. The calf was eight months and seven days old when we saw him, and had been weaned from his dam seven days. He was measured in our presence, by Capt. Fitch and Richard M'Carty, Esq. and was in height four feet; in girth five feet four inches; in length, from between the horns to the root of the tail, six feet eight inches; from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail, eight feet. From the first of January, the day of his birth, till the first of May, besides sucking the cow, he consumed upon an average about one quart of oats per day. From the first of May till the first of September, he was turned into the field, feeding only on grass and the milk of his dam. At the age of five months and thirteen days, his weight was 525 lbs.

From the colour, a deep, dark red, and other indications, we judge this calf to be of the Devonshire breed, which is confessed to be one of the most beautiful and valuable breeds produced in Great Britain. It is, however, difficult, at present, to decide upon the breed of any of our domestic animals; there has been so much cross breeding, and we fear so much adulteration, that some of the most valuable breeds have lost their characteristic qualities as well as marks.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

WEIGHT OF GREAT CHARACTERS,

AUGUST 19, 1783.

Weighed at the scales at West-Point.

General Washington	209 lbs.
General Lincoln	224
General Knox	280
General Huntington	132
General Greaton	166
Colonel Swift	219
Col. Michael Jackson	252
Col Henry Jackson	238
Lt. Col. Huntington	232
Lt. Col. Cobb	182
Lt. Col. Humphreys	221

The above memorandum was found in the pocket book of a deceased officer of the Massachusetts line.

Curiosity respecting the form, physiognomy, and stature of eminent men, is universal;—biographers usually attempt to gratify their readers by detailing all such minute circumstances; yet who knows the weight of Gen. Bonaparte, or the Duke of Wellington? Those who read their biography would be gratified to know the cubic inches and exact dimensions of the clay tenements occupied by such martial spirits.

The average weight of these eleven distinguished Revolutionary Officers is 214 lbs. and exceeds we think that of an equal number of any other nation.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.

About five o'clock last afternoon, a young man about 17 years of age, fell from the top of the Southwark Shot Tower, and was instantly killed. We are told that two other young men, and the deceased had made a wager, who would be down first—that the deceased had contemplated slipping down the tackle rope, and as soon as the wager was laid, he seized hold of the hook of the block, and sprung over. It so happened that the rope was not made fast and the unfortunate young man, was in an instant precipated to the bottom of the well: a distance of more than 200 feet. He was quite dead, when raised out of the well.

Dem. Press.

An *Eagle* was shot at on 11th inst. in the vicinity of Dedham and brought down with one wing broken. He was taken alive by the sportsman—but (remarks the Dedham paper) the bird true to his native valour, and as if disdaining the triumphs of an enemy, instantly buried both his talons in his own head—choosing rather to die than be conquered. He measured when dead, five feet and six inches from wing to wing.

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