LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived at Boston 24th inst. the ship Emerald, Capt. Howes, fro Liverpool, in 34 days, by which we are furnished with London papers to August 18, nine days later than were brought by the John Wells, arrived at New York. They however furnish nothing from the Continent of so late a date as was contained in the Dutch papers received here on Wednesday last. A letter from Constantinople, received by way of Odessa and Vienna, contains a story of the capture and destruction of the Captain Pacha's fleet, by the Hydriote and Ipezziote squadron, at Ipsara, immediately after the landing of the Turkish troops on that island. But this is not entitled to credit.

Official intelligence was received in London on the 16th, of the pacification with Algiers. The same information had been received on 9th by way of Toulon and Paris. It will be remembered that the British blockading ships passed Gibraltar on their return to England, about the 5th.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The King of Prussia has just adopted, with regard to the provinces of the Rhine & Westphalia, the same system which the Emperor, of Austria acts upon with regard to the Austrian provinces. He has determined upon nominating a Prince of his house, Viceroy of the said Provinces, without, however, his having that title. He will have the title of Governor General of the new Prussian Provinces on the two banks of the Rhine. The choice of His Majesty, for this dignity, has fallen upon Prince William, his brother, who will establish his general residence in the town of Coblentz. This Prince is married to a Princess of Hesse Homburg a woman of a strong mind and great character, of which she has given proofs under difficult circumstances. It is affirmed that the decree relative to this nomination, will soon be published.—*Etoile.*

LONDON, Aug 16.—*Awful and sudden death.* Yesterday, as L'Abbee Papillon, one of the Chief Priests of the French Chapel, George-st. Portman Square, was preaching to his Excellency Prince Polignac, the French Ambassador, & suite, and a numerous congregation, he was observed by his Excellency to stoop in the middle of his discourse, in a very extraordinary position, for above a minute. His Excellency became alarmed and ordered one of his attendants to request Mr. Chene, Chief Chaplin, to ascend the pulpit, when to his inexpressible terror, he found the Reverend Prelate on the point of expiring. Immediate aid was given by Mr Coyle, surgeon, of Welbec street and Mr. Designon, of York street, but before they could reach the vestry the vital spark had fled. The deceased was of mild and amiable manners and was particularly noticed by the present French Monarch and all the Royal Family.—The subject of his discourse at the awful moment was very peculiar—the following is the substance of the words he had delivered:—"How precious is our time in this world, for we are no sure at what moment we may be summoned before the Throne of the Almighty, to account for our actions here."

The Princess Polignac, and the whole congregation were deeply affected at the loss of their much esteemed pastor. He was in his 79th year. An inquest will be held on the body at the Chapel.

LONDON, August 17.—From the Correspondent of the Courier.

"CADIZ, July 27.—I think it necessary to inform you, that on Saturday last a French squadron arrived here, under the command of a Vice Admiral, an amounting to six frigates and a line of battle ship, and on Sunday morning they were joined by the squadron under the command of the Rear Admiral, whose flag has been hoisted here some months since, on board the Santa Petri. They remained at anchor the whole of Sunday, and at four o'clock in the afternoon of Monday they weighed anchor and steered westward.—The poor Spaniards were surprised to see such a large French fleet before their celebrated and once renound city and they could not be persuaded but that England was going to declare war against France.

"It is said this squadron is going to Toulon, to be inspected by the minister of marine, but many believe they have *sealed* orders, and that their ulterior destination is not yet known.

"There yet remain in the Bay of Cadiz three frigates and everal smaller vessels.

"The ships which arrived on Saturday were very busy on Sunday and Monday buying up provisions; which induced many to suppose that Toulon was not to be the place of rendezvous."

Despatches to the 18th June have been received from Sierra Leone; the colony was in a healthy state.

WILL OF BONAPARTE.

A copy of the Testament of the late Emperor Napoleon, which is deposited in Doctors' Commons, has been published. In the preface of this document, it is stated that not more than two days before Napoleon's death, he dictated to Count Montholon, the letter to be delivered to Sir Hudson Lowe, announcing his decease, leaving a space for the insertion of the day and hour of his dissolution. We give the following extracts from this interesting document:

"This 15th April, 1821, at Longwood, Island of St. Helena.

"This is my testament, or act of my last will.

"I die in the Apostolic Roman religion, in the bosom of which I was born, more than fifty years since.

"It is my wish that my ashes may repose on the Banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people, whom I have loved so well.

"I have always had reason to be pleased with my dearest wife, Marie Louise. I retain for her, to my last moment, the most tender sentiments.—I beseech her to watch, in order to preserve my son from the snares which yet environ his infancy.

"I recommend to my son never to forget that he was born a French Prince, and never to allow himself to become an instrument in the hands of the triumvirs who oppress the nations of Europe; he ought never to fight against France, or to injure her in any manner; he ought to adopt my motto—"Every thing for the French people."

"I die prematurely assassinated by the English oligarchy and its * * *. The English nation will not be slow in avenging me.

"The two unfortunate results of the invasions of France, when she had still so many resources, are to be attributed to the treason of Marmont, Augerean, Talleyrand, and La Fayette; I forgive them—may the posterity of France forgive them. "I thank my good and most excellent mother, the Cardinal, my brothers Joseph, Lucien, Jerome, Paulinz, Caroline, Julie, Hortense, Catherine, Eugene, for the interest which they continued to feel for me. I pardon Louis for the libel which he published in 1820; it is replete with false assertions and falsified documents.

"I disavow the "Manuscript of St. Helena," and other works, under the title of *Maxims, Sayings, &c.* which persons have been pleased to publish for the last six years. These are not rules which guided my life. I caused the Duc d'Enghien to be arrested & tried, because that step was essential to the safety, interest, and honor of the French people, when the Count d'Artois was maintaining by his confession, sixty assassins at Paris. Under similar circumstances, I would act in the same way.

"I bequeath to my son the boxes, orders, and other articles; such as my plate, field bed, saddles, spurs, chapel-plate, books, linen, which I have been accustomed to wear and use. It is my wish that this slight bequest may be dear to him, as recalling the memory of a father, of whom the universe will discourse to him.

"I bequeath to Lady Holland the antique Cameo which Pope Pius VI. gave me at Tolentino."

After specifying a number of individuals (principally officers of the French army) to whom legacies are given, Napoleon proceeds:

"These sums will be raised from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815: & from the interest at the rate of five per cent. since July 1815. The account will be settled with the banker by Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Merchand.

"Whatever that deposit may produce beyond the sum of five millions six hundred thousand francs, which have been above disposed of, shall be distributed as a gratuity among the wounded at the battle of Waterloo, & amongst the officers and soldiers of the battalion of the Isle of Elba, according to a scale to be determined upon by Montholon, Bertrand, Druot, Cambrone, and the Surgeon Larrey.

"These legacies, in case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children; and in default of such, shall revert to the bulk of my property.

"My private domain being my property, of which no French law deprives me that I am aware of, an account of it will be required from the Baron de la Bourillere, the treasurer thereof; it ought to amount to more than 200 000 000 of francs, namely 1.

The portfolio, contains the savings which I made during fourteen years out of my civil list, which amounted to more than 12,000,000 per annum, if my memory be good. 2. The produce of this portfolio. 3. The furniture of my palaces, such as it was in 1814, including the palaces of Rome, Florence, and Turin. All this furniture was purchased with moneys accruing from the civil list. 4. The proceeds of my houses in the kingdom of Italy, such as money, plate, jewels, furniture, equipages; the account will be rendered by Prince Eugene, and the Steward of the Crown Compagnon.

"NAPOLEON."

"I bequeath my private domain, one-half to the surviving officers and soldiers of the French army who have fought since 1792 to 1815, for the glory and the independence of the nation. The distribution shall be made in proportion to their appointments upon active service. One half to the towns and districts of Alsace, of Lorraine, of Franche Compte, of Burgundy, of the Isle of France, of Champagne Forest, Dauphine, which may have suffered by either of the invasions. There shall be previously deducted from this sum one million for the town of Brienne, and one million for that of Meri. I appoint Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand, the executors of my will.

"This present will, wholly written with my own hand, is signed and sealed with my own arms. "NAPOLEON."

"My arms, that is to say, my sword—that which I wore at Austerlitz, the sabre of Sobiesky, my dagger, my broad sword, my hanger, my two pair of Varsailles pistols. My gold travelling box, that of which I made use on the morning of Ulm and Austerlitz, of Jena, of Eylau, of Friedland, of the island of Lobau, of Moscow, of Montmirail. In this point of view it is my wish that it may be precious in the eyes of my son."

It has been deposited with Count Bertrand since 1814.

A number of other articles are also directed to be given to young Napoleon, on his attaining the age of 16 years.

A codicil, dated Longwood, April 24, 1821, begins thus:

"Out of the settlement of my civil list of Italy, such as money, jewels, plate, linen, equipages, of which the Viceroy is the depository, and which belonged to me, I dispose of two millions, which I bequeath to my most faithful servants. I hope that my son Eugene Napoleon will pay them faithfully. He cannot forget the forty millions which I gave him in Italy, and in the distribution of the inheritance of his mother."

Extract from the fourth Codicil;

"This 24th of April, 1821. Longwood.

"By the dispositions which we have heretofore made, we have not fulfilled all our obligations, which has decided us to make this fourth Codicil.

"We bequeath to the son or grand son of Baron Dutheil, Lieutenant General of Artillery, and formerly Lord of St. Andre who commanded the school of Auxonne, before the Revolution, the sum of one hundred thousand francs, as a memento of gratitude for the care which that brave General took of us when we were Lieutenant and Captain under his orders.

"To the son or grandson of General Dugommier, who commanded in chief the army of Toulon, the sum of one hundred thousand francs. It is a testimonial of remembrance for the marks of esteem, of affection, and of friendship, which that brave and intrepid General gave to us.

"We bequeath one hundred thousand francs to the son or grandson of the deputy of the Convention, Gasperin, representative of the people at the army of Toulon, for having protected and sanctioned with his authority the plan which we had given, which procured the capture of that city, and which was contrary to that sent by the Committee of Public Safety.

"We bequeath one hundred thousand francs to the widow, son or grandson of our Aid-de-Camp, Muiron, killed at our side at Arcola, covering us with his body.

"Ten thousand francs to the subaltern officer Cantillon, who has undergone a trial, upon the charge of having endeavoured to assassinate Lord Wellington, of which he was pronounced innocent. Cantillon had as much right to assassinate that *oligarchist*, as the latter had to send me to perish on the rock of St. Helena."

A fifth codicil says—

"Upon the funds remitted in gold to the Empress Marie Louise, my very dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1813, she remains in my debt two millions, of which I dispose by the present codicil, for the purpose of recompensing my most faithful servants, whom moreover, I recommend to the protection of my dear Marie Louise."

On the back of the codicil is written:—

"This is my codicil or act of my last will, the execution of which I recommend to my dearest wife, the Empress Marie Louise.

"NAPOLEON."

Bonaparte's will was last week registered in the Prerogative office, Doctors' Commons, and probate thereof granted to Count de-Montholon, one of the executors. His personal effects in this country are sworn to be under the value of £600. The will is all in Napoleon's hand writing.

FROM THE SALEM OBSERVER.

SEA SERPENT.

The following account of this animal is taken from a statement furnished us by Mr. PHILIP LEFAVOUR, the skipper of a fishing vessel belonging to Marblehead. It is the most particular account we have yet seen; and as its authenticity is beyond dispute, it must satisfy the most incredulous, on this subject, that there is a monster in the sea resembling a serpent.

"While on their late voyage, and about six leagues from Marblehead, they fell in with him, and he was so near that the skipper, when standing at the helm, was obliged to incline his body to look over upon him. He continued near the boat long enough to be harpooned an hundred times. The skipper and crew were satisfied, that his back is perfectly smooth, and that the protuberances heretofore attached to it are owing to his undulating motion. His head is as large as a half barrel. His tail is blunt as though it were cut square off, and of whitish color, gradually becoming darker till it exhibits the blackness of a black snake. He shifted his posture several times, sometimes lying at full length, when he appeared over sixty feet; at other times assuming a spiral form, resembling the worm of a still. He changed his posture very easily. His whole appearance was terrific, though he seemed harmless."

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST, of Sep. 21.

REMARKS.—I suppose the reader to have gone through with this narrative, and I now put it to him whether it does not exhibit a rare picture of dishonesty without the decency of disguise and folly at full length? It is not the bare transaction between Mr. Adams and Mr Kerr, the ill-treatment of one individual towards another, that is to be considered; as far as they alone are concerned, it is a private affair and the public have strictly speaking, nothing to do with it; a few dollars may discharge the debt in question, and a humble, submissive apology may compensate the insult, but it is the crude and erroneous notions which Mr. Adams betrays of the plain principles of wright or wrong, of the open defiance of them; it is the insolent assumption of a superiority above the established laws and customs that are observed by the rest of the community, that forms a proper and serious subject for the reflection of the public. This is the light in which his conduct ought to be viewed; and standing as he does as a candidate for the suffrages of the people, he cannot complain of the latitude of a free examination. Gentlemen of the profession in which Mr. Adams was educated, and for several years practised, will see with amazement, in the above statement, his utter ignorance of the law of contracts*; men of business, his entire unacquaintance with even the forms of ordinary transactions; men of honor, his mean and daring attempts to evade the payment of a debt that he had justly and understandingly incurred; men of decency, his outrage upon civility and decorum; and men of morality, his disregard for the right of others and the rules of civil society. Was ever conduct more causeless, improper and unbecoming than that above related? Behold the Secretary of State, in the presence of strangers, and in a public place, forming with rage and assailing, in the language of a termagant, a respectable man and an officer of a banking institution, and loading him with reproaches for having done an act of duty to himself and family, and at last, in the phrenzy of his passion, charging him with conspiring with another (if his own wife, Mrs. A. is not meant, who is?) to entrap and defraud him out of his money! Dignified procedure!—'Tis true, indeed he some days afterwards explained to General Van Ness that he did not mean a *fraud* in the technical sence of that term. In what sence then? This, if he had reflected one moment, he must have seen was only making the matter infinitely worse. And is it here, in this republican country where all men are supposed to be born free and equal, that the son of John Adams talks of being subject to "the indignity of a protest"† of being obliged to conform to the same laws and the same rules that all others are, from which no one can claim, or ever did before claim, an exemption? Methinks the notary public, who was guilty of this outrage, should have been made to fall down before him and crave pardon for having acted in obedience to the laws, in a case wherein his nobility was concerned. But enough, I put an end to further remarks at this time, by simply asking the people of this country if they are ready to place over it a man whose ideas are so incompatible with its republican habits & institutions; whose ungovernable temper leads him at times to the verge of phrenzy; whose notions of right and wrong are so very exceptionable, and upon whose judgment and conduct in any important crisis that may arrive, no reliance can be placed? If they are so pleased, I am prepared as in duty bound, to yield to the declared will of the majority. But until it is so declared, I feel bound, by that duty which I owe my country and my own conscience, to speak out, and protest, in the language of a freeman, against his elevation; against the elevation of one who I believe in my soul, to be both weak and wavering as a statesman, and unworthy the nation's confidence as a man.

* It has been settled law for more than a century, that the want of consideration or any other circumstance rendering the note a bullty between the maker and promissee, cannot avail the endorser.

† This is avowed in his own labored vindication, which will appear in our next.

HOW STANDS THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION?

This question is now the prominent one after the news of the day and as the period is fast approaching for the decision of this important point, it acquires new interest hourly. There has been a great change in public opinion relative to some of the candidates. Mr. Adams, who next to Mr. Crawford, was the highest candidate, is now the lowest. It has been ascertained to a certainty, that if he is even returned to Congress, he will be the lowest in number on the list. It will be asked, to what is this owing? We reply, to a combination of circumstances. General Jackson, who originally was set up to prevent Mr. Crawford obtaining some certain votes, has, contrary to all expectation; shot ahead of Mr. Adams, and now can poll a stronger vote; even in New Jersey, we have ascertained that he is ahead of Mr. Adams. We confess ourselves surprised at this fact, but it can be easily accounted for. At the close of the session of Congress, Mr. Adams was considered the next strongest candidate to Mr. Crawford by his friends, but a powerful reaction was perceptible when Mr. Adams took so deep an interest in the concerns of Ninian Edwards; and, in fact, allied himself to the unholy and unmanly system of persecution, practised towards Mr. Crawford. This aroused and disgusted many influential men, and we are not surprised to hear them say, that they would now prefer Jackson to Adams, giving as the reason, that in Jackson, they had an open, manly foe, but a secret designing one in Adams, who, to use his own words, can occasionally and slyly hit his opponent under the fifth rib.

The old democrats of '98 in New England *will not* support Mr. Adams. They have reason to apprehend similar results to the administration of his father; a parity of sentiment, of temper, and of national views, confirms this belief, and however strong their sectional attachments may be, the feelings of the democrats of New England are with Mr. Crawford, and in Connecticut and Massachusetts we are now witnessing its effects. We shall be mistaken in New England, if we believe that Mr. Adams will carry that whole section of country; a few weeks will settle this point. Meantime in the south and west there are strong and favourable disposition making daily for Mr. Crawford; and even the friends of Gen. Jackson in the south, affirm, that Mr. Adams is not seriously a candidate, but only indirectly assisting the General. [Nat. Adv.

SCHOOL-MASTERS.

Most of the great men in the U S have pushed their way to distinction from poverty and obscurity; and few, very few, have enjoyed the advantages of family influence and fortune, to assist them on their entrance into the scenes of active life. Almost all the distinguished characters in the various professions, and in politics, have found it necessary, after having obtained with many a hard struggle, their education to betake themselves to that noble and useful occupation, teaching a school, &c. Hence it is, that the profession of a schoolmaster is held in such great estimation in our country. As no man is more useful, so no man is more respected, than a faithful and able instructor of youth; and that a great number of our citizens scattered throughout the cities, &c. of this vast republic, may cherish, in addition to the consciousness of discharging a most important duty to society, the proud reflection that some, indeed most of the illustrious men in the nation, have been engaged in the same employment. The "eminent citizens" who is destined to be our next President, was a schoolmaster in Georgia. Mr. Crawford was the son of poor but reputable parents, from whom he inherited no fame, and no nobility but the "nobility of nature," a strong constitution, a commanding person & a vigorous mind. Mr. Crawford did not spring from any of the "NOBLE FAMILIES" which President Adams used to say there were in this country. It was not his lot to have a President his father, to push him forward in the world and give him an auspicious entrance into public life. He was keeping a school for his livelihood, and to obtain the means for procuring his profession, when he was about the age that Mr. John Q. Adams was when his FATHER made him an AMBASSADOR. These are the two starting points of these two rivals for the Presidency—the one a Schoolmaster, and the other a Minister PLENIPOTENTIARY; and the Schoolmaster has beat the *Minister* already. Mr. Crawford had nothing but his character, industry and talents to depend upon. Relying on them, and a safe reliance it has proved, and ever will prove in this country, till we adopt the corrupt European maxims of policy, and prefer family claims to distinction before those founded on personal merit, he has risen from poverty and obscurity to the high, the exalted station which he now holds in the estimation of his countrymen. That integrity, those talents, that dignity of feeling and manners, and that force of character, which have raised him so high, will yet elevate the poor man's son, the will go Schoolmaster, one step higher, to the greatest honour of the American Republic.

Bost. Statesman.

FROM THE NEW YORK STATESMAN.

Reflections upon General La Fayette's visit.

It is a subject of sincere congratulation, that during his whole progress thus far through our country, so few excesses of any kind have been committed by the people. In seasons of peculiar hilarity and rejoicing, when the mind is in danger of being thrown from its balance, and the feelings are most apt to triumph over reason, it is indeed remarkable, that so few instances have occurred of any thing vicious, improper, or ridiculous being done or said, to impair the satisfaction mutually experienced in his tour. This consideration will very much enhance the value of the compliment paid to him by the citizens of this country, since it will show him, that this voluntary tribute of respect and gratitude proceeds from an intelligent, enlightened and polite people—enthusiastic, it is true, but decorous; orderly, and courteous in the expression of their feelings and sentiments. These characteristics of our countrymen have not escaped his observation; and it was more than French urbanity, which led him, on one occasion since his landing to inquire, "*where are the* POPULACE *of this country?*" and on another occasion, to speak of his "*picked population*"—phrases peculiarly expressive, complimentary, and what is still better, not wholly undeserved.

One good effect of his visit will, therefore, be to satisfy him, Europe, and the world, what we are in our most extravagant moments—that we have nothing, or at least very little in this country which corresponds with the *rabble* or *mobs* in older and less favoured nations. Such is the structure of civil society, the general diffusion of intelligence, the modes of education, the prevalence of sober and industrious habits, that the great mass of the people in this country are enlightend and courteous; and so great is the force of public opinion, that excesses and acts of indecorum of any kind would not be tolerated. The inhabitants of this city have been together in multitudes on different occasions; and although some parts may have been overacted, yet we recollect no one incident strikingly indecorous. Perhaps these things should be left to be said by others; but under certain circumstances, self-complacency and self-respect, become virtues.

Another beneficial effect, resulting from the visit of Gen. La Fayette, is a practical refutation of the maxim, that Republics are ungrateful. It did not indeed require this new and signal instance of the gratitude of a free people towards their benefactors, to shield the United States from this general and vague imputation. The honors which were paid to Washington while living, and which have been tendered to his memory since his death—the liberality of our government in providing for the wants and administering to the comfort of our revolutionary patriots and soldiers, who are in indigent circumstances; and the voluntary respect and deference, which are habitually and universally paid to the remnant of that immortal band, furnish striking evidence of the injustice of the foregoing maxim, so far as it regards this country.—Instances, no doubt, may be found in our annals, in which merit has not been adequately rewarded; but such cases are of rare occurrence, and sooner or later, public benefactors have not been overlooked by an intelligent, discriminating and virtuous people.

But the visit of La Fayette will have another good effect, which, in point of importance, far outweighs every other consideration—we mean the powerful influence it will exert in favour of FREE PRINCIPLES. During the year he will pass in the United States, the great drama of the American Revolution, after the lapse of half a century from its dawn, will be re-enacted, with the exception of the hostility that was cherished—the blood that was spilt—and the treasure which was expended in the eventful struggle.

His presence will summon together, & place in a still more conspicuous point of view, the surviving actors in those memorable scenes. It will conduct 10 millions of freemen to the tombs of their Fathers, and impress still more deeply, the recollections of their patriotic principles, their stern, republican virtues, and their pre eminent public services. La Fayette will, as it were, take by the hand, the children of his compatriots and associates in arms, and lead them to fields of glory; to Bunker Hill, Monmouth, and York town, awakening all the associations connected with the memorials of our fame. His name is a talisman, which will call up and present to our view, the scenes of other times; the battles and achievements of the revolution; and spirits of that gallant and heroic band, who rushed to arms in the cause of freedom, & gloriously triumphed in the war of independence. The youth of this country will turn to the annals of history, to the pages of biographer, for an explanation of events, and a fuller knowledge of persons daily called to mind. But above all, the example of La Fayette himself, the most perfect model of heroism and of disinterested philanthrophy, which the annals of mankind, or even the legends of chivalry and the fictions of epic song can furnish, will have a most salutary influence on the minds and the hearts of the rising generation, holding up a high and finished example for imitation, instilling the soundest principles, awakening the most generous and best feelings of our nature, enkindling the noblest emulation, and pointing to the enthusiastic voice of public applause, to substantial and undying fame, as the reward of true merit and real glory

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

LA FAYETTE'S DEPARTURE.

This morning about 9 o'clock, General La Fayette left his lodgings in the City Hotel, in a coach drawn by four cream colored horses, accompanied by the Mayor of the city, the Corporation, and Richard Varick, Esq. President of the Cincinnati with the members of that body, preceded by a military escort of horse and foot, and followed by an immense crowd. On arriving at the Steam Boat wharf, foot of Courtland street, he took a most affectionate leave of our citizens and then went on board the steam boat James Kent, which proceeded for the Jersey shore. On leaving the wharf, he was saluted by a discharge of artillery. At Powles Hook he was received by Governor Williamson of New Jersey, and military escort, which accompanied him to Newark.

Gen. La Fayette dined yesterday with the Mayor of this city, and in the course of the day he visited Mr. Scudder's Museum, but owing to the vast number of objects that presented themselves, time would not permit of his going through the whole; which, however, he promised to examine on his return to this city. He also called on Col. Rutgers and Col. Willet, and spent the evening at Mr. Coldens's

The reception which Gen. La Fayette met with at Albany and Troy, was equally splendid with any we have yet seen.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

LA FAYETTE IN NEW JERSEY.

The following information we derive from the Philadelphia American.

General LA FAYETTE and suite entered Trenton on Saturday evening last to dine.—There he was met by Aquilla A. Browne, Esq. the delegate from the Philadelphia Committee, who made definitive arrangements for the reception and escort to this city. Sunday morning the General proposed to go to Church at Trenton. In the afternoon he was to ride over to Bordentown to visit Joseph Bonaparte, and returning to Trenton in the evening, sleep there last night. This morning he is to be handed over by the Governor of New Jersey, to the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Committee at Morrisville. He will dine in Bristol to day, and sup and sleep at the Arsenal at Frankfort to-night—to-morrow morning our city will be cheered by his presence.

The utmost hilarity and joy prevailed in Trenton on Saturday night. There was one universal burst of feeling throughout the city. Such was the immense crowd, that the mail from Philadelphia had to pass round the city, and enter the east street, and the carrier had to lug the bag on his head and shoulders a distance of about 200 yards—Cowper's "Post Man" light hearted as he was, would hardly have whistled under such a burthen. Two beautiful arches were thrown over the whole wide street, and brilliantly illuminated with variegated lamps. The room in which the General dined at Bispham's was also very tastefully adorned. During the feast, the company were regaled with a fine band of music. Many distinguished persons were present as well as in official capacity, as in that of guests. The Governor of N. J. Gen. Wall, the Adjutant General, Col. Cox, Major Halsted, and many others whose names we regret that we have not before us. By appointment, the General and suite retired at nine, to sup with the venerable Society of the Cincinnati. In the course of the evening, Robert U. Long, esq. of New York, and Adjutant Mumford, of Philadelphia, were politely introduced by the Adjutant General.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK, (N. J.) Sept. 22.

We understand that Messrs. Holcomb, Elmer and Keane, the commissioners appointed last fall, to make a re-examination of the route run by Mr. Randal, in 1817, for this Canal, and to ascertain the practicability of introducing the Delaware River by a navigable Canal as a feeder, met in this city last week, to make arrangements for performing the duties required of them, and that they unanimously agree in opinion that the Delaware will be the most eligible source from whence to supply the main Canal with water. From what little investigation they have made, we are happy to learn, that they conceive that there will be no difficulty in the execution of this plan, and that it may be effected at a very moderate expense. We are informed, that they are to be met at Trenton at the first of next month, by General Bernard, with a detachment from the corps of the United States Topographical Engineers, when a thorough examination, both of the projected feeder, and of the line of the main canal is to be had. From the intelligence and industry of the Commissioners, and the scientific attainments and experience of the Engineers to be employed, we anticipate much useful information on this interesting subject. We are also gratified to learn that this canal begins to excite a much greater interest among the farmers through whose land the line runs, and an increased desire for its speedy execution, insomuch, that a number of them are willing to give their land which may be occupied by it.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.

Another distressing event has occurred in our city from the incautious use of fire arms. Robert, one of the sons of Jonathan Smith, Esq. on the 19th inst. in the afternoon, was found in his chamber grievously wounded by a pistol ball, which had entered the upper part of the head. The manner of the occurrence was not known the following morning; when, happily, a return of reason enabled the unfortunate sufferer to state the circumstances of this melancholy accident. They were as follows: he had loaded a hair trigger pistol some time before, and was about to return it to the closet which he had locked. He stooped to pick up his keys which had fallen from his hand upon the floor, and while in the act of stooping, with the pistol in one hand and the other hand extended towards the floor to reach the keys, the pistol went off. The skull was much injured but medical aid having been promptly afforded, some hopes are entertained of his recovery. [Walsh.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 23.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On the afternoon of Tuesday last Mr. Charles Coe was unfortunately drowned, while angling at the mouth of Carroll's Creek opposite this city. Mr. Coe had been subject to epileptic fits for several years, and had an attack at the time he fell overboard. Twenty-five minutes elapsed before his body could be drawn out of water. After taking it out, every exertion was made to resuscitate him, but it was too late his spirit had forsaken its afflicted tenement, and found a resting place, we trust, in the bosom of its God. His father, who had accompanied him in the boat, made every effort to save him, but was dragged overboard in the attempt, and narrowly escaped being drowned himself. Gazette.

Extract from the editor of the Cheraw Intelligencer, now in New-Jersey.

While at Patterson, a circumstance occurred which to me was of a most novel and extraordinary nature. I was told, however, it was a custom of that place. A man flogged his wife severely. He was arrested and taken before a jury of twenty-one women. They sentenced him to be whipt until he should appear perfectly penitent, and beg his wife's pardon on his knees. He refused. Seven cowskins were accordingly provided, and were actively employed by seven of the twenty-one women, on the back of the criminal.—He still continued stubborn. Seven others then took the cowskins and lashed well. Still he remained refractory. The remaining seven, with much energy then commenced operations, they fleeced him so severely, he was at length compelled to "surrender at discretion." They then *ducked*, and compelled him, on his knees, to ask forgiveness of his injured wife. Whether or not, the parties were authorized, in this extraordinary measure, by law, I cannot say. It was generally considered a just and salutary punishment. I should suppose that one or two repetitions of this summary and degrading punishment would effectually put a stop to *wife-whipping*.

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