FOR THE STAR.

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:

Understanding that a variety of opinions exist in this County, on a subject which I had anticipated, would produce but one—I mean the subject of *Primary Schools*; as brought forward by *Littleton Dennis Teackle*, and passed into a law, subject to your assent or veto this fall, at next election. I think it a duty I owe to myself and my fellow-citizens, to assign some reasons why I voted against that law. But before I do this, I must beg leave to state what were my leading ideas, hopes and wishes, when I first entered upon the duties of the office to which your suffrages called me for the last five years. It is within the recollection of you all, that at the commencement of this period, the funds of the state were reduced so low, that it was found necessary to resort to a direct tax of $60,000, to procure funds to defray the ordinary expences of government; the cause of this deficit had been attributed, and no doubt justly too, to the mismanagement and extravagance of our immediate predecessors; much clamour and much censure had been heaped upon them for producing this state of things. a heated and highly contested electioneering campaign commenced, greater exertions were never made in this state than were then made, to remove those mismanagers from power; which resulted in a complete discomfeiture of the federal party in the state, & over their heads we rode into power.—What had the people a right to expect from those then elected? Was it supposed that a bare triumph of party feelings would be sufficient to satisfy them, and that they would settle down contented without having their wrongs redressed, or the financial affairs of the state, in the least degree improved? I think not. If I may take the liberty of judging of you my fellow-citizens, as I do for myself, I think you expected something more than this—I think you expected that a system of economy would have been adopted, which would reinstate your treasury, and relieve you from taxes at as early a period as possible, and that no new and unheard of taxes would be attempted or thought of.—Such were my views, my hopes and wishes, when I entered upon the duties of the office I last had the honour to fill, and of which I think all my votes will bear ample testimony. Weighty reasons existed, and still exist, why this line of conduct ought to have been adopted and still pursued.—The failure of crops, and the low price of the very small surplus of agricultural produce, has rendered it almost impossible for the people to pay their ordinary county taxes without the additional burthen of a direct tax, to defray the ordinary expences of the state government. With a perfect knowledge of this state of things, how could I think of voting to force a law upon you, that you never asked for, nor perhaps thought of; a law too, which cannot go into operation without imposing upon you additional burthens; and which in its operation will inevitably have a very partial bearing on the different classes of society in this county. Some there are, who would be benefitted by it; say a few thinly scattered over the county, and who have slaves to do their labour, these can spare their children the year round to go to school, and thus get them educated at the public expence; but what will be the situation of the middling and poorer class of citizens; and which are by far the most numerous, perhaps ten for one—those needing the services of their children so soon as they are able to render any, cannot spare them but partially to go to school, because they must have bread, and their labour is necessary to procure it; such as these will be little benefitted by such an institution as *Teackle's School Bill*, and yet must contribute their quota's either directly by paying taxes, or indirectly by an appropriation of the state's funds (*which is their money,*) towards the education of children whose parents are able not only to spare their children to go to school, but also to pay for their schooling. But we are told by L. D. Teackle, that all the tuition money is to come from the State Treasury, of course the people will have to pay no taxes at all towards these schools, except a little paltry trifling district tax to build or buy *school-houses, fuel, books, stationary and appendages;* what a sophism, and of which he is very capable. Where is the difference between paying taxes directly to support the schools, or first paying them into the treasury, and then applying them to the same object? You are now paying a direct tax into the treasury to support government; and when this will cease, nobody can tell *except Mr. Teackle.* Should the *mad* projects which have been brought forward during the last five years, ever go into operation, such as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Primary Schools, &c. your taxes will be interminable; all the sophistry and cunning ingenuity of Mr. Teackle to the contrary notwithstanding; the whole state of Maryland will then stand mortgaged for seventeen hundred thousand dollars.—*I think it will take up nearly all your small change in taxes* to pay up the interest on this vast sum, say nothing about the principal, which the youngest of you will never see paid; add to this, your property will be diminished in value, which will in proportion, diminish your ability to pay taxes. But as to this new fangled system of Primary Schools (so called,) let us unite my fellow-citizens, at our next election for delegates and put it down. There are already ample funds provided for the education of all such poor children as have no parents, or whose parents are too poor to educate them; and often it is found difficult to find out as many as will take up the funds; of what use then would be this new fangled system of Teackles? Those who cannot be prevailed upon to go to the present schools gratuitously, would not be prevailed upon to go to a school merely because it had a different name, and upon the same terms.—Those who are wealthy are well able to educate their own children, and ought to be ashamed at the idea of their children being educated at the public expence, those who are poor are already provided for; and let us not give a certainty for an uncertainty—which will certainly be the case if you, by your votes, give up your present system and adopt an untried one, or one at least, that never went into operation in this county or state.—It must be within the recollection of many of you my fellow-citizens, that some ten or a dozen years ago, a law passed for the establishment of free schools in the several counties of this state; this law had some similarity in its provisions to this now under consideration; under this law, the counties were to be laid off in districts, school-houses were to be procured or built, the very funds we now have, were provided, but could not, under that law, be applied to the purposes intended by it, until its previous provisions had been complied with, viz.—laying off the districts and build or procuring houses for that express purpose—if my memory serves me, they did proceed so far as to lay off the districts in this county, and there the business ended; no school-houses were built or procured—thus the people slumbered over that law, and not a poor child in the county was ever taught a letter under the provisions of it; the then existing schools in the county could receive no part of the funds, because the law did not so provide. The school funds lay dormant for many years, annually accumulating in the Treasury, it is true; *but while the grass grew, the steed starved.* This continued to be the case until 1821, when a law passed which brought those funds into active operation, and which are still in operation, and many a poor child has since received the benefit of them, and may continue so to do if they can remain uninterrupted. But my fellow-citizens, suppose you should incautiously by your *votes* adopt this new intricate, wild-goose system of Teackles, (which will require twenty lawyers to explain it, no two of whom will ever agree in opinion, nor any one of them twice the same way.)—I say, suppose you adopt this system, and the same state of apathy should exist, as existed under the law I have just mentioned; and which the ambiguity and intricacy of this would greatly contribute to produce, *except you could always have Mr. Teackle at your elbow.* Again I say, if you adopt this system you will run a risk of losing all; you will have given up your present system funds and all, for a new one that may never go into operation, for you must remember that your barely voting for it will not carry it into operation; you will have let go with one hand, before you get hold with the other. Your present funds will be consolidated with, and become a part of the funds of this new system. See the law, Chapter 162, Section 25, of last session.—Now before this new law can go into operation, you will find by Section 5th, that the county must be divided into a suitable and convenient number of school districts; and by section 8th the taxable inhabitants of each school district are to be taxed to raise money sufficient to purchase a site for the school-house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school-house with necessary fuel, books, stationary and appendages, &c. (provisions somewhat similar to those in the old law I have before mentioned;) you may possibly proceed as far under this law as you did under that, that is, to lay off the districts, and then very probably come to a halt, as was the case before; and then perhaps slumber over this law as you did over the former one, until it dies away and becomes a dead letter; and where will then be your present funds? Gone, irrecoverably gone, without new legislative interference. Remember *a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.*—I have voted against this law once, and if life and health permits, will do it again.

Afterwhat I have said, let it not be inferred that I am an enemy to education, on the contrary I am, and always have been friendly to it, but my plan would be and is, to let parents of children, vie with each other, who should give their children the best education, but all on their own expence (except the indigent poor.) Before I dismiss the subject, I beg leave to mention another important point where great inequality would exist, in supporting schools at the public expence, for instance, all those who live in towns or villages, have nothing for their children to do, of course have no use for their services, they can spare their children all the year to go to school; not so with the country farmer, however convenient the schools may be, they (except slave holders) are obliged to labour in their fields, their children with them, during all the spring, summer, and fall months, to procure a subsistance, and if they can spare their children to go to school a little in the winter months, it will be as much as they can do; and yet such parents must contribute their full share towards the support of such schools.—It is unfair, it is oppressive, and ought not to be submitted to,—Country people think of this.—And let not the towns and villages have such an advantage over you.

Your ob't. serv't.

ROBERT ORRELL.

N. B. Fellow-Citizens:—I have already scribbled so much, that I fear you will not have patience to read me through; but since closing my piece, casting my eyes over the Star of the 22d August, and reading Mr. Teackle's No 9—I stumbled over one of his expositions of his *own law;* this as a specimen of his talents at explanation, will serve to shew how useful he would be *if you could always have him at your elbow,* as I have before observed. In his No. 9, he tells us, "that this inconsiderable tax, (*meaning the school district tax*) being nothing more than now exists in a less equitable degree; (*this needs explanation*) cannot touch the property of any person out of the district in which he lives, as all the property he may possess in other districts will be exempt and free entirely from its operation, it cannot bare upon any but the resident inhabitants *nor even upon them without their consent.*" Now if Mr. Teackle's explanation be a correct one, his law is one of the most inequitous that could be invented. A citizen might reside in one district, and have but little property therein to be taxed, and might possess $50,000 worth of property in another, or others, all of which would be entirely free of taxation; thus, by his own explanation, he makes his law worse than it really is. Perhaps the 8th section of his law (latter part of it,) might be tortured to countenance the explanation he has given; it there makes mention of laying a tax on the "*resident inhabitants of such district.*"—Saying nothing about property, but turn to the 12th section, and there you will find, that a tax is to be laid on all the taxable property in each district, agreeably to the assessment of the last preceding county tax, *saying nothing about resident inhabitants.* Now if Mr. Teackle does not understand his law himself, and if when he undertakes to explain it, he makes it worse than it is, how is the poor ignorant multitude (that he has abused and ridiculed so much for their ignorance) to understand it; and if they cannot understand it, how are they to execute it?—Impossible.

R. O.

FACILITY OF TRAVELLING.

The Norfolk steam boat arrived here this morning, on her first regular trip with a number of passengers more than sufficient to pay expenses. The voyage from Norfolk to Seaford was performed by the new boat Philadelphia, but not with the despatch calculated upon, owing to the incompetency of the pilot.—Another pilot will be engaged immediately.—The journey by land from Seaford to Dona Island, forty-seven miles, was performed in seven hours. In about eight hours more the passengers were landed at Philadelphia.

Formerly those who travelled by stage, were six days and nights in journeying from Philadelphia to Cape Henry. Now the traveller arrives at Norfolk, in thirty-six hours after he leaves this city, and the whole line of the peninsula has the benefit of quick communication with both Philadelphia and Norfolk.

Phil. Gaz. August 25.

The Painesville Telegraph states, that the Furnaces in that neighborhood will turn out at least 1000 tons of iron annually; and as several more are in contemplation, it may be calculated that in another year double the amount will be shipped for market. An estimate of its average value may be safely laid at 35 to 40 dollars per ton, which will yield annually 70 or 80,000 dollars, besides large quantities of castings and hollow ware. These facts offer great inducements to emigrants. [Buffalo Journal.

Missouri blazes with angry discussion concerning the character and pretensions of Col. Benton. Charges both personal and public are urged against him, and repelled with equal severity. Col. B. is not a man to be turned aside by the "paper bullets" of the most violent opposition. He is one of the most powerful men in all the western country, and his re-election to the Senate of the U. States will be strongly resisted; all the adherents of the 'powers that be' will be baying at his heel; but the prospects are strongly in his favour. Candidates are coming out boldly for the Legislature, who avow their determination to vote for him. Men who thus toe the mark are not apt to give back.

[Richmond Enquirer.

AMERICAN PORCELAIN.

A company has been for some months established and is now advantageously and successfully prosecuting the manufacture of Porcelain at Jersey City, opposite New York. Some elegantly gilt and painted specimens have lately been exhibited. The company is also about to undertake the manufacture of earthenware for which, as well as Porcelain, the best materials can be conveniently obtained.

From the Boston Gazette of Thursday.

VISITATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

This interesting service was attended yesterday, by the School Committee, by the parents and friends of the youth, by a large number of respectable citizens, and by several distinguished strangers. At the Exhibitions in the Latin and the English High Schools, the President of the U. States was present. The schools were full and in good order; and the literary attainments of which they gave proofs were indicative of ability and fidelity in the instructers, and creditable to themselves for their application the year past. The boys in the High School, who are on an average fourteen, though some are younger, discovered an accurate knowledge of Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, calculations of Eclipses, of physics and of moral philosophy. Several of them exhibited projections, which requires an accurate knowledge of mathematical calculations. Their answers given to the questions proposed to them, were generally correct and prompt.

At the other English Schools, the boys appeared well, when interrogated in Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic. The specimens of Chirography, in many instances, were superior, and generally good. The upper classes also read with much propriety.

The Classical School maintains its former high standing. Most of the boys were very ready in construing the Latin and Greek languages; and their elocution has improved. The members of this school study Geography and Mathematics; but there was not time for their instructers to examine them fully in these branches.

The number of Schools visited is eight, besides the Latin and the English High Schools. The number of children in these, is estimated at about four thousand. Seven of them contain five hundred each. The primary Schools are not visited on these occasions. There are about two thousand children in these, from four to seven years of age.

The Committee, Instructers, Masters who had the medals, and a numerous company of strangers and citizens invited, repaired to Faneuil Hall to dine, at 4 o'clock. The President of the U. States was among the guests. After dinner many patriotic and appropriate sentiments were announced by Mr. Quincy, Chairman of the Committee and Mayor of the city, by other eminent individuals of the Committee, by some of the municipal officers, and by several of the strangers and guests. Such as we recollect are given below.

The associations on these occasions are highly interesting, and the impressions received cannot fail to be salutary. Whenever assembled in the "cradle" of liberty, we are carried back to past scenes of trial and danger; We learn to venerate our ancestors, to whose wisdom and virtue we are indebted for our excellent institutions; and we ought to catch something of their patriotic spirit. This place, we think, is well chosen, for our literary festival. There is a close connexion between *the republic of letters* and republics, which are of a social nature.—They afford mutual aid to *each* other. Our fathers had almost an equal love for liberty and learning. To perpetuate the former, they believed it necessary to encourage and cultivate the latter.

TOASTS.

Public Free Schools—institutions vital to republics;—by necessity of nature, they and liberty must exist and perish together.

Knowledge and learning—the only powers, which command human will and human reason; and the only pleasures, which are simply good, without alloy or accident.

The Tree of Knowledge—May there be no serpent at its root, and no devil's apples on its branches.

Our Public Schools—Of all the branches they teach, may *virtue* be the highest, and *purity* the most classical, in the esteem both of instructers and pupils.

Antient School Discipline—A long oblivion to the old practice of treating *intellect* as though it were blister, to be raised by applying a cow's skin to a boy's skin.

Modern School Discipline—May our youth remember to value not the metal by weight in the hand—but the honor, by bearing off the palm.

Our Universities and Colleges—While we enlarge and multiply, and make accessible the spring-heads of science, may we be mindful, to extend the receiving and distributing pools and cisterns.

The Mind—May men study to connect its correction and amendment with its use and employment.

Our Latin and English High Schools—May the former continue to prove like well tried Gold, and the latter to distance all others by Miles.

After the above toasts were announced, the Mayor gave the following—

The United Sates—May it long have for its head, a scholar, statesman and patriot.

This was received with great enthusiasm—and the President arose and addressed the Mayor and citizens present, in a most eloquent and impressive manner.—He was himself evidently affected, and his address deeply affected all who heard him It is impossible to do justice either to the manner or the sentiments without giving the address itself. And this we are not able to do at present. We hope it will be given to the public, that all may read it: tho' all could not hear it. He alluded, in a most touching and delicate manner, to the late meeting in the same Hall, in commemoration of the virtues of the two deceased statesmen; to the benefits of learning acquired at our schools and colleges in qualifying our fathers for the important controversy which led to our independence—to his early education in this city and vicinity—and to our happy privileges for the instruction of youth.

The President then offered the following toast—

The Blooming Youth of Boston—May the maturity of the fruit fully equal the promise of the blossom.

Admiral Sir *Isaac Coffin*, who was present, gave the City of Boston with some addenda expressive of his regard for the place of his birth, and of his sense of the advantage he had derived thro' life from a Boston school. The following was then offered by one of the School Committee, with prefatory remarks—

Our venerable and respected Guest Admiral Coffin—A native of our city and an alumnus of our antient Latin School—who tho' separated from us in times of political dissention, was generous and kind to his countrymen—who amidst the honors and plaudits of a princely court, remembered with affection the land of his birth, and still bears testimony to the excellence of our civil and literary institutions—May honorable fame ever attend him, and may his declining years repose in health and peace.

By Mr. Biddle of Philadelphia. The Boston youth, who more than a century since came to Pennsylvania a friendless stranger, with no fortune but his Massachusetts education—and who has left to both the states, the joint inheritance of his splendid fame—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

By the Hon. Mr Saltonstall of Salem.—The festival of schools—long may it be celebrated in this consecrated Hall, which has matured so many noble exertions in ther support, and has so often rejoiced in their admirable results.

Charles Carrol—The last of the school in the first class of patriots which taught our enemies their *A B C.*

The first Governor of Massachusetts—Winthrop—the good husbandman, whose seed was so well planted as to produce the rich harvest we enjoy.

By one of the School Committee, (after the Mayor retired.)—The Mayor of Boston: in arms, patriotism and virtue, a worty son of *Josiah Quincy*, Jr. of 1775.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE AT N. YORK.

About 1o'clock yesterday afternoon, as a party of ladies, with some small children, were walking for pleasure round the beautiful grounds of General Stevens, at Hoboken, two of them, Miss Sinclair, daughter of Mr. Jn Sinclair, merchant, of Brooklyn, and Miss M'Intosh, siste of Mr. M'Intosh, of the same place, reaching the sheltered cove, determined to bathe, while the others remained in sight as protectors. When decending into the river, hand in hand, they "suddenly stepped into deep water, and immediately sunk to rise no more. The terror and distress of the companions attracted the notice of some persons in a boat at no great distance, who repaired to the spot, and after some time spent in searching, succeeded in finding the bodies." A number of gentlemen were assembling to dine in the grove a little above, who ran to the assistance. Every effort that could be suggested on the spot, to kindle again the vital spark, was resorted to in vain. A boat was then chartered by the gentlemen, and the bodies of the unfortunate females were sent to Brooklyn as soon as possible, that they might not be detained, to the additional anguish of friends, by the New-Jersey Coroner. The age of one of the young ladies was 16, and the other 20. The mother of the youngest, who was a very beautiful girl, was present, to witness the agonizing scene, and the sister of the eldest. N.Y.C.A

THE ELECTION.—With the contest which has just terminated at the polls in several counties of this state, between the 'Old and New Court' parties—the 'Constitutionalists and disorganizers,' the 'Reliefs & anti-Reliefs'—we hope will end all further controversy on the distracting questions, which, for a number of years past, have disgraced our Commonwealth. Although the returns are incomplete, enough have been received to satisfy both parties, that the friends of the Constitution have triumphed. There will be a majority in both branches against the reorganizing act of 1824, which brought the New Court into existence; and we have as much confidence in the patriotism of the defeated party as to believe that they will submit to the will of the majority. The voice of the People in a Republican Government must be respected; and after the decision of the people's will on this subject, last year, confirmed as it has been the present, there can be no motive on the part of the leaders of the minority, SHORT OF REVOLUTION, which can justify their perseverance in a course of policy so universally condemned, and so destructive to the peace and order of society. We, therefore, repeat our earnest wish, that our party collisions may cease, and that all may earnestly embark in the good work of restoring harmony, and re-establishing justice, obliterating former errors, and promoting the best interests of the community.

Kentucky Reporter.

The *University of Virginia* has at present about 170 students within its walls. If the Law Lectures had commenced with the present session, it is calculated that the number would have increased to at least 300. There are students from all the States, South of Delaware. Two from New York. The Faculty are stricter than they were during the last session; and the students generally more orderly and studious. Why should there be a single exception to this general rerult? Fortunati nemium si sua bona norint! The Architects are going on with the Anatomical Hall, and the Rotunda. Of the latter the Library and the Portico are rapidly advancing. The Italian Capitals to the columns of the Portico are of the purest marble and of the most beautiful workmanship. The Faculty have established a Dispensary to be attached to the Medical School, and to be attended three times in the week by the Professor of Medecine and his students: which medicines will be distributed on the most liberal terms, and the students will have an opportunity of seeing the attending patients.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

Messrs. Lang, Turner & Co.—Whatever is of importance to Navigation, be it ever so small, you will, no doubt, give it publicity, through the medium of your Gazette, for the benefit of those concerned. I, therefore, annex a table of the different heights of the greater part of the Light-houses on our coast, by which means every master or mate of a vessel can ascertain with six figures, from any part of the ship, the distance he is from them, by referring to table 20 in Norie's Practical Navigator, and, doubtless, he may in others of the same kind.

HEIGHTS OF THE LIGHTS ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA IN FEET.

Passamaquoddy,	90	Cape Toge,	55
Whitehead,	50	Gay Head,	150
Franklin,	50	Clark's Point,	25
Sequin,	200	Newport,	100
Portland,	85	Point Judith,	50
Wood Island,	45	Watch Hill,	50
Boon Island,	32	New London,	80
Portsmouth,	85	Little Gull Island,	50
Plum Island,	37	Montawk Point,	100
Wigwam Point,	40	Sandy Hook,	90
Thacher's Island,	90	Cape Henlopen,	100
Baker's Island,	70	Cape Henry,	120
Boston,	82	Cape Hatteras,	95
Scituate,	30	Cape Lookout,	95
Gurnet,	90	Baldhead,	95
Race Point,	25	Georgetown,	60
Cape Cod,	100	Charleston,	85
Chatham,	40	Tybee,	85
Nantucket,	36	St. Simon's,	60
Point Gammon,	70		

The English *Manchester Guardian* of July 15th says:

"Hunger, even when not unjustly caused, will break through stone walls; then how much more energetic will it be, when it is occasioned by laws which are at variance with every principle of justice, and every feeling of humanity? At the risk of being accused of exciting the commotions which God knows our greatest desire is to repress, at the risk of this accusation—for duty must be performed—we declare it to be our confirmed and settled conviction, that unless the corn laws are repealed, and that at no distant period, the Poor will TAKE the food which they cannot by other means obtain. It is useless to blink the question. The people of England will not starve."

GEORGIA. A letter from a gentleman to the editor of the Georgia Statesman, says, "About two hours ride from this, there is a lone, solitary rock, that lifts its awful brow more than a thousand feet above ALL the surrounding objects of the wilderness. It looks like the strong tower of some antidiluvian monarch, who had long since gone down into the hidden chambers to repose his wrath in the unexcitable stillness of a thousand slumbers. Its exterior is bear and bleak. It is about seven miles in circumference—it is about twice its breadth in length—is, by actual measurement, 2226 feet above the surface of the creek which flows at its base, and is in lat. 33. 50 N. in the county of DeCalb, in Georgia."

EXTRAORDINARY SANG-FROID.

In one of the very bloody battles of the Vendean war, two French noblemen were left wounded in the field among the dead. One complained loudly of his pains, the other, after long silence, thus offered him consolation:—"My friend, whosoever you are, remember that our God died on the cross, our King on the scaffold;—and if you have strength to look at him who now speaks to you, you will see that both his legs are shot away."

W. Bailey's Records of Patriotism.

1776.

CAMPAIGN OF NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND.

March 17, Sunday, British evacuate Boston.—Sunday 27, Fleet sails for Nantucket Roads.—Thursday, April 4, General Washington left Cambridge.

Friday 12, arrived in New York.

June 28, T—— H——, one of Gen. Washington's Life Guards, executed on Delancey's ground, about Norfolk st. for being concerned in a plot to aid the British, by enlisting men. The Mayor, David Matthews, with many other citizens, confined for abetting.

"25, Gen. Howe arrived at Sandy Hook from Halifax. 28, at the Watering Place.

July 2, Took possession of the East end of Staten Island.

" 4, Declaration of Independence.

" 8, Proclaimed in Philadelphia.

" 9, To the Troops in New York.

The same evening the equestrian of George 3d. was prostrated.

" 12, Friday, at 3 P. M. the Phœnix of 40 and Rose of 20 guns, with three Tenders, weighed anchor at Staten Island, with a brisk favourable wind and strong tide, passed all the batteries notwithstanding a heavy fire, and ran up the Hudson to Tarrytown.

" " Lord Howe arrived.

" 14, Sunday, 3 P. M. a flag arrived with a letter from Lord Howe, addressed to George Washington, Esq. which was refused by Col. Reed.

" 16, 2d letter to G. W. Esq. &c. &c. &c. refused

" 21, The interesting intelligence of the repulse of Sir Peter Parker's attack on Charleton, S. C. 18th June, affords the highest satisfaction to the army in New York.

" " At Lord Howe's request General W. granted an interview with Col. Patterson, Adjutant Gen.—ineffectual.

Aug. 16, An attempt to set fire to the Phœnix and Rose, by fire ships under the command of Captains Fosdull and Thomas, proved ineffectual—one Tender burnt.

" 18, Friday, These ships came down the river with a fair wind and hard rain, and reached the fleet at Staten Island without sustaining injury from the batteries.

The same evening a violent thunder storm—the lightning killed Capt. Van Wyck and Lieut. Vergereau of M'Dougall's Regt. and Ensign Depeyster, in the same marquee on Delancy's ground about where St. Stephen's church now stands.

" 22, The British landed on Long Island, at Utrecht and Gravesend.

" 27, Sunday, Battle of Long Island, Gen. Sullivan and Lord Sterling taken prisoners. Gen. Woodhull of the militia surrendered, run through and died of the wound.

" 29, Tuesday, Retreat from Long Island.

LONG ISLAND LAWS PASSED IN 1665.

We make the following extract to shew the spirit of the laws which were in force in 1665 on Long Island and New York.

"No mares Shall be Transported out of this Government either to Barbados, Virginia or any other remote or forraine Plantations without Special Licence under the penalty of the forfeiture of the Maare or Maares So Shippt for Transportation."

"Every Persons Licenced to keep an Ordinary shall always be provided of strong and wholesome Beer of four bushels of malt at the least to a Hoggshead which he shall not sell at above two pence the quart under the penalty of twenty shillings, for the first offence, forty shillings, for the second and loss of his Licence. It is permitted to any to Sell Beer out of Doors at a penny the Ale quart or under"

"No Indian whatsoever shall at any time be Suffered to Powaw or perform outward worship to the Devil in any Town within this Government.

"*Saylors.*—To prevent many miscarriages which are frequently committed by Saylers, by there immoderate Drinking and other vaine expences in Ordinaryes, whereby the Master and Owners of the vessels to which they belong may be prejudised, by arresting, and detaining such Saylors for Debts when their Shipp are ready to sett sayle. No Victuallers, or other Sellers of Wine, Beere, or other Strong Liquors, shall after the first day of March, 1664, arrest, attach, or recover by Law any Debt to bee made by any Saylers in Pay and whose dwellings are not within this jurisdiction Except the master or Owner of such Shipp or Vessel to whom such Saylers belong, have given under his hand to Discharge the same."

Wolves.—If any person either Christian or Indian shall at any time Bring the head of a Wolfe or Wolves to any Constable upon Long Island, the said Constable is required to Call two of the Overseers to him and then and there to pay and Satisfie such person or Persons to the value of an Indian Coat to be allowed out of the public Charge in Towne Rate; Provided always that the Constable and Overseers shall require the Oath of such Christians, that bring the head of a wolf or wolves, that he killed the said wolf with time circumstances and upon Long Island only, Provided also that the Constable and Overseers have due regard to such wolfe or wolves brought by the Indians that they appear to be fresh and newly killed with circumstances that they are killed upon Long Island, and not elsewhere; The Constable and overseers are to cause the heads to be nayled over the door of the Constable to remain, as also to cut off both the Eares in token that the head is bought and paid for.

The Savannah Georgian, of the 15th ultimo, observes—

"We know that Gov. Troup wishes to retire from the office, but we also know that he is prepared to make any sacrifice of private feeling which public duty may require, and we feel satisfied that his nomination for re-election to an office which he has filled with a single eye to the public good, is by no means a remote contingency."

The same paper denies that Mr. Forsyth, would be "the choice of the Republican party," as the successor of Governor Troup.

There has been much rain of late in Georgia and South Carolina.

GEORGIA.—It appears by the facts now ascertained, as we learn by the Georgia Patriot, that the new treaty is much more beneficial to the state than the old, as taking in more land, on account of the erroneous opinions held as to the course of the Chatahouchie. It seems that by the old treaty, Georgia would have lost the river for a considerable distance, and a whole county, both which she gets by the new one.

INDIANA.—Since the treaty with the Indians of 1818, which secured to the U. States most of their territory south of the Wabash, twenty-six new counties have been formed in Indiana, and a small part of the land ceded now contains 50,000 inhabitants! The Indians who made the treaty are a thousand miles off—far up the Arkansas. Such revolutions are not uncommon in our country in the space of five or six year; and the progress of them is much accelerated by the cheerful assistance which one backwoodsman, always renders to another, in building cabins and performing other services indispensable to a reasonable share of comfort. A house is often built and fitted out in a day or two. [Nile

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