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From the Token.

THE STRANGER'S GRAVE.

A pale weeping willow stands yonder alone,
And wails in the night wind that o'er it is sweep-
ing;
While hid in its shadow, its sculptur'd stone,
That tells of the maid who beauty it is sleeping.
She came to the village in beauty and youth,
But drooping and pale as the rose in decay;
And the face that seem'd the fair altar of truth,
Was dark as the night that ne'er breaks into day.
She told not of trouble—she spoke not of sorrow,
But sad and heart-broken she bitt'ly sigh'd;
And e'er the hills bluish'd in the dawn of the mor-
row,
Uncomplaining and silent the sweet stranger died.
In sorrow, a train of young villagers laid
Her alone in the vale, on her cold earth pillow;
And tears fell bright on the grave of the maid
Who peacefully sleeps in the shade of yon willow.
Now often at night, when its branches are stirr'd
By the wing of some spirit that darkness conceals,
In the leaves of that willow a whisper is heard,
Which faintly the fate of that maiden reveals.
A vampire, that seem'd a fond lover and friend,
Stole away from her lip all its beauty and bloom;
Then left her, alone and heart-broken to bend
Her footsteps along the dark path to the tomb.

NOBODY IS MISSED.

The world is gay and fair to us,
And now we journey on,
And still 'tis said to think't will be
The same when we are gone.
Some few perchance may mourn for us,
But soon the transient gloom
Like shadows of the summer cloud,
Shall leave our narrow tomb.
For men are like the waves that roll
Along the mighty deep,
That lift their crests awhile, and frown,
And then are hallow'd to sleep;
While other billows swelling come,
Amid the foam and spray,
And, as we view their furrow'd track,
Sink down, and—where are they?
And ever thus the waves shall roll,
Like those that now come past,
The offspring of the depths beneath,
The children of the blast,
And ever thus shall men arise,
And be like those that be,
And a man no more be missed on land,
Than a wave upon the sea.

LINES ON AN INFANT.

When I gaze upon that infant,
In its calm and placid sleep—
I know not if my lips should smile,
Or if my eyes should weep.
Though cherub in its loveliness,
He seems before me now,
I know that many a cloud shall shade
That fair and sunny brow.
He seems to smile in innocence,
His dreams are sweet and light—
I would that he might never know
A dream less pure and bright.
His little lips are parted now,
As if he meant to speak—
Can words of passion ever come
From one so fair and meek?
And mark upon his fair, smooth cheek,
The roses mantling there—
O never may the blush of shame
Their loveliness impair.
His little hand, so fair and white,
That from its covering strays—
Oh that some angel hand might take,
And guide him in his ways.
His swelling breath, that gently heaves,
Knows yet no sigh nor care—
But ah! how soon may passions wild
Be known and fostered there.
The world's world will tempt thee,
Thou sweet and lovely thing—
'Twill throw its charms around thee,
That lure thee but to sting.
And as I gaze upon thee,
While gently sleeping there,
I can but sigh to think of this,
And breathe to Heaven a prayer,
That though thy path of life may be
With many a cloud o'ercast—
Its hand may ever follow thee,
And lead thee home at last.
May 13th. T. K. S.

THE COFFIN HAND-KIDNEY.—A few
days since we were shown a pamphlet of 15
or 20 pages, made up of the slander of the op-
position, on the Post Office Department.—
The mystery of this production should be a
sufficient barrier to its contents being be-
lieved. It has no landmark whereby any clue
can be had from whence it came. The authors of
it, let them be whom they may, seem to have
been so well satisfied, that they were uttering
base slander, that they have withheld their
names. Even the printer of it, has acted with
the same caution. We have made some in-
quiries concerning its origin but have not been
able to get the desired information. All we
have been able to learn on the subject was
from an opposition gentleman. He informed us
that he first saw them on another gentle-
man's table, and on asking where they came
from, was told, that they had been placed

there by some person unknown, endorsed
"for distribution." If it is thus the opposition intend carrying on
their war; they will have their choice for their
pains." They need not expect to gain an in-
telligent public by means so base. Hardly
The people recollect the Coffin Hand-bills
Coffin Pamphlets, and Monumental Inscrup-
tions, and assertions coming in "such ques-
tionable shapes" will be, by them, consigned to
the same ignominious use.—*Indiana Amator.*

INTEMPERANCE.

No. VI.

THE REMEDY OF INTEMPERANCE.

I let us now take an inventory of the things
which can be done to resist the progress of
intemperance. I shall set down nothing which
is chimerical, nothing which will not com-
mend itself to every man's judgment, as en-
tirely practicable.
1. It is entirely practicable to extend uni-
versal information on the subject of intemper-
ance. Its nature, causes, evils, and remedy
—may be universally made known. Every
pulpit and every newspaper in the land may
be put in requisition to give line upon line
on this subject, until it is done. The National
Tract Society may, with great propriety, volun-
teer in this glorious work, and send out its
warning voice by winged messengers all over
the land. And would all this accomplish no-
thing? It would prevent the formation of in-
temperate habits in millions of instances, and
it would reclaim thousands in the early sta-
ges of this sin.
2. It is practicable to form an association
for the special purpose of superintending this
great subject, and whose untiring energies shall
be exerted in sending out agents to pass
through the land, and collect information, to
confer with influential individuals, and bodies
of men, to deliver addresses at popular meet-
ings, and form societies auxiliary to the par-
ent institution.
3. Something has been done, and more may
be done, by agricultural, commercial, and
manufacturing establishments, in the exclusion
of ardent spirits as an auxiliary to labor. It
is not too much to be hoped, that the entire
business of the nation, by land and by sea,
shall yet move on without the aid of ardent
spirits, and by the impulse alone of temperate
freem. This would cut off one of the most
fruitful occasions of intemperance, and give
to our morals and to our liberties an earthly
immortality.
The young men of our land may set glori-
ous examples of voluntary abstinence from ar-
dent spirits, and, by associations for that pur-
pose, may array a phalanx of opposition against
the encroachments of the destroyer, while men
of high official standing and influence, may
cheer us by sending down the good example of
their firmness and independence, in the aboli-
tion of long-established, but corrupting habits.
All the professions too may volunteer in this
holy cause, and each lift up its warning voice,
and each concentrate the power of its own
blessed example. Already from all clerical
meetings the use of ardent spirits is excluded;
and the medical profession have also com-
menced a reform in this respect which, we doubt
not, will prevail. Nor is it to be expected
that the many agricultural societies, which are
deficient in unanimity and patriotic zeal, in
purifying the morals, and perpetuating the lib-
erties of the nation.
All denominations of Christians in the na-
tion may with great ease be united in the ef-
fort to exclude the use and the commerce in
ardent spirits.
The churches of our Lord Jesus Christ, of
every name, can do much to aid in this refor-
mation.
The friends, in excluding ardent spirits
from the list of lawful articles of commerce,
have done themselves immortal honor, and in
the temperance of their families, and their thrift
in business, have set an example which is wor-
thy the admiration and imitation of all the
churches in our land.
When the preceding measures have been
carried, something may be done by legisla-
tion, to discourage the distillation and im-
portation of ardent spirits, and to discountenance
improper modes of vending them. Then, the
suffrage of the community may be expected
to put in requisition men of talents and integ-
rity, who, sustained by their constituents, will
not hesitate to frame the requisite laws, and
to give to them their salutary power.
Much may be accomplished to discounte-
nance the commerce in ardent spirits, by a
silent, judicious distribution of patronage in
trade.
Let that portion of the community, who
would exile from society the traffick in ardent
spirits, bestow their custom upon those who
will agree to abandon it, and a regard to inter-
est will soon produce a competition in well
doing. The temperate population of a city
or town are the best customers, and have it
in their power to render the commerce in ar-
dent spirits disadvantageous to those who en-
gage in it. This would throw an irresist-
ible argument upon the side of reformation.
And now, could my voice be extended
through the land, to all orders and descrip-
tion of men, I would "cry aloud and spare
not."
To the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ,
—whom he hath purchased with his blood,
that he might redeem them from all iniquity,
and purify them to himself a peculiar people
—I would say—Beloved in the Lord, the world
hath need of your purified example;—for who
will make a stand against the encroachments
of intemperance, if professors of religion will
not? Will you not, then abstain from the use
of it entirely, and exile it from your families?
To the physicians of the land I would cry
for help, in this attempt to stay the march of
ruin. Beloved men—possessing our confi-
dence by your skill, and our hearts by your
assiduity in seasons of alarm and distress—
combine, I beseech you, and exert, systemati-
cally and vigorously, the mighty power you
possess on this subject, over the national un-
derstanding and will. Beware of planting the
seeds of intemperance in the course of your
professional labors, but become our guardian
angels to conduct us in the paths of health and
of virtue.
Might I select specific objects of address—
to the young husbandman or mechanic—I
would say—Happy man—your employment
is useful, and honorable, and with temperance
and industry you rise to competence, and rear
up around you a happy family, and transmit
to them as a precious legacy, your own fair
fame. But look around you are there none
whom were once in your condition, whose health,
and reputation, and substance, are gone?—
What would tempt you to exchange condi-

tions? And yet, sure as seed-time and harvest,
if you drink daily, at stated times, and visit
from evening to evening the resorts of social
drinking, or stop to take refreshment as you
enter or retire from the city, town, or village,
yours will become the condition of those ruin-
ed farmers and artisans around you.
To another I would say—You are a man
of wealth, and may drink to the extinction of
life, without the risk of impoverishment—but
look at your neighbor, his bloated face, and
inflamed eye, and oistered lip, and trembling
hand—he too is a man of wealth, and may die
of intemperance without the fear of pov-
erty.
Do you demand, "what have I to do with
such examples?" Nothing—if you take warn-
ing by them. But if you too should drink
the morning bitter, and the noon-tide dram,
and the evening beverage, you have in these
signals of ruin the memorials of your own mis-
erable end; for the same causes, in the same
circumstances, will produce the same effects.
And now, to every one whose eye has pass-
ed over these essays—I would say—Resolve
upon reformation by entire abstinence, before
you lay aside the paper.
While the argument is clear, and the im-
pression of it is fresh, and your judgment is
convinced, and your conscience is awake, be
persuaded, not almost, but altogether. The
present moment may be the one which decides
your destiny forever. As you decide now upon
abstinence, or continued indulgence, so may
your character be through time and through
eternity. Resolve also instantly to exclude
ardent spirits from your family, and put out
of sight the memorials of past folly and dan-
ger. And if for medicinal purposes you re-
tain ardent spirits in your house, let it be a
stronger drug, and labelled, "Touch not,
taste not, handle not."—*Dr. Beecher.*

FROM THE MESSAGER DES CHAMBRES.

Strength and organization of the Russian army.

The Emperor is the supreme chief of the
Russian army, and he takes command himself
of it in time of war. The Field Marshals are
under his immediate orders. The allowances
of the superior officers are very moderate; they
live, however, certain expenses allowed them
for a table, and some other emoluments, which
are augmented in various ways, for in this ver-
nal nation a public functionary, whether mili-
tary or civil, rarely lets slip an occasion of
turning to account the opportunities afforded
by his station. The pay of the subaltern offi-
cers is remarkably insufficient, and many must
in some shape make a sacrifice to their coun-
try in serving as lieutenants or captains of
cavalry, especially in the Guards. In order to
become an officer there must be proofs of no-
bility, and of having been previously admitted
to a military institution, but private soldiers,
nevertheless, may become officers, and even
of high military honors are not inaccessible
to this class. The sub-officers of the Guard
frequently pass into the army of the line with
the rank of ensign, and every officer of this
rank may become a General. The pay of a
private soldier does not exceed 30 francs (12
5s.) per annum, out of which there are several
deductions. He receives, besides, some arti-
cles of food, and every year a uniform. The
Russian soldier, however, with his miserable
platoon, is happier than if he had remained a
slave.—This feeling greatly facilitates the re-
cruiting of the army.
The recruiting is carried on, generally, ev-
ery three years, among the artisans and peas-
ants.—The army is only composed of free-
men, & every self is emancipated by the simple
fact of entering into the service of the state. The
yoke, however, is in reality not got rid of, but
merely changed from that form of the gable
to a harassing and frequently capriciously
cruel discipline. The ordinances for recruit-
ing affect all men indiscriminately pointed out,
if under forty years of age, whether married
or not. Sometimes, however, some of the
tribes are exempted from this operation, in
consequence of their being either too distant
or too few to be exhausted by recruiting. In
ordinary times one out of every 500 males is
taken, but during war, two out of every five
hundred, and in case of urgency, four out of
the same number. The ordering these levies
is regulated by the last census, which is some-
times that of eight or nine years previous.
The Cossacks, whose obligations and privi-
leges are regulated by treaties, places at the
disposal of the Emperor the number of troops
which they undertake to furnish and are not
included in the recruitment.
The German colonists in Russia are also
in general, excepted; and like the privileged
classes, only enter the service when it suits
them. The males who furnish the new levies
do not exceed 24,000,000, from which must
be deducted all those whom the Government
send to their lords, for a sum of from 1,500
to 2,000 francs. A levy, therefore, of two in
every 500 males, does not produce more than
about 90,000 men. At any particular crisis
the militia can be summoned under arms,
which in case of need can be increased to
250,000 men.
The following list gives the Russian army
as it was in 1827. Since the Turkish war
Russia has made the greatest efforts to repair
its losses, and the army may be now considered
as on the same footing as at that epoch, its
operations being directed by the same gen-
erals in chief.

INF. IMPERIAL GUARDS.

Eight regiments of infantry, each con-
sisting of three battalions, comprising
2,460 men 19,200
Battalions of sappers and foot artiller-
y 2,000
Eight regiments of cavalry, each 800
6,400
Cossacks and petards, three squad-
rons 800
Pioneers and horse artillery 800
Total Imperial Guards 29,300

2D INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

One hundred and twenty seven regiments
of grenadiers, fusiliers, and chas-
seurs, each three battalions, 2,400 men
304,800
Thirty six battalions of garrison
troops 77,000
Total Infantry 381,800

3D CAVALRY.

Sixteen regiments of Cuirassiers, each
five squadrons and 1,000 men 16,000
Fifty two regiments of Dragoons, Hus-
sars, Hulans, and Chasseurs, each from
five to ten squadrons and 1,000 men
52,000
Thirty-two regiments of regular Cos-
sacks, eighteen of Cossacks of the Don,
ten of Cossacks of the Black Sea, ten of
the Ural, three of the Cossacks of

the Volga and the Cossacks of Siberia,
the Kalmucs, the Tartars, the Bachkins,
and the Caucasians 100,000
Total Cavalry, regular and irregular 168,000

4TH ARTILLERY.

Sixty companies of artillery for sie-
ges 300 12,000
Sixty companies of field artillery, 200
each 12,000
Twenty-two companies of horse artiller-
y, 200 each 4,400
Twelve companies of pioneers, 200
each 2,400
Ten companies of pontonnets, 200
each 2,000
Twelve companies and sixty-two ar-
tillery commands in interior garrisons 11,500
Total artillery
Extra corps 27,000

Total of the Russian army 650,300

Add to this number about 20,000
officers of all ranks, gives a general to-
tal of 670,000

This number was borne upon the regis-
ters of the army before the extraordi-
nary levies of 1827 and 1828. The
number was then rather nominal than
effective, but it was then carried on to
its completion, and the Russian army
was increased by 200,000 men making
the whole 870,000
This immense number, which is at present
under arms, is divided into eight armies, each
consisting of three or more corps. That of
the Imperial Guards are under the orders of
the Grand Duke Michael; the army of the
south, quitted by Count Witgenstein in
command by Field Marshal Count Debitsch;
that of the west by Count Osten-Sacken; the
Lithuanian army by the Grand Duke Constantine;
the separate corps of Caucasus by Count
Paskewitch-Miranski; the army of the Grand
Duchy of Poland by General Karkreffski; the
military colonies by General Tolostoi.—There
are also corps de reserve in the environs of
Moscow and St. Petersburg, in case of emer-
gency. From the whole amount must be de-
ducted about 60,000 men, the contingent of
the new kingdom of Poland, now in arms
against Russia, and also the Lithuanian army
and the other troops levied in the ancient terri-
tories of the Polish Republic, which can now
scarcely be included in the list.

The military force of Russia, however, is
not near so great as it appears upon paper,
it being a monstrous aggregation of conquered
nations, a part of whom must necessarily be
employed to keep the others in subjection.—
Russia, no doubt, recruits in Poland, in Fin-
land, among the Tartar tribes of Casan, and
the Crimea in Caucasus and amongst the Na-
tives of Northern Asia, but the population
in those territories must be kept down by
corps of troops more or less considerable. In
Asia detachments are stationed along an im-
mense line at two or three leagues distance
from each other, from Kasan to Kamatskatka.
Russia is besides, obliged to watch her neigh-
bors by means of great corps d'armee.—Thus,
for instance, the Russian Ambassador at the
Court of Teheran had, for some time, the com-
mand of the military forces stationed on the
frontiers of Persia, in order that he might
make an impression on that Power in his
double character.

Russia, therefore, notwithstanding the ap-
parent number of her fighting men, can scarce-
ly bring into field so many soldiers as Prussia.
In 1813, when she made the greatest efforts,
she had not more than 300,000 men dispos-
able, and even that was not effected but by
the aid of subsidies from Great Britain.
The Russian officers, to eke out their pay,
endeavor to raise money from merchants and
travellers; and it is not uncommon to see
an old Colonel, with four decorations, receive
from a traveller what our more custom-house
officers would receive with indignation. The
recruiting in Russia is effected by means of
throwing the responsibility of furnishing the
men upon the landed proprietors, upon whom
it becomes a serious burden. By paying 1,500
to 2,000 francs per man they can purchase ex-
emption, and in the Turkish war several cor-
ps made a traffic of these tickets of exemp-
tion, the price of which was then raised to
nearly 3,000 francs.

ANTI-MASONIC.

A grand Anti-Masonic Convention was held
at Boston on the 19th instant, and two hun-
dred delegates assembled, among whom, we
almost blush to say, was JOHN QUINCY
ADAMS, late President of the United States. The
Convention, after organizing by the election
of sundry officers, mostly active members of
the old federal party, passing resolutions rela-
tive to the press, and a variety of other mat-
ter—including one pointing out the impropr-
ity of Christians holding any intercourse with
Freemasons—adjourned until Friday last.
It is now reduced to a certainty, that this
anti-masonry in New York, Pennsylvania, and
New England, means nothing more than the
revival of the old federal party under a few
names, drawing into its vortex such political ob-
jects, call themselves anti-masons; and who
conscientiously believed, from the whole af-
fair connected with the abduction of Morgan,
that freemasonry ought to be abandoned. Will
such men now open their eyes to the designs
of intriguing individuals? Can they not per-
ceive—is it not apparent, that JOHN QUINCY
ADAMS, RICHARD RUSH, and others of the
same characters and views, assume the garb of
anti-masons to cover their political designs?
Will the democrats who are anti-masons, al-
low that enemy, whom they have so frequent-
ly defeated on the ground of principle, to crawl
again into power, under such disguise? Let
them awake from the delusion, and they will
see old Tories, members of the Harford Con-
vention and Essex Juntas, active in these an-
ti-masonic movements. They care not a straw
for anti-masonry; they seek to regain lost pow-
er—no matter how.
One of these pretended fanatics went so far
as to declare in the Convention, that the "com-
mon courtesies of life" should be denied to
Freemasons. The next step will be imprison-
ment, or forfeiture of life. Let us be cautious,
that in getting rid of secret societies, as they
are called, we do not fall into the hands of bit-
ter opponents and persecuting bands. The an-
ti-masons are determined to get rid of CLAY.
Every step looks like it.

Young and his Booksellers.

Tonson and
Lintot were both candidates for printing a
work of Dr. Young's. The poet answered
both letters the same morning, but misdirected
them. In these epistles he complains of

the rascally cupidity of each. He told Ton-
son, that Lintot was so great a scoundrel, that
printing with him was out of the question; and
writing to the latter, decided, that Tonson was
an old rascal, but, &c. and then decided his
election in his favor.—*Tutler.*

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

LIVING LITERARY CHARACTERS.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

[The following article is but an abstract of
that in the New Monthly, which is accompa-
nied by a handsome engraved portrait of
Cooper.]
Among the frequenters of circulating libra-
ries and indeed in literary coteries of all kinds,
Mr. Cooper is generally designated "The
great American Novelist." When the name
of a writer becomes identified in this manner
with that of his country he may feel suffi-
ciently assured of the permanency of his reputa-
tion. He may, with perfect safety, leave his fame
to take care of itself. His is no fleeting or
narrow renown; it is associated with his "laud's
language."
We are not hazarding much in saying, that
no writer ever possessed the advantages en-
joyed by the author of "The Spy," on his first
outset in literary life. The very peculiarity
of his situation rendered it next to impos-
sible for him to fail in charming that large por-
tion of the English people denominated the nov-
el-readers. An Esquimaux poet, brought over
by Captain Parry, could hardly have excited
more wonder than the "great American No-
velist," when he made his first appearance in
Europe. The world fell into a fit of admiration
at the first sign of a genius on the barren
waste of America, and stared at it, as the be-
wildered Crusoe did at Friday's foot-mark on
the sand. But in addition to these lesser ad-
vantages, the Novelist enjoyed the grand
and all-sufficing one that arises from an en-
tire originality of subject. The field that
lay open before him was not merely of immeasur-
able extent, but he had the felicity of having
it all to himself. Like the ancient Mariner,
He was the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea.

He suddenly found himself recognized as the
Sir Walter of the New World,—one who was
to do for his country what Scott had done for
his; to delineate the character of its people; to
paint its scenery; to exult in its acquirements
and prospects; but, above all, to assert its glory
and independence.

If some portion of the success of our Trans-
atlantic Novelist was referable to circum-
stances, and to the peculiar attractiveness of his
subject, a still greater portion was attribut-
able to himself, and to the energy and enthu-
siasm which he brought to his labours. We ne-
ver met with novels—and we have read all
that were ever written—since the creation of
the world,—of a more absorbing character,
or more fatal to the female propensity of skip-
ping the digressive portions. Every word of
Mr. Cooper's narratives is effective, or appears
so while you read; and yet he does not scruple
to describe an object, in the most elabor-
ate and uncomplimentary terms, three or four
times over in the same work, if it be neces-
sary that the reader should have an accurate
outline of it before his eyes. His sea-scenes
are unique. He does not give you a "painted
ship upon a painted ocean." All is action,
character and poetry. You see, in the imag-
ery which he conjures up, every accessory of
the scene, however insignificant; you hear, in
the terms in which he describes them, the
roaring of the surge, the voices of the seamen,
and the flapping of the sails. Amidst such
scenes as these, where
"His march is o'er the mountain waves,
His home is on the deep,"
we lose sight of land altogether; and are start-
led, a few chapters farther on, at finding our-
selves in a wild, barren, wintry region, the an-
tipodes of that we had left. "The Water
Witch," his last production, has several sea-
scenes, not inferior to any that preceded them.
It is more wild and experimental in parts, but
it lacks nothing in point of freshness and energy.

From all that we can learn of this gifted A-
merican, from those who have had the best
and most recent opportunities of personal ob-
servation, we should judge that this general
bearing indicates a man of strong natural pow-
ers, great decision of character, and observant
habit—more, perhaps, of things than men.
He is rather above than under the middle
height, his figure well and firmly set, and his
movements rather rapid than graceful.—All his
gestures are those of promptness and energy;
his high, expansive forehead is a phrenologi-
cal curiosity; a deep indentation across its open
surface throws the lower organs of eventual-
ity, locality and individuality into fine effect;
while those immediately above—comparison
casualty, and gaiety—are equally remark-
able. His eyes, which are deeply set, have a
wild, stormy, and restless expression, as if
they scanned sleep, and were perpetually in
search of something. But it is his mouth
that has the strongest pretensions to singu-
larity of character. An inflexible firm-
ness forms its expressions when silent, but when
he speaks it seems as though he held all the
passions and feelings of the heart under his
command, and could summon them to his lip
at pleasure. It is then that he rivets the at-
tention more than any living writer—not except-
ing Wordsworth. David, the French sculptor
in his fine bust of the novelist, has given this
character admirably. His head altogether is
strikingly intellectual; his severity is relieved
by simplicity. Nature moulded it in majesty
yet denied it not the gentler graces that should
ever adorn greatness.

His manners are a pleasant mixture of the
mariner and the gentleman. He is an Ameri-
can, even in our English sense of the term;
the amor patrie is in him a passion that never
subsides; he is devotedly attached to his
country, to its institutions, and (as is apparent
from his works) to its rugged but magnificent
scenery.

The family of Mr. Cooper, was originally
from Buckingham in England, settled in Am-
erica in 1679, and about a century afterwards
became established in the State of New York.
He was born at Burlington, on the Delaware
in 1799, and was removed at an early age to
Cooper's Town—a place, of which he has given
an interesting account in "The Pioneers." At
thirteen, he was admitted to Yale College,
New Haven, and three years afterwards, went
to sea—an event that gave a character and a
color to his after life and produced impressions
of which the world has already reaped the
rich result. On his marriage with a daughter
of John Peter De Lancy, of West Chester,
New York, he quitted the navy, and devoted
himself to composition. Mr. Cooper's first work
was published in 1821, and every year since
that period has brought its new novel. He has

already printed and become popular in many
cities—in London, Paris, Florence, and Dres-
den.

In 1826, his health having suffered consid-
erably from a fever that attacked him two years
before, he was induced to visit Europe; this
has restored him, and he now thinks of return-
ing to a home which his heart has never aban-
doned. We had omitted to mention, that
Mr. Cooper was appointed, chiefly to protect
his papers, to the Consulate at Lyons—a nomi-
nal post, which he resigned about three years
ago.

In Paris, where Mr. Cooper at present re-
sides, no man is more sought after, and few
so much respected. Under the old regime it
might have been different. The whisperings
of prejudice, jealousy, and national dislike
were occasionally audible here, do not reach
him there. He appears to be perfectly at ease,
—sensible of the estimation, but not overestima-
tion, in which he is held by all sects and parties.
Yet he seems to claim little consideration
on the score of intellectual greatness; he is evi-
dently prouder of his birth than of his genius;
and looks, speaks, and walks as if he existed
more in being recognized as an American
citizen, than as the author of "The Pilot" and
"The Prairie."

"An example of Mr. Cooper's appreciation
of his illustrious rival occurred while he was
sitting for the portrait that accompanies our
sketch. The artist, Madame Mierle, requested
him, as is usual in such cases, to fix his
eye upon a particular point. "Look at the
picture," said she, pointing to one of a distin-
guished statesman, "No," said Cooper, "I
must look at any, it shall be at my master,"
directing his glance a little higher, to a
portrait of Sir Walter Scott.

The following is an extract of a letter from
a person living among the Poles. It is ad-
dressed to a noble Lord, equally distinguished
by his talents and benevolence. Surely our
readers, especially those of the fair sex, will
not peruse unmoved, the detail of the suffer-
ings of wounded heroes—for those who fight
against such disproportionate numbers will
deserve the name; nor will they be less touch-
ed by the sacrifices made by the ladies of War-
saw to relieve them. No doubt large subscrip-
tions will be immediately set on foot for
that purpose.—[London Times of the 13th A-
pril.]

From Poland, March, 1831.

Imagine, my Lord, the State of Warsaw;
the houses of the persons of the first rank are
filled by the wounded that are brought in af-
ter each day's battle; may even the streets are
filled with them, and ladies of rank in the midst
of the inclemency of the winter, have attended
and still attend them, dress their wounds,
for surgical aid is greatly wanting, and
give them all that consoling assistance that fe-
male benevolence alone perhaps can suggest;
and what is still more beautiful, the Russian
wounded that fall in the neighborhood of War-
saw, receive the same humane attention, for
with the Poles as with the English, a fallen foe
is no longer an enemy. The ladies of War-
saw have sold all their rings, plate, &c. have
renounced all their accustomed luxuries of life
living principally upon Kasjka, (boiled grain
prepared with milk or butter), and making ev-
ery sacrifice worthy of Roman matrons, to re-
lieve their suffering countrymen. But con-
ceive, my Lord, what must be their dread, sur-
rounded by so powerful an enemy, should
Warsaw fall into such barbarous hands. On
each day of battle the women of War w, of
all ranks, prostrate themselves, with their fa-
ces to the ground within and without the churches,
to obtain the protection of Heaven. Let
our country, my Lord, be the hand of Provi-
dence to save those who so well deserve pro-
tection.

TRIM'S EXPLANATION OF THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT.

"P'rythee, Trim," quoth my father—"what
dost thou mean, by honoring thy father and
mother?" "Allowing them, an't please your
honor, three half-pence a day, out of my pay,
when they grow old." "And didst thou say
that, Trim?" said Yorick. "He did, indeed,"
replied my uncle Toby. "Then, Trim," said
Yorick, springing out of his chair and ad-
dressing the Corporal by the hand, "thou art
the best commentator upon that part of the Dec-
alogue; and I honor thee more for it, Corporal
Trim, than if thou hadst had a hand in the
Talmud itself!"—*Sterne.*

It is a beautiful trait in the history of the
American Government that it has never shed
a drop of human blood, nor banished a single
individual for state crimes! No regicide
minister grows immortal there by "saving the
constitution against crushing the Hydra of ja-
cobinism." At the expense of human blood
and human happiness. It is delightful to find,
that the more popular a government grows,
the more mild it becomes; and that the glory
of dispensing with the services of the hang-
man in political affairs, was reserved for the
first government erected and conducted, by
the people;—by those whom the planners of
our bloody treason and sedition have chosen
to designate as "a ferocious rabble!"—*Scotts-
man.*

Natural History.—Some of the animalcules
which are found in the Greenland sea move
at rate of 1,480 h of an inch in a second, oth-
ers at the rate of an inch in three minutes.
The American bird, Condor, could fly round
the Globe at the equator, a favorable gale
prevailing, in about a week. The insect would
require 8935 years to perform the same dis-
tance. The diameter of the largest of
them is only 1-2600th of an inch, and mak-
ing only 1,400,000. A whole requires a sea-
nail to sport in, while 150