

FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, Nov. 13. One day later from England.—The ship Hamilton, Capt Bunker, which arrived last evening from Liverpool, brought London papers to the 2d of October inclusive—one day later than our former advices. Liverpool papers of the 3d are also received.

Hamburgh papers of Sept. 23, had reached London. The loss sustained by the town of Abo by the late dreadful catastrophe, is estimated at no less than fifteen millions of six dollars. A terrible fire took place at Schwelin, near Elberfeld, on the 22d; forty houses were destroyed.

Spain.—Advices from Spain continue to say, that troops were converging in every direction towards Catalonia, but make further mention of the progress of the king to that province. An article dated from the "Frontiers of Catalonia, Sept. 22," says:—It has been ready announced that it was intended, if circumstances should require it, to make arrangements for conveying by sea, the French troops, and the letters from Barcelona to France; we learn that the arrangement is now completed and that the letters will be forwarded by sea, the state of the Northern Provinces being such as to prevent their being sent by land.

The Greeks.—The accounts from Corfu date from the 20th of August. Achmed Pacha, of Patras, on his march to Vostizzo, had passed the monastery of Tasiacha, where he found a considerable number of Greeks, who had taken possession of the place without the consent of the Monks. A very sanguinary contest took place, which terminated in the surrender of the Greeks. The Pacha afterwards proceeded and arrived at Vostizzo with 4000 men and 12 pieces of cannon. At Patras there was a force of 5000 Turkish troops, who were about to set out for Modon, where Ibrahim Pacha arrived on the 6th July. Other advices from the same quarter represent the Greeks as having obtained considerable advantages over the troops of Ibrahim in the heart of the Morea.

An article dated Corfu, Sept. 11, says:—"We have never seen such activity in our roads, and regular communication by post, with the neighbouring Greek Islands as now that the squadrons of the Three Powers are on the point of joining together. Yesterday two frigates arrived which probably the rear of the Russian squadron, for we learn that Admiral Heyden has been obliged by the west winds to steer to the right of Corfu, and proceed by Strivali and Cape Spithi to Milo, to effect his junction with the French and English squadrons. The Egyptian fleet which sailed from Alexandria on the 1st of August, has probably received notice of the approaching junction of the European squadrons, and has endeavoured to avoid them; for our last accounts from Naxos which come down to the 6th September agree in stating that not a single Egyptian Turkish vessel has yet been seen on those seas; hence it is inferred that the Egyptian fleet has either returned to Alexandria, or that it has steered another course to reach the Morea, or one of the Islands in the Archipelago.

Russia.—A manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, dated 19th September, orders a general levy of recruits in the whole Empire of two in every 500 inhabitants not even excepting the Jews, who have formerly been exempt on payment of a pecuniary tax, which is now to be abolished.—This levy, it is supposed, will produce a force of at least 50,000 men, part of which will have to supply the vacancies arising from death and the discharges of those who have served their legal time.

India.—Late advices from India inform us, that a severe battle has been fought in Upper India, between a numerous body of the Afghan tribes, and the troops of Rajah Runtji Singh. The Afghan army consisted, it is said, of 90,000 infantry and 10,000 horse, whilst that of Runtji's amounted to only between 15,000 and 20,000 men. The armies met on the banks of the Indus, near to the village of Seydeo, when the attack was commenced by the Afghans; but the greater part of their host being ill armed and less organized made no impression on the Sinhs, who put their enemies to the route. In the fight, great numbers were sabred by Runtji's cavalry, and a body that had taken shelter in the village of Seydeo, was surrounded and entirely destroyed. The Afghans lost 3 pieces of artillery, and about 100 swivels, and their camp was plundered by the victors.

New-York, Nov. 14. Two days later from England.—The ship Richmond, from London, arrived in Hampton Roads, has furnished the Editor of the Norfolk Beacon with London papers of the 4th ult., containing Paris dates of the 2d. Whatever of interest is contained in these papers will be found below.

A messenger had arrived in London from Rio Janeiro, on his way to Vienna, bearing orders from Don Pedro to his brother, the Infant Don Miguel, to repair to Portugal and govern the kingdom as regent. On the 22d of September, sentence of death was passed upon forty-two individuals who had been convicted at the Old Bailey; three were sentenced to transportation for life; forty for fourteen years; and one hundred and four for seven years; a vast number of others were sentenced to different periods of imprisonment.—Among the prisoners sentenced, was Henry Solomons, (father of the notorious Key.) to six months imprisonment. Mrs. Key Solomons, was sentenced to fourteen years transportation.

London, Oct. 4.

We received last night Brussels papers to the 30th ult. They inform us that Paul Buonaparte, Lucien's second son, had effected his escape by the Roman States, and arrived at Corfu, on his way to Greece, in the disguise of a valet du chambre to a friend of his, and under the name of Luigi Antonello. Lord Cochrane's nephew having arrived the same day (15th ult.) from Marseilles, the two young volunteers intended to sail together the day after for the seat of their future exploits. The Turks at Preveza, having heard of the declaration of the Allied Powers, were filled with apprehensions, and had sent a pressing application to Reschid Pacha for reinforcements, without which they said that they could not prevent that fortress from falling into the hands of the Greeks, if it should be attacked.

Paris, Sept. 30.—A report is spread, that the affairs of the Greeks had taken a more favourable turn: that a Russian Consul to the Greek Government has been appointed and that the Count Capo D'Istria was going to be officially recognised as President of Greece by the three Allied Powers.

Spain.—Letters from Saragossa say, that a conspiracy in favour of the rebels of Catalonia had been discovered in that city, and that twenty persons of distinction had been arrested, among whom are Major Gen. Aran Frigillo, a Guericola chief during the time of the constitution: Col. Leon a brigadier, and the brothers of Generals Capape and Freyre.

Madrid, Sept. 20.—General Monet, on the 14th instant, at Conca del Tren, a large valley about a league from Tarragona, fought an action with the rebels, in which he had two horses killed under him and was completely beaten. The rebels then drove him into Tarragona, where he has shut himself up with two regiments of royal troops; they are now besieging him in that place. It is said to be the news of this flight, joined to that of the desertion to the insurgents of more than a third of the royal troops, which has determined his Majesty to set out post.

It is thought that the fall of M. Dallasters, whose financial measures have done the greatest injury to Catalonia, the most industrious commercial, and manufacturing province, will be the inevitable result of the King's journey. It would then be difficult to prevent that of M. Calomarde from soon following, notwithstanding his present favour. The insurgents have totally destroyed the famous paper manufactory at Olot, belonging to M. Calomarde; they have also shot the foreman of the works. This manufactory made many malcontents, because M. Calomarde, profiting by his position, not only furnished papers to all the offices of his department, but also to those of his colleagues. (even when the Duke de L'Infantado, who has paper manufactories, was Minister of State) and, in consequence, (the greater part of the other paper manufactories established in Catalonia had sold hardly any. It is many things of this kind which have brought about the revolution in Catalonia.

Two regiments of royal troops, in going through a pass called the Col de Balaguer, were surprised and cut in pieces by 6000 insurgents, commanded by a stranger, whose name, and even country, is yet unknown here. The insurgents have lately circulated throughout Catalonia, even in Barcelona, a proclamation in the King's name, in which a full and perfect amnesty is granted for all political opinions and crimes, to all Spaniards, from 1808 to the present day. It is no longer bands which form the insurrection, but a levy en masse.

The last letters from Galicia announce general discontent to be prevailing in that province; a general rising is apprehended there, in opposition to that in Catalonia.—In Galicia the cry would be—Viva la Constitution.

Sept. 22.—Different reports are abroad concerning the decrees already prepared as it is said, and which are to be promulgated, as is supposed, during the King's journey: it is also asserted that these decrees have new proscriptions and changes in the Administration for their object, which would lead us to a more terrible state of rigour than that we experienced under the ministry of Don Victor.

It is true that these are only reports; and are to be received with reserve; but it is certain that the King's journey was determined upon on the 1st inst. and the great secrecy observed in the whole transaction seems to indicate that it will give birth to important events.

Good Luck.—An inhabitant of Corfu, who recently returned from Spitsbergen, after an absence of twenty eight years, found his wife in good health but the widow of three husbands.

English Superstitions.—Immediately after the late execution of Miller, the murderer of Mary Lane, at Coventry, three young girls ascended the scaffold to have their necks rubbed to cure their wens—they believing that the power of dispersing these uncomely excrescences is given to the yet warm hand of an executed malefactor!

Ugo Foscolo.—This celebrated Italian scholar, who has for several years past resided in London, died on the 9th of September in that city. He has left an unpublished translation of Dante, and another of the first seven books of Homer.

A party of four persons dined together on Thursday, at West Cowes, who were so related to each other, that there were actually present—two husbands, one wife, two fathers, one mother, two sons, two daughters, two uncles, two aunts, two nieces, two nephews, two great uncles, one great aunt, two brothers, two sisters, four cousins, one maiden.

POLITICAL.

FROM THE RICHMOND PRESS. TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA. NO. II.

In my first number I endeavored to trace the present disturbed state of Society to the effort to place Gen. Jackson in the Presidential chair—to point out the influence of that infirmity of our nature which leads us to pay a blind devotion to military renown—to show from history the fatal effects of such devotion in all the ancient republics; and to remind you of the last solemn warning of Jefferson, elicited from him by the infatuation of his countrymen in relation to this military chieftain. I shall now proceed to present other views on this interesting subject.

The question forcibly suggests itself, what corresponding benefit, for all the mischief produced by the attempt to elect Jackson, is hoped for, should the attempt succeed? For if no benefit is expected, can there be a greater folly, to say the least than to disturb the quiet of twelve millions of people for the degrading purpose of paying homage to a successful soldier? The importance of the question, who shall fill the office, consists not in the name, but in the qualifications of the man, moral and intellectual—in the pledges already given by the individual, that he will faithfully and wisely administer its high functions—and what, in a general view, will be the effect of the election of this or that individual on the interests of the republic. These are the considerations which every unprejudiced mind should examine before a decision is made.

What benefit, then, to the republic is expected to result from the election of Jackson? Even some of his active partisans admit that they support him not from principle, but from hostility to Mr. Adams. Can there be a doubt that a majority of the American people always have been, and now are, opposed to his election?—and that if he succeed in this second attempt, it will not be because he is deemed worthy of the appointment but because Adams is thought unworthy? Why is it that so large a portion of the people who acknowledge the unfitness and incompetency of Jackson, still unite in supporting him? And are we, indeed, so destitute of citizens capable of filling the office, that we must submit to its degrading alternative of electing a man so generally admitted to be unqualified? Is there not independence enough among us to free ourselves from the dilemma, or must we tamely submit to the clamorous dictation of a few individuals who arrogantly proclaim that Jackson must be the only competitor to the present incumbent, and who denounce as a traitor or intriguer every citizen who is independent enough to inquire whether we are really reduced so low as to be confined to the choice of two individuals? Whatever may be the reason, it seems to be irrevocably fixed, that the contest is to be between Adams and Jackson.

It becomes, then, the solemn duty of every freeman to compare, or to speak more correctly, to contrast their respective pretensions to our support.

It may be worth while to fix, at the beginning of this inquiry, what are the proper qualifications for this first office in the gift of man. When these shall be established, it will be an easy matter to measure the respective merits of the candidates. But if we select the man, and then erect the standard of merits, it will be fashioned from what he is, and not from what he should be.

He who aspires to the Presidency should possess a character for integrity above suspicion. To a mind well endowed by nature should be added cultivation to experience in political affairs which can only be attained by long service in the situations favourable to its acquirement. In private and in public life, he should have given proofs of his respect of the laws and constitution of his country; he should have shown himself under various circumstances master of himself, capable of subduing his passions to wholesome restraint, lest in some ungovernable paroxysm, he commit the peace of the nation, or offer violence to the constitution. In fine, it should be ascertained that he had learned how to govern himself, before he is entrusted with the government of others.

Is there a reflecting man in the community who will deny that these are indispensable qualifications in a candidate for the Presidency? Before we hurry away to a decision then, let us inquire which of the individuals to whom our choices are confined, approaches nearest to this standard. In private life, a prudent man would not need advice to inquire into the qualifications of one whom he was about to employ in the management of his affairs. He would look for an agent among those whose experience and capacity were suited to the duties he performed. He would take care to select the best he could obtain. Is it not a species of treason against liberty itself, to be less solicitous about the selection of a properly qualified citizen to fill the Presidency, where, on his fitness essentially depend the best interests of this great republic? Let us then, try the two candidates by the standard agreed upon.

To begin with Mr. Adams: His character for integrity, and all the moral qualities, has never been arraigned even by the bitterness of party. His worst enemies have not denied to him an intellect of the highest order, with an experience, the result of more than 30 years employment in the public service, in situations the most favourable for acquiring it, to which he was honourably called by Washington, and every succeeding president. Cool and deliberate, no instance has occurred, either in his private or public life, of his committing an

infraction on the law; he has been guilty of no insolent defiance of the instructions of his superiors. Having learned to govern himself, he may be safely entrusted with the government of others.

How will Gen. Jackson abide a comparison with this character? I wish to speak of him, not only without malice, but with all due respect. Were it not for his pretension to an office, for which neither nature nor education designed him, and his election to which—however some others may have changed their opinions in that regard—I still think would be "a curse to his country," I would gladly assist in holding the veil over his defects. But having undertaken to present a correct view to my fellow citizens, of the existing state of affairs, I must perform the task, however painful. In doing so, however, I shall not go one step beyond the necessity of the occasion, to seek out the foibles and offences of Gen. Jackson. I shall forbear to peep into the discussion of topics which belong rather to a moral than to a political tribunal, being unwilling to inflict pain by unpleasant references, unless they are imperiously demanded by considerations of public interest.

Here, then, is the portrait of Gen. Jackson. Without education, without experience in political affairs, utterly ignorant of our international concerns, the regulation of which is the most prominent duty of the President, destitute of knowledge in the rights of individuals or of the States, as guaranteed by the Constitution; and continually liable to the influence of the most turbulent passions, which, when roused, and they are easily roused, betray him into the most unwarrantable excess. Is this picture too highly coloured? Let us look at a few of the incidents of his life. I seek not to mangle. I am only executing justice; the smallest enumeration, therefore, that can answer the purposes of justice, shall suffice.

His assault upon Col. Benton, with design to assassination, as detailed in Benton's appeal to the public, in 1813, which is yet uncontradicted, must satisfy every man that a more outrageous act was never committed in civilized society. Suppose fellow-citizens, the same punishment had been awarded to Jackson that would have been awarded to more humble citizens, where now would be this candidate for the Presidency? If he escaped the penalties of the law from his power or influence, will you not only excuse him, but deem him worthy of an office, designed in its creation for the best and wisest of mankind? But some of you may say, we have nothing to do with his private character, let it be as irregular or as violent as it may; it is his public character which claims the meed of praise. To that, then let us refer. What man having a respect for the rights and dignity of a state, can read without indignation, his insolent letter to Gov. Rabun—his treatment of the legislature of Louisiana, whose hall was surrounded by his troops, to the exclusion of the members—his arrest of the governor with a file of soldiery, who ignominiously dragged him along the streets of his own capital as a prisoner, while the tyrant threatened before the assembled multitude to hang him on "yon tree" if he again incurred his displeasure. This is the man now held up as the champion of State Rights! But let us proceed. The sedition law, though ratified by the whole authority of the Government, deservedly called down the vengeance of an indignant people on its authors; yet the proclamation of Gen. Jackson infinitely more severe against the liberty of the press, is appealed to by his friends as a matter of commendation—nothing shall be published but what he approves! He banishes, by a single order a whole class of citizens: the press presumes to question its legality; the offender, a member of the legislature, who had previously fought by his side in all his battles, is arrested and imprisoned, at a time, too, long after he himself had announced that the enemy had fled the country, broken and destroyed. A judge of the federal court is applied to for a habeas corpus under oath—he issues it, as was his bounden duty; but the successful chieftain, far from yielding obedience to this mandate of civil authority, arrests and imprisons the judge. The attorney of the United States, for endeavouring to vindicate the majesty of law, shares the same fate. He does not hang them it is true—but he banishes the judge, and places the other offenders under military surveillance. And when, finally, on the restoration of peace, he is called to account for some of these violations of the law and the constitution, his friends proclaim him a paragon of excellence, because he did not let his partisans commit violence on the court taking cognizance of his outrages!

The enumeration of Jackson's improper public acts, is painful as it is tedious. I shall content myself with adverting to a few of the most prominent. In time of profound peace, he expressly directs his subalterns to disregard any order, even from the President himself, without his sanction. He violated his positive orders in invading a neutral country, and thereby substantially exercised the high power of making war, which must inevitably have ensued but for the weakness and pusillanimity of the insulted power. He acted the Dictator in putting to death Arbutnot and Ambrister, and evinced an innate thirst for blood in hanging an Indian who had fallen into his hands by stratagem; justifying this bloody procedure by avowing that the only mode of civilizing these unfortunate people was to exterminate them! He caused two hundred of the militia men of his own State to be ignominiously punished, six of them with death, against the positive law of the land, and under circumstances shocking to humanity. He decreed eight of the regular army to be shot in a manner little less

calculated than the fate of the militiamen to excite our pity for the victims and horror towards their executioner. He finally threatened to enter into the chamber of the National Senate, and cut off the ears of the members, for presuming to inquire into those things; and was prevented from carrying his threat into execution only by the stern patriotism and courage of Decatur. These are facts which even the Nashville Committee have not denied; nor can deny them. Read, then, and decide whether I have set down aught in malice, in attempting to delineate the unfitness of Jackson for the Presidency—say also whether our Jefferson did him injustice, when he declared he had disregarded every order, and substituted his own ungovernable will for the law and constitution. On the contrary, was he not well justified in the expression of his fears, almost in his dying hour, that the support of such a man for the presidency indicated an incapacity in man for self-government? When you have maturely reflected on these views, you will be able to answer the question, which of the citizens in nomination best deserves your support.

A FARMER. Free Press. AUBURN: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1827.

We publish to-day the official canvass of votes for this county.

In the city of New-York the late election was contested on Adams and Jackson ground. About 21000 votes were given, which is about 8000 more than have been given there on any former occasion. Majority for the Jackson ticket near 5000.

The Congress of the United States will convene on the first Monday of December. Members from this quarter are already on their way. It is expected that the relative strength of the two parties in the House of Representatives will be tested at the opening of the session in the choice of a Speaker.

A queer case.—It is notorious that the New-York Statesman has always been considered the organ of the sentiments and views of Gov. Clinton. That paper, affecting not exactly to like either Adams or Jackson, has lately come out, the open advocate of Clinton himself as the candidate for the presidency. This caused a meeting among the politicians, especially on the side of Jackson—when in due time divers letters were published, anonymous to be sure, but when considered in connexion with circumstances, bearing strong marks of authenticity, detailing conversations of the Governor, in which he disapproved the course of the Statesman, and avowed himself to be unequivocally in favour of Jackson. The Statesman in reply, not attempting to question the truth of those letters, persists in its course, and will make the Governor, President, "whether or no." Strange as this case is, we are half inclined to approve the course of the Statesman,—as we believe all those who have any respect for the Governor, would rather see him President, ay, and not President, than to see him playing second fiddle to Van Buren, who is and will be at the South, the great man of the North—that is, if the present plan of organizing parties shall succeed.

We were in error last week in attributing the essays "To the People of Virginia" to the pen of Mr. Madison. We have since seen a letter by that gentleman, in which he disavows the authorship of those essays, and states the letter above alluded to is the single instance of a communication from me to the press, on any subject connected with the existing state of parties.

Population of Ireland.—It is computed in a late Parliamentary report, that the ratio of increase, of the population of Ireland, is such, that it doubles in 30 years. An enumeration of the population of that kingdom was made in the year 1695, when it amounted to 1,034,102. In 1792, allowing five persons to each house, the number of people was computed to be 3,406,865. By the census of 1821 the number was reported to be 6,801,027. It was ascertained that this census was imperfect, and that the actual number was greater. The emigration committee assembling these facts, and the above ratio of increase, compute that the population of the kingdom in 1831, will exceed nine millions. From the same date it would appear that the present population is over eight millions.

Mr. Benjamin Metcalf, of Woodstock, Vt. has lately invented a Printing Press upon a new principle; by the application of water, or a horse power to the principal wheel, the entire process of printing is performed, with the exception of putting the sheets upon the tympan, and taking them off, which must be done by hand, and the movement of the machine is so graduated, as to enable one who is slow, or one more expert in handling the paper, to work it. Any common cast iron press will admit the application of this machinery at a small expense.

Spanish Inquisition.—It appears from a report recently published at Paris in 1824, that from the years 1461 to 1820, the sentences executed at the Spanish Inquisition were as follows. Burnt alive, 36,163; burnt in effigy, 18,049; condemned to the galleys or imprisoned, 281,250. The last person burnt by the Inquisition was at Beata, in 1781.

DEATH OF MR. EMMET. We mentioned in a hurried paragraph in our paper of yesterday, just as it was going to press, that THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, Esq. owing to his great exertions in the important trials going on in the Circuit Court of the U. S. was about half past one o'clock, alarmingly attacked with illness while engaged in court. It has now become our great duty to announce the death of the great advocate and profound lawyer, who stood, confessedly, at the head of the New-York Bar. The eloquent, noble-minded patriot, the benevolent, the warm-hearted, consistent, good and deeply lamented EMMET has gone to his long home, and, in the language of scripture and truth, we may say, "the mourners go about the streets." It is not in our power to do justice to the commanding talents, character and virtues of a citizen, whose death has occasioned such deep feeling in the community.

Our city has not been visited for a number of years with a calamity which has produced more universal and deep-toued sorrow. To the announcement of his death, is universally responded a heartfelt expression of affliction for his loss and affectionate eulogy for his memory. A parade of regrets upon such an occasion would resemble the ostentatious decorations of a funeral: and we are only able to lament in silence the death of one whose eloquence has charmed, whose wisdom has enlightened, and whose excellence has been a beloved example to the citizens of his adopted home. In the death of this great man, the bar, the city, and the state, have sustained a loss which will not easily be required; while in the circle of his friends, a void remains which never can be filled. Mr. Emmet died almost in the field of his glory, and his spirit commenced its flight in that temple of justice where for years it had been the protector of innocence, and the indignant denouncer of vice and oppression.

On the opening of the Court, this morning, Mr. D. B. Ogden very feelingly announced the melancholy event, and the Court immediately adjourned. The members of the bar, who were present, including his honour the Chancellor, were then called to order, and the venerable Judge Benson being present, was appointed Chairman, and the Chancellor, also present, was appointed Secretary.—It was on motion resolved, that a general meeting of the profession be held on Friday (tomorrow) morning at 10 o'clock, in the Supreme Court Room, for the purpose of testifying their respect for the memory of their eminent deceased brother.

Of the manner of his attack, the Daily Advertiser has the following notice:—

We are informed that he had made no exertion at the Court that day, having duly made a few remarks on certain law points which had arisen; and that he was conversing only a moment or two before he was attacked. He was observed to lean forward with his head resting on his hand on the table, and on being spoken to was found to be speechless, and without the power of motion. As soon as the nature of his case was ascertained, the Court adjourned, and messengers were dispatched for the medical aid.—Bleeding was resorted to with but little if any effect, and though the principal Members of the Faculty were speedily assembled at the place, no favourable symptom was observable up to the time of his being removed to his house in Hudson-square.

A large number of citizens assembled in and about the Court room as soon as the melancholy news was known, and several members of his family were afterwards present, and remained for some time before the litter was prepared for his removal, rendering every service which their distress and agitation would allow. The scene was one of the most solemn and affecting nature.

Since writing the above a friend has handed us the following which we gladly add to our humble tribute to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. Emmet, the man of letters, a philosopher, the patriot, the philanthropist, the profound lawyer, the disinterested and eloquent advocate—no more! He belonged to two hemispheres, and his name will last in the history of both.

With us, he was scarcely known, as a public man, except in the profession, which he made the business of his life, and which he so faithfully and triumphantly adorned.

He died in the field of his prowess and his victories, "with his harness on," leaving nothing behind him of rivalry to exult, of envy to detest or of injustice to complain—

"He was a scholar and a ripe and a good one— And to the men who sought him 'Sweet as summer.'"

His professional life, like Mr. Wells', is a model for junior members of the bar. The influence of his example will be felt in the profession, and the records of his learning, will impress a lasting character on the most interesting and important era of our jurisprudence.—N. Y. States, Nov. 15.

A Petersburg, Va. paper, in noticing the result of certain criminal cases of a court in that city, says, that "King, a free coloured man, will be ordered for transportation." Have we any provisions in this country for transporting criminals, or does our southern friend think that the negro who is too bad to run at large in Virginia, or who may not be enslaved, is to be turned out of the state to prey on other communities, where he is less known? This semi-banishment practised in some of the states, appears to us peculiarly courteous—as if each commonwealth could not grow its own rogues.—U. S. Gaz.

A large two-story dwelling house belonging to the Rev. Mr. Nott, of Nashua Village, located on the banks of the Nashua River, which lately became unsafe in consequence of the caving in of the same by the recent freshets—is now removing with the stacks of chimneys standing, to a more safe and eligible spot about 60 feet from its original foundation—and what is remarkable, the family continue in the house, which is now about half way to its place of destination, pursuing their domestic affairs without interruption—and Mr. Nott is writing his sermon as usual in his study.

A woman was lately offered for sale by her husband with a halter round her neck, at New-market, and was purchased by her father for the sum of three guineas!

We last week copied an article from a Boston paper which mentioned a curious error in the Christian Almanack (probably alluding to the Boston edition) for next year. The Utica Almanack, we believe, is clear from all such unfortunate mistakes.

DEDICATION.

THE Methodist Chapel in the village of Auburn will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Sunday next, (25th inst.) The Dedicatory Discourse is expected by Rev. John Dempster, who will be followed in the afternoon and evening by Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of Aurora, and Rev. Wm. M. Willet, of Weedsport.—Service to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. A collection will be taken up after the first Discourse, for the benefit of the house.