regular series of tables, which should be numbered, and placed at regular distances, so that each, (with, maybe, a lovely female Lot it be permitted to those whose tenderness survived the death of their friends, to ornament the tomb, or cultivate plants, thus to prolong (at least) in the imagination) by those living substitutes, the existence of those whom they loved. Let the pious son preserve on the tomb of a tender mother a perpetual nosegay. Here, let the disconsolate widow cultivate flowers, upon the tomb of her husband; and let the lover believe her existence still mingling with life, while enjoying the fragrance of these plants which derive nutriment from his element. From the tomb of the children of Mars, and the virtuous magistrate, gather a wreathe of laurel and olive, to commemorate the heroes of courage who fulfil their duties; you will thus remind them of the models they should imitate, and of the veneration and respect which follow good and noble actions.

Respect these monuments of love, of fidelity and of gratitude! Respect their preservation! They will soften the pulsations of that sentiment, which the survivors feel; they will remove the horror & disgust, which the damp and gloomy vaults, the dark and neglected church yard now tend to produce; they will take from the tomb, part of the superstitious terror which have attend it, and, the passenger, who shall stop at the entrance of the tomb, will be inspired with the love of virtue.

COMMUNICATION.

Extracts from an address delivered at a public meeting of the citizens of Washington county, on the 4th of July, on the occasion of the Mobile, on the Potomac Tuesday July last.

The speaker having taken a view of the causes, principles and consequences of the parties contending, concluded in the following manner:

"It is the purpose of this recitation has been the establishment of a form of government, better calculated to operate more in accordance with reason, at the same time to preserve the dignities of the governed, and bring the government, perhaps that every belief will be put into effect. Yet, I am not prepared to promise, or to pledge, and to expect from you, at a moment when you, yourselves need its aid, there can be no reason to doubt but that the wisdom and virtue will be exerted to their favor. Our attentions will be fixed on one who is acquainted with the character of the government, will indulge are apprehensions that we may not receive it. The delusion of this part of the American citizens, may not be lasting, yet we are from doubt in that state of things, in which the colonies were stimulated to declare independence, the mother country, so to call into action some of the spirit of a year ago. Had the British ministers taxes on tea and other articles of consumption and comfort? Such, sir, is the case the same—its duties move. Sir, was imposed a duty of 12 per centum on all our exports and on all our imports. In G. Britain pass a Boston port bill. Spain has done the same, she has absolutely interdicted the approach of all vessels to her ports which have not formally established as a port of entry and delivery by the government of the U. S. Sir, I ask, what reason was a military seizure of your property? Spain has done the same. She has seized and confiscated the goods of one man, because the property of another was conveyed from Fort-Stoddert to New-Orleans, without being carried ten miles out of their country or passing over ground you may now see rotting on the banks of the River at Mobile, or, if disposed under the authority of the U. S. to carry on the coasting trade between Mobile and New-Orleans see it rotting without shipping at Mobile, though she was ready and, Sir, the property of a man, who at the time had no connexion or concern, or any knowledge of transaction. Did G. Britain pass an act for trying in England offences committed in other colonies? Spain does as much. She has impressed in a dispatch vessel, citizens, and for any offence committed against her, but on account of a civil transaction between our own people within what was then even their own territory, and after putting their prisoners confined had on board one of her own vessels, destined to transport him for trial to the Havanna.

And can you believe that the nation which owes its state of independence, united with such steady perseverance to the exertions of G. Britain a few years ago, will now be instinctive to our wrongs or careless to adopt our simple redress? It is impossible, in such apprehensions drive you into the arms of those who have so long and unreasonably, abused you. Have all your friends been so blind to that government, who know that it did not protect either your persons or your property. They were born at the mercy of the savages and of an avaricious vicinity took a tax upon your labor, and, finally, you have not the good compact you give it up? Have some of your friends contributed to extort a pension or to grant an exemption of a traveller, though of a poor man, or a merchant? Do the people to compare you to the dungeon, or to place you in a cell, in which no one a second time the slaves of such impositions? Do not say that your government will not extend its protecting to you—that you are that not from the world, you dare not carry your wrongs to market, without being ridiculed by the agents of a foreign monarchy, or subjected to be before your grievances were known to your fellow citizens. Sir, S.—Shall your rise have not become an affair of notoriety—it has excited attention, and I can say with confidence that your petitions your resolutions and appeals have called forth the sympathies of your fellow citizens. Measures have been taken which there is every reason to believe will terminate under your wishes your prayers. You may upon been impatient—we may have been too far more—may and vigorous measures than were compatible with the general interests of a wide extended population. But we certainly, of all the people of America, should be unpardonable if we were not unforbearing your indignation against the effects of the plunder of your property your thirst for revenge, notwithstanding your prospect of finally reaching the objects of your wishes would have been your personal hardships, such the deformities of your property, such the afflictions, the desolation of your family, that the loss of your fortunes, we would have been ready to exclaim—"Oh Were! thou art brilliant in historic fame, yet, I would rather with all my attending horrors, naked and undistinguished."

Other means more favorable to the return of your property, would have been a more competitive with our security and welfare, have been ready to have given a more certain, and well settered protecting properties of success. Wait the ministers of Britain, and Spain, of your country, and throw yourselves into the arms of a government, which may protect and oppressive than that from which your fathers and brethren fought to deliver you.

When our government does no more to us than protect our rights, it will not have the mortification to find that the country which they have rendered independent, which they have secured the muscles in its force, become disposed to forget the benefits, and pay no sheet gratitude they have been bespeaking, or even in the contempt of their fellow selves. For another source of discussion and, it seems, presents itself, and we may give the subject a hearing, it becomes so prevalent, of seeking landed property and property of trade within the Spanish territories. There is a new law, it seems, in the treaty with the Chactaws has not been confirmed, and every one knows that this solemnity must be complied with before the land can be sold within its present circumscribed limits, and, if the proposition of a law as would be an affair of no moment, as we should, in our opinion, be but a small portion of land worth the labor of cultivation. But let us be remembered, that the other day, I, Sir, I, Sir, I have heard that this most interesting and important business has been neglected so that it probably this over for consideration at another session, and that when the people have made so much valuable land it includes, and will complete new measures for the engagement of settlements on the waters of the Mobile, and, in the prospects of the western states, and to the acquisition of the most detached & valuable portion of the American territory; it will most assuredly, ruin a treaty so important to the government.

At all events it should be with the utmost deliberation, and, I, Sir, I will insure on an act which gives the lie to all our demonstrations of joy on the present day. Let us remember, Sir, that the principles of Liberty and Republicanism are reviewed, and the some temporary privations of the rights of nature should drive us into the table of nonsense, and, perhaps, we should with those patriots who struggled thro' years of adversity. Be ready, therefore, to suffer, and, if necessary, to bleed, and, if necessary, to be bleed, and its your motto, like that of the Spanish patriots is, "LIBERTY or DEATH."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The following gentlemen have been selected representatives in the ensuing Congress,

Nathaniel Macon,
James Holland,
Lewis Bryan,
Richard Stanford,
Willis Alston,
William Davidson,
Thomas Kenan.

The quickness of vegetation in hot & cold climates is so astonishing as to be perfectly incredible. It is not in our power to refer to a most exalted website.

The following is a calendar of a Siberian or Lapland year.

June 25. Snow melts,
July 1. Snow goes,
9, Plants begin to grow green,
17, Plants in full growth,
Aug. 1. Plants in flower,
Aug. 2. Plants ripe,
10, Plants shed their seed,
Sept. 1. Snow falls.

From August 18 to June 25, Snow and Ice.

Thus it appears that from their first emergence from the ground to the ripening of their seeds, the plants take but a month; and spring, summer and autumn are crowded into the space of 34 days.

[Studies of Nature.]

SPRINGFIELD BRIDGE,

In Massachusetts.

This bridge is pronounced by connoisseurs in architecture to be one of the best of its kind in America; combining in its appearance elegance and neatness with strength and durability.

	Feet.	*Inches.*
Its length is	1,200	0
Breadth of the	30	0
Height from the water	60	0

It consists of 5 arches supported by two abutments and 4 piers of stone—the piers 25 feet in height from low water to the springing of the arches, and 40 feet long, and down the stream 32 feet in breadth, piles and timber amounts about 2000 tons of stone.

At the abutments of both shores the bridge, are erected two guard piers, of the breakers—the stone wrought into them with iron, and the whole piers which are sunk about the piers of the bridge, for the security, and the stone collected in the piers and abutments themselves, to form an aggregate of 18,000 tons.

The length of the curves of each arch is 137 feet, the height 13½.

The bridge is so contructed with frames upon each pier, connected by long timbers with the abutments, that the travellers passes over nearly the whole extent of the, on an elevated plain, which gives a view of extensive landscapes, in which are blended, well cultivated fields, and wood, with distant mountains, lofty mountains, and, indeed a most delightful variety in the landscape scenery, which is highly gratifying to the eye.

The skill, diligence and industry of the master builder, *Mr. Jonathan Wheaton*, of Washington, is highly commended, as mentioned in terms elegant commendation. The plans of the bridge, are, I believe, from under the superintendence of *Mr. Jeremiah Read*, of Marietta, in the county of Washington, and is a most highly delightful church erected on Lot and his fellow citizens have erected a church in the business.

Philadelphia, August 25.

LITERARY NOTICE.

I Thomas, of Worcester, is about publishing, in the Boston, the Life of WASHINGTON; in one large octavo volume, containing about 500 pages, in which will be given a full and accurate account on copious plates of President Washington's presence, in subscribing two dollars in boards. By the Rev. *Jedediah Bennet, of Worcester.*

"The memory of WASHINGTON is dear to every citizen of American Civil. The desire must be universal to possess an authentic biography of this illustrious patriot and benefactor of his Judge March ill, in his excellent Life of General Washington, have secured the attention of our countrymen; the history of our Revolution; his valuable contribution to the cause of liberty, is intimately by the greatest of Americans. The work now offered to the attention of the public is confined to memoirs of General Washington; and it is, and prize calculated to excite and improve circulation. The greatest attention has been paid to the work, and has been exerted to render it correct and satisfactory."

New-York, Sept. 1.

About 12 o'clock this morning the fire broke out in the office of the New-York Gazette, the property of Messrs Lang and Turner. It is said to have originated in the lower part of the house. The building was entirely confined, together with all the printing materials, books, papers, &c." We understand the loss is estimated at twelve thousand dollars.

Letters from Halifax, received from very respectable gentlemen, state, that capt. Whitby was put under arrest, and not long since was tried by a court martial, on the charge of, "Cowardice." Sir, Whitby, of which, (capt. W.) formerly had the command. Capt. Whitby, was acquitted, in digrace well, having the account to the British government for his conduct on the American station, and, he is understood he committed till sandy Hook.

By the ship Minerva, our files of London papers and Lloyd's Lists are completed to the 8th of July. In all these papers we find the same intelligence as with a Plymouth paper of the 10th, contained in our last, and, that of the 8th) the very important intelligence reflecting the prospect of peace which we this day republish.

It may tend, in the opinion of some, to confirm the article given in Saturday's paper, that the ministers, or rather, ministers were signed previous to the 14th of July; but it will be referred to, that the Lord Lauderdale, is said to be appointed for that purpose by G. Britain) had not left London on the 8th, and that the terms have been adjusted between the French and English ministers for foreign affairs, they would not be finally finalized until the prorogation of the imperial parliament.

Capt. Brown, of the ship Minerva, from London, was informed by the American consul, that, Mr. Hughes had left London, and, was expected at the court of St. James's, and that our differences were likely to be amicably adjusted.

London, July 8.

The following intelligence respecting the reported purpose negotiations between this country and France, appeared in the Courier on Monday.

The deprediction of the funds on Saturday had damped the expectation of those who thought peace with France at no great distance. Because no official communication was made after the arrival of Bellisle, this was supposed to have brought the ultimatum of the French government, it was drawn clearly blood that the nature of that ultimatum was unfavorable. The following is reported to be the contents.

The regulation is reported to be for advanced, that, should, it not all the obstacles that earlier to be have been removed; the principal terms to have been arranged; and nothing, it is said, remains to be done but to sign them up in an official form. Lord Holland, it has been affirmed, is on the point of going to Paris to see whether, thither not to commence a negotiation, but to sign the terms agreed upon between Mr. Fox and M. Talleyrand. Affairs having advanced thus far, it is necessary, therefore to communicate an official communication in the usual mode, and any delay should take place in the interval of the official, and, the following is supposed to be the reason. Were the preliminaries signed, they would of course be made public, and would be exposed to difficulties in Parliament. They would in all probability be put to severe and a close scrutiny. Mr. Fox's health is not sufficiently recovered to enable him to take part in such an inquiry; and, it is, in fact, the leading friend of Fox, and has been principally concerned in negotiating the peace, in opinion, and active participation in the debates are deemed indispensable.

The negotiation therefore it is added, will not be brought to a final conclusion, or, the preliminaries signed, to offer the prorogation of parliament, which will take place about the 25th of July. But this means, it is said, delay some time, at least, of Parliament, and, Mr. Fox will complete the establishment of his health, and, be able to bear the fatigues of debating. It is probable too that parliament may be dissolved after the peace has been signed.

The following are reported to be some of the principal terms.

Malta to be guaranteed by this country in full sovereignty.

The Cape to be ceded to Great Britain.

However is to be re-ceded to its full Sovereign.

The new arrangements in S. by Bonaparte upon the continent to be acknowledged.

The manufactures and merchandise of this country to pass throughout the continent.

No flags of the line to be built on either side without previous notice being given of such intention, and, the reasoning to build to the other party, which then may build an equal number.

"Tis for our fair to be among the principal subjects.

For the perfect accuracy of the foregoing intelligence, we do not of course mean to pledge ourselves; but it is in general understood to be among those who are supposed to have the best means of information. We give it as we have received it.

HERKIMER, (N. Y.) July 8.

Natural Curiosity.

We have stated that a subterraneous cavern has been discovered within a few days, on the Schoharie creek, in this, (about three miles distant from the village in Otsego county. The circumstances attending this cavern are somewhat singular. A Mr. Hewarth, a traveller, in digging a well, having descended about 25 feet, came in unexpectedly upon the cavern, near a cavity in the bottom 3 feet in depth and 2 or 4 in diameter, filled with pure water; upon this a candle was lighted, and the discovery completed. A passage was then immediately made (at the bottom of the well) a considerable distance it is stated, of about 80 feet each way, much to the gratification of the inhabitants among whom was our informant. The cavern is entirely dry, and, at the bottom of the well is 7 or 8 feet high, but rapidly narrows as it goes, and, is preserved through the whole passage, excepting at one place to the north-ward, which persuaded the gentleman, to crawl a distance, the width of the aperture is equal, but in some parts there is sufficient to admit a common sized person to walk in the southern part there is one gradual gradual expansion, and, is very feet. The side of the cave appears to be continuous, throughout, and, is constantly oozes and forms a stream of water in the cavern, and, through the whole explored avenue. The sides are decorated with various excrescences, resembling stalactites, and, some, from top to bottom, is others in an inverted position, and, presenting a resemblance of gory marble, with small regular ridges, extremely resembling gradient formation. The rise pitching under foot, the transparence of the side of the cavern as exhibited by the reflection of the light, and the reflections naturally, produced by the situation in a cavern, are said to be truly singular. The gentleman employed to the copper or drum, is also said to be truly singular.

The short time elapsed since this discovery, prevents, at this time, particular and critical investigation of the subject, which, also imposes an made on the minds of those who have visited the place, may have introduced some errors in the statement; yet we believe it to be as correct as first accounts generally are. It is so or not, we would excite you to obtain a more perfect narration, as well for our own gratification as to satisfy the public curiosity, which we hope is in a great degree excited by the discovery.

Farmer's Mentor.

Cooperstown, July 27.

INDIANS.

We did not think it would be agreeable or necessary to enter into a detail of the hostile intentions of the Indians; but since every day leads instances of the vertemptive mischiefs as effects which the reports have given, we feel ourselves in a predicament. The public may rest assured there is not the least cause for uneasiness—the Indians were never more peaceable and friendly; "tis all a hum, and, we fear, has of some of the signifying nature." The following letter, the authenticity of which may be relied on, we hope will put an end to these foolish stories.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Parrish, a respectable and ancient agent of the the nations of Indians, to Oliver Phelps, of the town, dated Geneva, July 5, 1808.

"You are undoubtedly apprised of the alarm which has been excited among many of the timid, and, unnformed people in the Counties of Ontario and adjacent, by a report that a war-party had left this place. A report in circulation which is false and, I believe, of a wicked and mischievous purpose, that this, meete the ears of the inhabitants in the whites and that they had resolved on a general massacre of the inhabitants in the frontier, and, to commence, immediately the counteraction excited by these reports, have caused many, have actually left their habitations, and retired to the interior; and, we have seen adventurers from the eastern states who were coming to the country of Genesee to purchase lands, have turned back on the river and returned home without effecting their purpose. I, for my part, feeling the most fragrant tales to all they meet, and, I, have been constantly attended to the remarks of the Indians for the time of their first concerning until the day when they left the place, I can say, that, there is of about that I have never on any former occasion, discovered, form so quickly and generally disposed.

"The object of their meeting was to agree on some, and, to make preparations for the government of their people. The Indians, (Cornplanter, Red Jacket, Farmer's Brother, Chief Pouter) whom you know is a very intemperate, and, has for some time past been very sensibly impressed, to endeavoring to inculcate certain regulations, which, may, in some degree, prevent them from drinking whiskey, and, to persuade them to leave off the use of living, & the sale of the white people. Three days were occupied by the Indians, in, talking over, and, relating to their past laws to the prophet, who has been, in, the, interior country, & to, the, many matters of consequence discussed by the Indians, and, the, prophet, & the chiefs with, the, view to solicit my influence as principally the merchants and savery keepers from selling whiskey to the Indians.

"The chiefs are much disappointed that you did not attend with me agreeably to their request, and, they have delayed their return to your, and, the council ings, which, they hope will meet your wishes and, have, instructed the, chief to report in circulation of their certainly being, hostile, designs, towards the white people, to, which, without foundation."

FOREIGN.

The fate of Holland has drawn the attention of the Portuguese, the people of Portugal. Report early has this kingdom been named as an intended sacrifice to the ambition of the French, as well as its neighbors. Its comparative insignificance has not, hitherto, been so that a continue; history of its fears & its hopes, has been, given, by, the world. The extent of its territory gives it resources against the combined powers of Europe, and, as its military strength, does not allow us to attribute so much to the political, as, to the, patriotism could in past, ages have produced. A succession of events has contributed to strengthen the spirit of Portugal. When our first settlements were made in New-Spain, the, Portuguese, enjoyed national independence, and, assisted by the Spanish, was, obliged, to, submit, to, it, not till after the revolution in England, that Spain saw the necessity of peace, and, of, acknowledging the independence of Portugal. And from that time Portugal has known no, interruption, to, the, tranquility, of the, terminations of the two courts presented, to, the, world, a, long, and, lasting, friendship. But Portugal had, suffered, as, other, nations, from, the, French, and, had, in, its political situation, From the end, it had, access, to, trade to the west, and, from Australia, it obtained, valuable colonial riches. But against the present, Portugal, has, been, the, sacrifice, in, claims, it is every day in danger of subjection to the sovereignty of the combined *Powers of France.* The measures which have been expected, have varied as the, intrigues of France, have been alternately represented, and, it is now conclude, that, Spain, may, have the, accommodation of Portugal to its kingdom, upon an accommodation of France with a sufficient portion of its, lands.

We have already noticed the extent and population of Portugal, and we have, also, noticed, the, political, situation in Lisbon, from the royal, prelate, to royal authority. According to the English Review, the, disbandment, in, Brazil, and, governs rouse the martial spirit of the nation; and, to accomplish its purpose, it dwells upon the heroine of, pale, pale, The Reviewer refers to the conduct of Portugal, in the Spanish invasion in 1801, when the prince regent, tolerated the