

accordingly ushered up, and delivered the letter; he went, instead of opening it, contrived to elicit from the little man as much of its contents as satisfied him that he ought not to open it. For the exoneration of Waddington, we must write on the back, that he understood the letter referred to a private quarrel between himself and another individual, and that he did not see what more right the Committee had to intermeddle with his private affairs than he had to intermeddle with theirs. With this answer Mr Waddington retired; and here the matter rests for the present.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

LETTER FROM EARL GROSVENOR.
To the Treasurers appointed in Westminster, to receive subscriptions for the sufferers at Manchester, &c.

GENTLEMEN—I have desired 50l to be placed to your account. Though no friend to Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments, I trust I am so to the principles of universal justice and humanity, which involve the great maxim of equal law to the rich and poor, to the magistrate who executes, and the people who obey it.

Whatever may have been the objects of those who called, or those who composed the meeting at Manchester, which was attended with such disastrous consequences, the laws of the land ought, unquestionably, on that melancholy occasion, to have been respected; whether they were so, or not, is the question now eagerly asked by all impartial persons. Any attempt to stifle a full investigation of the circumstances connected with this question, should it for a moment be contemplated by those in power, would not only be highly injurious to the cause of truth, and the best interests of the country, but extremely galling to the friends and relatives of those who have fallen, or who have been sufferers in these unfortunate transactions; and also to the feelings of an anxious, loyal and open hearted, but now, alas, much distressed and deeply agitated (not to say irritated) nation.

The ministers, with breathless haste, prejudice this important question, while they are authoritatively calling on others not to do so; they say, indeed, that if the laws are violated, the tribunals of the country are open to afford redress—may their portals be widely expanded on this memorable occasion.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) GROSVENOR.

Eaton, Sept. 23, 1819.

Literary and Commercial Intelligence.

One of the most interesting volumes of the season, is Mr Trotter's work descriptive of his "Walks in Ireland" within the four last years.

Mr Accum, the industrious chemist, has published a Description of the progress of manufacturing Coal-gas, with plans of the Gas-works in London, and other Towns; which, as elucidating a discovery already established, and applied to good public utility, is entitled to the notice of the curious and scientific of all nations.

We cannot too strongly recommend to individual and public consideration, a "Practicable plan for manning the Royal Navy, and preserving our maritime ascendancy, without Impressionment," written by Dr Trotter, late Physician to the Grand Fleet, in which he clearly demonstrated the policy as well as the humanity of the measure proposed. That a volunteer system might be effectually introduced into the naval service in place of impressionment, (so debasing to the human character,) was plainly shown by the effect of the "Requisition Bill," which, if it had been properly moulded for the purpose of including the voluntary service of seamen, and made permanent, would have answered the object of manning the navy with more certainty, as well as speed, in case of emergency.

A philosophical and practical inquiry into the Nature and Constitution of Timber, by JOHN LINGARD, we think, deserves attention, as far it is supported by experiment. It is written with the view of ascertaining and preventing the cause of dry rot, to which building wood is so liable; and, if the plan which he proposes should answer on a larger scale, with less expense and inconvenience than arise from the loss of timber from decay, we may safely pronounce it to be a valuable discovery. In order to prove this, we recommend a trial of it to the Board of Admiralty.

Sir Gilbert Blane's MEDICAL LOGIC, is a work by no means destitute of interest. Its title, however, is not happily chosen—"Medical Sketches" would have been a more appropriate designation. The book contains a somewhat elaborate disquisition on the doctrine of contagion, as applied to the yellow fever, and Sir G. adduces arguments and facts in attestation of the transportable and communicable nature of the virus of that fever, which, we think, it will puzzle the anti-contagionists to reply to and refute.

LAW—An Essay upon marine evidence in the Courts of Law and Equity; with a glossary of sea-terms; by F. M. Van Heythuysen. 8vo 10s 6d.

Mr John Scott, author of a Visit to Paris, &c. has just returned from the Continent, after an absence of upwards of two years; with abundant stores of information, which he is preparing for publication, under the title of Italy in 1818 and 1819; comprising remarks, critical and descriptive, on its manners, national character, political condition, literature, and arts.

The first volume of a cabinet edition of the Poets of Scotland, containing Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, and other fine poems, will be ready for delivery in September.

We learn that a gentleman of literary talents and possessed of competent information,

is engaged in writing a detailed account of the late horrid tragedy at Manchester, which he proposes to illustrate with a plan of the scite of slaughter, a view of the charge of the cavalry, drawn on the spot, a portrait of Hunt, and other engravings. It will form an octavo volume and be accompanied by a list of the documents connected with the affair, for the information of posterity.

In a few days will be published, Moral Sketches of prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic, with reflections on prayer; by Hannah More. Mr Wright, surgeon-aurois to her late majesty, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, has invented a new instrument, very portable and convenient, for assisting hearing, and preventing the injury generally arising from the use of ear-trumpets.

Enquiries having for some time been continued respecting the publication of the second volume of Dr Syntax, the public are respectfully informed, that in the course of the autumn, his future peregrinations will be offered to its attention; by the same author and the same artists.

In a few days will appear, a Short Account of the principal Hospitals of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands; with remarks upon the climate and disease of those countries; by Henry Wm Carter, M. D. F. R. S. Edin. &c.

SWEDEN—According to certain researches just made in Sweden, on the different kinds of wood indigenous to the country, it is ascertained that the birch reaches the farthest north, growing beyond the 70th degree; the pine reaches to the 69th; the fir-tree to the 68th; the osier, willow, aspine, and quince, to the 66th; the cherry and apple tree to the 63d; the oak to the 60th; and the beech to the 57th; while the lime tree, ash, elm, poplar, and walnut are only to be found in Scania.

GERMANY—The University at Vienna contains 953 students; that of Berlin 842; Leipsic 911; Prague 830; Göttingen 770; Tubingen 688; Lndshut 640; Jena 634; Halle 530; Breslaw 366; neidelberg 363; Giesen 241; Marburg 197; Rostock 190; Kiel 107; and Grieswald 55.

FRANCE—Captain ROUSSIN, who in 1817 and 18, explored the western coasts of Africa, from Cape Bojador to mount Sonzoos, has addressed a memoir to the minister of marine, containing the substance of his observations. He points out a number of errors and defects in all the charts up to 1817 he denounces the African Pilot as unworthy of implicit confidence; "a reliance (says he) on his charts would lead the navigator astray in twenty places of ninety leagues of coast that I have examined." He quotes a number of examples to verify this assertion.

HOLLAND—The Hague Gazette announces a project in agitation for cutting a small canal in North-Holland, capable of supporting loaded vessels of large dimensions, from the new bridge of Wienwendiep to or near the city of Amsterdam.

Novel Legal Decision.—A suit was lately instituted in the Fayette Circuit Court of Kentucky, on behalf of the Bank of the United States, by its office at Lexington, for the recovery of the amount of a note for 600 dollars. A demurrer was filed by the defendant, on the ground, that the Bank of the United States has no right to purchase or deal in promissory notes; and the court Judge Mills on the bench, sustained the demurrer, and discharged the defendant, the bank having to pay costs.—Union.

A bill was introduced into the Legislature of Ohio at its last session, to incorporate a Company to cut a Canal from the River Ohio to Lake Erie. Owing to the magnitude of the undertaking, and the members not understanding the subject, the bill failed; but it is supposed it will be renewed with success at the next session. The distance of the projected Canal from Ohio to Erie, is 200 miles; and is proposed to cut in a direction which may meet our great Western Canal at Buffalo.

A pleasant school book.

A young gentleman stepped into a book store, and said he wanted a "Young man's companion" Well Sir," said the bookseller, "here is my daughter."

Receipt to make the famous Thieves Vinegar.—Take of wormwood thyme, rosemary, lavender, sage, rue & mint, each a handful; pour on them a quart of the best wine vinegar, set them 8 days in moderate hot ashes, shake them now and then thoroughly then squeeze the juice out of the contents thro' a clean cloth, to which add two ounces of camphor—the use thereof is to rinse the mouth, and wash under the armpits, neck, temples, palms of the hands and feet, and to smell frequently. The above receipt proved an efficacious remedy against the plague in London, when it raged there in the year 1666, and is recommended against infection of any kind. The circumstance of this recipe being obtained from the thieves who, guarded by the simple defence, used to plunder infected houses, and even descended into the graves to plunder the dead, is already known. The smell of it is often found a cure for the most intense head ache. Prov. Pat.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

French Half Crowns.—The nominal value of French half crowns is 55 cents; whereas the intrinsic value is little more than half a dollar—averaging at most not more than 55 cents. They are not a legal tender at any rate; and though they have heretofore been paid and received by our banks at 55 cents, yet we learn all now refuse to receive or pay them, except in fractional parts of a dollar, and some of the banks refuse entirely either to pay or receive them.

We are induced to give this public information to prevent any deception from being practised upon the public, as we understand large sums have recently been imported from France, and larger sums are expected with a view of passing them off and circulating them at 55 cents, being 8 or 9 per cent more than the actual cost in France, or their real value.

By an act of congress, all foreign gold coin ceases to be a legal tender after the 1st Nov. next.

Petersburgh, Aug. 13.

A royal ordinance by Louis XVIII. directs the establishment of 500 benefices and chapels of ease throughout France, to be erected in dioceses where the existing places of worship are not sufficient for the people. A report by M. de Cazex precedes the royal ordinance.

Liberty of the Press in Prussia. However much the Prussian government, says the Prussian Official Gazette, esteems and favors publicly, it cannot allow the journals and popular productions published within the country, to be guilty of the abuse of censuring the measures adopted by it. The journals published at Namburg and Zittau, and the periodical work Hermann, as they have indulged in very improper expressions of opinion, have therefore been suppressed.

THE POOR.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. The following plan for supplying this unfortunate description of our citizens with cheap, nutritious, and salutary sustenance, was kindly furnished by a highly respectable English Gentleman, very recently arrived from his native country. It has just been adopted in Liverpool, with complete success. Its author is that eminent Merchant and public spirited, benevolent man, so advantageously known to our countrymen who trade to that place—Mr. James Cropper. It is really surprising to find at how small an expence our worthy wants can be supplied.

"Cheap, wholesome, and savoury Food." Take one pound of east india rice, steep it in cold water for at least one hour, (longer would be better;) then put it into boiling water, and, if previously steeped enough, it will be sufficiently boiled in about five minutes; then pour off the water and dry it on the fire as in cooking potatoes.

Use it with the following gravy or sauce: two or three ounces of mutton suet, fried with onions until done enough; then add some flour and water, [as in making gravy.] with salt, and about as much Cayenne pepper as will lie on a six pence, [or a twelve and a half cent piece:] the different ingredients, however, may be varied to the taste.

At the present wholesale prices of East India rice, the above would cost only about three pence, [a fraction more than five and a half cents.] and would be a sufficient meal for a family of six persons."

From the Kingston Chronicle.

Messrs. Pringle and Macaulay, In a note published in your paper of the 24th September last, relative to a partial and erroneous report of some extraordinary proceedings against me at Troy, in the state of New-York, I mentioned that a correct statement of the proceedings would in due time appear. It has been delayed longer than I expected, by the continued ill state of my health, and a vexatious litigation, in which I have been engaged at Albany.

The facts are these. On the 12th August I left Kingston, to accompany my mother and sister as far as Albany, on their way to Baltimore, intending myself to visit Balltown Springs, for the benefit of my health, and remain there, or in the vicinity of Albany, until their return, unless my health should be sooner restored.

At Watertown, a Mr Canfield, whom I had probably seen before, but was not acquainted with, requested of me as a favour, to take a parcel of bills, and carry them for him to Utica, which I did. We proceeded to Albany, where we arrived Saturday evening the 14th On Monday I saw my mother and sister on board the steam boat for New-York, and the next day went to Troy, and stopped at Seymour's Inn. While I was there, a man, who seemed to know me, as he accosted me by name, came in, in the afternoon, and after a few common place remarks, requested me to take charge of a bundle of bills, until he should call for them. His name, I afterwards found was Lyman Parks. As he appeared to place some confidence in me from knowing me, as I suppose, by reputation, although I did not recollect him, at the moment, I took the bundle without any particular enquiry, and put it away with my papers.

Not long after, a Mr Douglass came in and told Parks, that he believed there was a mistake in counting the money which had been paid to or exchanged with him at the bank. On the application of Douglass and Parks, the bundle of money was handed by me to the former, and that immediately. I was then urged by Mr Douglass to go with them to the bank, which I did, (the personal abuse which I received there from the Recorder of Troy, Amasa Paine, I shall pass over in silence) where it appeared by the conversation, that Parks had received the troy bills of Douglass, as Cashier of the Bank, in exchange for some Montreal Bank Bills, which Douglass delivered back to him, and then, with the Recorder, declared that he suspected they were stolen. Upon his complaint, Parks was arrested, and, to my surprise, I was also detained, to be examined before the Recorder, whose son assisted the complainant. As Parks appeared to have some knowledge of me, I was enquired of whether I was acquainted with him. I replied, that I might have seen him and rode with him in the stage, as I had with many people with whom I was unacquainted—but that I was not acquainted with him, and would not positively say whether I had ever seen him until since my arrival, that he did not come to Troy with me, but came into the Hotel in the manner above related; that I took charge of his money at his request, without scruple or suspicion; and mentioned as a similar occurrence, that on my way to Utica, I had received a sum of money from a stranger, to be left at Utica; and it did not strike me as extraordinary, because I presumed he must have known me by reputation when he entrusted me with his money. There was no evidence that I had been in possession of any Montreal bills of any denomination; or that I knew Parks had any of that description, un-

til after the conversation at Seymour's Hotel and the Bank—and it is a fact that I had no such knowledge. Yet the Recorder thought proper to order me to give bail for my appearance at court—and upon my refusal, made out a mittimus, in which, as well as his examination, he endeavoured to connect me with Parks as an associate—or, to use his own words, a "refugee from justice," and to represent us as having been jointly in possession of the Montreal bills. By virtue of his commitment, I was detained in custody four days, together with Parks, the Recorder having artfully inserted our names in one mittimus. I was put to the trouble and expence of procuring my discharge by writs of habeas corpus. In the mean time my private papers, as I afterwards learned, were searched and examined, without any warrant or authority, under the direction of John Paine, son of the Recorder, and as I understood, Attorney for the complainant, Douglass; but with all their illegal measures, and notwithstanding their prejudices and precautions, nothing was found to justify any suspicion against me.

Immediately after leaving the presence of the Recorder, I asked Parks, where he had seen me before?—It was then nearly dark—he answered, he had been in the stage with me on the Black River road; and reminded me of a circumstance relative to the overturning of the stage on the Black River road, wherein my mother and sister were, which brought him to my recollection, although by a change of dress he now made a quite different appearance.

At the subsequent hearing before the Chancellor, I frankly admitted that Parks had travelled on the Black River road with me, although I was not acquainted with him.

This declaration has been represented to be a confession contradictory to what I had declared before the Recorder, and a proof of prevarication. But I appeal to those who are in the habit of travelling, whether they would be likely to remember every person who may have been a passenger with them in a public Stage, and whether they do not sometimes meet persons, with whom they are unacquainted, but who appear to know them, and address them by name? I am sure that has been frequently the case with me, and it was so in the present instance.

I was discharged by the Chancellor, on the ground that there was no evidence authorising any just suspicion against me. During the whole of these proceedings, I was, and have been most of the time since, in a state of health unfit for any active exertions. When I heard of the misrepresentations of what passed at Troy, I applied to the Hon. John P. Cushman, who had attended that examination, as my counsel, for a statement of the real facts, Mr Cushman having first applied to the opposite party for a certificate similar to his own, which I presume was only refused, through fear of its being published, the result of my application will appear by what follows.

TROY, August 31st. 1819

SIR, In consequence of the erroneous representations of what transpired at the time of my arrest at Troy, on the 17th instant which have been made through ignorance, or from a malicious design to wound my reputation, as you were present when I was interrogated by the Recorder Paine and a Mr. Richard P. Hart, a Bank Director, I shall be greatly obliged, if you will state whether the following is a correct representation of what passed on that occasion, viz.

On enquiry whether I was acquainted with Parks, I replied that it was very possible that I might have seen him, and I might have rode with him in a public stage, as I did with many people with whom I was unacquainted; but that I was not acquainted with him, and could not positively say that I had seen him until since I arrived in Troy; that he did not come with me to Troy, but that, some time after my arrival, he came to the hotel where I was, and seemed to know me, and soon after requested me to take charge of a bundle of Troy Bills, until he should call on me for them; which I consented, of course, and without scruple to do. I mentioned, that I had on my way to Utica received a large sum of money from an entire stranger in Watertown, to leave at Utica; which I related to show that the request did not strike me as unusual or extraordinary at the time, and I added that I presumed he must have known me by reputation, when he handed me the bundle,—that soon afterwards a man they called Douglass, who appeared as the complainant, came to the hotel, as it now appears to obtain Parks's money, and stated, [as it now appears falsely,] that he believed there was a mistake in a bundle of money he had handed Parks. Whereupon Parks asked me for the bundle he had delivered to me, and which I had put in my chamber, but which I immediately went for, and handed to Douglass, explaining to him the manner in which it had been committed to me. It contained none but Troy Bills.

I also take the liberty to declare, and if untrue, you will please to correct me, that there was no evidence whatever that I had at any time owned, or been in possession of, any Montreal Bills of any denomination, or that I knew that Parks had any bills of that description, until after the above mentioned conversation at the hotel, and until after such bills had been returned by Douglass to Parks. It did also appear, that Parks did not come to Troy with me; that after my extraordinary examination was closed, and the Recorder and the said Mr. Hart retired to separate rooms, to consult together, and returned, the Recorder announced, that they had resolved to hold Parks to bail in the sum of 1000 dollars, to appear at the next Rensselaer Court of Oyer and Terminer, or to commit him to Prison, and they had resolved to hold me to bail in 500 dollars, for like appearance, or to commit me. This I peremptorily refused to do, and demanded of them to point out what shadow of pretence they had of an accusation against me. Yet a mittimus was made out, and I was taken into custody. My private papers at the hotel were rifled by a petty constable, without warrant or law, by direction of John Paine, son of the Recorder.

In Justice to Mr. Parks, I must and ought to say, that I observed nothing in his conduct, at that time or afterwards, which gave me reason to suspect him of being improperly possessed of the Bills in question. His conduct throughout the whole affair appeared to me very correct and honest.

As he appears to have been a passenger in the stage at the time he might be present at Watertown, when Mr. Canfield, who was also a stranger, entrusted me with his money for Utica.

but, although they were all scrupulously examined, nothing could be found to justify a suspicion against me.

The sequel I need not detail. I obtained a Habeas Corpus, and notwithstanding the persevering and combined efforts of the district attorney, Recorder Paine and son and family, I was discharged by the Chancellor, and on the ground that there was no evidence to authorise a reasonable suspicion against me. As you were present, and had the best opportunity of knowing the facts, I appeal to your recollection for the correctness of this statement of them, and am, Sir,

Your humble servant,
D. WASHBURN.

HON JOHN P. CUSHMAN. The following certificate, indorsed on it, Mr. Cushman most generously granted.
TROY, August 31st. 1819.

SIR, In compliance with your request, I am free to say, that the facts stated in your letter to me, of this date, relative to what transpired on your examination in Troy on the 17th and which I herewith return to you, are substantially correct.

Your obedient humble servant,
J. P. CUSHMAN.

D. WASHBURN, Esq. On my return home, which was as soon as my health permitted, I found that a false and injurious report was circulated, respecting the parcel of Bills which, I have already mentioned, had been delivered to me at Watertown, by a Mr. Canfield, to be carried to Utica. Mr. C. who had been instrumental in spreading that report, as soon as he found it to be untrue, like an honest man, came immediately to Kingston, and contradicted the slander, by the following certificate, in the form of a letter.

SIR, The money which I sent from Watertown by you to the Bank at Utica, was faithfully and punctually delivered; and I am sorry that, through the misapprehension of a person employed in the bank, any doubt was suggested of a want of fidelity or punctuality in this respect on your part.

You are at liberty to make such public use of this statement, as may be most effectual to prevent or counteract any erroneous impression on the subject.

I am, with respect,
Sir, your humble servant,
DAVID CANFIELD,
of Denmark.

Kingston Sept. 18th. 1819.
Daniel Washburn Esq.

To show how the Bank Bills which were the subject of investigation at Troy, were disposed of, a circumstance that did not occur to me at the time of my application to Mr. Cushman, he has since most honorably and with great disinterestedness furnished a further certificate, which is as follows:—

I certify that I was present at the examination of Daniel Washburn, Esq. before the Recorder of Troy, on or about the 17th of August last. That it did not appear on the examination, that Mr. Washburn had been in the possession of any bills of any bank in Canada, and that there was not the slightest evidence produced to that effect. That he was discharged from imprisonment in Albany by the chancellor. I further certify that Lyman Parks, who exchanged a considerable amount of bills of the Montreal Bank, at the Bank of Troy to whom they were again returned by the bank, and from whom they were afterwards taken by order of the Recorder, was discharged from imprisonment at Troy by Judge Bel. That as attorney for said Parks, after his discharge, I demanded and obtained the said bills, and delivered them to him, who soon afterwards left Troy for Massachusetts; and that Mr. Washburn was not present when I obtained the money or when I delivered it to Parks; and had no concern or interest in it to my knowledge.

JOHN P. CUSHMAN.

Before me this 6th day of Nov. 1819. The above named J. P. Cushman made oath that the facts stated in the foregoing Certificate are true.

EZEKIEL WILSON, Junior, One of the Justices of the Peace for Rensselaer county, state of New-York.

This is a plain statement of facts, according to my recollection of them; and I trust that the public, especially those who have known me for a length of time, will believe it, upon my solemn declaration of its truth, confirmed and supported as it is by the accompanying certificates.

D. WASHBURN.
Kingston, 17th Nov. 1819.

DUELLING.

Perhaps Malta is the only country in the world, where duelling is permitted by law. As their whole establishment is originally founded on the wild and romantic principles of chivalry, they have ever found it too inconsistent with its principles to destroy duelling; but they have laid it under such restrictions as greatly to lessen its danger. These are curious enough. The duellists are obliged to decide their quarrels in one particular street of the city; and if they presume to fight any where else, they are liable to the rigour of the law. But what is not less singular, and much more in their favour, they are obliged, under the most severe penalties, to put up their swords, when ordered so to do by a woman, a priest, or a knight. Under these limitations, in the midst of a great city, one would imagine it almost impossible that a duel could ever end in blood; however, this is not the case. A cross is always painted on the wall opposite the spot where a knight is killed, in commemoration of his fall. We counted about twenty of these crosses.

About three months ago, two knights had a dispute at a billiard table. One of them, after giving a deal of abusive language, added a blow, but to the astonishment of all Malta (in whose annals there is no similar instance,) after so great a provocation, he absolutely refused to fight his antagonist. The challenge was repeat-