



From the Mediterranean.

By the brig Union, at Marblehead, in 28 days from Gibraltar, we learn that the U. S. ship Erie, captain Ballaard, has from Marseilles arrived at Gibraltar on the 27th March, and the frigate United States and brig Spark on the day following. Mr. Turner, purser of the United States, died on the 6th of March.

The Washington 74, com. Stewart, with the Franklin and Guerriere, were left at Messina.

Extract of a letter to the editors, received by the Union at Marblehead, dated

GIBRALTAR, 30th March.

"We left Malaga on the 24th instant—the day previous the lawyer informed our consul that the four Americans confined in that city were cleared by the decision of the court, their long imprisonment being considered a sufficient punishment. During the imprisonment of these men, our countrymen have shown them every kindness, and particularly our consul, Geo. G. Barrell, Esq. who has not only advanced them money to a considerable amount, but has become individually responsible to the lawyers who have been their counsel during their trial. For this, and other similar acts towards them in the court of Africa, he deserves the gratitude of the sufferers, and the approbation of every American.

The frigate United States sails this evening for Norfolk to be repaired. The Erie and Spark are here, but will return in a few days to join the squadron, who intend visiting the Tunisians and putting them to rights, as they have lately obliged some American vessels to show their Mediterranean passes, although they do not attempt to board them. This the commodore will not submit to, and they of course must desist, or take the consequences."

[From late London Papers.]

The following articles relative to the discoveries which continue to be made in the excavations of Pompeii, will be found not uninteresting.

VIENNA, Feb. 16.

The Archduke Polatim, of Hungary, before he left Naples, paid a second visit to the excavations of Pompeii. A singular chance made this circumstance coincide with the happiest discoveries that have been made till now on this classic ground. While the Prince was observing with the greatest attention the labours which the Chevalier Arditì caused to be prosecuted in his presence with redoubled activity, the workmen met with a bronze vase encrusted with silver, the size and form of which place it in the first rank of all the articles of this description which form so interesting a part of the Bourbon Museum. Some days before, a bronze statue of Apollo, of admirable workmanship, was found, which is indisputably the finest in the gallery. It would be impossible to describe the beauty of the form and the life of this figure, which is of the size of nature, and represents the god sacrificing with his avenging arrow the family of Niobe.

At a time when the question runs high whether or not our penal laws ought to be enforced to their utmost severity, we cannot refrain from giving the following anecdote of the Emperor of Austria, as contained in a recent letter from Vienna:—Some days before the Emperor's departure for Italy, he had an opportunity of displaying his love of justice, and full determination that the laws shall have their free course in all circumstances, and whatever may be the rank of the individual incurring their severity. A great Lord, enamoured of a young person, daughter of a respectable family, though of ordinary rank, seduced her, under a written promise of marriage, which he had no intention of fulfilling. The unfortunate girl lost her reason, and the father applying to her infamous seducer for the means of maintaining her while in that situation, was repulsed with contempt. He then carried his supplications to the foot of the throne, and the Monarch calling the degenerate nobleman before him, ordered him to take his choice of going to prison, and being punished with the utmost rigour of the law, or of settling an annuity on his unhappy victim, the principal of which to consist of 50,000 florins. The next day the annuity was granted.

Letters from Rome, of the 12th of February, state, that the enterprise formed to draw from the bed of the Tiber the statues and other wrecks of antiquity, which it is supposed are deposited there, appears to obtain success. Already the sum of 60,000 scudi is almost completed. All the subjects which it is hoped will be drawn from the bed of the river, by means of a machine invented for the purpose, will be formed into one mass, and valued by connoisseurs. The Pope's Chamber will receive a sixth, and will also have the right of priority to purchase the rest.

ROME, Feb. 27.

There have set out from hence, for the Island of St. Helena, the following four individuals:—Doctor Vitali, a physician of great talents, a native of Corsica; a priest, Professor Antomarchi, a surgeon, hitherto attached to the University of Pisa; the Abbe Bonavista, a priest, of 65, a native of Corsica, in the employ of the Princess Borghese, who is appointed Apostolic Missionary by the Propaganda Fide, and who is to be employed as Almoner to the Catholic Colony of St. Helena; and lastly, a Cook, destined for the household service of Bonaparte. These individuals, furnished with passports from the English ministry, are to proceed to Ostend. They are to enter into an engagement not to quit St. Helena so long as Bonaparte lives, unless sent away by the English government. The sending of the priest is at the particular instance of Cardinal Fesch, who

addressed a request to that effect, supported by recommendation of the Holy Father to the Earl Bathurst.

Nismes, (France) March 8.

The public tranquility has been disturbed in this town. During several days past considerable agitation was evident. This was attributed to the proposition to modify the law of elections.—Yesterday (Sunday the 7th inst.) a numerous assemblage was formed in front of the theatre; vociferations and menacing language was heard. The authorities endeavoured to disperse the populace; but their efforts, during a long time, were ineffectual. The patrols, sent to restore order, were insulted and assailed with showers of stones. Various provocations took place in different quarters of the town; happily no person has been grievously wounded. Very strict search is making to discover the authors of this tumult.

March 9.—Lieutenant-Gen. de Briche, commanding the Military Division, is arrived with 500 military. Tranquility is entirely re-established.

The following list (says a London paper) will show the political character of the new batch of peers created by the King of France:

- Marshals of Bonaparte, 6
- Members of the House of Peers of the 100 days, 22
- Members of the House of Representatives of the 100 days, 3
- Ministers of Bonaparte, 9
- Lieutenant Generals of Bonaparte, 15
- Chamberlains of Bonaparte, 3
- Apothecaries, 2
- Unknown Peers, 6
- Decided Royalists, 1

A London paper of March 28, says—"The Gazette of last night contains a list of thirty bankrupts; some of the houses have been established near a century, which is a melancholy proof of the present state of trade and commerce." The same paper observes that the stocks have fallen one and a half per cent. in consequence of the news of the cession of the Floridas.

The music employed at a recent election in England cost one of the Candidates 16,000l. sterling. It is said, by way of explanation, that most of the performers were voters.

Philadelphia, April 23.

Extract of a letter dated St. Thomas, March 30.

"By a vessel just arrived from Cuara-coa; news had been received by a vessel arrived there from Carthage, that the governor of Panama had written to the governor of Carthage, for all the forces he could muster for his succor, as he dreaded an instant attack from the Independent army, which after having taken Lima, was then advancing rapidly to the northward, no doubt to attack this post."

Extraordinary Fungus.—A phenomenon which tends much to elucidate the origin and nature of vegetable funguses particularly of that species termed mushroom, lately occurred to the observation of Sir Joseph Banks. Having a cask of wine, rather too sweet for immediate use; he directed that it should be put in a cellar, that the saccharine matter, it contained, might be more perfectly decomposed by age. At the end of three years he directed his butler to ascertain the state of the wine, when on attempting to open the cellar door, he could not effect it on account of some powerful obstacle. The door was consequently cut down, when the cellar was found to be completely filled with a firm fungus vegetable production, so firm, that it was necessary to use an axe for its removal! This appeared to have grown from, or to have been nourished by, the decomposed particles of the wine, the cask being empty, and carried up the ceiling, where it was supported by the surface of the fungus.

A GOLDEN GOD.

From the Bombay Gazette, March 21, 1818.

We understand that a golden image or the Hindoo deity Ganesha, has been discovered in the fort of Singhur. This idol has been concealed within a column of pillar of masonry, under which it was expected his godship would have remained secure, and would have eluded the search of the conquerors of the fort. Report enhances the value of this idol to several lacs of rupees; we have however been credibly informed, that for his ransom a lack and a half of rupees have already been offered—(about £7,000.)

A canal to unite the waters of the Bay of Fundy with those of the St. Lawrence is contemplated in Nova Scotia. It is calculated that it can be accomplished for £200,000.

A bill was before the legislature of Nova Scotia, at the latest dates, granting 2000 dollars, to be paid in bounties, to encourage the Whale Fishery by vessels from that province.

The executive Council of Nova Scotia rejected the bill for establishing a bank at Halifax.

The Assembly has voted the sum of 8000 dollars towards erecting a college in the town of Halifax, and the sum of 6000 dollars to be applied for the encouragement of agriculture.

John Evers has been sentenced to death by the Superior Court of Effingham county, Georgia; for the murder of a Mr. Jones, a relative and friend, by repeatedly stabbing him in the body with a dirk.

Rhode-Island Election.—The Republican Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, &c. are re-chosen without opposition; and the Republican majority in the Legislature is increased.

THE WING.

BRIDGETON, MAY 10, 1819.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A "Spectator" is received, and will shortly appear.

ATTENTION!

THE Patriotic young men of Bridgeton, and vicinity, favorably disposed to the formation of a Troop of Cavalry, are requested to meet at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, on Friday afternoon the fourteenth inst. at 3 o'clock. May 10th.

We state, for the information of our Subscribers, and others indebted for advertising, &c. that William R. Fithian is appointed Collector for the establishment, and in future, all bills for printing generally, will be made out and handed to him. Heretofore, the Editor has attended to this matter himself, but having found it to occupy too much time, and sometimes greatly to his disadvantage, he is under the necessity of appointing a person whose avocations will lead him into different parts of the county, to attend to that business for him. He trusts this arrangement will be as satisfactory to his patrons, as it will be advantageous to himself.

MILITIA LAW.

Having been repeatedly applied to, for information with respect to the Militia Law, which owing to a shameful negligence, somewhere, has not been published; for the information of those concerned, we would briefly note its contents, in a few particulars.

By the 9th section of the supplement passed Feb. 14, 1818, any person wishing to become exempt, must report himself every year on or before the first day of April to the officer commanding the company within whose bounds he resides; who returns the names to the assessors of the township or before the 20th June, he is then according to the last supplement taxed \$5.

By the 21 section of the supplement passed Feb. 9, 1819. When any militia man proves to the satisfaction of the company or battalion court, that he is 35 years of age, he shall be fined two dollars; if however he performs military duty one or more days, he shall be fined one dollar, for every day he is absent.

a serious one indeed, and well worthy the investigation of Parliament. The next arrival will probably surprise us how the Parliament have redeemed their pledge. Nat. Int.

Among the wonderful discoveries of the present ingenious age, is the art of making writing paper of turnips and beet roots. For this invention the world is indebted to Mr. Simesen, a Dane. This gentleman (says one of our contemporaries) may rank with the philosopher who proposed to extract sunbeams from cucumbers.

Domestic Industry.—We have received No. 1. of a series of addresses "of the Philadelphia Society for the promotion of Domestic Industry, to the citizens of the U. States." It is too long for an entire insertion in a weekly paper; and we can only conveniently find room for the following "Maxims of Political Economy," with which it concludes.—Trenton T. Amer.

I. Industry is the only sure foundation of national virtue, happiness and greatness; and, in all its useful shapes and forms, has an imperious claim on governmental protection.

II. No nation ever prospered to the extent of which it was susceptible, without due protection of domestic industry.

III. Throughout the world in all ages, wherever industry has been duly encouraged, mankind have been uniformly industrious.

IV. Nations, like individuals, are in a career of ruin when their expenditures exceed their income.

V. Whenever nations are in this situation it is the imperious duty of their rulers to apply such remedies, to correct the evil, as the nature of the case may require.

VI. There are few, if any, political evils, to which a wise legislature, untrammelled in its deliberations and decisions, cannot apply an adequate remedy.

VII. The cases of Spain, Portugal, and Italy, prove beyond controversy, that no natural advantages, how great or abundant soever, will counteract the baleful effects of unsound systems of policy; and those of Venice, Genoa, Switzerland, Holland and Scotland, equally prove, that no natural disadvantages are insuperable by sound policy.

VIII. Free government is not happiness. It is the only means, but wisely employed, is the certain means of ensuring happiness.

IX. The interest of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, are so inseparably connected, that any serious injury sustained by one of them, must materially affect the others.

X. The home market for the productions of the earth and manufactures, is of more importance than all the foreign ones, even in countries which carry on an immense foreign commerce.

XI. It is impossible for a nation, possessed of immense natural advantages, in endless diversity of soil and climate—in productions of inestimable value,—in the energy and enterprise of its inhabitants,—and unshackled by an oppressive debt, to suffer any great or general distress, in its agriculture, commerce, or manufactures, (calamities of seasons excepted) unless there be vital and radical errors in its system of political economy.

Gen. Gaines intends to fix headquarters on Sullivan's island, for the summer months. At a dinner given to the general by the citizens of Savannah, the following toast was given Mr. Harney.

"The defender of Fort Erie—By foes though outnumbered, the fight he maintains: While their losses they mourn, we rejoice in our GAINES."

Purity of Parliament.—The following advertisement appeared in the West Briton, a paper published at Truro, in the "free and independent county of Cornwall."

To gentlemen of Fortune. Any two gentlemen, who would wish to secure seats at the next parliament, may be accommodated at the borough of Launceston. There are but fifteen votes, majority eight. All letters, directed for A. B. to left at the Exeter post office, will be duly attended to.—Jan. 24, 1819.

Junius.—The real author of Junius is again said to be discovered—for about the fortieth time. The present claim is in favor of a Dr. Wilnot, late of Oxford university. Niles.

Mr. THOMAS McCALL, of Crawford co. Illinois, has been wantonly murdered in his house by three Indians, who have been apprehended, and committed to prison. The deceased was an amiable and intelligent man, and a steady friend to his savage neighbors.

Shad are this season taken in unusual numbers. They have been sold at Philadelphia as low as four dollars and a half a hundred, and at the Potomac fisheries at three dollars!

[From the Albany Argus.]

William Teller, of New Jersey, but formerly of Halfmoon, in this state, who has been confined in the prison of this city, for about 12 months past, on a charge of having stolen certain public records from the secretary's office, and also for having counterfeited certain records in the said office, has been tried and convicted at the late term of the court of oyer and terminer in this city, and sentenced to confinement in the state prison for life.

There are various reports in circulation in this city respecting the Ontario; all apparently agreeing as to one fact: that a misunderstanding had taken place at Valparaiso, between captain Biddle and Lord

Cochrane, who acts as Admiral of the British fleet. There is some variation in the reports as to the cause of this difference; by some it is stated to have been owing to the refusal of capt. Biddle to salute the eccentric Admiral. It is even said that there were some indications, from the movements of two of Cochrane's frigates, of an intention to intercept the Ontario on her coming out of the port. We shall probably have a more authentic statement to-morrow. Balt. Fed. Gaz.

From the Providence Patriot, April 28.

We mentioned a few days since the arrival here of three natives of Madison's Island, in the ship Lion; since when, we have been informed by capt. Townsend, that the fortifications and buildings erected by Com. Pease had been demolished, but the benign influence of his exertions and the fame of his name still remained with the natives, who live in great harmony and social intercourse. The hostile tribes were far war no more, and the Types were frequent visitors of the Lion, while she lay at the island. A curious instance of gestation occurred to the ship's company at Madison's Island:—While on shore one day, one of them observed in the hollow of a tree, several small eggs, which he put in his pocket for future examination; having occasion to feel them soon after, he drew out a handful of little lizards, quickened by the warmth of their novel situation.

RICHMOND, April 28.

A melancholy accident took place on Saturday last.—A negro boy (Mr. W. Saunders's) who was in the habit of carrying a horse to graze upon the commons, lay down on that morning (it is suspected) to take a nap with a slip knot tied around his wrist.—The horse is supposed to have taken fright, and ran off, dragging the boy with him. The rope became entangled around the boy's neck—and in the act of being hurried along by the affrighted animal, his neck was snapped, and his skull was dreadfully broken. It is unnecessary to add, that when the horse was caught, the poor boy was completely dead.

A check to intemperance.—The select men of Bedford (Mass.) influenced by a firm determination faithfully to discharge their duty as guardians of the interests of the town, have in obedience to the laws, posted up at the public houses in that town, a list of names of persons notoriously addicted to intemperate drinking of ardent spirits; and have forbidden the sale of ardent spirits to such persons, on pain of incurring the penalties contained in the laws in such cases provided.—Salem Gaz.

A Pedestrian Tour.

From the Boston Patriot.

Mr. Estwick Evans has just published his "Pedestrian tour of four thousand miles, through the Western States & Territories," a book of about 150 pages, printed at Concord, New Hampshire, which we venture to recommend for the interest subject of its contents, more especially as Mr. Evans has been mentioned in some of the country newspapers, and which has been copied into some of the Boston papers, as a character more remarkable for singularity of appearance, dressed in buffalo skins, than for intelligence and matchless enterprise. All we have read of English pedestrians shrinks into nothing when compared with the winter's walk of our countryman, Mr. Evans. He outstrips every traveller of any nation we have ever heard of. If it be practicable to walk to the North Pole, (and perhaps such a journey is not impossible,) Estwick Evans is the man that will perform it. No horse, no mule, no camel, could have travelled through such a country at such a season, as that through which this sturdy son of New Hampshire has passed.—There is an air of truth and candor pervading this book, and we have no doubt but it will be read in Europe with uncommon interest.

The following is Mr. Evans' description of his equipments for his extensive Pedestrian Tour:

"It may gratify some to know the particulars of my habiliments: Mine was a close dress, consisting of buffalo skins. On my shoulders were epaulettes, made of the long hair of the animal; and they were for the purpose of shielding the shoulder from rain. Around my neck and under one arm was strapped a double leather case, with brass chargers, for shot and ball, and under the other arm a case for powder strapped in the same way, and also having a brass charger. Around the waist was a belt with a brace of pistols, a dirk, two side-cases for pistol balls, and a case for moulds and screws. Also, around the wrist was buckled an Indian apron, which fell behind; it was about 18 inches square, covered with fine bear skin, trimmed with fur, and having over the lower part of it a net for game. This apron contained a pocket compass, maps, journals, shaving materials, a small hatchet, patent fire-works, &c. My cap and gloves were made of fur, my moccasins were of deer skin, and on my shoulder I carried a six-foot rifle. The partners of my toils and dangers were two faithful dogs.

"In this situation I arrived at Detroit on the 20th of March. My dogs, however, were destroyed by wolves on the night of the 10th of that month, in the vicinity of the Miami Swamp."

The body of Joseph Hickson (tanner and carrier) was found floating in the bay of Sacket's Harbor, on the 17th inst. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was, accidental death by drowning.

A man named Jonathan Shaft, was killed in the town of Fort Covington, on the 7th inst. by the falling of a tree. He was about 26 years of age, and his parents live in Luzerne, in the county of Warren.



