



Concerning the improvement of our thoughts when alone.

A student, like a philosopher, should never be less alone than when alone.

Next to the regulation of the appetites and passions, the most important branch of self-government is the command of our thoughts.

Take care that nothing vain, or vicious, steal into your mind when alone.

In your evening meditations, go over the best things you have read or heard that day, and recollect them, next morning.

The great advantage of being alone is, that you may choose your company; either your books, your friends, your God, or yourself.

If books be your subject, or what you lately read and laid up in your memory, your mental employment will be recollection and judgment.

If you choose a friend for the companion of your solitude, let it not be merely for your own pleasure; but consider in what way you may improve, or entertain him; or what it is you would learn from him; and in what manner you may best behave towards him, the next time you come into his company.

When you desire to have the great God for the object of your contemplation, as you should always do in your religious retirements, your mind cannot be too serious, composed, and free.

1. Earnestly implore His help that you may think, not only steadily, but worthily of him.

2. Consider him as present with you, and as witness to all the employment of your mind.

If you are your own companion, and self-meditation be your business, you have a large field before you.

HINTS TO PARENTS.

You, to whom providence has committed the most sacred trust, that can possibly be given to any created being; remember, that on you, depends not only the respectability of your children in after-life, but the actual state of society which they shall enjoy, and for which they shall applaud your wisdom, or deprecate your folly, when you repose in the dust.

Translated from late German papers, for the New York Daily Advertiser. On the 3d of June, the adoption of the Constitution was celebrated at Munich.

nations prompt them, their ambition, forever on the rack of exertion, will be continually straining for something still beyond their present enjoyment, till they arrive at the very zenith of vice; from whence your wisdom and sagacity shall be alike impotent and unavailing to reclaim them, and from whence they shall plunge you into an abyss of sorrow and hopeless remorse.

Port Elizabeth, Sept. 10, 1818.

LONDON, Aug. 1. The following is from a Chester paper received this morning—

Chester Chronicle Office, Thursday, 3 P.M.

Disturbance at Manchester, &c.—We are sorry to learn that most alarming symptoms of insubordination have been manifested by the discontented cotton spinners, &c.

We are happy to add, however, that no disturbances have actually broken out at Manchester, or its neighborhood; but, in consequence of the continuance of so large a body of journeymen voluntarily out of employ, the magistrates of Manchester have thought it prudent to have a military force near at hand, lest any riot should break out; and at their desire, sir John Byng has detached some troops to Manchester and its vicinity.

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Liberty and the rights of man are freely discussed in the German states.

In Holstein Lauenberg there are 360,000 inhabitants. The city of Hamburg with

its territory contain 129,000. The Picture gallery of the late Field Marshal, Count Wallmoden Gimborn, at his villa near the city of Hanover, containing some most valuable works of the great masters, is to be sold to the highest bidder.

It appears that the subject of forming a water communication between the Baltic and the North Sea, has often been discussed in Germany; but no measures that were taken towards the accomplishment of this project ever proved successful.

Steam-boats are increasing on the Elbe. Since the festivities of the coronation of the Swedish King are over, the deep mourning of his predecessors is again resumed.

The chief Rabbi and President of the Central Consistorium of the Israelites in France, M. de Colongier, has obtained permission of the King of France, to wear the order of the Iron crown, granted by his Austrian Imperial Majesty.

Madam Manson is so fearful of being poisoned that she is become her own cook, and eats nothing what she has not prepared herself. This lady orders the newest fashions from Paris, and seems determined to be as conspicuous in the way of dress, as she was at the late trial as a party concerned.

A late conflagration in Salisbury, destroyed the houses and property of 298 families, who are composed of 1154 persons.

ISLANDS OF ICE.

Mr. Laing's voyage to Spitzbergen, &c. just published, gives the following curious account of the floating masses of ice so frequently met with in the Arctic sea—

"These floating mountains of ice, to which Dutch navigators have given the name of ice-bergs, and which are of different magnitudes, are originally formed on land. The sun, even in those latitudes, has a considerable power in melting the snow on the mountains, which, running down into the valleys and again congealing, segments frequently break off from the entire mass, and fall into the sea. The ice of which these floating masses are composed is of various colors.

"Frost, says the eloquent Pennant, sports with those ice-bergs, and gives them majestic and other singular forms. Masses have been seen assuming the shape of a Gothic church, with arched windows and doors, and all the rich drapery of that style composed of what an Arabian tale would scarcely dare to relate, of crystal, of the richest sapphire blue; tables with one or more feet; and often flat roofed temples, like those of Luxor, on the Nile, supported by transparent columns of cerulean blue, float by the astonished spectator.

"I have not unfrequently seen floating masses of ice, which have evidently been formed of drifted snow, since they wanted the compactness and solidity of those formed by the melting of the snow. Many of these contained trees, and (as there are no trees in Spitzbergen) must have been originally formed in the northern parts of Russia or America, and being carried by the rapid rivers of those countries to the ocean, had drifted into these latitudes. These trees have often the appearance of being burnt at the ends; and Olansen mentions, that the violent friction which they frequently experience occasionally sets them on fire; and exhibits the phenomenon of flame and smoke issuing from this frozen ocean."

450 square miles of ice have recently been detached from the eastern coast of Greenland and the neighboring regions of the Pole. This mass had rendered that coast inaccessible for 400 years; but at present they can penetrate without obstruction as far as latitude 85. This breaking up of the polar ices, (says a letter from Copenhagen) accounts for the continual tempest from the south east, with heats, storms, and a very electrical state of the atmosphere; which, during three years, have caused us in Denmark to experience hot winters, and cold humid summers.—London Paper.

Boston, Sept. 4. We have collected the following information respecting the vessel stranded at Scituate.

Two Buenos Ayres privateers having agreed to cruise off Cadiz to capture Spanish vessels, fell in with the Spanish schooner Senora de la Cruz, on the 4th of May, close in with Cadiz, which they captured and ordered for Buenos Ayres.

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman, dated St. Petersburg, 5th July. "Yesterday (the anniversary of the Independence of the United States) the American Shipmasters and Supercargoes dined with Mr. Lewis, a merchant of this

place. At Constadt our Vice Consul gave a dinner to the Americans there, which Mr. Harris, our Consul attended. At 6 P. M. I went out to see the Emperor and King of Prussia enter the city. The King's daughter has been married to a brother of the Emperor. Many honours were paid them on this occasion. The Emperor's family met them a few miles from the city, and accompanied them to their Palace. Apartments are fitted up in great style and at great expence for their reception. All the troops were on parade, and last night every window in the city was illuminated."

The governor of Gaudaloupe has issued an order directing the immediate seizure and sequestration of all goods manufactured of cotton, linen, &c. whether found in shops on the island or in depts. Its ostensible object is the encouragement of the manufactures of old France.

From the American Centinel. ANOTHER CAUTION. To Foreigners arriving in the United States. On Monday morning, Thomas Hilton, an Englishman, about fourteen days in this country, was met by a young man, apparently about 20 of years age, calling himself Thomas Moore, who inquired of him if he wanted employment, to which Hilton replied in the affirmative.

THE SEA SERPENT.

We lament, in common with the public, the disappointment of the hopes that had been raised by the report of the capture of this remarkable animal. Captain Richard Rich and his party on Thursday last, terminated a cruise of nearly three weeks, in pursuit of the Serpent, by taking of a fish not very common in our waters, which, from its singular appearance in the water, they had been led to believe was the Sea Serpent so often described.

The fish taken by Capt. Rich, and which he brought to town and exhibited yesterday, is of the Mackerel tribe, and is the Thunny or Horse Mackerel. It is not remarkable nor rarely met with.—The inquiry, naturally arises, can this fish, or any number of them, be the monster so often described as a Sea Serpent? We answer decidedly, no.

CALCUTTA, March 25.

The market which the Revolution in South America, has opened to the mercantile world at large, has at length attracted the attention of the Indian Merchants, and several ships are preparing to sail for her shores. One it is expected which sailed from this port some time ago, has already reached Valparaiso, the place of her destination; and we hope it will soon be in our power to report, that she has found such a reception from the Independents, as will lead to a regular and extended intercourse between India and South America.

One of our letters, of the 19th of January, states that the inhabitants of Bushire had been in great alarm, expecting an attack from a large fleet of fifty sail of Jossimec Pirates, who had proceeded up the Gulph as far as Cape Verdistan; and landed at one or two places, committing the greatest atrocities. They had however gone over to Katif. Orders had been issued to the squadron in the Gulph to attack, burn, sink, and destroy these destructive and savage Pirates.

A great number of Joassimec boats had been refitting at Bahrain, for the purpose of entering the Euphrates, and plundering whatever might fall in their way.

FROM RUSSIA.

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Another Hero of the Revolution gone.

The venerable Major General ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, is no more. He died at his residence on the Chesnut Ridge, on Monday morning, the 31st ult. at half past twelve o'clock—and was interred on the 1st inst. at Greensburg, with military and masonic honors.

Order of Procession.

- 1. Officer and eight dragons.
2. Military by the left, with arms and colors reversed—drums muffled.
3. Militia Officers (not on duty), in uniform.
4. Citizens generally.
5. Professor, Students and gentlemen of the bar.
6. Members of Congress and Legislature, Civil and Judicial Officers.
7. Committee of arrangement.
8. Judges.
9. Clergy.
10. Physicians.

Full Bedrows.

- 11. Horse, caparisoned with black, led by servant.
12. Detachment of Volunteers.
13. Relations.
14. Officers of the revolutionary and late war.
15. Corporation of the Borough.
16. An Officer and eight dragons.

In recording the death of this highly distinguished gentleman, we regret that our limits do not admit such a recital of his merits as would do justice to his memory.

Bred to the profession of arms, he was in early life, an officer in the British army, commanded by general Wolfe.

Especially the cause of his adopted country, at the commencement of the American revolution, he entered the service of the United States, as colonel of the second regiment of Pennsylvania. Advanced to the rank of major general, he commanded in the campaign of 1777, at Ticonderoga, where his devotion to the public weal was eminently exemplified in a course of conduct, which disregarding all personal considerations, braved the censure of the moment to secure the safety of the state, by a retreat, which constituted the surrender of the British army, by the convention of Saratoga—and on which conduct a court martial pronounced a judgment most honorable to general St. Clair.

Resuming his command in the main army, he continued to deserve and to enjoy the esteem and confidence of the immortal WASHINGTON to the close of the revolutionary war. After the peace he was elected a delegate to Congress from Pennsylvania, and he received the highest honor which his country could confer, in being chosen president of that assembly. Amiable, virtuous, brave and accomplished, it would have done honor to any country as a man, a citizen, a soldier and a scholar.



