

fightful, heaved into life by the quiverings of the convulsion. The storm has passed over us. England has survived it; if she is wise, the present prosperity will be but the handmaid of her justice; if she is pious, her past perils will be but the heralds of her expiation.

Thus much, in the way of argument, have I said, to the enemies of your question; let me offer my humble opinion to its friends. This is indeed, rendered peculiarly necessary by the melancholy and calamitous spectacle of this day. The first and almost the sole request an advocate would make of you, is to remain united; rely on it, a divided assault can never overcome a consolidated resistance; an educated Aristocracy are a head to the people, without which they cannot think; the people are as hands to the Aristocracy, without which they cannot act. Confirm where you agree: concede, where you differ; recollect that individual sacrifice is the universal strength; and can there be a nobler shrine than the altar of our Country? This same spirit of conciliation should even be extended to your enemies. If England will not consider that a brow of suspicion is but a bad accompaniment to an act of grace; if she will not allow that kindness may make those friends whom even oppression could not make foes; if she will not confess that the best security she can have from Ireland, is by giving Ireland an interest in the Constitution; still since her power is the shield of her prejudices, you should concede where you cannot conquer; it is wisdom to yield where it has become hopeless to combat.

There is but one concession which I never would advise, and which, if I were a Catholic, I would never make; no, not for all the wealth of England's commerce, or all the monopoly of England's privileges. You will perceive that I allude to any interference with your Clergy. That was the crime of Mr. Grattan's Security Bill. It made patronage of your religion the ransom for your liberties, and bought the favor of the Crown by the surrender of the Church. It is a vicious principle; it is the cause of all your sorrows; if there had not been a state establishment here would not have been a Catholic bondage; by that incestuous compact between the altar and the throne. Infidelity has achieved a more extended dominion, than by all the sophisms of her philosophy, or all the terrors of her persecution; it makes God's Apostle a court appendage, and God himself a court purveyor; it carves the cross into a chair of state, where with grace on his brow and gold in its hand, the little perishable puppet of this world's vanity makes Omnipotence a monial to its profits.

"Man, proud man, drest in a little brief authority,"
"Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven,"
"As e'en make Angels weep."
Be not a party of it; as you have spurned the temporal interference of the Pope, resist the spiritual jurisdiction of the crown. Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's—these are the words of him from whom the embroidered Minister of this day takes his title.

"It does his wealth the simple tenant prove,
"Of him whose only wealth was placed above;
"It does his rank the holy Martyr shew,
"Whose sad, sublime distinction was his woe."

But what pretence has England for her interference with your religion?—It was the religion of her most ennobled patriots; it was the religion of the wisdom that framed the Constitution; it was the religion of the valor that achieved it: it would have been, to this day, the religion of her empire, had it not been for the lawless lust of a murderous adulterer.* What right has she to suspect your church? When her thousand sects were brandishing the fragments of their faith against each other, and Christ saw his garment, without a seam, a piece of patch work for every mountebank who figured in the pantomime; when her Babel Temple rocked at every breath blown against it by the caprices of her Priestly's or her Painc's; Ireland proof against the menace of her power; was proof against the perilous impiety of her example. But if, as Catholics, you should guard it, the palladium of your creed, not less as Irishmen should you prize it, the relic of your country. Deluge after deluge has desolated her provinces; the monuments of art which escaped the barbarism of one invader, fell beneath the more savage civilization of another. Alone amid the ruins of the solitude your temple stood, rich in the virtue of her saints, cemented by the blood of her martyrs, pouring forth for ages the unbroken cries of her venerable Hierarchy, and streaming the mild glories of a christian galaxy through the starless winter of the national midnight. Preserve it inviolate; its light is light from Heaven; follow it through all the perils of your journey, and like the fiery pillar of the captive Israel, it will light the desert of your bondage, and guide to the land of your liberation.

*Henry VIII.

ELEVATED WARFARE.

A singular species of duel has lately taken place at Paris. Mr. Grandpre

and Mr. Le Pique having quarrelled about a celebrated Opera Dancer, who was kept by the former, but had been discovered in an intrigue with the latter: a challenge ensued—Being both men of elevated minds, they agreed to fight in balloons, and in order to give time for their preparation, it was determined that the duel should take place on that day month. Accordingly, on the 3d of May, the parties at a field adjoining the Thuilleries, where their respective balloons were ready to receive them. Each attended by his second, ascended his car, loaded with blunderbusses, as pistols could not be expected to be efficient in their probable situation. A multitude attended hearing the balloons, but little dreaming of the purpose; the Parisians merely looked for the novelty of a balloon race. At 9 o'clock the cords were cut, and the balloons ascended majestically amidst the shouts of the spectators. The wind was moderate blowing from the NNW and they kept as far as could be judged with 80 yards of each other. When they had mounted the height of about 900 yards, Mr. Le Pique fired his piece ineffectually; almost immediately after the fire was returned by M. Grandpre, and penetrated his adversary's balloon; the consequence of which was its rapid descent, and M. Le Pique and his second were dashed to pieces on a house top over which the balloon fell. The victorious Grandpre then mounted aloft in the grandest style and descended safe with his second about seven leagues from the spot of ascension.

THE HUMANE RIFLEMAN.

During the attack on New-Orleans on the ever memorable 8th of January last, a British officer having advanced at the head of his column too near our lines, though yet at some distance, was meditating a retreat; when his attention was arrested by the sight of a rifle presented at him, whilst the unemployed fingers of the militiaman who presented it beckoned him to come in. He hesitated—but only for a moment: he came in and surrendered himself a prisoner to the Tennessean who with such faceious humanity had thus saved his life. On expressing his mortification at having surrendered to so irregular a foe, he was asked why he did not escape, as his antagonist was at such a considerable distance from him. Much mortified, he replied—"I had no alternative; for I have been told these d—d Yankee riflemen can 'pick a Squirrel's eye out as far as they can see it.'"

Natural Curiosity.—We are informed by a gentleman from Sackett's Harbor, that a very remarkable Cavern has been discovered near that place, on the shore of Lake Ontario. Our informant, in company with five others, descended about 30 feet, and proceeded more than half a mile through various apartments, wonderfully wrought by nature, some of which were 10 feet high, and others barely sufficient to pass with difficulty. Through inattention, the torches with which they descended, went out, and the company remained in despair, momentarily expecting to perish, for 5 hours, when a person left at the entrance alarmed at their long absence, entered with a few neighbors, and rescued them from destruction. The air of the cavern was very impure and respiration extremely difficult.

NEWS-PAPERS.

The charms of newspaper reading, to the intelligent Farmer, who values the instruction of himself and his family, constitute the relish of the week, and furnish abundance of profitable reflection and conversation. If he is a patriot, he cannot be insensible to the welfare of his country.—If he is a philanthropist, he feels a concern for his fellow men, however distant.—If he is a father, he loses no opportunity to instruct his children; and cannot but view "the passing tidings of the times" as a most essential part of their education. Though distant from the metropolis—though secluded from society, he can know all that is necessary to be known of the pomp and bustle of city life.

By a close attention to the diversified columns of newspapers, we are enabled to "catch the manners living as they rise." In one column may be seen the marches of armies, and fate of nations—and in another, the humble advertisement of the humblest dealer. All may find instruction, amusement or interest, from the hoary sage to the lisping school boy.

Every subscriber to a newspaper should carefully preserve them in regular files for the benefit of his posterity. After the lapse of 40 or 50 years, to look over these, and examine the important occurrences of former days, will give a clearer view than can be found in any history. The best account of our revolutionary war can be obtained in this way; and, no doubt, the rising generation will, in future times, anxiously look to newspapers, for all the particulars of the recent war, which has conferred such high honors on our countrymen.

It is erroneous to suppose that newspapers are less valuable during peace, than in times of war. It is true, those who delight in recitals of bloody scenes,

and ruined towns, will find less to gratify that barbarous appetite; but all who wish for improvement, or delight in sentiment, will find an increased value from the attention paid to science, arts, agriculture, history, biography, morality, religion, humor, poetry, &c.

The man who "can't find time," to read one newspaper during the week, must be truly a slave to ignorance or poverty. The truth is, however, this is an excuse for indolence and parsimony; and thus whole families are deprived of information on those points which afford one half the conversation of society.—They are content to borrow ideas from their more intelligent or more cunning neighbors; thus, in the language of the poet, "to vegetate and lie."

It is hoped, however, that such are few. Our political welfare so essentially depends on a general diffusion of intelligence, and we have so many examples in the old world of an ignorant people being the slaves of superstition and tyranny, that our young republic should lose no opportunity to establish itself on the only permanent foundation.—Long-Island Star.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

Arrived at this port yesterday, the fast sailing schooner Spartan, Capt. Davis, from Bordeaux, with a cargo of brandy, wine, &c. The Spartan sailed from Bordeaux on the 4th of June, at which time hostilities between France and the Allied Powers had not commenced. The Emperor was still at Paris, and the Empress Maria Louisa remained at Vienna. We have conversed with the Captain and some of the passengers, from whom we learn, that Napoleon had 500,000 men on the frontiers—that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout France—new corps were continually and voluntarily organizing for the defence of the country, and that all apprehensions of the Allies being able to succeed against France has subsided.

By this arrival we have received Bordeaux papers to the 4th June, and Paris dates to the 27th May. We have made as many translations of important articles as the time would allow, and shall continue them in following papers.

A report was abroad, of the Ottoman Porte having declared war against Russia—of their invading Moldavia and taking and destroying the important frontier post of Bucharest. The Indicateur says, by the Journal de Lille it is asserted, that the Count de Lille (Louis 18th) has abdicated, and that the Count d'Artois has succeeded him, under the title of Charles the 10th—that the new king had taken the *Porte Feuille*, or ministry of the interior from the abbe Montequieu, to give it to the viscount Chateaubriand. These grandees were all yet at Ghent, & the new minister has made a report to his majesty consisting of 16 columns of his paper, under four imposing heads.

1. The interior.
2. The exterior.
3. The censures [*reproches*] addressed to the royal government.
4. The spirit of government.

The Journal of the Empire, of the 20th May, contains a laughable account of the forces of the royal army, which he makes to consist of three hundred and fifty-five men, including one hundred and twenty-six general officers of the royal staff.

The English have landed a number of emigrants in Vendee; and about 10,000 stand of arms, and 1,000 barrels of powder, all of which were taken by the troops of France as soon as landed.

The *Moniteur* of the 25th makes mention of a numerous list of individual patriotic donations to the support of the present government and its privileges.

It appears that the Duke d'Angoulême and his suite are at Madrid.

The forces of the Allies, according to the Journal de Paris, by the news from the frontiers of Switzerland, consist as follows:

1st—The army of Wellington, composed of English, Hanoverians, Dutchmen, and a body of Prussians, formerly under Kleist, are placed along the coast of the North Sea to Namur.—These amount to about 100,000.

2d—A body of Prussians, under Blucher, amounting to about 50,000, stationed from Namur to Treves.

3d—At the left wing of the army of Blucher is expected the prince of Schwartzenberg, with 40,000.

4th—The count of Colloredo, who is expected to cross the left bank of the Rhine by the bridge of Mannheim, is estimated at a like number, but they appear yet to be far from readiness.

5th—The Prince royal of Wurtemberg is stated at 25 to 30,000, now placed between Curlach and Mannheim.

5th—The army of the prince Hohenzollern, composed of Austrians, of men of Baden, and of other imperial troops, estimated at 40 or 50,000 men, are posted in great part between the lake of Constance and the Rhine.

The Journal of Paris remarks, that these are very far from being the imposing force their partizans would wish to place in the field: and that these, instead of being united, are disaffected and that lively discussions are daily ta-

king place on the real end of the war and enterprise against France.

The news respecting Murat is yet under considerable doubt. A telegraphic dispatch from Lyons of the 19th May, announces,

"By an official bulletin, published at Ancona, the Austrians have lost, in the days of 1st, 2d and 3d, 15,000 men and 40 pieces of cannon. Three Austrian Generals have been wounded—Generals Staremberg and Neipperg are named, the last mortally.

Twelve thousand Austrians who were destined for Piedmont, have left Milan on the rout for Bologna.

It appears that the greatest activity and zeal is awakened thro'out France. A letter from Nantz states, that place will probably be the general head quarters of an army. Troops, cannon, muskets, bullets and powder, are pouring in from every quarter. 20,000 muskets are mentioned arriving from Paalsbourg—80 pieces of cannon from Strasburg—200 carriages, drawn each by six horses, conducted by the national guards of the department of Vosges—4 battalions of married men, armed and equipped—3000 national guards—4000 troops of the line—2 or 300 women, habited as men, doing the duty of soldiers, one of whom was acting as serjeant major; in fine, throughout, the most active preparations for defence are making and the greatest enthusiasm exists.

The news from Spain states that although in a declaration of war she is wholly unprepared for any active movement. A gazette of the 13th May says, our line of troops of the Pyrenees is every way too small; it would require two months for those in Andalusia to get to the frontiers of France. Castanos, O'Donnell and the other generals, have not yet quitted the capital.

Letter from an intelligent gentleman in France, to his friend in New York. BORDEAUX, May 24.

"My curiosity has been wound up to the highest pitch within the last month; every day we have been expecting to hear that hostilities had commenced, and yet all is quiet on the frontiers. The allies seem not to be in a hurry to attack, and as every day adds to Napoleon's strength, he of course is glad to gain time; besides, as he wishes to throw all the odium of the war upon the allies, he will wait until they shall have entered his territories, which would make the war more popular in France. From the best information I can get, he has 400,000 men on the frontiers. Such enthusiasm was never seen amongst the troops since the first days of the Republic; thousands of old worn out veterans who have been discharged from the army, living on half pay, some with the loss of a leg, others with the loss of an arm, have come forth and desired to be sent on to defend the strong places; and it is even said, many women in men's clothes, have joined their husbands and gone forth to battle. The tenth regiment having remained with the Duke of Angoulême until the last moment, were of course behind all the rest of the army in putting up the tri-colored cockade; the first time they were reviewed by the Emperor, he spoke to them with affection, and reminded them of their former glory and touched but lightly on their late disaffection; their colonel then came forward, and in the name of all his regiment desired to be sent on to the frontiers without cartridges and to be placed in the 'front of the battle.' The Emperor received him kindly, and said 'I will take care that you shall have an early opportunity of distinguishing yourselves.'"

"Some emigrants, said to be 2000 headed by La Roche Jacqueline, (whose name will be found in the history of La Vendee) effected a landing in Brittany and endeavored to stir up an insurrection, but before any troops could be sent against them the peasants fell on them and cut them all up; La Roche Jacqueline is said to be mortally wounded. Thus ends the first attempt.

"Murat has had a battle with the Austrians, and killed, and wounded, and made prisoners, fifteen thousand. The Poles are playing the devil, so that Russia dares not draw her troops from thence. The Saxons have had several skirmishes with the Prussians, and refuse to a man to be incorporated with them; in a late attack they had nearly killed the Prussian general Blucher.—The Belgians and English troops are far from being on good terms. A short time since two regiments of Belgians attempted to desert to France, 4 regiments of Hanoverians & English were sent to stop them, they however succeeded, sword in hand, and cut their way through. In this affair 200 English were said to be left dead on the field.

You may easily conjecture that the allied powers having so much to do at home, will greatly tend to paralyze their efforts on France; their newly acquired provinces only wish a fair opportunity to throw off the yoke, so that on the first favorable occasion Poland, Belgium, Saxony, and Italy, will declare for France. But it is thought that Austria will get out of the scrape by remaining neuter. It is certain several couriers have lately arrived from Vienna. To-morrow the depu-

ties from the different departments meet at Camp-de-Mai, at Paris, to accept the new constitution. A superb building has been erected for that purpose; the eagles are likewise to be distributed to the deputies from different regiments."—Columbian.

PARIS MAY 27.

There is news in circulation which if it be as certain as we are assured is, will probably retard, for a long time yet, the re-union of the Russian army with that of the other allied powers. This news is, that the Ottoman Porte has declared war against Russia, and that immediately after his troops invaded Moldavia. It is added, that the Turks have taken and entirely destroyed BUCHAREST.

They write from Porto Fernjo under date of the 11th April, that the inhabitants of the island of Elba have celebrated by a public feast, the happy event which has restored Napoleon to the throne of France.

NANTZ MAY 26.

Seventeen wagons, loaded with barrels of cartridges taken by our brave troops from the Insurgents of La Vendee, have arrived, yesterday, in the city, escorted by detachments of cavalry and infantry. The cries, without cessation, of live the emperor, accompanied them from the bridge to the chateau, where the materials taken were deposited.

ANGERS, MAY 25.

The English have debarked, at St. Gilles, ammunition, arms, and the agents of insurrection; and without the vigorous measures which have been taken we should soon have seen the evils of La Vendee renewed.

The lieutenant General Travot, commanding the department of this name, and who has his head-quarters at Napoleon, having learnt that an English frigate and two sloops of war had anchored at St. Gilles to debark their arms and ammunition—that the tocsin sounded in the woods, and that the Sieur Laroche, Jacquelin, and some other chiefs, having assembled 4 or 5000 men, had forced the battery of St. Gilles, defended by 30 invalids, and were occupied in receiving the arms and ammunition sent by the English, put himself in march at the head of 1200 men—he encountered the Insurgents on the 19th, attacked and dispersed them—he killed about 300, among whom was found the chief Chareite, and he arrived in time at the place of debarkation to seize upon 4000 muskets, all of English powder, and six hundred barrels of powder, he afterwards followed the convoys, who were already in march, and seized at different points, various depots of powder and arms. The Insurgents dispersed—said, throughout, that they had forced them to march under pain of death. Many of the districts to whom the like threats had been made, sounded the tocsin, armed themselves of their own accord, and repulsed the Insurgents at different points.

Marshal Brune had placed Marseilles in a state of siege on the 24th May—he had disarmed the national guard, among whom were many Royal volunteers, and who were not organized according to rule. General Bannet commands the city. 5000 men, who form the garrison of Corsica, have debarked at Toulon. Troops are marching upon Antibes, where the army of the Var is assembling—battalions are forming in the departments of Var and Vaucluse. The measures taken by Marshal Brune are about to restore to the friends of the emperor all their energy.

Moniteur.

GENOA MAY 10.

A ship arrived at Leghorn has brought the news that the Dey of Algiers has been beheaded—that the flotilla, which was in port, ready to put to sea against the Americans, had been disarmed.

The Genoa Gazette of the 10th May announces the arrival of 10 ships of the line from England, under admiral Peel, or lord Exmouth; The Boyne 98, flag ship; Impenetrable 98; Isle of Malta 80; Pompey 80; Ajax 74; Berwick 74; Leviathan 74; Montague 74, two frigates, and the gun brig Pilot. This squadron is directed from England, and made its passage in 3 weeks. [What does this mean?]

Ed Nat. Adv.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The message from the Prince Regent was delivered to both houses of Parliament yesterday, with several state papers. The amount of the subsidies to be paid by England to Austria, Russia, and Prussia, is five millions sterling, to be divided equally between these three powers. The ratification of the Austrian treaty has not yet arrived, but Lord Liverpool stated it had actually taken place. From these papers, coupled with the statement of ministers of both houses last night, we may hourly expect the actual commencement of hostilities. It will probably not be delayed after the Prince Regent's message this night.

THE REGENT'S MESSAGE.
"G. P. R.
"His royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, thinks it right to inform his faithful Commons, that in consequence of events which have re-