is the result.] The case of the governor of Louisiana had been alluded to, when the gentleman referred, he believed, to the pay of governor and brigadier. 2. that the concurrence of the honorable gentleman could not say that it was necessary that the pay of a governor of New Orleans should be a brigadier general in the army; and yet they allowed that to be the most valuable office in the union. 3. that they say that the union is necessary in case, not, that the union should be in the other. When the marshal executes the petty military authority with which he is invested, this receives no editorial comment. Does the governor of a state, have the power of the militia, but any relation to the governor of Louisiana holding a high rank in the standing army? Suppose the southern frontier should be invaded, and it should be necessary to call out the militia to repel it, where would be the compatibility of these two appointments. The same individual might be called at one & the same time, to St. Louis & St. Mary's. He would ask whether it was compatible with the spirit of the constitution for a man to enjoy a sinecure and whether our people, if they were asked a sincere, would the discharge of its duties with incumbrances with that of the other.

Mr. Little said that viewing the resolution as a mere inquiry, he had had no objection to giving it his support. But if it was intended as a side attack upon the administration, he was not prepared to vote for it. Before he was prepared to do it, he must be satisfied, he wished for facts, which were not before the house. He was satisfied with the present arrangement, and would not vote for the resolution.

Mr. Wise moved to postpone was lost—

When the yeas and nays were taken upon the question, the resolution, as follows:

—Yeas 31—Nays 84.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bassett, Bedinger, Bethune, Boyd, Brown, Carter, Chilton, Clay, M. Clay, Dickerson, Earle, Garrett, Graves, Grennell, Hall, Hawes, Kendall, Martin, Masters, T. Moore, Jno. Morrow, J. Randolph, Sammons, Sandifer, J. Shinn, Sloane, J. Smith, Spencer, Stewart, P. H. Thompson, Triggs, D. H. Wallace and Wilde—31.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Jun. Anderson, Bird, Barker, Bates, Blair, Bouldin, Bucher, Bunch, Burges, Cambreleng, Clay, W. Cooper, Chandler, Claiborne, Crawford, Crockett, Cushman, Cushing, Cutts, Davis, Dudley, Davenport, Jun. Dawson, Early, Elliot, Ellis, Elmore, Fitz, Forward, Foster, Fry, Gaither, Gorham, Gwin, Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Harper, Harrison, Hawkins, Hodges, Hogan, Jackson, Jenifer, Kenan, Lewis, jun. Mac Farland, McVeagh, N. R. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Moses, Muhlenberg, Nuckolls, Pearce, Pettigrew, Pierce, Pitman, Pope, Rencher, Russel, Sally, Schenck, Seaver, Sloane, Shinn, J. C. Smith, Southard, Speight, Steele, Stanton, Sturges, Tallmadge, Tenney, Thomas, J. W. Thompson, Tracy, Vance, Vinton, Weeks, Weeter, Wilson, Wise and Wolcott—84.

The Eclipse as seen at New York.—Our Correspondent writes, "I never expect some account of the appearance of the eclipse in this city. We shall very shortly, I fear, be reduced to a mere scientific statement. It is sufficient to mention that the different stages of the Eclipse corresponded very nearly with the previous calculation, particularly the first appearance and in many of the public papers, which I read, it was said that the sun's disk were obscured. The morning was unusually pleasant, and the atmosphere, for the season, clear. The gradual approach of darkness, the pale and sickly appearance of the atmosphere around us, the brilliant appearance of a few stars, the general suspension of business, the anxiety of the inhabitants, all anxiously viewing the appearance and the progress of this celestial phenomenon, and the recollection that many generations must pass away before, in this city, an exhibition of the kind will occur, all conspired to produce an effect on the mind which cannot be described. It is difficult to measure degrees of darkness, but the impression made on me, though direct rays of the sun still shone upon us, appeared as if the objects around us were as dark as it usually does, on a clear sky, half an hour after the setting of the sun. It was much more early than candles in our banks and public offices. I should be tempted upon experience to be exhibited by the shadow of the trees—the shadow of each leaf marking, as it appeared, the exact state of the eclipse.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

House of Representatives, March 13, 1826.

The following is a copy of the letter which the Sen. Mr. Hayne transmitted to the two Houses, declining to accept the office of Lieutenant Governor, viz:

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE been twice voided by a very respectable committee of both Houses, that I have been elected Lt. Governor of the commonwealth of *Massachusetts*, for the year ensuing, by a majority of the votes of the electors.

Impressed with the most lively sense of gratitude for this mark of confidence and esteem, I present to you, and through you to my fellow citizens, my sincere and hearty thanks. Having been more than forty years in public life, contemporary with the early asserters of American rights, and the adoption of measures for their defence, and even the illustrious Father of Liberty during the revolutionary war, in the most difficult, perilous and interesting periods our country has ever experienced, the prime of my life has passed away, and I have arrived at nearly the common age of man, when the vigor of the mind wastes, and the most splendid talents begin to decline.

I have seen my beloved country in every distress, and have spent the prime of life of that equal liberty, which Heaven has given as an unalienable legacy to man; I have seen her triumph in peace, sovereignty, and independence; flourishing unrivalled, for a long period, selected and combined of principles calculated for durability, superior to any form of government, that ever yet seen. I now see her under a wise and prudent administration, a free national government, respected abroad, and prosperous at home, enjoyed a peaceful, happy, and prosperous state, a happy state, whose prosperity is the unceasing wish of my heart, and I hope, more respectable and prosperous among her sisters.

Feeling, at this point of view, with thankful admiration, although a humble sensibility to every duty assigned to a long public life, which has rendered me duties familiar, tend to excite a wish for continuing in a very quiet retirement, rather than to the acceptance of a station, which, in a time of decline qualifying myself to attempt a discharge of the duties of the honorable station, I have lately been elected.

Beseeching the All-Wise Controller to guide every thought and direct in all the important business which may come before them, and that this Commonwealth may ever continue to be a name and a praise in the earth, so long as time shall remain.

I have the honor to be, with the most profound respect, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

W. HEATH.

Roxbury, June 12, 1826.

FRIDAY, June 15.

Agreeable to the resolve, the two Houses met in convention, for the purpose of coming to the choice of a *Counsellor*, in the room of the gentleman chosen yesterday, who declined accepting such office in council; a Secretary and Treasurer of the State. The committee reported the whole number of votes to be 418—310 making a choice; that the

Hon. Levi Lincoln had	260
William Russie	260
Samuel Dexter	259
David Ellison, Esq.	260
Thomas Howard, jun. Esq.	260
Harrod Harrod, Esq.	260
Benjamin J. Porter, Esq.	259
Jos. Richardson, Esq.	259
William Wetmore, Esq.	257

And they were declared elected.

Jonathan L. Morrill, Esq. had received the votes of the Hon. Nathan Cushing, Henry Knox, David Cobb, Stephen Longfellow, Benjamin Tyler, Benjamin Pickman, jun. Artemas Ward, S. Dexter, jun. and A. P. Fernald, to the 158 votes.

The votes were then collected for the office of Treasurer, the whole number was 417—of which,

Jonathan L. Morrill, Esq. had 252 and was declared chosen. William Smith, Esq. of Boston, was the Federal candidate—and had 165 votes.

The votes for Treasurer were then sorted out. The whole number was 415 —of which

Thompson J. Skinner, Esq. had 252 and was declared chosen. Of the present Treasurer, Jonathan Jackson, Esq. had 171.

HALLIFAX, *ss.*

On this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, before me the subscriber, one of the majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Halifax, personally appeared Jonathan Jackson, William Patterson, jun. of Wiscasset, in the state of Massachusetts, mariners, and severally make oath, that they, the said Ranger, John Patterson, master, lately sailed into Halifax, in the province of his majesty's ship Leander, H. Whitby, esq. commander, and made oath—that after the decease of the said Ranger by the Leander aforesaid, the deponents were ordered to bury the corpse, they remained about 30 days; that about 20 days after their being on board, a ship came in sight, and the officers of the Leander immediately made all sail to overhaul the stranger, fetching at one time all her upper deck guns on the starboard side in order to bring her to; that the ship which the Leander was in chase of, still continued her course, and the officers of the Leander were rouses, and fired seven guns under English colors from the larboard side; that the stranger immediately bore down and proved to be American; the American ship was Christian, bound to Liverpool in G. Britain; that after the said ship had come under the lee of the Leander, the officers of the officers at her, and one of the officers of the Leander, the captain of the Leander ordered the master of the American ship to lower his jawl, and the master of the said ship said that he did not think his jawl towards him; that he then ordered him to hoist on his boat, which was soon; he lowered his yawl (not being able to put out the long boat), and there was one man on board the Leander, with two of his seamen, in a very leaky state,—that after the American ship was within hail they continued to fire swivels and small arms from the quarter deck of the Leander at her, while they were leaving the coast; that the two seamen who came on board with the captain, were ordered on the quarter deck, and a sight of their protection demanded by Henry Whitby the captain of the Leander; that upon the said deponents being unto his hand, Daniel Truss, one of the deponents, saw him tear them in pieces and throw them overboard; that during the time the captain of the American ship was under examination on the quarter deck of the Leander, a boat was lowered from her and proceeded to the American ship, and that the deponents returned with two seamen who were on board the said ship, one of the American ship, and whose protections the said Henry Whitby had destroyed in the manner before mentioned, were detained on board the Leander, and are now in the hold of the said ship; the captain of the American ship, after being detained about three hours on board the Leander, was permitted to go on board his ship in his own yawl with the two men he came on board in the Leander's boat, and immediately sailed.

And the said William Patterson, jun. further saith, that he heard the officers of the Leander say, that the reason why ship of war was chased was, that they did not bring to on their first firing at him was, their thinking him under Spanish colors, belonging to English property on board.

JONATHAN TRASK,
WILLIAM PATTERSON, jun.

Same day sworn to before me,

JAMES STEWART,
Notary Public and Justice of Peace.

Philadelphia, June 10.

The ship Western Star, Capt. Ward, this place, and owned by Mr. James Bethune, sailed from Shippingport between the 1st of June and the 11th ult. for New Orleans.

On the 5th ult. the ship Thomas Penrose, burthen 350 tons, built at Maysville, Ken. and owned by Messrs. Stockton, and Coleman, sailed for Liverpool—built at Charleston, Va. in this port, bound to London or Liverpool—They expected to pass the falls in a few days.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman at St. Louis, to his father in this city, dated 12 ult.

"Lieut. Pike returned a few days since from his journey to the sources of the Mississippi. All that I can understand of his tour is, that it was destitute of his tour of a large lake, and runs a considerable distance very narrow and very deep. The climate very cold."

Charleston, June 6.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 24 April last.

"The bill brought into Parliament for preventing American Guinemen, fitting out, by the Slave Ports of Liverpool, was to be read a second time on Friday last, and it completely precludes all British ships from selling their cargoes of slaves in America, "or any other country, not in the foreign dominions of any foreign sovereign, state or powers" and from selling in any of our foreign colonies during the war: Nor can any British subjects employ their capital, or credit, in any such traffic, or lend it to any foreign account. There is no doubt but this bill will pass, which will completely knock up this traffic, as regards Liverpool."

MAN—POLITICO—ARITHMETICALLY CONSIDERED.

Supposing the earth peopled with 1,000,000,000 inhabitants and allowing 35 years for a generation it has been ascertained that the yearly mortality amounts to 30,000,000—of each day, to 82,193—of each hour, 3,4227-74.

But as one-third part of mankind are 10 to 12, there are born every year, in round numbers, 30,000—every hour, 4,107,1-24.

If mankind had not been doomed to die, there would have been at present 173,500 millions of mortals on the earth, and the whole globe would still have been 9,110 square feet of earth remaining for each man.

Reckoning three generations during a century, and supposing at the same time, that the world has existed 5,700 years, there have been only 174 generations from the creation to our time, and if since the flood, 58 generations; since the christian era; now as no family in Europe can trace back more than the time of Charlemagne, it follows, that the most ancient houses cannot boast of more than 30 generations, and very few, if any can go so far back; but supposing it to be the case, what is the value of 1000 years of prestigious, against 4,800 years of cooperation.

Out of every 1,000 men, 28 thereof die annually.

The number of inhabitants of a city or country is renewed nearly every 30 years.

Of 200, children, no more than one dies in the birth.

Of 150, one dies not die during the mother's lying in.

Of 100 infants, fed by means of the mother's milk, not above 90 die, but of the same number reared by wet nurses, 50 die. The mortality of infants is augmented greatly during the dentition, and the greatest number of them, during the

The natural small pox annually carries off 8 in every 100 attacked by it; but of 800 inoculated, no more than one dies.

Among 3152 who die, it appears by the register that there is only one person of 70 years of age.

More dull men are to be found on elevated places, than on plains and vallies.

The proportion between the deaths of women and that of men, is as 1 to 100.

The probable duration of female lives is 60 years; that period the calculation is more favourable to them than to the males.

Married women live longer than Maidens.

In the country the spring is the most fatal period, but in the cities it is the winter.

One half of those who are born, before they attain the age of seventeen.

The number of old men who die in cold weather is to the number of those who die in warm weather as 7 to 5.

According to the observation of Buffon, the number of male children born in the months of January February and March.

The number of women are to the married in the ratio of 1 to 3; and of married to the unmarried men as 5 to 3. The number of twins is to that of single children, as 1 to 63.

The number of marriages is to that of the inhabitants of the country as 1 to 1000.

In the country there are but 4 children produced by each marriage, but in cities, there are but 3.5 in 10 marriages.

The men able to bear arms, form the 6th part of the inhabitants of a country.

An ancient register gives us the following very mortifying instance of the brevity of human life in an hundred persons who were born in the year of Time—

The end of six years there remained only, 64

At the end of 16 years, 46

At the end of 25 years, 36

At the end of 36 years, 16

At the end of 52 years, 10

At the end of 56 years, 6

At the end of 66 years, 5

And at the end of 76 years, 2

FROM THE HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE.

Account of the re-appearance of Sicard, teacher of the deaf and dumb, in Paris.

Twenty-eight months had the man, whom the abbe de l'Epee chose for his successor as necessary to relieve his and weakest Sicard, been the object of a description in which he was understatedly included.

Concealed in the house of a trusty friend, where he was given asylum, he can life to save a head of such value, received intelligence of his escape with fovers the first studies of children, to cultivate their progress, and to reward the performances of their exercises to the fathers of families. In a manner not, by the light of a lamp, whose faint glimmer seemed loth to discover the vicissitude traits of the estimable man and to betray the place of refuge, he wrote his Universal Grammar, this treatise, which, in spite, the justice of men, only by heaping new benefits upon them.

In the mean time, the deaf and dumb of every age and sex lamented the absence of their teacher, and children, shut locked up in the windows of their apartments, and their eyes were bedewed with tears, or they sadly, and with a fixed attention the arm-chair where Sicard had been accustomed to place his pupil sons, and render them susceptible of the impressions of nature; and of the sentiment and tender emotions of mother times animated their countenances, the expression of their sorrow, and sorrow alone remained. One of them in particular, Jean Massieu, the fifth of the nine family who had received the instructions of the venerable Sicard, was so affected by the loss of his master, that, to pacify him they were obliged to make him acquainted with his place of refuge. This young man, whose moral standing and talents all Paris admires, and who, notwithstanding his low state of health, had been promoted to the place of repetitor in the school, with a salary of 1700 francs, yesterday, he ran forth to share his small income with Sicard: "My father (said he by means of pupil signs) has received me, and provides for my food and cloathing, and save his bread, I share it with him, and presses him." He accordingly took the necessary steps with prudence, engaged some of his friends and relations in putting his intentions into execution, and, by himself in person, gave to the hold of the first favorable opportunity. At length the already wished for moment arrived. A dreary night, favoring the enthusiasm of his heart rendered courageous, he boldly, trusted the protection to interest the public in favor of the successor of the abbe l'Epee, by embarking on the stage a memorable scene from the life of that celebrated founder of the institution for instructing the deaf and dumb. The undertaking was dangerous, but the motive irresistible. The moment chosen, was the anniversary of the abbe de l'Epee; and within his valued name was prepared, the unfortunate Sicard's likeness represented. O! that from his asylum he could have heard the affecting acclamations of a numerous and respectable assembly, which, in spite of all artifice, arisen from a people which had hitherto to virtue, and pile deed the cause of mankind. "Sicard, Sicard, the cry resounded from every side, "restore to us Sicard!"

From the emotion that animated every countenance, from the applause that was clapped from every hand, and especially from the inimitable transports, of the sublime (Bouly) it was easy for Massieu, now distinguishing his benefactor and duties, to form an idea of the interest which the audience expressed in favor of the preceptor; and he so well contrived matter, that a few days after, he and Bouly met together at the house of a lawyer, who, as friend of mankind and friend of the unfortunate, and who, at the hazard of the cause of the French revolution happened to be on a visit. Bouly, hers by the affecting answers which he gave the given questions put to him, informed the hearers of a great number of persons to a participation of his feelings; he gave to the brother of the consul a letter which he had written to the preceptor, which concluded with the following remarks: "Sicard, I know, is unfortunate, but that you will speak for us to the chief consul, they say he loves those men who labor for the benefit of others; surely then he must love Sicard, whose life and happiness he render the poor deaf and dumb happy."

This touching language of nature excited the attention of the hearers, and produced the most lively emotion, which was carried to such a pitch, that by flung one arm round the neck of Joseph Bonaparte, and the other round Bouly; and, in the mean time, the chief, Joseph Bonaparte, who was most affected, wrote to the consul, to request Sicard to be heard, and requested his worthy friend to signify to him, that he would on the morrow evening carry the letters to the consul, and that he could venture to promise him that it would have the effect desired.

Massieu's hopes were not disappointed. The consul received Sicard's name to be erased from the list of emigrants, and the next morning he entered to the right of again giving instructions to his pupils.

On the 6th of Feb. 1805, was the day in which this good father appeared again in the midst of his children.

It was about eleven in the morning: already was the hall appropriated for the pupils assembled, the deaf and dumb filled with celebrated men: amongst whom, in particular were observed who endeavor to relieve and labors to the instruction of youth, and the promotion of the knowledge of the human race. In the midst of the hall appear the deaf and dumb pupils, of both sexes and different conditions. The variety of their looks, and the flexibility of their features, the sensations, which immediately their sentiments, indicated that, in a day was the happiest of their life.

The friends of the Sicard, in transcriptions among whom was likewise the celebrated man who, in a shrieval him from the storm of party rage, enter the hall, and the crowds, and a number of beautiful ladies embellished the company by the lustre of their charms.

Sicard appeared, and the joy excites Massieu—every one rises up—a tumultuous scene reign throughout the whole assembly. Sicard, Sicard, Massieu is already in his arms—his mouth and his eyes to the moment that Sicard, whole soul seems to be transfused into the soul of his preceptor—he takes him by the hand, and embraces him on his chair. Immediately the male pupils surround their master. The moment among them surround the adored master, press him to their hearts, and hold him in different parts of the little arms like his hands, clinging to his garment, and kissing his habiliments and his hand—He is covered with the most affecting signs, with the tears of the adults and of the children.

Sicard endeavors to speak, but his emotions deprive him of the power of utterance. He wishes to communicate to each of his people what passes in his heart, and, in the midst of the affecting scene, embrace him, caress him; to excite the sensations he feels, and, to tell by signs that he loves them all with the paternal affection, that he receives them all, and that he wishes he has power to do, all that the blissful innocence of his heart inspires him with.

As, however, nothing would be presentating glance, he now observed that his pupils, in the moment of joy, the bashfulness peculiar to their sex, ventured not to rely to give way to the emotion which, crediting, sparkling eyes and glows in every feature of their expressive countenances. Sicard, he, his struggle of modesty and sentiment, he goes towards them, stops for a moment, their delicacy, and, with a smile, and receives their caresses with a tone that shows, that a father, a father blush to embrace his children!"

While these bashful maidens are expressing their sensations in tears which his return occasions them, the boys rush to the table, the benches, the chairs, approach the table, and delineate with letters of fire, and the rapidity of lightning, the emotions of their hearts them. One of them thanks the consul and his protector, and expresses the wish to him man from whom they received their moral existence; another describes the joy of the individuals, with which they were overwhelmed during the absence of their master, and, in a third writes down the sentence, "that virtue and truth sooner or later will triumph over the efforts of the wicked." At last Massieu himself appears at the table, and, with the pressions to the eyes of the admiring spectators the profoundest truths of the physical and moral sciences, a blessed, and the pleasures on the head of Sicard a wreath of laurels and heliotropes, emblems of the sadness of his pupils during his absence, and of the immortality with which, in spite of his patience, his beneficient labors, will be crowned.

FROM THE LONDON GRAZIER.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

We cannot avoid congratulating our countrymen on the late intelligence which announced the happy tidings of their settlements being again in our possession. A late judicious traveller said, delivered a decided opinion respecting their value, and after describing the climate settlements, which re