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**NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.**

From the Monthly Magazine.  
Some accounts of the COLONIALS, a poem by the author. In a few days to follow. BY PHILADELPHIA.

**CONQUEST.**

Mentioning the principal tributary streams that flow themselves into the river, he begins to lay property the character of the Missouri, which has long run in much deeper journey than the Mississippi, and acquired true his importance, plus him who returns, leading by that junction defendant.

Here I quit the first book; but return to it again for some observations on the descriptive powers of the author, and to express my disapprobation of some things contained in a defect.

The second book begins with a view of the native tribes of America, followed by some speculations on the habits of men, and the first peopling of that quarter of the world. I am then forced to pass in review the various scenes of Spanish desolation in Mexico and Peru. This leads to the interesting episode of Captain Gallo, his foundation of the Peruvian empire, and parents of the race of Incas. The story is couched in a broadly elegant and simple style, and runs through a thousand lines, and displays a variety of heroic and savage manners, sublime scenery, and beautiful sentences. Ends with the third book.

The fourth brings us back to Europe, and exhibits the state of society there, and its progress till the conquest of North America. That epoch of mind, and freedom of thought, accompanied with ideas of commerce, industry, and the advancement of science and morals, which took place at that period, and which seemed to give the way for the great exhibition of human talents, resulting from the various events of colonization, is presented, perhaps justly, as the intermediate consequences of the preponderant empire made by Columbus and his followers.

It is great, but not forgotten, that the first invasions of Europe were among the principal means of driving settlers to North America. These invasions are commemorated and personified in the field Injunquo, who is depicted, with all her attributes, in a highly finished manner, and with great strength of expression. The rise of the British maritime power is introduced by the great victory which cost the invincible Armada of Spain. The view is then given us of the great colonies under the British flag, and the first fleet of colonists to inhabit America, in view of the most interesting scenes of the continent. The acquisition of Columbia on that sea, leads to some reflections on the spirit of those who made it, as well as the foundation of morals, as well as the prosperity of nations. Lord North is commemorated with the same of enthusiasm. The moon-light scene as we enter the Chesapeake, the speech of the brave Potomac, and the view of his new masters, predicting their future greatness, and offering his own back as the price of their safety, are subjects arising out of this part of the subject, and are presented with that confidence which is the result of the respectability of the importance of what is to follow in the subsequent books.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh books, are equally occupied with war and revolution. It is a tale that is remarkable for the manner in which the author, who has established the independence of the British and French colonies, the energy of freedom, which is the result of the degradation which the latter are noticed with striking energy.

The London wars, which disturbed the early settlements are grouped in

one general view. The French war, and the French Revolution, are treated in a similar manner, and the conquest of Canada by Wolfe, all are treated in a similar manner. The subsequent scene is accompanied with an exalting view of colonial independence, and a great display of territorial power, which prepares the reader for the wider scenes of home independence, to follow in the next period. The action of this war is introduced with a pomp and dignity suitable to the grandeur of the object contended for. Darkness overpours the continent. On the gradual return of light there is a view of Congress, and a notice of its leading members. The *Daunt War* arises over the ocean, leading on the *York* expedition. The general character of the war on the part of England, as the American poet claims, is that of independence and heroism. It begins with a wanton calculation of towns from the mountains to the north to Norfolk in the south. The battle of Bunker's hill, the review of the American army, attended with many a defeat, the death of Montgomery, the descent into the south, and its conquest, the British are well distributed and described. This terminates the fifth book.

The whole of this work being taken to Columbia in view, appears to me to be a very good specimen of the fourth part of the poem; that is, from the middle of the first to the end of the fifth book. The poet's observations, is greatly varied with his incidents, affording many examples of the poet's art, and his command of language, and his power of description, and his power of reflection.

The sixth book opens with the famous (I think too famous) scene of the prison ship. Here that rigorous mind of confinement, which the poet calls British cruelty to American prisoners, is described with energy. I am surprised to find that the poet has not taken notice of the most famous affair of *Creedy*; here the little American army returns to the Delaware, and the poet surprises the British sun. There is so much wild imagination in his management of the daring, poetical episode, that I scarcely know what to say of it, either to praise or blame. The author seems here to have conceived himself from the rules of criticism, on more to be a subject.

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The eighth book opens with a hymn to peace, and a notice of the poet's own life. The author then makes a solemn address to his country, and a notice of the poet's own life. The author then makes a solemn address to his country, and a notice of the poet's own life.

The ninth and tenth books present us with the great model of human conduct, and a sketch of the most illustrious of men that has inhabited the globe. The poet's own life is described with energy, and his power of reflection.

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parallelism and homogeneity of the sentiments which accompany them. To show that all things in the physical world are united, as well as in the human mind, and that the progress of man is progressive and ever tending towards that perfection which we see in nature, and that the progress of man is progressive and ever tending towards that perfection which we see in nature.

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**CONGRESS.**

**SENATE.**

The *Advertiser* has been informed that the Senate will adjourn on the 10th inst. for the purpose of attending and continuing the non-intercourse duty.

"That the provisions of the two first sections of the act entitled 'An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and to amend the several Acts relating to all public armed ships and vessels of all foreign nations, and the said shall be and are hereby amended and made permanent, subject nevertheless to any modifications or regulations which may hereafter be made by treaty."

Mr. G. said, he felt himself embarrassed to make this motion, as it is a subject which he had not time to give a consideration of, and he had therefore hoped that it would not necessarily pass in view of the proposition which he had made. He was informed from the friends of the proposition, that the vote at the last session, was in favor of the proposition, and he was therefore induced to take up and acted upon in a separate bill, and made the permanent law of the country. He said his motion to the respect he felt for the opinion of others. This will appear from the following extract from the *Advertiser*: "The *Advertiser* has been informed that the Senate will adjourn on the 10th inst. for the purpose of attending and continuing the non-intercourse duty."

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