

sage was delivered by him from Mr. Griffiths to my sister Isabella; it might have been mentioned in my sister's hearing, but Mr. Horner was instructed to commence an action, but I do not recollect.

[illegible]

Cross-examined by Mr. Curwood: Mr. Griffiths is not more than fifty, but a plain farmer-looking man; he is, however, very conversable; my daughter Isabella is neat dresser, quite as neat as Martha, who has been examined in court to-day.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

11 What can a poor lass do with an old man?
Oh, curse on the penny that tempted by mine
To sell her poor Jenny for siller and lin;²
He's always complaining from morning to eeven,
He hants and he herries the weary day lang;
He's doylt and his dozin, his bloom it is fraen;
Oh weary's the night with a crazy auld ^{fool} ¹²

The learned counsel concluded by saying that if the defendant had married her, he must have entered upon the straight road to ruin, and contended that, under the circumstances of the case, the damages ought to be merely nominal.

Mr. Justice GASKELL left it to the jury to determine, whether they considered the letter of the 22d of March a breach of the promise to marry; and, if they did so, as to the damages to be given, with a consideration of whether the plaintiff had feelings injured and her character affected, or whether she had suffered no other misfortune than a mere loss of a good service.

FOOT RACE.—The long expected foot race between Metcalfe and Brown, the celebrated runners, for 100 sovereigns, took place on the road between Scott's Corner and the Catterick Bridge, on Friday, the 11th inst. The distance, 3 miles, was performed in 11 minutes & 45 seconds, and the race, which was exceedingly well contested, won by Metcalfe by about a yard. Metcalfe has run 105 races, and has won 104 out of the number.—[English press.]

BOLIVAR.

We give love from the hand of a master, and we give it to the people, as we give sketches of the character of Bolivar. It will be of personal interest, as the work of one who has personally known him, and who has seen him in the independence. Señor Vidauré is truly one of the most distinguished patriots, statesmen, and orators of the continent. He is a man of great talent. He has been Chief Justice and Minister of foreign affairs in Peru, President of the Congress and member of the Constituent Congress. He is a man of great talent, a distinguished citizen and true republican. He has been for some time residing in our city, and we have secured the kind attentions and distinguished notice, that his high character for intelligence and devotion to the cause of rational liberty was so well known. He is a man of great talent, and too true, the character of Bolivar, and however it may disappoint the fond hopes of those, who have been deceived by the false promises of Washington of South America, the true man has discharged a duty to the world in unveiling the character of Bolivar, as he is, and exposing the public error, which has been the cause of liberty. The annexed translation has been made with care, but still much of the force and eloquence of the original is lost.

EDITOR, SEP. 15, 1828

The Doctor and Felix. **DOCTOR.** His manner is so foolish and so blamable, even in the most trifling things, that I have had to renounce him, and to leave him to his fate, to his incantations, religion, and eventually, I suppose, to his death. **FELIX.** I am not surprised at that. It is useful and interesting to know him. His manner is so foolish and so blamable, even in the most trifling things, that I have had to renounce him, and to leave him to his fate, to his incantations, religion, and eventually, I suppose, to his death. **DOCTOR.** I am not surprised at that. It is useful and interesting to know him. His manner is so foolish and so blamable, even in the most trifling things, that I have had to renounce him, and to leave him to his fate, to his incantations, religion, and eventually, I suppose, to his death.

[illegible]

There often compared him to the Emperor Valentinian. He wished to govern like a despot, but at the same time he desired the right administration of justice, he detested robbery, he encouraged the arts and sciences, protected commerce, is alive to the interests of agriculture, and directs vigilantly to his goods. Good civil law he maintains and sees them well executed; it would be difficult to find a more just ruler than he has been born centuries before, in Rome he would have been an excellent Emperor.—Had he been the son of Louis XIV. he would have made a good king of France. In order to be an Emperor or King in South America, he is obliged to be a Christian, a Christian Emperor would be a contradiction in terms, he would be in being absolute; there would be very few who would abuse absolute power less. He would be contented with power, exercising it very rarely.

In these few lines you have the faithful description of the extraordinary man of whom you speak to me. I have not experienced any more depths in concluding I had no occasion to hate, but I had indeed occasion to surprise my affliction and esteem.

It is the greatest misfortune to a republican to be favoured by an aspirant to the throne. The contrary forces oppose him: gratitude and duty. In such a conflict, provided he does not depart from justice, his position is less uncomfortable than it seems. I have written to you with that men should write concerning with the same sincerity as I have of the Deliverer of Colombia and Peru, now the Caesar of the new world. I assure you with the same truth that I am your obedient humble servant.

M. L. VIALACRE.

THREE

CHESS.
Match between the London & Edinburgh Clubs.—This extraordinary match commenced on the 24th of April, 1824, has just terminated in favour of the Edinburgh players—the fifth game, on the result of which the match latterly depended, having been resigned by the London Club, on the 31st of July. There does not appear to be any decided error in this game. The other games resulted as follows:—The first was drawn at the 36th move; the second was won by the Edinburgh Club at the 53d move; the third, which lasted upwards of three years, and is perhaps the finest game of the match, was drawn at

BOLIV

DOMESTIC

SAVANNAH, OCT. 9.
CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY
A meeting of the friends of "equal rights" took place yesterday at the first Presbyterian Church, and the Committee appointed to frame addresses to the Catholic Association in Ireland, and to the people of Georgia, made their report, and the addresses were adopted without amendment. The following is the address to the People of Georgia:

TO THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND IN THE

The friends of Ireland, in Savannah and its vicinity have formed themselves into a Society, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy in the sufferings of that noble and generous, but unfortunate people; and of contributing such aid as may be necessary to enable them to obtain, by peaceable and constitutional measures, a redress of those grievances which have rendered the condition of the natives of Ireland, who have left their beautiful, but unhappy Island, to seek a home under the protection of your free and enlightened Government, as wretched as that of emigrants from that Island; and there are so many among us, who claim to be kindred by blood to that people, who are so anxious to see their sufferings alleviated. There are among us persons of all religious denominations, Jews, as well as Christians; Protestants, as well as Catholics; Presbyterians, as well as Episcopalians; and members of the Episcopal Church, as well as those designated dissenters in England; and Clergy, as well as Laity, all united in the same feelings of sympathy and religious toleration throughout the world.

Our object in addressing you, is, to ask you to unite with us in this great and interesting cause, either by associating yourselves with us directly; or, by the formation of auxiliary associations in your respective counties, or by voluntary contributions to the funds of our society. asking this of you, we feel that we are bound to state *distinctly*, and with *candor*, the causes which have induced the formation of our society; the objects we have in view; and the extent which we propose to go in aid of the cause we advocate.

There is probably but few persons among you, who are ignorant of the struggle, which has existed for years, between the Catholics and the liberal Protestants in Ireland, on the one hand; and the majority of the rulers and intemperately bigoted members of the Church of the other. The perseverance of the Government in a system, by which a large number of its subjects are excluded from civil rights, appears to us to be *impolitic*, as well as unreasonable and unjust;—a system, which is not only *unjustly* enforced by a determined spirit of resistance, which has too often deluged the rich and fertile plains of Ireland with the blood of her children;—but which, even now, however, the friends of Catholic emancipation, availing themselves of the emboldening influence of the late war, have severed their foreign relations, and of the greater march of mind and increasing spirit of independence, have from time to time, in a regular and systematic manner, made a repeal of many tyrannical and oppressive statutes, now making a last and determined effort, by peaceful and legal means, to secure to all the rights both civil and religious, to the same extent which they are secured to the members of the established Church in Great Britain. To effect this, it is of great and important to themselves and their posterity, an association deemed necessary, and which, in the opinion of the land, has been formed in that island, comprising all the talent, learning, and

dom, and patriotism of the sect of the despots, and as well and countenanced the same. The despots, however, are not wise, wisdom and patriotism among other sects as well protestant dissenters, members of the established church, and the despots, are not to be won by fair and lawful means, to procure the final emancipation of the Catholics; and to secure to them all the civil rights which the despots have usurped from the established church: for this purpose a fund has been collected and is appropriated to the education of the poor; to the defence and protection, in courts of justice, of the tenants of the land, who are oppressed by the land-lords who control the freehold elections by threats and ruinous perquisitions; and generally, to secure the rights of the poor, and to prevent them herebefore being destroyed by the influence of the rich; and for other useful and patriotic purposes. It is for the success and the progress of this noble and patriotic cause, that we propose to publish a series of tracts, and to contribute. We cannot believe

For a moment, that our association was deemed by you, to contemplate an in-
proper interference on our part with the
internal affairs of another nation, or to
interfere with the rights of those
with which we are in amity—From
among us, who are natives of Ireland, and
many of whom had been forced to leave
their homes, by the evils, which it is
our duty to deplore, and which we
remove, surely no justification can be
required—from those who are the de-
scendants of that people, and who imbu-
ed in their very nurseries, feelings for the
country of their birth, which exceeded
warmly, by the love that we have
ourselves, surely no justification will be ask-
ed—and for those among us, who, tho'
allied by blood, to the Irish, yet are in-
fused with a strong feeling of liberality and
of justice, and who are not less ready
readily found, not only in former ex-
amples of our own government and people,
but in that of the English, and some other
nations of Europe; Need we remind you
that we are not alone in France and
Britain. After allowing, for the

briary, alien, knowing, for years, the
 subjects, by prompt contributions and pe-
 sons seem to aid the Greeks in the
 glorious struggle against Ottoman
 interposed the formulae and the
 under the power of the Sultan and re-
 rebellious Christian subjects—need we
 call to your minds, the cargoes of provi-
 sions and clothing, and even munitions
 war which were collected from the char-
 of individuals in our own country, as
 forwarded to the almost exhausted
 perishing Hellenists—need we refer to
 expressions of sympathy and the loud
 voice of encouragement which burst from
 every section of our States; from the
 halls of Congress, as well as from mee-

[illegible]

Such are the claims of Ireland upon your favor, and such the examples, which the world has seen, that, in her cause, to be sanctioned—But in so far as interference, we are anxious that the people of this country should be distinctly understood to be, and to be contented to be, a people who are contented to excite a people to insurrection against their government or rulers, nor to assist in the destruction of the institutions established by that wild spirit of Philanthropy, which, regardless of consequences to the world, has been the cause of destroying long established institutions, to have another portion from evils which only exist in our own heated imagination. We are not, therefore, the friends of whose only object it is, to excite dissensions and discontent, we have all before us the example of the friends of our objects—we only propose to encourage by the expression of our sympathy, the efforts of those who are the friends of an object, the constitution of which is anxiously desired by more than six millions of people; and which we are not disposed to contribute to their well being by unhappiness, but to the prosperity of our country, and the happiness of the world; and which belief is not founded upon wild imaginations of our own, but authorized and sanctioned by the most enlightened and virtuous of our countrymen, and expressed opinions of many eminent English Statesmen, and by the vote of a

We are, Sir, members of the House of Commons, and we have been chosen by our constituents as spokesmen of their views and objects of our association; I am therefore permitted to assure you that we have no intention whatever to interfere, either with the Government of Great Britain or the rights of the Colonies, nor do we wish to attempt to ameliorate the condition of millions of our fellow beings, having strong and peculiar claims upon our favor, without it being possible way, interfering with any right or the interests of others of the same community; and feeling fully confident of your approbation, we ask you aid in the attainment of our objects.

The Society, however, which the State favors, is able to the cause of civil and religious liberty will oblige the Society, and forward its progress by publishing the above address.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Monday morning last, about 4 o'clock in the late brick building on the corner of Jefferson street and the Bay, known as the Masonic temple. Half an acre of property was struck, as the public hotel; and notwithstanding the great activity of the firemen, the building was entirely consumed before the flames could be got under control.

A negro man, belonging to Mrs. Wehopper, was killed by the falling of a portion of the wall, and three others were injured. Engine No. 5 was also crushed by the falling of the wall.

The fire is supposed to have commenced in one of the lower store rooms, in the Northeast corner of the building; which was supposed to be empty.

The property was owned by the St.

The property was owned by the St. Paul, Georgia, and was insured at Charleston Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

Sugar Cane.—We have received from the Plantation of Gen. D. Taylor, of Bacon County, two stalks of the kind called *Ribbon Cane*, which bear a fine, healthy, and prolific appearance, and consequently lead no doubt of the genial and propitious nature of the soil of this State, to the growth of this valuable production, which in time will long become one of the staple articles of husbandry and trade. We understand that General Taylor has several more planted this year, and that he intends turning his attention to it in a considerable degree, next season. One of the stalks we have, has 17 joints and the other 16. They may be seen at our office by any one who wishes to examine them.

TEHACAPPA, (Ala.) Sept. 27.
Amongst the many evils, which have been showed down upon us, that of the fly, is one amongst the most terrible. It is that in the upper part of this county, there are very fatal amongst cattle, hogs, sheep, dogs, and even men. The least wound is sufficient for them. There have been no infrequent instances, of their attacking an animal, and "chuck" has been many times. Men whose noses are subject to nose-bleeding, have been known to fall a prey to these devouring insects. The fly is peculiar. The size is between the large green, and that of the common house fly, its color a brown.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.
Five persons are now in Buttrick's jail, who were recently arrested for having passed forged notes of the Massachusetts Bank. One of them named *Merritt*, is an old offender, and is believed to have been an extensive dealer in 5 dollar counterfeit notes on the Mechanics' Bank. A female is in

100

department, we should conceive her entitled to move in a highly respectable sphere of society. She has hitherto refused to give any account of herself, but appears very melancholy and exceedingly reserved to the attention of her friends.

of the prison.

[illegible]

What its effect will be in America, we cannot yet tell; but assuredly, this tariff is a thing which ought to excite alarm. Nothing, indeed, need be apprehended in America, provided we are resolved to adopt no rash measures of retaliation, but we suggest, and would strongly urge, that sufficiently penal and vindictive towards the United States.

It manifests much ignorance in the people of this country to censure America for her tariff—there is nothing in it unexpected, or contrary to the law of nations; that it is conceived in the spirit of hostility, is true; but it is in the spirit of commercial rivalry; which is natural in all communities, and which in this country has set so frequent example in all periods of its history.

The policy of all countries is to render themselves independent of other states in the prime articles of necessity—food and clothing, and when they are not naturally so, as in all agricultural countries, America in their first civil condition, it is a universal law of nature to direct every individual to manufacture, and to supply himself with its principal wants from abroad, if the demand for payment of his labour is not sufficient to procure—now this commerce is the advantage of the producing country, because it is the source of the balance of trade against it,—hence the balance of trade goes but a little way (except in those immense quantities in which it is sold abroad) to the benefit of the producing countries; and secondly, because the revenue of a state, which buys its manufactures from abroad, is the revenue of the station—Revenue, in such a case, is not one toll gate only; its customs, which may be interrupted or destroyed; while the revenue of the producing country, whose factories are once well established in a country which has a large raw produce, and a large population, is constant, copiously, but production and consumption are sources of national wealth, keep pace with the demand, and may be punished in any extent. To secure for ourselves the benefit therefore this: America wishes to create, by means of local manufactures, that independence which is the basis of her existence; she depends upon the caprice of other countries abroad. She wishes to gather up wealth, and to be independent of her customers; she desires to raise her commerce, as possible within her industry, and to produce, from her own industry, skill, and manufactures, that which she needs for her clothing and art, by which England has enriched herself, and engrossed nearly the market

This is the reasonable defence of America. She has done more than she had a right to do. Whether she has taken this step of prohibiting commerce too early is a matter purely to herself. The only concern of England is, how to stem this new policy, and what retaliatory resources to adopt. This system of rivalry is not to be disregarded; but at the same time, a financial revenge, or a retort by high prohibitory duties on raw produce, except within certain bounds, would be absurd and insane.

[illegible]

The carrying trade of America, regarded as it is, with her raw produce, is the nurse of her marine, and the cradle of her future maritime power. A foreign exchange duty may undoubtedly, and with considerable justice, be imposed upon all American vessels which shall be engaged *wherever be their cargo*, and the consequence will be that America will lose the carrying trade of this staple article, and it will be conveyed in British bottoms to British ports. How can America object to this foreign shipping tax? She *gives a duty upon our articles*, and we retaliate it by an impost on *hers*. Ships, are as much the means of wealth to the builder, in America, as cotton fabrics are to the manufacturer.

