

MAJOR A. W. B.

A subject of high  
rank in relation to  
family fallen and  
quainted with  
of course,  
—honour  
for the  
board  
—we will  
—

the war in  
held a captain's  
—on, which he immediately  
—ndered to his commanding officer,  
and regardless of consequences, de-  
termined instantly to resign, rather  
than see a hostile force against the  
country of his nativity, and in his es-  
timation, the only land of liberty upon  
earth. His resignation was rejected,  
but with the promise that he should  
not be sent to bear arms against his  
country. This promise, however, like  
most British promises, when it suited  
convenience, was broken without the  
least remorse or apology; and the ma-  
jor was ordered to embark from Jama-  
ica, with the army, but was given to  
understand that the voyage was des-  
tined to the windward Islands, and not  
in the direction of his country; yet,  
painful to him, the first view he had  
of land was his native shore, in the  
neighborhood of New Orleans—fa-  
mous on the page of history for as  
glorious and as decisive a victory as  
ever was achieved by the arms of free-  
men. When this gentleman found  
how he had been treated, he refused  
to draw or unsheath his sword, and  
his company was marched to head  
quarters with his sword undrawn. So  
soon as he arrived, he immediately re-  
paired to the commander in chief, sir  
Edward Pakenham, and again ten-  
dered his commission; stating that he  
could not fight against his country.—  
But instead of Sir Edward acting like  
a man of a noble and honorable mind,  
he tampered with the major by offering  
him immediate preferment; mixing,  
at the same time, his offers with threats  
in case of perseverance in the part he  
had taken, and gave him one hour to  
reconsider the affair. At the expira-  
tion of which time, the major again  
appeared before sir Edward, and in  
the most firm and undaunted manner,  
renewed his application, finally stating  
that he would not fight against his  
country for the commission he (sir  
Edward) held. This closed the scene,  
and the reply was—"Sir I'll have you  
hanged instantly." (a death inflicted on  
officers for treason). and ordered  
him under an arrest. But Heaven  
turned the scale—Pakenham "bit the  
dust," and Hamilton escaped at that  
time, falling a martyr to his country's  
cause!!

We state these things that a man  
who has made so great a sacrifice  
should be noticed and rewarded.—  
Honors and rewards should, nay, will  
follow by the voice of the American  
people, so honorable an evidence of  
a love of country.

From the New York Evening Post.

#### LIBERALITY AND MUNIFICENCE.

Instances of public spirit whenever  
they appear, ought to be noticed and  
recorded, as well in justice to the in-  
dividual who performs the act, as for  
the purpose of inducing others to go  
and do likewise. Nothing of this kind  
has so deservedly excited attention as  
the late generous donation to the Bos-  
ton Athenaeum, of a spacious and  
commodious building, valued at 20  
thousand dollars, by JAMES PER-  
KINS, Esq. of the House of J. and T.  
Perkins, a firm of the first respecta-

on. The Boston A-  
the most extensive  
literary establish-  
which our country  
as Florida to Maine,  
pride of Boston.—  
by men of wealth in the  
who could perhaps af-  
ford to bestow similar  
his gentleman, but rare-  
in an equal degree un-  
omplished and polite  
opulent merchant and the  
id magnificent patron. I  
asure in the days of my  
pe numbered among his  
ends, and have often wit-  
surprise, his intimate and  
equaintance with polite lit-  
and his wonderful faculty in  
p at will, passages from  
writers. During one day  
extensive party of friends, and  
sive powers of memory with  
dividuals possessed, and their  
s at quotation being the sub-  
discourse, after the cloth was  
d, a small bet was proposed  
en, that Mr. Perkins could at  
d without any hesitation, cor-  
reely repeat twenty different couplets  
from twenty different English classics,  
naming his authors as he went along.  
He began and went on without any  
faltering until he had accomplished  
nineteen, but there he hesitated to  
recollect himself, by which the bet  
was lost, or declared drawn. I do not  
remember which. Such a donation of  
literature from so ardent a friend, and  
one so well able to appreciate her value,  
equally "blesseth him that gives and  
him that takes." The colleges, sem-  
inaries of learning, and particularly  
the Theological School at Andover,  
have been the distinguished objects of  
individual bounty, and confer honor  
on New England. Would that we  
could extend the praise to our own  
state.

**A great painting.**—Mr. Samuel F. B.  
Morse, a distinguished artist, has in  
hand a great painting, the subject of  
which is calculated to give it great in-  
terest, and the execution of which we  
presume will clothe it with all the ef-  
fect of which it is susceptible. The  
subject is an interior view of the Rep-  
resentative's Chamber in the capitol,  
at the time of candle-light, whilst the  
great chandelier suspended in the cen-  
tre of the chamber is lighting. The  
members are supposed to be assem-  
bling for an evening sitting; and the  
picture will contain more than a hun-  
dred figures, all portraits from sitting  
of the different persons—among whom,  
besides members of the House, will be  
some of the members of the Supreme  
Court, and other distinguished char-  
acters, and officers and servants of the  
House, &c. We can hardly conceive  
of a subject more attractive, and we  
anticipate for it, as an Exhibition  
Painting, great success. Upwards of  
thirty of the portraits, with all the per-  
spective drawings, are already com-  
pleted; and it is expected the picture  
will be finished by the next autumn.  
The size of the painting is to be 11  
feet, by 7 feet 6 inches.

**Extraordinary Election.**—One of the  
most singular and interesting cases of  
election that has fallen within our no-  
tice, occurred in the choice of mayor  
of Liverpool, in October last. Rich-  
ard Bullin and William Mollineux,  
esquires, were the candidates, the for-  
mer supported by the whig and re-  
form interest, and the latter by the  
Canning or ministerial party. At the  
close of the first day, (St. Luke's day,  
Oct. 18,) at midnight, the poll stood  
at precisely 700 votes for each; the  
next day the court adjourned with  
1030 for each candidate. The third  
day left Mr. Mollineux 1381 and Mr.  
Bullin 1459. And the fourth day ter-  
minated with 1619 for Mr. Bullin,  
1567 for Mr. Mollineux—majority  
52. The first day 6s per man was  
paid for votes—the 2d the price rose to  
a half sovereign, with extra orders for  
all, &c.—the 3d day upwards of three  
pounds was paid for a vote—and on  
the 4th, from 5 to 6 pounds sterling was  
paid by each party for a single vote.  
So great a number of freemen was  
never polled in Liverpool before, and  
it was computed that 3000l. was spent  
on each side. One of the electors sent  
the name of his vote to the editor of

the Mercury, showing his example  
would induce others to follow it) in a  
letter, remarking—"I enclose, for the  
benefit of the Strangers' Friend Socie-  
ty, a sovereign, [guinea] which was  
forced into my hand, when I gave my  
vote for the mayor, &c.

N. Y. Statesman.

From the New York Statesman.

#### PIRACIES.

One of the most singular features in  
the history of our own times is the fre-  
quency of piracies on the high seas,  
and the impunity with which they are  
committed. At a period when the na-  
tions of the earth are reposing in a state  
of profound peace, and when the na-  
vies of Europe & of the United States  
are dismantled, and safely moored in  
their harbours, scarcely a day passes,  
in which we do not hear of the capture  
and plunder of our vessels, and the  
most barbarous murders of their crews.

The age of Kid appears to have re-  
turned, and the atrocities perpetrated  
by the pirates, who now infest the  
West Indian seas, are scarcely less  
frequent and gross, than were those of  
the Buccaneers. Our hardy and gal-  
lant mariners, who were true to their  
country in time of war, are now per-  
mitted to be plundered, and scourged,  
and put to the most ignominious deaths  
without finding protection from their  
government, or even arousing its in-  
dignation.

How long shall these atrocities be  
tolerated? How long shall the seas be  
brightened with the flames of our ves-  
sels and merchandize, and the mon-  
sters of the deep be gorged with the  
mangled coraes of our own citizens?  
For what was our navy intended?  
Was it merely to contend with civiliz-  
ed enemies, and to leave our barbar-  
ous enemies in possession of the ocean?  
Was it created solely for the purpose  
of exhibiting its prowess in a contest  
with England, or of whitening distant  
seas with its canvass and bearing its  
thunders around the globe? The pri-  
mary object of our navy was not con-  
quest, nor the acquisition of glory;  
but the protection of commerce and of  
those who sail under the American  
flag, from foes of every description.

It will be recollected what indigna-  
tion was excited in this country by the  
depredations committed on our com-  
merce, under the French system of  
"burn, sink, and destroy," and how  
keenly our country resented the out-  
rage of the murder of an American  
citizen by a British ship of war. The  
impressment of our seamen was justly  
considered by the government, as one  
cause which demanded a declaration  
of war against the greatest maritime  
power on the globe.

After these high examples of the  
promptness and spirit of our govern-  
ment, in resenting and redressing the  
spoliations of our commerce, the in-  
sults offered to our flag, and the out-  
rages committed on our seamen, shall  
we permit our vessels to be burned,  
our flag to be trampled under foot, and  
our sailors to be murdered with impu-  
nity?—Shall the risks of piracy, on a  
voyage to the West Indies, or even  
from one port of the United States to  
another, be more formidable than the  
dangers of the winds and waves? Let  
it not be supposed that a war waged  
upon these Buccaneers would be in-  
glorious, or beneath the dignity of our  
government. One of the most splen-  
did eulogiums, which was ever deliv-  
ered from the Roman Forum, was  
that pronounced by Cicero on the  
General, who swept from the seas the  
pirates and banditti, by whose outrages  
commerce and intercourse were ren-  
dered dangerous.

We are aware that our government  
have done much towards checking  
these frequent piracies. Six of our  
vessels of war are now cruising in the  
Gulf of Mexico, in search of pirates  
and for the protection of commerce.  
It is also rumored, that some of the  
British ships of war, have co-operated  
with ours, in capturing these outlaws  
and common enemies to civilized na-  
tions. It is said by some, that our go-  
vernment has done all in its power to  
put a stop to piracies—that all our  
ships of war, fit to navigate those seas,  
have been sent out—and that the funds,  
appropriated to that service, have al-  
ready been expended, and debts in-  
curred in anticipation of the appropri-  
ations for the next year.

If this statement be correct, it be-  
longs to congress to provide more ves-  
sels, to authorize new appropriations,  
and despatch additional forces. Let  
the remedy be prompt and effective.  
Let every piratical flag be sunk or  
driven from the ocean; and whatever  
expense may be, the country will  
gladly and support the measure.

P. S. We are happy to find by the  
proceedings of Congress, which have  
arrived to day, that Mr. Condit  
offered a resolution in the House of  
Representatives, on the subject of the  
foregoing remarks.

#### HANGING BY WHOLESALE.

Capt. Budd, at Charlestown, in  
days from Havana, states, that in-  
formation of the capture of four piratical  
schooners by the U. S. brig *Enterprise*  
was received at Havana, by the  
schooner *Mechanic*, Forster, put in  
there on her passage from Aux Cayes  
to this port—he was boarded by the  
*Enterprise*, and received the particu-  
lars from Lieut. K. as already pub-  
lished. A brig, supposed the *Enter-  
prise*, was off the Moro, when the  
*Sarah Ann* came out. Information had  
also reached Havana, that Commo-  
dore CHAYTOR, of the Patriot service,  
had captured a large piratical schooner,  
off the Hole-in-the Wall, and hung  
75 of her crew, upon the Berry Islands,  
as an example to others, engaged in  
piratical pursuits. Before we can re-  
dit this *in extenso*, further advice will  
be requisite.

**Horrible.**—Seldom have the inhabi-  
tants of Virginia been presented with  
more tragical scene than was witnessed  
in Mecklenburg. James Hunt, who  
lives near Spanish Grove in this coun-  
ty, his three daughters, one about 15  
years old, one about 12, and the  
youngest about eight, and a negro boy  
about the age of thirteen, were all the  
persons belonging to his family. Mr.  
Hunt having gone to Richmond, left  
his three daughters and the negro boy  
at home. On Thursday evening the  
13th of December, the eldest daughter  
chastised the boy for some miscon-  
duct. At their usual hour the three  
girls went to bed, their bedding having  
been previously placed on the floor  
near the fire. A short time before the  
girls caused the boy to make a fire  
and again went to sleep, but the sleep  
of death, for the boy, irritated by  
chastisement lately received, and in-  
stigated by a diabolical desire of re-  
venge, as soon as he perceived the  
tranquil, horribly murdered the three  
sisters as they lay asleep by beating  
out their brains with an axe. Having  
remained after the perpetration of the  
murder until day, he took whatever  
imagined valuable to him, and sent it  
to the house, which was burnt down,  
and every article of Hunt's household  
furniture was consumed; several per-  
sons who saw the fire, hastened to the  
spot and got the girls out before they  
were entirely consumed. But so ter-  
rified were they by the fire, that the  
human beings ever presented a more  
horrible appearance. Upon taking  
the boy up, he confessed every circum-  
stance. A coroner's jury upon exam-  
ining into the case called him before  
them, when he stated to the jury every  
circumstance agreeably to his own  
confession. He is now in jail, and  
no doubt ample justice will be render-  
ed to one whose youthful villainy  
have been so execrable.—Rich. Exp.

**Internal Improvement.**—The editor  
of the *Kingston* (Canada) Herald, speaks  
of the effect of the N. York canal upon  
the navigation of the St. Lawrence  
says, "It may seem strange, and incred-  
ible, that the bounty of nature, the finest na-  
vigable river in the world, should be re-  
dered useless as an outlet to the state,  
the works of art and artificial regula-  
tions."

**Awful Death.**—A few days since, at  
a Zanesville, Ohio paper, a man, of  
the name of James Fisher, was drown-  
ed in the Muskingum river, opposite  
Mr. Stanbery's salt works. He was  
in a state of intoxication, and was  
tempting to swim the river to get  
dispute which he had arisen between  
side. Mr. Fisher sunk and rose sev-  
eral times, and at every gasp was uttering  
oath.