

New-York, May 28.

learn with pleasure, from our late London papers, of our law, emanating from the government, was shortly at Berlin, which will be the polish peasants the way to freedom; and that a general was preparing by Prince Bismarck for introducing into the liberty of the press. At Kosciuszko, the Washington, Poland, had entered into military service of Prussia. Political surveys of the Chinese it is said, have been recently, by order of the British government, with a view to ascertain the practicability of opening Chinese trade to all British subjects; and that these surveys have reached England, unexpectedly, a circuitous route. In consequence a very formidable expedition was contemplated, at the of our last advices from London, having for its objects to traverse the whole of the Chinese empire, to require an apology from the Emperor, and to claim occupation by British troops of the strong places on the river.

Vandalism—

The King of Bavaria has issued a decree that thenceforth no member of a Freemason's Lodge be permitted to exercise the office of a Public Functionary.

London, April 20.

A variety of foreign and domestic intelligence will be found in the columns of this day. We do not say, however, that there is a part of it of any peculiar importance to the public. Perhaps the address of Mr. Monroe, upon his inauguration as President of the United States, deserves more consideration than it seems entitled to upon mere perusal. We have never given much credit to those speaking inaugural orations—they are too studied to let real feelings of the composer be seen; they are like showy Birmingham goods—entirely made in France. If we could believe all that is put forward in this address, we should think the Americans the first people in the world; we should think that Mentors govern and that every child of the United States was another Telemachus. But we are not so easy of our own praises. We have been often disappointed and deceived by such addresses; and we have too long known how flourishing & courtly orations look in print, whilst poverty and oppression are their unholy portion in reality. With all the distrust, however, in an acquaintance with the mystery of politics, and knavery of statesmen must inspire, we still look through the wilderness of light, that helps us on, our road to ascertain the truth. The American government seems desirous to present a strict line of family with foreign powers; at the same time, to take all those necessary precautions which may secure

them from aggression. The revenue would appear to be in a very flourishing condition; but then the expences of their government are comparatively nothing. We know not how it is, that a republican government can keep their states secure, and afford protection to their people, whilst taxes are unoppressive, & liberty of person and of creed is unrestrained in its exercise. We cannot imagine why monarchical governments should be so particularly expensive, especially, as we have never seen that their people are more happy or more free than those who live under a Republic. We are friends to monarchical government, because we think, if properly balanced and administered, it would secure every desirable blessing we might covet. We rather think Republics are unsuited to enlarged dominions; or where nations arrive at a certain point of elevation, either commercial or military or agricultural. Indeed, in Greek and Roman history, we have frequent instances of this truth, and we think, before very many years elapse, that America will add another to the examples which could be cited. The population is not yet sufficiently dense in America, to have those divisions occur in property and in interests which operate in other countries; and of necessity almost impel them into a monarchical, if not a despotic form of government. But as soon as America becomes a nation—as soon as her people bear that proportion to their soil, which those of other countries bear to theirs—as soon as a national taste is formed, and as conflicting interests begin to assume their proper appearances—it will be found that America will become a monarchical if not perhaps a military and despotic government! We cannot say that our wishes second our observations upon this point. On the contrary we should wish for the improvement of the world, that America should remain a republic; because, *ceteris paribus*, if the least expensive government possess in it equal elements of duration, and afford equal protection of person and property as a more expensive: the advantages are with the republican form of government, and should therefore be preferred!

America possesses many advantages denied to other countries; and if she act a prudent part towards her brethren of the south, her commerce must improve, & her navy acquire a permanence, which may alter, in process of time, the situations of many European states. No man can contemplate the situation of America without feelings of superior exultation. In this country, unhappily, we look upon the Americans as the leers of society; and vainly think that the abuse of Jonathan will secure a pre-eminence of John Bull. The public should be disabused of this erroneous notion. We should watch the progress of other states minutely; where we see their virtues, to copy them; and where we meet their vices—to correct those of a similar nature in ourselves.

From the National Advocate.

The custom prevailing for many ages in England of exposing wives for sale in the market has not it appears been abolished or even softened by the supposed advanced state of civilization in that country. Within the last year 2 women were sold by their husbands—one in London and the other in Wellington; the one in the former place brought only 1s. 6d with a quart of ale drink the purchasers health. The other, in consequence of her youth and personal attractions was purchased by a former lover at the UNUSUAL price of TWO GUINEAS.

It is difficult to trace the origin of this barbarous custom—but it appears, that in former times the sales of wives was treated with more ceremony a purchaser receiving a deed of transfer, properly authenticated and recorded. There is an old case on record as far back as the 30, Edward 1st. The deed is in Latin, and is thus translated:—

To all the faithful in christ.—To whom these presents may come: John De Cameys son and heir of Ralf De Cameys sends health is lord Know ye that I transferred of my own free will to William Paynal Knight Margaret De Cameys daughter and heir of John De Gottesden, my wife; and that I have given and granted to the said William released and quit-claimed all, &c. and also all my right in said Margaret her goods and chattels with their appurtenances."

Such however is the avidity for sales at present that a deed is quite useless—and it seldom happens that the property is litigated.

We regret to learn (says the Richmond Compiler of the 12th inst) that an epidemic has prevailed for some time past in the town of Manchester, opposite Richmond, which carried off, in the space of six weeks upwards of 130 persons, chiefly negroes—a mortality heretofore unexampled in that place, the population of which we believe, does not exceed 500—What renders this visitation the more painful is, that among the number who have fallen victims are many of its oldest and most respectable inhabitants.

The preceeding paragraph has appeared in several of the respectable northern prints; but the truth is it is not extracted from the Compiler—Several persons have been carried off Manchester during the present year but the mortality not near as fatal as described in this paragraph. Comp.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Star. Williamsburgh N. C. Apl. 15, 1817.

Mr. Samuel Lockhart,  
MY DEAR HUSBAND—You have left me your dutiful & affectionate wife, and taken to your bosom Mrs. ELIZABETH ATKINS, of Petersburg (Va) a woman less virtuous, less affectionate less industrious, and less economical than myself. When your reason has power to exercise itself which I expect will succeed that glow of fascinated amour with which you have forsaken me, I hope you

will return to your lawful wife.—Your lavish presents to your harlot, Mrs. Atkins and neglect of business by your attention to her, that will exhaust all the property you left behind. But when I took you first; you were penniless & I made you rich; you were comfortless and I made you happy—Repent and return.—That kind Providence, which fostered our first exertions I pray may continue & we may be restored to happiness and plenty.—Your loving dutiful wife.

SALLY LOCKHART.

N. B. I have not money to pay to editors publishing the above letter, but those of the United States (for I know not to which of the States my husband has gone) who will give it several insertions, shall have the prayers of a distressed woman to that throne of grace from which all rewards flow.

SALLY LOCKHART.

May 9, 1817,

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE brethren of Union lodge, No. 29, will celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on the 24th instant— ALL worthy brethren of the fraternity are requested to attend.

By order of the W. M.  
RO. CRAVE S, Sec.  
Madison, June 14, 1817.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber living in Browstown, Jackson county, on the 23rd day of last month, a bay horse six or seven years old, about five feet one or two inches high, a white streak in his forehead, the left hipshot, no shoes on. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said horse to the subscriber.

L. E. THROCKMORTON.  
June 16, 1817. 26—3w

Dearborn circuit court, May term 1817.

Eleanor, alias Honner Cooper, } On a Bill  
versus } for a Divorce, now  
William Cooper, } filed:

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by her attorney and filed her bill praying a divorce from her husband William Cooper, the defendant aforesaid; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant aforesaid is not a resident of this state: It is therefore ordered that notice of the pendency of the said bill, be published for eight weeks successively, in the Indiana Republican, printed at Madison: and that unless the said defendant appear at, or before the next term of this court, and answer to the bill aforesaid; the said cause will then be heard in his absence.

A true copy from the Record.  
Attest,  
JAMES DILL, Ck.