

Directory of Fashion.

1. Wear your hair very thick; especially if it be gracefully strait, like bunch of candles—and more particularly avoid cutting it as the warm weather approaches, as nothing is more unfashionable among the beaux, than the appearance of comfort. As a hat is a very useless thing, especially in bright and warm sunshine, the less the brim, the more reasonable:—Wear one, therefore, with about the same proportion of brim as that sometimes seen on the outside of a half bushel measure; the effect of this, upon an overgrown crop of hair, is indescribably graceful, and can be compared to nothing but a half peck measure, inverted on the top of a hay cock.

2. Wear a sirtout, with about as much fine cloth at the bottom of it, over and above what is comfortable and becoming, as would make a holiday suit for boy of 10 years old. Do not forget, however, to have it open before, lest you might be mistaken at little distance, for a lady in a pelise. The advantages of this dress are manifold; it may occupy the attention of a cross dog, who would otherwise make free with your heel or the calf of your leg—it will keep your boots clear of dust it will flap away the musquitoes in dog-days—and above all, it will help the market for domestic manufactures, (provided you have it made of such materials, which is not quite the fashion.) Now there are some cavillers who would say that if you would appropriate the cloth to the back of a poor boy, it would be an act of what is it?—O! I recollect, an act of *benevolence*? (I think there is such a word in our language,) that it would rather add than take away your comfort, or the gracefulness of your appearance; and that it would equally promote the interest of our manufactures. But then it would not be in the fashion, & all other considerations are trifles in comparison with this.

Am. Watchman.

Quebec, May 1.

The ice is still firm in the St. Lawrence, and several May-poles were planted this morning on different parts of the river. Many people led by curiosity and the novelty of the scene, have been passing and re-passing between Lower town and the opposite shore since the dawn of day. There was seen at the same time on the ice, amidst a concourse of pedestains, a cart, a sleigh, a cariole, and a caleche. That the St. Lawrence, should remain frozen over on the 1st of May at Quebec, for many miles above, and for some miles below it, is certainly a circumstance of very uncommon occurrence, & a prominent feature of the great severity of the last winter. The same thing happened, we are told about forty years ago. A May pole was then fixed upon the ice, which broke up the same day. How long the present bridge will last we know not. It is a subject on which many bets have been already lost and won, and on which many are

still depending. Some have insured its continuance to the 10th of the present month; we trust, however, that the present spring-tides will open the navigation.

Much snow still remains in this vicinity, in the open fields as well as in the woods.

The president departed from this city on Saturday, for the northward, in pursuance of the intention we some time ago announced, to make a tour of observation through the Eastern and northern states and territories. Health and happiness attend him! General Swift, chief of the engineers, who is to accompany him, waits his arrival at Baltimore. On the same day the president's family took the road for his seat in Virginia.

Notwithstanding the unobstructive manner in which the president travels, and his known desire to avoid parade, it is announced, in all the cities, that it is in contemplation to treat him with distinguished respect, and to receive him with such salutations as be seem the citizens of a republic. In this design there seems to be a rivalry in courtesy between the political parties, indicative, not only of the melioration of party asperity, but of the prevalence of a lofty national spirit.

Nat. Intel.

BALTIMORE, MAY 29.

Three gentlemen, citizens of the province of the River La Plata, have just reached this city from Savannah, where they landed from the British cutter Hero, arrived at that place from Buenos Ayres.

The three gentlemen above alluded to, are Dr. Don Pedro Agrelo, late a member of the legislature of Buenos Ayres, and a magistrate; Don Manuel Moreno secretary of State, and the eldest officer in that department; and Don Vincente Pasos, editor of the free paper entitled "La Cronica Argentina." Those which remained at Savannah, are colonel Don Domingo French, who four months since commanded the patriot troops in Peru; colonel Don Eusebio Valdenegro, with his wife and two children; colonel Don Manuel Pagola; colonel Don Feliciano Chiclana, a member of the executive and a gentleman of the bar.

These gentlemen were all sieged in Buenos Ayres, on the 13th of February, at the same hour, by officers of the government, while they were resting under the protection of their dwellings, or discharging the duties of their respective stations. They were immediately carried on board a man of war of that government, not being suffered to communicate with their families and friends, or to justify themselves before a proper tribunal, against the charges in pursuance of which they experienced such cruel treatment. They were compelled to remain in the river, out of sight of the town, and finally destined to be transported without any previous judgment.

This was affected by taking them on board of another vessel

of war, which carried them to the mouth of the river Plate, where they found ready to receive them the British cutter Hero, capt. James Garnock, an Englishman by birth, who so far prostituted himself as to contract with the Director of Buenos Ayres, Juan Martin Pueyrredon, for the transportation of these unfortunate citizens, for the sum of four thousand dollars. He took them on board his cutter on the 9th of March.

The official letter delivered by the director to this British capt. is a very singular one. Its purport is to palliate, before the authorities of this country, this scandalous negociation, in the prosecution of which he was to present himself in our ports; for it was to the United States, by the arbitrary will of the government of Buenos Ayres, that they were destined. This letter was directed to the chief magistrate or officer of the place in this country where the cutter might arrive, and is couched in the following terms:

"The persons mentioned in the enclosed list (those already named) have been shipped on board the cutter Hero, bound to the United States. They are unfortunate beings, whom the government has expelled from their country on account of their variance in politics, and their exalted ideas. They must be viewed as criminals; but as they were considered dangerous, it has become expedient to transport them, directing them to that country where they cannot cause alarm, as its constitution and laws present a formidable barrier."

Patriot.

From the London Times April 5.

The separation of North America from Great Britain will necessarily expose the empire to farther dismemberments. We cannot calculate on perpetual concord with the United States. Their first war with England made them independent—their second made them formidable. They have, in consequence of that latter conflict cultivated with more assured and unbending pertinacity the means and resources both of war and peace. They have now for the first time a standing army, a moveable militia, and a victorious and resolute marine. Their next warfare will be offensive, if not against our islands in the western hemisphere, at least against the British possessions on the continent; and who can say how long Canada, with her line of defence so grievously impaired by the terms of the late treaty, will be maintainable against the renewed attacks of this ambitious and invigorated republic? We may reckon, therefore, on the instability of our western dominions. For the same reason it becomes a matter of very anxious consideration, how far it would be politic to reinforce a population which may be considered as the garrison of an untenable post. If, indeed we had a prospect of so far strengthening our possessions in North America as to ascertain their security a-

gainst all attacks from within, there is little question but that draught from the disbanded diery and unemployed labour of the united kingdom might be settled in those provinces to advantage. We have already pressed our fears, that, under addition of force which we bestow upon the Canadas, the fence of them will be most serious in a future contest with the United States. But there is another circumstance of infinite moment—the colonists whom we attach to our own possessions, set almost invariably to our publican rival. During the war above 2,000 British soldiers remained (not as prisoners) in the hostile territory. Emigrations of our settlers take place every year. What the alterations may be, is a subject of conjecture. The fact itself is beyond dispute, that British America suffers a daily loss of its European population; and that states of the union draw proportionate accessions of numerical strength from our comparative decline. If we colonize the hemisphere, which, from Hudson's bay to the Straits of Gellon, seems designed by Providence for other nations.

Curious fact.—A distinguished patron of manufactures, residing in N. Haven county, in making some enquiries into the actual state of manufactures in Connecticut, has found, that, of a house of representatives now in session, one hundred and thirty eight in foreign cloths; this has resulted from patriotism it does infinite honor to the state if it has proceeded from economy, how irresistible is the argument to be drawn from it in favor of domestic manufactures. At the very moment that British fabrics are depressed beyond former examples, four fifths of our legislature, and undoubtedly an equal proportion of our people generally, find it for their advantage to purchase home manufactures. Laying out of consideration the vital benefits of manufacturing for ourselves, in correcting those irregular and embarrassing operations from which we have suffered so much, and in preventing the still more fatal balance of trade which threatens to devour us; how much industrial saving must ultimately be realized, if at this time the American manufactures can undersell the venders of British Goods. But when the whole advantage resulting to the community from domestic manufactures, are taken into view, is there an individual who can rationally oppose them? We think not. Con. Mir.

EMIGRATION.

Jeremiah Mead, and his brother, with their children and grandchildren (30 in number) left New York on Wednesday last, in waggons, on their way to the state of Indiana.

On the third instant, one Thomas Johnston was tried in Brook-