

went out to hunt; he probably, as usual, will be absent 24 hours, Maineval calculates; it is his father's jour de fete: he may surely venture to leave the palace for a short time. He has bought a little villa, and he is desirous to present it to his beloved father, and to give him the little deeds. He sets out, the whole family is collected, he is warmly greeted, they see him so seldom. The present is given, the joy increases dinner is ready and he is pressed to stop: he refuses, "the emperor may return and ask for me." "O, he won't be angry you are never away." The intreaties redouble: at last he yields, and time flies swiftly when we are surrounded by those we love. In the meantime the emperor returns, and even sooner than usual. He enters his cabinet. "Maineval! let him be called." They seek him in vain. Napoleon grows impatient—"well Maineval!" They fear to tell him that he is absent, but at last it is impossible to conceal it. At length Maineval returns. The emperor has inquired for you, he is angry. "All is lost," says Maineval to himself. He makes up his mind however, and presents himself: his reception was terrible—"Where do you come from? go about your business. I do not want men who neglect their duty." Maineval trembling, retires: he saw his hopes deceived, his services lost, his fortune missed—it was a dreadful night. Day at length came; he reflected—"He did not give me a formal dismissal." He dressed himself, and at the usual hour went to the emperor's cabinet. Some moments after, the emperor enters, looks at him, does not speak to him, writes a note, rises and walks about. Maineval continues the task he has in hand, without lifting his eyes. The emperor with his hand behind his back, stopped before him and abruptly asked—"What is the matter with you, are you ill?" "No, sire," timidly replied Maineval, rising up to answer. "Sit down; you are ill: I don't like people to tell me falsehoods; I insist on knowing." "Sire the fear of forfeiting the kindness of your majesty, deprived me of sleep." "Where were you then, yesterday?" Maineval told him the motives of his absence. "I thought this little property would gratify my father." "And where did you get the money to buy this house?" "Sire, I had saved it out of the salary which your majesty condescends to assign me." The emperor after having looked at him steadily for a few moments, said, "Take a slip of paper and write; the treasurer of my civil list will pay to the bearer the sum of eighty thousand francs. He took the draft and signed it. "There, put that in your pocket, and let us set about our regular business."

Bonaparte.

It is again reported, that there is a very deep laid and widely extended plot to effect the escape of Bonaparte. There are said to be numerous deposits in the banks of every government in Europe be-

longing to Bonaparte himself, his brothers, sisters, relatives and adherents of various descriptions & under different names, which, it is added, is intended to be employed in every possible way to deliver him from his present situation, and to embroil all Europe in the attempt to restore him to all his former power.

London paper.

ENGLISH LIBERTY!

An intelligent gentleman who came passenger in the ship Thomas Gelston, from Belfast, writes a letter from Philadelphia to the editor of the Exile, in which he states, that that ship had sailed from Belfast on the 31st March, having been detained by the harpies of Custom-House for near a fortnight, on pretence that information had been lodged against her for containing some articles of machinery, and that some artisans intended emigrating in her.

"In the Thomas Gelston, came a man who had paid the passage of his wife and five children from Liverpool to this port—But because they could not produce a certificate from the clergyman & resident magistrate, that they were at liberty to emigrate, the unfortunate family was turned ashore, and was thus in the most savage manner, prevented following the husband and father, and in consequence thereof must become charges on the parish, or otherwise starve in the streets; & this is English law, and England, the country which emancipates the slave the moment he sets his foot upon her soil. Oh, vain mockery!! the freeborn Britain constrained to remain in a country where a subsistence cannot be procured, and yet boasts of giving liberty to the sable African, the instant he lands upon her coasts. Will the age of reason & common sense never have the commencement in that devoted country? will vengeance never fall upon the heads of the infernal crew, which is wallowing in the spoil of the people, and sporting with the miseries of so many millions?"

GRIEVANCES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The editor of the Pittsburgh Mercury, in an article on the "Rights of the People," states the following grievances, which exist in some other states besides Pennsylvania, and will perhaps while men are but men!

N. Y. Columbian.

"It is a fact that the wages of the members of assembly have been made, by themselves, one dollar a day higher than formerly, and that money never was so scarce.

It is a fact, that the fees of almost every officer in the state have been increased, by which means all public business is heavily taxed, corruption encouraged, and the poor oppressed.

It is a fact, that most of the public officers, the servants of the people, claim the offices not as a trust, but as their own property: and turn their backs on those whose power they abuse.

It is a fact, that elections have

been lately managed by the office holders, who have nominated candidates, and hooted and run down as malcontents all freemen who dared to exercise the right of suffrage in an independent manner.

What is the cause of these evils, and why do they continue uncorrected? The answer is but too obvious. The freedom and purity of elections are gone. Office holders, instead of being the followers are the leaders of the public will."

GENERAL JACKSON.

The life of this distinguished officer is published. We have not yet seen the work, but a Virginia paper noticing it, says—"There is one circumstance mentioned, of which we do not recollect previously to have seen any notice, on the propriety or constitutionality of which the reader will make his own comments. Jackson had heard that the legislature of Louisiana, then in session at New Orleans, meditated the offer of a capitulation with the British. He ordered gov. Claiborne, should such a determination be manifested, immediately to "arrest the members and hold them subject to his further orders;" and the governor in consequence, placed an armed force at the door of the capitol, and prevented the members from meeting."

Niles' Register.

The Eastern federal leaders have boasted of the martial appearance of their militia, & have been proud to have them reviewed by the Chief Magistrate of the nation. But, where were these fine troops during the war? Arrayed against the enemies of their country? Where this military discipline and skill? Do Messrs. Otis & Co. believe that Mr. Monroe was so much enraptured with CIVIC reception, as to forget how useless they were for purposes of war? Or are they calculated only for spectacle and procession, instead of fighting the battles of their country?—Dinners and parades cannot obliterate from Eastern annals the disgraceful scenes of 1813 and '14.

Richmond Enquirer.

The following is the speech of Mr. Fearson, of London, who is travelling through the U. States, at Tamany-Hall, August 11. Mr. Fearson came passenger in the Washington, in company with Mr. Adams.

"As several gentlemen have volunteered songs, I would beg to volunteer a sentiment; which, I am sure, will meet with the hearty concurrence of all present; but previous to which, I would desire to express the high satisfaction which this day's entertainment has afforded me, though I am a native of Great Britain, and have been in the U. S. but a few days.

"For the first time in my life, I am in a free country—surrounded by free-men; and when I look at the inscription which decorates your Eagle, I rejoice that I have been destined to see this day.

"A great number of the intellectual portion of my countrymen

advocate your cause, admire your principles, and although we have unfortunately been engaged in war, I trust that the result will have taught wisdom to both parties.

"In your political institutions you have set a noble example, an example, that, if followed, will rescue mankind from the domination of those tyrants who even at the destruction which they produce; reminding me of the language of the poet—they are

"Like the moon beams of a blue heath

Making its desolation."

"Gentlemen—In conclusion, I wish to express to you the light which I feel, and submit you as a toast—

"May the United States be an example to the world, and a civil and religious liberty on the earth as the waters do the channels of the deep."

This speech and toast were received with nine distinct cheers.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

A London editor exclaims: The die is cast—and we must live in future, to live upon the recollection of what we have been by forgetting what we are. Last night the suspension act passed the Commons, and St. Stephen Bell tolled for the death of degraded English liberty; but what the blessed hope of a gloriousurrection in eight months, eight years, or ever, is rather matter of uncertainty.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

TRIAL FOR KIDNAPPING.

The trial of James H. Thompson, of Georgia, for kidnapping people of color, came on yesterday morning, before his Honor the Mayor, Alderman Burtis, and Justice Warner. In the course of the trial, it was proved, that Thompson came from Georgia about six weeks ago; that he employed Moses Nichols and others; of this city, to purchase him a number of blacks; and that Nichols, accordingly, purchased eight at Albany and Poughkeepsie. At ten o'clock, last evening, a jury brought in a verdict Guilty. The sentence of the Court we understand, will not be pronounced, until the next term.

The trial of Moses Nichols & R. A. Bowen, who it is said, were concerned in the transaction, postponed for the present.

The Legislature of Louisiana now in session, have it is said passed no less than seven distinct Bills of Divorce, in the course of two days.—Com. Adv.

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J. & B. WILSON.

Madison, Sept. 13. 39

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