

Bersburg, all, have been completely successful. Connelly was buried on the return of the party, at the Big Island, having lived a day after he was shot. Lewis and McGuire are in our prison. They fought manfully, but were finally conquered by men equally as brave as themselves, and very respectable inhabitants of our borough."

Wisbaden, (Ger.) April 3.

An event as deplorable as extraordinary has thrown our city, the most important place in the duchy of Nassau, into consternation. We possessed, as it is well known, an admirable spring of hot water, which supplied our baths. These, which were considered among the most salutary in Germany, drew here every year a considerable number of foreigners and strangers. For the convenience of our illustrious visitors we had been constructing a large edifice, destined to receive 80 new baths. The work was finished; and, in order to bring the water necessary to supply these baths, they dug an aqueduct and a well, which was to draw its waters from the principal hot spring. But, suddenly, this magnificent spring ceased to flow. The source was probably deranged by the digging, and the waters have dispersed themselves in some other way into the bosom of the earth. Expresses have been despatched in all directions, to communicate this sad intelligence. His royal highness the duke of Nassau, who arrived in haste from his residence at Biberich, visited the spot, and sought to quiet the distressed inhabitants. But the latter say, they would rather have seen the whole city of Wisbaden in flames than lose their hot spring. The newly dug aqueducts and the well have been filled up without delay but the old fountain has nevertheless remained dry, and our spring has disappeared. All the scientific men in the neighborhood have been summoned to give their opinion, and we await, with the most lively impatience, the result of their conferences, in hopes that some remedy may be found to our evil.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Extract of a letter dated

GIBRALTAR, MAY 12, 1820.

"Quirago and Riego, together with a few others, have thus far received many marks of distinction from his majesty's hands. They have been named Field Marshals, and selected as aids-de camp to the king. But it is not known that they have positively accepted. They pretend to say they ask no favor of government, seeing that they have done no more than their duty, &c. &c. with a variety of other high-minded sayings, to be met with in Don Quixotte's chivalric proceedings."

We should like to know from whence the above proceeded, and why the contemptuous sneer against a virtue—which to be sure is not much in fashion—disinterested patriotism has been permitted to occupy a place in the columns of our republican papers without a comment, or a single mark of disapprobation. It may indeed appear Quixotic enough to some of our state brokers and lobby agents, to some of our judges, and even to our governor, that any men in their senses should be content with having performed a duty without receiving their pay for it; and no doubt many of our good citizens, who still retain a profound respect for the favors of crown heads and all the trumpery

of aristocratic distinction, may think it "passing strange" that men should be found to prefer the favor of the people to that of a king. Some of our military too, (we mean militia military) who sigh after the distinction of a brevet, and hold an epaulette in most reverend estimation, may cast up their eyes in wonder at the Quixottes who are mad enough to slight the honors of Field Marshal and Aid-de-camp! But it does not become us, as republicans, nor does it accord with the feelings of the great majority of our countrymen, to hold up to ridicule that which our ancestors taught the world to admire and respect, and which we (if we would preserve our standing as a nation) must not only advocate in theory, but display in practice.—N. Y. Amer.

BANKS OF SAVANNAH.

Savannah, June 29.

We understand from unquestionable authority, that the Planter's Bank, and the bank of the state of Georgia, having determined to take up the total amount of their notes held by the branch bank of the United States, located in this city, made the necessary enquiry for that purpose, and being informed that the branch bank had 105,000 dollars of the bills of the Planter's bank, and 1,700 dollars of the bills of the bank of the state of Georgia, they have accordingly paid the whole amount, the chief portion of which payment was in specie dollars.

This determination, we learn, was the result of a suggested arrangement to the local banks, which was considered as furnishing evidence of a friendly desire on the part of the United States bank to have the differences existing between the banks accommodated.

The Directors of the local institutions, in the expectation that the office of the U. States' bank here will be authorized to issue its own notes, and thereby afford the opportunity of an exchange of paper, and bear its due proportion of specie responsibility with the other banking institutions; and thinking too, that the branch bank of the U. States, will now resume its accustomed or former operations, and will not hereafter require settlements of the objectionable nature of the one which had occasioned the recent difficulty, were induced to pay, and have actually paid the total amount of their bills in the hands of the branch bank of the U. States as above mentioned; thereby evincing, that their stand against the United States' bank was not made, because of their inability to pay the demands upon them, but from other considerations, involving principle, which they cannot relinquish.

We had never for a moment, doubted the ability of the local banks to redeem their notes in the hands of the branch bank of the United States with Specie; but we have and do yet doubt, the propriety of the branch bank of the United States using the government funds (and particularly in a quarter of the country where so much is received and so little expended) to replenish their own vaults with specie, from the local banks, and to lessen the ability of every man to pay his engagements to the United States.

If they can remit to the North at par, all the funds which they may receive in this section of the country, on account of the United States (and that they can do so, there is very little doubt) they should be satisfied without

harrassing the local institutions for daily settlements in Specie.

We will further observe that the state of Georgia being a large Stockholder in all the local banks in the state, and deriving a handsome revenue therefrom, would take a deep interest in every thing connected with their prosperity and welfare; & while we should no doubt willingly concede to the bank of the United States, all which may fairly and properly belong to it, as a corporate institution, she would never tamely suffer her true interests to be unjustly invaded, from any quarter whatever.

Much of the cause of the difficulties which have lately occurred, is in a great measure explained by the following quotation from the concluding paragraphs, in the celebrated Report of the secretary of the treasury (Mr. Crawford) to the House of Representatives of the United States on the 24th of February last, "on the condition of the bank of the United States and its officers." &c. &c. —but which it will be seen is in part temporary, and furnishes better prospects in future to the local banks. He remarks, "in the west and in the south, the complaints of a deficient currency have been most distinctly heard. In the latter, these complaints are of recent date—in both, they proceed in a greater degree from the disbursement of the public Revenue than from any other cause. The great mass of public expenditure is made to the east of this city (Washington.) The revenue accruing from imports, though principally collected in the eastern and middle states, is paid by the great mass of consumers throughout the United States. That which is paid for the public lands, altho' in some degree drawn from every part of the Union, is principally paid by the citizens of the west and south. The greatest part of the Revenue accruing from the public lands, as well as that collected in the Southern states upon imports, has been transferred to the middle and eastern states to be expended. The necessity of making this transfer, arises from the circumstances, that the great mass of public debt is held in those states, or by foreigners, whose agents reside in them, and from the establishment of dock yards and naval stations in their principal ports."

Georgian.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Messrs. Editors,

I was much pleased at the appearance my *quandam* friend made, in your last paper. He has altered very surprisingly since I saw him last. He still, however, retains some of those awkward habits, and uses some of that vernacular dialect for which he was so conspicuous in his youth. Notwithstanding all his advantages and improvements, he does not yet know the difference between the perfect and imperfect tenses of a verb, nor between the singular and plural numbers of a pronoun; or at least, he uses them indiscriminately. He says, "I have been your only advocate, and was so from a consciousness that your sentiments accorded with my own." "How can one bear to see another's brow, bound with wreaths of praise whilst one is in the world themselves." It would give me some pleasure to know what the antecedent of the pronoun, "they," is in the next sentence. I wish to know from whom I am to expect applause.

I have been informed that

this sun that rose with such enviable refulgence in the horizon of the literary world," has lost his centripetal force and "flown off in a tangent" to shed his lustre on other regions; we have, therefore, nothing to fear from his influence.

As to the art of taking "a precursory view of deeds and events" that are past—I have no inclination to detract any thing from the merit of the discovery. It is certainly a very ingenious invention. It appears however, I must confess, more like the invention of one of those eccentric geniuses, the Irish, than it does like an American production. I believe that the sapient gentleman who made this discovery, might invent a method of foretelling what is past, this, you know, would be of infinite advantage to those who expect to live fifty or a hundred years ago.

My *cidevant* friend speaks of the license of an orator;—I have heard of the license of a poet, but never before, of that of an orator. It is true, that, an orator may "soar above the frigid style of the historian;" that he may address the passions and feelings, as well as the judgment, of his hearers: but this does not consist in the monotonous pronunciation of a number of words of the same meaning, nor in huddling together a number of sonorous words without any grammatical agreement or connexion; both are alike disgusting.

I have no claim to the honor of having discovered "that luminaries are satellites." All this honor belongs to the "sun that rose with such enviable refulgence in the horizon of the literary world." He says, "they" (Perry and Decatur) "have left other satellites." Other must refer to something of the same kind, spoken of before.

Doct. Downey must be much obliged to his advocate. In endeavoring to clear him of the charge of barbarism, he has proved him guilty of plagiarism! I know not which is deemed the highest offence in the court of criticism; but I presume, the advocate who is so much in the practice of "analyzing crime" can tell to a nicety. He informs us that the figure in which the tomb of Washington is compared to a whetstone, is borrowed from Shakspear. I assure the gentleman, that, I have not been able to find it. None but "—Hibernian optics bright, Can see what is fairly out of sight."

I don't think I shall "differ" much with my old friend. I shall always endeavor to "treat him fairly in all our discussions." I certainly have no inclination to do—"Otherwise"—

RUSTICUS.

August 7th 1820.

New-London, June 29.

Fanaticism.—We are informed that a contagious disorder is raging among the sect known by the name of the Roger-green Quakers in Groton. Already several have died, and among them the celebrated Timothy Waterous, their chief elder. The principles of their religion do not allow them to avail themselves of the experience of physicians, or of medicines, to effect a cure. As a specimen of their mode of proceeding in case of a sickness, we will give an anecdote related to us by a respectable gentleman. A few weeks since one of the members of the society being taken sick, the elder paid her a visit—and after looking around him gave it as his opinion, that her sickness was sent upon her as a punishment for her pride. He immediately suggested, as the only means to preserve her life, that an elegant clock which was standing in the room, should be taken down, and that the room should

be stripped of its elegant mouldings, which was immediately done. A short time after the elder made another call and found the patient still lower—he then decided she was not yet sufficiently humble, and the poor clock was brought down from the garret, stove in pieces and burnt! The woman died. The next week Timothy himself was taken sick—he refused all medical aid, and died in the firm belief of the truth of his principles of religion. The society of which he was a member, contains we believe 130 persons, and is fast increasing. They neither bear arms nor vote—they pay their taxes cheerfully—have nothing to do with courts of law, and are a peaceable and industrious people, manufacturing all their own clothing of every description.

We understand that the selectmen of Groton, with a view to prevent the further extension of the disease, are consulting on the propriety and expedience of removing the sick to Mason Island, on the south shore of the town.

MADISON 8

AUGUST 10, 1820.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following is a statement of the polls in Jefferson county.

CONGRESS.

William Hendricks	985
Reuben W. Nelson	55
Legislature.	
Thomas Crawford	604
Jeremiah Sullivan	543
David Hillis	415
Richard Hopkins	241
John Sheets	113
Ezra Baker	69
John Pugh, Sheriff.	424
Milton Stapp	396
Peter Hemphill	89
Ecklis Willhite	116
Jacob Rhoads	18
Commissioners.	
Brook Bennett	524
Samuel Ledgerwood	678
Hezekiah Stout	305
Martin Rowzer	397
Charles Johnson	62
John Haney, Coroner.	480
John B. New	413

The following is a statement of the votes taken in the county of Jennings.

Hendricks, Congress.	222
Nelson	6
Sullivan, Legislature.	104
Crawford	150
Hillis	66
Hopkins	51
Baker	6
Stout, Commissioner.	121
Graham	109

The following is a statement of the votes taken in Ripley county, as far as they have come to hand.

Congress.	
Hendricks	373
Sullivan, Legislature.	142
Crawford	54
Hopkins	88
Hillis	30
Sheets	16

SCOTT COUNTY.

Sullivan 106 Crawford 124
Hillis 82 Hopkins 84
From the above returns it appears that J. Sullivan & T. Crawford, are elected to the legislature.

We are informed John Ritchie, esq. has resigned his office as Associate Judge.

The annual meeting of the Madison Bible Society, will be holden agreeably to their constitution, on the third of Tuesday of the present month in Madison.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the U. States convened Philadelphia, have recommended to all the churches under their care, to set apart the last Thursday in August as a day of humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer.

We are authorised to announce Henry Ristine, & Nicholas Manvill, candidates for Associate judge.

CALAMITY.

Last week Mr. John Daggon who recently kept the ferry