

From the American Daily Advertiser. Mr. Poulson, SINCERELY regretting the late melancholy occurrence which has taken place, and believing that the sentiments contained in the enclosed paper are strictly correct, and may, at this time, be attended to by some of your readers, permit me to request an insertion of them in your paper.

REMARKS ON DUELING.

The practice of duelling is by some considered as a test of personal fortitude. But if we analyze the principles from which it proceeds, we shall find that in their composition the main ingredient is not courage of any kind, but fear, under some or other of its modifications. Fear having for its object some evil either real or apprehended, those things which we consider as evils are feared by us in the degree in which they appear to be evil, and those which are considered as the greatest evils are consequently most dreaded.

It is well known that the original settlers of what are now called the U. States, were emigrants from different parts of Europe. They may be classified according to the following arrangement. 1. Emigrants from England, who came to enjoy liberty of conscience. 2. Emigrants from the same country, who came out with Sir Walter Raleigh and his successors, principally with a view of enriching themselves and their posterity. 3. Emigrants from Sweden and Holland, whose motives were various.

FEDERALISM UNMASKED!

We call on our readers of all descriptions to peruse the following legitimate production of modern Federalism. It is extracted from the New York Spectator, a paper conducted by Mr. Lewis, a Connecticut Clergyman.

To Republicans we recommend it; that they may imbibe new zeal in support of the sacred principles for which they contend, and new detestation for those who would destroy them. To moderate Federalists, it may serve as an explicit exposure of the designs of their leaders, and may depict, in striking characters, the contrast between the professed and real objects of those measures, into the support of which they have been duped and deceived.

If there be a man, who calls himself an American, who can read this production, without feeling the glow of anger mantle on his cheek who can tamely endure such malignant calumny, not only against the principles of Liberty and the Revolution, but against the memories of our fore-fathers, without perceiving an honest indignation swell his breast and agitate his frame; to such a man we have no claim. We resign him, without a murmur, to the communion and fellowship of the opposing faction.

This picture of Monarchical Federalism is striking, glowing, interesting. The nature and disposition of this Hydra, whose few remaining heads still hiss defiance to the strength of Republicanism, have never yet been sufficiently examined. Few have engaged, voluntarily, in a task so disgusting and so shocking. But she has discovered her own deformity, and displayed to our averted eyes, a figure more detestable, than even the most horrible-framing fancy had conceived. She has drawn her hideous length into open view; and quitted the lurking holes, from whence she had used to send the angry passions, as her ministerial servants to pass round the cup of her abominations.

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"This was an important crisis for this display of their bravery, their generosity, and their magnanimity! All the emotions which swelled the hearts of the heroes of the fourteenth century, had they been aroused by the governors of those people, might have been called into action and enlisted on the side of stability and principle. The indefinite limits of the country presented a wide field for the first of those virtues; their solitary duty they owed to their countries and their God were sufficient incentives to the third. The moment, I must again observe, was all-important. The fate of unborn millions depended upon the system of policy they were now about to adopt; & the future nations (which will now undoubtedly spring up in America) might have then been consolidated by their timely interference, and by their entrance into being with correct principles.

themselves whatever was meritorious, and have laid the foundation of a great, good and permanent empire.

"Unhappily for their posterity and the world, though their courage & generosity cannot be called in question, embosomed in the woods of America, and but feebly supported by government, their minds seem to have been absorbed in their own miseries. All those necessary REGULATIONS and DISTINCTIONS in society, without which no nation can long preserve its independence, were generally neglected, or rejected as encroachments upon their individual freedom. The PRIDE OF BIRTH was entirely broken down; and the vicious conduct of one or more branches of a family conferred no disgrace upon the other members. Thus the GREATEST INCENTIVE to domestic virtue and moral obligation, was cut up by the roots; and the PERNICIOUS MAXIM that all men are born equal, and endowed with certain unalienable rights, &c. may be confidently asserted to have had its origin in the establishment of this principle.

"Much as the removal of this barrier was calculated to affect posterity, the duty which I take upon myself compels me to notice another transaction still more fatal to the union and permanency of these states. This may be considered as growing out of the violation of principle mentioned in the last paragraph.

"From what has been said, it will appear obvious, that these emigrants were determined to pursue that system of conduct which best comported with present ease and individual happiness. They therefore married promiscuously, without regard to BIRTH, EDUCATION, or PROPERTY; and brought up their children in such a manner as to be most useful to themselves. Accordingly, one was made a CARPENTER, another a BLACKSMITH, a third a TAYLOR, and a fourth a SHOEMAKER, to the utter exclusion of letters and a just spirit of subordination. We are now arrived at another very important moment in our history. We have seen, that as far as the actions of our progenitors depended upon their inclinations, their habits became DEMOCRATIC. This was sufficient to have opened the eyes of the mother country; and called loudly for legislative correctives. Instead of this, by means of the hypocritical cant about public virtues and simplicity, made use of by some of their governors, the people were ALLOWED TO CALL TOGETHER POPULAR ASSEMBLIES, and to fortify themselves in the disgraceful steps they had taken.

The corner stone of revolution was then laid in all the colonies; and our separation effected at a much earlier period than it would otherwise have been.

"If the colonists determined, upon their first setting out, to effect a separation from the parent country, and to assume a dignified rank among the nations of the earth, their domestic conduct in their intercourse with each other was highly blamable and indiscreet. If they determined to remain true, and continue their allegiance, it was still more so. I do not wish to be understood as disapproving of the American revolution, (for, in my opinion, it was an event always calculated upon at home) but I DESPISE the MEANS by which it was brought about. I do not hesitate to declare them BASE and UNWORTHY; and I tremble for my country, when I consider that they must one day prove her ruin.

"The PLEBEAN principle of cohesion and admixture throughout the body politic, continued in full force till the commencement of the revolution. Since that event to the adoption of the federal constitution, may, even to the present day, this MONGREL BREED has been multiplied in a greater or less degree. Even at the very moment in which I am writing this, RESPECTABLE TRADESMEN AND FARMERS ARE APPOINTING THEIR SONS TO BARBERS AND TAYLORS, AND SOME OCCUPATIONS OF A STILL LOWER CAST.

"From this statement of facts, the intelligent foreigner will readily perceive that, in this country, IT IS NO DISGRACE TO HAVE EXERCISED A MECHANICAL PROFESSION. As many persons of this cast have risen to the highest places in the government. Indeed, if he looks into the private history of most of our grave and revered seniors, he will find them the legitimate lords of the WORKBENCH or of the CORNFIELD, AND MUCH BETTER CALCULATED TO MOVE IN THAT SPHERE THAN TO ACT WHERE THEY ARE. I do not mention this as any reproach upon them, but merely to prove the erroneous conduct of those who have gone before us.

"The mind has some relief after contemplating this picture, by reflecting upon the expansions of literature, and those augmenting fountains of knowledge which have burst forth during the two last centuries. Every man, nay almost every woman, now READS, THINKS, PROJECTS & sometimes ACCOMPLISHES. The force of human reflection, and a habit of comparing and contrasting passing events, cannot fail of restoring tribute to the light of reason and self preservation, who are now wandering in all the darkness of metaphysical delusion. CLIO."

For Sale, A NEGRO BOY, about 12 years of age remarkably active and healthy. His price is 230 dollars. Enquire of the printers. June 20

The Sally, Officer, from Baltimore, arrived at Cadiz the 15th April.

A St. Vincent's paper of June 9 says "we learn, that an American captain and his mate were executed a few days ago at Guadaloupe, for bringing a St. Domingo citizen to that island."

The interments in the different burial grounds of the city of Philadelphia, from the 7th to the 14th inst. were 20 adults and 41 Children—Total 61.

ABRAHAM B. VENABLE is elected President of the Bank of Virginia. This appointment occasions a vacancy in the senate of the United States; and the appointment of W. C. Nicholas to the collectorship at Norfolk occasions another vacancy. Two new senators from Virginia will therefore be chosen by the ensuing legislature of that state.

The linen trade, the staple branch of Ireland, is in the decline, under the last duty: there was not so much manufactured in that country last year, by eight million of yards, as in the year preceding. The emigrations from that unfortunate country to America, the last twelve months, amounted to 27,000.

FROM SAINT DOMINGO.

Captain Clap, arrived at Portland, from St. Domingo, which place he left June 7, informs, that the blacks were making progress towards that place, and it was expected the whites would have to evacuate it. Two English frigates were cruising off the port.

A gentleman of science and of great information, in a letter, dated on the Mississippi, to his correspondent in the City of Washington, speaking of the country between the Red River and Missouri, says—"Salt is to be found in various forms: it may be collected crystallized on the surface of the earth, in places where the impregnated water oozes from the pores of the soil, and spreads itself slowly along the plane, exposed to the evaporating power of the sun-beams; salt springs highly saturated are common. These two means of procuring salt are within the settlement distances up the river. But its upper branches are said to wash hills, mountains, or great masses of salt, some say very pure salt, others say debased with an admixture of terrene matter; probably both exist—may it is not improbable that the same mountain, ridge or chain of salt extends from the sources of the Missouri to the Red River. The salt region is considered by the native Indians as a sacred ground, never to be polluted by blood.

"The most inveterate enemies assemble there for the purpose of collecting their provision of salt, and hold friendly or at least innocent converse together; and so deeply are they impressed with a religious or reverential awe of the Great Spirit, supposed to preside more immediately over these districts, that no example has ever been known of public or private resentment having been satiated by these savage men within the privileged limits. The Washita River and country are supposed to offer many curious objects.

"It diverges considerably from the Red River, of which it is a branch, at about 160 leagues (by water) from its mouth it is supposed to be 200 miles from the Red River, and in this position it is to be seen a curiosity a few miles from the river.

"It goes by the name of the Boiling Spring; the country is mountainous and miles in extent are covered with crystallizations of a prismatic and pyramidal form, and metallic and other mineral productions are said to be abundant, but hitherto not explored. Here is found an immense Natural Caldron, in which a vast body of water perpetually boils; a spring issues out, the water of which is literally scalding. This new bath or watering place acquires already celebrity; from supposed cures performed on invalids, who have bathed in, or drunk its waters. At this time two or three inhabitants of Natchez are gone to the spring in hopes of being cured of paralytic complaints.

"It is not impossible that the warm bath, with equal exercise at home, might be equally beneficial."

The vice-president of the Italian republic has published a decree, according to which, every author who does not submit his work to the censure of the magistrate, not only loses his copyright, but is, besides exposed to imprisonment, transportation, or even death, when the case is of importance. The bookseller who sells, or the printer who prints any books, pamphlets, or journals, without informing the magistrates of the author's name or laying before them his manuscript, is, for the first time, punished with the loss of a fourth of his property; for the second time, with transportation for ten years; and for the third time, with death.

The baron D'Arctin, librarian to the elector of Bavaria, has made a curious discovery in the central library of that city. It is that of an old MS of the 13th century, containing a treatise on the Greek fire, which not only gives the method of preparing it, supposed by the learned to be lost, but also a process for the preparation of gunpowder, similar to that followed at present!

A famous brigand, called Saint Rochetto, has lately been arrested in Piedmont. He has been the Chief and Creator of sixteen bands of barbares or robbers in the Alps, of whom 306 have already been executed. He never had any fixed house, but he knew perfectly well the Alps, and all retreats in these mountains, and wherever he went he had the talents to form new bands, and to inspire his fellows with the most violent hatred against the French, of whom he acknowledges to have killed, with his own hands, upwards of 120, and that his comrades, during the last war, have, by ambuscades which he had prepared, destroyed upwards of 1500 republicans. The jealousy of one of his mistresses delivered him up at St. Benigno. Memorials concerning many of his transactions were found upon him, and receipts from different priests and friars for 2,500,000 livres, which he has given to churches and convents to have masses and prayers said, for obtaining the assistance of the Virgin Mary in his undertaking.—He had besides upon him a list of thirty persons, whom he intended to dispatch this year as soon as possible, among whom were two Bonapartes, Vice President Melz; Generals Menou, Murat, St. Cyr, &c. On his way to Turin, he knocked out the brains of a gens d'armes with his hand cuffs, and bit the nose of another, who attempted to tie his hands on his back. He is a very strong man, and his body is covered over with hair like that of a goat.

Among the prisoners condemned and executed lately at Turin, were a son, for poisoning his father and mother; a wife, for poisoning her husband; a married woman, for poisoning three of her children; and a maid servant, for poisoning her master, mistress, two of her children, and two of her fellow servants.

THE CAMP-MEETING.

Held by the methodists at Charity Chapel, Powhatan county, commenced on Friday the 8th, and closed on Tuesday the 12th of June, 1864.—The audience on the Sabbath by estimation, is thought to have consisted of 4000 souls. There were present 2 methodist preachers—109 carriages, &c. A lively exercise of preaching, prayer and singing praises to God—100 are supposed to have obtained a saving conversion, and 60 joined the church. Were it customary with us, I might report, that in this and a variety of instances, a number of the first distinction were humbled by the grace of God to religion; and to methodism but "boasting is excluded."

There were attempts made to interrupt our worship—and hat too by persons who wished to be distinguished as gentlemen, but they were convicted before the magistracy, as having violated the laws of their country.

Compassion (on the acknowledgment of the persons convicted) prevented us from demanding the penalty the law inflicts.

That clause of the law, was afterwards read to the congregation, and the persons convicted were published by name, as a warning to others. The smile of approbation sat on the countenances of such as were friends to religion; such as were embarrassed were now relieved, and about 40 souls were thought to be converted that evening and in the course of the night—Praise God for his laws and for rulers—who are a terror to evil doers.

STITH MEAD, AND LORENZO DOW, Managers. June 19th, 1864.

[Lynchburg paper.]

Another Cure for the Bite of a Snake.

Mr. Wilson, I have received in your late papers one account of the bite of a rattle snake being cured by the application of clay moistened with urine, and another of the poison of the same reptile being extracted by a live toad being bound upon the part affected. I have no doubt, but either of these cures may be efficacious. I have myself frequently experienced instant relief from moist clay when stung by a bee or a wasp; and I suppose the poison inserted by the sting of these insects to be of a nature somewhat similar to that of a snake. With regard to the application of a live toad, independent of the account you have published of its effect in a cure, I would suppose it efficacious from having heard and read of various disorders being removed by applying the breast of a living chick or pigeon to the disordered part. But there is another cure which I should prefer, were I bitten by a venomous reptile, which is Olive Oil, or as it is frequently called, Sallad Oil. This should be rubbed on the part affected as soon as possible, while held over a pan or pot of cold water. The embrocation should be continued till the swelling subsides, and the heat be as great as can well be borne. This remedy is neither tedious, painful, nor expensive; and I am well assured it is efficacious for the bite of any reptile, however venomous.

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