

Laws of the United States.



[BY AUTHORITY]

ACT supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty...'

MISO: LANE: OUB.

THE VICAR OF IVER.

The Character and Claims of the Bible Society.

Free institutions have excited to much attention, or given rise to as much discussion, as the 'British and Foreign Bible Society.' While one party has hailed it as the precursor of the ultimate triumph of Christianity, another has contemplated it as big with mischief to established principles and institutions.

The vicar was, however, surrounded by clergymen who saw with other eyes. To them the society presented a prospect the most repulsive. Discourant in its principles, and the character of its members, it appeared to them equally absurd in theory, and mischievous in operation.

The vicar, having been appointed a member of the county committee of an auxiliary society was waited upon by a neighbouring clergyman, Mr. Bayley, who came to express his regret, that the vicar should have allowed the society to be the result of a society of, at least, doubtful character and tendency.

'I confess, that your view of the matter (said Mr. Bayley) though now wholly unjustified, and that, upon any principle, it would be impossible to justify the reformation. But, the question of expediency occurs; whether promoting the principle of the Bible Society to be established, such an institution is primarily wanted?'

'Having justified the principle of the society; (said the vicar) it will be no difficult matter to demonstrate its importance. The page of prophecy, the promulgation of christianity, and the signs of the times lead alike to the prophetic sciences of the originality and splendor of the Redeemer's triumph; but as we have to warrant from scripture respect the revival of miracles, in aid of the promulgation of christianity, we must believe that the ultimate triumph of the gospel will be secured by human agency; and that to christianity is committed the evangelizing of the world. Now, upon this supposition, it would not be easy to devise any method, by which this end is so likely to be promoted, as by the most unrestrictive circulation of the word of God. The general reason which render the possession of the scriptures important to any particular country, are equally conclusive with respect to christianity. The facilities furnished to millions; many are thus by an extended circulation of the scriptures, are obvious; and the zeal which is now apparent for the diffusion of christianity, may be considered as the first-fruits of that spiritual harvest, which, including the calling of the Jews, with the rescue of the Gentiles, shall leave no Heber world to be deplored.'

'I acknowledge, (replied Mr. Bayley) that the general diffusion of christianity is not likely to be effected, without the intervention of important and adequate means. But, it is quite certain, that the church will be in no danger from the operation of the Bible Society?'

'If the prosperity of the whole, can be so applied to cadanger the parts, then, I will admit, that the church may have some thing to fear from the diffusion of christianity: (replied the vicar.) I am glad, however, that I have now an opportunity of stating my protest against that unmeaning combination of terms, "the church is in danger." The futility of the plea, must be apparent to you, from one question: What church? Surely, not that of which it is affirmed, "the gates of hell shall not prevail against her." This cry of danger, from clergymen of our church, betrays at once the most groundless fear, and the extreme of impolicy. They are, evidently, unaware of the liberal which they thus utter upon their own church, by removing her from that rock, of which it is declared, that the gates of hell shall cope with it in vain. In no part of the writings of Travers, or Torrey, or Graham, or Booth, who have expressly written against the church of England...'

...were deposited in various places in the earth, by the Buccaneers who first landed on coasts in the early settlement of the country. On these occasions some of the mariners, who had previously bound himself by an oath to guard the deposit, was killed and buried on the spot. The work at present is going on with much rapidity, and another excavation about 50 feet deep, has been made but a short distance from the first. Whether the object of their search be found this side of the Antipodes, will depend much upon the discretion of the party, as well as upon the pleasure of the Gods, who it seems is provokingly faithful to his trust. "I converted," says a gentleman who recently visited the spot "with the old man who separates the rock and found him tolerably intelligent upon other subjects. He uniformly evaded every question which were put to him respecting the motives and expected results of this extraordinary enterprise. His is however, a lad of 13, who, who I suspect they will have their labor for their pains is more communicative. Having bribed him with a few coppers, he informs us that his father was first induced to undertake the business by a remarkable dream which was repeated three nights in succession. After consulting an old woman in the neighbourhood, celebrated for her skill in the mystic art, and a idiot, generally known by the appellation of "Great 'n' Fool," who, by the way although he knows nothing of the material world, is reputed wise in all that relates to the invisible, he was confirmed in the belief of the existence of a "subterranean treasure in this spot. Our young informant stated that many of the original partners in the concern had sold out their shares at an advance upon the first cost; and that others who are now concerned have spent nearly all that they possessed."

Another communication comes, the object of which it would be difficult, if not impossible to understand; but if it should not be published, we may expect to hear the question asked why in a world it was refused? It is useless to tell what is really the truth, that we were unacquainted with the meaning of it; the language is so plain, and the sense so clear, that it is considered a most extraordinary thing that there should be any difficulty about it; and besides the design is so laudable that there must be a degree of perverseness about us, to have hesitated a moment in giving it a most conspicuous place in our paper. A third, who sends it a particular enquiry whether or not our paper was to be conducted in an independent manner, and free from any control by assuming individualism, as a condition of his having any thing to do with us, wishes to engrave the whole of our columns without giving us any solid support and the advertisement of an article from a person of opposite sentiments to his own, or an expression in favour of an individual whom he has very liberally abused, threatens with him all confidence in us; and we are henceforth pronounced partial, and corrupt; while another who gives us no more support asks us, as a particular favor that he may be mentioned with the name of the author of certain essays, and is amazingly flattered because his request is not granted.

...[I] doubt not there are many examples in our country each of which could perform a great or exploit, "once the brandy, water and vinegar."—ED. PATRIOT.]

MR. ADAMS'S LETTER.

The Secretary of State to the Minister from Spain.

Washington, Oct. 4th, 1822. Sir—Your letter of the 9th of March was immediately after I had the honor of receiving it, laid before the President of the United States, by whom it has been deliberately considered, and by whose direction, I am replying to it, to assure you of the earnestness and sincerity with which this government desires to entertain and to cultivate the most friendly relations with that of Spain.

This disposition has been manifested, not only by the uniform course of the U. States, in their direct political and commercial intercourse with Spain, but by the friendly inter-ference which they have felt in the spheres of the Spanish nation, and by the cordial sympathy which they have always shown in their spirit and energy, exerted in maintaining their independence of all foreign control, and their right of self-government.

In every question relating to the independence of a nation, two principles are always one of right, and the other of fact. The former exclusively depending upon the determination of the nation itself, and the latter resulting from the successful execution of its determination. This right has been recently recognized, not only by the Spanish nation in Europe, as by several of those nations in the American hemisphere, which had for two or three centuries been connected as colonies with Spain. In the conflicts which have attended these revolutions, the United States have carefully abstained from taking any part respecting the right of the nations concerned in them, to maintain or new organize their own political constitutions, and observing, where-

...[I] doubt not there are many examples in our country each of which could perform a great or exploit, "once the brandy, water and vinegar."—ED. PATRIOT.]

YOUNG LADIES—LOOK OUT!

The young men of Cross Creek township, Washington county, Penn. to the number of one hundred and five, have among other patriotic resolutions, adopted the following, viz. "We will, in paying our addresses to the young ladies, give the most marked preference to such as clothe themselves in home-spun, and make use of articles the growth of our own country." The young ladies ought to enter into resolutions to serve the young men the same way—they ought to make it a sine qua non that their dears should appear, at least whilst in their presence in American cloth coats. The rule laid down by the young men is a good one, but it is in the power of the ladies to make it work both ways.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

From good authority, we are authorized to state, that a communication of this vicinity, did on Thursday the 29th of the present in this place, following a meal, one large turkey, one old rooster, one gallon of corn, two dozen fried eggs, one dozen half pound cakes, four large slices of corn bread, two pounds of butter, one quart of vinegar, one half pint of brandy, and one quart of water. These articles were consumed in the order, which they are placed, save the brisky, water and vinegar, which were taken at intervals, and he assured the company he was not satisfied. Many respectable witnesses will bear testimony to the correctness of this statement.

...[I] doubt not there are many examples in our country each of which could perform a great or exploit, "once the brandy, water and vinegar."—ED. PATRIOT.]

MR. ADAMS'S LETTER.

The Secretary of State to the Minister from Spain.

Washington, Oct. 4th, 1822. Sir—Your letter of the 9th of March was immediately after I had the honor of receiving it, laid before the President of the United States, by whom it has been deliberately considered, and by whose direction, I am replying to it, to assure you of the earnestness and sincerity with which this government desires to entertain and to cultivate the most friendly relations with that of Spain.

This disposition has been manifested, not only by the uniform course of the U. States, in their direct political and commercial intercourse with Spain, but by the friendly inter-ference which they have felt in the spheres of the Spanish nation, and by the cordial sympathy which they have always shown in their spirit and energy, exerted in maintaining their independence of all foreign control, and their right of self-government.

In every question relating to the independence of a nation, two principles are always one of right, and the other of fact. The former exclusively depending upon the determination of the nation itself, and the latter resulting from the successful execution of its determination. This right has been recently recognized, not only by the Spanish nation in Europe, as by several of those nations in the American hemisphere, which had for two or three centuries been connected as colonies with Spain. In the conflicts which have attended these revolutions, the United States have carefully abstained from taking any part respecting the right of the nations concerned in them, to maintain or new organize their own political constitutions, and observing, where-

YOUNG LADIES—LOOK OUT!

The young men of Cross Creek township, Washington county, Penn. to the number of one hundred and five, have among other patriotic resolutions, adopted the following, viz. "We will, in paying our addresses to the young ladies, give the most marked preference to such as clothe themselves in home-spun, and make use of articles the growth of our own country." The young ladies ought to enter into resolutions to serve the young men the same way—they ought to make it a sine qua non that their dears should appear, at least whilst in their presence in American cloth coats. The rule laid down by the young men is a good one, but it is in the power of the ladies to make it work both ways.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

THE COSMONIST—No. XII.

Within their shells the sluggish Turtles live,
They crawl or swim; affording luscious food

ON THE TURTLES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Turtles, often called by the Indian name of *Turip* in the United States, are a peculiar kind of harmless Reptiles, which afford a delicious food, and their shells pretty ornaments

Linneus only knew eight species of Turtles from the United States, many new species were described by Schuepf, Rose, Bartram, Leisner, &c. and I have myself discovered twelve new species: the total number now known is therefore increased to thirty-five.

Among these there are six species of Sea Turtles and eight Land Turtles. All the other are amphibious, living commonly in the fresh-water, but often creeping on land

I have called as follows my new species:

- 1. *Trionyx natica*, Long-nose soft-shell Turtle.
- 2. *Trionyx pusilla*, Dwarf soft-shell Turtle.
- 3. *F. vada ugnar*, Fighting Tarapen
- 4. *Emyda moritans*, Biting Tarapen.
- 5. " " *meg chyr*, Long claw Tarapen.
- 6. " " *Striata*, Striped Tarapen.
- 7. " " *Semiradiata*, Radiating Tarapen.
- 8. " " *Knobosa*, Knobby Tarapen.
- 9. " " *granularis*, Granulated Tarapen.
- 10. *Monochel* *Kentuckensis*, Kentucky Box Turtle.
- 11. *Lepidemy bifida*, Bifid Tarapen.
- 12. *Dicidica erythrope*, Red-eye Tarapen.

paper fold

I wrote in 1819 a Monography of these, and remarks on all the Turtles of the U. States which was sent to the American Journal of Science, but not published: it has been since sent to Europe and published there.

The most important of these Turtles is the Long-nose Great Soft Shell, so common all over the western streams, and which reaches sometimes the weight of fifty pounds. It had been blended with the ferocious Turtle of the Southern States (*Tertudo ferox*) from which it is quite different. I was the first to ascertain that it belongs to the genus *Trionyx* of Geoff.oy, to describe it and draw it correctly.

I will conclude by describing one of my new

species No. 10, found in Kentucky, and called the Kentucky Box Turtle. It belongs to the genus *Monoclista* or Turtle with lower shell shutting like a box. It has some affinity with the Carolina Box Turtle, but is yet very different.

Upper shell 6 inches long, 4 broad, and 2 high; almost elliptical, very convex deeply notched in front, slightly serrated and flattened behind, blackish with some yellow irregular spots, 13 central scales, the first and third with a flat ridge, 25 marginal scales, all the scales slightly striated in concentric waved small wrinkles. Lower shell 5 inches long, 3 broad, elliptical, blackish entire, concave behind, shutting before with 13 smooth scales.

Head black with yellow dots, neck yellow with black dots, whitish beneath, cheeks flat, jaws horny entire, neck without scales, but flat horny warts.

Limbs scaly, tail very short, forefeet yellow with black spots, 5 brown claws, toes united. Hind feet brownish above, pale beneath, four claws, toes soldered.

C. S. RAFINESQUE.