

its whole extent, and waits for the arrival of his foe. At the moment of his arrival, the receding blow is given, which, while it guards him from the horn, lays his enemy prostrate in the dust: his proboscis is thus rendered, at one and the same instant of time, an engine both of assault and of defence. When annoyed by the flies in their passage thro' a forest, they will pluck with their trunks a bough, and whip the insect away, with all the dexterity of a beau with his pocket handkerchief: they have even been seen with these fans soliciting the presence of the zephyr, with as much maiden effeminacy as if their delicate frames would tander the influence of the solar beams. This docile, amiable, tractable, intelligent, and heroic animal belongs to the hog species. It behooves us, therefore, out of gratitude to him, to treat his brethren with more respect than we have hitherto done. This hog has even a species of bopery attached to his character. The elephant who has been in the service of a monarch, and shining in all the paraphernalia of regal magnificence, passes by, with contempt and disdain, a brother of his who is not decorated with the same gaudy trappings. We well remember the remark of a gentleman who had devoted some of his leisure hours to Buffon's biography of an elephant. He was mortified when he came to this obnoxious trait in the character of his hero, and observed, with singular emphasis, that he felt much regret that so noble an animal should not be endowed with an ambition beyond the pride of dress. What a crustic, comrosive, but at the same time, unconscious satire was conveyed in these words, not on an elephant, but on man! The elephant who has been murdered in Massachusetts once acted a felonious part; and if he had known the criminality of the act, would undoubtedly have merited the death of other malefactors. It was customary for his visitants to place cakes of gingerbread in their pockets, and to approach this animal, to observe with what dexterity he would rifle and gormandize the contents of those recesses, by the agency of his trunk. From this fact the elephant drew this sage conclusion, that every pocket was made for his accommodation, and that they always contained gingerbread, and nothing else. A gentleman was once standing beside him, whose pocket was in the reach of his proboscis, which, without any sort of ceremony, and without even an apology for his importuness, the animal proceeded to rifle. He found there something of about the weight, size, dimensions, shape, and colour of a cake of gingerbread, and having so many evidences before him, was not very scrupulous in his inquiries. Probably remembering the lines of Shakspeare, "thou com'st in such a questionable shape, that I will call thee gingerbread," he swallowed it without hesitation; it was only a pocket book containing a comfortable variety of bank notes, confidential letters, and undrawn tickets in a lottery. He was undoubtedly, according to the rigid rules of the English common law, a pick-pocket; but if an indictment had been preferred, we strongly incline to the opinion, that he might have alledged, in his defence, that he was educated in that strange system of ethics, which taught him to believe that every pocket in the universe was made for his picking.

The instances of docility recorded of this animal are altogether surprising. The late Tippoo Saib possessed an elephant which had been badly wounded in several engagements with the English. In one of these battles an English surgeon was made prisoner of war. As the art of surgery was imperfectly known in the dominions of Tippoo, he was employed, and liberally paid for his services. Tippoo at length told his captive that his favorite elephant was badly wounded, and that he must attend to the recovery of this formidable patient. The English surgeon remonstrated against the peril of this practice; but the reply of the monarch was short and conclusive—his head should answer for his neglect of his majesty's command. His majesty attend the three or four first visits of the surgeon to the four-footed patient, and while the ball was extracting, spoke to the breast in a tone of command. The elephant obeyed his master; and amidst the groans excited by the pain of the operation, while the tears were streaming from his eyes, offered no symptoms of resistance or of annoyance. After his wounds had received two or three dressings, and the anguish of his pain had abated, the elephant, with the other patients, would visit the surgeon in his tent, and wait for the assistance of the medical hand with all the gravity of an intelligent being.

Who that distinguishes such traits, such evident symptoms of approximation in man, does not feel something like a fellow sympathy for the murderer of this animal! But this assassination will not be without its use. It will teach mankind that they have indeed lost the glorious image of their Maker: it will teach us that many of our species are indeed degraded to a station below the brutes; that in mercy and compassion, those distinguishing attributes of the Deity, some of us are further removed from his presence than beasts; that this elephant, if he had only been endowed with speech, would have been enabled to have preached to this model of human brutality, lessons of humanity and benevolence.—*National Register.*

ON THE CLIMATE.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.
It needs no ghost from the grave to satisfy us that our climate has undergone and is undergoing several changes.

As the country is opened, the woods cleared away and the morasses dried up, the Sun acts with more power—the spring will encroach upon the winter, and the summer upon the spring. We shall have less snow and frost—and more heat and dryness. Winter will gradually transfer her empire to higher latitudes, and vegetables will grow, where the summer was once too short to cherish them.

We may judge of these effects by those which have taken place in the Eastern world. We know that the climate of Europe has grown warmer than it formerly was—that the reindeer was once found in the Hercynian Forest, that the Danube was frozen firm enough to sustain loaded carriages; and that snow was no curiosity in Italy. Horace in his second Ode informs Jupiter that they had *jam satis nivis, already snow enough.* Our authority is indeed that of a poet; but of a poet, who had at that moment no inducement to resort to fiction.

The change is not only confessed, but explained by the philosophers of Europe—in the same way as has been mentioned above; the clearing of the country of woods and swamps, and laying its bosom open to the beams of the Sun.

If we compare the same latitudes in the old and new world, the difference of climate is very striking: It is warmer in the same degree of latitude in Europe than it is in America—and we have reasons to conclude that the same causes here will produce the same effects.

Indeed, if we listen to the descriptions of the old and experienced, very perceptible changes have occurred within their own recollection. We have shorter winters and more summer; with the suitable variations in the accompaniments of each season.

We must regard these things in a general point of view, without descending to all the particulars. We must take the *Rule* and not the *Exception*. We must not suppose, from any one year's being cool, that our climate was becoming so; for, it is not every swallow that makes a summer; it is not every variation that constitutes the general principle. We must have an eye to a long succession of seasons, and take the average of all—this is the only means by which we come at the truth.

Were we to reason, for instance, from the present season, we should be apt to suppose that our climate was rather falling than rising on the scale of the thermometer—the spring has been so cool, the summer so slow, frost so late as to have fallen about four weeks ago and vegetation so backward. But every body exclaims, how *strange* is this! how singular! how surprising! which exclamations only serve to shew beyond dispute, that this phenomena is new to us; and therefore not consonant with the usual course of things.—No one is surpris'd at what is common; it is a thing's being *extra-ordinary* that makes us wonder at it. Besides we have the same accounts from the other side of the water. In England, the spell of cold weather has been just as strange as it is here. Frost and snow have fallen in sufficient quantities to *astonish the natives.*

"Take it, all in all," the present year is, indeed, out of the *ordinary* course of things. The cool weather is so constant that one can scarcely conceive it to be August. If a warm day comes, it is frequently followed by a cold.—It was but the other night (the 21st) that it was really comfortable to sleep under a blanket. It is also as dry as it is cool. The James River is almost as low as it was in 1806; and every day it is falling. It is now so shallow, that it cannot float all the boats through the locks.

Rain and heat are scarcely to be seen together.—When it rains, it gets cool—and when hot the weather becomes dry. Vegetation, therefore, suffers. The corn is backward—and it is generally supposed, will be an uncommonly short crop. The same case perhaps with tobacco.

What is the cause of this uncommonly cool summer? Many suppose that it is to be attributed to a very *distant* cause, viz: the spots in the sun.—Herschell seems, however, to have at-

tributed rather heat and exuberant vegetation from these spots. "Imagining that the luminous atmosphere of the sun is the region of light and heat, he concluded that when the ridges, corrugations, and openings in this atmosphere are numerous, that the heat emitted by the sun must be *proportionally increased* and that this augmentation must be perceptible by its effects on vegetation. He expected, therefore, that in those years, when the solar spots would be most numerous, vegetation would be most luxuriant; and that this effect might be ascertained from the *price of wheat*, as marking the productiveness of the season. By comparing the solar appearances, as given by La Lande, with the table of the price of wheat in Smith's Wealth of Nations, he obtained results, which, on the whole, appeared favorable to his hypothesis."

MEXICO.

In no part of Spanish America has the patriot cause met with such complete and uninterrupted success, as in the Viceroyalty of Mexico. The war, in other sections, from its commencement, has been carried on with various success—the fortune of one day would inspire the patriot with the brightest hopes—the true reverse of the next, would lead him to the foot of the scaffold. But in this country, since the first dawning of success on the banners of liberty, the Republicans have proceeded from victory to victory, making captive the strongest places, and destroying the best appointed armies, headed by the most distinguished chiefs of the royal party. The last accounts are still flattering. The republican party appeared more united, and stronger than ever.—The Royalists shut up in the capital of Vera Cruz, were unable to carry on any communication, every road, and even every insignificant by-path being in possession of the triumphant and triumphing forces of the Revolutionists. A letter remarks—"Never has Mexico presented so flattering an aspect as it now does—never has fortune offered so favorable an opportunity for giving the last stroke to the unhallowed tyranny which has so long devastated this suffering country." That this *last stroke* may be a levelling one to the hopes of despotism, not only in Mexico, but throughout the whole of Spanish America, ought to be the earnest prayer of every man, who is in heart a friend to human happiness, and in sentiment an enemy to human degradation and kingly oppression!

Petersb. Int.

"Lots of specie" frequently reach us from Europe, South America and the West Indies. Like every thing else, it will seek the best market. We have noticed five or six arrivals during the week.

The editor of the Boston Centinel, speaking of the decision of the late convention of delegates, from the banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore not to resume specie payments until July next, says—"This dishonest proceeding excites universal detestation, and the treasury of the United States is called upon to punish the procedure. These banks are as able to pay specie as the New-England banks are; and nothing but an inordinate love of lucre prevents it."—*Niles.*

Ignoble.—The noble lord Liverpool, speaking in parliament of the humanity and kindness with which the Americans treated their (British) prisoners during the late war (which had been contrasted with the severity and neglect of our people in similar circumstances,) could discover no other way to account for that generosity he was forced to acknowledge, than by attributing it to fear—he considered it impossible that any people at war with Great Britain would refrain from retaliation, unless they were afraid! This has well been called a "trait of nature" in his lordship; he could conceive no other incitement to humanity than the fear of punishment for being inhuman! What a heart must this man have! If his lordship had been opposed to Col. Johnson and his glorious companions in arms from Kentucky, who rushed to the field on account of the cold-blooded murders and burnings to death of their wounded relatives and friends, men as respectable and intelligent as his lordship himself, when they charged on the Thames, he would not have attributed their after conduct to their prisoners to fear. But, really, it required a great exertion of God-like principle to save the allies, yet reeking with the best blood of Kentucky shed at the River Raisin, from immediate death. But, in the abstract, his lordship may be right—the Americans were afraid to perform the part of savages.—*ib.*

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 14.

"The wife of Joseph Bonaparte is now going to leave Paris and France. Before her departure, she wished to dispose of the fine estate of Monfontaine. She had not, however, been able to find a purchaser; but she wants to insert in the contract of sale, a clause to reserve the right of re-purchasing this beautiful estate, in case any change should take place!"

Boston Gazette.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, Sept. 12.

By the Nestor Capt. Sterling, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London and Liverpool papers to the 31 of August, and Lloyd's Lists to the 30th of July inclusive, from which the following extracts are made.

The war in India had terminated; and the treaty of peace between the Rajah of Nepal and the British government was signed on the 4th of March. The commander of the British army in that region is stated to be a native of Boston.

The emperor of Morocco had fitted out a small squadron, to cruise against the Russians, Prussians, and Austrians.

Meetings were daily held throughout England to take into consideration the distress of the poor, and to provide the most effectual means of relief.

The Duke of Wellington, it was expected, would depart for France on the 7th August.

Capt. Sterling has brought dispatches for Government from the American Minister at London.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Departure of the Expedition.

A letter from Plymouth Dock, dated July 28, says—The whole of Lord Exmouth's squadron having arrived yesterday off this port, all was ready to proceed, but from the wind being right a-head; his Lordship came to in Cowsand Bay in the evening, and this morning, at nine o'clock, a signal was given for sailing.

The Queen Charlotte bearing the flag of Lord Exmouth (blue at the main,) and the Leander, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Milne (blue at the mizen,) took the lead, the other ships got under way in the following order:

Impregnable, Superb, Albion, Minden, Severn, Granicus, Hebrus, Glasgow, Mutine, Heron, Jasper, Belzebub, Hecla, Fury, Cordelia, Infernal, and the Falmouth Naval Lighter with small anchors, &c. to attend on the squadron.

A fine breeze, at N. by E. carried them out in excellent order, and by two o'clock the whole were in channel under crowded canvass.

The sight of so many ships at once, in full sail, in fine weather, and with a favorable wind, attracted the attention of hundreds of spectators on the surrounding eminences, who, while they admired the grandeur of the scene, wafted their best wishes for their success and safe return to their native homes.

A popular disturbance took place at Castres, in the south of France, about 35 miles east of Toulouse, occasioned by the high price of corn. The exertions of the mayor to suppress the commotions were fruitless, for many of the national guard joined the people, and the corn was ultimately distributed at the price demanded. Tranquility was finally restored, and twelve of the national guard were arrested and sent to prison. The high price of corn in France will no longer be a cause of irritation to the people, for the Paris papers represent it as having been considerably diminished in consequence of the abundant harvest that is anticipated.

This hostility, however, is not so formidable to our interests as what is uniformly displayed by the continental powers against the introduction of English manufactures. Every harbor appears fortified by tariffs and edicts; and if by chance the enterprising spirit of British merchants should escape their batteries, they are again assailed by the deep battalia of revenue officers, and the decided hatred of the people.

As a proof of the defalcation in the revenue, in the article of wine, we understand that the Orphan Tax alone (received by the corporation of the city of London) on that article, for the last half year, which used to average 2,200*l.* did not exceed 700*l.*

The Americans lose no time in adding to their navy, and accumulating hands. About the middle of June, the schr. Eric, of about 80 tons, was launched at Black Rock.

An article from Ghent describes a grand bon fire, made of English manufactures there, of which the editor of the paper highly approves.

JULY 31

Yesterday morning Mr. Latchford, the king's messenger, arrived at the foreign office, with dispatches from St. Petersburg. Some importance was attached to the dispatches which he brought, from the speed with which he travelled, having come in a chaise and four, which is a novel sight in time of peace.

His majesty the king of Wirtemberg has created his son in law, the ex-king of Westphalia, (Jerome Bonaparte) duke of Montfort. The latter is going with his consort to Brunn, in Moravia, where both have obtained from his majesty the emperor of Austria permission to fix their abode for the future.

AUG. 1.

A considerable sensation was produced in the city this morning by the following unexpected notice from the Transport Board.

Transport Office, July 31, 1816.

"Wanted conveyance of the unde mentioned stores, viz.—5,200 tons Ordnance Stores, to Canada.—Tenders to be received on Saturday the 1st of August."

This notice was immediately considered as a hostile symptom. We believe we can remove any apprehension of this kind. Several fortifications were begun upon the lakes immediately after peace was made. Some vessels also were laid down; both require guns and stores. It is known also that the barracks at Quebec were late burnt, and a considerable quantity of stores destroyed. These must be replaced, and government are sending them out at a proper time of the year.

AUGUST 3.

We had the pleasure to announce yesterday the termination of the war in India, by the final ratification of the treaty of peace with Nepal, on the 4th March. This important intelligence is communicated in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 13th March, brought by Admiral Cockburn who reached town yesterday from Portsmouth, where he arrived on Thursday from St. Helena.

The weather has materially improved during the present week, and we are glad to find that a great deal of rain and clover in this neighborhood, has been secured. The crop, we believe is uncommonly heavy, but we are afraid that much of it will be found damaged, and that, from the lateness of the season, and the dry weather which may now be expected, the after-crop will be very deficient.

The Algerines are removing the valuable property inland, under the apprehension of a bombardment. Since the 23d of May a very great alarm has prevailed among them.

LONDON, JULY 31.

ALGERINE EXPEDITION.

Much surprise has been excited at the return of the Thames and Don frigates into port. They accompanied Lord Exmouth. The greatest astonishment is produced on hearing that they are to be paid off. It was supposed to be the intention of government to take permanent possession of Algiers, but this conjecture has been disproved by the return of these frigates and by a nearer acquaintance with the force embarked, suited to the land service, which would be wholly inadequate to such a purpose. It is understood that several Turkish ships of war had arrived in the Bay of Algiers, but it was not known whether the maritime power was to be employed in the defence of the place, or to co-operate with the hostile armament, which is expected to consist of the distinct squadrons, from Great Britain, the United States and from Holland. Several inhabitants of Algiers, late from Africa, were on Exchange to-day, and they represent the preparations of the Dey, as very considerable, and to elude the confident expectation that British Admiral will be frustrated this design.

BARCELONA, JULY 14

A deputation has gone from the city, to pray his majesty to prevent the introduction of English merchandise, which destroys Spanish industry, and produces nothing to the revenue, because the custom house officers are easily corrupted by the English trade.

GHENT, JULY 24.

The day before yesterday, the workmen employed in our manufactory made on the corn market an *auto de fe* of English merchandise. It seems that the articles burnt, consisting shawls and handkerchiefs, were furnished voluntarily.

PARIS, JULY 29.

The appeal of Gen. Mouton Duroy, net having been rejected, he suffered under his sentence, on Saturday at five in the morning.

ANCONA, JULY 12.

We have received news from Africa; it appears that the Dey of Algiers has engaged in his quarrel all the Barbary powers, and that the emperor Morocco follows the same system attacking against the Christians.

An American squadron, composed of four frigates and a ship of the line, has appeared in our seas; but we are ignorant of its destination. We are informed, that it proceeds immediately to Naples, where it carries Mr. Pinkney, who goes to fulfil a mission to that Court, relative, it is said, to the restitution of property belonging to some Americans, that had been confiscated and sold under the late government.

We are assured that a Turkish squadron is about to proceed to Algiers. Few vessels remain in our harbor.

FROM THE MAINE, JULY 20.

According to accounts from Switzerland, every thing in the Oberland was still covered with snow in the month.

HAMBURG, JULY 23.

It is reported that his Majesty king of Denmark has, upon the invitation of his Majesty the emperor of Russia, also ascended to the Holy Land.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Barbary corsairs swarm in the Mediterranean, attacking every christian ship, and making every christian slave. They are said to make a harvest: it is their last! The British power is upon the sea; her arm-