

and has ever wronged in thought, or word or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee—if thou art a lover, and hast ever given one unmerited pang to the true heart that now lies cold and silent beneath thy feet,—then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungentle action will come thronging back upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul—then be sure that thou wilt be down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheard groan, and pour the unavailing tear, more deep, more bitter, because unheard and unavailing.

The following sentences and severe restructure upon the late William Pitt, Premier of England, fall into the hands of the administrator of the estate of a foreigner who lately died in this country. It is a very sarcastic performance, and partakes, as we think, of the poignant style of Junius. We do not recollect ever to have seen it, although it may have been published in Europe.—*Statesman.*

Inscription for the proposed Monument to Mr. Pitt respectfully dedicated to the subscribers to his statue.

This Mausoleum entombs WILLIAM PITT, who died January 23d, 1806, aged only 47 years.

With unprecedented influence for 23 years he was Prime Minister of the British Empire.

He possessed great talents, transcendent eloquence; but his worth may be best estimated by experience, and the evidence of Facts.

He was the advocate for reform which did not succeed—the opposer of the slave trade, which increased—the Patron of the Irish Catholics, who were not emancipated—To England, a professed protector—the enemy of France.

During his Government The Bulwarks of British Freedom were subverted—the ancient Nobility degraded—the poor additionally depressed, and the middling classes of society annihilated—Popular associations prohibited—the sources of corruption deepened and enlarged—Paper was substituted for Gold, and real opulence, transmitted into imaginary wealth. He doubled the prices of provisions, tripled the amount of poor rates and taxes—added three hundred millions to the National Debt, and sacrificed two hundred thousand Britons

In just, necessary wars.

He assisted in the subversion of the Balance of Power—Witnessed the destruction of every Ally he obtained—and survived the overthrow of Flanders, Holland, Portugal, Switzerland, Spain, Austria, Italy, and the Germanic Empire.

Let nations glory in such Friendship.

France.

Let Nations deprecate such enmity.

Britons; would you appreciate his character, reflect upon the past—observe the present—anticipate the future.

The Committee of Lloyds Coffee House—the Collectors of taxes—the Purchasers of Loans—the contractors for the army—the modern Nobility—Lord Melville, and Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France, enriched, ennobled, protected, and aggrandized by this

Friend of the People, This Saviour of Britain, This protector of Europe, This Heaven-born Minister, This Pilot who weathered the storm, erect this Memorial, indicative of his unequalled Merit, and of their eternal Gratitude and inconsolable Regret

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK. EXTRA SESSION.

IN SENATE—Wednesday, March 19. Mr. Stebbins, from the joint committee to which was referred the concurrent resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of prolonging the present session, or of holding an extra session of the legislature, for the purpose of completing the revision of the statutes, reported:

That during the last extra session of the legislature, which continued 35 days, twenty seven chapters of the first and second parts were completed, comprising in the aggregate as originally printed, 1650, octavo pages.

Four chapters of the third part have been acted upon during the present session; and although they comprise only 239 pages it is estimated that nearly ten days longer will be requisite to complete them. Two of these chapters are unusually heavy, but this experiment it is presumed has convinced the legislature of the impossibility of completing the revision at its ordinary sessions, within any reasonable length of time.

The pressure of local legislation, as well as questions of great public interest, the duties of individual members upon the ordinary committees—and above all, the interruptions occasioned by frequent changes of the subject under consideration, have been found totally incompatible with that despatch in revising the laws which is easily attained by undivided attention to the subject.

When the chapters now under consideration are completed, there will remain one chapter of the second part, five chapters of the third part and probably five chapters of the fourth part to complete the work. These chapters will probably contain about 600 pages.

The resolution having originally pro-

viding for the completion of the revision until the next legislature, and that part of it having been stricken out by the houses, the committee have not felt themselves at liberty to enquire into the expediency of such postponement, but have confined their attention to the two alternatives presented of prolonging the present session, or holding a special one; the time of the legislature in either case, to be exclusively devoted to the revision.

Notwithstanding the personal inconvenience and sacrifice, which many, if not most of the members would experience by a continuance of the present session through the opening season of the year, such is the anxiety of the public to see this work completed, and to be relieved from a state of uncertainty as to what the law of the land is, or is to be, and to have it placed within their reach, that the same reasons which induced the legislature to determine upon its completion this year, would have induced the committee to recommend that mode which should have insured its immediate completion, had they not been met with difficulties deemed entirely insurmountable.

Since the close of the session last spring, and until the close of the fall session in December, the revisers have sedulously devoted their whole time and attention to this work. Mr. Duer has since that time been under the necessity of devoting the most of his time to professional and private concerns, and the other two gentlemen have continued industriously employed upon the revision, except when engaged in their places as members of the legislature.

The entire work will form two volumes of about 700 pages each, as reprinted, and an additional volume, containing the chapter describing the civil divisions of the state into counties and towns, and the statutes of a local and private nature.

The first volume, being the revision of the statutes comprising the first part, except the chapter above mentioned, and consisting of 19 chapters, is now in the course of publication, under the superintendence of the revisers, and will be issued from the press by about the first of August. The second volume will comprise the second, third and fourth parts.

The labour of superintending the publication, preparing the marginal notes, examining and correcting the proofs, is very considerable, and the revisers assure us it is a labor that can only be done by themselves.

The chapters now under consideration have also to be examined, corrected and engrossed, under their personal superintendence, before their final passage.

Under these circumstances, the revisers inform us, that although they have two of the largest and most important chapters of the third part nearly ready to print, and the remaining chapter of the second part in a state of forwardness, to be submitted in a few days, and that, with the assurance of health, they would probably be able to furnish the balance of the third part in season to be acted upon, if the legislature should prolong its session for that purpose: yet that beyond that it would be impossible for them to attempt: that the fourth part could not, in any event, or by any means, be prepared in season to be acted upon at the present session.

Mr. Duer states distinctly, that a devotion of his whole time to this subject, (which would be necessary should the session be continued) is utterly incompatible with his other duties, and that should such a course be adopted, he would be compelled to resign his place in the commission.

The other gentlemen of the commission concur in the opinion, that no new appointment could be made in this stage of the work, of any person who would be capable of affording them as much assistance as Mr. Duer can, even consistently with his other avocations.

The committee are aware, that the public have looked to the completion of the revision during the present session; that the last legislature calculated with confidence that it might be effected; and in common with both, they deeply regret the disappointment. They consider it neither attributable to the revisers, nor to any want of industry in the legislature.

Since the last legislature determined upon the immediate completion of the work, the committee deem it an act of justice to say, that the revisers have done all that was within the compass of human industry. In addition to the labor of preparing the chapters, many other unforeseen duties, such as examining and correcting the engrossments, preparing the notes, and superintending the publication of the session, laws already published, and of the volume now publishing, have devolved upon them, which of necessity called for the consumption of much time. Indeed, their whole time and talent has been engrossed, while engaged in this work, without the necessary recreation to preserve and ensure health.

Although little of the revision has been accomplished by the legislature at its present session, it is believed to be attributable to the nature of the business and the difficulty of expediting it in connection with ordinary subjects of legislation; for it is also believed, that there is no instance upon record of more legislation accomplished in the same time, than was accomplished during the last extra session.

Inasmuch as the revisers cannot furnish the whole work, if the session

and as the presentation of the whole of the third part would, with great industry, depend upon the continuance of their health, already somewhat impaired by excessive exertion, it appears to the committee that a special session is unavoidable; and their concurrence in its necessity is unanimous.

With regard to the time of holding it, there is some difference of opinion. All agree that the entire work should and must be completed at that session.

With ordinary health, the revisers calculate upon their ability to have the whole of the remaining chapters ready to submit to the legislature, by between the 15th and last of August; and although more time would be desirable to them, they will undertake to do so, if the legislature should think proper to fix upon so early a day. But considering the possibility that a principal object of the session, that of finishing the work, might be defeated by some unfortunate occurrence, which should place it beyond the power of the revisers to meet the anticipations of the legislature, a majority of the committee have concluded to recommend the commencement of the session on the 10th day of November. They do so, believing that if all the chapters are printed and placed before the legislature on that day, (as they are assured they shall be,) that there will be sufficient time to complete the whole before the 1st of January. If necessary, the chapters might be transmitted to the members previous to the commencement of the session.

The following resolution is respectfully submitted:

Resolved, (if the assembly concur,) That an extra session of the legislature be held at the capitol in the city of Albany, to commence on the tenth day of November next, at twelve o'clock at noon.

TARIFF.

The following is an extract of a letter from Washington, dated March 20, to the editor of the N. Y. Enquirer. The writer of the letter, says Mr. Noah, is a man of honor and has no political object in view.

"I send you a leaf which I have cut from the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the state of the Public Finances, read the 12th of this month and laid on the table, giving an analysis of the real operation of the proposed duty on woollens, stripped of the verbiage of prodigious political economists, who in the language of Curran 'fancy they are profound, because they feel they are perplexed.' It ought to be widely disseminated that the people may at least know what so many of them are petitioning for so earnestly. Fortunately, probably, for the country, the bill will not pass in its present shape or in any shape at all. The greediness of the manufacturers will probably defeat itself; for it often happens that those who demand too much, get even less than they deserved. There are a great many members whose opposition to the bill is founded on motives which cannot be overcome, and what is not a little singular, it is more than whispered that there are many of its warmest advocates who would be very sorry to see it pass, because it will suit their purposes much better to be able to persuade the people, that it was defeated by General Jackson's friends, than that it should succeed by their co-operation. The two parties here are mortally afraid of each other, and fight at long shots. Now and then a gentleman of more valour than discretion, runs alongside of the Squire of Roanoke and gets peppered. There is a man from Ohio, who, having scruples of conscience about fighting, considers himself entitled to say what he pleases, being determined not to be accountable except to his conscience. Some men would consider this non-accountability as a rein upon their tongues; but to this member is only a spur, for he knows the old maxim, 'that cowards should keep a civil tongue in their heads.'"

Extract from the Report.

To remove the disguise which the artificial and arbitrary scheme of valuation recommended, has thrown over the proposed tariff of duties on woollen manufactures, the committee beg leave to present a practical analysis, the result of careful calculation and enquiry, exhibiting the rate of duty *ad valorem*, proposed to be laid on the various descriptions of imported woollen goods—having reference, both to their actual cost at the place of exportation, and to the classes of our citizens by whom they are consumed.

Under the first minimum of fifty cents will be embraced the following articles, principally used by farmers, mechanics, and laborers of every description, and chargeable with the following duties, viz:

Plains, costing from 24 to 44 cents the square yard, will pay from 63 to 116 per cent. *ad valorem*; making an average of 89 1-2 per cent.

The quality principally consumed, costs 29 cents, and will pay 95 per cent.

Paddings, costing from 12 to 29 cents, will pay from 93 to 233 per cent, making an average of 164 per cent.

The quality principally consumed costs 18 cents, and will pay 162 per cent.

Flannels, the lower qualities, costing from 14 to 44 cents, will pay from 63 to 198 per cent, making an average of 131 per cent.

The quality principally consumed costs 22 cents, and will pay 126 per cent.

Bocking and baizes, costing from 9 1-2 to 23 cents will pay from 120 to 294 per cent, making an average of 207 per cent.

The quality principally used costs 14 cents and will pay 198 per cent.

will pay from 83 to 174 per cent, making an average of 123 1-2 per cent.

The quality principally consumed costs 24 cents, and will pay 116 per cent.

Serges, costing from 17 to 27 cents will pay from 102 to 163 per cent; making an average of 132 1-2 per cent.

The quality principally consumed, costs 22 cents, and will pay 129 per cent.

Caroline Plaids, costing from 14 to 22 cents will pay 126 to 198 per cent, making an average of 162 1-2 per cent.

The quality principally consumed costs 17 cents and will pay 164 per cent.

Drab kerseys, costing from 29 to 50 cents will pay from 56 to 95 per cent, making an average of 75 1-2 per cent.

Swansdown, costing from 18 to 50 cents will pay from 58 to 154 per cent, making an average of 105 per cent.

The quality principally consumed, costs 32 cents, and will pay 87 per cent.

Kerseyets, costing from 18 to 36 cents will pay from 76 to 154 per cent, making an average of 115 per cent.

The quality principally consumed costs 29 cents, and will pay 95 per cent.

Coatings, costing from 16 to 50 cents will pay from 56 to 172 per cent, making an average of 109 per cent.

Flushings and Lion Skins, costing from 29 to 50 cents, will pay from 56 to 95 per cent making an average of 75 1-2 per cent.

Pelisse Cloths, costing from 37 to 50 cents, will pay from 56 to 74 per cent, making an average of 70 per cent.

Broad Cloths, costing from 32 to 50 cents, will pay from 56 to 86 per cent, making an average of 71 per cent.

Under the second minimum will be embraced, in the opinion of experienced importing merchants, woollen goods to the amount of four and a half millions of dollars, of qualities consumed by all classes of the community, known by the denominations, and chargeable with the duties following, viz:

Coatings, costing from 50 to 79 cents the square yard, will pay from 177 to 281 per cent, making an average of 229 per cent.

Drab Kerseys, costing from 50 to 156 cents, will pay from 89 to 281 per cent, making an average of 185 per cent.

Flannels, costing from 50 to 58 cents, will pay from 240 to 281 per cent, making an average of 260 1-2 per cent.

Tailings, costing from 50 to 146 cents, will pay from 94 to 281 per cent, making an average of 187 1-2 per cent.

Swansdown, costing from 50 to 86 cents, will pay from 159 to 281 per cent, making an average of 220 per cent.

Ladies' Cloths, costing from 68 to 177 cents, will pay from 78 to 194 per cent, making an average of 136 per cent.

The quality principally consumed, costs 124 cents, and will pay 182 per cent.

Pelisse Cloths, costing from 60 to 67 cents, will pay from 197 to 281 per cent, making an average of 239 per cent.

Carpeting, costing from 50 to 66 cents, will pay from 210 to 281 per cent, making an average, for almost all the carpeting imported, of 245 1-2 per cent.

Cassimeres, costing from 52 to 146 cents, will pay from 95 to 268 per cent, making an average, for nearly all the cassimeres imported, of 131 1-2 per cent.

Broad Cloths, costing from 88 to 132 cents, will pay from 104 to 159 per cent, making an average of 118 per cent.

Broad Cloths, costing from 132 to 176 cents, will pay from 79 to 104 per cent, making an average of 91 1-2 per cent.

Broad Cloths, costing from 159 to 212 cents, will pay from 68 to 87 per cent, making an average of 77 1-2 per cent.

Under the third minimum, of four dollars, will be embraced none but fine broadcloth, consumed by the wealthy, costing from 250 to 317 cents. These will pay from 71 to 90 per cent, making an average of 80 1-2 per cent.

[From Noah's Enquirer.]

United States and Brazil.—We regret to perceive that the National Intelligencer, with a view to sustain the president in the course pursued towards Brazil, has given a coloring to the affair which is in itself dangerous to the rights of the country, and in opposition to the ground uniformly assumed by other nations in similar controversies. The Intelligencer contends that if we have sustained any injury from Brazil it arises from the war with Buenos Ayres, and is no more than what other maritime nations have suffered during the prevalence of this war. So far from this being the case, our vessels pursuing a lawful commerce at Rio, and without any attempt to evade a blockade, have been seized, some have been sold, others burnt, and our seamen have been thrown into prison; even our vessels of war have been brought to by the blockading squadrons, and ordered not to go up the river to Buenos Ayres. The Intelligencer says, that the Brazilian Government failing promptly to make redress, Mr. Raguet conceived it as his duty to demand his passports; and further adds, that it was a delicate step without instructions, and is generally the prelude to war. Now, we simply ask, what is the object of appointing diplomatic agents at foreign courts, unless it be to guard the rights, the honor, and interests of the country? and wherefore should he remain, when wrongs are heaped upon wrongs, and insult follows redress? War does not necessarily result from the departure of the agent, no more than the Sultan goes to war with the allied powers after the ambassadors have left Constantinople. Every hour

after unavailing efforts to obtain redress for powerful and unexpected injuries, is an insult to the dignity of the people that he represents. It avails the Intelligencer nothing to hold out the bug-bear of war to justify a submissive truckling to the Brazilians. When Mr. Rebello demanded that a successor should be appointed to Mr. Raguet, and promised that justice should then be done the very natural reply of the President should have been—'Wait until the arrival of our Charge des Affaires—let us hear his complaints—let us from his documents learn the nature of the injuries received. If he has done wrong—if he has abandoned his post without full and conclusive justification, we shall take an early opportunity to appoint a successor.'

This would have been the course of an executive who regarded the honor and interest of the country more than temporary expedients and time-serving policy. Instead of doing this, Mr. Adams sacrifices the interest of the country, sacrifices the officer who never would have left his station without cause, and, at the beck of the Brazilian agent, forthwith appoints a successor to Mr. Raguet. We must confess that it requires more than ordinary efforts of the Intelligencer to smooth this affair over. We have given the names of vessels captured and burnt, and stated facts relative to the conduct of the Brazilians towards the United States; and we now unequivocally declare, that the Brazilians would never have attempted to commit similar acts of aggression on the persons and property of British subjects—and we have submitted without remonstrance—we have disgraced the honest officer whose conduct was sustained by all the diplomatic agents at Rio—we have not made an effort to obtain redress, but have hushed up the affair—made our citizens pocket their wrongs and insults, because it was not convenient at the present moment, when great personal objects were in view, to adjust any difficulties with a foreign power.—The National Intelligencer is in error in supposing that we contemplated any war with Brazil. We had no such thoughts. War was unnecessary. Brazil is not a power to cope with us; but we are not in consequence of her inferiority to submit to every insult and aggressive act that her European ruler shall think proper to authorize. There is a becoming respect due to the character of the United States, and we repeat our early declarations, that no step should have been taken until the Charge des Affaires returned home; and if, from a view of the whole ground, it was ascertained that he was in the right, then he should have been sent back, clothed with such authority, and supported with such power, as would have insured a prompt and honorable adjustment of difficulties.

While employed on this subject, we perceive in the Norfolk Herald an affidavit of Capt. George Simmons, Jr. of an act of brutal outrage by the Brazilians, calculated to arouse the indignation of every American.

Captain Simmons, commanding the schooner Hero, of Plymouth, from Buenos Ayres for Boston, sprung a leak, and ran into a small port belonging to Brazil, in July, and got on shore; after some days spent in refitting, he was seized, himself and mate ironed; carried to Rio, thrown into prison, and after immense sufferings, they were released in Sept. by Mr. Wright, the consul. He found his vessel stripped, rotten, unseaworthy, and abandoned, and he returned home as mate of the brig Good Hope, to Norfolk. This is the act of an enemy, and not of a friendly power, and should be so considered. But the truth is, Don Pedro is an European, and brings with him a portion of hereditary contempt for the Americans, and so, to our knowledge, expresses it on all occasions. For his opinion, we care nothing—for his acts he should be made answerable, and would, under any other administration.

Vestiges of Antiquity.—Recent discoveries at Palenque in Guatemala, have given rise to novel conjectures, and astonishing developments as to the antiquity of the arts in our country. Numerous vestiges have been found, concerning which, all European tradition is silent; and their existence leads to the conclusion, that our continent was inhabited at a much more remote period than is generally supposed; and long before the light of historical evidence shone upon the events of that portion of the globe, called the old world.

Numerous theories have been before advanced on this subject. Indeed, we need not go to South America for evidence to support them—our own portion of the continent, adduces proofs strong, that at some very remote period of antiquity, our country was inhabited by a people skilled in the arts of husbandry, and manufacture of metallic vessels. Remains of their skill are almost daily developed in the western section of our Republic, and are presented with such proofs of authenticity as to throw doubt and conjecture out of the question. We wait with impatience to learn the result of the deliberations of the literati in Europe on these more recent discoveries, and trust they may throw some light on a subject now veiled in almost impenetrable obscurity.—*Noah.*

Philadelphia, March 26.

Curious Hebrew Manuscript.—A very extraordinary piece of penmanship is at present exhibited in the room of the Athenaeum. It is a sheet of vellum a