consequence of it, it would curely rise up to the come price if you took that same duty off. This is a very curious matter, Mr. Chairman. Would you believe it, the country presents this singuis aspect—one portion is crying to be relieved of their taxes, without which they must be mined; while the other part bitterly complains) that, if you takeoff their taxes, they will be prostrated! I would rether guess, meaning no offensive allusion, that this fact points to the quarter where live the tax paying consumers.

This same gentleman made another remark,) at which I should have felt, if not contempt, at) least indignant, if I had not believed that, just at that moment, he became greatly shortened of ideas; and that he did not know exactly what to say, for every body saw he was evidently i slumped. I mean his saying that the southern] people wanted to make the northern free! laborers slaves to their free negroes. For the reman just mentioned, I will pass over this come by chance piece of wit, and examine his doctrine as to the great difference between freelabor and slave labor. Mr. Chairman, this distinction has been mentioned frequently on this floor, and I confess it has excited my mpreme disgust every time. What do they mean? Does the offspring of that very ancestry she made not only their livelihood, but the tett fortunes which now constitute the capital of the American system, by trading in human fiesh-who robbed fathers of their children, children of their fathers-husbands of their gives, and wives of their husbands, and carried them to be sold in the southern States-now, due to reproach me with the sin of slavery? Oh, no Sir, it cannot be! They greatly misthe matter, if they think we feel the dightest emotion at such a censure. The only wonder is, how it can be made without a

[To be concluded.]

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1832.

THE CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, August 15 .- New cases 75, deaths 26. BROOKLYH, August 14 .-- New cases 27,

deaths 5. Somens, Westchester co.—The cholera has broken out with increased virulence. On the 19th there were 6 cases and three deaths. The

deceased were of good habits, and died in six hours after the attack. Poconkerphie, Aug. 13.—During the leat 48 bours, ending at 12 o'clock, 12 deaths occur-

red, 5 of which were cholera-At ARCHAM, there have been 20 cases and 5 deaths of cholera in all.

At ATHERS, since our last, there have been Impre cases and one death.

ALBINY, Aug. 13, 12 11.-New cases 14, deaths 7.

Aug. 14.-New cases 16, deaths 6. TROY, Aug. 11 .- The deaths in this city since 21st July from all causes have been 54, of

which 28 were from cholers. Aug. 13.—Since Saturday 6 deaths, of cho-

STRACUBE, Aug. 7.-For the last week, 11 cases, 1 death, and 7 recovered. WEST MENDON, Monroe co. Aug. 7 .- In the

village of East Mendon, (called Mendon,) four deaths had occurred by malignant cholers, and 9 were sick.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 10 .- New cases 11, deaths a

Ochrashunon .- Week ending 7th instant, 11 cases, 3 deaths.

NEWFORE, Aug. 12 .- Five new cases have occurred—four fatal. All were traced to the two females landed from the sloop Hero, from New York.

TRENTON, Aug. 10.—New cases 4, deaths 3, 1 is private practice during the week. In the

hospital, 11 new cases and 8 deaths.

NEWARE, Aug. 14-New cases from Saturdry to Monday morning 12, deaths 1.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J. Aug. 14.—The Board of Health report 9 new cases, and 5 deaths duing the past week. Among its victims is Dr. John Chetwood, one of the most active practitioners of the town, who died last night.

Pgi	ILADELPHIA, 16th Aug			
<u>.</u>	New Cases.	Destha.		
Private practice,	36	6.		
Hospitals,	32	14		
Alms House, City,	4	3		
A:ch Street Prison,	1	0		
		-		
	73	23		

Nonrolk, Aug. 13 .- There have been, for the 24 hours ending this day at noon 31 new | tases of cholera, and 14 deaths.

The following is from the Beacon of Tuesday

"We have much gratification in learning from Portsmouth, that the disease is rapidly

"On Saturday last, there were only eight new cases; from Sunday morning to Monday noming half-past 9 o'clock, five new cases, and from Monday morning to this morning at the ume hour, five new cases. Total new cases ! in the last 72 hours 18.

"Of these and previous cases, there have died in the same period only eight."

CHOLERA AT BERMUDA. We learn from the Captain of the brig Queen of the Isles, that the brig Bermuda arrived at Turks Island on the 31st ult. in 11 days from Bermuda, having lost three of her men by cholera. We also learn that the cholera had made its appearance in the Island of Bermuda, though u yet its ravages had not been very extensive. Hany of the inhabitants were leaving the Isand. -N. Y. Adv.

FROM THE BALTIMURE PATRIOT.

"We learn that Arch Bishop Whiterand bas I tendered his spacious mansion, on North Charles fired, for the use of the sick in case our city should be visited with the Cholera to any contderable extent. This act of liberality is worthy of all praise."

We note the above, among the many exam-Ples of pure charity and exalted benevolence, which have distinguished the pastors of the Roman Catholic church during the melincholy visitution of the pestilence which now pervades our country. We need not be surprised at the hold which these pious men have on the affections of their flocks, when we see them, in all climates, in the midst of plagues and the most fital epidemics, visiting the abodes of disease and misery, administering to the wants of the sick and the dying, freely distributing their tartlely possessions to relieve human suffering; and when the thread of life is about to snap, exering the energies of their minds, and drawing on the sources of religion to prepare the rictim for the "world of spirits," and to mitigate the isperities of approxching dicrolatica.

come of the firmest patriots tremble for its take. Froling will be, " Wil invides, admiror magis!" tys embitious men in South Carolina, forgetting themselves, their country, and their God, are States. "

series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of without distinction of party, to assemble at the thorough going Jackson-men, recently held at same hour and same place to meet the others. Lancaster, Pennsylvania, pledged to the support of Jeckson, Wilkins, (not Van Buren,) and cess. W. H. Crawford, E.q., was called to Wolf. There is no surer sign of the rapid and the chair, and a resolution brought forward by certain decay of a party, of the approaching the party opposed to aullification, for the apdissolution of the incongruous elements of which It is composed, than, in the absence of a good at this moment, Mr. Clayton and Mr. Berrien cause, to rely for their justification on such profligate nonzense as is here quoted. Passing lutions with him in order to save time. Much over all the homage and all the gratitude paid wurm discussion ensued on the subject; and to General Jackson, who is styled the equal of after considerable time, Mr. Clayton's were Washington, and therefore destined to be the read, proposing a convention of Delegates from seviour of his country, we will ask these Jackson, Bank or, no Bank men, where they learn offered by the other party, expressing their dised that "the Union of the States is not pacific; approbation of the doctrines, of nullification, and what motive have they other than a blind and stating their continued devotion to General, homage to their idol, which they are so prompt | Jackson. I have no doubt it was done purin paying, for the ridiculous and malignant assertion that there are "ambitious men in South against the amendment, and in the most feeling Carolina, forgetting themselves, their country, and their God, (who) are rushing on to treason, separation, and death." Such fulsome adulation of power, coupled with malignant abuse of a virtuous and patriotic people, may recommend them to the object of their worship, but they have yet to learn, as they assuredly will, would be found shoulder to shoulder together. that the cause cannot be a good one that needs Mr. Clayton also spoke eloquently on the subsalsehood and idolatrous man-wership for its ject; he asked them if they were not ready to support. Again, they resolve, "that in (their resist from this time, and from this very moopinion) the integrity and permanence of the plause. The amendment was then lost, and Union at this awful crisis rest upon the re-clect the original resolutions, as introduced by Mr. tion of General Jackson, and that no man living | Clayton, carried by a large majority. Thus was can arrest these daring and guilty men but the present President of the United States." In- meeting, in favor of the nullification doctrines, deed! Such may be the creed of the Jackson- will be held to morrow at Lexington." men, Bank or no Bank, tariff or no tariff, but we Extract of a letter received from a Georgian, by of the orthodox faith hold that the integrity and permanence of this Union rest upon the Constitution. Preserve the Constitution pure and unimpaired, and no daring or guilty men can ever disturb the Union of these States. As to the impious boast, that no living man but General Jackson can arrest or disperse these daring and guilty men, will the wiseacres of Lancaster please to tell us who they mean. to the nullification party of South Carolina they allude, will they further please to tell us how the idol they worship is to proceed. We can tell them that the President of the United States is said to have been one of the most splendid has no earthly authority other than that given efforts of oratory ever heard within these walls. him by the Constitution and the laws; and that General Jackson has just about as much power to arrest or disperse the authorities of a sovereign and independent State as one of his Lancaster adorers, and no more.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTIONS. As yet there have been complete returns from |

only 21 counties. The following comparative view of the result in these counties at the late election, as compared with that of 1828, is not yet received the particulars, save by those all that we can do to satisfy the anxiety of the who attended, and who can only give them from public. It is needless to add that, should the memory. The meeting was a powerful one election result in the counties yet to be heard upwards of one thousand persons attended, from as it has in those the returns of which are annexed, there can be no doubt of the election that they were compelled to adjourn from the of the Clay candidate.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS.								i.
	In August, 1828.			In August, 1832.				
Counties.	Counties. Major's.				Major's.			
	Adams. Metenic.	Jeckson. Barry.	Adams.	Jackson.	Ctay. Bucknor.	Jackson. Breathett.	Clay.	Jackson.
Boutbon	1222	E33	332		3'104		570	-
Payette	1422		353	1 1	1426		745	-
Harrison	5:0	1075	-	565	505	802	-	397
Jesserson & }	1152	1581	-	430	1760	1784	-	23
Mason	1082	713	300	-	1190	745	446	_
Nicholas	553	හෙ		127		584	i - 1	83
Bcott.	55 8	1103		551	738	-	-	€81
Boon	623				C	•		
Bath	490			113	• '	•		215
Campbell	411	819		€03				384
Clarke	956		503	-	849			_
Franklin	414	542		Iõõ				25
Grant	242	117	125	· •	197	533	i - i	35
Hardia and ? Mesde	649	B 31	-	135	1105	802	213	-
Hart	202	357	-	165	223	390		164
Jessamine	614	543	71	_	668	527	141	-
Mercer	771	1170		399	819	1182		334
Madison	1230	548	732	-	1103	- 727	376	_
Montgomery	770	721	43	_	743		208	_
Pendicton	243	224	19	:	160		•	131
Woodford	660	437	\$23	- :	658	393	ಯ	-

Twenty-one counties heard from: Decrease of the Jackson majority, Increase of the Clay majority,

the Louisville Observer, of August 11.

COUNTIES.	BUCKERR. BERATHIT				
Henry, except 1 pr.	-	516	683		
Green, 2d day,	-	<i>5</i> 26	776		
Knoz, do	•	323	89		
Nelson, do	•	<i>5</i> 09	194		
Gerrard, 1st day,	-	<i>5</i> 83	177		
Adair, do	-	228	346		
Whitley, do	•	166	160		
Edmonson, do	•	85	168		
Barren, do	-	774	<i>5</i> 98		
Logan, do	•	490	254		
Christian, do	•	448	247.		
Todd, do	•	45 3	195		
Breckenridge do	•	498	309		

NULLIFICATION IN GEORGIA.

to stand alone when she throws herself on her sissippi to New Orleans. reserved rights. If we are permitted to judge of the state of public sentiment in that State, as unaccustomed to be overburdened with money, h indicated by the meetings lately held, we should infer that the doctrine of nullification is rapidly at Thibodauxville arrested some of them. One

FROM THE CHARLESTON MIRCURY.

at a late hour last evening with the interesting mitted, within the last two or three months, and animating intelligence contained in the sub. off the coast of Louisiana. Probably some vesjoined letters, received by citizens of this place sel from Rio Grand or the Brassos has been from Georgia. It will be seen that as much, risen on, port of the people murdered, the vesif not more, excitement exists in Georgia than sel sunk-and the specie brought to one of the even in South Carolina; that an exceedingly low islands between Barataria and the mouth of warm contest is carried on there, as here, be- the Teche. Few spots in the world offer tween the Nullification and Submission parties; greater facilities for lawless acts than this part and that there, as here, the State Rights cause of our coast, nor could more tempting batta be in carrying every thing before it. But we have well im-gined than the large cums of money no time for comment, and therefore hasten to from Mexico continually passing by. lay before our readers the cheering accounts of the great battles of Athena and Lexington, and of the decisive victories achieved by the Nullification party. Well done Georgia! And should | nominated as a candidate for Congress, by perthat galizest and patriotic State even anticipate sons of different political parties. He is op-Carolina in putting her voto on the tariff, the posed to the present Administration,

The union of these States is not parished early centiment of the Prec. Trade party in Ce.

"ATHEMS, (Georgia,) 2d Aug., 1832. rusting on to treason, separation, and death: There are many persons collected here at Therefore, Resolved, that in the opinion of this time, to witness the annual exhibition of meeting, the integrity and permanence of the the college; and for the last few days as much Union at this awful crisis, rest upon the re-elec. Political excitement has pervaded the place, as tion of Gen. Jackson, and that no man living have ever witnessed in Charleston. A public can arrest or disperse these daring and guilty invitation was given to the friends of Jackson, men but the present President of the United and those opposed to nullification as the mode of operation for a redress of our evils; the other party immediately put up another invitation, The foregoing piece of folly is found in a inviting all opposed to the American System, The meeting was held at the college chapel Sesterday afternoon. It was crowded to expointment of a committee to draught resolutions ! expressive of the feelings of the meeting; but entered. Mr. C. moved a reconsideration of each county in the State, to meet at Milledgeville in November. An amendment was then ! posely to put Mr. Berrien in an awkward situation, with regard to Jackson. Mr. B. spoke and elequent strain I have ever heard from the lips of any one—he said, if that amendment was carried he should leave that place an humbled. man-stated that his mind was already made up ! as to his course, and at a proper time would be expressed. He spoke in complimentary terms of South Carolina and her delegation, and that? in the day of trial South Carolina and Georgia! ment? He was answered with unbounded apa most glorious and decided victory obtained over the opponents of nullification. A large

the Lugusta mail of last evening.

I now reply to your several queries. Mr. Hobby is a native Georgian, about 25 years of age, a lawyer by profession. He was educated at the south, and graduated at the college of Athens in this State. His standing is very respectable. He is the son of one of our oldest and most respectable inhabitants. I wrote you some time ago that the Carolina doctrines were progressing with us. I am happy to inform you that time has and will prove my assertion correct. At the commencement of the college at Athens, there was a very large meeting; as soon as the particulars are in print I will send you the proceedings. Judge Berrien's speech Judge Berrien was the first Attorney General of Jeckson's administration. It is said all those who supported Clayton's resolution, warmly advocated the doctrine of nullification and a determination to sink or swim in supporting Carolina in her cause.

But as cheering as this meeting was, we have been afforded much more gratification by the news of the Lexington Meeting. All hail Oglethorpe! Governor Hamilton may again use his quotation as regards Oglethorpe. The public meeting which you saw called by a notice the last week, took place accordingly. We have from different parts of the State; so much larger was the meeting than was anticipated. court house to an open field. The following is the only resolution that I could procure, and I have it only from the remembrance of one who was present:

Be it therefore Revolved, That should any of the southern States be involved in difficulties by attempting to repeal the tariff, then the Free People of Georgia will not see them put down or defeated in their attempt.

This resolution was introduced by Colonel Joseph H. Lumpkin, who prefaced it by an eloquent speech, in which he pledged his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor, and more than all, his children's lives to their support. Col. Lumpkin is one of the most respectable citizens of this State, and must be remembered as the bold defender of the course of Governor Troup in the contest with the General Gavernment. He was supported by Judge Clayton. Judge Berrien, and many other gentlemen of distinction in the State. As soon as I-can procure the account of the public proceedings, I will send them to you. Hardly does a citizen travel through the country but with his return his opinions are changed, and from the information I have received, it is said two thirds of the people of this State are in favor of nullifi-

SUPPOSED PIRACY.

DONALDSON, (Lou.) July 21. For the last week or ten days rumor has been 1079 busy with stories concerning bags of dollras, 577 pirates,&c. It seems some weeks ago, a Frenchman applied to some Americans who reside on The following additional particulars is from or among the islands near the mouth of the bayous which enter the Gulph from the parish of Terrebonne. These Americans generally live by fishing and hunting, but from their lawless character and intemperate habits, it is believed they would not be slow in engaging in any scheme to procure sudden wealth. The Frenchman represented that he had a large amount of dollars hid in a place called Last Island, near the mouth of the Bayou Gaillokou: he promised to pay the fisherman handsomely, they would take a boat and help him to bring off the money. The offer was accepted, the Island was visited, \$15,000 dug up and put in the boat. The maxim of "honor among thieves" was unknown to the fishermen, for the money was no suoner in their possession, than they began threatening violence, and finally compelled the Frenchman to relinguish one half. This done, the latter lost no time in It appears that South Carolina is not likely proceeding up the Bayous and down the Mis-

The pussession of so much silver by men was a circumstance not long to he concealedsuspicion was excited-and the civil authority gaining ground. We give the following as a of the men was about Donaldson a few days ago, and is said to have lost \$400 in one setting at cards.

The above is the substance of many tales. Good News from Georgia. -- We were favored In our opinion, an act of piracy has been com-Lofourche Ger.

Judge Shaler, of Pittsburg, Pa. has been

FOR THE CHEFED CRATES WELLSHAFE. in the Globe of Saturday, August 11, 1832.

To the Editor -Sin: If, anyou profess, you really wish fairplay, coalition! And thus it is they propose to you will not refuse admission to the following to say which is most admirable, the independent | zire is to contempt of such common-place requisites, as metre and English grammer, the absence of common sense, or the wunderful invention of the writer, as displayed in the chorusses." I must not the highest opionion of your paper; but, magnificent stanza: certainly, I did expect comething better from it, on the present occasion, than such an ineffectual, and, at the same time, malicious attempt to decry a composition which is destined to outlive all the ephemera of party, and to survive even "the great Globe itself," I did not think, Sir, that Washington could have produced such a piece of criticism. But, alas, Sir, true it is-

Stultorum plena, sunt omniå. I consider the article, Sir, an indelible disgrace and an insult to the common sense of the whole

buman race. With these few prefatory remarks, for I wish to avoid all offensive and hyperbolical vituperation, I shall, with your permission, proceed to convince your readers, not merely that the apoem on which it was bestowed, is one of the of the figures, at the end of the stanzamost beautiful and sublime productions which the age has produced; that it is in every way I have seen nothing like it since the days of my worthy of the author who wrote it, (of whom, more hereafter,) of the cause which it so ably sublime and beautiful numerical verses s defends, of the paper in which it appeared, and of the discriminating taste of the editor of the Globe! A man, Sir, (I must take this opportunity to say,) whose talents are about equal to his sincerity; his taste to his liberality; and his patriotism to his independence.

The poem in question, Sir, professes to be an irregular Ode This brings me to notice, in the first place, a serious charge brought against it by your critic-that its metre is deficient. In the name of common cense, what would he have? If the ode is designed to be irregular, why would be have the proper number of syllables in each line? Should his wish be complied with, it would be no longer an ir regular, but a regular ode. It is true, I admit, that in some lines there are seven, in others, eight, and in others, nine syllables; that there is also a seemingly incongruous mixture of iambics, trochaics, &c., I admit; but what of all this? These things were meant to be so; and form one of the many beauties of the poem. -The talented author was especially desirous of getting rid of that monotonous "tintinabulum of metre and thyme," which would, no doubt, have highly pleased your sapient critic ; but I can tell him this much, (and I offer to stake my reputation as a critic on the assertion,) that if he will take the trouble to count the whole number of syllables in the thirteen stanzas, he will find in the whole poem the proper number, neither more nor less; that is to say, if there are two or three syllables too little in one line, he will find two or three too many in another; so that, in the end, the poem contains just the exact number of syllables it ought to consist of and which, as I have before said, is pathos. the great beauty of an irregular ode. ...

And now, Sir, let us examine the peculiar merits of this sublime and beautiful production. I have not time to go through the poem stanza by stanza, (which I regret,) and must, therefore, content myself with doing what your correspondent has done; that is to say, I must chose certain passages at hap-hazard. I will commence with the first stanza:

"List to me, ye patriots true, And hear of revolutions, And opposition plans in view, To mend our institutions. , With Yankee-doodle-doodle-do, To cajole, and tax, and plunder, Our cash in projects equander, And diddle Yankee dandies 100." of this stanza? Its boldness of demand—

List to me, ye patriots tiue," is peculiarly fitting for an ode devoted to the to with a thrill and a tear, by every heart, and cause of one "born to command." How dif- by every eye. ferent the style from that of our common-place pocts! who commence their strains with such of this enchanting poem; for time and space lines as " Come all you jolly sailors bold,

And listen unto me:"

"Attend, good people all, I pray." Still more is it distinguished from such vulgar productions as Billi Taylor, the author of which has not even the common politeness to h commences, by telling us (whether we wish for) the information or not) that

"Billi Taylor was a brisk young feller." And yet the critic of the Telegraph has dared to put that poem in comparison with the ede of our author.

The Still stanza is a fine specimen of bold and maturalifigures. It is one of those which the critic of the Telegraph has selected for his silly animadversions:

.. This Hick'ry's tough and will not bend, But, we'll twist him till he break; For quids and feds their aid will lend, Tie him at the Congress stake. And there to bait him well we'll try, With Yankee doodle dandy Now convene we the small fry. And Yankee dandy noodles."

In the first line, the disappointed Clayites and their coadjutors are emphatically made to confess the tough and unbending character of Old Hickory; and in the next breath they determine to " twist him till he break." This at] once shows the folly of the party-who wish to then comes the sling of the sarcaam. They are nid of "quids and feeds," to be sure; (for "feds" is evidently a typographical error,) that is, by

•It is entitled "The New Yankee doodle of the Coalition; an irregular ode of 1832." The few specimens of the ode given in the course of the following critique, will afford the reader but a faint idea of the beauty of the poem, consider ed as a whole. It consists of 13 stanzas, and being equivalent to occupied nearly two columns of the Globe. I carnestly hope every American citizen will furnish himself with a copy of the perfect ಂದೇ.⊸ಓ

t bribery of the lowest description—by giving A Desence of the Great Juckeon Ode, published away "quids" of tobacco and supplying f "feeds," or barbacues, to mercenary voters. Such is the meanness and malignity of the

"The him at the Congress stake." critical remarks on a poem lately published in A most affecting figure, wherein our poor dear the Globe newspaper; and which some praudo- old President is represented as a bull or a bear, critic, has thought proper to describe in your cruelly tied to a stake, to be baited by the paperasa "composition whereofit is impossible | bloodthirsty hounds of a party, whose only de-

"Cry havoe, and let slip the dogs of war." The ode then proceeds in a strain of the most poignant satire, to describe the Clay convention of young men, the barbacues, &c. of tell you, Sir, candidly, in the outset, that I have | the party; and concludes with the following |

"So tail 'tween legs, unhappy Clay, Promising to "write a book," Now homeward "plods his weary way," Where a chance by hook or crook, Affords a hope of better luck Amongst brog friends in old Kentuck. And "leaves the world" to Jackson sure, Of people's love which will endure, Thus closes year, 1. 8. 3. 2. Leaving Clay President, --- of los

And Yankee dandy noodle too." Was there ever, Mr. Editor-(and here let me beg of you, for a moment, to put aside all to the metropolis of this great and free country, personal feelings and party predilections)—was there ever, I ask, so much wit, so much of biting sarcasm, so much of common sense, expressed, in good poetry, within the space of cleven lines? Never, never! And I defy you, Sir, from the combined ranks of Clay and Calhoun, to produce a man capable of equalling buse of your critic was undeserved, but that the | this single verse. In regard to the ingenious use

> "Thus closes year 1. 8. 3. 2." childhood, when I was wont to recito those

Buckle my shoe. Shut the door. Pick up sticke. Lay them strait. A good fat hen.

But let us now, for a moment, turn our attention to the ingenuity displayed by the author in the variety and beauty of his choruses, and at which your critic seems to sneer. I had heard with astonishment, of the number of changes which may be rung on a few bells; I had heard of Madame Catalani's beautiful bravura on two notes; and of Paganini's concerto on one string; but I had, Sir, no conception of the variety and beauty, the mingled wit, humor, and pathos, which may be elicited from a different combination of two or three simple words; such as "Yankee doodle dandy;" or "Yankee doodle doo." What can excel the following for its gen-

"With yankee moodle dandy. As if they all were hard at loo, Each man's heart was in his shoe, Yankee doodle, doodle doo." O: this for its poetic beanty?

"And yankee doodle, doodle do. Tariff consolidation, Clay king of our nation, And yunkee dandies diddled too." Or the following for its inimitable humor? " Yankee doodie, doodle deg. Then quick on table he did jump,

Thence to speak for lack of stump, Yankee dandies noodles too." Or, finally, the following, for its soul-subduing

"To yankee doodle, doodle doo, Stopt both his poetry and prose, Bruis'd his shins and broke his nose, Yankee doodle, doodle doo." I have been credibly informed that when W.

B. L- heard the last quoted lines read, a flood of tears burst spontaneously from his eyes; and even Commissioner H---- was observed to have a drop in his eye. Nor do I envy the man who can read it unmoved. After the playful manner in which the still-recurring burthen "Yankee doodle do," and "Yankee doodle dandy," has been ringing in our ears, the unexpected, dirge-like colemnity, the awful grandeur of the above, comes with a double force upon the soul. It is What can be more energetic than the whole in vain we struggle against its power; the master-spirit of poesy has, in this beautiful passage, touched on a chord which will be responded.

And here I must, most unwillingly, take leave forbid that I should indulge myself in expatiating farther on its innumerable beauties. trust it will have a circulation as wide as the cause which it advocates; and fervently hope that it will be incerted in the Extra Globe. For my own part, I am so anxious for the extension of its author's same, that I have aiready despatched a copy of the above to one of the ask the reader's attention; but impudently London papers, as a just exposé to the people of England, of the miserable character of "the coalition,"and likewise as a fair specimen of the talent by which the cause of Jacksonism is so nobly supported. There is but one more matter on which wo

shall touch, before closing our remarks; and it is one of much importance. The world will inquire, in future ages, (as the whole American people are already inquiring, with one voice,) \ who is the author of the ode, He has come upon us like Junius-or like the modern "Great Unknown," and given us the "deed, without a name!" but we believe his motive to have been very different from that of the individuals above mentioned—to both of whom we consider him far superior. They withheld their names as a sort of clap-trap, to excite curiosity. Our author has done so (we believe,) out of theer modesty. But, that Rome "may not be the grave of its own deserving," and that the publie mind may not be left in a state of painful un-

* We are much surprised that the Jearned twist that which they cannot even bend. But gentleman, who supplied the motto and notes to the ode, did not favor us with some philological especulations on the "doodle doo" of determined to rain him. How! Why, by the the poet. As to "doodle," we have but little doubt that it is a corruption of the old English noun daudle, (now nearly obsolete,) and which signified a lazy awkward booby, as to the do, (which, by the by, should be written dos,) we have no doubt it comes from the Gaelie dhu; that is, black; this origin gives it a singular appropriateness in its present applications

Yankee doodle dhu, (or black,)

Yankee doodle mig.

A very just appellation for those who ers the bought and paid for element partific

cortilety and foverish enricty. I have with cansiderable pains collected evidence which will, I think, put the question of authorship at rest now and for ever. I cannot, it is true, put my finger on the person, and say, this is her but I have data, which in my opinion, conclusively -establish the identity of the author.

It has been, indeed, escribed to various, pero cons of known literary talent. By many it has been declared to be the production of the distinguished author of that noble epic, "The Fredoniad," (Mr. Emmons.) This opinion, founded on a resemblance, real or supposed betwirt the Ode and some passages of the "Fredonied," I connot subscribe to; fur, without wishing to detract from the poetical talents of Mr. E., I must candidly own that I do not think him capable of writing auch an ode as the one in question.

Others have stated, (as for instance your correspondent,) that it can be the production of no other man under the face of Heaven, than Amos Kendall. Now, although I am willing to give all due credit to the poetic of genius Mr. Kendall, yet, in honest truth, I cannot say that I believe him to be the cuthors perticularly when I learn that the only ground for the supposition is that Mr. R. has lately appeared intro than usually abstracted and thoughtful, and hear been, moreover, frequently observed to scratch his head violently—like a man puzzled for an ides, or seeking for a rhyme, as though noother cause could exist, which should induce oman to look grave or scratch his head.

Again, it has been said to be the productionof A---himself. This I deny atonce- The old gentleman has not, to my knowledge, written a line of poetry for the last two months; in fact, he seldom writes in the style of the present ode. His muse is altogether of a sentimental and platonic character. His last production is said to be a connet, entitled " The Pangs of Absence," addressed to

Who, then, it will be asked, is the author? I reply, boldly, and without fear of contradiction,-the devil! Start not, gentle reader, I. mean not his Satanic Majesty-(though certain expressions in the motto prefixed to the poem, as well as the fire and majesty which the poem itself displays, might seem to warrant such a supposition;)-1 simply mean, the Printer's Devil of the Globe office. I have many and good grounds for this opinion. In the first place, it is know that the boy to whom I allude is a tho?ough Jacksonman—he has been heard publicly to express his disapprobation of tho rejection of Martin Van Buren by the Senates. and is believed to have written more than one of the many manly and intelligent articles on that subject, which have appeared in the columns of the Globe; in the next place, he is known to have purchased an old rhyming diotionary, at Mr. M---'s store on Pennsylvania Arenue, a fortnight previous to the appearance of the ode; and, on more than one occasion, has been seen standing still in the street and counteing his fingers, at which time he was no doubt ascertaining the number of syllables in some of those immortal lines which he has since presented to the public. In addition to this, I have heard that the boy has, since the publication of the poem, been at the white house and was, on the day following his presentation,. seen wearing a pair of shoes-articles which he was not previously in the habit of wearings in addition to this, he now wears a hat, which we have abundant proof was once worn by a vertain saviour of his country; it is little tho worse for wear, and, at the came time, that it fortunately affords a corroborating evidence of the identity of the author of this sublime ede, is an evidence of the taste and munificence of the man who is a Julius Casar in the field, and an Augustus in patronizing unprotected genius.

Though what I have above stated, will leave but little doubt in the mind of the reader as to the author, I have still further and decisive proofs to adduce. The 113. of the poem, (it is said,) is evidently in the handwriting of onewho has not had the advantages of much ininstruction in penmanship; the o's being in come cases quadrangular, and in others triangue lar; whilst the lower part of the d's are frequently turned the wrong way; in short, the whole piece is evidently the production of one who, (to use a common phrise,) connot write. The orthography is still more convincing; take the following as a literal specimen of the original MS.

.. Fust fedd'rel bane inn Heartford sought, Then the phungus nullefi; Nekst wevers selling part was brott Poritch wel too pewrify."

After this accumulated evidence, then, no hesitation can be felt in ascribing it to the promising youth to whom I allude. I forbear, at present, giving his name; it will, however, one day, be given to the four winds of Heaven; and stand on the rolls of fame, in the came position which the name of John Quincy Adams now occupies on the list of ayes and noce of the House of Representatives. I hope the boy will be taken notice of in

the proper quarters; that, in addition to his new shoes and hat, (almost as good as new,) he will be furnished by his munificent patron, with a spelling-book, a prosody, and a new pair of breeches.

I know, Sir, these remarks will be galling to you and to your critical correspondent:-but, " Let the galled jade wince."

I cannot help it. I have only done my duly, in thus hailing a new and brilliant eter in our literary hemisphere; but which your Washingtonswiseacre wishes to represent in the Indicrous light of a farthing rushlight, elevated in (what no doubt he considers,) that dark lanthern, the LONGINUS. Globe newspaper.

Wathington, Lugust 16, 1632.

The mutto is a Latin one, of which the following eloquent rersion is given as a " free " If I cannot get the People's votes, I will,

at least, make hellish confusion." The Latin motto, as well as the witty and erudite notes prefixed to the poem, are not the production of the bard himself; they were capplied, it is said, by the learned letter-writer of

the Richmond Enquirer. MAGONIC HALL ACADEMY. IV Examination of the Pupils of the above Al Institution, will be held on Monday, the 20th inst. commencing at 10 o'clock, A. II.

Perents and Teachers are respectfully intited Virginia Archue, between Ed and sth st. East.

Aug. IT .