

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 19.

The following article is taken from a very late British periodical publication. It contains a lamentable picture of a once rich and flourishing commercial city.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CITY OF VENICE.

Venice, it is well known, is built on a cluster of islets, situated among the shallows which occur near the head of the Adriatic Gulf. The houses and spires seem to spring from the water; canals are substituted for paved streets, and long narrow boats, or gondolas, for coaches. Some parts of the city are elegant, exhibiting fine specimens of the architecture of Palladio; but the splendid Place of St. Mark is no longer thronged by Venetian nobles; the casinos are comparatively deserted; and the famed Rialto bridge has ceased to be distinguished for its rich shops and their matchless brocades. The ancient brazen horses have returned from their travels to Paris; but Venice has not been suffered to resume its consequences as the capital of an independent state; the Bucintaur is rotten, and there is no longer any Doge to wed the Adriatic.

The great mole is situated about seventeen miles to the south of Venice. It was begun so long ago as the year 1751, and it was not completed when the French revolution broke out. On one part of the wall were inscribed these words:—*Ut sacra aeternaria, urbis et libertatis sedes, perpetuo conservetur, colossas moles ex solido marmore contra mare posuere curatores aquarum.* This truly colossal rampart passes through a morass, from l'Isle di Chiussa, on the west, along l'Isle di Murassi, to Becca del Porto on the east, being an extent nearly of three miles. Towards the land side, it is terminated by a wall about ten feet high and four feet broad. If one stands on the top of this wall, the whole is seen slanting on the other side till it majestically dips into the Adriatic; and the magnitude of the undertaking forcibly strikes the spectator's mind. The slanting part of the work commences about two feet and a half below the top of the wall, and descends towards the water by two shelves or terraces. A great part of the embankment is of close stone work: this vast piece of solid masonry is about fifty feet broad, measuring from the top of the wall to the water's edge. The stones are squared masses of primitive limestone, or "solid marble;" they are very large, and are connected by Puzzulana earth, brought from Mount Vesuvius. Beyond this pile of masonry many loose blocks of marble are placed, and extend a considerable way into the Adriatic. When very high tides occur, accompanied with wind, the waves break over the whole pier; and sometimes, on these occasions, part of the loose blocks are thrown up and lodged upon the level part of the rampart: it may be questioned, therefore, if this exterior range of loose masses of stone be not likely to prove rather detrimental than useful. Near to this pier, on the side next the sea, there is water for vessels of considerable size. The great object of the work is to guard the Lag, on its south and most assailable point, "contra mare," as the inscription bears: and but for it, Venice it is thought, would by this time have been in ruins, from the gradual encroachments of the sea. It is kept in good order, and seems lately, during the dominion of the French, to have received extensive repairs. This magnificent work is said to have excited even the admiration of Napoleon, which he has marked by this inscription:—*Ansu Romano, aere Veneto.*

It may be noticed, that the part of the rampart next to the entrance of the harbour, was the scene of many combats between the French troops and the English sailors, during the blockade of Venice by our navy. The rigour of this blockade is not generally known; so effectual did it prove, that numbers of the native inhabitants, particularly of the lower orders, such as gondoliers, absolutely perished through famine. On the Isle di Murassi, already mentioned, are a number of houses, of a pretty enough appearance at a distance, but miserable on a nearer view: they are inhabited by fishermen, who, with their wretched and squalid wives and children, flock around a stranger, begging with deplorable looks and tones of penury and want. The great Laguna, or shallow lake, also already mentioned, varies in depth from half a foot to three and four feet and more. From the eastern termination of the pier at the Bucintaur, the course of the deeper channel,

accessible to very large vessels to the port of Venice, is marked out by wooden stakes or beacons, placed at short distances.

The long continued blockade of the English, annihilated the commerce of the port, and proved very disastrous to the Venetian vessels, many of which became ruinous, and have been found incapable of repair. For some days during Sept. last, (1816,) only two vessels cleared at the custom-house—one for Constantinople, and another for Corfu. About half a dozen of small craft, Swedish, Danish, Dutch and Italian, were then lying at the birth, waiting for cargoes, but with little expectation of obtaining them. During the war, capital was wasted, and mercantile spirit extinguished; it is not surprising, therefore, to find the commerce of Venice at the lowest ebb. The merchants are now endeavouring to obtain from the Austrian government some advantages at the expense of the rival ports of Leghorn and Trieste, but with slender hopes of success; and it is not perhaps without reason, that the Venetians have begun to despair of any signal revival of the commerce of this ancient and once celebrated emporium—to which Europe it may be remarked, was indebted for the invention of public banks.

PRODIGY IN SPINNING.

A bank of yarn has been laid before the Irish Linen Board which was spun by a girl only fifteen years of age, of the name of Wood: it weighs only ten grains, and of course, would require 700 banks to weigh one pound (avoirdupois), which would make a thread 2,521,440 yards, or about 1492 miles in length; 17 lbs. 6 ounces, 3 drams and a half of yarn, spun thus fine, would contain a thread that measures 24,912 miles, which is equal to the circuit of the globe.

VAST MASSES OF NATIVE NORTH AMERICAN COPPER.

The native copper found around Lake Superior, has been long a theme of conversation. On one occasion, a company was formed in England, with a large monied capital, to work the mines. On another, an agent was to have been sent there by order of congress, to explore for copper.

It appears by certain late intelligence received through Dr. Francis Le Barron, apothecary general of the United States, that a body of this virgin metal, heavier perhaps than any in the known world, is now lying in the bed of the Onatanagan river, a stream running into Lake Superior from the south. It is reported to measure in girth, or circumference, twelve feet at one end, and fourteen feet round at the other. As far as a judgment can be formed the mass is compact throughout, and of singular purity.

The specimen which Dr. Le Barron gave to Dr. Mitchell, was accompanied by a curious map of the western half of Lake Superior, drawn by a youth of the Chippewa tribe. On this are delineated the Onatanagan, and the place where the native copper exists; as are also all the memorable streams, bays and Islands to the *Fond Du Lac*, or bottom of the Lake.

When they were laid before the institution, they were received with a becoming sense of the generosity and public spirit of the gentlemen who procured and offered them.

[New-York Gazette.]

BOSTON, AUGUST 22.

UNFORTUNATE EMIGRANTS.

We mentioned, on Tuesday, the arrival of a ship in the Delaware from Amsterdam, with nearly 500 passengers—50 of whom died on the passage. She is a Dutch ship, called the *Johanna Elizabeth*. Another Dutch ship, the *Hope*, with 346 passengers, has also arrived, having lost 48 on the passage.

A letter from the Lazaretto, received in Philadelphia and published in the *Freeman's Journal*, says:—During the time that the passengers of the *Johanna Elizabeth* were on their way to the Dutch House, we visited the ship *Hope*, from Amsterdam with 346 passengers. Such a sickly emaciated body of people, I never beheld—not a blush of vigorous health was visible, not a smile lighted up a single countenance. I immediately remanded the healthy passengers on board the *Johanna*, that she might anchor in the stream. Her sick are all on shore; the remainder of her passengers are in good condition and the ship tolerably clean. Justice and humanity demanded that the *Hope*, in her wretched situation, having been on allowance of water for many days, should be first attend-

ed to. She is a living sepulchre. The slave trade has been abolished, as contrary to the laws of God, so should this human traffic.

Three, four, and five hundred poor ignorant creatures, are stowed in one vessel, conveyed to a far distant country, living on provisions that we would some times hesitate to give to our horses.

We are authorised to state, (adds the *Freeman's Journal*) that the Board of Health are adopting every measure in their power to alleviate the distress of the above unfortunate beings, six of whom have died at the Lazaretto within the last 24 hours.

These Dutch captains, in permitting so many of their unfortunate countrymen to crowd on board their vessels, commit a gross outrage upon them, and upon the cause of humanity.

From the *Boston Evening Intelligencer* of Saturday.

Inland Navigation.—Loammi Baldwin, Esq. of Cambridge, Mass. principal Engineer to the Board of Public Works in Virginia has commenced the survey of a route through the Alleghany mountains, to ascertain the practicability of opening a water communication between the James River and the Ohio.—He will begin at the junction of Dunlap's Creek with Jackson River, where these waters uniting take the name of James River, (about seventy miles above Lynchburgh) and proceed up the Creek in a S. W. direction, until a suitable passage shall be found, through which to penetrate the mountains. Crossing these, he will descend to the Green Bridge River, and follow this stream to the Great Kenawa, and by this last River to the Ohio. The distance from Richmond on the James River, to the termination of the survey, 70 miles below Marietta on the Ohio, is about 100 miles.

There is not for the same distance in the U. States a greater range of wonders, for the gratification of the curious. The natural Bridge, the Sulphur, the Hot and Warm, the sweet and salt springs, and above all the burning spring, on the bank of the Kenawa, upon the surface of which plays a brilliant and constantly burning flame. Abundance of minerals and immense quarries of stone, present objects of great attraction to the geologist.

Uncommon Serpent.—We have in our possession an extract of a letter from John Low, Esq. to his son in this town, dated, Gloucester, Thursday afternoon, August, 14, 1817.

"There was seen on Monday, and on Tuesday morning playing about our harbour between Eastern point and Ten pound Island—a SNAKE with his head and body about eight feet out of water—his head is in perfect shape as large as the head of a horse,—his body is judged to be about *Forty five or Fifty feet in Length*—it is thought he will girth about 3 feet round the body and his sting is about 4 feet in length.

While writing the above a person has called in, who says that there are two to be seen, playing from the Stage Head into the harbor inside Ten pound Island.

The spectators are Mr. Charles Smith and Mr. John Proctor, and several others. A number of our sharp shooters are in pursuit of him, but cannot make a ball penetrate his head.—Another party is just going in pursuit, with guns, harpoons, &c. Our small craft are fearful of venturing out a-fishing.

The above can be attested to by twenty different people of undoubted veracity."—*Salem Gaz. Office.*

New Goods.

Ezekiel Sloop & Co.

HAS just received per *Minerva* from London, part of their Spring supply of MERCHANDIZE, which they offer for Sale very low for Cash or good Bills of Exchange. They expect, daily, the remainder of their assortment from Liverpool. Frederickton, 22d July, 1817.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late GEORGE BROWN, of Miramichi, deceased, are required to render the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to JOHN HENDERSON, Sen. Executor. Miramichi, 12th August, 1817.

Sheriff's Sales.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On the 4th day of February next, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'Clock in the afternoon, at the House of Mr. John M'Leod, in Fredericton—

LOTS No. 44 and 45, on the Penneack, in the Parish of St. Mary's, taken in execution from JOHN GLEAWATER, by a Writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court, at the Suite of WILLIAM SEWELL, for £36:19:11, and will be Sold, on the above day to the highest bidder, by EDWARD W. MILLER, 26th Aug. Sheriff of York.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On the 4th day of February next, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'Clock in the afternoon, at the House of Mr. John M'Leod, in Fredericton—

LOTS No. 15 and 16, in Woodstock, taken in execution from ANTHONY WOODLAND, by a Writ of fieri facias issued out of the Supreme Court at the Suite of SARAH BRANNAN, for £27:3:19, and will be Sold to the highest bidder, by EDWARD W. MILLER, 26th Aug. Sheriff of York.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On the 4th day of February next, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'Clock in the afternoon, at the House of Mr. John M'Leod, in Fredericton—

LOTS No. 2 and 3, on the Southern Bank of the River Madamshewick, of Lands granted to the Guides and Pioneers, 200 acres more or less, taken in execution from Peter Allen, by a Writ of fieri facias issued out of the Supreme Court at the Suit of SARAH BRANNAN, for £102:10:8 and will be Sold on the above day to the highest bidder, by EDWARD W. MILLER, Aug. 26. Sheriff of York.

New Goods.

MARK NEEDHAM, HAS received by the Ships *BEN LOMOND* and *FAVORITE*, from Greenock; *CASTLEREACH*, from London, and *QUEEN CHARLOTTE*, from Liverpool, his SUPPLY of SPRING and FALL GOODS, (particularly selected) which are now opening at his NEW STORE, and will be sold very low for Cash, or short approved credit. Frederickton, 2d Sept. 1817.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JACOB LODER, late of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to: HENRY LODER, DAVID BURPE, Executors. Sheffield, 3d Sept. 1817.

JEDEDIAH SLASON Has just received by the Brig *CHARLOTTE* from Liverpool, and the *JOHN & MARY* from London, the remainder of his SPRING supply of GOODS, Among which are the following articles:—SOAP, Candles, Loaf Sugar, Port, Sherry and Lisbon Wines, Geneva, Cogniac Brandy, Best London Porter, A few Boxes Bloom Raisins, &c. &c.

ALL those indebted to J. S. up to the first of January last, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts without delay, otherwise they will put in the hands of an Attorney to collect. FREDERICTON, 8th July, 1817.