

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Boston Patriot, dated

NANTUCKET, 22th June, 1821.  
"Yesterday ship Hysco, Coffin, and Eagle, Coffin, arrived here from the Pacific Ocean, with sperm oil. In the latter came passengers Owen Chase, mate, Benjamin Lawrence, Nicholson, and Charles Ramsgate, seamen, late of ship Essex, of this port. The mate's boat was fallen in with, about two weeks previous to Captain Pollard's being picked up, by an English brig, and carried into Valparaiso. Three of the Essex's crew, two blacks and one white man, died in the boat of hunger. The names of those left on Dacier's Island were Thomas, Chappe, Wright and Weeks—an English frigate immediately went in pursuit of them. Capt. Pollard was left ill at Valparaiso, not having recovered from his severe sufferings. There is no information received of the second mate's boat. The above are all the additional particulars I have received, and perhaps these are not all correct."

#### HOUSE OF INDUSTRY IN BOSTON.

We do not know that any improvement can be made in the system at present pursued in supporting the Poor of this Town—but we feel a pleasure in copying from a Boston Paper the following interesting Report of a Committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a House of Industry, where Persons maintained by that Town, in the Poor-House, might be usefully employed—and recommend it to the attentive perusal of the Gentlemen who gratuitously devote much of their time to the affairs of the Poor-House in Halifax.—Halifax Journal.

At a town meeting, held on the 13th of March last, on the petitions of Joseph May and others, on the subject of erecting a Work-House, it was voted that the subject be referred to a Committee of thirteen.

The committee, in their investigation, appointed a sub-committee to visit the Salem and Marblehead Alms-Houses, two establishments in high repute for the vigor and intelligence with which they were conducted." The sub-committee express their extreme gratification "at the order and neatness which prevailed, and the content and comfort of the poor, which was apparent in both those institutions. The Overseers of the Marblehead Alms-House, gave a schedule of the expenses of that establishment, by which it appears, that the whole expense for the last year of supporting one hundred poor, was only 1375 dls. 47.

"Those Overseers further stated, that in their opinion, every thing considered, the annual expense within the Alms-House, did not exceed nine or ten dollars per head per year. The sub-committee were satisfied that this estimate did not underrate the actual expense; particularly as there is no credit allowed in it for one thousand days labour done upon the highways, by that portion of the able bodied tenants of the Alms-House, who were capable of this species of labour. All the highway work of Marblehead being done by the poor of their Alms House.

A similar, and not less satisfactory result, was obtained by the examination made by this sub-committee, of the Alms-House at Salem. By the printed report of the Overseers of that town, dated 1st March, 1821, it appears that since the erection of their Alms-House, in 1815, the expenses of the town of Salem, for the support of their poor, have been reduced from 12,779 dls. 21 cents, which it was in 1814, to 4296 dls. 47 cents, which it was in the year ending 1st of March last.

If from this amount be deducted 4092 dls. 87 cents, the estimated value of supplies furnished poor persons, not inhabitants of the Alms-House, for the last year was only three thousand two hundred and five dollars, fifty cents. The average number of poor being about three hundred and twenty, supported within the Alms-House during the year, makes the arithmetical result of the whole expense, averaged upon the tenants, about 10 dls. per head, per annum! The Overseers of Salem also stated, that it was their expectation to reduce considerably the expenses of the establishment the ensuing year.

The support of the whole poor of the town of Salem including all out pensioners, and an average of three hundred and sixty-five within the House, cost the town of Salem last year, 4296 dls. 40 cents. The whole poor of the town of Boston, including all out pensioners, and an average of about four hundred within the House, cost the town of Boston last year, 19,934 dls. 53.

It is apparent to your committee that this difference is greatly owing to the contracted state of the Alms-House, in comparison with the wants of the town. This establishment being the receptacle of all that class which are naturally the objects of a house of industry, the consequences, that our pensioners are multiplied; and this most wasteful, and most expensive mode of supplying the poor, in their own families, as well as the most liable to abuse, is rendered in a great degree inevitable. The entire want of land, suited to employ the poor, in any species of agriculture, or out-of-door labour, and the impracticability in so confined a space, to introduce the necessary separation of age and sex, and to provide each with employment suited to it, are also causes of this difference of expense in supporting their poor, to these towns respectively.

Your committee, therefore, from the preceding facts and reasonings, came unanimously to the conclusion, that a house of industry ought forthwith to be erected, with a quantity of land attached to it, sufficient for all the objects of such an institution.

In forming this opinion, your committee were influenced by considerations of economy, and above all by a sense of the salutary influence of a well managed institution of this kind on the public morals.

There are four classes of persons, to which the public arrangements on these subjects ought to extend, and to whose peculiarities of condition they ought, as far as any general system is practicable, to be accommodated:—1st, the poor, by reason of age;—2d, the poor, by reason of misfortune;—3d, the poor by reason of infirmity;—4th, the poor, by reason of vice.

It is very plain, that each of these classes of poor have claims upon society, differing both in their nature and degree, founded upon different principles. Of all classes of the poor, that of vitious old age has the most unexceptionable claims upon society. A similar course of remark applies to those who are helpless, through corporeal or intellectual misfortune.

The third class, consisting of those who are poor,

and in infancy or childhood, have a right to require from society a distinct attention and more scrupulous and precise supervision

Intimately connected with this topic is that of providing for those idle and vicious children, of both sexes and different ages, which often under the command, and always with the permission of thoughtless and abandoned parents, are found begging in our streets, or haunting our wharves, or market places, sometimes under the pretence of employ, at others for the purpose of watching occasions to pilfer small articles, and thus beginning a system of petty stealing, which terminates often in the gaol; often in the penitentiary; and not seldom at the gallows.

The fourth class—the poor, by reason of vice,—constitute here, and everywhere, by far the greater part of the poor. Indolence, intemperance, and sensuality, are the great causes of pauperism in this country. Notwithstanding the imbecility induced by their habits and vices, it is yet found by experience, that generally speaking all this class can do something; & very many of them a great deal; and some of them fall little, and often not at all, short of the ability to perform, daily, the complete task of a day laborer.

The present accommodation of the Boston Alms House, not furnishing the means, nor the space for actual employ, their labour is but little, and of small account. The course of the practice of this class is, to come, or to be brought to the Alms House in a state of disease, or intoxication; or in the winter, in actual want and after passing weeks, or months, crowded together within its walls; after being cured, restored and supported, during sickness and through inclement seasons, they are permitted to depart; to enter upon the same career of vice and indulgence, until they are brought back again; to be again supported and cured; and again sent forth to commence and pursue the same circle. Now, it is apparent, that so long as this class can come when they will, and depart when they will,—so long as Alms-House fare is upon a level, in point of quality and comfort, and often a little superior, to their out-of-door support and comforts—so long as little, or no work is required of them, within the walls, and there is no land belonging to the establishment, on which they can work, without, that they have little or no inducement either to labour or to economize, in order to prevent their being compelled to resort to it: on the contrary it is obvious that the certainty of a comfortable and easy life, in the winter, is a perpetual and very effectual encouragement to a thoughtless, dissipated and self-indulgent course, in the summer. Accordingly institutions of this kind, when from necessity, or any other circumstances, they are conducted upon such principles, may justly be considered as encouraging and augmenting the amount of pauperism in a community. It follows therefore, from these considerations, that it is the great duty of every society to take care that their Alms Houses should be provided with space of land and accommodations, to enable those who have the superfluity of them to provide work for this class; and for every other class in it, according to its ability; to the end that they should never become the resort of idleness for indulgence; nor of vice for comfort; nor of disease for cure, without cost. Intimately connected with these vicious poor, is that turbulent and profligate class, who travelling the high road of shame and of ruin, are found in the haunts of gambling, intemperance and debauchery.

Your committee have reason to believe that offences of this kind have of late, greatly increased; and they look with confidence towards the proposed institution, as a means of diminishing these evils, of breaking up the haunts in which they originate, and relieving the town from a great expense, to which it is at present subjected."

The increase of pauperism, is one of the most fearful and portentous evils of the present day. In England, it has become in many parishes, nearly insupportable, and their wisest statesmen have taxed all their sagacity to discover some adequate remedy. But none has been discovered, which promises any immediate relief; and the Christian can find no prospect of any sufficient recourse but in moral cultivation of the poor, and the diffusion among them of the principles of that religion which teaches men to labor, working with their hands.

It is now pretty generally acknowledged that the long established system of indiscriminate support of all who cast themselves upon the parish, so far from affording relief from the evils of poverty, is the very soil in which all these evils have grown to so formidable a size.

In our own country, though yet young and much less oppressed by the infirmities of age, than the nations of Europe, we are, notwithstanding, rapidly hastening to the same state of insupportable burden.

It is true that the progress of vice is the great immediate cause of the progress of pauperism. But what other method could be taken so much to increase vice, as to give it the certainty, not only impunity but of comfort and support, when it has worn out its capacity to provide for itself. Nay, that when these capacities are but half worn out, society will come to its aid, and not only provide for its natural wants, but take care so kindly, that not a single vicious habit that has been contracted, shall lack any thing of its full gratification.

We are not about to condemn the support of the poor altogether, nor to say that after the labors of so many able statesmen we have found out a course which frees the subject of all its difficulties; but we do say, that in most towns, there is need that the treatment of those whose vices had cast them upon the public, should be very much altered from what it is at present.

#### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

BOSTON, July 20

By the ship Columbus, from Havre, we have received the papers of that city to the 19th ult. and Paris to the 18th.

The Archbishops and Bishops of Spain, have, at the desire of Government, published pastoral letters, exhorting the People to observe the Constitution and obey the authorities.

The war of the Greeks against the Turks continues—and appears to grow more formidable.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Netherlands has remonstrated against new imposts which had been proposed.

The French Budget was under consideration in their Parliament.

Prices at Paris, June 15, 3 per cents, 86 40 to 85 70 Bank Shares 157 3/4.

The Portuguese Minister at Paris has published his thanks, in the name of his government, to Mr.

Winslow, of the American ship Maryland, for saving, at sea, the lives of ten Portuguese sailors.

PARIS, JUNE 17.

Count Tolstoy, aid-de-camp of Prince Wilkousky, who was sent from Lay back to Constantople, has just returned from there, and we are assured, gives horrible details of the massacre of the Greeks in the Ottoman empire. They also estimate the number of those who have perished at more than 40,000.

News from Grodne, to the 22d May announces that more than 100,000 men have crossed the Dwina, during the first fortnight of that month, and that they go into cantonments in Lithuania.

TRINSTE, May 31.

The Porte has again advanced 10 per cent the value of certain kinds of money which were already below their nominal value. This ruinous measure and the resources not less ruinous, that of confiscation, have seemed sufficient to defray the immense expenses of the war; but the advancing value of money is only a momentary relief, and the confiscations enrich only the favorites.

#### LONDON, JUNE 15.

All notes of the Bank of England, when paid into it, are immediately cancelled, by tearing off the signature, and afterwards deposited in the vaults, and preserved for twenty years, as a matter of public accommodation, in case their aid should be required as evidence in any pecuniary transaction. As one of the curiosities of the place, the thousand pound note with which Lord Cochrane paid his fine is shown, on the bark of which he had written as follows:

"My health having suffered by a long and close confinement, and my oppressors having resolved to deprive me of property or life, I submit to robbery, to protect myself from murder; in the hope that I may yet live to bring the delinquents to justice.

"COCHRANE."

JUNE 16.

The departure of his Majesty for Ireland, after the Coronation, is, we are informed, fixed for the 1st of August. As soon as his Majesty's stay in Dublin has expired, the royal yacht will sail for the Frith of Clyde, where in the neighbourhood of Dumbarton Castle, his Majesty will land, and proceed to the mansion of the Duke of Montrose. From thence he will cross the country to Dunkeld, the beautiful residence of his Grace of Athol, and return by Stirling to Edinburgh. The yachts will pass thro' the Caledonian Canal, and anchor off Leith, to receive the King on board, either for Hanover or the British metropolis.

It is said that there will certainly be an Installation of the Knights of the Thistle whenever his Majesty reaches Edinburgh; and that previous to the Coronation, his Majesty, as was the custom with the Kings of Scotland, will be publicly invested with the ensigns of this ancient Order.

#### HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The rumour which has lately been circulated, announcing that his Majesty will not visit us, is a mere invention. A friend, who is in communication with a personage in a high official situation at the Court, enables us to state the reverse. That his Majesty has been long anxious to see this country, is true—that he is also solicitous to become personally acquainted with his Irish subjects, is a further proof of his sincere attachment to Ireland, and an animating reflection to all. The advantages likely to result from the royal visit, are incalculable; he comes unlike other Monarchs that have trod on our green fields—bearing love in his bosom, and conferring happiness in his progress. Let us for one instant trace the page of history:—1172, King Henry II. landed at Waterford, his evident object being to conquer—not by the sword it is true; he bore a talisman more powerful, before which courage withered, and patriotism fell. He stayed here six months. King John touched our shores at Waterford also, in 1210—his visit was prompted by a resolution to punish our hardy ancestors, for daring to retaliate on their invaders, and revenge the outrages then frequently offered to those without the pale. Edward Bruce landed in the North, in 1315, and was crowned King, at Dundalk. Robert, King of Scotland, came to Ireland the following year. Richard the II. that unhappy victim to treachery and misrule, arrived at Waterford in 1392. James II. landed at Kinsale from Brest, in 1689, and met here the grave of his hopes and his ambition. King William landed in 1690, in the pride, pomp, and circumstance of war; but George the IV. will arrive in 1821, more in the quality of a welcome guest than as the ruler of the land—rather to be cheered by the affectionate shouts of a truly loyal people, than to be gazed at with awe, as a supreme chief—he as a sov-

ereign, whose real character is unfolding itself to his people, will come to dissipate prejudice, to be known for what he is—the protector of Irishmen—the amiable philanthropic king, who would heal the bleeding wounds of his subjects, who would banish forever from amongst us, all heart burnings, all mortifying distinctions between Catholic and Protestant—who would reign in the hearts of his people, and live only to be beloved by all. Such a king, and what is doubtless a prouder reflection to himself, such a man comes hither to receive the well known hospitality of dear and affectionate children—to justify his favourable opinions of Irishmen, and to confirm those opinions forever in his mind. We are convinced his Majesty will return to England deeply impressed with those flattering ideas of us, with which strangers have ever departed, on receiving the last fond adieus of hospitality and kindness.—Limerick Advertiser.

Supposititious Knights.—The John Bull states, that these persons are, Mr. Aldis, an Apothecary, of Hertford, and Mr. Harquin Daniels, the inventor of the "Life Preserver," who lives near Westminster Bridge. These two Knights cannot be unknighthood, but it has been intimated to them by authority, that their titles will never be acknowledged in the Gazette.

The following is the oath which Prince Ypsilanti has administered to his troops:

"As an orthodox Christian, and son of our Catholic Apostolic Church, I swear, in the name of the Almighty Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of the Holy Trinity, to continue faithful to my religion and my country; to join my Christian brethren in the cause of our country's liberty, and to shed the last drop of my blood in the defence of my religion and my country, and to undergo death for the sake of its liberty; I swear to kill even my own brother should he be a traitor, to obey my leaders in the defence of my country, and not desist until its enemies have been driven out; I swear to take up arms whenever I learn that a corps of Christians is on its march against our tyrants, and to exhort my friends and acquaintances to follow my example, and never to regard the Turks but with hatred and contempt. I will not lay down my arms until my country shall have been delivered and its enemies exterminated, and I will either overcome the enemies of my religion, or die a martyr for Jesus Christ. Finally, I swear by the mysteries of the Eucharist, and may my last hour be deprived of the comforts of the Holy Sacrament, should I fail in the performance of all I have promised to observe before the image of our Lord Jesus Christ."

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE LATE EXTRAORDINARY EXPLOSION.

Baron Humboldt in his Personal Narrative, makes this excellent remark; Nature has the appearance of greatness to man, in proportion as she is veiled in mystery, and the philosophy of the people rejects everything that bears a character of simplicity. It is in some measure, from this principle, that the account we published in our last of the explosion, and ascension of the Rolling Mill boiler, has not been satisfactory to those who witnessed this awful and wonderful scene; it is asserted that the article published by us, gives but a faint idea of it. This may be, but in fact we were afraid to commit ourselves, by publishing the account which the great majority of the citizens believe to be the correct one.—To those who are acquainted with the powerful effects of lightning, gun-powder, and high steam, the exaggerated impressions which the bursting of the boiler, the consequent dreadful noise and confusion must have made upon those who were within its influence, will be easily appreciated. The circumstance alone of seeing a mass of iron 20 feet long, weighing nearly one ton, flying through the air, was sufficient in itself to destroy the power of rational calculation for a moment. Two parties have started up who maintain their positions with as much violence as did the Guelphs and Ghibbelines of Italy, or the Big Endians and Little Endians of the grave Dean Swift. One of the sects maintain that the boiler arose majestically at least 600 feet into the air; the other is satisfied with making the utmost height about 150 feet. In order to reconcile these adverse parties we requested the Rev. John Taylor, one of the most learned mathematicians of