

while he knelt down, and hammered the flint of his pistol, which had missed fire to fire away, and not be losing time, and every body has acknowledged that whether true or false it was perfectly natural, but could only be believed of an Irishman.

So, too, it is told of an Englishman, that his house having taken fire—containing all that he was worth—finding that he could be of no use in putting it out, he went and sat down upon a neighboring hill, and took a drawing of it.—Such a story would never have been in the vent of an American.

And so, too, the well known anecdote of the young Scot, whose coolness in such an emergency is a capital specimen of the moral sublime.—Where are ye gangin, lad? 'Back again.' Nothing can be more absolutely Scot. I would trust to it in the hottest fire of another Waterloo.

But I know something of an American quite characteristic.—'Can you carry that battery, sir?' said an American general to col. Miller, in the heat of battle.—'I'll try'—and the battery was immediately carried at the point of the bayonet.

But in this answer there was not a little of that affectation of Spartan dryness which I have often met with in the Americans. Commodore Perry and Macdonough gave a fine specimen of it in their official communications; probably thinking of Lord Nelson's despatch from Trafalgar.

Not long since, I met with an amusing example of this national vanity of which I have been speaking in the Americas. General Jackson was one of the candidates for the presidency. The papers were ringing with his name; and, go where I would, in some parts of the country, I could hear nothing but what related to the 'hero of New Orleans.'

Among others, a German undertook to convince me that if gen. Jackson should become president of the United States, his name alone was so terrible to the rest of the world that they would have nothing to fear in America. I remember his very words 'So gross,' said he, 'est dir Ruf seines Namens, durch dir vanze zivilisate welt, das keine nation es wagen words anz za beleidigen wenn ein Ruder des staats stunde.'

Let it be remembered, that in drawing this parallel I have only given the general character of an Englishman and American. Exceptions, of course, continually occur. X Y Z.

London, July 1, 1824.

The editor of a London paper of the 11th of September, thus condenses the political news of the day.

The breaking out of the plague in Albania, and a report of the defeat of the Turkish fleet; conflicting rumors from every part of South America, a statement that Quincy Adams has been elected president.

Among the curiosities exhibiting at Marseilles, is a giant named Martin Roboga, who is 7 feet two inches in height, with finely proportioned chest hands and thighs. His strength it appears, is prodigious, for he breaks with facility a marble slab into pieces by a single blow with his naked fist. He is an Italian by birth, and the descendant of Gigli, whom Baffon has honored with a notice in his Natural History. [Paris paper.]

The London Courier of the 13th mentions that the number of Spanish Constitutionalists in England, who were in the most necessitous condition was about four hundred and fifty. The British government has given them some pecuniary relief. Most of them, as well as the plurality of the Italian refugees, had been in good circumstances and rank of life at home.

It is expected 50,000 bales of cotton will be raised in Egypt this year, and principally exported to England in British vessels. It is perhaps extraordinary that no American vessel has visited Egypt. We might find there a new market for some of our produce and manufactures.

One of the most extraordinary facts connected with modern or ancient warfare is one in relation to the invasion of Hayti by gen. Le Clerc. The fact would be altogether incredible if we had it not on the very best authority, that of Napoleon Bonaparte, the brother in law of gen. Le Clerc. In the volumes recently published by M. Montholon, & dictated by Napoleon, at Helena, the fate of Le Clerc in his expedition against St. Domingo is attributed to his disobedience of orders. His whole course of conduct was dictated by a desire to conquer the island by force of arms, whereas his orders were to conciliate to the utmost of his power, by offices and otherwise, the colored population of the island. On the defeat of the expedition and the return to France of what remained alive, it was found that the orders of Bonaparte to Le Clerc never had been opened. They were returned to Napoleon unopened and sealed as they had been delivered to gen. Le Clerc.

Dem. Press. LAFAYETTE. A meeting has been held at St. Louis, Missouri, and a committee appointed to receive general Lafayette on the shore of the Missouri, if he should conclude to visit the West Bank of the Mississippi, when the news of the general's arrival was received. St. Louis was brilliantly illuminated.

THE DISPATCH

ALEXANDRIA, OCTOBER 25, 1824.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, AND REMARKS, PER 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1. Items include Ale, Bacon, Flour, Coffee, etc.

Among the passengers in the schooner, on Friday night, from Yorktown, were col. HUGER, the gentleman to whose exertions Lafayette's partial escape from the prison of Olmutz was chiefly owing, and col FISH, who was at the storming of the redoubt at Yorktown in 1781. It was their first visit to the seat of the general government, where they intended spending at least two days in visiting the heads of department and the various public institutions and edifices.

CELEBRATION AT YORK.

LAFAYETTE was received in York on Monday last with demonstrations of the most profound respect and the deepest feelings of gratitude. The scene beggars description. Our limits do not permit us to recount the memorable events which adorn the history of this great and good man's career, nor to portray the affecting association connected with the spot, the man, and the occasion.

The accommodations of every kind were excellent, and far exceeded expectation.

The following arrangements preparatory and subsequent to gen Lafayette's landing at that place, were proposed, considered, and adopted:

The steamboat Virginia, under the command of captain Jesse D Elliott, assisted by capt. Lewis Warrington of the United States navy, will leave here on Monday morning the 18th inst. proceed to the mouth of York river, and there await the arrival of the steamboat Petersburg, from which gen. Lafayette and his attendants will be received on board the Virginia, and conveyed to this place.

The chairman, and any four of the committee whom he may designate, will take passage in the Virginia, meet the general at the mouth of the river, and accompany him to York.

The place of gen Lafayette's landing will be designated by a flag, planted on the beach, where he will be received by the governor and executive council of Virginia, the general committee of arrangements, the chief justice of the U. States, with the judiciary of the commonwealth, and the revolutionary officers and soldiers attending. He will be conducted to the barouche prepared for his use, and seated with the governor of Virginia, when the procession will commence.

The general committee of arrangements, headed by two marshals leading the way, then general Lafayette's barouche, followed by his suite, the president of the U. States, the heads of departments who may be present, the chief justice of the U. States, the judiciary of the commonwealth, the executive council of state, the commissioners of the navy, the officers of the army and navy of the U. States and the invited guests, in carriages and on horse, and will advance along the beach, through the double rows of citizens on foot, arranged on each side, who will file in from the right and left as the procession advances to the house which has been provided for the general's accommodation.

A salute will be fired on the general's landing and a band of music will perform appropriate airs, during the procession.

A gun will be fired as the signal for forming the procession, at which time all those who wish to unite, will repair to the beach, and persons arriving after the formation has been made, will be arranged, under the directions of a marshal on the heights near the old church, and will not be admitted into the ranks already formed.

The open ground in rear of the marketplace in front of gen Lafayette's quarters, will be allotted, under the directions of a marshal, to the exclusive accommodation of the ladies.

On the 19th between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, a gun will be fired as a signal for forming a procession as on the preceding day, beginning at gen Lafayette's quarters, extending down the street, beyond West's house, and then turning to the right, in the direction of the Hampton road. The procession will advance down the road some distance, will wheel to the left, and approach within a few paces of the triumphal arch erected at the Point of Rock, where it will halt, and the general dismounting and accompanied by the president governor, chief justice, and revolutionary officers and soldiers will advance to the arch, and receive military honors from the troops, under command of major general Taylor, down up for that purpose.

The procession will then be dismissed, and from the arch, gen Lafayette and his attendants will be escorted to his quarters by the military.

The following gentlemen were appointed marshals with power to elect as many assistants as they may deem necessary whose duty it will be, to form the procession and preserve order on the 18th and 19th:

- Major Goodall, capt. Wm Finney, Wm McCandlish, col. C Jones, maj. E Parkham, Thomas Nelson, Mann Page, Christopher Tompkins, Thomas R. Yeaman, col. Wm. A. Christian of Northampton, col. E. Pescud, Scervan: Jones, W. P. Custis, maj. Robert Sheld, jr, and Seaton Elliott.

It is anticipated by the committee, if it comports with the convenience and wishes of gen Lafayette, that visitors will be received by him, and strangers introduced to him, on the evening of the 18th, the morning and evening of the 19th, and the morning of the 20th.

FIRE WORKS will be exhibited on the evening of the 19th, and a BALL will probably be given on the evening of the 20th.

THE LANDING.

Forty three years ago this town presented the spectacle of a subdued enemy marching out with hearts dejected and spirits humbled. Now what a sign bursts upon the view! A free people beaming with life, and the fullness of joy were arrayed on the heights, or met on the beach by the gallant stranger who had risked his all in their cause. Early in the forenoon the Norfolk and Balt-

more steamboat Virginia went down to the spot about 12 miles to receive the distinguished Guest. Messrs B. Bassett, B. W. Leigh, gen. Brodnax, Mr. Robert G. Scott, and a number of ladies, accompanied by the chief justice, judge Brooker, cols. McLane and Fish went in her.— He was in the Petersburg, which conveyed him from Alexandria accompanied by cols. Harvie and Peyton, the governor's aids.

As soon as the boats approached, cols. Bassett and Jones put off in a barge, and conveyed the illustrious stranger to the Virginia. He was then introduced to the three members of the committee, when Mr. Leigh delivered the following eloquent address, in the most touching manner.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.—We are deputed by our fellow citizens now assembled at Yorktown to welcome you to Virginia. We will not recount in your presence, the real services you have rendered this republic, and the virtues that so endear you to us, lest even the simple voice of truth might pain the delicacy of a mind like yours. But the emotions we all feel of gratitude, affection and veneration for you—emotions rendered more intense in each, by the universal sympathy of others—these we cannot suppress.—In the numerous assembly, now anxiously awaiting your arrival, they are swelling in every bosom, and hanging on every tongue, and beaming from every eye.

Yes, sir, you read your history in a nation's eyes. A noble people unite in one deep and glowing sentiment of respect and love towards you. Wherever you go, the old greet you as their leader martyr, and their companion in toil and danger—the partaker, too of their triumph. The young have been taught, from their earliest childhood to honor and to bless your name. The mothers and the daughters of the land shed tears of joy at your approach. Your name is associated in the memory of us all with every name, and with most of the events in our annals, dearest to the American heart, with the illustrious and revered name of WASHINGTON and with the most glorious achievements of the revolution.

But of all the states in the union—though we will not say that Virginia is the most grateful—yet she certainly owes you the largest debt of gratitude. This state was the chief scene of your services. In the day of her greatest peril, in the darkest hour of her distress, when invading armies threatened to overrun the country, and all the horrors of war were pointed against our very dwellings, Washington selected you his youthful friend, for the chief command, and securely entrusted the defence of his native state to your courage and conduct. How zealously you undertook, how well you fulfilled, the arduous part assigned you, with what honor to yourself and with what advantage to us, no time shall obliterate the remembrance. The general of the enemy, in effect, pronounced your eulogium, when conscious of his own abilities, and confiding in the superiority of his forces, he vauntingly said, 'The boy cannot escape me.' History records not only, that our youthful general did escape him, but that he held at large the far greater part of the country in spite of his utmost efforts—and came at last to yonder spot to assist in the capture of his army, to witness the downfall of his hopes, the humiliation of his pride, and the last effort of British power against American freedom. And now after the lapse of forty-three years, he visits the same spot again—happy to renew there the glorious recollections of the past—and yet happier, we hope, to see how dearly we appreciate the blessings of liberty and independence which he assisted us to achieve.

On that spot, sir, we are most proud to receive you. We hail you as the hero of liberty and the friend of man. We greet you as the bosom friend of Washington. We greet you as one of the fathers of the republic.

Gen Lafayette answered (in substance) I assure you, sir, it gives me the highest pleasure to revisit Virginia. The operations of the campaign to which you have alluded, and all the success with which the were attended, were not owing to any merit of the general who was honored with the chief command, but to the zealous support of the militia of the state, and of all orders of men. I pray you to tell your fellow citizens that I shall be yet happier to meet them, than they are to meet me, and that it is particularly gratifying to me to meet them at Yorktown. Your affectionate remembrance of me is most gratifying to my heart. I thank you—I thank you all.

The general's attention to Mr. Leigh's address was profound. His countenance dignified and deeply interesting, reflecting the various sentiments as they were expressed by the orator. But when Mr. Leigh came to 'the boy cannot escape me,' there was an archness in his face which defies all description. As soon as he concluded, the band struck up Washington's march, and the general was introduced to the guests.

The water view then became eminently picturesque. The beach and heights covered with anxious spectators, and the water prospect both near and distant, filled with a variety of vessels, with steamers flying. Down the river appeared six steamboats with their majestic fronts, and dually to the view. The Virginia was in the front of the centre of all. On her starboard were the Petersburg and Hamp-

ton, on her starboard the United States, of Baltimore, and the Pamunkey, and in the rear of all, the Virginia of Richmond. As they approached the attention of the spectators was soon and profound. The governor and council were stationed on the temporary wharf erected for the reception in two lines, the judiciary, the Revolutionary patriots, officers of the army, invited guests and citizens were arranged in the same manner, leaving an opening to the boats which was destined to receive Capt. Elliot of the U. S. navy commanded the Virginia, & all the arrangements for the landing. A barge put off from the boat with col. Harvie to land the marine band, &c. This being effected, the barge put off again and soon brought back to the wharf the Nation's Guest, hat off & his countenance exhibiting the intensest interest. He landed with his companions and passed down the end of the bridge to the other, supported on one side by col. Harvie and col. Bassett, and on the other by cols. Peyton and Jones. He was then introduced to the governor and delivered the following excellent address in the most impressive manner:

GEN LAFAYETTE, Sr.—On behalf of the people of Virginia, I tender to you a most cordial and hearty welcome to our state.

In you we recognise the early, the steadfast, the consistent friend. Whilst the United States in general owe you so large a debt of gratitude, for the liberal tender of your purse, your person and your blood in their behalf, the state of Virginia is, if possible, still more deeply indebted to you. You were her defender in the hour of her greatest trial. At the early age of twenty-four years, with an army greatly inferior in numbers, and still more in equipments and discipline, you conducted our military movements with so much judgment, that the ablest officer of the British army could never obtain the slightest advantage over you—and whilst that officer spent his time in harassing our distressed state, you maintained before him with the most unflinching caution and vigilance, with a steady eye, to that end and result, which brought the war to a crisis on the plains of York.

Forty-three years from that period, we have the happiness to find you in our country, the vast improvement of which is the most conclusive evidence of the correctness of the principles for which you contended by the side of Washington.

I will conclude, sir, by the expression of a sentiment which I believe to be strictly true—it is, 'That no man, at any time, has ever received the effusions of a nation's feelings which have come as directly from the heart.'

The general advanced; and granting the governor's hand said—I am gratified, sir, most highly gratified by the reception you have given me on the part of the state of Virginia. The happy conduct and the successful termination of the decisive campaign, in which you have the goodness to ascribe to me so large a part, were attributable much more to the constituted authorities and people of Virginia, than to the general who was honored with the chief military command. I have the liveliest recollection of all the scenes of my services in this state, and of all the men with whom it was my happiness and honor to serve—and happy as I was to assist and witness the accomplishment of American liberty and independence, I have been yet happier in the assurance that the blessings which have flowed from that great event have exceeded the faintest and most sanguine expectations.

The general was then successively introduced to the councillors, the judges, the Revolutionary officers, Mr. Chevalier and a number of citizens. The procession then advanced, Lafayette, the governor, chief justice, and Mr. Callahan, the secretary of war, seated in the barouche, next Mr. Tichenor's carriage, with Lafayette's son and suite, and the councilors, &c. &c. in regular succession. It advanced to the general's head quarters amidst the salutes from the artillery company stationed on the heights and from the steamboats and small craft, and amidst the full swell of music, it passed through the long lines of citizens and Revolutionary soldiers arranged in two columns. It wound up the hill, and finally terminated at the general's quarters. On entering gen. Nelson's house he was cheered by a crowd of citizens.

The introduction of a number of ladies and citizens followed—receiving all with the placid and quiet dignity of a spirit at peace with itself, and at peace with all the world. The most interesting of these interviews were with the soldiers of the revolution. One of them advanced in, seized the general by the hand, exclaiming: 'I was with you at Yorktown, I entered yonder redoubt at your side. I, too, was at the side of the gallant De Kaitz, your associate in arms, when he fell in the field.' The tears streamed from the veteran's eyes—and he showed, by his countenance the sympathy he felt, eyes my brave soldier, I am happy to have lived to meet you once more.'

On Monday the general dined with a select company of some 20 or 30 consisting of the revolutionary officers, &c.—At night transparencies were exhibited over the doors of his house, and under the Richmond marquee.

He arrived at the mouth of York river about 12 o'clock on Monday, and landed at York just before one. The following gentlemen accompanied him from Washington: Messrs.