

these causes were in full operation. "In reality, the citizens of Rome (says a very accomplished author) were a new race, brought together from every quarter of the world, but especially from Asia. So vast a portion of the ancient citizens had been cut off by the sword, and partly to conceal this waste of population, but much more by way of cheaply requiting services, or of showing favour, or of acquiring influence, slaves have been emancipated in such great multitudes, and invested with all the rights of citizens, that, in a single generation, Rome became almost transmuted into a baser metal, the progeny of those whom the last generation had purchased from the slave-merchants. * * * Scarcely a family has come down to our knowledge that could not enumerate a long catalogue of divorces within its own contracted circle. Every man had married a series of wives, every woman a series of husbands. * * * Thus, the very fountain of all the "household charities" and virtues was polluted; and, after that, we need little wonder at the assassinations, poisonings, and forging of wills, which then laid waste the domestic life of the Romans." * * * We apprehend, that, with all other nations that have been gradually swept from the face of the earth, a similar train of causes have been in operation. Mutato nomine de fabula narratur—moral depravity, political misrule, and unjust and exterminating wars, are the steps by which all nations descend into their grave. The extinction of particular races of men has no doubt often occurred; thus Malto Brun observes—and the fact is well known, and independent of any authority—that "the Indian tribes, continually forced back by the advancing tide of white population, are fast disappearing from the eastern section of America. It is to be lamented that the cruelty of Europeans completely exterminated that unhappy race of people, the Red Indians of Newfoundland. In 1828, a journey was undertaken by Mr. Cormack, for the purpose of making inquiries into the customs and habits, and tracing, if possible, the remnants that might remain, of this race of people; but although they reached the spot which had been their settlement, and discovered the various implements they had used in their domestic life, they could not discover one of the unfortunate Indians left to recount the afflictions which his tribe had endured. One particularly affecting incident is related. The local government, having, among other of its sanguinary decrees, offered a reward for those who would "bring a Red Indian to them," its emissaries carried away by force a Red Indian female, whom they named, from the month in which it happened, 'Mary March.' Her husband, in defiance of the fire-arms and fixed bayonets of her captors, made a noble attempt to rescue her, and in so doing was cruelly shot. His tribe built a cemetery for him, in which they placed his body. Shortly afterwards, the same government, influenced by interested motives, adopted a different line of policy, and ordered Captain Buchan to repair to the lake by which she was captured, and restore her to her tribe, for the purpose of opening a friendly intercourse with them. Unfortunately, she died in Captain Buchan's vessel at the mouth of the river; but they took her body to the lake, and, not meeting with any of her people, left it exposed on the bank for them to meet with it. It appears that the Red Indians were at this time encamped on the banks of the river Exploit, and observed Captain Buchan's party passing up the river. They retired from their encampment in consequence; and, some weeks afterwards, by a circuitous route, went to the lake, where, finding her body, they removed it from the place on which it was left, and laid it in the cemetery by the side of her husband. Captain Cormack, finding all their villages untenanted, at length determined to repair to the Red Indian Lake, which was known to be their favourite rendezvous. "After much fatigue,"

says he, "we approached the Lake with hope and caution, but found, to our mortification, that the Red Indians had deserted it for some years past. My party had been so excited, and so sanguine, to obtain an interview with these people, that, on discovering, from the appearances around us, that the Red Indians—the terror of the Europeans, as well as the other inhabitants of Newfoundland—no longer existed, the spirits of one and all of us were deeply affected. The old mountaineer (who accompanied us) was particularly overcome. There were every where indications that this had long been the central and undisturbed rendezvous of the tribe when they had enjoyed peace and security but these primitive people had abandoned it, after having been tormented by parties of Europeans during the last eighteen years. We spent several melancholy days wandering on the borders of the east end of the Lake, surveying the remains of what we now contemplated to have been an unoffending and cruelly extirpated people." There is little or no doubt that many other tribes or races of men have in like manner become extinct. Indeed, says Professor Lyell, "few future events are more certain than the extermination of the Indians of North America and the savages of New Holland, in the course of a few centuries, when these tribes will be remembered only in poetry and tradition." But it is not among small tribes or races of men alone that these exterminating causes are in gradual operation; for if we examine the pedigree of every European state, we shall discover that families of the highest celebrity and the proudest distinction have died out, and become extinct. The Medicean family, once the glory of Europe—the ancient nobility of France—the Tudors and Plantagenets of England—have all passed away; their names live only recorded in their epitaphs. Yet, in the extinction of particular tribes and classes, we find no evidence that the world is in its dotage, or that the human race is in its decay. Mankind are yet, after the lapse of thousands of years, in the infancy of their moral and intellectual strength; and ages will yet pass away before they exhibit, on a great and universal scale, the latent virtues and possibilities of excellence with which they have been endowed by a beneficent Creator.

UNITED STATES.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.—The death of this eminent man took place in Philadelphia on Monday last. The Philadelphia Inquirer gives the outline and eulogy of his eventful life:

It is with emotions of the deepest regret that we announce to our readers that JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States, departed this life at half-past six o'clock yesterday morning. This painful intelligence cannot but produce a strong sensation throughout the whole country.

Mr. Marshall, was born in Virginia, on the 25th September, 1753; and, as early as the summer of 1775 received a commission as Lieutenant of a company of Minute men, and was shortly after engaged in the battle of the Great Bridge where the British troops, under Lord Dunmore, were repulsed with great gallantry. He was subsequently engaged in the memorable battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth: and, in 1780 obtained a license to practice law. He returned to the army shortly after, and continued in the service until the termination of Arnold's invasion.

In the spring of 1792 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in the autumn of the same year a member of the Executive Council, and married in 1783. In 1788 he was elected as Representative of the city of Richmond in the Legislature of Virginia, and continued to occupy that station for the years 1789, 1790, 1791, and upon the recall of Mr. Monroe,

as Minister, from France, President Washington solicited Mr. Marshall to accept the appointment as his successor, but he respectfully declined. In 1799 he was elected and took his seat in Congress, and in 1800 he was appointed Secretary of war.

On the 31st day of January, 1801, he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which distinguished station he continued to fill with unsullied dignity, and pre-eminence, until the close of his mortal career. His biographer eloquently observes—"What indeed strikes us as the most remarkable in his whole character, even more than his splendid talents, is the entire consistency of his public life and principles. There is nothing in either which calls for apology or concealment. Ambition never seduced him from his principles—popular clamour never deterred him from the strict performance of his duty. Amid the extravagance of party spirit, he stood with a calm and steady inflexibility, neither bending to the pressure of adversity, nor bounding with the elasticity of success. He lived such as man should live, by and with his principles. If we were tempted to say in one word in what he excelled all other men, we should say, in wisdom; in the union of that virtue, which ripened under the hardy discipline of principles, with that of knowledge, which constantly sifted and refined its old treasures, and as constantly gathered new. The Constitution, since its adoption, owes more to him than to any other single mind, for its true interpretation and vindication. Whether it lives or perishes, his exposition of its principles will be an enduring monument to his fame, so long as solid reasoning, profound analysis, and sober views of government shall invite the leisure, or command the attention of statesmen and juries."

He died calmly and tranquilly, surrounded by three of his children and many valuable friends. The blow was not unexpected, and he was fully prepared. But a few days since he penned an inscription for his tomb-stone.

30,000 REAL HAVANA CIGARS, (warranted genuine,) in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by July 22 T-W JAMES D. B. FRASER.


NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late DONALD M'INTOSH, of the Fox Brook, East River, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to CHARLES M'INTOSH, Fox Brook, who is authorised to settle all accounts

THOMAS MUNRO, } Ex'rs.
RODERICK MCKAY, }
East River, 16th April, 1835. b-w

FOR SALE

OR TO LET.

 The HOUSE and STORE adjoining Mr. John Yorston. For particulars, apply to William Kitchin or William Brownrig. Pictou, July 8, 1835.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from the Royal Oak to the premises which he formerly occupied, two doors west of his Office, where, by strict attention to the accommodation of customers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
June 20th. VARNAL BROWN.

HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK

Done at this Office, in the most handsome style, and at very moderate prices. May, 1835

100 Bbls. PITCH, 70 Bbls. TAR, 20 do. ROSIN for sale by July 1. ROSS & PRIMROSE.

LAW, AND OTHER BLANKS Of all descriptions, for sale by the subscriber. May, 1835. JAS. DAWSON.

* The Casars. Chap. III. Blackwood's Magazine or January, 1833.

* Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, Vol. XI. p. 318.