National Journal. The probability therefore is, that he did not leave this City until after he had a full opportunity to receive, in a personal interview with the General, any verbal observations upon it which he might have thought proper to make. The letter to Mr. Swartwout bears date the 23d of February. If received by him in New York, it must have reached him, in the ordinary course of the mail, on the 25th or 26th. Whether intended or not as a "private communication," and not for the "public eye," as alleged by him, there is much probability in believing that its publication in New York, on the 4th of March, was then made, like Mr. Kremer's address, with the view to its arrival in this City in time to affect my nomination to the Senate. In point of fact, it reached here the day before the Senate acted on that nomination.

Fellow-citizens, I am sensible that generally a public officer had better abstain from any vindication of his conduct; and leave it to the candour and justice of his countrymen, under all its attending circumstances. Such has been the course which I have heretofore prescribed to myself. This is the first, as I hope it may be the last, occasion of my thus appearing before you. The separation which has just taken place between us, and the venom, if not the vigour, of the late onsets upon my public conduct, will, I hope, be allowed in this instance to form an adequate apology. It has been upwards of 20 years since I first entered the public service. Nearly three fourths of that time, with some intermissions, I have represented the same district in Congress, with but little variation in its form. During that long period, you have beheld our country passing through scenes of peace and war, of prosperity and adversity, and of party divisions, local and general, often greatly exasperated against each other. I have been an actor in most of those scenes. Throughout the whole of them you have clung to me with an affectionate confidence which has never been surpassed. I have found in your attachment, in every embarrassment in my public career, the greatest consolation, and the most encouraging support. I should regard the loss of it as one of the most afflicting public misfortunes which could befal me. That I have often misconceived your true interests is highly probable. That I have ever sacrificed them to the object of personal aggrandizement I utterly deny. And for the purity of my motives, however in other respects I may be unworthy to approach the Throne of Grace and Mercy, I appeal to the justice of my God, with all the confidence which can flow from a consciousness of perfect rectitude. Your obedient servan',

H. CLAY.

Washington, 26th March, 1825,

SNORING.

[The following humorous article, from the European Magazine for this month, is by the ingenious Author of the HALF-HANGIT—we have no doubt our readers will be amused with it.]

I am somewhat addicted to snoring—start not, my good reader, at this extraordinary assertion; I am fully awake now Indeed, I may be wrong; I have never had the pleasure of hearing those musical sounds issue from the tubes of my olfactory organs: but I may not presume to doubt the words of Mrs. Cinna, who declares that the noise proceeding from my chamber in the night time resembles, for all the world, that of a herd of Elephants somnolizing under a palm tree. This is very extraordinary.

Snoring, delicate reader, according to the best authorities, is that sound or noise which is heard, or supposed to be made, in the passage between the palate and the nostrils—that boiling or bubbling noise which in respiration proceeds from the larynx or head, or orifice of the *aspera arteria:* thus having given anatomical definition of the cause, I shall proceed to the explanation of the effect.

It has been my unfortunate chance to be thrown into situations where this my failing (if indeed the world will hold it one) has brought me into peculiar ill will. Indeed it has procured me also the cognomen of '*Stertor*,' an epithet which, like King Richard's 'Sluggard,' I am by no means ambitious of being distinguished by.

It is indeed an unfortunate propensity. Mr. L. H——, my especial friend, would not speak to me for a month, owing to a singular circumstance, which took place at his house, some years since, and which gave me great discredit by reason of his misrepresentation among my literary acquaintances.—I was invited with Mr. S——, who was then in England, Messrs. P——, K——, and a few other choice spirits, to hear the first private reading of his new poem. It had been an extremely warm summer's day, and as we sipped our delightful, qualified bohea, the cooling breeze, which, as Keats has somewhere observed, 'kissed our ivory fronts,' was excessively pleasing and grateful. It certainly is most exhilerating beverage; and upon this occasion it did its office to a t—. Wit and repartee dropped from the mouths of each as fast as the queries and retorts of Johnson, and I felt inclined to burst my sides with laughter—this seemed auspicious—alas! the calmest sky is often the forerunner of a storm. My friend L——, on account of my years, had assigned me a venerable arm chair, which like Gray's, was hereditary; it had an extremely soft back—'fearful annunciation,' you exclaim; you are right; that delicately tender soft back was my undoing. After discussing three cups,—I never exceed that limit,—I reclined my head—heavens! what a luxury; I had been broiling on the outside of a coach to Hampstead in the morning. The refreshing coolness was exquisite—I once more reclined—I closed my eyes—the wind gave a gentle puff—I would not have changed places with Mahomet.

Yes, dozing reader, I felt the silver seal of Morpheus upon me; I found myself gradually sinking and sinking; I began to open my mouth—terrible thought! but I was relieved—I gave a nod—the vision was dispelled—the servants entered—things were removed. Mr. H—— undid a manuscript traced in beautiful characters, smelling sweetly of the perfumes of the east, and delivered it to Mr. S——, who, glancing his dark and troubled eye around, proceeded to read it in a pompous tone. I listened awhile to the twilight breathing softness of this exquisite poetry, but the irresistibly tempting chair back recurred to my imagination—I tried it again, it was even more so than before, and the wind sighed more gently and coolly; I thought I could listen better with my eyes closed; I might as well, at least, try the experiment. I shut them gradually—the lines were sweeter and more beautiful, and Mr. S——'s voice grew more soothing every instant; my sensations were wrapt in a dreamy elysium—this lining, thought I, must be made of lamb's wool; I never knew any thing so amazingly soft. Mr. S——'s voice now began to grow extremely faint—I could scarcely hear him—how very odd, he had a very clear voice—how strange that it should become thus indistinct; he must have drunk too much tea—now I dont hear him at all—oh! they are applauding some passage, I suppose—'Excellent! excellent! that is excessively good, H——,' said I, and the effort I made, broke my slumber; all started at my exclamation, and the poet did not look over and above pleased.

I now became singularly attentive; but sometimes the thoughts of the chair and its tender back would intrude—like visions of by-gone days of happiness, of rest of sleep—and then the poetry was so slumbery—so soul-becalming—who could resist its influence?—And the chair—I am perfectly clear that at this time the back advanced towards my head, and not my head towards it; but be that as it may, they did meet again, and seemed mutually rejoiced at the re-union of such approved friends——my eye-lids, too, seemed to have imbibed an unusual affection, for they kissed and toyed with each other unceasingly. Mr. S—— now left off reading and sat himself down upon the ceiling, to gaze about at his leisure; I somewhat wondered how he did this, but as I saw K—— standing upon his head, and P—— getting into the looking-glass, I thought it was a trifling circumstance, and so I would not disturb them. It was about this time, I believe that Mr. S—, arriving at a particularly sleepy passage, began to be rather alarmed at hearing a low groan somewhere beside him—as this gentleman is remarkably nervous, he shook like an aspen leaf at the violence of his own emotions, and swallowing a glass of cold water, he asked them if they had heard any thing? A reply being given in the negative, he read on; the groaning sound was now heard deeper and more guttural than before, and all were astonished—"What—what is that?" was echoed from every one, even as they spoke the sound became harsher and more prolonged—it was my other voice—they laughed so—but I am sure you will not wish me to reveal the extent of my shame.

GOOD ADVICE.

The following advice of Sir Walter Raleigh to his son, though too selfish for the liberals of the present day, was the result of long experience, in situations best calculated to view the main-spring of human actions. It is a fine specimen of the best style of the sixteenth century.

Amongst all other things of the world take care of thy estate, which thou shalt ever preserve if thou observe three things: First—That thou know what thou hast: what every thing is worth that thou hast: and see that thou art not wasted by thy servants and officers. The second is, that thou never spend any thing before thou have it: for borrowing is the canker and death of every man's estate. The third is, That thou suffer not thyself to be mounded for other men's faults, and scourged for other men's offences: which is the surety for another—for thereby millions of men have been beggared and destroyed—paying the reckoning of other men's folly and prodigality. If thou smart, smart for thine own sins; and, above all things, be not made an ass to carry the burdens of other men. If any friend desire thee to be his surety, give him a part of what thou hast to spare; if he press thee further, he is not thy friend at all—for friendship rather looseth to harm itself than offereth it. If thou be bound for a stranger, thou art a fool; if for a merchant, thou puttest thy estate to learn to swim; if for a churchman, he hath no inheritance; if for a lawyer, he will find evasion by a word or syllable to abuse thee; if for a poor man, thou must pay it thyself; if for a rich man, it need not; therefore from surety-ship—as from a man-slayer, or an enchanter—bless thyself: for the best profit-return will be this—that, if you force him for whom thou art not bound, to pay for himself, he will become thy enemy. If thou use to pay it thyself, thou wilt be a beggar, and, believe thy father in this, and print it in thy thought, that, what virtue soever thou hast—be it ever so manifold—if thou be poor withal, thou and thy qualities shall be despised. Lend not to him that is mightier than thyself, for if thou lendest him, count it but lost; be not surety above thy power, for if thou be surety—think to pay it.

LUDICROUS OCCURRENCE.

A young gentleman recently applied to his friend for the best mode of giving a darker shade to his hair.—The young pupil had been previously pointing out the particulars of a lecture he had heard, and which was upon the nature of the hair. A solution of nitrate of silver, he said, no doubt would have the disired effect. Now, whether he designed this advice for a trick, or whether the prescription was the effect of ignorance, we cannot say. The solution was, he said, to be used in considerable quantity; in short, he was to wash the whole head in this fluid. Accordingly, the young gentleman applied it on going to bed, and put on his night cap comfortably, only a little wet.

On washing his head with the solution, the fluid naturally wetted the greater part of his face, and whatever part of the skin it touched, left its mark. The next morning the patient was first seen by his brother, who, believing him suffering under suffocation or some terrible dream, alarmed the whole house. The alarm, however, soon subsided in all except the mortified patient, whose face was the color of an old shoe. The skin received no injury by the solution, except that of discoloring, which cannot be removed by any means for some weeks? The skin grows gradually red, before it disappears.—The young gentleman is in a truly deplorable state, and seldom speaks, except to utter curses upon the head of his hair adviser.—*Eng. pap.*

FOREIGN.

Summary from late English papers.

A great uproar recently took place at a tea sale in London. The moment the doors of the sale room were opened in the morning, the junior Brokers took their seats on the benches which hitherto have been exclusively occupied by the oldest and wealthiest Brokers; and such is the value of these from their contiguity to the Chairman, that they have been known to bring from 3 to 500*l.* sold (as they must be) by private contract.—The original occupants alleged that custom and purchase had given them an indisputable right; on the other hand, the juniors contended that no part of a public sale room could be made private property, and that as they had been excluded for a series of years from all participation of 1000*l.* per annum granted by the Company to the oldest Brokers to print tea books, which enabled them in a great measure to monopolize the trade; they were determined to assert their rights, having repeatedly petitioned both the old Brokers and the company without effect. After a parley, and a promise of more equitable arrangement of the seats, the junior brokers were pacified, and surrendered the seats to their seniors.

Petitions had been presented to Parliament from a number of places in England in favor of a repeal of the assessed taxes; also a petition to sanction the cutting a ship canal through Central America, for the purpose of uniting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, and for mining and for other purposes in Guatimala.

A new Mexican Mining association has been formed in London. The shares opened at 16 per cent advance.

In the House of Commons on the 24th of Feb. when on the question of supply for the Naval College, Sir J. Yorke said he understood that one individual, at least, educated at this college, had carried his improvements which he had acquired to the United States. Mr. Crocker said that a bond of 500*l.* was taken to insure the Students entering the British service, and if they left the country their securities paid that sum.

Such was the encouragement held out by those engaged in the new South American speculations, that several captains of the Cornish Mines, and a number of the miners had sailed for Colombia and Mexico. The captains were engaged at saleries from 700*l* to 1000*l* sterling per annum, and the miners 12*l* per month, besides a handsome outfit.

Meetings had been called in Manchester and other places to consider of the propriety of petitioning for an immediate revisal of the corn laws, with a view to the removal of restrictions on importation.

Mr. Huskinson had addressed a letter to the Mayor of Liverpool, informing him, that ministers had 'determined to propose to Parliament to take off the duty on ashes from our own colonies or possessions, and to lower the duty on those imported from foreign ports, and to repeal the allowance of drawback altogether.'

A child named Master Burke, only 5 years of age, is spoken of in the London papers as a great theatrical phenomenon. He had performed at Gravesend, immediately after Kean's engagement, and is said to have supported the characters of *Crack* in the 'Turnpike Gate,' and *Lingo* in the 'Agreeable Surprize,' in a manner which astonished the audience. No *Lingo* of any note for the last 30 years had been his equal. But what is said to have excited the greatest astonishment was his leading the band in one of Stanwitz's Overtures his playing one of the Mozart's airs as a duet upon *one violin*, and other pieces with astonishing correctness and rapidity of execution, in the course of which he was repeatedly interrupted by loud bursts of well merited applause.

Mr. Kean played at Brighton, Richard the 3d, to a brilliant and crowded house, and was received with thunders of applause. He stood bowing to a peal ten minutes long, before he could begin his performance and at the close he was greeted with a fresh storm of approbation, which shook the very foundation of the theatre.

The use of steam in the manufacture of bricks had caused a saving on that article of 60 per cent, and by a new method, for which a patent had been obtained. Security was afforded against the destructive effects of frost or wet weather while the bricks are drying, only 48 hours being required to prepare them for the kiln, which now occupies two months.

A company of merchants, in whose favour an extensive grant of land had been made by the Colombian government, are about to form an association for the purpose of promoting the colonization of British subjects in that country.

The following afflicting details have been communicated by Capt. Du Bordieu, of the Royal Hanover Engineers, himself a witness of the calamity he describes:—

Stade, on the Elbe, Hanover, Feb. 5.—The horrors of the night from the 3d to the 4th of February, can never be effaced from my memory, were I to live to the age of a Patriarch. About 1 o'clock, after midnight, the warning guns from the fortress of Stade, were fired, to denote to the low lands that the tide was unusually high. I was then standing on an elevated spot, whence at intervals, as the moon peeped through the dark and lowering clouds, I could see villages and houses, to a considerable distance and the ground covered with snow. At about half after one the wind became tempestuous and the water instantly gained four feet, and continued to rise amidst the howling of the wind, the firing of the alarm guns, the rolling of thunder, and flashes of lightning, till, at once, a rushing of mighty waters announced the demolition of the dykes. The scene was now terrifically grand. Along the whole line, as far as the eye could reach, the destructive progress of the mighty mass of water was easily to be distinguished by the melting of the snow; while, to heighten the horrors, the near and distant shrieks of the inhabitants, mingled with the melancholy lowings of the drowning cattle, were heard in the intervals of the storm. At length, the morning dawned—but alas! of the most fertile province of Hanover, nothing was to be seen but the tops of the houses and trees! The garrison boats were immediately manned with soldiers, and we proceeded, assisted by the Burghers' boats, to save the peasants from the roofs of the lowest houses, and to convey provisions to those who had saved themselves in the hay lofts. This work of mercy still continues to the utmost of our strength; but, it is only in our power to alleviate the present misery. The number of lives that have been lost, as far is yet known, does not, thank God, much exceed one hundred; but what have we to expect? Sickness and death! The wretched inhabitants have lost their all, their cattle, their furniture, the orchards, in great measure, and, for several years, their crops. Many are now wanderers on the face of the earth, without homes, who were, at least, in competence only a few hours since. I feel, I need add nothing more, to induce my generous countrymen to extend their hand to their Hanoverian brethren; yet I must remark, that this suffering province, from enthusiastic love of the peasantry to our beloved royal family, and their connexion with England, was marked, during the French occupation; from these causes, as a particular object of oppression.'

FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Cadmus, at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 3d ult. and Havre letters to the 5th. The same excitement existed in the French markets as in England, and prices had advanced in nearly the same rates. A letter from Havre of March 5th, quotes Upland Cotton at 28 to 33 sous, being a rise within the last few days of about four sous.

The French Stocks had risen to 106 25.

The Paris papers are wholly barren of intelligence of interest. It was stated on the 3d, that all was tranquil at Constantinople at the latest dates. A secret society had, however, been discovered by the Police, and the Russian flag had been insulted by the populace. In consequence the coffee houses had been closed for some days.

The Parisians were on the tiptoe of expectation respecting a great horse race which was to take place on the 1st of March, for one thousand francs, between the following thorough-bred English horses, viz:—*Tandem*, by Rubins.—*Mandeville*, by Young Woodpecker—and *Elf*, by Comus. The papers of the 1st and 2d, are silent as to the result.

A letter in Galignani's Messenger of the 2d March, dated Madrid 17th Feb. says that fears were entertained by the Spanish government, that the Constitutionalists assembled at Tangiers, would make a fresh attack, and that, to prevent the success of which, troops had been sent to Ceuta and St. Roch. Another letter of the same date states that Ferdinand had despatched a messenger to St. Petersburgh, to demand the execution of a secret treaty with Russia, by which Alexander had pledged himself to furnish Spain with a squadron, and 12,000 troops, for the recovery of the South American possessions formerly belonging to Spain, in the event of Great Britain acknowledging the independence of these colonies.—Russia it is added, is to be indemnified for the expence by a transfer of the Balearian Islands, or the Californias.

GREECE.—The complete overthrow of Colocotrini is confirmed by the Austrian Observer, and the extensive expedition to victual the fortress of Patras, so much boasted of by the Turks, had dwindled into a single transport, which completely failed in approaching the place. Omer Vrione instead of proceeding to his new government of Salonica, had marched for Janina, which was regarded as an act of open rebellion against the Porte. The Augsburgh Gazette states, that the Governor of the Ionian Islands had received instruction from London, in pursuance of which he had made *advantageous* proposals to the Greek government.

NEW YORK, April 11.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the arrival yesterday of the packet ship Meteor, Gardner, and the ship Baltic, Bunker, from Liverpool (both vessels sailed 8th of March) the Editors of the Daily Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the 6th, and Shipping Lists to the 5th of March, and Liverpool papers and Prices Current to the 8th of March, all inclusive.

Our Liverpool Correspondent, under date of the 8th of March, says "Five thousand nine hundred and ten bales of Egyptian Cotton were reported at our Custom House yesterday.

An insurrection was about breaking out in Constantinople.

The Holy allies, it is stated, have determined not to interfere with the affairs of the transatlantic states.

The East India ship Kent was fallen in with at sea on the 1st of March, on fire, by the British brig Cambrian, which vessel took from her 500 souls, but was compelled to leave about 100 on board, who are supposed to have perished.

The Dutch papers in giving an account of the late floods in Holland, state that in the province of Overyssel, 250 persons lost their lives; 14000 oxen were drowned and in 90,000 acres overflowo, 1500 houses fell in.

The London Globe of Saturday evening, March 5, says—'There is little or no business doing this morning, the brokers and speculators being engaged in paying and receiving money. The principal speculators are now traced to be the leading men in the money market of the city.

Mr. Canning's health continued to improve.

Considerable sensation was produced in London on the 5th, in consequence of letters stating that the authorities of Boulogne and Calais received an order from the French government to open the dispatches of all commercial couriers sent from England. Several expresses were detained. Forty letters in the bag of one of them were opened.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, March 7.

Cotton.—The avidity of speculation, instead of being damped by the extraordinary extent of previous operations, and the rapid advance that followed, appeared at the commencement of the week wholly uncontrolled, and continued to increase during the three first days; and on Wednesday, at noon, the enhancement on the previous currency was fully 2d per lb on all descriptions, except East India, which were about 1d per lb dearer. Fine Boweds and Orleans had realized 16d; Alabamas and Mobile 15¼d; Pernams 17d; Maranhams and Egyptian 16d. per lb.

This overstrained rate of currency began towards the close of 'Change on Wednesday to excite considerable apprehensions as to its continuance, and induced some of the importers and speculators to attempt sales at the ruling prices, but without effect; and on Thursday a reduction was submitted to of 1d per lb. and a like reduction was generally experienced on Friday.

On Saturday there appeared a revival of confidence, and many buyers came forward at an advance of ¼d to ½d per lb. but the business done was not considerable.

P. S. 1 o'clock.—The market opened this morning with a spirited inquiry for American and Brazil Cotton, which continued to the close of 'Change, at progressively improving rates, the result of which has been the transfer of not less than 8000 bags, of all descriptions, at an advance since Saturday at noon of 1¼d to 1½d. on the favourite sorts, and ¼d to ¾d on others; and at this moment there appears less disposition to make sales at these rates.

Price of Corn and Flour at Liverpool.

Monday, March 7.—There was a brisk demand on Tuesday last for Wheat, and considerable sales to speculators took place at an advance of 3d to 4d per bushel on the prices obtained on Monday. Oats also were in improved demand, at higher prices. Since then there has been less business doing, while prices of both these articles have been fully supported; indeed, Oats have advanced, owing, it is supposed, to the reduction of duty upon spirits. In other articles there has not been much done, while their prices have advanced more or less.

BALTIMORE, April 12.

One day last week, some workmen in excavating on the eastern side of Jones' Falls for the foundation of a wall, discovered several coffins containing human remains, which it was evident had been interred for a length of time. In one of the coffins was found a wooden cross—which, together with the fact of their being found in that particular spot, gave rise to various conjectures as to the period of their interment. In relation to this subject, we have received the following detail of facts, communicated to us by one of our oldest and worthiest fellow citizens, who bore an active personal share in the perilous conflicts and arduous duties of the Revolution. He says that—"After the capture at Yorktown in Virginia, of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, (19th October, 1781) by the combined French and American forces, the French army under the command of Count Rochambeau, on their return through Baltimore in 1782, left their sick and convalescent, together with a small detachment of troops, the whole under command of Brigadier General Lavalette. The house and premises of Doctor Stevenson, near Jones' Falls, were occupied by Gen. L. as a hospital; temporary sheds were erected in the garden for the accommodation of the sick, and the spot where the coffins have been found, was appropriated as a burying ground for their dead."—*Amer.*

Notice.

The annual meeting of the members of "The Colonization Society of Talbot County," is postponed until Tuesday the 19th April instant—11 o'clock, A. M.

April 9 JAMES PARROTT, Sec'ry.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert N. Marshall, late of Somerset county, deceased, are requested to call upon the subscriber and make payment, and all those having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them legally authenticated on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

LEVIN HALL, Adm'r.
of Robert N. Marshall, dec'd.

April 9 3w

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