until the woman appeared. And if any one shall dare to vote against this bill, I earnestly pray that he may receive the severest punishment that ever was or ever can be inflicted upon a man in this world—the frowns of a beautiful woman.

Bravo! well done old Cupid, "the snow crown'd Ætna, cramm'd with fires." It warms me to see a grey-headed old bachelor doing penance in such speeches.

From the Washington City Gazette.

May-day is a season of annual fever and fretfulness in the city of New-York. On that day the terms for which houses and stores are taken, uniformly expire, and a general removal takes place. A great number of the inhabitants seem to regard this as one of the privileges of the city, and would as soon think of refraining from the customary routine of eating and drinking, as of giving up the *dear* delight of an annual removal. And a *dear* delight it is truly represented to be; for what with the scrubbing of new and old dwellings, fees of carmen, petty purloinings, accidental breakages, and injuries done to furniture, in a hundred different ways, these removals are a pretty severe tax on the housekeepers Then the confusion which ensues from the arrival of the furniture of the new tenant, while the furniture of the old one is *in transitu*—in *the passage;* the landlord, with a broker at his heels, demanding his quarter's rent; and all the other incidental miseries of such a state, combine to render it a most intolerable evil. Even our brother Editors are not allowed to pursue their labours in quietude. One complains that he can scarcely find, amidst the confusion of chattels, sufficient space and leisure to enter his solemn protest against such an invasion of his professional domain; while another, perhaps, deeply interested in the success of his appeal, calls upon the uproarious landlords to leave their tenants alone for a few days, to get rid of the dust and din and poverty of the moment: and at the very moment both of them are exclaiming against the practice of removing—the advertisements at the head of the Editorial columns inform their readers that they themselves are falling into the practice which they unite to condemn. The only class of citizens, we presume, who would be injured by the abolition of this custom, is the carmen—it is their carnival. It is the day of their despotism; and, to do them justice, they exercise their 'brief authority' with as much rigour and advantage to themselves, as despots of a higher rank and in a more extended sphere of action.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

May day in New-York.—The witty author of that very feeling work, the "*Miseries of Human Life,*" knew nothing of 'May-Day'—at least of a May-Day in New York. Had it been otherwise, we should have been treated with a rare chapter of 'groans,' producing as many tears as smiles It is but using an old pun, we are aware, to say, when speaking of the accumulated and countless miseries of a New-York May-day, that our city presents a *moving* spectacle. But it is not the less true. And this year it was more *moving* than ever—For of all the May-Days that for two centuries past have vexed & perplexed the good people of Gotham, that of the present season will stand alone—an era by itself. The busy note of preparation had been heard for a week. The suds began drizzling from here and there a window—the face of the buxom house-wife began to grow long and sour—the sweeps croaked their inharmonious and deafening notes with unusual gusto—and unless one kept a good look-out ahead, the Pompeys and Phillises at the turn of every corner would give him an opportunity to sweep his kerseymeres against the pondrous brush, or stumble over a bucket of white-wash! The melancholy morning at length arrived, and the god of day arose from his slumbers with a face of unclouded majesty, but to look upon a city of distress and confusion. Had another Nelson been scattering bomb-shells amongst us with the same prodigal hand that the Admiral did among the luckless inhabitants of Copenhagen, or had the yellow fever broken out in twenty places at once, our city would not have been thrown into greater confusion, or given evidence of a more rapid and general flight. Every coach, cart, wheel and hand-barrow was in active employment. Not a smile played upon the faces of the fair, and even the dimples of the lasses hid themselves under the wings of cupid, who for once unstrung his bow, and threw away his arrows in despair. Smash went a looking-glass here—jingle went a waiter of glasses there, crash went the crockery on one side, and to splinters flew the unlocked door of an elegant mahogany side-board on the other—whilst the whimpering of careless servants; the shrill notes of the mistress; the swearing of hackmen and grumbling of cartmen, united in hoarse and discordant confusion, to complete the chorus. The day, however, passed away, and the night shut in, as other days and nights have done before. The bustle gradually subsided, and before ten o'clock more aching bones were stretched upon the low-spread mattrass, or frameless bed, than have for many a day sought repose at so early an hour.

[*From the Rochester Telagraph*]

Singular Case of Forgery.—The case of Samuel Jones, who was tried and convicted of forgery, at the late circuit court &c. held in the county of Monroe, Judge Walworth presiding, excited very general interest, as the title of a valuable tract of land was depending on the issue of the trial. He was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for life. Counsel for the people—Messrs. Mathews, (District Attorney) Chapin and Hosmer—for the prisoner, Messrs. Lee, Marvin, and Dickson.

This trial disclosed as bold, and for a time as successful a piece of villainy, as can be found in the annals of forgery. In the year 1814, Jones came from Massachusetts, to reside in this vicinity. Being poor, he engaged as a hired labourer. In the family where he resided, he made accidental discoveries of the tenure of title by which 1000 acres of valuable land in Brighton was held, and conceived the project of possessing himself of this land by forging a chain of titles from the original grantor to his father. He was ignorant and illiterate, but the resources of his mind were considerable. By a train of operations he had so far effected his purpose, that in the year 1821 he commenced an ejectment suit to dispossess the settlers of this tract. While this suit was pending he went to Ohio, and with the aid of accomplices there, manufactured a deed for the 1000 acres, bearing date in 1790 This deed was presented at the circuit Court held at Rochester by Judge Platt, in 1822; and was so fully supported by perjured witnesses, that it prevailed. Jones removed and turned out of possession the honest purchaser and occupant of 200 acres, being a part of the tract. He then by other suits and negotiations, obtained possession of the whole premises, comprised in his forged deed, which he occupied for more than a year. But here Providence interposed to disclose his villainy. By great perseverence and exertions, the facts were one by one brought to light and the forgeries and perjuries made as clear as day. The trial at this circuit commenced with about 60 witnesses attending in court in behalf of the people, collected from four or five different states. The trial occupied nearly two days. The Jury then retired after a clear and lucid charge from Judge Walworth, and in a short time returned with a verdict—guilty. The consequence will be that this depredator on the rights of others will be deprived of his iniquitous gain; and the honest purchasers of a valuable tract of land, will be restored to the homes from which they had been forcibly expelled.

Jones has a family, and is now past the middle age. During the trial, as his wickedness was step by step disclosed, he appeared unconcerned, and assumed a look of the most hardened effrontery. When his sentence was passed, he manifested feelings better comporting with his situation, and seemed weighed down with all the agony of a guilty conscience.

GEOLOGY.

Alexandria, (D. C.) April 27.

Mr. *Disbrow*, who has been employed by our corporation for the last two weeks in boring for water, has reached upwards of ninety feet deep, and perseveres in full confidence of success. He has passed through a great variety of strata, sand, clay, gravel, mud, sulphat of iron, &c. At the depth of about forty feet, he met with quick sand, which it was apprehended would prove very troublesome, but Mr. D. soon surmounted the difficulties which it threatened. At the distance of between sixty and eighty feet, the boring implements, brought up pieces of wood, such as elm, white oak, and locust, &c. some of which were in a perfect state of preservation, particularly the white oak and locust, and what is very remarkable, the hull of a hickory nut, as sound and firm as if buried but a few weeks instead of, no doubt, many centuries.

Query—How came these varieties of wood, at such a depth, mingled with sand, gravel and large stones?

Mr. D. has now arrived at a clay the appearance of soap stone, so very hard and adhesive that consequently he progresses slowly. It is but justice to this useful and persevering gentleman to state, that could he have procured the proper description of iron here which is required for tubes, his progress would unquestionably have been much speedier.

We hope very shortly to advice the public that his commendable exertions have been crowned with the most complete success.—[*Herald.*

From the National Journal, April 29.

We have had the pleasure of seeing a box of *miniature Cutlery*, presented to the President of the United States by the manufacturer, Mr. Pooly, of New York. The box contains two dozen Dinner and Dessert knives and forks, with their corresponding carving knives and forks and two steels, two pen knives, two pair of razors, and a pair of scissors; one of the pen knives has a tortoise-shell handle; all the other articles have pearl handles, and are most exquisitely finished. It may give some idea of the minuteness of the work to state, that the largest knives weigh 6 grains each, the dessert knives 3 grains—the scissors not quite *two tenths* of a grain; and the weight of all the pieces together is less than ten *dwts.* Mr. Pooly is a very young man, and worked as a journeyman cutler when these beautiful specimens of his ingenuity were executed. They certainly do great credit to his skill as an artist, and though useless in themselves, are evidence of the high perfection to which this species of manufacture has been brought in our country.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CANAL.

Washington City, April 27, 1825.

The Hon. A. B. Woodward, Judge of Middle Florida.

Sir: Knowing you to be deeply interested in the prosperity of our happy country, I have taken the liberty of addressing this letter to you, in the hope that it may draw forth a full investigation of the subject in question.

Several pieces have appeared in the National Journal, relative to the projected canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The importance of this great work is but slightly touched on. It is viewed only as important in shortening our voyages to India, China, and the North-West Coast of America. My ideas on this subject go beyond these considerations. I will suggest them to you, and leave it to abler pens to follow. Captain Cook, by astronomical observations, ascertained that the waters on the Atlantic side were nineteen and a half feet higher than the Pacific, occasioned by the immense rush of water into the bays of Campeachy and Honduras, impelled by the trade winds. This great accumulation of water now finds vent between Cape Florida and Cuba, where it runs with a velocity of five or six miles per hour, of a breadth of about 100 miles, and at an unknown depth. It takes its course along our Southern coast in a N. E. direction, brushing past the different projections of the coast, until it gets into the latitude of the Delaware, when it curves more to the eastward, nearly touching George's and Newfoundland Banks; then east southerly, when it strikes the coast of Africa; then south and south-westerly along the coast of Africa, until it looses itself about the latitude of 4 to 8 north, replacing the water blown to the westward. Hence, the Gulf Stream may be said to form a circle, and runs with more or less velocity, as it is more or less compressed. I now come to the point. When this canal is opened, the rush of water into the Pacific will be immense, and probably eat away a passage for itself equal in magnitude to the Straits of Gibraltar. It follows, of course, that all those places on the Atlantic side of the continent, from Cape Florida to Porto Cavello, will reclaim from the ocean all banks that now have 19 feet water thereon and the effect on our coast, from the Delaware to Cape Florida, will be proportionably affected; the dangerous shoals of Hatteras, Cape Fear, Cape Look-Out, and Cape Romain, will be dry. The Gulf Stream will be done away; navigation rendered safe and easy. The Florida Reef will be stripped of all its terrors, and our voyages from the eastern ports to Cuba, and the ports in the bay, rendered shorter and safer. But these are minor considerations, to what I am now coming at. Lands about the mouth of the Mississippi will be vastly improved—the descent of the mouth being 19 feet more, will cause the current of the river to eat away its bed, and leave the banks comparatively high. It will drain immense marshes, that are now unproductive and unhealthy; do away the expense of levees, and reclaim thousands of acres from the ocean; and, in fine, make the states of Mississippi and Louisiana high and healthy. The effect will be also great on the climate of Cuba. Coffee is a great staple of commerce in that Island. The coffee tree will not stand frost. Do away the Gulf Stream, and there is nothing to soften our north-west winds that cause severe frost and ice at New-Orleans.

I regret extremely that the people of the United States are likely to have no participation in this great work. We, surely, are far more interested than the British. I find that a company is formed in London, soliciting Government protection, and supported by British capital, to carry this object into effect. I should not be surprised if our flag was excluded, unless prompt measures are taken to ensure us a fair participation with the British.

I have thus, sir, suggested my views on this subject to you, to be used by you in any manner you think proper.

With much esteem, and high consideration, I am, sir, your obdt. servant,

I. DOANE.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CANAL.

Washington, April 27, 1825.

Sir—Your very agreeable letter of this day I shall transmit to the Agricultural Society of Middle Florida, who are collecting documents of this character, and among the members of which the subject referred to has already been, in some degree, a topic of some discussion. As, however, a great immediate interest attaches to the ideas you suggest, I have transmitted a copy to a distinguished press of this city.

It would be an improvement in our geography, if, by a legislative enactment the name of Cape Sable were changed into that of Cape Florida, and some new appellation bestowed on the latter. It is evidently the former to which you have allusion.

Governor Jay, of New York, many years ago, having at anterior periods devoted great attention to a canal uniting the Atlantic to the Pacific, spoke of the difference in the height of the water on the two sides of the isthmus as only being five feet. Whatever the real difference may be, great physical changes would undoubtedly ensue from a junction of the two oceans. I would anticipate severe and deleterious sickliness in the first instance, gradually succeeded by the consequences you mention, and eventual healthiness. Perhaps the current setting constantly east into the Mediterranean, and that setting constantly west round Cape Horn, would be destroyed.

If the operation should be conducted through the Lake Nicaragua, instead of through the Isthmus, perhaps the effects and results, as relates to physical changes, would be greatly reduced.

It is mortifying to us that we are receiving from Great Britain, and from Russia, the requisite information concerning our northern coasts; and that we are to be indebted to the former for the consummation of an enterprize, which should, long ere this, have been arranged under American auspices. It is certainly not very honourable to our country. What is to be the remedy may not be easy to say; but that some movement and exertion are necessary on our part is too obvious to be denied.

There is another ship canal which is urgently required within our own dominions, and comparatively easy of execution. I allude to the junction of the St. Johns with the Suwannee, or some other stream disemboguing into the Gulf. A tedious circuit, a dangerous navigation, and a treacherous clime would thus be avoided; and the commerce of New York essentially advanced.

Accept, sir, my respects and best wishes.

A. B. WOODWARD.

Capt. Isaiah Doane.

From the Baltimore Patriot, May 10.

VERY LATE FROM THE W. I. SQUADRON.

The arrival at Norfolk on Sunday, of the U. S. ship Decoy, lieut. comd't. M. P. Mix, in the short passage of seven days from Matanzas, has put the editors of the Norfolk Beacon in possession of very late intelligence from our West India squadron, for which they are indebted to the officers of the Decoy, and the attention of a friendly correspondent at Matanzas.

The Decoy sailed from New York on the 28th of December last, for Thompson's Island, touching at St. Jago de Cuba and Havana, since which the officers and crew generally have enjoyed good health, and have returned home with a good stock of that first of earthly blessings. She sailed from Key West on the 16th April, with 19 convalescents, and four Pirates, (the captain, surgeon and two men) wounded in the encounter with the Sea Gull and British Boats—The pirates to be delivered up to the Governor of Havana. The piratical captain died of his wounds, on the passage.

Information by this arrival confirms the intelligence before published by us, that Key West was very sickly during the months of February, March and April; the mortality at the same time very great among the residents of Thompson's Island, and there was very little improvement in this respect to the period of the Decoy's sailing. Surgeon's mate Joseph B. Stillman, temporarily in charge of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Key West, we regret to learn, is among the victims to that inhospitable climate. He died on the 28th March—five years having expired on that day since he entered the Navy. He was a native of Massachusetts.

The pirates recently captured by the Sea Gull and British Boats, we learn, would probably be tried at Havana by a military commission.

We understand that a duel was fought at Key West on the 12th ult. between lieut. com. M'Intosh and lieut. Varnum, in which the latter was slightly wounded.

The Hornet, captain Kennedy, sailed from Matanzas 25th April on a cruise to windward, to relieve the Grampus.

The schr. Fox, lieut. com. Cook, from this port, arrived at Matanzas on Sunday, 24th ult. and was despatched next day on a short cruise

The Terrier, from Thompson's Island, was going into Matanzas as the Decoy came out.

The Sea Gull and the brig Spark, lieut. com. Newton, were the only U. S. vessels at Matanzas when the Decoy sailed, the officers and crews of which, as well as those of the squadron generally, were in fine health.

The Spark arrived at Matanzas on the 21st ult. after a disagreeable cruise down the Main, and having landed Mr. Bolton, (who went out, as we understand, for the purpose of surveying the line for a canal across the S. A. continent) about 1st April, at St. John's River in Costa Rica. She would be despatched, as soon as she could be watered, to scour the coast, in search of pirates.

The following officers have returned in the Decoy:

Mervin P. Mix, lieut. comd't.

Lieutenants—Ab'm. S. Ten Eeck, William Pottenger.

Sailing Master—Porter.

Surgeon's Mate—Henry W. Basset.

Midshipman—W. S. J. Washington.

Gunner—Thomas Stanley.

Wm. Alexander, Marine, (of Philadelphia) and James Sears. Purser's Steward, (of Baltimore) died on board the Decoy, on her passage to this port.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

CUBA.—The report of its being the intention of the independent governments of South America to emancipate the inhabitants of Cuba from the Spanish yoke becomes more and more probable. A passenger in the sloop Venus, arrived at Charleston, on the 21st ult. from Matanzas, states, that the inhabitants of the latter place were under great alarm, in consequence of learning that an expedition was rapidly fitting out at Colombia and Mexico, for the purposa of attacking and aiding a revolution of the Island. A number of inflammatory circulars had been conveyed to Matanzas by an American vessel, which were all taken possession of by the civil authorities, and destroyed. The supercargo of the schr. was thrown into prison, and the captain and crew were compelled to enter into bonds not to disclose, but to keep secret the above intelligence. Matanzas papers to the 13th ult. inclusive, by this arrival are silent upon the subject.

General St. Anna, of whom so much has been heard, is stated in a letter from Campeachy of the 11th March, to have had in contemplation to revolutionize the island of Cuba and take immediate possession of Havanna. Four hundred men had been embarked on board of two merchant brigs and a schooner for that purpose; but the receipt of intelligence of the arrival of three thousand troops at Havanna from Spain, had caused an abandonment of the project. The expedition was to have been commanded by Colonel Samana, a young man from Cuba, and the fortifications of Havana were to have been obtained through treachery.

Havanna, April 14.

'Since we wrote you last, two large Spanish convoys have arrived here with about 4000 troops, having left 1800 at Porto Rico on their way. The last expedition was convoyed by a French frigate, and brig of war. John Bull seems to be keeping a sharp look out; 6000 troops have arrived at New Providence, and there are four English frigates now in this harbour. Conjectures are various, and it is the opinion of well-informed men, that something serious may be looked for.'

From the Philadelphia Gazette April 29.

The excitement at Gibraltar commenced on Monday, the 14th of March, on which day all the brokers were observed busily engaged in quest of provisions and colonial produce, when the greatest confusion began to spread over the town, and much agitation appeared to prevail among the speculators, all being doubt and conjecture, and no assignable cause being given for the alarm.—Flour, for which $6 25 had been offered on the preceding Saturday, was then sold for $7, and Coffee at $13 per cwt. three and four months credit. The next day the Packet arrived in 11 days from Falmouth, with London letters to the 2d of March, and all doubts as to the brisk demand were removed. Colonials had advanced considerably in England, and the news brought by the packet had been anticipated by way of Lisbon. It was further understood that the Spanish ports were open for flour and grain. Flour immediately rose from $6 to $7½; and $8, and $9, and $10 was asked for some parcels. Colonial produce also experienced a considerable advance. The amount of sales was enormous. So much activity had not before been noticed—not even in war time.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

The Paris *Constitutionel*, of the 29th March, adverting to an article in the *Etoile*, in which the latter charged the former with having invoked war at a time that profound peace was enjoyed in Europe, reiterates its former remarks, 'that Great Britain and Russia are already, in a degree, in diplomatic hostilities; there can be no doubt on that subject. The correspondence & acts of the two cabinets, already exhibit evident proofs on that head; still more, every speech of Mr. Canning bears hard on the Russian government, and cannot fail to mortify the cabinet of St. Petersburg.' The same paper says, that the Holy Alliance looks on the movements of Great Britain with a very suspicious and jealous eye, and accuses the English ministerial journals of 'great arrogance in insinuating that Austria would take care how she gave umbrage to Great Britain; and that France was too much occupied with her intestine quarrels to have any influence upon any political question whatever. This (continues the Constitutionel) is mortifying language for a Frenchman to hear—let our ministerial newspapers come out & disown such attacks from foreign ministerial papers.

PERU.—We have had the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman, direct from Lima, who, as late as the first of February, had an interview with Gen. Bolivar, at that capital. The liberator appeared in a feeble state of health, sallow visage, and of a very thin person. The fatigue and privations of his late campaigns have made serious inroads on his constitution, which was, formerly, robust. He was about to return to Colombia for the restoration of his health and consequent repose, from the toils of the field. We learn that this intention has been delayed, in order to witness the fall of Callao, and to organize a government adapted to the yet unsettled state of Peru. He was received with great enthusiasm in Lima, and was visited every day, by crowds of the citizens with whom he is very popular, and unostentatious in his behaviour, generally attended by an aid-de-camp, a son of Sir Robert Wilson. At proper hours, none are denied admittance to his presence, conversing affably with all who approach him.—The army which surrendered at Ayachuco had embarked and were last seen by our ships steering for the Manilla. Our naval officers who visited Lima, distant from the coast 12 miles, were well received and permitted free egress and ingress without passports. The U. S. uniform when recognized by the guards, was sufficient. *Wash. Gaz.*

The Washington papers of the ninth instant, furnish us with the following extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 16th March last. It is said that the letter is from a source that entitles it to the fullest credit; and that the intention of the writer is, exclusively, to give information:

"Notice has this day been given by the Board of Health, (whose President is the French Commander-in-Chief) that from the first day of June next, no vessel shall be admitted into Cadiz during the summer season, coming from the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, or other countries exposed to Yellow-Fever. This latter clause is intended to include all ports of the United States, south of Rhode Island, in the same manner as was practised from the months of June to November of the last year. A copy of the order is herewith transmitted; also, a copy of an order lately published by the Custom-House, according to which, masters of foreign vessels are not required to give bond before leaving the port, as heretofore, for merchandise on board of their vessels, *in transitu.*

"The scarcity of grain is becoming great in this country, and there is every appearance that this year's harvest will entirely fail for want of rain, of which but little has fallen for two years past; and the vine and olive yards are also very unpromising. According to a law of the Cortes, confirmed by the King, permitting the importation of foreign grain when the average price in this country is equal to eighty reals of vellon per fanega, it has been determined by the local authorities to open the port of Cadiz for the importation of foreign wheat and flour."

Petersburg, May 6.

NEW MARKET.

The Jockey Club Spring Meeting took place on Tuesday last. Many fine horses appeared on the turf. The course, having been newly railed in by the present Proprietor, presented a handsome aspect, and, notwithstanding the showers of the morning and preceding night, was in beautiful order. For the Sweepstakes, there were six subscribers, but three paid forfeit. The purse was contended for by Mr. James's Bay Colt by Virginian; Mr. Johnson's Bay Filly by Sir Archie, and Mr Field's Bay Colt Rockingham likewise by Sir Archie. The Filly was the favorite—she took the first heat with considerable apparent ease: but the second being contested, she lost it by half a length, and the Virginian Colt proved too hard for her in the rub. The *knowing ones*, who had taken her against the field, and in some instances given odds, looked rather perplexed—something had happened which they could not account for. The first heat—Time, 1m. 55s.—Second heat, 1m. 55s.—Third heat, 1m. 57s.

On Wednesday, the Proprietor's Purse for 300 dollars, three mile heats, was run for and taken after two well contested heats by Mr. Harrison's mare, beating Mr. Hare's sorrel mare, Mr. Wynn's b. m. and Mr. Johnson's s. horse. The winning mare undoubtedly performed in beautiful style; but in the superior skill of her rider, she possessed, we think, a decided advantage over her competitors.—Time—first heat, 6 m. 16s.—second heat, 6m. 10s.

On Thursday, the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats was taken by Mr. William Wynn's mare, Flirtilla, beating Mr. Harrison's Arab, the latter being in one of his usual fits of obstinacy, and refusing to run.

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