mense elevation that we feel the fatigue which over excitement has caused us to incur; and that man may be considered the favourite of fortune who begins to retrace the never ending steps while the organ is pealing in the afternoon service; for, at such a time, fits of melody will burst upon him at unexpected turns, and the piercing voices of the full voiced choir below will penetrate the intricate recess of the vast structure, and the vibrations of harmony will meet him suddenly in unexpected angles and sinuosities of the building. Sweet sounds will be heard, now near, now distant, as if borne to him by the soft and fitful breeze, and every thing will conspire to shorten his journey downwards.

THE KENTUCKY LADIES.

The author of a series of letters "on the condition of Kentucky," in publication in the Richmond Enquirer, says:—

"The ladies in Kentucky are in general larger in stature than in your state. Springing as it were, from a richer soil their persons indicate a regular, well proportioned, and a more healthful growth; they are large enough to be stately, without being awkward; their symmetry is more the gift of nature than of art or fashion; their features are in general regular and handsome without being beautiful, and are well adapted to convey the impressions of an improved mind. Their deportments are in general dignified, evincing exalted virtues, yet gracefully condescending, easy, candid, and unaffected; though in some few instances, rudely careless of what they say or do, and regardless of the respect due to others. Accustomed to social intercourse and the frequent introduction to strangers, they are at once affable, receive a gentleman as a friend, and a stranger as an acquaintance.—The generous hospitality of their hearts is displayed in the kindness of their manners.—Their style of dress is neat, easy, and fashionable, though sometimes too ornamental.

"In general, their minds are stored with substantial and useful knowledge, and in many instances embellished with the fashionable accomplishments. Cheerful in disposition, their conversation is seasonably lively and interesting; the follies and foibles of the sex, and the beauties of a beau, or the fashions of a dress yield to more rational and edifying subjects of conversations. The ladies of Kentucky possess all that is useful belonging to their sex in any state, but they are destitute of that engaging softness of the southern, and attractive beauty of the northern ladies. I met, however, with a few individuals of the sex who possessed every thing that was necessary to please the eye, to interest the heart and delight the mind."

From the New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser.

"NEW WAY OF RAISING THE WIND."

A man dressed like a gentleman, goes into a barber's shop. Barber do I want shaving? Yes sir—sit down if you please; down he sets and is shaved by the barber; after dressing, throws the barber half a dollar; here is your change sir; never mind I never carry such trifles about me; after he is gone, the barber says to his journeymen and apprentices, what a gentleman! if all my customers were so liberal, I should soon get rich. In a few days, he calls again at the shop, gets shaved, and tells the barber he has no change.—Never mind, sir, it makes not the least difference. A day or two afterwards, calls again and gets shaved; in going out he throws the barber a dollar—your change, sir; never mind it, keep it. He must be rich! Oh, what a liberal gentleman, &c. all hands exclaim. A short time afterwards he calls again—while he is getting shaved, a servant girl calls at the door—is Mr. ——— in? Yes, come in—Mrs. desired me to ask you for *twenty dollars*. Why did not your mistress ask for it before I left home? I don't know, sir! It is impossible for me to go home again before three o'clock, and your mistress knew I did not bring more than sufficient to pay my carriage hire with me this morning. Barber, have you twenty dollars that you can spare till evening? Yes, sir! here it is at your service—calls again the next day. I am sorry I was detained by company at dinner, that I could not call yesterday evening as I promised. Never mind sir, I was not afraid of it. Have you any blank checks on the United States' Bank? No, sir, but I'll step next door and get one—while writing the check, Oh! barber, have you $30 by you? Yes, sir, well then I'll write the check for 50, as I do not want to draw such a small sum as twenty dollars. —The poor unsuspecting barber gives him the thirty dollars: on presenting the check, the teller looks astonished, first at the check and then at the barber—is it not good sir? Yes, the check is good enough, but the drawer has made no deposits. The poor barber tries in vain to get sight of the 'gentleman' he is never to have the honor again of shaving him.

It is said (but I do not say it) that the above actually took place in the good city of New Orleans not many years ago.

SHAVER.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Those who use *Goshen Cheese*, and, indeed cheese of any description, should be careful in selecting it, as there is reason to suspect that some of the manufacturers use *white lead* to improve the appearance of the article. Very recently, a family in this city was thrown into considerable alarm by eating cheese which they believed to be of very superior quality. The mother of the family was for a time unable to open her eyes, and the father, for a period, absolutely despaired of the recovery of his daughter.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

Liverpool dates to the 16th April are received. Our extracts are taken from our attentive correspondents of the Mercantile Gazette, and the New York afternoon papers of Tuesday.

The subject of the Corn Laws agitated the kingdom from one end to another, and great anxiety prevailed as to the decision of Parliament on this momentous subject.

A public meeting was held in Liverpool on the 8th, "to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to make an alteration in the existing laws relative to the importation of Corn." Among the resolutions we find these:—That the present restrictions upon the importation of Corn are inconsistent with the soundest policy and highly injurious to the best interests of the people—that our restrictive system of Corn laws have excited a retaliatory spirit of Legislation in other countries, and especially in the United States of America where it has led to the imposition of increased duties on British Goods, thereby affording a stimulus to the growth of American manufactures, and, in so much curtailing the productive interest of Great Britain—that petitions, founded on the resolutions passed be presented to both houses of Parliament

A company in London had contracted with the government of Guatimala, to cut a canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic, at the south side of Lake Nicaragua. It is to be 12 or 14 miles in length, and navigable for ships of great burthen. The English are to receive two thirds of the tolls, and to have the exclusive navigation of the San Juan river and the lake, for forty years. The remainder of the tolls to be devoted by the government to paying the expense of the undertaking.

Twelve vessels were waiting at Alexandria for cotton, the Viceroy of Egypt having delayed to furnish the quantity contracted for. A letter from Liverpool mentions that the Pacha of Egypt refused to deliver a large quantity of cotton which he sold to English speculators, when he ascertained that the article had risen materially in England.

Ireland had again become the scene of numerous outrages. Since the repeal of the Insurrection act, there were various robberies, and murders in the county of Derry.

The manufactories in England are represented as flourishing beyond all former precedent. Artizans of every description were in full employment, and so anxious were the manufacturers to have their orders executed, that it was by no means an uncommon thing to lock up the doors where the workmen were, and to supply them whith food *gratis*, in order to save the time which would otherwise be expended in going to their respective lodgings. Orders to immense amounts were daily received at the manufacturing towns, many of which could not be fulfilled within the prescribed period. Wages were every where extremely high, and mechanics were enabled to fare sumptuously for seven days, out of the proceeds of two days work. Even common labourers were in such demand as to cause a considerable rise in their wages. A Mecclesfield paper advertises for 4 to 5000 persons, from 7 to 20 years of age, to be employed in the silk trade.

The last news informs us that the Captain General of the Philippine Islands had resolved not to come again under the yoke of the King of Spain. He is represented as having a force capable of maintaining his independence, and that force would be considerably augmented by the arrival of the army under Canterac, which surrendered to Bolivar in Peru and which had by late accounts sailed for Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands.

The British Parliament had re-assembled. Several petitions were presented in the House of Lords from different bodies of the established clergy, against the granting of any further concessions to the Irish Roman Catholics. The Courier says, that 'the opposition was renewed though somewhat feebly, to the clergy interfering at all in this matter."

Favorable accounts continued to be received respecting the Greeks. The fleet of the Pacha of Egypt, consisting of 59 sail, landed 6,000 men near Navaran; but they were repulsed and driven back to Modon. A Greek fleet it was expected would attack the Egyptians the following day. These successes had rendered the government of Greece highly popular. Letters from the Peleponnesus say, "that the Peninsula is over-run with English agents and that the Greeks are confident of the support of England. The English considered the Greek revolution as completed, and did not hesitate to assist the Greeks with large sums of money.

The Holy Alliance.—Accounts from Milan of the 24th March, state that great preparations were making there for the reception of their Imperial Majesties. Their presence had attracted a vast number of strangers, and several hotels had been hired at high prices. It was believed that in the month of May, all the Sovereigns of Italy except the Pope, would meet at Milan. There was to be a camp in the neighbourhood, composed of the greater part of the Austrian troops in Italy. In the month of June their Imperial Majesties were to visit Florence, but nothing was said of their going to Rome.

The Emperor of China has published a proclamation, one of which has reached England, directing that a line of fortifications be erected along the frontiers towards the Burmese territory, to prevent the entrance of both them and the English.

The Portuguese government have removed all the duties on the exportation, from the Canary Islands of wine, brandy, vinegar and liquors of all kinds, as well as fruit, rushes for mats, barilla, hemp and potashes.

The terms of a bill for generalizing the distillery laws, and permitting the introduction of whiskey, to England, have been agreed on, and it is to take effect in October, and is highly favorable to Scotland.

A Prussian Girl in Westphalia has been asleep 451 days without waking. Two Physicians were watching her, and she was still sound asleep when the last mail left there.

A London morning paper of the 15th says, 'Ministers have resolved the dissolution of the present Parliament should be deferred until the autumn of next year. It is now whispered in confidential political circles, that owing to what they conceive most favorable circumstances, it is probable that a dissolution will take place soon after the prorogation at the latest in the month of August.'

It is stated that the embassy of the Duke of Northumberland to the coronation of the King of France, will cost nearly 50,000*l.*; and the expense will be borne entirely by himself. There will be nearly a hundred persons in his train—one half gentlemen, and the rest domestics.

The intelligence of the reduction of the important duties on foreign articles, has given great satisfaction in Holland and maratime countries of Europe; and a reciprocity of advantages towards England was in several places contemplated.

The packet ship Canada, Rogers, arrived off Cork on the 7th April, in 19 days from New York, having sailed on the 18th of March. Some of her letters were landed at the Cove, and reached Liverpool on 9th April.

Lt Col. Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Baronet, Major Sir G C. Hoste, of the Royal Engineers, and Capt. Harris, have arrived in the Florida, as we understand, on a military mission to British North America.

Young Savary, the Bristol merchant, who recently plead guilty to a charge of forgery has received sentence of death. He was be to executed on the 26th of April. His relatives had great expectations that his sentence would be commuted.

The illustrious Humboldt, says a Liverpool paper, is the president for an association for opening a communication with the Atlantic and Pacific. There are two associations, totally unconnected with each other for opening communications between the two Oceans. The association of which Humboldt is president, proposes to cut a ship canal by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the state of Mexico; the other intends to perform a similar work by the Lake Nicharagua, in the state of Guatimula.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Amethyst, captain Bussey has arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 23d April.

The King of Prussia had appointed Mr Niederstetter Charge d'Affaires to the United State, in the place of Mr. Gerhum, the late Minister, deceased. A Berlin paper, in announcing the appointment says, 'he is especially enjoined to pay attention to the interests of the mercantile world.'

The King of England held a levee at Carlton Palace, April 20th, which was attended by the foreign Ambassadors, including the American, & by a vast number of other distinguished persons. Sir Thomas John Cochrane, captain in the Navy, is appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of Newfoundland.

On the 19th, there was a debate in the House of Commons, on the second reading of the Catholic Relief Bill. Sir Francis Burdett opened the debate, and he was followed by Mr. Banks, who moved that it be read a second time that day six months. This motion was seconded and supported by Mr. Peel. At 1 o'clock, after six or eight members had spoken, the debate was adjourned to the 21st. Mr. Scarlett presented a petition in favour of the Catholic Claims, from the Serjeants at Law at the English Bar. A great number of petitions against the claims were also presented.

Letters received in London, from Gibraltar, of 1st April, state, that the ports of Andalusia had been opened for the admission of foreign gram, flour and pulse; that all the wheat at Gibraltar, 45,000 fanegas, had been bought up at high prices, and that generally, a great impulse had been given to the trade

The Greeks.—Accounts from Napoli di Romania, Cephalonia, and Zante, published in the London Courier of the 21st April concur in stating, that the troops which landed at Modon, from the Egyptian squadron, were completely beaten by the Greeks. A great part of them were killed, many taken and the remainder were closely hemmed in. This squadron consisted of 7 frigates, 9 brigs, and other vessels, containing 8000 troops; among which, there were a number of Europeans, particularly Frenchmen. A General of the latter nation was taken prisoner by the Patriots. The Turks were said to have another fleet of 200 sail at Candia, and that 50,000 men were encamped in the environs of Larissa. The Greeks are described as beholding these formidable preparations, without the least dismay.

A general respite for Mr. Savary, the Bristol merchant, who was to have been executed on the 20th for forgery, had been forwarded from the Home Department to the proper authorities at Bristol.

The newspapers of Edinburgh have fairly frightened Kean from his engagement at that moral and intellectual capital.

The Great Unknown.—The long expected *Crusaders*, from this mysterious personage, was sold by his publishers to the trade on Tuesday. It is in four volumes, post 8vo. and embraces two stories; one is called *The Betrothed*, and the other *The Talisman*. Nearly 3,500 copies were agreed to be taken. The work is to appear the first week in May.

A proposal is under consideration by the British Government for an improved system of conveying the foreign mails. The plan suggested would extend to their most distant possessions in every quarter of the globe. It is calculated that the rapidity of conveyance would be such as to produce an average saving of two months' interest on the aggregate amount of foreign remittances. Three years are required for completing the arrangements necessary for establishing a general communication with every point from which foreign mails are received. The decision of Government on this proposition was expected daily.

One hundred artizans have sailed for Buenos Ayres in the ship Iphigenia.

By the act concerning Piracy and Barratry, which passed the French Chamber of Deputies on the 5th ult., the want of papers on board, or the fact of bearing commissions from two or more powers, constitute piracy; and every Frenchman, who, without authority from the king, takes a commission from a foreign power to command a vessel armed for cruizing, is declared a pirate. The Opposition taxed the law with giving to all French vessels, the right of searching every foreign vessel, 'a right which the government had refused as an injury and insult when it was asked by other powers under circumstances which warranted it more, that is, in relation to the Slave Trade.'

BRITISH CORN LAWS.

The last English papers contain a full report of the proceedings of the great London meeting for the purpose of petitioning the Parliament to revise the Corn Laws. The Lord Mayor was called to the Chair, & the meeting is said to have been 'excessively crowded with bankers, merchants, traders, &c.' Resolutions were passed against the existing system of Corn Laws, and unanimously directed to be printed in the London newspapers. They are as follow:

'Resolved, with one dissentient voice, That a high price of food, relatively to other countries, is an evil of great magnitude, entailing privations on the bulk of the community, reducing the general rate of profit, retarding the accumulation of wealth and tending to drive capital abroad; and that the loss arising to the public from such high price is not compensated by corresponding advantages accruing to any class of society.

Moved by Thomas Tooke, Esq. seconded by W. Ward, Esq.

Resolved unanimously, That great fluctuations in the price of the necessaries of life are in all cases highly injurious; the extreme elevation inflicting severe suffering on the public as consumers, while the extreme of depression is ruinous to the producers; and that in the case of this country, such sudden transitions are followed by a great disturbance of the currency, derangement of mercantile operations, unsettling the wages of labour, and producing violent alterations in the value of every species of property; that, although fluctuations in the price of corn to some extent are inevitable, from the vicissitudes of the seasons, the range of variation from that cause admits of being greatly narrowed by having the sources of supply spread over a wide space, embracing a great variety of soil and climate; that the restrictions imposed by the present corn laws, by confining our supply to the produce of this country, except in periods of great emergency, have tended to aggravate the effect of the fluctuations arising from the variation of the season and other causes.

Moved by Isaac Solly, Esq. seconded by John Hodgson, Esq.

Resolved unanimously, That in addition to the fluctuation necessarily resulting from the restrictions established by law, it is notorious that a great uncertainty has pervaded the operations of the corn markets, and the intention of the Legislature has been defeated by the fraudulent practices which have been resorted to, with the view of influencing the average prices by which the opening or the shutting of the ports is determined.

Moved by Wm. Crawford, Esq. seconded by S C. Holland, Esq.

Resolved unanimously, that it appears therefore to this Meeting that an early revision of the Corn Laws, and repeal of so much of the regulations as govern by periodical average prices the admission of foreign corn to entry for home consumption, is highly expedient.

Moved by Alderman Thompson, M. P., seconded by J W. Buckle, Esq.

Resolved, with one dissentient voice, That deeply impressed with the important advantages which will flow out of the improved principles of our commercial legislation and persuaded that the agricultural interests cannot fail to reap their full share of the prosperity enjoyed by other classes of the community, this meeting is desirous that the present restrictions should be commuted for a fixed duty, whereby the ports of the United Kingdom would be constantly open to the admission of foreign grain for home consumption from all parts of the world. That in the opinion of this meeting, the amount of the duty upon admission should be limited to a fair equivalent for such taxes and burdens as are borne by the cultivators of soil, either exclusively or in a greater proportion than other branches of industry.

But while it is the opinion of the present meeting that this amount of duty is the utmost that can be admitted on correct principles, as the ultimate and permanent basis which all legislation on the Corn Trade should have in view, it proposes to leave to the wisdom of Parliament to determine upon such higher amount of fixed duty as may be deemed expedient by way of precaution against too great a suddenness of change, always keeping in mind that the higher the duty, the greater will be the liability to fluctuation in prices.'

From the Liverpool Advertiser, of April 23.

SPECULATION IN COTTON.

We believe the sale of cotton of no single week within the recollection of our merchants equals, in amount the sale of the week ending with last night. No less than 101,500 bags have changed hands in the course of the six days from Saturday last, of this quantity, 60,000 bags changed hands in the course of the three days, Saturday, Monday & Tuesday. A number of anecdotes are current of the sudden wealth gained by many individuals in the course of this eager speculation. Every vessel that arrives now in our port with cotton brings a positive fortune of clear profit upon the invoice to the owners. We saw a letter the day before yesterday from Pernambuco, advising the shipment of a few hundred bales, for which it was hoped, said the letter of the shipping parties to the consignees, 13d might be obtained. The article will leave almost a new price equal to this, after realizing the hope of the shippers—so it is with all that now arrives. Every body speculates, and as yet every body gains. This extraordinary rise is, we believe, in the short period from January last, when, on taking the amount of stock in the country, for the purpose of composing their annual circular letters to their correspondents, the merchants found the stock of cotton in the country much smaller than had been believed.

At the beginning of January the price of Boweds was 9 3-4d to 10 3-4d; the quantity of cotton sold that month was 26,000 bags. In the beginning of February the price of the same was 11 1-2d to 14d; the quantity sold 123,000 bags. At the beginning of this month the price of Boweds was 14d to 17d; and the price of yesterday is 14 1-2d to 19 1-2d. The entire quantity sold thus far in the month is 200,000 bags, of which, as we said before, 101,500 bags are the sale of the last week alone; thus since January the price has doubled. On the first perception of the state of the stock, several houses made efforts to convey their orders the speediest to America to purchase and those who succeeded in conveying their orders the first to the several markets of America, have made speculations enormously profitable. Sums of probable gain in this way are currently named, which almost pass belief. These purchases are now dropping into our port; and the large quantities arriving and expected have a little depressed the market for the last day or two. Half a million of money is loosely stated as the probable gain to the merchants of Liverpool by the rise in this one article of merchandise, within the last four months. In consequence of the advanced price of the raw material, the manufacturers are bethinking themselves of curtailing their operations.

COLOMBIAN AND MEXICAN TREATY.

The National Journal contains the copy of the treaty *offensive* and *defensive* entered into between the Mexican and Colombian Republics.—The first article states that an indissoluble league shall exist between these powers for the preservation of their mutual independence. 2d. They bind themselves to make a common cause to repel invasion. 3d. They agree to assist each other with such number of land forces as shall be agreed on. 4th. The national marine of both parties shall be subject to the same stipulation. 5th. In sudden cases of mutual assistance, both parties may act with all their forces in the dominion or dependencies of the other, where the respective legislators cannot deliberate, fulfilling the local ordinances and laws of the state so entered. 6th. They agree to furnish whatever assistance may be wanted to ships of war, merchant vessels, &c. arriving in the dominions of either. 7th. The parties agree to do all in their power to put a stop to the abuses of privateering to the prejudice of national or of neutral commerce—agree to extend the jurisdiction of their maritime tribunals to privateers sailing under the flag of either, and their prizes indiscriminately, or when there are appearances of their having committed excesses against the commerce of neutral nations with whom both states desire to cultivate the greatest harmony and good understanding. 8th. The parties mutually guarantee the integrity of the territories and dominions of either, as they stood when they were provinces of Spain. 9th. This demarcation shall be made by mutual declaration and mutual recognition. 10th. If the interior tranquility of the states be disturbed by enemies to republicanism, both parties agree to furnish assistance until the re-establishment of order, according to 2d and 5th articles. 11th. Persons charged with sedition, deserters from the army or navy flying from justice and entering the territories of either power, to be delivered whenever demanded. 12th. To consolidate these ideas more firmly, a Congress consisting of two delegates from either power shall assemble. 13th. Both parties bind themselves to endeavor to obtain from the other South American states, the same number of Delegates. 14. This Congress shall act as a council in great questions; a faithful interpreter of their common treaties, &c. an arbitrator of disputes. 15th Congress shall assemble at the Isthmus of Panama. 16th. Any future Congress may assemble at any other place than Panama agreed upon by the confederated powers. 17th. This treaty is not to bind the national sovereignty of either power in their relation with other governments—they bind themselves to enter into no other treaties with Spain, or with any other nation, to the diminution of that independence. 18th article respects merely the ratification of the treaty.

COLOMBIA.

By the brig William Bayard, at New York, from Carthagena, papers of the latter place to the 16th ult. have been received.

A law has passed the Congress of Colombia which condemns to death all citizens found engaged in the slave trade, either at sea or in the ports. All ships concerned in introducing slaves on the coast of Colombia will be confiscated, and

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