FOREIGN NEWS.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ships Wm. Thompson, Captain Maxwell, and Wm. Byrnes, Capt. Hackstaff, arrived at New York on Saturday evening from Liverpool, the former having sailed on the 17th, and the latter on the 9th ult.

The most interesting of the articles of intelligence, are the improvement in the Cotton market—the surrender of Oporto to Don Miguel—and the movements of the Russian army.

Our Tariff caused a good deal of excitement in England. Mr. Huskisson had given notice that he should move on the 17th, an address to the King, for the purpose of having laid on the table any communications which had passed between the British and United States Governments, and copies of instructions sent to the British Minister in the United States, relative to the late Tariff.

American Tariff---On the motion for the House of Commons, on the 11th to go into a committee of ways and means.

Mr. Stewart called the attention of the House to the duties, almost amounting to prohibition, imposed by the American Tariff on the importation of British manufactures and produce. It was too late to originate any measure on the subject in the present session; but he thought the country ought to have the satisfaction of knowing that the subject attracted the attention of his Majesty's government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer, said, that he had no doubt that his Rt. Honorable Friend, (the President of the Board of trade) who was not at present in circumstances to communicate to the House his opinions on the subject, would take the earliest opportunity of attending to it.

The House of Commons have voted the sum of £30,000 for fortifications in Canada.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

"A courier from the camp before the Brailow brings the news that that place capitulated on the 20th: An attack made by the Russians on the 17th and 18th was repulsed by the garrison with desperate courage.---The Russians are said to have lost above 5,000 men, two generals and 70 officers.

BUCHAREST, June 20.

"The garrison of Brailow has received permission to retire to Silistria, but as the Russians are beyond Mutchin and before Silistria we do not know which way the garrison of Brailow can retreat. It is said that great quantities of ammunition, and above 180 cannons, were found in the place.

From the Camp Karassou, June 24.---The Imperial camp was removed this morning, with the Corps d'Armee of General Roudzewitch, to Korassou, where the Emperor will remain till those movements of concentration are completed, which were announced in our last bulletin.

We have just taken possession of the fortifications of Brailow. In conformity with the terms of the capitulation of that fortress, the troops to whom its defence was confided, have abandoned all the artillery which they possessed, as well as the stores which belonged to the Turkish Government, and are themselves to be sent back towards Silistria. Already 1200 men are on their march towards that city, escorted by the regiment *de Perme*. We do not exactly know the number of guns and standards, nor the quantity of provisions of all sorts, which have fallen into our hands, through the conquest of Brailow, the courier who brings those details not having as yet arrived at the head-quarters of the Emperor.

At Matsckin, 37 pieces of cannon, which defended the ramparts, a considerable quantity of powder, bullets, and arms, large magazines of wheat and barley, and four standards, as well as all the ships of the Turkish flotilla which had escaped from the battle of the 28th, are in our power. We have learned on this occasion, that Achmed Bey, who commanded the flotilla, has been killed in the same battle, while attempting to reach Brailow in a small boat.

This morning Lieut. General Ruddiger sent to the Emperor the keys of Kustendgi, which he had vigorously cannonaded on the 20th. It was the regiment of Marshal the Duke of Wellington, which was the first to enter the fortress, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The garrison surrendered on condition of being sent to Praeodi. We have found at Kustendgi 36 pieces of cannon; and a convoy of 36 sail of merchantmen have just entered, which came from Odessa, laden with provisions. The possession of this fortress is of great importance to the future provisioning of the army. The Seraskier, Husseim Pacha, who was at Schumla, at the head, as they say, of an army of 30,000 men, had sent to the troops which formed the garrison of Kultendgi, and of which one detachment had been put to flight at the passage of the Danube, an order to defend the place to the last extremity. Thanks to the vigilance of our parties of Cossacks, the courier by whom this order was sent fell into our hands.

Two hours after the news had been received of the fall of Kustendgi, the Emperor received that of the taking of Hirsova. That fortress surrendered to Lieut. Gen. Prince Madatofi. It contained 1200 regular troops, but the inhabitants who ought to have supported them, had no wish to defend themselves, and they have even declared, in capitulating that they would not enter Silistria, whither they were to be transported with the rest of the garrison, because they considered it useless to fight.

At Hirsova we captured 11 standards, 50,000 bullets, 3,500 pounds of powder, and a considerable supply of barley and corn.

London, July 14.—The disclosure of the intentions of Government and the state of our finances, in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer last night, produced little or no influence on the money market to day. The Chancellor calculates on a surplus of revenue over expenditure to the amount of £3,000,000 for a sinking fund, without the imposition of new taxes, and he states that such a surplus will be realized in the present year. It appears that the whole of our ordinary revenue from all sources, in the year ending the the 5th of January last, amounting to £49,581,000 and the nett expenditure including the dividends, interest on Exchequer bills and the supplies of the year, to £49,527,000 leaving a surplus of about £50,000. This of course excludes on one hand the sums received from the Bank for the dead weight annuity, and the £2,800,000 paid to the trustees for the naval and military pensions in satisfaction. Next year we shall not only have to pay the £2,800,000 but the additional sum of £1,445,000; received from the Bank to make the £2,245,000, which makes up the amount of the pensions. Though therefore, the revenue may increase a million a year and the expenditure be diminished a million, we shall not have more than a million and a half to expend in the redemption of debt.

Advices from Odessa to the 14th ult. state that the army preparing to march on Constantinople amounts exactly to 180,000 troops; 20,000 were to be left behind to be employed against the fortresses on the Danube, and prevent their garrisons from making sorties or incursions into the Principalities, and especially into Servia. in which province the Russians were anxious to prevent the Turks from gaining any footing.—Fifty four transports, laden with stores of all kinds, of supplies for the army, were to sail from Odessa on the evening of the 14th for Varna and Sizopoli, two ports situated about half way on the coast between the mouth of the Danube and Constantinople.

Constantinople, June 10.

On the 4th of June the Porte replied, by a manifesto, to the Russian declaration of war, in which it endeavors to refute all the grievances of Russia. The Greek question is not particularly gone into in this document, but it is mentioned in such a manner that it is easy to see the intention of the Porte not to suffer any foreign interference in its internal concerns. The concessions already made in this respect are therefore not likely to receive any further extention, unless the Porte feel itself called upon to use a different language to the other powers from what it hold to Russia. We have here little or no information respecting the military operations of the Russians on the Danube, and it is generally said, that the Russian army will merely occupy the Principalities, and passed the Danube. The fortresses on the left bank of that river are, said, however, to be hard pressed though the Turkish garrisons make a hard resistance and take many prisoners, several of whom were brought here a few days ago. The Grand Vizier, who speaks Russian, had these prisoners brought before him in order to obtain information respecting the Russian army; but it is said he acquired but little. The endeavours of the Pacha of Sillistria to procure information respecting the positions of the Russian army are said to have been disappointed by the discovery of his spy at Ismail, who was set at liberty by the magnanimity of the Emperor Nicholas. Little change has been made latterly in the defensive measures of the Porte, except that some batteries are erected in the channel at the village of Belogarde, and 800 artillery have been sent to Erzerum, from which place the Porte has been informed that the Russians are at Akiska. Some Curdish chiefs have arrived here with their attendants in order to proceed in the army. This is the sum of the warlike preparations for we hear nothing of the departure of the Emperor of the Grand Vizier for the army, or of the hoisting of the sacred standard. The Bosphorus is closed, but it is reported to be intended to allow merchantmen under every flag to pass it on paying a certain tax. A Sardinian vessel with corn from Odessa has obtained permission to enter the harbour, but it remains to be seen whether the Government will not take possession of the cargo; for provisions are beginning to grow scarce and a contract which the Porte designed to make with four European merchants for a million killos, of wheat has not yet been brought to a conclusion.

At Smyrna, from a fear that Russian men of war might enter the harbor under other colors orders were given not to suffer any men of war to enter the harbor. An arrangement has, however, been made between the foreign consuls, the Austrian commander Count Dandolo, and the Pacha, in consequence of which this order has been recalled, and a guard ship stationed in the roads. The pacha, by way of precaution, has assembled 12,000 men near the city, and great exertions are making to fortify the island of Scio. Some cases of the plague have occurred at Smyrna, but they do not cause any great alarm.

From the Gazette de France.

Constantinople, June 10.—Eye witnesses affirm that the number of troops destined for the defence of the Bosphorus and Dardannelles does not exceed, at the utmost, 20,000 men. One corvette, 12 fire ships, 12 row-boats, 6 large vessels laden with cannon, ammunition, &c. have lately left this port, part for the Dardannelles & part for the fortresses on the Black Sea.

On the 2d, there was a grand review at the summer palace at Beschitash. On the 6th, 6,000 military arrived from Asia, and have been sent towards the Danube.

A firman has lately been published, calling upon the people to be ready to march in a mass with the Grand Vizier, against the Russians.—Nevertheless, all the measures of Government show a spirit of moderation. which indicates that it does not intend to urge the Mahomedan people to the extreme of fanaticism.

The English steamboat, whose arrival we announced, was purchased for 900 purses by an American Master of the Mint, who has made a present of it to the sultan.—Augburgh Gazette.

On the 5th, a division of 17 ships, of which 12 were fire-ships, under the command of Tahir Pacha, arrived in the Dardanelles. Another division under the command of the Captain Pacha, consisting of 4 ships of the line, 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, and some smaller vessels, is still at anchor at Bujukdere, opposite the mouth of the Bosphorus. The greatest security and the most complete tranquility prevail in the capital, and but for the continual arrival & departure of troops, it could hardly be suspected that the porte is at war with a neighboring power.

JACKSON AND BURR.

NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) Aug. 2d, 1828.

Col. Binns, Editor of the Democratic Press, Philadelphia.

SIR: As you advocate the cause of the Constitution of our common country, and the true interests of your own State against the most dangerous combination ever formed against this government, as I verily believe, *Burr's not excepted*, I feel it a duty I owe to myself, to my posterity, and to my country, to forward you a copy of two letters which have lately fallen into my hands, relative to Burr's conspiracy, which, I assert, are in the proper hand writing of General Andrew Jackson. They are now in my possession, subject to the examination of any one who may entertain a doubt on the subject. The gentleman to whom these letters were written, was, at that time induced to believe Burr's object was the mines of Mexico, and that their raising troops and other proceedings, were to be sanctioned by our government. His brother, with whom I shortly afterwards became well acquainted, was to have been a Captain in the expedition, and did actually draw a sum of money *from the recruiting fund*, of about $800, which money was afterwards paid back to General Jackson, as a correspondence in my possession, bearing date January 1st, 1828, will shew. The debt was paid to Andrew Jackson, the 16th of January 1808. I had this information from this Captain myself, in his life time. I boarded at his house two or three weeks, while attending to the re-surveying of Norton Pryor's lands in 1807. These are the lands about which so much has been said, and truly said, by Dr. James L. Armstrong in his No. 2 to 7, each inclusive, signed "A Tennessean." In confirmation of what the Captain then told me, I have obtained this patriot's own account of it, which he dare not deny.

Many gentleman in your city know my handwriting, bad as it is, and known me, to wit: James Patton, jr. Dr Isaac Heylin, Colonel John M. Price, John and Charles Weister, Mr. Cressen, and many others, to whom the public are referred; in addition to all of which, they are referred to the original letters now before me, which shall be exhibited whenever demanded to be seen. The gentleman, to whom these letters were addressed, was so far deceived by this Hero of two wars, as to be his messenger to Burr's son-in-law, Col. Alston, then of South Carolina. It was in consequence of going there that he found out that their plans were not sanctioned by government. Having found this out he immediately abandoned the project, and, for this deceitful outrage, attempted on himself and brother, as well as Judge Williams, he viewed Jackson as a dangerous man to be exalted to the exercise of discretionary power, which fully accounts for his prudent disclosure of this plan of treason so boldly denied in the organ of the combination.

Hermitage, 25th Sept. 1806.

"Col. Burr is with me; he arrived last night. I would be happy if you would call and see the Colonel before you return. Say to Gen. O. that I shall expect to see him here to-morrow with you. Would it not be well for us to do something as a mark of attention to the Colonel—he has always and is still, a true and trusty friend to Tennessee. If General Robertson is with you when you receive this, be good enough to say to him that Col. Burr is in the country. I know the General; he will be happy in joining in any thing that will show a mark of respect to this worthy visitant. With due esteem,

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON."

Here follows another letter without date, traitor-like, yet the circumstances to which it refers explain its date sufficiently, to have been about the same of that of the one just transcribed:

DEAR FRIEND---I send you $500; it appears to me I said I would send you $1000, but when I come to myself, I found there were appropriations made that I knew nothing of; this I learnt at the store, and two journeys to perform, expenses to be borne, that my recollection did not serve me with at the moment. To morrow, when you come up, arrangements shall be made so as to accommodate as far as I can. My dear Sir, do not fail to come up to-morrow, at 10 o'clock---I will meet you at my own house. I have to see General Smith in the morning at his house; the boats, I think you said five in number, and some pork you would furnish. These must be done against the 20th Dec. next; but more of this to-morrow. You must set out in a very few days. *I will furnish the needful.* The cash now sent is in part for the boats, the balance on delivery, either in Bank bills, or drafts on New Orleans. The $8000 being all the cash that can be furnished this must be appropriated to the best possible advantage, and the last shilling will be put in your way, if you can furnish the boats and pork, except so much as will meet the engagements already entered into. I send you twenty $20 bills, and ten $10 bills, which I wish safe to hand, and beg of you not to fail coming up to-morrow. I wish to start a messenger on Monday next. Health and respect.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of both letters, now in my possession, in the hand writing of Andrew Jackson.

A. ERWIN.

Now, Sir, Burr did remain on the first visit from the 25th of September to the 6th of October, as appears in print, and again returned the 14th of December and remained until the 22d; he did take away two of these boats, the pork, &c. and was escorted by General Jackson's favorite nephew by marriage, Col. Stokely D. Hays. How different his stay here from that at Col. Morgan's, of our State, the preceding August.—He found the fireside business at the Hermitage better suited to his taste, as did Carter Beverly.

ANDREW ERWIN.

VOTES IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

The following article, copied from the Staunton, (Va.) Spectator, may be useful for special reference, at the present season of elections.

Right of voting as exercised in the several states.—There is no political subject which ought to engage the minds of the people of Virginia more at this time than the amendment of their constitution. They have said a convention shall be assembled for that purpose, and they will ere long, be called upon to select therefor, suitable representatives. It has occurred to us that as the elective privilege is the grand conservator of the rights of all, it might be well to prepare a brief view of the qualifications now required for voters in the several states of the union, in order that our citizens generally may better avail themselves of the right which experience affords, in the formation of their opinions on this head, and have accordingly done so. It will be seen that Virginia stands alone with her freehold qualification.

In New Hampshire—every male inhabitant 21 years of age, three months in the state—students, paupers, &c. excepted.

In Massachusetts—Every male citizen, (paupers and persons under guardianship excepted) one year in the state and six months in the town or township where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within two years, unless exempted therefrom by law.

In Rhode Island—No Constitution—By charter of Charles II. all freemen vote.

In Connecticut—Every white male citizen having a legal residence for six months, with a freehold of seven dollars per annum and every white male enrolled in the militia one year or being exempted from military duty by law having paid a state tax within the year, and of good moral character.

In Vermont—Every man of quiet and peaceable behaviour, one year in the state.

In New Jersey—All inhabitants 12 months' residence worth a clear estate of 50 proclamation money.

In Pennsylvania—Every free man who has resided two years in the State and paid a tax; and the sons of such between 21 and 22 without the payment of a tax.

In Maryland—All free white males 21 years of age, having resided one year in the State, and six months in the county.

In North Carolina—All freemen with a freehold of 50 acres, and a residence of one year, for senators; and all freemen resident 12 months having paid taxes, for members of the house of commons.

In South Carolina—Every free white citizen, having resided two years in the state, with a freehold of 50 acres, or town lot possessed for six months; or not having such freehold, or lot, a residence of six months in the election district where he offers to vote and the payment of a tax within the year of three shillings sterling towards the support of the state government.

In Georgia—All citizens and inhabitants, who have paid the taxes required of them, and resided six months where they vote.

In Louisiana—Every free white male citizen, residing therein one year, and having paid a tax or being a freeholder.

In Kentucky—All free white male citizens, two years in the state, and one in the county where they vote:

In Ohio—Every white male inhabitant, one year therein, and having paid a state or county tax.

In Tennessee—Every freeman an inhabitant of the state, if a freeholder, may vote in the county where the freehold lies without being a resident thereof—if not possessed of a freehold he must have resided six months where he offers to vote.

In Mississippi—Every free white male person one year in the state, and six, months in the county, serving in the militia or paying a tax.

In Illinois—White male inhabitants, six months in the state.

In Missouri—All free white male citizens, one year in the state and three months in the county.

In Alabama—Every white male of lawful age having resided one year in the state, and three months in the county.

In Indiana—All white male citizens one year in the state.

In New York—Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, one year in the state, and six months in the town or county where he offers to vote having paid a tax within the year, or legally served as a militiaman or fireman—or labored upon the public highways. &c.

In Maine—Every freeman having his residence established three months before the election—students, paupers, &c. excepted.

In Virginia—Fifty acres of unimproved land in the county, or twenty five acres of land with a house on it, held for life or in fee simple, qualify a man to vote in the county where the land lies—provided said land has been owned by him for six months before the election, or has descended to him, or come by marriage or gift. An improved lot in any corporate town, with a dwelling house of a certain size thereon. A person owning land as above, in different counties, may vote in each county for delegate, but can only give one vote for a senator, or for a member of congress in the same district.

☞In every case voters are required to be citizens of the United States, by birth or naturalization.

THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

Our fellow-citizen, Mr. J. J. Astor, a short time since received a request from the directors of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, to procure a skin of the bear of the Rocky Mountains, commonly called the Grizzly Bear, an animal of which no specimen has ever been seen in Europe. Mr. Astor, instead of procuring a skin caused a cub of the species to be caught for the purpose, which has lately been brought to the city, and will shortly be shipped for France.

This animal has never been described by any European naturalist; the celebrated Cuvier even doubts of its existence. It has however been often mentioned & figured by American authors and travellers in this country, and an imperfect technical description of it under the name of *ursus horibillis*, will be found in the account of Maj Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1819 and 1820. It differs from every other species of bear in the profile of its face, which is nearly rectilinear, in the great length of the claws on its fore feet, which it employs with great dexterity, and in the remarkable flexibility of its snout. It is an animal of great fierceness, prodigious strength, and wonderful tenacity of life. In Major Long's Expedition, it is said, that, "from the concurrent testimony of those who have had an opportunity of observing its manners, it is, without doubt, the most daring and truly formidable animal that exists in the United States.

"He frequently pursues and attacks hunters, and no animal whose swiftness and art is not superior to his own, can evade him. He kills the bison, and drags the ponderous carcase to a distance, to devour it at leisure. These bears were frequently seen and killed by Lewis and Clark, in their expedition to the mouth of the Oregon. They killed one which weighed, as they judged, about six hundred pounds, and measured eight feet and seven inches and a half from the tip of his nose to the extremity of the hind feet, and which, after having received five balls through his lungs, and five other wounds, swam to a considerable distance, and survived twenty minutes. The fore foot of one of them measure nine inches across, his hind foot was eleven inches and three quarters in length, and seven inches wide, and the third had claws six inches and a quarter long. Governor Clinton, in the notes to his Introductory Discourse, published in the Transactions of the New York Literary and Philosophical Society, says that he has been told by Dixon, the Indian hunter, that this animal had been seen fourteen feet long, and, notwithstanding its ferocity, had been domesticated. An insult offered to one of these tame bears, by striking him, is related to have produced a war between two tribes on the head waters of the Mississippi. Dr. James, the compiler of the account of Long's Expedition, thinks there is reason to believe that the species formerly inhabited the Atlantic States.

"The Indians of the Missouri," says the account of Major Long's Expedition, "sometimes go to war in small parties against the grizzly bear, and trophies obtained from his body are highly esteemed, and dignify the fortunate individual who wins them. We saw on the necks of many of their warriors necklaces composed of the long fore-claws, separated from the foot, tastefully arranged in a radiating manner; and one of the band of Pawnee warriors, that encountered a detachment of our party near the Kanza village, was ornamented with the entire skin of the fore-foot, with the claws remaining upon it, suspended on his breast." The same work relates, that, upon one occasion, when several hunters were pursured by one of these fierce animals, gaining rapidly upon them a boy belonging to the party, who possessed less speed than his companions, seeing the bear close at his heels, fell with his face to the ground. The bear raised himself on his hind feet over the boy, looked down upon him for a moment and then bounded over him in pursuit of the fugitives.

The bear procured by Mr. Astor for the *Jardin des Plantes*, is twelve months old, and is between three and four feet in length. His color is gray, nearly of that of a wolf, or perhaps more closely resembling that of a wood-chuck. This color, however, it should be observed, is not constant in the species; it is sometimes a dark brown, a tawny white, and generally becoming ash colored with age. He is fed on ripe Indian corn, apples, and raw flesh. He will put one of his paws through the bars of his cage and pick up an apple from the ground with great dexterity.

When he has got it into his possession, he places it between his fore-feet, and cuts it in pieces with his long claws before taking it into his mouth. When visited by stangers, he generally lies down, and begins to lick the bottom of his fore-paws with great industry, uttering at the same time a surly, monotonous, uninterrupted growl. The present of a little food, however, seldom fails to bring him into a better humor. His physiognomy, when viewed in front does not give any idea of ferocity; but when seen pacing his cage, as he sometimes does, swiftly and heavily, with his head near the floor the animal has an uncommonly fierce and savage aspect.—[New York Post.

From the Milton Gazette.

"'Tis to the pen and press we mortals owe,
All we believe, and almost all we know."

MR. EDITOR:

Sir—Since the age of that noble animal, the horse, after a certain period of life, (that is to say,) after the marks in his *incisors* and *cuspidati* are entirely obliterated, to be able to ascertain his age, with any tolerable degree of certainty appears to the generality of "*horse age Judges*," to be a subject of very much uncertainty. I now take the liberty of laying before the public through the medium of your paper, an infallible method, (subject to very few exceptions,) of ascertaining it in such a manner, after a horse loses his marks, or after he arrives to the age of 9 years or over; so that any person concerned in horses even of the meanest capacity, may not be imposed upon in a horse's age, from 9 years of age and over, more than 3 years at farthest, until the animal arrives at the age of twenty years and upwards, by just feeling the submaxillary bone, or the bone of the lower jaw.

This method I discovered, by making many anatomical observations on the skulls of dead horses and repeated dissections. In order, therefore, to elucidate the above, I must in the first place beg leave to remark: that the submaxillary bone, or the lower jaw bone of all young horses, about 4 or 5 years of age, immediately above the *bifurcation* is invariably thick and very round at the bottom; the cavity of said bone being very small, contains a good deal of marrow, and generally continues in this state until the animal arrives at that period which is generally termed an 'aged horse,' or until the animal acquires his full size in height or thickness; or according to sporting language is completely furnished, with very little variation. But after this period, the cavity as aforesaid becomes larger and more marrow is contained therein. Hence the submaxillary bone becomes thinner and sharper a little above the bifurcation.

This indelible mark may always be observed in a small degree in horses about 8 years of age; but at 9 years old it is still more perceptible.—It continues growing a little thinner and sharper at the bottom, until 12 years of age. From thence until 15, it is still thinner, and about as sharp as the back of a case knife near the handle. From this period until the ages of 10, 19, 20 and upwards, it is exceedingly so; and is as sharp in many subjects as the dull edge of that instrument.

RULES.

1st. Put your three fingers about half an inch or an inch immediately above the bifurcation, & grasp the submaxillary bone, or the lower jaw bone. If it is thick at the sides and very round indeed at the bottom the animal is most certainly under nine years of age.

2nd. If the bone is not very thick, and it is perceivably not very round at the bottom, he is from 9 to 12 years old, and so on. From 12 to 15 the bone is sharper at bottom and thinner at the sides, the bottom is generally as sharp as the back of a case knife; from 15 to 18, 19, 20 and upwards, without many exceptions, the bone, when divested of its integuments, is as sharp as the dull edge of that instrument.

3rd Allowances must always be made between heavy, large western or wagon horses, or carriage horses, and fine blooded ones. By practising and strickly attending to the above rules, upon all descriptions of horses, the performer in a little time, will become very accurate in the accomplishment of his desires, more especially if he attentively observes the lower jaw bone of dead horses.

BOSCAIVANE.

June 22, 1828.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We recollect to have seen in a life of Schiller we believe a statement, that after the publication of the "Robbers," great numbers of young men in Germany went to the woods to follow the example of the hero of the play, Charles Moor.—Robbery was made quite fascinating by the play-wright of Germany. Heaven forbid that piracy should become so after the fictitious example of the "Red Rover."

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, to the Editor of the Salem Gazette.

"You have probably heard of the piracies committed between the tropics. The brig Fox, of Gloucester, was shamefully treated by one, a schooner—taking from the captain and seamen all their clothes, instruments and stores. But, there is another fellow a float, in an armed brig who seems to have taken for a model the "Red Rover." An English barque fell in with him. The captain a fine looking gentlemanly man came over the vessel's side, and had all the liquors in the ship started overboard, before he allowed his boat's crew to come up. He then asked the captain for his money, who told him there was none on board. 'Oho' says he, 'I know you are not bound to India without specie on board—now I am what I appear to be—a pirate—I wear no disguise, and mind no more killing you than I would a sparrow, and I will do it if I find any money in the vessel, unless you tell me before hand where it is." He then proceed to ransack the vessel, filled the deck with the cargo, and what they could not hold was thrown over board, among which were many cases of opium and other valuable goods to the amount of $20,000. Not finding any money, he gave the captain his ship again, who was obliged to make this port, and arrived shortly before I did. Before the pirate left the ship, he discovered that two of his men had been guilty of some misdemeanor, when without any ceremony he called them to him and shot them both dead with a pistol in each hand. Two or three vessels have been fallen in with at sea deserted, and one or two seen on fire, probably the exploits of this daring rover, who acts as systematically and with as much energy as Cooper's ideal hero. He cruises about the line."

The *National Journal* of Thursday last, has the following very just remarks in relation to the course of policy pursued by the Telegraph in giving the returns of the Kentucky elections.

"A single word in reference to the conduct of the opposition paper of this city. Perhaps a more audacious attempt to deceive the people was never witnessed, than has been displayed in the course of that paper. On the very eve of the day, when the first news of the final result of the election came to hand, its columns were occupied with a mass of figures summed up into an aggregate majority of 2,613 for Barry! At the very moment when that delusive estimate was prepared, stolidity must have usurped the seat of malignity in the mind of its editor, for, from his own shewing, taking the actual returns as far as received, and the returns yet to come, *even* from his estimates, Metcalfe would be elected by a majority of many hundreds. And what was the professed object of this mass of stupidity and error? We quote the reason—It was to "prevent some of the infatuated partisans of the Administration from ruin, by preventing them from risking their money!!" If the editor of that paper were sincere in this statement, what must his own friends think, who were seduced by this very statement to make new bets on the issue of the election, on the faith of this statement? Did he desire to save the purses of the Administration party, by the loss of those of his own? Either from ignorance, or design, he has led his own party into serious difficulties, and if he can escape from this charge without some clipping and lopping of reputation among the friends of Jackson, he will be, at least, as fortunate as he deserves to be."

Other lands have boasted of the patriotism of their men and women, but Americans have been comparatively silent. There are many individual instances of the heroic ardour of our people during the revolution which would tell well in history but are left to linger in the recollection of succeeding generations. The following from the new work entitled "The Spy Unmasked," exemplifies one among the many striking examples of that love of liberty and undaunted spirit which characterise our countrywomen in the war of independence

"A good lady—we knew her when she had grown old—in 1775 lived on the sea-board, about a day's march from Boston, where the British army then was. By some unaccountable accident a rumour was spread in town and country in and about there, that the regulars were on a full march for that place, and would probably arrive in three hours at farthest. This was after the battle of Lexington, and all, as might be well supposed, was in sad confusion—some were boiling with rage and full of fight, some hiding their treasures, and others flying for life. In this wild moment, when most people, in some way or other, were frightened from their property, our heroine, who had two sons one about nineteen years of age, the other about sixteen, was seen by our informant preparing them to discharge their duty. The eldest she was able to equip in fine style—she took her husband's fowling piece, "made for duck or plover," (the good man being absent on a coasting voyage to virginia) and with it the powder horn and shot bag but the lad thinking the duck and goose shot not quiet the size to kill regulars, his mother took a chisel, cut up her pewter spoons, and hammered them into slugs, and put them into his bag, and he sat off in great earnest but thought he would call one moment and see the parson, who said "Well done, my brave boy—God preserve you"—and on he went in the way of his duty. The youngest was importunate for his equipments, but his mother could find nothing to arm him with but an old rusty sword; the boy seemed rather unwilling to risk himself with this alone, but lingered in the street, in a state of hesitation when his Mother thus upbraided him. 'You John H*****, what will your father say, if he hears that a child of his is afraid to meet the British; go along: beg or borrow a gun, or you will find one, child; some coward, I dare say, will be running away, then take his gun and march forward & if you come back, and I hear you have not behaved like a man, I

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