Latest from England.

Office of the N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer Oct. 7.

At day-break this morning our news schooner boarded the London Packet ship Hannibal, Captain Hebbard, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 3d September.

The Editor of the Courier and Enquirer has received by this vessel files of London papers to the 1st, and Portsmouth papers to the 2d September.

The affairs of Don Pedro in Portugal appear to remain much in the same situation as at the date of our last advices, but the London papers state that a feeling of confidence in his ultimate success appears to increase among his supporters in England. The general opinion seems to be, that there will be no immediate collision between the two armies, that the position of Oporto is sufficiently strong to resist all the attacks of Don Miguel, and that as long as the communication with that place can be kept open by sea, he will retain secure possession of it—meantime, reinforcements are hastening to him from different quarters, whilst his long possession of the second city of the Kingdom, may be expected to exercise a moral influence over the general population of the country, highly favorable to his cause.

The Paris papers are principally filled with the debates of a trial of the chiefs of the new sect of St. Simonians, who have been condemned to one year's imprisonment and the payment of a fine. The immediate dissolution of the society was decreed. The Minister of War had addressed a circular to the Governors of military posts throughout France, warning them that German spies were traversing the country for the purpose of spying into the state and strength of the garrisons, discipline of the troops, &c. From this circular the most warlike deductions had been drawn by the speculators in Paris.—Matters were also again beginning to look more angry in the West, and some fresh Carlist disturbances seem to have been apprehended. Paris remained tranquil, and the cholera continued to decline.

These papers, as well as some journals of recent date from Germany, contain further notices of German affairs, but they are too desultory to stay the attention of the general reader. The upshot seems to be, however much we may regret it, that the Germans themselves have not shown such a spirit as may be counted upon to lead to any great emancipating result. The deliverance of Germany, however, must come from the Germans themselves.

The interminable question between Holland and Belgium still remains in the same state as before. It would seem however, that Louis Philip has at length determined to act with more vigor in favor of his new son-in-law.

From England there is nothing important unless it be the increase of the cholera in London. We extract the following on the subject from the Medical Gazette—"The total number of burials in London within the week ending Aug. 21, was 983, of which 274 were from cholera; an average of nearly 40 deaths a day by that disease."

It appears also to have reached Amsterdam, where on the 27th there were 52 new cases and 24 deaths. The last report of the 30th August, published by the English board of health gives 38 new cases at Bilston, a small place, where the disease has been distressingly severe; 37 in Liverpool, 23 in Manchester, 32 in Sheffield, 43 in Glasgow, 61 in Dublin and 47 in Limerick.

The London Courier of Sept. 1st says: "We have received Dutch papers to the 29th, German papers to the 25th, and French papers to the 30th inst. They contain as usual now, really nothing of any interest. The French papers seem glad of the St. Simonian trial, to make a stir about. There is no news from Oporto: but we have heard reports that the inhabitants of the interior are forming Guerilla parties in support of Don Pedro. The danger is that these Guerilla parties may be really nothing more than a sort of legitimate banditti.—The grand point for Don Pedro is to keep possession of the city of Oporto. Time, accident, and foreign encouragement may do the rest.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Count de Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Spain) continues to reside at Marshall Thompson's Hotel, in Cavendish square. It is understood that the Count will shortly proceed to Italy, where some branches of the Bonaparte family have fixed their abode. We are assured that the statement of the Ex-King having travelled to town on the top of a Liverpool stage-coach is incorrect. The Ex-King and suite drove up to Marshal Thompson's in a carriage and four, and he is living at the Hotel, in a style befitting a nobleman or gentleman of large fortune. The Bonaparte family are allied by marriage to the English aristocracy, Lord Dudley Steuart, brother to Marquis of Bute, having united himself to the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte. Count Survilliers is in deep mourning for his illustrious young relative the late Duke of Reichstadt.

The Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday have just been received. They contain no news of the least political importance, and are chiefly filled with an account of the trial of the St. Simonian sect. The society—or FAMILY, as they love to call themselves—derives its name from a certain M. de St. Simon, an old enthusiast, who, after a long life of chequered fortune, died in Paris, somewhere about two years ago. St. Simon claimed to be of very ancient family in Campaigne, affected to trace his descent from Charlemagne himself, and seems to have had his head completely turned by personal vanity and family conceit. He had served in the American war of Independence with Lafayette, lost the small share of his fortune which dissipation had spared by the *assignats*, then became a political pamphleteer, by which he gained little, and eventually attempted suicide by which he lost nothing, but was doomed to suffer a protracted & painful illness between that occurrence and his death. In these his last moments of suffering, he appears to have projected, like the Father of the Jesuits, the foundation of a New Religious Society.—its objects "to found a new form of faith, and to change the elementary principles of Society." His opinions necessarily obtained but little diffusion during his life, but subsequently they afforded a basis and pretext for the *family*, which under his name, are now made the defendants in a State prosecution in France. They are charged with "heresy, sedition, immorality & fraud." The first applies to their religious tenets, though not subjected to formal prosecution; the second to their assembling in numbers above 20 to discuss political matters; and the remainder to the tenor of their doctrines, and the unworthy means which the fraternity are said to have used to fill their coffers.

The Handelsbald of Saturday, by the Dutch steamer, which left Rotterdam on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock only, and was delivered yesterday afternoon at the North and South American Coffee-houses, gives an account from the Java Courant, of great inundations and storms having desolated that Island. Mountains tumbled down—houses, bridges, sluices, canals and rice fields were ruined; and on the 9th of Feb. a large tract of land round Batavia stood under water—many ships were lost, and all intercourse with the upland parts was cut off.

By letters from Tripoli of the 1st inst. received at Malta, it appears that a revolution took place there on the 26th ultimo, and that Sidi Mohammed, the heir apparent to the reigning Bashaw was at the head of the insurgents. On the 27th, the troops of the Bashaw made a sortie from the castle, but were repulsed, since which he had shut himself up in his palace. It was supposed that the insurgents would succeed, as the population in general, with the exception of some of the people in the town of Tripoli, had joined in the insurrection.

Modern Entries and approved Precedents.

The Entries of the late Thomas Harris, Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, long considered a work of great professional value & utility, have been recently revised by Hugh Davy Evans of the Baltimore Bar, and published by Lucas & Deaver of our city.

The original work contains a complete system of common law pleadings, copious instructions for the Clerks of the Courts, and many useful forms in conveyancing. Mr. Evans, while he has not for a moment lost sight of the design of the first editor, has greatly amended his work in various particulars. The first edition was published about 30 years ago. It was most favorably received, and Mr. Harris, some years previous to his death in 1829, had, with his usual industry and care, prepared a second edition for the press. Mr. Evans has had the advantage of that manuscript. Since the publication of the first edition of "Harris' Entries" the forms of pleading have been much simplified and condensed. Mr. Chitty, in England, took the lead in reducing those which incumber the old books to the present standard. He satisfied the legal profession that upon principle the narration of a cause could be as successfully conducted in plain and simple and direct language, as in the pleonasms of my Lord Coke. One of the objections to Harris' Entries arose from the fact of its being too frequently a faithful transcript of Wentworth and the older books of precedents. Mr. Evans has followed the praise-worthy and time-saving example of Chitty, and performed, in reference to Harris' Entries, what had been previously done in England with respect to the books of forms used there—the books of Entries, as they are technically styled. It is matter of satisfaction that this work of retrenchment has been performed by a gentleman who has devoted much time to this branch of the law. We can only from such hands expect to see the substance respected while mere form is sacrificed. He has, moreover, rendered this new edition of great value to the Maryland Lawyer, by embodying references with his text, to the adjudged cases of this State. His references to the reports and works on pleading make it equally valuable to the learned and diligent lawyer of our Sister States. His citations give the stamp of authority, as far as practicable, to his work; they will do, too, what is better, enable every professional reader to decide for himself, whether the edition is really entitled to public and lasting confidence. In the practice of the law, where every thing is minutely examined, thoroughly investigated and fearlessly discussed, no work of inferior merit can long escape. Mr. Evans' copious notes testify that he is aware of the trial through which his compilation must yet pass; and he has facilitated its success or condemnation by furnishing the materials of vindication or detection to every reader. We trust he will not be disappointed.

To the Clerks of Courts generally throughout our country, this work will convey much useful and indispensable information. Of the first Editor, it will not be too great praise to say that he was among the most accomplished in his Department. He had made it the business and study of a life laboriously and diligently spent in the service of the Law. He was thoroughly master of all the forms of his office, and the principles which dictated them. The devotion of the Editor of this edition to the science of pleading, necessarily made him an efficient conductor of that portion of the work interesting to Clerks of Courts. This department of the administration of Justice, like many others merely ministerial, is not much understood by the people at large. There is a strong tendency to undervalue the principles which lie at the foundation of the duties of many purely executive officers, and the increase of this sentiment will infallibly lead to confusion. Within the last thirty years there is a great and palpable deterioration in some of the States—but it is our design to speak now of the value of this work to the Clerks of Courts and the public. It contains full instructions in the business of making up records in adjudged causes. It shews the order and regularity, the precision and the just accuracy of the Common Law, in a concern of such extensive importance. A record of an adjudged cause, is the evidence which instructs posterity of what was done judicially in a particular controversy. It should contain a full history of that conflict. It may be a link in the chain of many a man's title to his estate. The validity of judicial sales depends upon them. It is the evidence by which a man protects his life, liberty and property from a second attack upon a subject previously litigated and decided. It is the means by which a Court in the same, or another State, at any distant period may determine what was tried, heard, and adjudged in a given cause in some other Court. These are some of the important uses which a record serves. These the enumerations of the subjects which a Clerk's skill or the want of it, in the discharge of his official duties may sustain or defeat.

These official documents, therefore, should be prepared with care, skill, and judgment. It should not be left to chance or caprice to determine what they may or may not contain. The necessity of keeping up clerical information and skill will be felt, when it is known that every Judge is obliged to decide according to the established principles which apply to the office of Clerk, and the course of procedure which ought to be observed in it. Ignorance of duty then, and want of skill, in the absence of design, by merely failing to observe the ordinary requisites prejudice every man's rights by anticipation—at least that risque is run. A treatise like the present then, at any rate is some safeguard against innovation from subordinate officers, and guaranties integrity of conduct, so far as it furnishes a safe and ready standard of correction for designed or accidental abuses. It is consequently of high value to the honest and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, and having great faith in its original editor, and the hands through which it has since passed, we hope it may be extensively sold and used.

The work in question moreover contains many valuable forms to conveyancers. It has been well printed on good paper, and may be considered in the manner and style of its execution, alike creditable to the printers and our city.

The letter of Vice President CALHOUN to Governor Hamilton reached us yesterday, in a Charleston paper of the 26th ult. It is very long, occupying nearly ten columns of the paper. We have not yet found leisure to peruse it. The following abstract of its arguments is given in the Southern Patriot.

Correspondence between Governor Hamilton and Mr. Calhoun.—This correspondence of which the public anxiety is great to learn the subject matter, appears in the Pendleton Messenger, of the 15th inst. It occupies 11 columns of that paper, consists 1st, of a letter from Gov. Hamilton to Mr. Calhoun, dated July 31, 1832, requesting him to give his view "in detail of the principles & consequences of Nullification." Mr. Calhoun's reply is dated August 28, and occupies almost the remainder of the Correspondence. We shall endeavour to condense as well as we are able the chief points of the Vice President's reply, being unable to publish it at full length. Mr. Calhoun sets out with the position, as the foundation of argument, that the Constitution of the United States is a compact between the States, as distinct political communities, and not the work of the American people collectively. As a conclusion from this doctrine, Mr. Calhoun enters into a course of reasoning to prove "that there is no *direct* and *immediate* connection between the individual citizens of a State and the General Government that the relation between them is through the State."

As another conclusion from this doctrine, Mr. Calhoun affirms that "on a question whether a particular power exercised by the General Government, be granted by the Constitution, it belongs to the State, as a member of the Union, in her sovereign capacity, in Convention, to determine definitely as far as her citizens are concerned, the extent of the obligation which she has contracted; and if in her opinion the act exercising the power be unconstitutional, to declare it null and void, *which declaration would be obligatory on her citizens.*" The Vice President asserts that he does not claim as "the right of the State to abrogate an act of the General Government, *but as far as its citizens are concerned to declare the extent of the obligation and that such declaration is binding on them.*" So much for an outline of Mr. Calhoun's general doctrine. We now come to its practical application, and the *modus operandi.*

It is the Vice-President's opinion that on the State assembling in Convention to determine whether a power be granted in the Constitution and which has been inhibited by a State Veto, the decision is binding on both parties, and the controversy would be closed. He goes on to say "that the citizens of the State would be bound in all the relations of life, private and political, to respect and obey a declaration of nullification, and when called upon as jurymen to render their verdict accordingly, or as judges to pronounce judgment in conformity to it." "It would be impossible (says he) for the General Government within the limits of the state to execute *legally* the act nullified or any other passed with a view to enforce it; while on the other hand the state would be able to enforce *legally* and *peaceably* its declaration of Nullification." He adds on this branch of the subject "that an appeal to the Supreme Court could be prevented by denying a copy of the record requisite to review the judgment of a State Court and the State would take precaution to prevent any means of obtaining a copy. But if obtained (says he) would it avail against the execution of the PENAL ENACTMENTS if the State intended to *enforce the declaration of Nullification.*

The Vice President then enters into an argument to show "that the General government would have no right to resort to force (by arms) against a State—to coerce a sovereign member of the Union." He states that there would be nothing but Courts and Juries, and peaceable unarmed citizens against which force could be employed, or if force could be used, it would end in the subversion of our Federal system. Dismissing, then the employment of a force by land, he enters into the view of coercion by water, by a blockade, and of the abolition of the ports of entry of the State, accompanied by penal enactments, authorising seizures for entering the waters of the state. In resorting to blockade the Vice President says "there will be other parties besides the General Government and the State, as blockade is a beligerent right. Unless there be war as prescribed by the Constitution, he alleges that a blockade would not be respected by other nations or their subjects."

He affirms that there will be another difficulty as to enforcing a regulation or law abolishing our ports of entry (independently of the constitutional objection that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another) and which he makes to consist in the difficulty of procuring convictions, within the limits of a State, under seizure, made in pursuance of such an enactment, and there being no principle under the regular law of blockade by which a foreign vessel, at least could be seized and tried beyond the distance assigned by the law of Nations as the limits of a State.

But the Vice President looks, he says, to another barrier against the coercion, whether by land or water. He alludes to the Supreme Court, by virtue of its authority over maratime causes, in questions of prize or no prize under a blockade of the ports of the State, and he says then will come up for decision by that Tribunal the other questions of the legality of the repeal of the acts establishing ports of entry, and of the consitutionality of giving preference of the ports of one State over those of another.

The Vice President winds up with the question, whether Nullification is equivalent to secession; in other words, whether nullification is or is not a peaceable remedy. He argues that Nullification is in its nature and object peaceful, and endeavors to establish a dissimilarity between Nullification and Secession, as well in its consequences as in its nature and effects. But he leaves us in doubt, whether Nullification will or will not in all moral probability, lead to secession. He speaks of secession on the part of the *other States.* This is not the question, unless the Vice President assumes that coercion of any kind on the part of twenty three States against the 24th, is in effect the secession of the *twenty three* from the *one*, and is substantially the dissolution of the Union. Whether or not the State coerced, ought to consider coercion of any kind a sufficient cause to separate herself from the coercing States, the Vice President leaves us still undetermined.

The postmaster general and Wm. B. Lewis, fourth auditor, are on an electioneering visit to Cincinatti. As the public officers generally are engaged in the same way, but little public business will be attended to until after the presidential election.—*Balt. Paper.*

From the Boston Atlas of Saturday.

PIRACY AND MURDER.—On Thursday evening about 10 o'clock, Mr. Dunlap, U. S. District Attorney, received information that two sailors who arrived in this city about ten days ago, and took lodgings in Ann street, had thrown out sundry hints against each other which, combined with the fact that each had several hundred dollars in his possession, excited fearful apprehensions that they had been engaged in some nefarious and bloody transactions. Measures were promptly taken by the District Attorney to secure their persons and cause them to be brought before his Honor Judge Davis, yesterday morning, for examination.

Upon their arrest, they gave their names as Joachim Antonio, and Joachim Silva, and stated that they arrived at this port on Sunday the 22d of September last, in the brig Sarah Louisa, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe.

The account given by Silva to the District Attorney was as follows: that he and his comrade were two of the crew of the Portuguese brig El Triumph (Triumph) that sailed about 2 months ago from the port of Prara, in Brazil, bound to the Western Islands and Lisbon—that the vessel had on board $18,000 in specie, and a valuable cargo—that there were five passengers, and two children, one white and the other black, each about 18 months old—that the passengers were a lawyer and his wife by the name of Marte, a Portuguese supercargo by the name of Justino, a black woman the mother of the black child, and a Portuguese merchant named Joachim Lawrence, the father of the white child, that about a fortnight after they sailed, the crew took forcible possession of the vessel, murdered the captain and one of the crew, and all the passengers except the two women and the white child—that they kept the two women about a week, forced them to submit to their horrid embraces during that time, and then cut their throats and threw them overboard, that they directed their course to Point Petre, Guadaloupe, where they stated that they had lost their captain, who had been knocked overboard by the boom of the vessel.

When questioned by Mr. Dunlap why he had not made known the circumstances of the murder to the civil authorities at Point Petre when he arrived there, he answered that he was afraid of his life, as the crew had threatened to destroy any one who should give information against them. The vessel and cargo was sold, he said, at that place.

The life of the white child was saved, and he supposed was still alive. He further stated they took passage from Point Petre, in the brig Sarah Louisa, working their passage, but paying for their provisions. Each of them had about $500 in specie, when they landed here.

Upon their examination before Judge Davis yesterday morning, Silva narrated the same story. His companion, Joachim Antonio, maintained a sullen silence; but we understand he declares that he was never on board any such vessel, and, that the money in his possession is the fruit of his own labor.

Several of the crew of the brig Sarah Louisa were examined, who testified that these two individuals came along-side the brig in the harbor of Point Petre, and engaging passage, were brought by the brig to this port. One of the crew stated that they told him about the captain's being knocked overboard by the boom but they said nothing about any murder. They were both committed to prison by Judge Davis: Antonio, to take his trial for the piracy and murder, and Silva, to be used as States' evidence.

It is highly important that publicity should be given to the transaction, in order that early information may be communicated to Point Petre, with a view to the apprehension, if possible, of the other murderers.

☞ ANOTHER SECESSION FROM JACKSONISM.

To the Editors of the Newburg Gazette:—

A Seceder from Jacksonism in the last Gazette in speaking of the meeting at Washington's Head Quarters at which Andrew Jackson was first nominated in this state, having alluded to the writer of this article in terms which cannot be misunderstood by the public, it is my right and duty to vindicate the course I then pursued. At this time three prominent individuals stood before the public soliciting the office of President, viz: Adams, Clay and Jackson—men of the first respectability, who have faithfully executed various important offices under the government, and by their wisdom and valor elevated the character of an American citizen to the rank of the proudest nobleman in Europe. With Mr. Clay I was personally acquainted. I knew him to be a Republican in principle and practice. I had heard him on the proposition for the acknowledgement of the independence of the South American states pour forth a flood of eloquence and advocate those great principles of civil liberty of which he has been the unrivalled champion through life, in a stream of eloquence which excited the admiration of his enemies—and would have made tyrants tremble. I was intimately acquainted with the history of his rise from the humblest obscurity to his present elevated station amongst statesmen of the most brilliant talents, and felt proud that I was his countryman. Mr. Adams was celebrated for his wisdom and Jackson was surrounded with a blaze of military glory. The latter had often avowed his decided opinion that no man should be twice elected to the office of President, and I at that time believed he meant what he said. It appeared to me that his proposed amendment to the constitution would destroy all pretext for the exercise of executive influence at elections by securing the independence of the president against political intrigue in congress, and that Mr. Clay would come in as of course at the expiration of four years.—With these views, as the humble instrument of a large meeting of Revolutionary Patriots, and other citizens of the first respectability, I advocated the election of Andrew Jackson to the office of president of the United States FOR ONE TERM ONLY. Though he has changed his views I have not changed mine. Though he has deserted the high and elevated station he has assumed as an honest and consistent republican, and lost a most favorable opportunity of transmitting his name to posterity as a disinterested patriot, I shall not follow him. Much as I respect him as an American citizen I have a duty to perform for which I am responsible to my country and posterity.—Though he may have changed his principles I have not changed mine. I have nearly served out the term for which I enlisted in a faithful manner, and most earnestly hope the Old General's enemies who have him in keeping will permit him to indulge his ardent desire for retirement on the fourth day of next March.

WALTER CASE.

Newburg, Sept. 28, 1832.

RECIPROCITY.

The Richmond Enquirer's opinion of Andrew Jackson.

"We cannot consent to lend a hand towards the election of such a man as Andrew Jackson."

"We would deprecate his *election as a curse upon our country.*"

"One, who on any great crisis, would *convert the whole country into one great camp*—and would reduce almost every thing *under martial law.*"

"Do Gen. Jackson's friends pretend to say that he is equal to Washington? When they *modestly* lay claim to such a *pretension*, it will be time enough to answer them."

"Compare him with Adams and Crawford, and how *inferior must he be.*"

"We can commend Gen. Jackson's modesty in retiring from the Senate and the bench, where he discovered the superior qualifications of other people. *Can we say as much for his modesty, when he is now aspiring to the highest office in this nation.*"

"He is a distinguished *soldier*—but is he a *statesman?* Where is the evidence of it? where are his political speeches? his despatches? his essays? his measures? Where are the evidences of that skill and attainment in politics to which a life of study and experience is so essentially necessary?"

"He is too little of a *statesman—too rash—too violent* in his temper—his measures too much inclined to ARBITRARY GOVERNMENT, to obtain the humble support of the editor of this paper."

"It has long been maintained as a maxim, that the man who cannot obey ought not to command—and the rule in the present case stands upon the sound reason that the man who makes his own will and pleasure the *sole rule* and *guide* of all his actions, ought not to be *trusted* with the large powers of the President of the United States."

"Gen. Jackson, it seems, always thought Mr. Madison was '*one of the best of men, and a great civilian,*' but he did not prefer him as a President, because he '*always* believed that the mind of a philosopher could not dwell on blood with any composure'—of course that he was not well fitted for a stormy sea. The Gen. in this one stroke of the pencil, draws his own character. War is continually floating before his eyes.—The man who can view blood and carnage with composure, has higher qualifications for the Presidency, than he who is a great civilian."

"What kind of President would this 'great CIVILIAN' make? A gentleman who cannot interpret the plain expressions of one law—and yet would be called upon to administer all the laws of the land. One whose ideas are so purely military, that he would transmute a traitor into a spy, or would punish treason, not by the *civil courts*, but a *court martial.*"

Andrew Jackson's opinion of the Richmond Enquirer.

"I have often heard him (Jackson,) use these emphatic words,—for he was fond of giving emphasis to his expressions: "Ritchie is the greatest scoundrel in America." And in one of his letters he uses the following language, which deserves to be engraved in letters of brass:

"I see that I am attacked in Congress by "Cocke, Whitman, and Williams, aided by "that infamous press, the Richmond Enquirer. "If such a corrupt press as the Richmond Enquirer were to approbate my conduct, I should "think in some unguarded moment, I had committed some great moral impropriety."

Judge Brackenridge's Letter.

Missouri.—The St. Louis Republican of the 25th ult. says—"It is a singular fact, that of the whole the number of persons who composed the large original Jackson Committee of this county, not one is now to be found in favour of the re-election of Gen. Jackson." The same paper contains the following—

"I state explicitly, that two as respectable men as any in Missouri, John Perry, Esq. Merchant of Potosi, Washington county, and Col. Nathaniel Simonds, late Treasurer of the State, can prove, that Col. Benton did say, in substance, that if General Jackson were elected members of Congress would have to legislate with pistols in their belts.

"I leave my name with the Editors, not to gratify any man's idle curiosity, but that any person who feels himself aggrieved by this publication, may know, by asking, to whom he should apply for explanation, or redress.

A MISSOURIAN."

THE SON OF NAPOLEON.—The Temps has published the following letter, written by Maria Louisa, Mother of the Duke of Reichstadt, to the mother of Napoleon Bonaparte, by the title of Madame Mere at Rome. The Temps is very angry with the Arch-duchess of Austria, for the coldness of the style of her letter.

To Madame Mere, at Rome.

"MADAME—In the hope of softening the bitterness of the sad news that I am unhappily about to announce to you, I would not yield to any one the sad duty of acquainting you therewith. On Sunday, the 22d, at five o'clock in the morning, my cherished son, the Duke of Reichstadt, fell a victim to long and cruel sufferings. I had the consolation of being near him in his last moments, and that of convincing myself that nothing was neglected which could be done to preserve his life. But the assistance of the medical arts was powerless against a disorder of the lungs, which the medical men unanimously decided from the beginning was of a nature so dangerous as to infallibly consign my unfortunate son to the tomb at the moment when he inspired the best hopes. It remains for us to submit to the will of heaven, and to mingle our regrets and our tears.

"Accept, Madame, at this sad moment, the expression of the sentiments of attachment and consideration which are avowed towards you by your very affectionate,

"MARIA LOUISA."

"Chateau Senbrunoho, July 23, 1832.

Obituary.—The unfortunate Calvin Edson is no longer a *Living* Skeleton. Dr. Scudder, of the American Museum, has received information of his death, at his residence in Randolph, Vermont. The mysterious cause of his excessive emaciation has, it is said, been at length solved. The disease of which he died was Tabes Mesenterica, or Tape Worm. The worm is said to have been twelve or fourteen feet in length. If this be so, the mystery of the enormous appetite of the deceased, is likewise solved.

He should have taken a bottle of Swaim's Vermifuge.

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