with much courtesy and kindness. It was the general opinion of the people in Yarmouth that many of the seizures of American fishing vessels had been made without sufficient cause, and that the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Halifax would release a majority of those now under seizure.

Col. Barnes and Captain Sturgis, speak in the highest terms of praise of the exertions of our consular agent at Yarmouth, H. A. Grantham, Esq., in behalf of the fishermen, who, by the seizure of their vessels and provisions, have been left among strangers entirely destitute.

Mr. Grantham prepared for Captain Sturgis, a statement of the facts in relation to the seizure of four of the vessels, in substance as follows:

The schooner Independence, Wm. Burges master, was seized on the 26th of May, while lying at anchor near the Tusket Island, by the British government vessel the Victory; she was carried into Yarmouth, and stripped of her sails and part of her rigging. The Independence belonged to Vinalhaven, Maine, and sailed thence on the 10th of April, for a fishing voyage in the Bay of Fundy. The master and crew deposed that they never approached within less than 15 miles of the coast of Nova Scotia until about the end of April, when, being in want of water, and the wind blowing very heavy, they stood in for the Tusket Islands, where they remained 24 hours.

After the expiration of that time, they put to sea again, and remained on the fishing ground until the 25th day of May, when their only compass was accidentally broken, and being in want of water they stood at once for the coast, intending to make the port of Yarmouth, to get their compass repaired; but the wind being adverse and the weather hazy, they were obliged to take shelter at the Tusket Islands, and were there captured, on the day after their arrival. They deposed that they had, at no time, taken any fish at a less distance from the coast than 15 miles, nor at any one time remained at anchor near the Islands, or at any port, more than 24 hours. They admitted, however, that they had been persuaded once to lend their nets to an inhabitant of the Tusket Islands, for one night, and had received from him some herrings as compensation for the use thereof.

The schooner Magnolia was seized at the same time and place with the Independence, and under similar circumstances, having put in at the Tuskets for wood and water. The captain and crew deny, on oath, having taken any fish, at any time, within 15 miles of the coast; and had not lent their nets, as those of the Independence had done.

The schooner Java was also seized at the same time and place; the Captain and crew acknowledged that they had taken fish at the Tuskets.

The Hart, Captain Turner, was seized at the Tuskets on the 30th of May, having put in there for wood, water and shelter. She had before anchored in Yarmouth harbor, having come in for the purpose of hiring an additional hand. The Captain and crew deny having ever fished within 15 miles of the coast, or remained longer than 24 hours, at one time, at the Islands or any port; they admit, however, that in compensation for assistance rendered the captain of a British fisherman at the Islands, they accepted from him two barrels of herrings.—Their statement is confirmed by the British captain, who was fishing at the Tuskets, and deposes that the Hart never remained there for more than 24 hours and never took any fish while there.

Mr. Grantham then says:

These depositions I enclosed to John Morrow, Esq., United States consul at Halifax, for the purpose of using them to assist him in his endeavors to effect the release of the Magnolia, Java, and Hart, on the plea of their having been seized and detained on insufficient grounds.

The masters of these three last named vessels, by my advice proceeded to Halifax, where they now are, awaiting the decision of the government officers there, whether they will be obliged to contest the legality of the seizures in the Court of Vice Admiralty at that place. I have received no information from thence, that can be depended upon, as to the probable issue of the exertions already made, & now making, in behalf of the owners and others interested in these vessels.

The affidavits which have been made to substantiate the legality of these seizures are, first, that of John McConnell, of this place, who deposed that he did see the crew of the "Java," between the 11th and 27th days of May last, in the Tusket Islands, put their nets into the boat belonging to that vessel, and on the following morning he saw them return with a quantity of fish, which was repeated four or five times during the above mentioned period, and that the skipper of the "Java" acknowledged to him, that he had taken fish within the prohibited limits, for bait. He further states that on Sunday, the 26th of May last, he saw on the deck of the "Java," then lying in the Tusket Islands, a quantity of gurry which the crew said was from about three quintals of fish, caught the day before, and that he saw the master and crew throw the same overboard, being then about 2 miles from Teboeu Point in Yarmouth.

2d—The same person, John McConnell, farther deposed that he saw the "Magnolia" about two weeks previously when at anchor in the Islands, send two boats away in the evening with nets, and return again the next morning with fish, which also again took place for several successive days. He farther stated, that the crew of the "Magnolia" did, about the same time, acknowledge that they were then taking fish among the Tusket Islands, and had before been doing the same.

3d—David McConnell, of Yarmouth, made oath that the skipper of the American schooner "Independence," acknowledged to him on the 26th day of May, that he had hired nets belonging to that schooner to the skipper of an English fishing vessel, to be set by him on shares.

4th—Jonathan Baker, of Yarmouth, deposed that between the 11th and 18th days of May last, he saw the crew of the American schooner "Java," then at anchor in the Tusket Islands, put the nets out of the schooner, into the boats, on the evenings of four different days leave the vessel, and return in the mornings with the nets and a quantity of herring.

5th—Joseph Darby, commander of the schooner Victory, deposed that he did see from on board the said schooner Victory, then lying in the Tusket Islands, the crew of the American fishing boat "Hart," cleaning fish on board of that vessel, and that the master of the Hart acknowledged to him that he did about a week previously, procure from Benjamin Brown, two barrels of fresh herrings for bait.

The crew of the "Magnolia" positively deny the truth of the depositions made against them, and they say that their vessel must have been mistaken for some other. The crew of the "Independence" also deny having hired their nets, and it is probable that the acknowledgment sworn to as made by the master, has been misunderstood by the person to whom it was made, the real admission having been the lending the nets for one night to an inhabitant of the Tusket Islands as is mentioned in the depositions of the master and crew of the "Independence." I need not remark upon the insufficiency of the evidence upon which the seizures of the "Independence" and "Hart" have been made. It consists entirely of verbal acknowledgments, which may, and usually are, misunderstood or misconstrued, and can seldom be correctly repeated; and, indeed, taking for granted that the admission sworn to have been made by the masters of these vessels, I cannot understand that they amount to evidence to authorise a seizure.

I may observe that all these vessels have been fitted out on shares—that is each man on board, in lieu of wages, receives a share of fish at the termination of the voyage. This circumstance may be of importance, as it probably may affect their evidence in the Court of Vice Admiralty.

The crews of the "Java," "Magnolia," and "Independence," were put by me on board of a British schooner the master of which landed them at Castine, in the state of Maine. They were in a perfectly destitute condition, the provisions and stores of the vessels having been seized. I had therefore to provide for them while they remained in this place and to find them a passage to the United States.

I am, sir, your obedient humble serv't.

HENRY A. GRANTHAM.
Consular Agent U. S. for the port of Yarmouth, N. S.

IRISH TRADITIONARY STORIES.

A boy once clambered to the top of this holy cell, and stole the bell stone, which he carried away with him, for some good or bad reason, now forgotten. But he had scarcely reached the village with it, when, to his horror, he found himself beginning gradually to swell all over, like an inflating balloon; for which strange and awful phenomenon no explanation could be given, except that the guardian spirit of the place had punished him in this terrific manner, for his depredation upon the property of the church. What to do to appease the anger of the supernatural protector of the bell stone, or to propitiate it, puzzled the poor boy and the terrified villagers. He soon became too large to get out through the door of his cabin, and still went on increasing; swelling bigger and bigger, until at last it appeared probable that he would have grown as big as the little chapel itself; and then most probably have died of repletion. Happily, this sad fate was prevented, by a plan to which his mother had recourse, after her unfortunate son had by gradual swelling, nearly come to that extraordinary size that he must have either pushed out the walls of of his cabin, or have squeezed all its inmates to death against them, or have burst asunder himself. Before he had quite arrived at these dimensions, his distracted mother suddenly thought that, by restoring the charmed stone to its original position, her son might possibly appease the offended being by whom he was punished in this dreadful manner. The stone was accordingly conveyed back to the church, and in one moment, the boy found himself restored to his natural dimensions—thus escaping, by the happy thought of his mother, the awful fate which threatened him. Where this stone now is, no one knows; it has either been taken away by the presiding spirit, or otherwise disposed of. But certain it is, that all the people in the district believe the story, as I heard it, to be quite true, and would sooner pick a hole in their own cabins, than take a stone from this holy cell, which is under such powerful and mysterious guardianship.

* * *

Once on a time, one Nick Saddler, a native of this part of the country, who was a soldier in a regiment that happened to be quartered at Dingle, dreamed one night that, beneath a certain stone, near to this round building, with a hole in it, there was a treasure of thousands of gold coins, locked up snug in a box, several feet below the ground; and that if he went there, on a certain day, and at a certain time, he would find it. Well, the day came, and away went Nick Saddler, till he arrived at the field, where he was much surprised to find several people digging, and picking up the stones that were turned up, close by the very spot which he had seen in his dream; but Nick was not the sort of fellow to be daunted by a small matter of a trifle; so, as he saw little chance of getting rid of the people that had gathered there, by telling them to go away fair and easy, and with a thank'ee, so what does Nick do, but, as well became him he pulled off his coat, and put the back of it before, and buttoning it tight behind, like Paddy from Cork, he began hooting and yelling, and dancing about like mad; and sure enough, as 'twas in the time of the dog-days, 'twas made that all the people thought he was by his gambols; and they began to feel terrified, and one after the other, took to their legs, cutting away without once looking back, for the fear of mad Nick Sadder; and leaving their spades, crowbars, and pickaxes behind them. Nick laughed at the fun, which pleased him mightily, when he saw them right and left taking to all points of the compass, like quarry stones blasted by gunpowder. And when he thought every one was far enough away not to observe him, he went to work without delay upon the spot that he had dreamed about. Nick soon dug a very deep hole—but as digging was new work to him, he soon began to be tired; after pulling off his coat, and putting it on the right way and pulling it off again, at last, he began to get out of heart with his job and was about giving it over for good and all, when, what should he throw up but a great lump of each with his spade! and what should roll out of it but a great jack-boot! Well the next lift of the spade brought up another jack-boot. Nick stood fairly bothered—he did not know whether to be disappointed or not; for expecting to find the thousands of gold coins he had dreamed about, and to turn up nothing but an ould pair of jack-boots—that may be wasn't a pair—was certainly not what he expected according to his dream; but sure every body knows that a little luck is better than no luck at all; so stepping aside, Nick deliberately set to work at trying on the boots, not knowing but that they might fit him, and then again he began his digging. After a little work, he dug up a fine new bridle; and as well becomes Nick, not satisfied with his luck, he went on digging lower and lower, for the gold coins that he had dreamed about by the thousands: till with one powerful dip of his spade, he suddenly raised a great stone, which had closed up the mouth of the cavern, that was quite light inside, from a pair of candles that were burning on a square table. At this table, a cat and a grey-hound were sitting playing at points.—'Hallo!' says Puss, 'who's there?' 'Only me,' says Nick. 'And who's me?' says the Greyhound. 'Why, Nick Saddler, to be sure, and who else?' 'Ah ha!' says the dog, answering him; 'and what do you want, Nick?' 'Want, ye puppy!' says Nick, 'I want the gold.' 'Nick, you'er a rascal,' says Puss. 'Well, now, I never heard a cat say that before,' observed Nick—so striking a blow at the cat with the bit end of the bridle, he gave one great spring, and jumped out of the cave, with both Pussy & the Greyhound after him, and away with him down the hill as hard as his legs could carry him, and they following him, and he with the old jack-boots. Where Nick Saddler went to, or what became of him after that, is not rightly known, but 'tis commonly said, that if people were to dig deep enough near this round building with the hole in it, they would assuredly find the cave that the dog and cat are sitting in, guarding the gold; and sure 'tis a quare pair of sentries, whoever put it there, they fixed upon to take care of it; though they didn't let Nick Saddler get at it, and 'tis hard to say who will have the luck of it, though many's the man that is wanting the same this blessed day.

THE LATEST CASE OF FORGETFULNESS.

The greatest piece of forgetfulness we have ever heard of recently occurred on one of the western canals. An emigrating Yankee, with his wife, child and other 'household plunder' was making his way 'out West' on board a canal boat. On arriving at the end of the canal, he moved his bed and bedding, tables, chairs and pans on board some other conveyance. He looked over every thing to see that all was right. Something was missing. He scratched his head, thought the matter over, but still could not make out what he had left. Back to the boat he went, and meeting the captain on the wharf, he enquired,

I say you, captain, haint I left something aboard your boat?'

'Not that I know of; do you miss any thing?'

'Yes, I do. I miss sum of my things; but I'm darn'd if I can make out what they are.'

'Have you looked over every thing?'

'Every bag and bundle—overhauled my duds twice—know there's sumthin's a missin' jest as easy as nothin', and here the other craft is about a startin', and I've got to go off and leave it. It's tu darn'd bad I snum it is.'

'Well, there's not a thing on board the boat to my knowledge except your wife and child.'

'Them's um—they are what I missed,' said the Yankee, jumping for joy. 'Now who'd a thought it? Here I was goin' off and leavin' the old woman and little Sally Ann behind. I'spect I should a missed um afore I got to my journey's end, but I'll be condarned if I could make out what I left.—'Twould a been a good joke, would'nt, if I'd gone clean out to the far west and forgot them entirely.'

So saying, the Yankee 'packed off' with his wife and Sally Ann rejoicing. There are a good many men who would not mind about leaving such trifles as a wife and child behind, but this forgetful Yankee was too honest.—N. O. Picayune.

The following neat article is from the Philadelphia National Gazette—the editor's hearts are in their right places:

On Monday evening after sun-down, we were walking in the western part of the city, and passed a row of several elegant houses yet unfinished. The workmen had gone, and a middle aged gentleman, as his neat suit of black indicated, was surveying the structure with evident complacency. He was the owner of those fine dwellings. A poor, little, sickly, ragged boy, was under the scaffolding, gathering a few chips into a basket. The brow of the rich man lowered upon the unhappy child, and pushing him into the street, he said in an angry tone—'Go away, go away! what business have you here?' When the spirit of that man appears before the mansions of the blest, the guardian angel will reject it saying—'Go away, go away! what business have you here?'

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL. TWENTY-TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Steam Ship Liverpool arrived at New York on Sunday, bringing London dates to the 12th, Liverpool to the 13th and Paris to the 10th June.

The cotton Market was firm at quotations; and had improved, 1 3 8d. The import during the preceding week, amounted to 91,619 against sales of 22,500 and the markets for yarns and manufactured goods more active.

The shipment of Bullion from England had been greatly diminished.—Consols had advanced.

A Russian ship of war had been captured and carried into Portsmouth by a British Cruiser.

A dissolution of Parliament is confidently spoken of in some of the English papers.

In Spain the Carlists had taken the Rissolli in Catalonia, and put to the sword the garrison and all the inhabitants, men, women and children.

The Smyrna Journal states that hostilities had broken out between Egypt and Turkey.

Lord J. Russell has introduced some resolutions into Parliament in relation to Canada. One making a union between Upper and Lower Canada and giving them a joint parliament on the principle of free and independent representation. Another confirming the present authority of the Governor and Council until 1842.

O'Connell had introduced a motion into Parliament to allow Roman Catholics to hold certain ecclesiastical offices.

The Paris Moniteur announces the ratification of the treaty between His Majesty the King of the French and her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, for the transmission, *via* France of the correspondence of the latter kingdom with the East Indies.

The announcement of the insurrection in Paris on the 12th May, had produced the most lively excitement in the Papal dominions. At Bologna the population presented the same aspect as in 1830, when intelligence of the French revolution reached that city. The attempts of June, 1832, and April 1834, had not made so deep an impression as that of the 12th May. The authorities had deemed it expedient, in order to allay the popular effervescence, to publish the telegraphic despatches, announcing the re-establishment of tranquility in the French capital.

A telegraphic despatch from Masseilles June 1, says—

"Advices from Tarsus state that hostilities had not yet commenced in Syria, but that the Turks were approaching the Egyptian frontier, and that Ibraham Pacha was concentrating his forces to receive them with vigour.

"According to letters from Aleppo the Turkish troops had crossed the Euphrates and Ibrahim, whose army was daily receiving additional reinforcements, was preparing to march against them. On the demand, however, of the Ambassador the Sultan had sent counter-orders to the Seraskier."

A letter from Alexandria of 10th May states, that the Turks had crossed the Euphrates at Bir, and that 8,000 of them had actually arrived on the right bank of that river. The Turks had also entered the Egyptian territory on the side of Antab, and approached the fortifications of the Taurus, but no engagement had as yet occurred.

The Egyptians awaited them in the neighborhood of Aleppo, which they had chosen for their field of battle. Mehemet Ali was said to have received official intelligence of the occupation of the Islands of Bahrein in the Gulf, by a division of his army commanded by Khourseni Pasha.

The Constitutionnel announces, on the authority of its St. Petersburg correspondent, that all the Russian regiments quartered on the Turkish frontiers were to be placed on the war footing, and that in the event of hostilities in the East, Gen'l Klüki, commander of the left wing of the army of Caucasus, would take the command of a portion of the Ottoman army.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sunday, P. M.

The steam ship Liverpool was announced by the Telegraph as in sight at about 10 o'clock this morning, and in a short time after, we were put in possession of our various advices, say London to the evening of the 12th and Liverpool to the 13th inst. the day of her sailing. This fine vessel had arrived out on the 2d, in 14 days and 10 hours.

The commercial intelligence by this anxiously looked for ship, is, I am happy to say, considered here, as on the whole, more favorable than could possibly have been anticipated, particularly as relates to our great staple, a full report of the market for which article for the date of our previous accounts I annex. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts was also rather improving, and so far every thing looks better. Money, however, continued without any increase in its supply, or decrease in demand being experienced, and American securities are stated as neglected, and of course looking down. Sales of United States Bank shares were making at £24.

It was reported in London, that the agency of the Bank of the United States, in that city, would be discontinued, and Mr. Jaudon at once return to New York.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, I observe by the Court Journal, had arrived at London, and taken apartments at the Brunswick House Hotel.

In the political world there appears little interest. Mr. Shaw Lefevre had been elected by about 18 majority, to the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, and the ministry continue without change, though various rumors of resignations, &c. were in circulation. The Jamaica Bill, which caused the resignation, had passed in a modified form.

[From the London Chronicle, June 12.]

MANCHESTER TRADE.

There has been a fair extent of business done this week in both goods and yarns; great efforts have been made both by manufacturers and spinners to obtain better prices, but for goods we have not heard of a single instance where higher rates have been obtained; for some numbers of twist, however, it is probable that a little advance on last week has been realized; but in the general trade last week's quotations must be repeated. Large quantities of goods are packing for America, embracing nearly every description of fabrics. There have been three or four failures in the town and neighborhood, but none of any great importance.

GRAIN MARKET, London and Liverpool.—There appears no new feature of interest in the Grain Markets. The Import of foreign Wheat, still continued very heavy.

MAIL OFFICE, Thursday, 13th June.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPORT OF COTTON.—The import of Cotton the last few days amounts to the extraordinary quantity of 105,000 bales of which 97,000 are from the United States, being the largest quantity, we believe, ever received in one week, and the value of which cannot, be less than a million and a quarter sterling.

TO THE PUBLIC

WILMINGTON, Del. June 22, 1839.

The undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the late Hezikiah Niles, former Editor of the Register, begs leave to inform the public, that there are yet to be disposed of, on reasonable terms a few full sets of Niles' Register, from the commencement to volume fifty, inclusive, with all the supplements, and general Index all complete, comprising a period of *twenty five years*, together with a number of sets including the second, third and fourth series, from September, 1817, to September, 1836, with sundry odd volumes to complete the sets of those who may have been, or are now subscribers to the work. She would also beg leave to state, that, yielding to the imperious *necessity* which exists for so doing, she has placed all claims due to the said deceased, in the hands of *Philip Reigart*, of the City of Baltimore, with a view of having the same collected and closed by *him*—all the Books of the concern being in his possession, and to whom application can be made for sets or parts of sets of the aforesaid work.

The undersigned hopes that she is not presuming too much in asking the kind and liberal public press of the United States, to give the foregoing a few insertions, with the view of aiding her to dispose of the surplus copies of the Register, and to realize the sums due from those whose benefit the labors of her late husband were so zealously given, to enable her to sustain thirteen children, eight of whom are under twelve years of age.

SALLY ANN NILES, Adm'rix.

BUCKS.

A number of the very enterprising farmers of this county some months since established, for the laudable purpose of acquiring strength and stability, by judicious concert of action, a Silk Society. And we are pleased to observe that, at a late meeting, it was resolved to stimulate the exertions of the cultivators and manufacturers, by the offering of premiums on excellence and success. We subjoin a list of these:—

For the largest quantity of silk grown on one eighth of an acre, $50.

For the second largest quantity of silk grown on one eighth of an acre, $25.

For the third largest quantity of silk grown on one eighth of an acre, $15.

For the best pound of raw silk, $15

For the second best pound of raw silk, $10.

For the best pound of sewing silk, $15.

For the second best pound of sewing silk, $10.

The claims to the above prizes are to be determined by an Executive Committee, of which Mr. Lovet is chairman: due and timely notice is to be given of the meeting of the Committee for the purpose; and the payments are to be made *immediately*.

A meeting of the Society will be held at New Hope on the morning of the Fourth, and Mr. John Clark, of this city is to address it, Mr. Biddle is also expected to be present.

The Society has our best wishes for its success.—*U. S. Gaz.*

On last Friday in New York came on the trial of a stakeholder, who had been sued for the recovery of the money deposited in his hands by a losing better. The bet was made between John W. Merritt, a Loco Foco, and Joseph Hoxie, Whig, on the result of an election. Hoxie won it and it was of course given up by the stakeholder. The Loco Foco then sued for the amount of the deposite he had made, & got it back again. Mr. Merritt was for playing a sure game—"if I win," says he, "I make a cool thousand; if I dont win, I'll sue for my stake, so I will lose nothing." This was altogether an "open and shut" affair—heads I win, tails you lose.

He will not be killed off—The following is the letter of Mr. Vice President Johnson.

White Sulphur, Scott County, Ky., June, 8th, 1839.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your favor in which you have requested to know whether I had expressed a wish to decline being a candidate for the office I now fill, and if not, whether I was willing to serve a second term if elected at the same time giving it as your opinion that it was due to myself, and particularly to my friends, that I should no longer remain silent, as some diversity of opinion existed as to my wishes and feelings in relation to the second canvass of the Vice Presidency.

I have avoided the subject of your letter as much as I well could, and was in hopes that it would not have been considered necessary that I should take a different course. But letters which I have received from other friends, on the same subject as yours, have induced me to answer your favor.

I have never authorized the declaration that I was unwilling to be the democratic candidate for a second term, if my fellow citizens desired it. I have no reasons which did not exist at my first first nomination, why I should refuse the same station if re-elected. I wish it, however, distinctly understood that I have always declared to all with whom I have conversed on this head, that I was not only willing but would most cheerfully retire, if it should be ascertained that it was the wish of those who elected me, that another person should be selected to fill the place.

In my opinion; the office of Vice-President is one that should not be sought, and I do not think I have any right to be consulted, or should have any cause of complaint, if another should be chosen. I had served my fellow citizens of my native State (Kentucky) for thirty years as a member of Congress in one branch or the other, and I had retired from the arduous duties of public life. In this retirement I was called by the voice of the people to my present station. It was conferred as a testimony of approbation for my public services, and as a mark of their highest confidence in my fidelity and political principles—so I considered when I accepted the office.

Many distinguished individuals have been named as my successor If it should appear that it is the wish of the political friends with whom, I have always acted that any one of them should be selected as the candidate, I shall manifest as much cheerfulness in retiring from the service of the people as I have to serve them when they have requested it.

With these sentiments I shall leave this subject in the hands of the people, to whom all my honors have come.

Most respectfully,
R. M. JOHNSON.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

THE ANCIENT CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

The ancient city of Annapolis, the seat of government of the Sovereign State of Maryland and the residence of the Governor, has been for several years past, in the administration of its municipal affairs, in the hands of the Loco Focos. During the suspension of specie payments, the Corporation, by a solemn act, resolved to issue and did issue a large amount of that interesting currency, commonly called Shinplasters, for the redemption of which the faith of the said corporation was pledged. Many honest and unsuspecting people have taken these shinplasters as money, and they passed very well during the suspension, but, so soon as it became necessary to redeem them; the Loco Focos aforesaid threw themselves upon their reserved rights and refused to pay one of them. And so stands the case at present. Whether they will ever be redeemed, remains to be seen.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The correspondent of the U. S. Gazette under date of Sunday, writes from New York as follows:—

By the various arrivals at this port yesterday from Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, we have much interesting intelligence. Letters from Buenos Ayres, of the 30th April, state the continuance of the blockade without any prospect of its immediate discontinuance. The late success of the Government troops over the discontented Provinces, appear to have influenced Gen. Rosas to reject such terms as most people think he ought to have accepted, and such as at any other period he would probably have agreed to. Letters under date of the 13th May confirm the above, and state that there was no probability of Rosas yielding what he conceives to be the right of the country. Produce was very dull. I should add that Rosas now demands $2,000,000 damages from the French, in consequence of the injury sustained by the trade of the port of the River plate, from its blockade.

THE DANGER OF BETTING.

Some weeks since, a clerk of a market *near* our city, looked into the butter tub of a market man, and thought he discovered a small deficiency in the size of lumps. Whereupon, he brought fourth his balances, with an air of justice, and proceeded to weigh the whole, by parcels. Every lump was short of weight. So that *thirty pounds* of butter (less the illegal deficiency in each lump) was confiscated.

A week or two afterwards, the clerk

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