LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The British ship Jean-Hastie, at New York from Greenock, brings Glasgow papers to the 15th June inclusive. They contain London advices to the 13th and Paris to the 10th June.—From a proof slip forwarded by our correspondents of the Mercantile Advertiser, and from the New York afternoon papers of Saturday, we copy the following items.

The most important articles they furnish are two Russian bulletins. The first is dated May 11, and only announces the passage of the Danube at three different points. The second is dated from the camp before Silistria (22d May,) detailing the preparations which are making to carry on the siege with the utmost activity. The bulletin says that the enemy remain quiet, and seldom disturb even the Russian outposts which are stationed at only 300 fathoms from the counterscarp of the place. The remainder of the bulletin relates to the advantages gained over the Turks led on by the Grand Vizier in person, who left Shumla with the intention of attacking Pravadi with 15,000 men, and was afterwards reinforced with 10,000 more; but he was ultimately defeated, after much hard and furious fighting, with the loss of 2,000 of his troops, and was forced to retire to Shumla. The Russians lost 1000 men. The bulletins are given at length below.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh to 27th May, mentioned that trade had revived. Tallow had risen to 97 roubles. The ice at Constadt had been broken up.—Letters from the Russian Admiral induced the belief that there would shortly be an action between the Russian and Turkish fleets; the latter had been increased to 8 ships of the line besides many smaller vessels.

The Duke of Cambridge it was expected would be appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The King of France, it is said, expends annually 70,000 francs for *shooting* parties. It is intimated that some of the Chamber of Deputies receive allowances to attend these parties.

A letter from London, June 8th, says,—'There is the Devil to pay in the Cabinet, and very little to pay him with in the Exchequer. Important changes are in rapid progress and preparation; and the vile machinery which worked, and which carried the Roman Catholic ascendancy bill, will very soon be exposed to the astonishment of an insulted and of an indignant country.'

The elevation of the Speaker of the House of Commons has long since been determined on. Sir John Beckett is to succeed to the Speaker's chair.

The rumors in relation to the removal of the Lord Chancellor continue. Lord Lyndhurst is said to give satisfaction to nobody, neither to the bar nor the suitors, nor the ministry, nor the king. Sir Charles Weatheral is spoken of as his successor. Mr. Brougham is still spoken of as Master of the Rolls, should Sir John Leach consent to retire. Mr. Sugden is also spoken of as the new Equity Judge when the bill creating that office shall have passed.

An interview had taken place between the Foreign Secretary and the Turkish merchants, when the latter were informed that the British Government would not allow the extension of the Russian Blockade.—The blockade of the Dardanelles is sanctioned—no more.

A numerous meeting of the merchants and others interested in the West India trade, was held at the city of London Tavern, on the 9th June. The Standing Committee were delegated to obtain, if possible, a reduction of the duties on sugar and rum.

On the 29th of May, the great and celebrated philosopher, Sir Humphrey Davy, closed his mortal career in Geneva, in the 51st year of his age.

A London article of the 12th June, says the Madrid accounts to the 29th of May state that the death of the Queen had caused great intrigues to arise there. The partisans of Don Carlos were endeavouring to persuade the King to abdicate in favour of his brother, but he had refused, and announced his intention of taking a fourth consort. The Prince of Partana, Ambassador from the King of the Two Sicilies, was employed to negociate a marriage with the Princess of Naples, Maria Christina, aged 23, which was persisted in.

Important accounts may be expected from Asia, as it appears by advices from Constantinople, that Persia is about to make common cause with Turkey, and that Gen. Paskewitch having received large reinforcements of men, and supplies of artillery, was preparing to advance upon Erzerum.

Provisions had been received in Constantinople, both by sea and land, from Smyrna, and likewise from the Black sea.

Advices from Constantinople are to the 12th May, from Smyrna to the 5th. No further attack or plunder of the British merchantmen had taken place.—The English Admiral had had an official communication with the Russian Commandant.

Adrianople has been fortified, and all the beautiful gardens and fields there consequently laid waste.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR—RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

From the Glasgow Herald of 15th June.

Petersburg papers of the 27th ultimo. contain the following Bulletin from the army of the Danube. It must be considered as the *first* Bulletin, for it relates to the operations that preceded the movements described in the Bulletin, dated from Warsaw on the 25th, and published in the Prussian State Gazette of the 30th ult. That Bulletin mentioned the investment of Silistria. The subjoined one refers to the previous passage of the Danube, and to the establishment of head quarters at Tchernowody.

"St. Petersburgh, May 25.

"FIRST BULLETIN FROM THE ARMY.

"Camp at Tchernowody, May 11.

"The passage of the Danube is effected at three points. A column of cavalry has passed the river at the bridge of Satounowo. The 3d corps crossed it in boats near Hirsova. A part of the 2d corps will pass at Kalarasch as soon as the bridge is ready.

"The delay inevitable in passing a great river in boats, is the cause that the principal corps of the army is not completed. However, almost all the troops that are to compose it have actually reached the camp before Tchernowody. Our flotilla on the Danube has also ascended the river, and is off Kalarasch.

"The head quarters which left Gallaez on the 28th went the same day to Skorsary, on the 30th to Vizir, and on the 1st of May to Popetri. On the 6th they passed the Danube near Hirsova, and were transferred to Gropa Czeban, on the 7th to Baltadji. On the 8th, they were fixed in the camp before Tchernowody. The enemy does not appear yet any where.—For some days past he has entirely refrained from undertaking any thing.

"Tiflis, April 23.

"A report from Major General Pankratjew, commanding the left wing of our troops, gives an account of an attack made by a numerous horde of Cards upon three villages, which they surprised and plundered. They were, however, pursued and overtaken by sixty Cossacks and some infantry, and entirely routed, with the loss of forty killed and twenty-five prisoners, among whom was their commander, Achinet Aga, relation of Hussein Pacha. The loss of Russians was very trifling."

[Petersburgh paper, May 27.

A Russian Bulletin bringing down the state of affairs in Bulgaria to the 22d May, is published in the Courier of 13th June, and is as follows:

RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

The following Russian Bulletin details the events before Silistria to the 22d ult.

Warsaw, May 1, (by express.)—The following bulletin has just been received, dated from the camp before Silistria May 10 (22.)

"The preparations for the siege continue to be made with the utmost activity. The enemy remains quiet and seldom disturbs even our outposts, which are stationed at only 300 fathoms from the counterscrap of the place.

Despatches have just been received from General Roth informing us of important advantages gained over the Turks led on by the Grand Vizier in person. The latter had left Shumla with the intention of attacking Pravadi. Gen. Roth had given orders for the concentration of the various corps, at the head of which he intended to march into the field; but the battalions did not all arrive in time at the place of rendezvous on the road to Eski-Amaulter five wrests from Pravadi.—Only six battalions with 12 field pieces and 100 cossacks were assembled, yet the Grand Vizier not venturing to leave the feeble force on his flank determined upon attacking them on the 5th (17th) May at 3½ A. M. He advanced towards Eski-Amaulter at the head of 15,000 men, infantry and cavalry. The handful of brave fellows stationed there were in a moment attacked and surrounded by an enemy four times their own numbers. The regiments Selengwinsk, Ochotsk, and Yakoutski, baffled during five hours every attempt made by the Turks to break through their lines.

Towards 9 o'clock, Major General Watchten arrived to their assistance from Derono, with four battalions, four pieces of artillery, and two regiments of Cossacks. Their appearance dispersed the enemy's cavalry, and the Grand Vizier seemed disposed to abandon his enterprise, falling back two wrests unto the valley of Nevtsha. The affair appeared at an end, when the Turks receiving a reinforcement of 10,000 men, Redschid Pacha resolved once more to attempt the fortune of the battle. At about 3 P. M. 4000 Turkish cavalry advanced towards the heights situated between our corps and the city of Pravadi, it being evidently their intention to pass round the left flank of Gen. Roth; the latter thought it his duty to oppose this movement, and advanced towards the Turkish cavalry at the head of the Ockotsk regiment, the 31st chasseurs, and six pieces of artillery, supported by a battalion of Yakoutsk regiment, another of the 23d chasseurs, and 4 field pieces. In an instant Ockotsk regiment and the 31st were surrounded by the enemy's horse, whose numbers appeared to increase, and the whole of the Turkish infantry advanced, supported by the fire of 10 pieces of artillery, the enemy encouraged by the unusual superiority in numbers, furiously attacked our square, and might easily have destroyed the Ockotsk regiment, if Col. Lischin, hastening to his assistance at the head of the 32d regiment, had not rushed upon the enemy's masses, which were at the same time taken in flank by the Yakouts regiment. The combat was kept up some time longer with unexampled fury, but notwithstanding the disproportion of force, our troops did not yield a foot of ground. At length, at about eight in the evening, the Grand Vizier abandoned his place, and retired into the valley of Nevtalia. The loss of the enemy was immense, 2000 men remained upon the field of battle. We have also to lament the loss of Major General Rutlen, and our loss in killed and wounded amounted to nearly 1000 men.

During the night our little corps was reinforced by two battallions and four field pieces from Diono, and six battalions and twelve field pieces from Bazardjick, and on the following day the Grand Vizier abandoned his plan altogether, and retired to Shoumla. Thus ended to the enemy's discomfiture, an enterprise, the success of which they seemed to consider as certain.

P. S. A courier has just arrived from Admiral Greig, with news that the Turkish fleet which had entered the Black Sea, had hastened back to the Bosphorus on learning that our fleet was going to meet it. Immediately after the hasty retreat of the enemy, the commander of the Russian fleet reinforced the squadron stationed off the Channel of Constantinople, and ordered some ships to cruise on the coast of Natolia. About 20 Turkish transports fell into our hands, and a new frigate was set on fire by our squadron near Schilli, not far from the Bosphorus. After this Admiral Greig retired to Sizeboli, from which place this report is dated

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, June 13.

This week the cotton market was very flat, but steady and firm until Thursday, when the demand revived, and considerable business has since been done. There is no alteration in price, but last week's rates have been fully supported. The sales of the week have been 3350—import, 4597 bales. We quote Uplands at 5 to 6 2-3. N. Orleans, 6 1-3 to 5½d.

Liverpool, June 13.

The Corn trade to-day is extremely dull, and may be quoted fully 3d or 4d cheaper than on Tuesday.

London Corn Exchange, June 10.

Our market was in a lifeless state this morning; scarcely a sale has been effected; nor will any, until the factors lower their prices, as the consumers are alive to the immense foreign arrivals, without the slightest alteration in prices.

London Corn Exchange, June 12.

Although the weather is unfavorable for the spring Corn, the contrary is the case as regards Wheat, the appearance of which is of the most promising kind; added to which the quantity of Grain in this country is over and above sufficient to carry us beyond next harvest. This morning fine samples of Wheat were effectually offered at a reduction of 2s per quarter.—The only alteration in the duty on Foreign Grain is 12s 6d less on beans than last week. Present average of Wheat, for the last six weeks, 69s 10d.

London Sugar Market, 12th June.

The market has been heavy during the week at 6d to 4s per cwt. lower—1800 hhds. and tierces Muscovadoes sold.

Glasgow Market, June 12.

There has been a steady demand for Cotton.—1035 packages sold at last week's prices, 40 Sea Islands at 10¼ a 15d; 50 Stainded do 7d; 387 boweds, 5 5-8d a 6 1-8d; 213 Orlesns, 5 7-8 a 6¼d; 39 inferior, at 4½ a 5¼d; 47 Mobile at 6d. Nothing done in Dye Wood. 50 brls. Pot Ashes (1828) at 34s; 100 Pearls, at 33s 5d a 34s. principally at the former rate. A few hhds. Tobacco, 6¼ a 6¾d for good leaf.—Whale Oil selling at £22 10s a £23. Business in Wheat, limited.

THE SANDWICH WOLF.

The Barnstable, Massachusetts, Journal gives many particulars (four or five columns) concerning the wolf lately killed in Sandwich, in this state, of which the following is an abstract. A great proportion of Plymouth, Sandwich, Barnstable and Falmouth is still covered with forest, and this forest land is connected together so as to form one extensive, uncultivated region, which affords a wide range for deer and other animals. The inhabitants of these towns are not so exclusively seamen as is commonly thought; the greater part are farmers, who get their living out of the ground; one of the principal objects of their attention is sheep, which they drive into the woods after shearing, where the animals find sufficient food during the summer. In 1827, many sheep were found dead in the woods, much mutilated about the throat, and some were found wounded, but not killed; at length the tracks of some unknown animal were discovered, and soon after, a strange beast, resembling a large dog; was seen. When the sheep returned to their owners in the fall of 1827, some farmers did not find more than half their number, and more or less were missing from almost every flock. During the winter of 1827—8, the unknown animal visited the enclosed fields and barn yards, and killed some sheep in almost every fold, in the vicinity of the woods; his tracks were seen in the snow, and the citizens united in hunting matches to destroy him, but he escaped unharmed. In the summer of 1828, he killed many sheep, both in the pastures and in the woods, and several carcases of deer were discovered; he was frequently seen, and many times pursued by the hunters, but always escaped. He was once seen in the road by two young women, after they had shouted at him several times, he deliberately jumped over the fence into a field and killed a lamb. Prey was abundant, and he seldom took more from a sheep than the blood, the milk glands of ewes, and a few mouthfuls from the hind quarters; many sheep were found alive, cruelly wounded, and a few recovered. During the winter of 1828—9, he continued his usual habits, and many a general turn out of the people was made after him, but they could neither kill nor capture him. Dogs were afraid of him, and would not follow his track. Each of the towns of Sandwich and Falmouth offered a reward of $100 for his destruction within their bounds. At length, on the 10th June last, a party discovered him in Barnstable, and Joseph Hoxsie severely wounded him with a charge of buckshot; he was pursued about three miles to a swamp in Sandwich, where a second charge of buckshot killed him. He proved to be a wolf, weighing 68 pounds, and measuring 6 feet from the nose to the end of the tail. It is supposed that he was brought to Plymouth from Labrador by a fishing vessel, a few years ago. The vessel had three whelps on board, one of which escaped to the woods, and the others died; they were supposed to be young foxes, but it is now believed that they were wolves It was a season of great rejoicing when the animal was slain. He had destroyed more than one thousand sheep in Sandwich, and perhaps an equal number in other towns. About 40 years ago a wolf from Vermont made great destruction among the sheep in Barnstable and Plymouth counties, where he remained two or three years; he was killed in Middleborough.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

About once every five years for this last century the Beaumarchais claim comes tapping at the door of the Treasury. We have now before us a vindication of this claim in a communication for the Richmond Enquirer, emanating as we presume from the agent who resides at that place, and who has unsuccessfully urged the claim on Congress for many years past. We should leave this stale question to its fate, if its advocates had not in defending it charged our country with injustice and ingratitude. The facts are briefly these. France secretly advanced to the Colonies certain monies to enable them to continue their war with Great Britain. Among these advances were two items, one of one million and the other of two million of livres. The first million was advanced before our decclaration of independence—the King's order was given in May 1776. Beaumarchais was the secret agent employed by the French government to furnish the supplies to the Colonies—he executed that agency, and although part of the supplies were taken from the King's arsenals, the French government were obliged to deny all agency in the matter, and Beaumarchais actually received from the U. States some millions of livres for these supplies as if he had paid for the whole with his own means. When Doctor Franklin's accounts came to be adjusted, the three millions referred to were charged to him while he had received but two—he wrote his government that he suspected that Beaumarchais had received the million in question, and that sum was accordingly suspended in the settlement of his account at the Treasury. In 1794, the late Gouverneur Morris, then our Minister to France, applied to the French government; the archives were searched and the mystery were disclosed—this million of livres was directed by the King's order to be held for the use of the American Colonies, and the sum was accordingly paid over to Beaumarchais under a Treasury order. It is this very million of livres which Beaumarchais received from the Treasury of France for the use of the Colonies, that he and his representatives have persisted in refusing to credit to the U. States. The claim has been uniformly rejected at the Treasury and by Congress. It is manifestly without a shadow of foundation, and can never be sustained as a private claim: nevertheless, as the million in question was one of the gratuities of France, it is a case of some delicacy between the two governments.—Whenever our mutual claims shall be adjusted, or become the subject of negotiation, there can be no objection, if France desires it, to admit the Beaumarchais claim as a part of millions of our property which she unlawfully confiscated, and which she took, without waiting even the forms of a trial from, the Caisse d'Amortissement. Whatever the balance of gratuity might have been once against us, France has amply indemified herself, by seizures to five times the amount of all such advances—seizures, too, which she has admitted to be unlawful, by indemnifying other governments for similar claims. We by no means wish to underate the patriotic services of Beaumarchais—we would adjust his account upon principles of liberal equity—but we cannot see the propriety of allowing him to receive this million of livres which France chooses to consider as a gratuity to us. If it was a gratuity to Beaumarchais, and not to us, let her avow it, and, however her own records and her own accounts with us may prove to the contrary, we will pay the amount. In the mean time we would advise the advocate of the claim to say less of the ingratitude and injustice of our own government. These transactions are now obsolete, but the account still exists—Franklin's correspondence still exists—the life, character, and circumstances of the eccentric Beumarchais are known. A strict investigation of all these will show that, independently of this million, he was most amply, most generously indemnified. Political necessity compelled France to disavow the transactions of Beaumarchais: we were obliged to confirm her declarations, and to pay to Beaumarchais what all the world knew he had previously received from the French government.

[M. Y. Eve. Post.

From the Portsmouth Commercial Advertiser.

Paul Jones.—The following letter to the King of France is on the first page of the Manuscript Journal, which we noticed last week.

TO LOUIS XVI.

Paris, Jan. 1, 1786.

Sire—History gives the world no example of such generosity as that of your Majesty towards the young Republic of America; and I believe there never was a compliment more flattering shewn by a Sovereign to his Allies, than when your Majesty determined to arm and support a squadron, under the flag of the United States.

Words cannot express my sense of the preference I obtained, when your Majesty deigned to make choice of me to command that squadron.

Your Majesty has as much reputation for knowledge and the desire of information, as you have for wisdom and justice; but besides that consideration, I conceive it to be my duty to lay before your Majesty, an account of my conduct as an officer, particularly from the date of the alliance between your Majesty and the United States. As your Majesty understands English, I have perhaps judged ill by presenting the extracts of my journals in French. My motive was to give your Majesty as little trouble as possible.

Accept, Sire, with indulgence, this confidential offering of my gratitude; which is an original, written for your particular information.

It has been, and will be, the ambition of my life, to merit the singular honor conferred on me by your Majesty's brevet, dated at Versailles, the 28th of June, 1780.

The Congress of the United States has, with great justice, styled your Majesty 'The Protector of the Rights of Human Nature.'

With the order of Military Merit, your Majesty conferred on me a Gold Sword—an honor which I presume no other officer has received, and 'the Protector of the Rights of Human Nature' will always find me ready to draw that sword and expose my life for its service.

I am, Sire, with the truest gratitude, your Majesty's most obedient and devoted servant.

PAUL JONES.

On the second page is the following:—

Protector of Fair Freedom's Rights,
Louis, thy virtues suit a god!
The good man in thy praise delights,
And tyrants tremble at thy nod!

The people's Father, lov'd so well,
May time respect—when thou art gone,
May each new year of hist'ry tell,
Thy sons with lustre fill thy throne.

From the Chester (Penn.) Union, July 29.

We have been politely favoured by a friend in this borough with an extract of a letter from Com. Porter, on his arrival at the city of Mexico, after the attempt to assassinate him. The account given of this affair by the Commodore, differs in some respects from that which was published in our paper of the 14th inst. copied from the New Orleans Argus. The cool and deliberate manner in which these villains were received by the Commodore and his friend Dr. Boardman, displayed a bravery and firmness which have always marked the character of the gallant Porter whenever placed in danger.

"Mexico, May 29th, 1829.

I have not yet had an interview with the President, but shall tomorrow, when I shall settle all matters with them and return home. On my way here I had a most unpleasant and extremely dangerous adventure, but my good genius protected me as it has done on many other occasions. Travelling with a friend, and having no apprehension of danger, we were suddenly attacked by three banditti, being part of a gang of seven, well mounted and well armed, with their faces blacked, and looking more like devils than human beings. We had merely time to form a line on one side of the road while they formed on the other. The battle commenced by their captain discharging his pistol at me at the distance of a few paces. I then fired and should have killed him, had not his horse thrown up his head and received the ball in his neck. He in great rage fired again at me and missed me—by this time all the pistols of the banditti were discharged as well as those of my friend; one of my pistols was loaded and I charged with my friend in among them; they fled and we pursued, when the captain suddenly wheeled his horse, passed my friend and came directly at me with his sabre to cut me down. I waited quietly until he came within 6 feet of me, when I shot him through the body; he fell on the neck of his horse and they both came to the ground together.

His companions seeing this became intimidated, but after a little seeing an intention on their part to charge against me (my friend being occupied in finishing the captain who was not quite dead,) I seized a small fowling piece which was in the hands of my servant, and compelled them to retreat; this left us masters of the field. We took possession of the captain's horse, arms, &c. and delivered them to the Alcade or Magistrate of the next village—the villagers turned out armed; and gave pursuit, when soon meeting five of the gang, they killed one of them. It is a most fortunate circumstance for us that we did not fall in with the whole gang, if we had I should not now be alive to tell the tale. My friend (Dr. Boardman) received a severe sabre wound in his left arm.

DAVID PORTER."

The Fredericksburg Arena states that the account of the 'conspiracy' which was said to have been discovered among a certain class of the population of several of the counties of Virginia, has been greatly exaggerated. The editor says:—

'There was no evidence of conspiracy, and from what we can learn, there was no 'design' extended through the counties enumerated. The simple facts were, we believe, that one or two slaves being present at a public meeting during the canvass for Delegates to the Convention, misunderstood the words 'slave representation,' &c. which were frequently used, and fancied that slaves were to be enfranchised under the new Constitution. 'Upon this hint they spake,' but spake only, for no overt act or intention is alleged against them. Two, we believe, are, or were, in confinement. We have not heard of any serious apprehensions of trouble being entertained in the counties mentioned, but, as a matter of precaution, patrols were ordered out for a few nights. Exaggerated rumours reached Fredericksburg, and occasioned uneasiness in the minds of some, but the arrival of the steam-boat Patuxent on Thursday night, dissipated all fears, and showed how easy it is to manufacture, out of the most trivial occurrence, a capital raw-head-and-bloody-bones story.'

COLOURED PEOPLE IN OHIO.

Cincinnati, July 9.

The Supreme Court, at their late sitting in this county, decided that the law of this State, regulating the settlement of coloured people among us, is constitutional. In consequence of that decision, the Trustees of this township have notified them, that they must leave in thirty days, or the law, which requires that they shall individually give bonds to the amount of $500, will be put in force against them. They, in their turn, have assembled, to the amount of two thousand, as they have represented, and chosen the delegates to make arrangements for their final removal, and ask for three months to effect that object.—We think their request reasonable, and that it ought to be granted. We consider this class of people as a serious evil among us; but this evil has been brought upon us by the whites, with great injustice to them; the only remedy afforded is to colonize them in their mother country. Now is the time for the Colonization Societies 'to be up and doing.'

[Emporium.

From the London John Bull, of June 7.

Mr. Rush, the late Secretary of the American Treasury, has arrived in this country, chiefly with the view, we believe, of raising a million dollars upon the security of the city of Washington, authorised by Congress, for the purpose of completing the canal connecting the Ohio with Washington. This is a striking proof of the brilliant state of finance in the U. States—this vast republic wants about a couple of hundred thousand pounds, and in the midst of its vigour, increasing activity, and as we calculate, the finest constitution in all the known world, sends to poor Old England, to its rejected parent, to raise the wind to make the water, it ought, however, to be added that the American Government has already subscribed a million of four shillings pieces to the undertaking.

The feelings and disposition of Gen. Jackson towards this country are represented to be amicable in a striking degree, and the minister selected for our court is quite of the President's way of thinking.

The admonition of an inkeeper at Albany to his visiters is "eat slow"—but the stage-drivers bid travellers to "eat fast," by promptly exclaiming "coach waiting."

ACCOUNT OF HAY MAKING

On the farm of Mr. Amos Hill, in West Cambridge, Massachusetts.

On Monday the 13th. inst. Mr. Hill commenced cutting the hay upon twenty-one acres of mowing, including a lot containing six acres having in it at least 500 stumps and the hay of more than an acre of which was lodged The mowing was done by Mr. Hill himself, who had not mowed before for twelve years, and by Mr. William Gordon, from Vermont, and Adolphus Harding from Fryeburg, Me. in thirty two hours, being equal to the labor of one man for ninety six hours. Two other hands were employed in curing and getting in the hay, assisted in the intervals between the seasons of mowing by the three persons, above named. Before the close of the Saturday; the hay, which on the morning of the previous Monday, had been growing on the whole twenty-one acres was all cut and cured and stowed away in two barns, most of it having been pitched over the great beams. The quantity of hay thus got in during one week of five hands amounted by the estimate of good judges to not less than forty-one tons.—This is an example of diligence and activity, probably unequalled in the annals of hay-making in New England.

[Mass. Journal.

On Saturday last, just after sunset, and before day could be said to have given place to twilight, a lady, whose eyesight is very good, was sitting at her 'bower window,' not exactly 'a-mending her midnight coif,' as the ballad has it, but embroidering a new night cap. Raising her eyes to catch new inventions of beauty from a most beautiful sky, she saw a lovely boy, apparently about five years old, issue from the upper window of a house opposite—cautiously, but his only caution seemed to be against pursuit. He stepped, boldly and steadily down to the eaves. Afraid to call lest she should startle him, the lady's work dropped from, her hands and she sat with breathless apprehension. The dauntless child stretched forth his little hands and smiled.' Having found the direction of the breeze, he drew a little windmill from his bosom, and bearing it at arm's length before him, with one foot on the raintrough and the other on the roof, ran delighted till out of breath.—Returning gaily from his perilous expedition, he shot into the window, before the astonished lady had sufficiently collected her senses to observe the colour of the wings that decorated his feet. Wings she is sure she saw.

Parents take care of your children.—They are not all Mercuries; and Heaven forbid they should be.

[Phil. Chronicle.

SINGULAR ARRIVAL.

About day break yesterday an open boat came to at the foot of Dover street, having on board seven persons of colour; six males and one female, who immediately abandoned their vessel, and went their way with light hearts and nimble heels.—The boat is about 30 feet long, and 5 feet beam, a clinker built, entirely of red cedar and locust, copper fastened throughout, skiff stern, and very sharp, fitted for two temporary masts, well found in sails, oars, &c. appears to have been a pilot boat belonging to the eastern shore of Virginia. She was well supplied with water, provisions, a compass, &c. and the crew seemed to be well acquainted with the coast, harbour and city. Curiosity prompted many to visit the boat during the day, and it was whispered that the crew had made their escape from slavery, and were already provided with a retreat, where they will enjoy the blessings of liberty, secure from the search of the most vigilant.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

A negro girl, convicted of the murder of her mistress, in New Orleans, was sentenced to be hung at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 26th ult. Subsequent to her trial some new circumstances transpired, which induced a general belief that she was not guilty, or, if she was, that there was some accomplice more criminal than she, and the Governor was petitioned to reprieve the girl for three months, under the hope that she would be proved innocent, and the real murderer discovered. Accordingly on the forenoon of the day of execution, the Governor granted a respite for three months, which had scarcely been delivered to the sheriff, when the prisoner made a full confession of her crime to the jailor. As soon as this circumstance was made known to the Governor, he issued an order to the Sheriff to carry the first sentence into effect at the appointed hour; but the Sheriff not receiving the order until after 3 o'clock, the execution stands postponed until the 26th of September next.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday, in speaking of the recent 'rumor' relative to an arrangement of the Tariff question between the United States and Great Britain, says.—

'Since our last notice of it, we have received a letter from New York, from a source in which we place much confidence, under date of July 20, which satisfies us that a project, to equalize the duties on articles the growth or manufacture of Great Britain and the United States, and to admit them into the respective countries on paying the duties to be agreed upon, has been under discussion between the President and Secretary of State, and we are more than ever induced to believe Mr. McLane has been instructed to offer to the British Government to negociate a Treaty, to be called a commercial Treaty, upon that basis.'

The following remarkable anecdote is extracted from 'An Essay on the Science of Acting:'—In the town of North Walsham, Norfolk, in 1788, the Fair Penitent was performed. In the last act, where Calista lays her hand on the skull, a Mrs. Berry, who played the part, was seized with an involuntary shuddering, and fell on the stage; during the night her illness continued, but the following day, when sufficiently recovered to converse, she sent for the stage keeper, and anxiously inquired whence he procured the skull: he replied from the sexton, 'who informed him that it was the scull of one Norris, a player, who twelve years before was buried in the church yard.' The same Norris was her first husband, she never reovered the shock, and died in six weeks.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the steam ferry-boat Philadelphia was approaching the wharf, at the upper side of Market st., the Captain on board perceived a boy, about 12 years old, struggling in the water, a short distance ahead, and near the wharf. He immediately gave the alarm to those on shore, and several persons hastened to give aid. The boy had twice sunk and re-appeared before assistance reached him. A gentleman sprang from the market into the water, but was anticipated by others on a float near the wharf, one of whom caught the struggler by the foot. His shoe came off and he slipped down. Another grasp however, was taken, and he was safely landed. This lad, whose name is Hutchinson, has now been twice saved from drowning within three weeks.

[Philad. Chronicle.

An extensive bed of stone coal has been discovered within three miles of the Ohio Canal, 'about three hundred feet above the canal lock No. 16, below the principal rise to the Portage summit.' This bed is said by the Ravenna Courier, to be the nearest to Lake Erie that has been discovered. The stratum opened is four and a half feet in thickness, and appearances indicate another or equal thickness. It is said to be as good as any in America.

The Methodist Society in the U. S. is making wonderful advances in numbers, wealth and intelligence.

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