New York, Jan. 30.

Latest from England.

The packet ship Hannibal, Capt. Hebard, arrived last evening from London, vis Portsmouth. Capt. H. sailed from the latter port on the 4th of January. The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, are indebted to their attentive correspondents for London papers to the 3d of January, and Shipping Lists to Saturday the 2d inclusive.

ENGLAND.—The weather was very cold in England. The navigation from Thetford to Linn, was stopped by the ice.

On the 1st inst. the navigation of the Thames was considered stopped. The pilots having refused to take charge of any ships, in consequence of the danger from the masses of floating ice.

Intelligence to the 1st of December from New York, had reached London.

The proceedings at the opening of the Welland Canal, are published in an evening paper of the 2d of January.

It is stated that the deficiency in the Excise, for the year ending Jan. 5, would be upwards of one million sterling. We are now informed says the Globe of the 1st, that the deficiency on the present quarter, as far as it can be ascertained, is about £100,000; but between this time and the sixth inst. there may be a considerable alteration.

IRELAND.—Two brothers, named Doyle, had their tongues cut out by a party of monsters, in the west of the county of Clare.

SCOTLAND.—During the past year there were 3122 births in Glasgow, and 5452 deaths.

The roads were rendered almost impassible by the quantity of snow which had fallen. The London mails had been detained in consequence of a great fall of snow, about thirty miles north of Leeds. In some places it was three or four feet deep. Between Glasgow and Edinburgh there had been a heavy fall of snow.

FRANCE.—The Paris dates are the same as were received by the Henry IV. The Moniteur contains two ordinances: one dated the 2d December, which regulates the application of the sum of 37,866,500 francs for the special credit granted by the law of the 2d of August, 1829, for the departments of Ecclesiastical Affairs and public instruction during the year 1830; the other, dated the 6th of December, regulating the application of the sum of 8,116,000 francs, granted by the same law for the ordinary expenses of the department of Foreign Affairs during the year 1830.

At a late sitting of the Society for the encouragement of National Industry at Paris, a prize of 1000 francs was awarded to a Mr. Coffin, of New York, for a machine to remove fur from the skins employed in making hats By this machine, four workmen are able in four hours to do the work of twenty-five according to the old process.

The thermometer had been as low as 22 degrees below zero, at Paris.

The following decree, establishing a reduction in the duties of foreign nitre and saltpetre imported into France, has lately been published at Paris: it dated the 13th of December:—

"Art. 1. The duties on Saltpetre imported into France shall be reduced, from the 1st of January, 1830, by 20 francs per metrical kintal, and shall remain fixed in the following manner:

"Nitre or Saltpetre, whatever be its quality, the 100 kilogrammes, Indian 52f. 50c. and of other descriptions, 65f. in French vessels, and 80f. in foreign vessels."

HOLLAND.—His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, has been appointed Admiral of the Navy and Co.Gen. of the Land Forces.

The Dutch papers up to the 30th of Dec. speak of the extreme severity of the weather: most of the rivers were frozen over, and heavy snow had retarded the progress of the stages: the mail coaches were compelled to use 6, 8, and even 12 horses.

GERMANY.—General Santander, arrived at Hanover, on the 22d of December. During the month of November, 913 ships passed the Sound, of which 366 were under the English colors.

GREECE.—The Globe of the evening of the 2d instant, says that the report of the intention to raise Prince Leopold of Sax Cobourg to the throne of Greece obtains credit. The same paper remarks, that it does not appear that the wishes of the people of Greece themselves have been at all consulted on this occasion. A king is to be consigned to them without any more warning than a factor has of a bale of goods. 'By the Ship Speedwell, you will receive one King named Leopold (as per invoice,) of which you will please to acknowledge the receipt, and duly honor, and place to our account.' The descendants of Themistocles and Miltiades are fated to receive a monarch from the land of Cimmerians.

TURKEY.—The accounts from Constantinople are to the 27th of November. A grand ball had been given by the French Ambassador, at which all the Turkish great men and ministers were present. 'On this occasion, however, they did not mix, as at the ball given by the English Ambassador, indiscriminately with the other guests; and they were not asked to drink wine; sherbet was offered to them, and every respect was paid to their customs and prejudices, as it appears that the Turks who visited the British Ambassador had made too free with the cheer provided for them, and had become as jolly as their entertainers. Indeed, we find that on the present occasion the Turkish guests were not much disposed to respect the orders of Mahomet, for we are told that, when offered sherbert some of them preferred champagne. The Sultan, however, is, in his turn to give a party, at which he is to judge by the demeanour of his European guests how far their customs and habits may be adopted without endangering the morality of his subjects.

Adrianople was evacuated on the 20th of November by the Russians. It is said that the Russian head quarters will be for the winter at Bourgas. Adrianople is to be occupied by regular troops under Alesh Pacha, the Pacha of Scutari, with his Albanians, being ordered by the Sultan immediately to return home.

EXPULSION OF THE ACADIANS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

The last number of the North American Review contains a very interesting and well written article on Halliburton's History of Nova Scotia, prepared, says the Salem Observer, by a gentleman of that town. It gives a graphic sketch of the character and sufferings of the neutral French, or Acadians, as they were called, from the territory where they resided, and who were cruelly banished from Nova Scotia to this country in 1755. Some of these unfortunate exiles settled in Salem; and it is not more than two years since the last of them died.—They were noted for the simplicity of their manners, and purity of their lives.

The circumstances which led to their banishment, are briefly stated in the following abstract:

When Nova Scotia was ceded to the English, the Acadians were required to take the oath of allegiance, or to quit the Province. They agreed to take the oath, provided they could be allowed to remain neutral in all wars of England against their native country France, or their ancient allies, the Indians, with whom they had ever been leagued in friendship.

This was guaranteed to them by the Governor of Nova Scotia, but the English Government refused to sanction it. This situation of things continued for about fifty years, when it was thought necessary by the English Government, in order to preserve the peace and safety of the province, to banish the Acadians to different parts of the British American Colonies, and a stratagem was made use of to carry this into effect. A proclamation was made for them to attend church, on a given day, at Grand Pre, and when they had all assembled, they were made prisoners by the troops under the command of Col. John Winslow of Marshfield, Massachusetts. The remainder of the story, we shall give in the language of the historian and reviewer.

'The whole number of persons collected at Grand Pre, finally amounted to four hundred and eighty-three men, and three hundred and thirty-seven women, heads of families, and their sons and daughters, to five hundred and twenty-seven of the former, and five hundred and seventy-six of the latter; making in the whole one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three souls. Their stock consisted of one thousand two hundred and sixty-nine oxen, one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven cows, five thousand and seven young cattle, four hundred and ninety-three horses, eight thousand six hundred and ninety sheep, and four thousand one hundred and ninety-seven hogs. As some of these wretched inhabitants escaped to the woods, all possible measures were adopted to force them back to captivity. The country was laid waste to prevent their subsistence. In the District of Minas alone, there were distroyed two hundred and fifty-five houses, two hundred and seventy-six barns, one hundred and fifty-five out-houses, eleven mills, and one church; and the friends of those who refused to surrender, were threatened as the victims of their obstinacy.'

In consequence of their earnest entreaties, the men were permitted, ten at a time, to return to visit their wretched families, and to look, for the last time, upon the beautiful fields of their loved and lost homes.

'They bore their confinement, and received their sentence, with a fortitude and resignation altogether unexpected; but when the hour of embarcation arrived, in which they were to leave the land of their nativity forever—to part with their friends and relatives, without the hope of ever seeing them again, and to be dispersed among strangers, whose language, customs and religion were opposed to their own, the weakness of human nature prevailed, and they were overpowered with the sense of their miseries. The preparations having been all completed, the 10th of September was fixed upon as the day of departure. The prisoners were drawn up six deep, and the young men, one hundred and sixty-one in number, were ordered to go first on board of the vessels. This they instantly and peremptorily refused to do, declaring that they would not leave their parents; but expressed a willingness to comply with the order, provided they were permitted to embark with their families. This request was immediately rejected, and the troops were ordered to fix bayonet and advance towards the prisoners, a motion which had the effect of producing obedience on the part of the young men who forthwith commenced their march.

The road from the chapel to the shore, just one mile in length, was crowded with women, men and children; who, on their knees, greeted them as they passed with their tears and their blessings, while the prisoners advanced with slow and reluctant steps, weeping, praying, and singing hymns. This detachment was followed by the seniors, who passed through the same scene of sorrow and distress. In this manner was the whole male part of the population of the District of Minas put on board the five transports, stationed in the river Gaspereaux; each vessel being guarded by six non-commissioned officers, and eighty privates. As soon as the other vessels arrived; their wives and children followed and the whole were transported from Nova Scotia. The haste with which these measures were carried into execution did not admit of those preparations for their comfort, which, if unmerited by their disloyalty were at least due in pity to the severity of their punishment. The hurry, confusion and excitement, connected with the embarcation, had scarcely subsided, when the Provincials were appalled at the work of their own hands. The novelty and peculiarity of their situation could not but force itself upon the attention of even the unreflecting soldiery; stationed in the midst of a beautiful and fertile country, they suddenly found themselves without a foe to subdue, and without a population to protect. The volumes of smoke, which the half expiring embers emitted, while they marked the site of the peasants humble cottage, bore testimony to the extent of the work of destruction. For several successive evenings the cattle assembled round the smouldering ruins, as if in anxious expectation of the return of their masters; while all night long the faithful watch-dogs of the Neutrals howled over the scene of desolation, and mourned alike the hand that had fed, and the house that had sheltered them.

A similar scene was presented throughout all the Acadian settlements. In many places the most desprate resistance was attempted, but all was unavailing; they had been ensnared by stratagem, and were overpowered by numbers. The inexorable decree was carried into complete effect. The whole population, amounting to eighteen thousand souls, were suddenly and violently torn from the fertile fields, which their ancestors had cleared and cultivated, and on which they were born and hoped to die, were robbed of their most valuable property; were separated from their families and friends, and crowded, as in slave ships, into small vessels, at the rate of two persons for each ton; were transported to distant provinces, and scattered, in humiliation, in poverty, and with broken hearts, in communities hostile to their religion and country, and averse to their manners and customs, without knowing each other's fate, and without the least ground of hope, that they should ever meet again on earth.

The following instance will enable the reader in some degree to realize the misery produced by the consummation of this cruel edict. Those Acadians, who had uniformly befriended the British authorities, were treated in the same manner as the rest; no exception was made, no dispensation granted, no favour, no meritorious service remembered. There was a notary public, named Rene Leblanc, who had formerly suffered in consequence of his attachment to the English, having been carried into captivity by the Indians, and kept a prisoner four years, solely on that account. At the time of the expulsion of the Acadians, he was still living, have attained a venerable age. He had twenty children, and about one hundred and fifty grand-children. They were all transported like so many convicts. They were compelled to embark in different vessels, and were scattered in distant provinces. The unfortunate old man was put on shore at New-York, with his wife and his two youngest children only.—Bent as he was by the infirmity of age, and overpowered by the weight of affliction, his parental affection still prompted him to seek out his lost children. He reached Philadelphia. There he found three of them. But his strength was exhausted, and he could go no farther. His misfortunes were greater than he could bear. He despaired of discovering his remaining children, and in penury, obscurity, and sorrow, sunk into his grave.

It may be questioned if the history of the world exhibits a more heart-rending incident than the exile of this amiable and happy people or a more sad and affecting spectacle, than the desolation of their depopulated homes; their moaning flocks and herds; their rich and waving meadows turned into a desert; and the smoking ashes of their houses and barns. While the traveller contemplates the noble dikes reared by their industry, by means of which whole regions have been won from the rivers and the sea; while he walks beneath the shade of their abundant orchards, and stands over the ruins of their cottages, or muses among their graves, his imagination goes back to a scene of rural felicity and purity, in which the fables of antiquity were realized; his heart melts in sympathy with the sudden misfortunes and the dreadful fate of the poor Acadians."

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The Magazine of Natural History furnishes a view of the condition of the labouring class of Germany, which, as it is in strong contrast to the models which some of our political economists would set up for our imitation, is full of important instruction. Instead of being, as in England, crowded into Manufactories, where even at the sacrifice of their health, the people of that country barely earn a precarious livelihood, the great majority of the population of Germany are occupiers, in perpetuity, of a portion of the soil.

This state of things is far from being favourable to what is called making money; but it is highly favourable to health and contentment. It is a great deal for a poor man to have something which he can call his own; something on which he can bestow labour, and from which he can, in consequence, extract enjoyment. The absolute necessaries of life are few, and derived directly from the soil; the labouring man, therefore who has a house and a few roods of land, is certain of a home and food; he increases the interest of his home by his wife; and parental care and solicitude, with connubial and filial attachment, fill up the measure of his happiness. These are the essential purposes and enjoyments of life, which nature intended for all men, which the poor man can enjoy as well as the rich; and for which no other enjoyment either of the rich or poor, the wise or the learned, can entirely compensate. In no part of Europe are these enjoyments so generally diffused as in the countries of Wurtemburg, Bavaria, and Baden.

Comfort and happiness exist to a much greater degree among the labouring classes of society in the South of Germany, than they do in Britain. The people, at first sight, have a milder and more civilized aspect. The dress of the country labourers, male and female, does not consist of such fine materials as in England; but one part of the dress is of a quality consistent with the others, and the whole is in a superior style, compared with the dress of the other classes of society. There is no such thing in this part of Germany, as a man or woman in rags, or with a coat or gown of the best quality, and the hat or stockings in tatters, as is frequently the case, not only among labourers but even among mechanics, in England.—In short, the dress in Germany is in much better keeping. Both men and women of the labouring class are more intelligent in their aspect, much more civil and polite, and much better furnished with conversation, than the British labourers are. There few or no poor supported publicly, though every parish is obliged to support its poor when unable to work.

This state of things more particularly applies to Wurtemburg; and the causes, we think, may be very easily traced. The first and principal cause is a law respecting schools, which has existed for above a century. By this law parents are compelled to send their children to school from the age of six to fourteen years, where they must be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, but where they may acquire as much additional instruction in other branches as their parents choose to pay for. To many of the schools of Bavaria large gardens are attached, in which the boys are taught the principal operations of agriculture and gardening in their hours of play; and in all the schools the girls, in addition to the same instruction as the boys, are taught knitting, sewing, embroidery, &c.

It is the duty of the police and priest of each parish to see that the law is duly executed. If the parents are unable to pay for their children, the commune makes up the deficiency. Religion is taught by the priest of the village; and where there are two or three religions in one parish, each child is taught by the priests of its parent. The priest or priests of the parish have the regular inspection of the schoolmaster, and are required to see that he does his duty, while each priest sees that the children of his flock attend regularly. After the child has been the appointed number of years at school, it receives from the school, it receives from the schoolmaster and the priest a certificate, without which it cannot procure employment. To employ any person under twenty-one, without such a certificate, is punished by a fixed fine, as is almost every other offence in this part of Germany; and the fines are never remitted which makes punishment always certain.

A second law renders it illegal for any young man to marry before he is twenty-five, or any young woman before she is eighteen; and a young man, at whatever age he wishes to marry must show, to the police where he resides, that he is able and has the prospect to provide for a wife and family.—There are minor causes, but these two laws, and the general possession of land both by labourers and tradesmen, are the chief. Amongst the minor causes are the general simplicity of their forms of religion, and universal toleration. The equal footing on which the different religions are placed, is also favourable to liberality of sentiment and good neighborhood. That particular mildness of feature and character, so different from what is met with in the labouring classes in England, is, no doubt partly owing to the greater proportion of vegetables and fruits which enter into the general diet of the population, and the almost total abstinence fron strong liquors or spirits, the general drink being wine.

VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION.

The amended Constitution of Virginia, as adopted on the 14th inst. by the Convention which has just adjourned, has appeared in some of the southern papers. It is yet to receive the sanction of the people. If we had the former Constitution of Virginia at hand, that we might compare them, we should content ourselves with noting merely the alterations that have been made, but as we have not the old Constitution, we have undertaken to make an abstract of the entire provisions of the new, which, perhaps, will be as satisfactory to our readers. We have no room to publish the Constitution at length.

By the first article, the declaration of rights adopted by the State of Virginia, June 12th, 1776, is retained without amendment.

The second article declares, that, the Legislative, Executive & Judiciary Departments, shall be kept distinct; that no person shall exercise the powers of more than one at a time, except in the case of Justices of the Peace, who may be elligible to the Legislature.

The third relates to the legislative power. There is to be a General Assembly of Virginia divided into two houses, the Senate and the House of Delegates. The House of Delegates is to be composed of 134 members annually elected of which 31 shall be chosen by the twenty-six counties lying west of the Allegany Muontains; 25 by the fourteen counties lying between the Allegany and the Blue Ridge; 42 by the twenty-nine counties lying east of the Blue Ridge and above tide water; and 36 by the counties, cities and boroughs lying upon tide water. Then follows a specific enumeration of the counties by name, directing a subdivision into smaller districts for the choice of Delegates. The Senate is to consist of 32 members, of whom thirteen are to be chosen by that part of the state lying west of the Blue Ridge, and nineteen by that part of the State lying east of it. For the purpose of electing the Senate the state is divided into thirty-two districts. The Legislature is to re-apportion once in every ten years the representation in both houses, provided that the number of Delegates from the four great districts above mentioned, and the number of Senators from the two great districts above mentioned respectively be neither increased nor diminished. After the year 1841, however, the Legislature shall, have authority, two-thirds of each house concurring, to make such a re-appointment as to increase the number of Delegates to 150, and the number of Senators to 36. With respect to the appointment of the representatives in Congress among the several counties, cities and boroughs of the state, it is directed that it shall be done in the same manner as they are apportioned among the several states of the Union.

The same article directs that no person shall be a member of the House of Delegates who has not attained twenty-five years, or a Senator who has not attained the age of thirty-five, that they shall be residents in the districts for which they are elected, and freehold voters. Persons holding lucrative offices, ministers of religion, and priests, are excluded from the legislature. The members are to be compensated from the Treasury, but no law increasing the compensation is to take effect till the next annual session, and no member can, during the term for which he is elected accept any lucrative office created by the legislature during such term. The two Houses are to meet every year, a majority of each is to constitute a quorum, neither is to adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other. There are several other provisions conferring on the two houses the usual powers of legislative bodies. All laws are to originate in the House of Delegates. The writ of Habeas Corpus is in no case to be suspended. No bill of attainder, no *ex post facto law*, no law impairing the obligation of contracts taking private property without a consideration, abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, prescribing any religious test levying, taxes for the support of public worship, giving peculiar privileges to any religious denomination, or molesting any person in any manner on account of his religious opinions, is to be passed by the legislature. The General Assembly is empowered to disqualify persons concerned in any duel, from holding any public office. The Governor, the Judges, &c. are impeachable by the House of Delegates before the Senate, and may be convicted by the concurrence of two-thirds of the number present.—The judgment in cases of impeachment, is to extend only to removal from office and future disqualification, leaving the punishment of the offence to the usual process of the law.

Every free white male citizen, of full age, the proprietor of a freehold of the value of twenty-five dollars, or of a reversion or remainder in fee of the value of fifty dollars, or of a leasehold estate, for a term not less than five years, of the annual rent of twenty dollars, or who is a housekeeper and head of a family, shall be entitled to vote for members of the legislature, in the county, city, town or borough, where such land may lie, or such housekeeper may live. In all elections the votes are to be given openly, or *viva voce*, and not by ballot.

The fifth article relates to the Executive power which is vested in a Governor and a Council of State composed of three persons. The Governor is to be a native of the U. S., or a citizen at the time of adopting a federal constitution, and a citizen of the Commonwealth for five years previous to his election. He is to hold his office for three years and to be ineligible for the next three. He is to be commander in chief of the forces of the state, to convene the legislature, propose public measures by message, grant pardons, fill vacancies *pro tempore* during the recess of the legislature in offices to which the legislature has a right to appoint &c. &c. The members of the Council of State are to hold their offices for three years, and one is to be chosen every year. The Governor is to consult them before exercising any discretionary power, and their advice is to be registered in a book kept for that purpose.

The fifth article vests the Judicial power in a Supreme Court of Appeals, in such Superior Courts as the Legislature may establish, in County Courts and in Justices of the Peace, the jurisdiction of all which tribunals is to be regulated by law. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and of the Superior Courts are to be elected by a joint vote of the two Houses of Assembly, who are to receive adequate salaries, which are not to be diminished during their continuance in their stations, and who are to hold their offices during good behaviour or until removed by a concurrent rate of two thirds of the two Houses for causes which are to be entered on the journal of each House, and of which due and timely notice is to be given. No law abolishing any Court shall deprive a Judge of his office, unless two thirds of the Members of each House present concur in it, but he may be assigned other duties. The Legislature may also erect Corporation Courts and create Corporation Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and Coroners are to be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the County Court, Constables by the Justices, and the Attorney General by vote of the two Houses, during whose pleasure he is to hold his office.

The sixth article directs that the Treasurer of the commonwealth shall be annually appointed by a joint vote of the two houses.

The seventh and last article provides for the continuance in office of the present Governor and other officers until their successors are elected under the new Constitution, and for the maintenance of the Courts of Justice in their present Jurisdiction until otherwise organized by the Legislature.

Such is a summary of the provisions of the amended Constitution of Virginia, in which although the original occupies nearly four wide columns in the National Intelligencer, we believe we have omitted no important feature.

[N. Y. Eve. Post.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

APOLOGETIC.—We have unintentionally offended the majesty of the commonwealth, as will be seen by the subjoined card from the pen of the 'gentleman from Hinsdale,' which we present to our readers in shape and form as we received it through the post office.—When we stated in our paper of Wednesday that the House of Representatives adjourned soon after one o'clock to enable the 'gentleman from Hinsdale' to eat an early dinner, we had no intention of giving offence to Mr. Emmons, one of the most useful members of the House, and a gentleman for whom we entertain a sincere respect, not only because he has acquired a handsome property by the sweat of his brow at the anvil, but because he is an old school federalist—one of the genuine Hartford Convention stamp, one, in short, who has left directions to have inscribed upon his tomb stone, when he shall have shuffled off this mortal coil, 'this man lived and died in the faith of the Hartford Convention.'—It becomes not us to give offence to so worthy a man.—In making the statement we did, we merely intended to show that, as the 'gentleman from Hinsdale' had an appetite for his dinner at one o'clock and as he had expressed a desire to eat it, there was a spirit of accommodation evinced by the House, in adjourning, which was highly deserving of commendation. Mr. Ichabod Emmons says in his card he eats his dinner when it is ready. This proves he is a sensible man; if he should eat it before it is ready, he might be troubled with a fit of the cholic, or what is quite as bad, the dyspepsia, notwithstanding his digestive organs are uncommonly powerful. Food, both animal and vegetable, unless it be well cooked, is unwholesome; this is a settled principle in gastronomy, as may be seen by referring to the cook's oracle; and consequently a man who should eat his dinner before it was ready would not only endanger his health, but be liable to have his hair pulled by the queen of the kitchen. With these remarks, which we hope will be satisfactory to the 'gentleman from Hinsdale,' we introduce to our readers the following effusion, which, it will be noticed with regret, is full of wrath and cabbage.

A CARD.

To Messrs. Beals & Homer Editors of the Coml Gazett Gent your paper of the 20th instant has Just been put into my hands and I perceive and Editorial article which you may think very Important to your readers but which I think wholly gratuetous—that the House of Reps adjourned at an Early hour that day that the 'Gentleman from Hinsdale should eat an early dinner' now if you have nothing more important to Communicate to the world than that the Member from Hinsdale eats his dinner every day you are two poor Devils. I eats my dinner when its ready at home nor abroad and am as able to pay for it as any type sticker in Boston. Yours to serve—

ICH EMMONS.

Jany 21, 1830.

DRY TORTUGAS—NAVAL DEPOT.

To the Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the U. S. Senate.

Sir: From the interest which you are known to take in the Navy, and your ability to serve it, it is proper that your attention should be drawn to a recent report made by the Board of Commissioners to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, on the propriety of establishing a Naval Depot among certain small islands in the Gulf of Mexico known by the name of Dry Tortugas.

Had the writer of this communication no other motive for objecting to the scheme in question, than the total failure which attended a similar location, some years back on the never to be forgotten Key West—the Golgotha of our Navy!—that single one, of itself, should convince the Government of the utter impracticability of ever realizing the too sanguine expectations of the Board of Naval Commissioners. But, independently of melancholy reminiscences, the writer of this article has *another* motive for objecting to the Dry Tortugas as a suitable Depot for our Navy, viz. 'the liability of all those pestilential islands to inundation!' In proof of this fact, he begs leave to transcribe a paragraph on the subject from a respectable literary work now before him* which runs thus:

'In the month of September of the year 1759, a heavy gale of wind from the N. E. so greatly impeded the current of the Gulf stream, that the water, forced at the same time into the Gulf of Mexico by the trade winds, rose to such a height, that not only Tortugas and other Islands (Key West of course among the rest) disappeared, but the highest trees were covered on the peninsula of Larga.'

In conclusion—let me entreat you, sir, to weigh well the facts here presented; and after you have done this, I cannot doubt you will put your *veto* to a scheme so manifestly unwise as that of establishing a Naval Depot on a 'bank of shells,' elevated only about two feet above the level of the sea,—without either wood or water,—and, worse than all, with a climate so deleterious that no human constitution can long survive its ravages. DECATUR.

*British Quarterly Review for 1816—No. 28, Page 374. [Alexandria Gaz.

The following laconic message was delivered upwards of 138 years ago:

From the minutes of the assembly of Pennsylvania, 10th mo. 15th 1701.

"GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE ASSEMBLY."

"Friends: Your union is what I desire; but your peace and accommodating one another, is what I must expect of you: the reputation of it is something—the reality much more. 'I desire you to remember and observe what I say.' Yield in circumstances, to preserve essentials; and being safe in one another, you will always be so in esteem with me. 'Make me not sad, now I am going to leave you,' since it is for you as well as for your friends, and proprietary, and governor. WILLIAM PENN."

From the Portsmouth Journal.

REVENGE IS SWEET.

A gentleman of this town, travelling during the past year in one of the North River steam boats, having occasion to speak to the bar keeper, was much surprised by being addressed by that person in the following language:

'Sir, I am rejoiced you spoke to me as you did, for had you remained silent another half hour, you would have been a dead man.'

On being requested to explain himself, he said that he was the son of a gentleman of respectability in England, and had been disinherited by his father, in consequence of some misconduct of which his parent had been informed by a friend.

The informer, he continued, was now travelling in America, and he was in search of him for the sole purpose of taking his life, in revenge for having caused his ruin. In order the more effectually to accomplish his purpose, he had sought and obtained the situation he then held, in the expectation that sooner or later he should meet the object of his vengeance and until that day his search had been fruitless; but the moment he had seen this gentleman, he had supposed him to be his betrayer, and had determined on carrying his long meditated design into effect—the sound of the passenger's voice, however, had dissipated the illusion, and preventing his committing a useless murder.

This story, extraordinary and vindictive as it appears, was confirmed by circumstances, as far as they could be ascertained, and in frequent subsequent conversations the unfortunate young man persisted in his design; and said that it was the only object for which he preserved life; that deed of blood accomplished, he was ready to yield an existence which would then possess no value to him.

A PUZZLE.—I am a word of six letters, and always dwell in the hearts of the revengeful. Behead me and I am the name of a beautiful female, well known to historians. Behead me again and I form the plural to a certain animal that excited great terror in the house of King George the III. Behead me again, I become congealed. My first, second, fourth and sixth, will give an Officer of Authority. My first, second, third and sixth; will give the name that God first gave to man. My first, fourth, fifth, and sixth, will form the plural of a very troublesome and useless animal. My second, fifth, and sixth, is the name of a card. My second, third, and sixth is a kind of Liquor. My third, fourth and sixth is averse to truth. My first, third, fourth and sixth, transposed is a kind of fruit. My first, second, third and fourth transposed, and I traverse the country to transport the news. My second, third, fifth and sixth, transposed, and I am used as an ornament to Ladies. My second, third and fourth, transposed, and I visit the sick. My first, second, third and sixth, transposed, and I become stupid. My first, third, fourth, fifth and sixth, transposed, and I support the whole world. My first, second, third and fifth, transposed, and I am mute. My first, third and sixth transposed, and I am the name of a tree. My first, second and fourth transposed, and I am vociferated by a commanding officer on parade. My first, second, third and sixth, transposed, and I am the matter with which works are enamelled. Who can tell what I am? L.

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