He charges the origin of such a project to Judge Cooper, who some years since published a paper in this state called the Emporium, in which articles advocating the projecting system appeared of the utmost power and ability, the same being in total opposition to the doctrine of nullification now so boldly adhered to by some of the leaders at the south.—Inq.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship, Formosa, Captain Orne, at New York from Havre, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have copious files of Paris papers to the 22d of June, inclusive.

ALGIERS.

The official letters of Admiral Duprée to the Government stated, that on the 10th June, the naval armament left Palma and on the 12th presented itself before the African coast, but was a second time compelled to stand out to sea. On the 13th it appeared before Algiers, and after having passed along the forts and batteries came to in the bay of Torre Chica. The enemy had abandoned the fort in that bay, and the battery on the point, but had placed the mortars and cannon which had been mounted in them on the adjacent heights. The steam boat Nageur caused one battery to be evacuated where one mortar and one cannon had been mounted. It was too late in the evening to effect a landing, but every arrangement was made to disembark on the next day. Three light vessels were stationed to the east of Torre Chica to fire on the enemy's batteries in flank; two steamboats protected the debarkation at the west. On the 14th, at half past four in the morning, the first division of the army landed, with eight pieces of field artillery, and the naval division with all the field artillery followed at six. At half past six the General in Chief went on shore, and towards noon all the troops were landed, the stores and munitions being removed with great despatch. Two sailors sprang on shore and hoisted the royal standard on the fort and on the town of Torre Chica, where the head quarters of the army, were established at ten o'clock This account is from the Gazette of the 21st. The following is a telegraphic despatch of the same date.

The Minister of the Marine to the Prefects and Sub-Prefects.

PARIS, June 21st.

The army has landed in eight hours, with its ammunition and provisions.

The enemy's positions have been turned and carried; the masses of cavalry which he opposed to us were repulsed, his cannon taken, and our army is encamped upon the ground which he had occupied.

Galignani's Messenger says:

We find the following in the Semaphore of Marseilles:—'The English steamer George IV. has received orders to go to Algiers with the utmost despatch. It is said to be charged with an important mission relating to the expedition.'

The following details respecting the expedition are derived from a source on which reliance may be placed:—It appears that the fleet has found an excellent achorage, which was unknown, the discovery of which ensures complete success to the operations. On the 15th, at ten in the morning, the *personnel* of the army was all disembarked; the *materiel* alone was left on board; but if the weather continued favorable for four days, the disembarkation would have been forward enough to enable the army to advance and begin the siege. It is believed that the troops have been divided into three corps; one, to remain at the place where the landing was effected, another to proceed along the coast, and take possession of the batteries that skirt it; and the third to march along the heights, in order to turn the town, and attack it on the east and south. The walls on that side are said to be in such bad condition, as to require but a few vollies to make a breach; it is therefore considered not unlikely that by this time the town is taken and the expedition terminated. The roadstead of Torre Chica is an unexpected safeguard to the expedition, and removes all anxiety. It is only to be wished that there may be no need of cavalry; for, according to accounts from Palma, almost all the horses perished during a thirty day's stay on board the vessels. The 17th regiment of chasseurs will make the campaign on foot. On the 7th when the fleet was still at Palma, a great number of dead horses were thrown into the sea; the few remaining were to be employed in the artillery service. Sidi el Ferruch is a small port, five leagues west of Algiers, where the Algerine Government ships its produce, especially cattle, for the coast of Spain and other European ports. Two roads, one direct, the other along the coast by Caxine, lead from Sadi el Ferruch to Algiers; these roads, particularly that along the sea side; are intersected by chains of mountains, which do not present many obstacles to the progress of travellers. The point at which the French army landed was mounted with batteries; a map recently published marks five; there must have been a greater number, as Sidi el Ferruch may be considered the mercantile port of the Algerine capital; an attack on that side is striking the Regency to the heart; it is therefore probable that the most powerful means of defence were directed to that point.

Advices from Gibraltar announce that the captain of the English vessel Emanuel, arrived there from Oran, reports that the English consul there had positive information that upwards of 140 men of the shipwrecked brigs the Sylene and Adventure were on the 25th ult. at Algiers. It appears that in order to save those who were wandering in the mountains, or who had fallen into the hands of the Bedouins, from being massacred, the Dey had offered a reward of 500f. for every Frenchman that was brought to him alive.

FRANCE.

On the 18th the King issued a proclamation which follows, as translated in Galignani's Messenger. All the liberal papers speak of it as a measure adapted to embarrass the elections, and not called for by any good cause.

There was a banquet given at Court on the reception of the news of the safe landing of the army. The news was conveyed from Turetta Chica to Paris in ninety-six hours.

The election is adjourned in nineteen departments, containing 28,701 electors, and sending 109 deputies; of which number 75 voted for the address from the Chamber, which led to its dissolution, and 34 against it.

The postponement of the elections will not retard the meeting of the Chamber, as the Deputies may be returned and in Paris by the 3d of August.

The French papers are filled with political disquisitions and criminations, and reports of the proceedings of Courts regarding the election. They contain little which would be generally understood or at all interesting here. It seems almost certain that the liberals will return an increased number of deputies to the Chamber, but whether they would agree among themselves, in case the King should be compelled to yield, upon a choice of Ministers, is very doubtful.

Charles, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, etc.—having been informed that many questions relative to the political rights of Electors have been agitated in the Royal Courts of Paris, Rouen, Orleans, Angers, Metz, Pau, and Nismes, are still pending before these tribunals, and cannot be decided before the period fixed by our Ordonnance of the 16th of May last, for the assembling of the Electoral Colleges—desiring that nothing should be neglected to attain the utmost regularity in the Electoral Lists—upon the report of our Minister, Secretary of State for the Interior Department, we have ordained, and do ordain as follows:

The Electoral Colleges shall assemble in the Department of the Ardeche, the Ardennes, the Aube, the Eure, the Eure et Loire, the Gard, the Indre et Loire, the Loire et Cher, the Loiret, the Maine et Loire, the Marne, the Mayonne, the Basses Pyrenes, the Sarthe, the Seine Inferieure, the Seine et Marne the Seine et Oise, the Vaucleuse, and the Yvonne, as follows:—

The Colleges of Arrondissement on the 12th of July next, and the colleges of Departments on the 19th of the same month.

The provisions of our Ordonnance of the 16th of May last, are revoked so far as they concern the above Departments.

The Constitutionel says:—

'It is odious to wish to deprive the electors of the right to vote, which the royal courts have recognized; and after they have been invited, in the name of the King, to repair without delay their colleges, often situated at the other end of France; it is odious, they say, to dismiss them, to wait for an arret or service from the court of Capatieu, &c.

It was rumoured that a Royal Ordonnance would shortly appear, whereby the Councils General of Manufactures and Commerce will be reorganized, and established upon a basis much wider and more favorable to those interests.

The Journal des Debats has the following:—What is to be the result of the landing of the expedition upon the grand contest between the Ministry and the Country at the Elections? If, as we hope, the whole of the defences of Algiers are carried by our troops in the course of the next fortnight, are we to suffer the Charter to be taken by assault and leave our liberties at the mercy of the assailants? Shall the taking of Algiers lead to our own captivity? No! never! Let them publish on the morning of the 23d of June the bulletin of the bobardment, and every Constitutional Elector will exclaim when he is going to vote, 'What have the bombs to do with what I am now writing down?' No! Let us have victory in Africa since the French are actually landed; but, nevertheless, let the elections be free and constitutional. There is no reason why they should not both go together. A similar appearance was tried by the Villele Ministry, less desperate and less alarming than the present. The Victory at Navarino become so popular, was announced while the Electors were engaged in nominating the independent and loyal Chamber that defeated M. de Villele and that will be still more numerous to defeat the Prince de Polignac, and drive back into his retreat M. de Peyronnet. Victories have a powerful influence over mens' minds when they gain a national object, when they only serve to increase the independence as well as the glory of the country. But if they are attempted to be used as a snare to obtain absolute power, the men who thus flattered themselves will be deceived.'

HAVRE MARKETS.

Havre, June 21.—The price of Wheat in the neighboring markets continues to rise on account of the bad weather. There is no Am. Flour in first hands. The article is retailed at 36f. and above according to qual. The cargo of Rice, per the Sublime, was immediately sold at 22 to 23f.

The sales of Cotton the last week have been only 1835 bales.

About 80 cases of Indigo have been sold during the week at the full prices of the previous sales

Sales 21st, 133 bales Georgia Cotton, at 89½; 230 do at 92; 488 Louisiana, Mobile, &c. 85 to 102½; 580 bags Bourbon Sugar, at 64; 30,000 lbs. N. York Wax, 1,52½.

Extract of a letter, dated HAVRE, June 23d.

The Cotton market was certainly a little better yesterday for some kinds. The holders are very firm which is of importance, and if they continue so, we shall prevent any decline this year.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship York, Thompson, arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of June, and to which date inclusive, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Liverpool papers, with London of the previous day.

The King was still living. A letter from Windsor, written late in the evening of the 22d says, 'the cough and expectoration continue quite as troublesome as they have been for the two past days, and there is no alteration whatever in the general condition of the King.'

Forgery Bill.—In the House of Lords on the 22d, the Marquess of Lansdown moved the second reading of the Forgery Bill. No opposition was made, but on its third reading it was expected that the Lord Chancellor would move material alterations. On the same day numerous petitions were presented against the punishment of death for forgery, among which was one from the bankers of England, Ireland, and Scotland, containing 1000 signatures representing from 700 to 800 banking establishments.—This petition was read. After reciting the names of the several banks, it says:

'Showeth,—That your petitioners, as bankers, are deeply interested in the protection of property from forgery, and in the conviction and punishment of persons guilty of that crime. That your petitioners find by experience that the infliction of death, or even the possibility of the infliction of death, prevents the prosecution, conviction, and punishment of the criminal, and thus endangers the property which it is intended to protect. That your petitioners, therefore, earnestly pray that your Lordships will not withhold from them that protection to their property which they would derive from a more lenient law.'

NEW YORK, August 2.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Mary Lord, Wolf, arrived below this morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th of June. Capt. W. had on board a Havre paper of the 26th, which he gave to Com. Storer of the U. S. ship Boston. The paper of the 24th contains Paris dates one day later than before received. We make the following extracts:—

Letters from Toulon of the 18th of June give an account of the general sensation among the inhabitants, of that place, on the day when the news was brought that the expedition had landed, with a few more particulars of the circumstances attending that event.—Gen. Bourmont is said to have been in danger from the bursting of a howitzer, by which the ground under the eminence on which he stood was torn up, overturning him and two general officers at his side. The French loss is said to have been 48 killed, and 120 wounded; among the former a captain and two lieutenants.

There was a rumour on Change at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 23d, that there would be a new prorogation of the Chambers. There had been no rise in the funds.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The brig Trent, Capt. Barstow, arrived, at New York on Monday night from Liverpool. Capt. B. sailed on the 27th of June, but unfortunately brought no papers. The latest bulletin which he saw was dated on the 25th—the king had passed a bad night.

MARKETS.—A Liverpool Circular of the 26th of June states that the sales of Cotton for the week ending on the 25th amounted to 30,480 bales; and in some descriptions 1-8d advance had been realised. The imports were 10,000 bales. The sales on the 25th, were 9,700 bales, of which 7000 were American. On the 26th, the sales were 2,500 bales.

FLOUR.—In consequence of the rain and appearance of the weather on the 25th, 6000 barrels of American superfine flour were sold at 28s; but the weather being fine on the 26th, it was doubted whether that price could then be obtained. [Com. Adv.

ARKANSAS, July 7th.

Gen. John Campbell arrived here on Monday last, from the Western Creek Agency, and left in the Waverly for Washington city.

It gives us much pleasure to learn by general Campbell that the Creeks who are located on our western border, are highly pleased with their situation and with the country which we have assigned them—but complain very much of the negligence of the Government or its Agents, in not promptly paying their annuities and the $30 per head to which they were entitled on reaching the Agency. This circumstance alone has produced much dissatisfaction, and has no doubt operated as a check to the emigration of the Creeks this summer as was expected.

They are raising a fine crop of corn this season. There are now about 3000 of them located in that quarter, and it is thought that, if the season should prove favorable, they will raise 60,000 bushels of corn more than will be required for their consumption the ensuing year.

A Creek Indian was murdered and scalped a few days before Gen. C. left, 4 or 5 miles from the Agency. From the arrows which were left sticking in him, and other circumstances, it was pretty well ascertained that the murder, was committed by Cherokees—and, from the course that the murderers pursued after perpetrating the crime, it is conjectured that it was committed by Dutch's party, who reside on Red river—but the outrage is disavowed and disapproved by the Cherokee Nation, who are on very friendly terms with the creeks.

As soon as Col. Arbuckle was informed of the murder, he promptly despatched Captain Wilkinson with a party of soldiers, and Chilley and John McIntosh, with 200 Creek warriors, in pursuit of the aggressors, with instructions to follow them to ther village and destroy it if they refused to surrender the murderers.

The Tornado which passed over our town on the night of the 31st of May appears to have extended its ravages in Tennessee and to have carried devastation wherever it went. An account of its terrible effects at Charlotte and Shelbyville, will be found in this days paper. It passed this place between 8 and 9 o'clock, and reached Charlotte about half past 10, a distance about 260 miles in a direct line; from thence it appears to have turned to the Southeast, and reached Shelbyville, about 70 miles farther, about 12 o'clock the same night—having travelled a distance of 335 miles in the short space of bout three and a half hours.

BALTIMORE, August 5.

Extract of a letter, to a house in this city received by last evening's mail, by the ship Bengal, arrived at Boston, dated

'GIBRALTAR, June 25, 1330.

We have in town a rumor of the taking of Algiers with a loss of about 5000 French, which if confirmed before the closing of this, you shall be advised of such particulars as may be received.'

From the Arkansas Gazette, June 22.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.

We are indebted to a friend at Helena, for the following outlines of the trial, during the late June term of the Circuit Court of Phillips county, Hon. James Woodson Bates presiding, of Wm. Lockhart, on an indictment for the murder of James Selby, which was recently committed on the Mississippi river, under the most aggravating circumstances.

It appears from the testimony, that Mr. Selby was a pedlar on the Mississippi, and that he had in his employment a man by the name of Mayfield, who assisted him in working his boat.—Lockhart got on board about 30 miles above Helena, for the purpose of descending the river. Having ascertained that Mr. Selby had considerable money, which he had taken in on the sales of his cargo, he formed the plan of murdering and robbing him, and, by means of threats, induced Mayfield to join him.

[It must here be noticed, that Mayfield was first arraigned on an indictment for aiding and abetting in the murder, and acquitted, and then used as a witness in the trial of Lockhart.]

Mayfield's testimony is clear and positive, as to the fact of the murder. He swore that Lockhart threw the old man [Selby] into the river, and that Selby asked him [Mayfield] to help him in; that he took hold of his hand and was helping him into the boat, when Lockhart interfered, and prevented him from doing so. The old man begged him for God's sake not to kill him; that he would give him all his money and every thing he had, if he would spare his life, so that he could once more see his wife and children. Lockhart replied with an oath—'I'll kill you, and how, for if I don't, you will have me hung for what I have done,' and pushed him again into the river, and struck him three or four blows, which Mayfield thought must have been fatal to the victim. This witness was the only one who swore positively to the murder, but his testimony corresponded so well in every particular, and was corroborated by the circumstantial testimony of 35 or 40 other witnesses, as to leave no doubt on the minds of the Jury of its correctness throughout.

After the murder, Lockhart found a considerable sum of money, estimated from $800 to $1400, a small portion of which he gave to Mayfield. He then after taking out a few trunks of goods, scuttled the boat, and sent her adrift.—The boat was shortly afterwards taken up near Helena under circumstances which led to the apprehension of Mayfield; and his confessions on the examination, led to the pursuit of Lockhart, who was a few days afterwards taken in Missouri, and brought back for trial.

The Jury were out only a few minutes, when they returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

ATROCIOUS PIRACY AND MURDER.

His Majesty's ship Atholl,
SIERRA LEONE, May 3.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you that the Hon. Company's schr. St. Helena, arrived here this day on her way to England, with despatches from Commodore Collier. She was attacked on the 6th April, in lat. 1. 30, south, long. 90, west, by a piratical felucca under French colors, and manned with a crew of from 40 to 50 men of all nations, who, I regret to hear murdered Captain Harrison, the chief officer, and 12 of the crew, besides Dr. Waddle, of the Hon. Company's medical service; and plundered the vessel of all money that could be found on board, a great deal of her cargo, cut away her masts, scuttled the vessel in order to sink her, and after they left her, fired many shot through her, and abandoned her, not knowing that the carpenter and five men were left on board concealed, by whose exertions the vessel has been saved, and brought into this port.

I am sorry that the mail, the Commodore's despatches, and almost all the letters, appear to have been destroyed, at least they are no where to be found.—From the description of the vessel (which I have forwarded to the Admiralty) she appears to be one well known to the ships of the squadron, and as it is probable she has no idea that the St. Helena escaped, I am in great hopes she may proceed to the coast and be there captured by one of the ships of the squadron. It is my intention, in the absence of Com. Collier, to render every assistance in the re-equipment of the schooner from the public store, and to put her in charge of Lieut. Warren, a deserving officer on half pay, lately in command of a ship lost on the coast through the ignorance of the pilot. I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. GORDON, Captain.

To the Sec'y. of the Ho. E. India Co. London.

PENSACOLA, Saturday, July 10.

Lieutenant JAMES P. WILSON arrived at this place on Thursday last with the Spanish Schooner Peniz, which the U. S. Schooner Grampus, Lieut. Comdt. MAYO, captured on the 4th June, off Cape Hayti, for an attempt to commit a piracy on the brig Kremlin, of Boston, from Antwerp bound to New Orleans. We have collected the following particulars. The schooner was from the coast of Africa, with slaves, bound to Cuba, and fell in with the brig on the 4th June, near Cape Hayti, kept in company, endeavoring to intimidate her by crossing her bow, keeping her gun trained on her, with her men at quarters. The Schooner ordered the boat of the brig to come alongside, which the Captain refused—in this situation they remained nearly all day when the Grampus made her appearance and the schooner bore away. Captain MAYO hailed the brig, ascertained the character of the Schooner and immediately gave chase, captured and ordered her to this port. The schooner is about 60 tons burthen, armed with a 6 pounder and muskets and 19 men all Spaniards. She was formerly the Pilot boat Trimmer, of New York.

There were 82 negroes on board at the time of the capture—5 have since died.

A Council of the Chiefs, Headmen and Warriors of the Creek Nation for the purpose of receiving a talk from the U. S. Agent on the subject of removal, was to have been held on the 15th instant, but has been postponed, in consequence of the want of sufficient time to give general information to the whole of the Chiefs and Headmen of the tribe. Those who had taken it on themselves to call the Council, had informed the Agent that the Indian festival called the Green Corn Dance, would be held on the 19th instant, and, as the attendance on that day would be very general, they would then consult with the other chiefs, and appoint an early day for the council in question.

The gentleman who furnishes this information to the Augusta Chronicle, states that the Crops generally, on the route from New Orleans, are in a state of dreadful injury—in some places entirely destroyed, and in most others, to the extent of one half or two thirds.—They appeared to be worst, generally, in the Indian country, where a considerable scarcity of Corn was already experienced, and the most lamentable distress anticipated; as it was expected that the extent of the growing crop to be calculated on, would not be sufficient for one third of the population; which, with the exceeding scarcity of game, must necessarily produce a most painful state of want and starvation.

A Council of the Cherokees was to be held on the 12th instant, to consider the invitation of the President to meet him at Nashville, to form a treaty for removal

Savannah Georgian, July 24.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The following table shows the number of ministers, congregations and members of the different religious denominations in the United States, derived chiefly from the statements in the Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society. We have annexed a column, in which we have assigned to each denomination the population belonging to it, according to the best estimate which we are able to make.

DENOMINATION.	Ministers.	Congregations.	Commun. or mem.	Population.
Orthodox Cong.	1,000	1 258	150,000	1,200,000
Presbyterians	1,600	2,070	162,816	1,600.000
Associate Presb.	72	104	15.000	100.000
Reformed Dutch	159	194	23,000	125,000
Protestant Epis.	519			600,000
German Reform.	120	500		350.000
Evan. Lutheran	200	800		450,000
Methodist Epis.	1.817		447.743	2,500.000
Calvinistic Bap	2,914	4.384	304 827	2,500.000
Seventh-day do.	30		2.000	20.000
Six-principle do.	25	20	1.800	20.000
Mennonites	200		30 000	120,000
Tunkers	40	40	3.000	30.000
Freewill Baptists	300	370	16,000	25.000
Christian Soc'ty.	300	1,000	30,000	30 000
Emancipators	10		400	4.000
Free com. Bapt.	30		3,500	30 000
United Brethren	23		2,000	6.000
Quakers or Fr'nds.		500		300,000
Cumberl'd. Pres.				250.000
Unitarians	149	182		200.000
Swedenborgians	29			5,000
Shakers	45	16		5 000
Universalists	150	300		150 000
Roman Catholics	230			500.000
Infid. & Noth'rians				1,500 000
				13 000 000

Remarks.—It is commonly reckoned that in Congregational societies, the Church members form one eighth part of the population. We have therefore, assigned to the Congregationalists a population of 1,200,000. The stated clerk of the Presbyterian church supposes that the population attached to that is equal to fifteen times the number of communicants, which would give nearly 2,500,000. We think it more safe, however, to say ten times, and have therefore set it down at 1,600,000. The numbers assigned to the Associate Presbyterians, are the estimate of a writer in the Albany Religious Monitor. The population assigned to the Reformed Dutch church is founded on official returns, and cannot be far from the truth. We call the Episcopal population 600,000 on the supposition that each of their ministers has charge, on an average, of 1,000 or 1,200 souls. Our information respecting the German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran churches is very imperfect, and the estimate of their population may be very wide of the truth. We suppose that the population attached to the Methodists may be equal to five or six times the number of their members.—They will give to each of their travelling preachers a charge of 1,400 to 1,500 The number of communicants in the Calvinistic Baptist churches we suppose bears about the same proportion to their population as in the Congregational churches. The Roman Catholics were estimated at 500,000 by the Roman Catholic council which lately met at Baltimore. The Unitareans are chiefly in Massachusetts, and their congregations generally contain about 1 000 or 1,200 souls In other denominations the data for calculation are very imperfect, and there may be great errors in the estimates. It is very desirable that we should have accurate information respecting the religious state of the country, and it is with the hope of eliciting it that we publish this table, imperfect as it is. [N. Y Obeserver.

Sound doctrine in the right quarter.—Mr. Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, has published an address to his constituents, rendering an account of the occurrences of the last session, from which we make the following extract on the subject of the Tariff:

After some general remarks on the Tariff, and the probability of relief to the South from its effects, Mr. Williams says:

'What resolution the South will now find it expedient or necessary to adopt. I am unable to say. But at all events, I trust opposition will not be carried to the extremity which has been threatened. For if the question be minutely and dispassionately examined, I apprehend no one can believe a state has a right to nullify an act of congress or resist it by open violence.—On the contrary, if our union was designed for any good purpose, if it is worth preserving, every state must be bound to submit to the constitution and laws of the United States. What would be our situation if each state were permitted to construe for herself the laws of the United States, and to obey or resist them according to her own good will and pleasure? We have twenty-four states, each of which might interpret the law differently, and thus we should have twenty-four different rules of action, in a government designed to be uniform in all its parts. The doctrine, therefore, that a state can nullify an act of the general government, or impede its execution, must be unsound. It cannot be maintained in practice without leading to flagrant contradictions and absurdities, destructive of the whole system.

This country has flourished beyond example for more than 40 years, and it would be madness in us to surrender all the blessings we have enjoyed, in the hope of obtaining greater benefits under any change, unless it be bro't about peaceably, in the way authorized by the constitution. The tariff may or may not be right, according to the opinion of each individual. But when a majority have decided in its favor, by legislative enactment, it becomes the duty of the minority to submit, and not for the purpose of opposing it, resort to any violent measures.'

The Boston Galaxy contains the following article:

In discussing the peculiarities of the shark, people frequently confound the different species with each other.—Hence the contradictory accounts of this fish given by those who have seen it at sea.

There are, at least, five or six varieties of the shark, the principal of which are the blue, the white, and the basking shark.

The blue shark is of a deep blue color on the back, and of a bright silver white on the belly; the skin is smoother than that of the white shark, and the nose long pointed and extending far beyond the mouth; it is very voracious of human flesh, and will follow close under shore if there is depth enough, and a man is walking there. It will permit its small brood, when in danger, to swim down its throat to take shelter in its belly.

The white shark, or *lamia*, a *voracious feeder* or *glutton*, is a dreadful fish and the largest of all sharks. They have been seen of four thousand weight, with throats capable of swallowing a man whole. Swimmers often perish by them; sometimes losing an arm or leg, or being bitten quite asunder. Its teeth are exceedingly sharp, disposed in six rows, are all triangular, notched like a saw on their edges, and are in the whole, one hundred and forty-four in number. When the fish is in a state of repose, these teeth lie quite flat in the mouth; but when he seizes his prey, he has the power of erecting them, by the help of a set of muscles that join them to the jaw.—The mouth is placed far beneath, so that this fish is obliged to turn on its back, when seizing its prey. Its back is short and broad in comparison with other sharks, and its tail, which is semi-lunar in shape, is composed of two fins. This shark has much strength in its tail, and as its pectoral fins are large it swims with great swiftness. The color of the whole body is a light ash, and its eyes are large and round.

The basking shark, so called from its habit of lying motionless on the surface of the water, as if to sun itself, has but little of the fierce and voracious nature of the shark kind in general. It sometimes leaps with agility several feet out of water. It swims deliberately with the dorsal fin above water, and is from nine to twenty five feet in length. Its form is slender, and its tail large. Withinside the mouth, towards the throat, it has a short species of whalebone. From its liver an oil is is extracted, which is used in lamps, and is said to be efficacious when applied to bruises. This shark is vivipirous, a young one a foot in length having been sometimes found in the female.

A LILLIPUTION PAPER.

We have seen many a paper, in our day from the London Atlas and extra daily papers that measure 'from tip to tip when extended,' (as ornithologists have it) 6 feet by four, down to the smallest, bluest looking sheet that issues from a garret or cellar, but by the shade of Faustus, we have never, since we first took up a composing stick, set eyes on any thing that surpasses, for originality of appearance and execution, the subject of the present notice.

It is a sheet that has for some months been issued weekly in Harrisburg, Pa. entitled '*The Star.*' The size of the sheet, until the two or three last numbers, was about six inches by four. The columns, two in each page) are about an inch and a quarter wide and twenty lines long.

We learn that the editor, printer and publisher of this paper—(the three dignities are concentrated in one person)—is a boy of twelve years old. The stock to commence his undertaking, he obtained by picking from beneath the boards of an old printing office, (the floor of which was raised,) the odd types that had accidentally fallen through the crevices.—With these, (just sufficient to set up one page of his periodical,) he commenced; employing a mallet and a planer, instead of a press, and working off one page, distributing it, and then setting up the next.

He has now continued his undertaking upwards of six months, and as he says 'by the aid of his subscribers, he has enlarged it to the present size' that is six inches by nine. The workmanship, as may be expected was at first rude and original enough, but each week brings some little improvement, and 'The Star, may some day come out as respectable as its neighbors. Already it has its editorial department, its foreign news, its paper controversies, its 'proceedings of the Legislature, reported for the Star,' and all the *et ceteras* of the craft.

Such an attempt merits encouragement. Our young friend shall have our country paper in exchange, which, (as he probably knows,) he can receive as a publisher, free of postage. Let him persevere.—He may be an honor to his profession some day yet. [N. Y. Paper.

STEAMBOATS.—The following is a correct list of Steamers, now running in the Chesapeake Bay, out of Baltimore. As speed is the grand desideratum, the swiftest boat is denominated No. 1 and so on in regular succession. [Chron.

1. Steamer *George Washington*, Union Canal Line, 14¾ to 15 miles per hour.
2. Steamer *Columbia*, double engine, for Washington and Georgetown &c. 14¼ to 14½ miles per hour.
3. Steamer *Carroll of Carrollton*, double engine, Citizens' Canal Line, 14 to 14½ miles per hour.
4. Steamer *Rappahannock*, for Fredericksburg, 13 miles per hour.
5. Steamer *Independence*, Union Line, (not running at present) 12½ miles per hour.
6. Steamer *Pocahontas*, Norfolk Line, 11 miles per hour.
7. Steamer *Columbus*, Norfolk Line 11 miles per hour.
8. Steamer *Patuxent*, for Fredericksburg, 10½ miles per hour.
9. Steamer *Maryland*, for Annapolis, 10 miles per hour.
10. Steamer *Philadelphia*, Citizens' Canal Line, 9½ to 10 miles per hour.
11. Steamer *Constitution*, Union Line, 8½ to 9 miles per hour.
12. Steamer *United States*, Union Line, 8¼ miles per hour.
13. Steamer *Fredericksburg*, Washington and Alexandria, 8 miles per hour.
14. Steamer *Norfolk*, Norfolk Line, 7¾ miles per hour.
15. Steamer *Virginia*, Norfolk Line, 7½ miles per hour.
16. Steamer *Gov. Wolcott*, Port Deposite, 7 miles per hour.
17. Steamer *Franklin*, Alexandria and Washington, 6¾ miles per hour.

It should be observed, that this speed is only obtained when the tide is in favor.

There were 183 deaths in the city of Philadelphia last week. Of these 21 were under the age of 21 years.

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