LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

DEATH OF GEORGE IV. AND ACCESSION OF WILLIAM IV.

The packet ship Manchester was below at New York on Friday morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 1st July. Some of the passengers left the ship off Block Island, and arrived at New York on Friday morning, bringing with them Liverpool papers to the 1st ult. inclusive.

By this arrival we have the intelligence of the death of King George the Fourth, and of the accession of the Duke of Clarence to the Throne, under the title of WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

Markets.—Cotton remained firm. Sales 29 h 1000, and 30th 2000 bales.

A few sales of Flour were made at 28s.

The long expected intelligence (remarks the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser) has thus come at last; and as will be seen by the details below, the King of England breathed his last at half past three o'clock on the morning of the 26th. This monarch was borne on the 12th August, 1762. In 1795 he was married to his cousin, the Princess Caroline of Brunswick. It was a marriage of convenience and proved an unhappy one. The only issue of their union was the lamented Princess Charlotte. The Princess of Wales lived in retirement for ten years, until 1806, when, in consequence of rumors prejudicial to her character, a commission was appointed to investigate them, who declared her innocent of any heavy charges. On the 5th February, 1811, a bill was passed, appointing the Prince of Wales regent, under certain restrictions, which were to last until the 1st of February, 1812, when he became vested with the full powers of Sovereignty. The unfortunate differences between himself and his consort, and the course he adopted of excluding her from Court, rendered him for a time unpopular. She left England to reside abroad.—The princess Charlotte died on the 16th November, 1817.—On the 29th January, 1820, George the Third died, and his late Majesty was proclaimed King. The name of the Princess of Wales was struck out of the Liturgy, but no order was made to supply its place with 'Queen Consort.' She determined to return to England, and the memorable trial was the consequence. On finally taking the question on the motion to insert the Queen's name in the Liturgy, it was lost by a vote of 310 against 209.

The Coronation took place on the 19th July, 1821. The Queen died on the 7th of August following. From the time when the excitement raised in her favor subsided, the King has been as popular a sovereign with his subjects as any who ever sat upon the Throne of England, and his sufferings and death have been sincerely deplored by the majority of the nation. Resembling Henry the Vth in the extravagancies of his youth, he has been more fortunate in the length of his reign, and conferred more benefits on the kingdom. He died, as above mentioned, on the 26th June, aged 68 years, and 5 weeks.

No change in the ministry or in the present policy of the English Government, will probably follow this event. His present Majesty, William IV. (born August 21st, 1765) has, it is said by the best authority, expressed his full confidence in the Duke of Wellington. There was a report that Mr. Huskisson would be brought again into the Cabinet. The oaths of allegiance to King William IV. were administered in both Houses of Parliament on the 26th June. It was reported that the Parliament would be dissolved almost immediately.

It is said in one paper that the King on having the resignation of the Ministers tendered to him, restored the seals, and behaved to the Duke of Wellington in the most cordial manner. The King and the Duke of Wellington went up to London from Bushy together.

The London Courier of the 29th remarks:—

'We see that some of our contemporaries are indulging in rumors of expected changes in the government. Such rumors cannot too soon be put to rest; and we therefore state upon the best authority, that his Majesty took the earliest opportunity of expressing his unlimited confidence in the Duke of Wellington, and is determined to give the government his warmest and most cordial support.'

The same paper says:

'We understand that his Majesty has been pleased to express his intention of being the chief mourner at the funeral of the late King. After the last duties have been paid to the deceased Sovereign, the King will, probably, visit Scotland, and perhaps Ireland, but nothing appears to have been positively fixed on this subject.'

FRANCE.—The extracts from the French papers furnish us (says the Evening Post) with some additional particulars on the two great topics of interest in that country—the expedition against Algiers, and the elections. The Journal du Commerce of the 26th says, that of the 175 nominations which were then known, the opposition had obtained 122, and the ministry 53. One hundred voters of the address had already been re-elected, and had been reinforced by 22 deputies, who were not of the last Chamber. The ministerial list consisted of 43 deputies of the 181 who opposed the address, and of 10 new deputies. The Journal du Commerce anticipates the complete success of the liberal party.

The second edition of the Messenger of the 28th says, that of the 193 deputies elected on the 22d, but four remain to be known. The constitutional deputies of every description amount to 144, ministerial to 45.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.—The same paper contains an account of an engagement that had taken place between the French and Turks before Algiers. The positions of the former were attacked by the enemy, 40 000 strong, on the 19th of June. The French exposed but 25,000 fighting men, the rest being necessary to protect the landing of the material from the fleet.

The Algerine made the attack with great impetuosity, and it is stated that the great utility of the precautionary measures of the chevaux de frize, was fully tested. They were found very effectual in defending the infantry from the hordes of Arab cavalry. The fight continued six hours, but European tactics and discipline at length prevailed. The loss is not stated, but it is supposed that it was very heavy especially among the artillery. The Arabs are better marksmen than the French. The ground was well calculated to give advantage to irregular troops. The Algerines had several mounted guns carried on camel's back, which did great execution.

On the retreat of the Algerines, the troops were thrown into great disorder. They had a camp in the rear for which they retreated in horrible confusion, hotly pursued by the French, who carried the camp on the same day. On the 20th the pursuit was resumed, and a second battle took place. Of this it is only said that it was as brilliant as the first. A third engagement was expected. The second battle was fought near Sidi Khalef, whence the road leads to Sultan Khalassi, the fort of the Emperor. The number of the wounded is stated in Count Bourmont's official note at 800.

An official bulletin from Admiral Duperre is also given, in which it is stated that the landing of the *materiel* continues to go on with activity. The weather is spoken of by both Count Bourmont and Duperre as 'magnificent.' The slaughter amongst the Arab infantry is said to have been great. The conduct of the French troops is highly extolled. The spoils captured are 8 brass cannons, 400 tents—those of the Aga of Algiers and of the Beys of Constantina and Titeri are magnificent; 100 camels, and a large quantity of powder and ball. Many of the Arabs had deserted to the French.

DEATH OF KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, June 26.

'A Bulletin of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received by Secretary Sir Robert Peel, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State:—

'Windsor Castle, June 26.—It has pleased Almighty God to take from this world the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

'His Majesty expired at a quarter past 3 o'clock this morning without pain.

(Signed) 'H. HALFORD.
'M. J. TIERNEY.'

NEW YORK, August 9.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship De Rham, Capt De Peyster, arrived yesterday, sailed from Havre on the 5th July, and we have received Paris papers to the 4th inclusive. They contain intelligence from Algiers to the 26th June, at which time the French army had made some further progress towards that place.

The packet ship Ontario, Sebor, also arrived yesterday from London, she sailed on the 2d. We have received the London Evening papers of June 30th, and a Shipping list of the same date.

The Paris papers contain various bulletins and private letters relative to the advance of the army against Algiers, some of which are not consistent.—We publish the latest despatches from the chiefs.—The intelligence from England and the all engrossing subject of the elections occupy the rest of their columns.

In his despatch of the 22d, the count de Bourmont states the losses he sustained on the 19th, at 44 in the first division, and 13 in the second; in wounded, 344 in the first, and 119 in the second, artillery. The amount of the barbaric force opposed on that occasion is variously stated, and must be guesswork. Some accounts say 60,000 Bedouins, and 20,000 Arabs, and others are more exaggerated. If by Turks, regular soldiers is meant, there would not be so many mustered, if all were withdrawn from Algiers itself. It will be seen that one of the sons of Gen. Bourmont was dangerously wounded. Such is the generous character of the French nation, that the badinage we have read in their papers about the General and his four sons will be regretted, should this young man be seriously injured by his chivalry.

ALGIERS.

PARIS, July 1.

The following Official Despatch was received by Government yesterday:

Telegraphic Despatch from the Maratime Prefect at Toulon, to the Minister of the Marine.

TOULON, June 29, 4 o'clock, P M.

'La Capricieuse left Sidi Ferruch on the 26th and has just arrived with despatches. Admiral Duperre informs me that during the last two days the army had partial encounters with the Arabs and the Turkish infantry, and has gained ground. He expected that on that day (the 26th) it would establish itself under Fort Emperor.'

From the Paris papers to the 4th July.*

The Gazette de France contains despatches from Algiers of 22d, 23d, 25th and 26th June, from Admiral Duperre, and Count de Bourmont. Admiral Duperre, in his despatch dated on board the Provence, Bay of Sidi-Ferruch, 22d June, since my letter of the 19th, in which I had the honor to transmit you an account of the success achieved by our army over the enemy, our troops occupied the positions which were taken, two small leagues from the peninsula, and about half way between Torro-Checa and Algiers.—The troops only wait to advance for the cavalry and provision, which ought to arrive by the two divisions of convoy. They left on the 18th, and are now in sight. For 8 days past the winds have been adverse, from the west, and the strong tides prevents their approach. The division of Count Admiral Rosamel in concert with the division blockading Algiers, form, at a few leagues in the offing, a line of cruizers which protect the transports, and prevents them from being driven on the coast, and facilitates their arrival. I send to the hospital of Mahon to-day, by four schooners, the sick and wounded of the army, to the number of 358. The navy has none; our sailors nevertheless have a very severe service in discharging the material of the army, but they accomplish it with ease. I have to extol the conduct of the crews of the boats of the flotilla. I am disappointed at the delay of the arrival of our last convoy—but its landing will be effected with all despatch.

The following are extracts from the latest despatch of Count Bourmont:—

'Since the battle of the 19th, the enemy show only a few scattered detachments. It appears certain that the greater part of the Arabs have retired, and the Turks have shut themselves up, within the walls of Algiers, and that great ferment exists among them. In this state of things I should not have hesitated in advancing with the army, if the artillery horses and those of the troops d'administration' had been landed. The vessels in which they embarked were to have left the bay of Palma on the 13th. South west winds kept them there till the 18th. Since then, almost constant calms have prevailed, and they have not yet arrived in sight. Notwithstanding this unexpected delay, the transportation of the sieging materials has commenced.

Since the 19th the troops have not changed their position. Staoneli and Sidi Khalff, the position of which the maps indicate are not to be compared to the habitable parts of Europe. No buildings are to be found. It is propable that attracted by the springs, which are there found, and the excellent quality of the waters, the Arabs frequently pitched tents there, and that this circumstance alone has attracted the attention of travellers and geographers. We at first supposed from assertions of those who have been long in Algiers, that we had forced the enemy's camp at Staoneli; but comparing distances and the sight of a few houses which appear to be comprised in the circle of gardens which surround Algiers, have created doubts in this respect. Seven Arab prisoners were questioned, and it appears positive Sidi Khalff is the name of the place where we chequered, and it ought to designate the battle of the 19th. Thus the position which is now occupied by the divisions Berthezene and Loverdo is midway between Sidi Ferruch and Algiers.

On leaving the camp there is longer brush wood to be found. There are a few fir, olive and mulberry trees however to be seen. The soil is almost every where covered with dwarf palm trees. It is uncultivated but nature justifies all that has been said by ancient historians of its fertility. A short league from Sidi Khalff towards Algiers, the country is cultivated. The army will find there many fruits and vegetables. I have received reports from the Lieutenants General Berthezene and Loverdo, and from the Marechal de Camp Lahitte. The loss suffered on the 19th was greater than expected. The number of dead is 44 in the first division, 13 in the second, and that of the wounded is 344 in the first division, 119 in the second, and 10 in the artillery. All the wounded have been injured only by the musketry. Our batteries silenced those of the enemy at the commencement of the action

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From the Baltimore Patriot.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

CIRCULAR.

At a meeting in Baltimore of citizens opposed to the existing adminstration of the general and state Governments, for the purpose of availing themselves of the information to be collected from a number of gentlemen from the different counties of Maryland, General THOMAS, of St. Mary's was called to the chair, and R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. of Talbot, appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been first explained by Mr. POTTS, of Frederick.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. POTTS, and unanimously adopted—

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the time has arrived, when it becomes the duty of the friends of the union, and the opponents of the ruinous and proscriptive course of the general and state governments, to devise and determine a common and animated course of action, with a view to the election to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and to a change in the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that active and energetic measures should be adopted, in each county in the state, to produce unanimity and concert among our friends, who are opposed to the system of proscription of the state as well as general government; and with a view to induce exertion, that the Central Committee in Baltimore be requested to address letters to such persons as they deem expedient, advising them of this meeting, and their views in relation to the state.

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to the recommendation contained in the preceding resolution, the corresponding committee, for the city of Baltimore, have the honor to address you.

The meeting above referred to, was one of great respectability and much weight of public and private character, and sufficiently numerous for a free and useful communication of opinions. Entire harmony prevailed, and the best spirit was manifested. It seemed as if every one present was willing to give himself up to the public good—to unite many proper measures which a majority of the party should think best calculated to 'reform' the state, and bring back the general government to a support of those principles by which the peace, liberty and safety of the people of the United States have been wonderfully promoted, and consequently, their happiness and prosperity advanced.

It was gratifying to learn that, in most parts of the state, those who think with us on political subjects, were rousing themselves from that lethargy which cast Maryland, at the last election, into the hands of our opponents. It is manifest, that the victory then gained was caused by our own remissness—another evidence in support of the trite but excellent saying, that 'vigilance is the condition on which liberty is granted to man.' The furious zeal of the opposing party may be continued in many counties of the state, but we feel assured that our friends can successfully resist it, *if they will*—and accomplish a triumph unparalleled in the political history of Maryland.

We think that the time for action is now fully arrived. And, while we regard *moderation* as a leading characteristic of our party, we would encourage an *untiring industry*. We are led to believe that very many persons, lately opposed to us, are more or less offended with some leading acts of the general and state governments. Frank and friendly communications should be had with all these, that errors in opinion may be removed, and such publications as shall be furnished for the purpose, be mildly presented to them, that they may be read and considered.—The great body of the people always mean to do what is right—and will do it, when not excited by prejudice or passion. Let us all act upon this principle; *each* and *every* one taking a part, as well to present to our opponents the soundness of our views, as to exert and bring into action every friend of our cause. Never was there a time when personal efforts might be more gratefully offered to the general benefit; and there are many, and peculiar circumstances, which must offer themselves to every reflecting mind, why *Maryland* should take a lead in resisting, or putting down, those who have so much abused the power vested in them.

Our present great object is to rescue the state from the hands of those who unhappily hold it, and we would respectfully suggest that all our efforts be mainly directed to that point. Being successful, as we certainly shall be, if we deserve it, it is easy to advance towards the accomplishment of ulterior purposes. It is our opinion, that the people of every county should fully manage their own affairs—and with the chief purpose of electing to the ensuing house of delegates, gentlemen unequivocally opposed to the present oppressive and anti-republican system of proscription, to men who have set themselves up as a standard of right, who command abject submission or extend a fierce persecution.

Such seemed to be the result of the opinions of the gentlemen assembled at the meeting above described; and the committee of correspondence regard themselves only as the organ of that meeting in making that result known to you. The meeting also thought that the necessity of the times was such that every zealous friend should feel willing to make sacrifices of his personal interest or private convenience—if such shall be required, to insure success in any of the election districts. A resolution to do this eminently prevails in Baltimore.

It was the desire also of the meeting that frequent communications from our friends, in the doubtful counties, especially, should be made to the committee in Baltimore, to whom from their central situation, many opportunities may occur of doing good, when the necessity of any movement for that purpose shall be made known to us.

Above all things, we recommend harmony in action, and vigorous exertion.—We are gratified with a full belief that these generally exist, and to an extraordinary degree. The opponents 'of the ruinous and proscriptive course of the general and state governments,' so far as Maryland is concerned, have the power fully in their own hands—and we trust that it will be used for the correction of abuses, and the restoration of an enlightened and liberal policy.

With much respect your friends,

LUKE TIERNAN,
H. NILES,
WILLIAM STEWART,
JOHN HILLEN,
WILLIAM H. FREEMAN,
SAMUEL BARNES,
WILLIAM H. COLLINS,
} *Committee.*

☞Editors throughout the State are earnestly desired to give publicity to the above.

A statement, much at length, appeared a short time since in the U. S. Telegraph, and since in the Republican of this city, of an alleged improper payment by the late Secretary of the Navy to Allen and Leonard. As we have always entertained a favorable impression of the integrity of Mr. Southard, we shall be gratified to see and publish a proper explanation of the charge, which we think it proper should be known to our subscribers as implicating a public officer of high standing. It is briefly stated in the following extract from the New-York Evening Post. [Bal. Gaz.

'In 1815 two persons, named Allen and Leonard, entered into a contract with the government to deliver forty thousand gallons of whiskey at Sackett's Harbor, at ninety cents and the original cost of casks. At their own request, some two or three months after this contract was entered into, they were permitted to change the place of delivery for the quantity of whiskey yet remaining due (33 000 gallons) from Sackett's Harbor to New-York. The whiskey was accordingly delivered, their accounts rendered, and payment in full, according to the stipulations of the agreement was made to them. This all took place in the year 1815. Four years after, in 1819, a claim was set up by Messrs. Allen & Leonard for an extra allowance on the ground of the change of the place of delivery—a change, be it remembered, which was granted by the Department, at their own solicitation, and because they complained that they would incur heavy loss by being obliged to fulfill the original terms. The amount of the extra allowance for which they asked was $3,500 for cost of transportation. This claim was promptly and properly rejected by the Secretary of the Navy.

Three years after in 1822, they received their claim, but for an augmented amount—this time asking on the same pretence, the cost of transportation, $4,332 69, together with two additional items, one to the amount of $333 28 to cover loss by leakage, and the other, $750, for extra expenses of delivery, making the total of their claim in 1822, $5,415 95. For this sum they did not apply to the Navy Department, but petitioned Congress. The Committee of Claims to whom the matter was referred, did not take up the subject that session, but in the following one brought in a report *against* it, and concluded their report with an allusion to documents from the Navy Department, which proved the invalidity of the demand.

The next year, 1824, the indefatigable Messrs. Allen & Leonard, as if determined to weary Congress 'with an agony of prayers,' renewed their petition, which was again rejected. Four years now passed away, and during that time nothing was heard of this unfounded claim for extra allowance, when at last—Mr. Southard having in the meanwhile been appointed to the office of Secretary of the Navy—*Monsieur Tonson* came again. During the period of his repose he had become still more plethoric, his whole bill now amounting to $11,931 50! This increase was made up of an entire new claim, on the ground of a difference in proof, amounting to $5,448 91.—Mr. Southard received the gentleman with a gracious smile, paid him his five thousand four hundred dollars at once, and referred him once more to Congress for the balance.

The committee requested to be discharged from the consideration of the claim, believing 'that no legislation was necessary,' and that 'if the petitioners had any claim, it could be adjusted at the proper Department.' Forthwith to the *proper* department the petitioners go, and were no doubt well pleased to hear Mr. Southard declare to the Fourth Auditor that he considered the resolution of the Committee, thus unequivocally rejecting the claim, 'as authorizing and directing a settlement of it.' It was accordingly settled to the full amount asked. At first, in 1819, according to their own showing, Messrs. Allen and Leonard were entitled to but $3,500, and asked for no more.—At every successive application their demand was increased, till at last, in 1828, they claimed, 'and were paid upwards of eleven thousand dollars.'

NAVAL REMINISCENCE.

About a year previous to the declaration of war against Great Britain, the English frigate Macedonian arrived at Norfolk, where her commander, Capt. Carden, and his officers, were treated with all the hospitality for which the citizens of that city are distinguished. The frigate United States was then lying there, under the command of Commodore Decatur, between whom and Capt. Carden the customary civilities passed. At a dinner given to Capt. Carden, on board the United States, the comparative merits of the two vessels became the theme of remark, in which Capt. Carden maintained with some warmth the superiority of his own new and beautiful ship.—Decatur, with great delicacy, replied that he should sincerely regret the contingency which would place them in an attitude of mutual hostility, and waved the subject. Little did the gallant Captain of the Macedonian then dream that the short space of a year and a half would prove to his mortification the fallacy of his opinion: but so it was. After the return of the Macedonian to England, and the subsequent declaration of war, she sailed to join the squadron on our coast, and after touching at one of the Western islands, a vessel was descried, which not answering the signals of the day was known to be either a French or an American frigate. The greatest enthusiasm pervaded the whole ship, and Capt. Carden exultingly exclaimed to one of his officers 'If she be a French frigate we will give her 25 minutes—if a Yankee, we will take her in 20 minutes.' The engagement commenced, but the Macedonian having the wind, was enabled to choose her own distance, in consequence of which the United States could not bring her to close action, until the lapse of more than an hour. * * * * * * *

When the British flag was lowered, the frigate was hailed from the United States, 'What ship is that?' The answer came back, 'His Britannic Majesty's frigate Macedonian, John S. Carden, commander;' on hearing which, Decatur, in a hurried manner, and with a quivering voice, produced by a momentary gush of feeling, directed the officer with the trumpet to ask if Captain Carden was well. He was answered in the affirmative, and in a few minutes Captain Carden was on the deck of the United States, looking anxiously around for the person of his old friend Decatur. The Commodore being dressed in a short roundabout, with an old tarpaulin hat, and his face disguised, and blackened with powder and smoke, it was not until he advanced towards Captain Carden with his hand extended, that the Captain could distinguish him among the multitude of discolored visages that surrounded him. He there learned the capture of the Guerriere and the Frolic, and subsequently remarked to a friend that though he was pained to hear of the tarnished reputation of his Sovereign's flag, he could not but feel an inward satisfaction that his was not the first name upon the sad catalogue. After a tedious detention of several months at New London as a prisoner of war, the gallant officer returned to England, was honorably acquitted of all blame, by a Court of Inquiry, and died in about a year afterwards. [N. Y. Jour. Com.

MR. WIRT'S ORATION.

A lady of New Brunswick in a letter to her friend in Washington, speaks in the following terms of the address delivered by Mr. Wirt, before the Literary Societies of Rutgers College. Those who have enjoyed the pleasure of hearing this distinguished orator on any occasion; will not deem the description extravagant.

'I have not language to express the effect produced on my mind by Mr. Wirt's oration.—The manner, style, sentiments, eloquence were all so peculiar—so different from any thing I had ever heard before, that I hardly know how to describe my feelings. You know his appearance and how well it is calculated to call forth admiration and conciliate regard. Before he uttered a word I was prepossessed in his favor; and when he spoke his first sentence won the heart.—There was something so delicate, so veiled, in the modesty of his apology—such an appearance of truth, yet so much refinement—that like the dew or the mist to the landscape, his talents became more admirable by the shade he threw over them.

'I cannot attempt an analysis of the address. It will doubtless be published: you will then judge of the excellent sense, the sound maxims of life, drawn, as he said, from his own experience; the beauty of his classic allusions, the variety of his topics, the lucidness of his arguments. But the graces of his manner, the rich and mellow intonations of his voice, not even your imagination can supply. It was the highest treat of eloquence I ever enjoyed.

'Notwithstanding the heat and the crowd, I listened nearly two hours with unwearied and unabated interest, only dreading, at every pause, that he was coming too soon to a close—that the charm of his eloquence was to be dissolved. His last sentences completed the captivation commenced by the first; and when he ceased to speak, there was a silence of many seconds throughout the whole audience, as if they were spell-bound. Such an effect I never witnessed before: similar to the feeling produced by fine music, when the suspended sense seems to linger on the departed sounds.

'What a magic is there in eloquence! How I wish he was in the pulpit, and these noble talents were consecrated to the noblest cause!—

But it is possible, nay probable, that his wise admonitions and admirable instructions may come with more power to the hearts of his audience than they would from a preacher or professor.—To hear a man of the world, who knew all that the world *could* give; pronounce it wholly insufficient to fill the heart, and recommending religion as the only solid good, must carry conviction to the youthful mind.

'May this most interesting speaker, taste, by experience, those pure and holy pleasures he recommended so powerfully to the youth, who hung on his eloquence.'

Reported for the New York Morning Herald.

HABEAS CORPUS.

This was granted to bring up four persons of colour, who arrived here in the brig Donna Maria, from Rio Janeiro, and held as slaves. The return admitted they were slaves, and it was contended by Mr Kane, on the part of the captain, that he had a right to bring them here as slaves, thus manning his brig under the 6th section of the Revised Statutes, which is—

'Any person not being an inhabitant of this State, who shall be travelling to or from, or passing through this State, may bring with him any person, by him lawfully held in slavery, and may take such person with him from this State, &c. but such slave shall not reside here more than nine months.'

Mr. Walker, a Counsel for the Manumission Society, said this section did not apply to slaves coming from foreign parts in ships and vessels, but if the Judge thought it did, the Society would cheerfully submit to the decision. It was supposed that the act, from the words in the previous sections, was to be construed to mean, 'coming from any other State in the United States,' and did not apply to foreign kingdoms—that it applied only to travellers. His Honor, Judge Irving, decided that the words of the act were general—that the section was an independent section, and intended that any one might come here with a slave, for the purpose of travel or business, and retain such slave and return with him, if done during the period of nine months. That the Revisers of the Law intended to guard this kind of property in such a way that the Southern States, and those abroad who tolerated slavery, should have no cause of complaint. The Habeas Corpus was accordingly discharged, and the persons went willingly away with the Captain.

A postscript from the office of the Utica Intelligencer relates a most tragic occurrence which has just happened at Trenton Falls, N. Y. The subject of the melancholy catastrophe was a Mr Charles Oliver Bill, a student of the Medical College at Fairfield, a young man about one and twenty, who is said to have been of much promise and universally esteemed. It seems that he was conducting several young female friends around the first point of rock, a few rods above the lower fall, when, incautiously stepping into the edge of the current, his foot slipped, he was drawn into the stream, and swept from the spot in an instant. While borne along by the current the unfortunate young man made repeated and violent efforts to regain the shore, but the torrent was too strong to resist, and his friends saw him hurried over the fall without the ability to afford him assistance. His look, as he was carried over the fall, is represented as heart rending in the extreme, and the more so as they were unable from their position to assist, as he seemed by that look to request they would do. He was precipitated a descent of 40 feet into the gulf below, from which he was never seen to rise.

The party was composed of his sister, uncle, and two cousins, the former of whom immediately ran towards the public house for assistance; but she was so much distracted when she arrived, that it was some time before the bystanders were able to learn what she wanted to make known to them. Her appearance was distressing to every one, she had lost her hat, and in running for help, her hair had fallen over her shoulders; and she was in a state of mind little short of distraction. A number of persons immediately went to the falls and found the rest of the party almost overcome with grief, but no traces of the deceased could be found. The body was found on Wednesday below the lowest fall. [N. Y. Amer.

FIRE AT WILMINGTON, N C.

A hand bill issued by the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder, under date of the 4th instant, contains the particulars of a destructive fire which occurred at Wilmington on the night of the 2d instant, and in which he lost all his printing materials, books, &c. About eleven o'clock at night, Mr. Langdon's large wooden building on Market and Second street was struck by lightning, near the partition which separated it from the house in which was the Office of the Cape Fear Recorder. In its course, it set fire to quantities of produce and merchandise, combustible in their nature, and ignited some casks of liquor which burst with a tremendous explosion. The flames then began to blaze forth and to spread through the contiguous buildings, and soon reached those which were adjoining on the south and east, on Second street; and burned with prodigious fury, until the whole block of wooden houses, from Second street to Mrs. Wright's alley, was consumed.

The sufferers in this dreadful fire which did not last much longer than two hours, were Samuel Langdon, Esq. Mr. Chambers, Mr. John Brown, E. P. Hall, Esq. Mrs Scott, Wm. C. Lord, Esq. Ancrum Berry, Esq. Mrs. Wright, Gabriel Holmes, Esq. Mr. Tibbetts, Archibald M. Hooper, and Henry Sampson, (a coloured man)

From an English Paper.

The following singular illustration of a fact mentioned in natural history occurred on Wednesday last. A gentleman connected with the Custom house found in a case of sugar, in the London docks, a small scorpion, measuring about two inches from one extremity to the other. He took it home, and put it upon a cold plate under a glass, where the little reptile appeared to be almost torpid, but on warming the glass it became full of life. It was then stated by a gentleman present, that he heard that the scorpion, if it found itself in danger of meeting with a painful death, would sting itself, and cause its own immediate destruction. To ascertain the fact, a circle of about three inches in diameter was drawn about the scorpion, and covered with cotton dipped in spirits of wine. This being ignited, the scorpion made every possible effort to escape, and beginning to feel the effects of the fire, it instantly turned up its tail, and, with considerable force, struck the sting into its head. It was dead in an instant.

LARGE CARGO.—The ship Arnold Welles of Boston, Capt. Dewson, of the burthen of 372 tons, now lying in Hampton Roads, from City Point, Bound to Rotterdam, has on board 'six hundred and twenty two hogsheads of Tobacco, and could conveniently carry seven hogsheads more. [Nor. Beacon.

TO DESTROY THISTLES.

The Canada papers tell us a very easy and effectual way to destroy Thistles, which are gradually encroaching upon some parts of our country, and are likely to be as injurious to our agriculture as theirs. Let the thistles be mown before they go to seed, and the first rain, by soaking into the stalks, will cause their deca

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