

In one affair, the Poles lost 600 killed or taken prisoners. The second bulletin states that General Kreutz had retaken Lublin, (a fact already known) after a sharp resistance. The Poles were entrenched and barricaded, and lost from 500 to 2000 men. Gen. Dwernicki was seemingly moving upon Zamosk, and appeared to have abandoned the intention of carrying his force into Volhynia.

SPAIN.
A letter of the 25th March, from Bayonne, reports that the Spanish Constitutionalists, who had escaped the Royalists, have taken possession of Malaga.
A letter from Madrid of the 23rd inst. states that numerous arrests have taken place in that capital, which have afforded proofs of an extensive conspiracy in various parts of Spain. Orders had been issued for organizing military commissions in the provinces.

ITALY.
A letter from Leghorn of March 18th, mentions that the stoppage of the mails from Rome was ascribed to various causes,—to the fall of Civita Castellana, apprehensions of banditti, and disturbances in Rome. The Gazette de France says,—“It is known by letters from Chambery that a body of five or six hundred revolted Bolignese had moved from the direction of Aquapendente, whence it intercepted the communication with Rome. But it is impossible that this body can maintain themselves in a country, where all the rustic population remain faithful to the Holy Apostolic See; and the principal reason for the delay of the couriers must be the state of the roads, in consequence of the melting of the snows and swelling of the rivers.” The Leghorn letter says, “It is probable, as is asserted, that the Italian refugees collected in Corsica have effected a landing on the Roman coast.” The guards on the coast were on the alert.

A correspondent having made some enquiries respecting the history, public services, and character of Judge White, to whom the post of Secretary of War has been offered, the following brief sketch may convey some information to our readers.

The Hon. Hugh Lawson White is now about sixty years of age. He is a native of North Carolina, and was educated at the Bar in Pennsylvania, where he pursued his legal studies with diligence and success. While yet a young man he emigrated to Tennessee, where his learning and accuracy in his profession, especially in the doctrines of real property, and the soundness of his judgment, soon procured him a high reputation and extensive practice. When Tennessee was erected into a separate state, he became a member of the legislature, and was afterwards elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of that state, at the time when the bench was graced by the learned and ingenious Judge Hayward, one of the ablest lawyers of the U. States in his time.

In this situation he became so conspicuous for the impartiality and soundness of his opinions as he had formerly been for his talents as an advocate. During the late war, when the southwestern states and territories were threatened with Indian invasion, Judge White was in the field as a volunteer, and on this occasion it was that he laid the foundation of that accurate and extensive knowledge of Indian affairs which he has since displayed in Congress. In the year 1819, he was selected by President Monroe as a Commissioner, with Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia, and Gov. King, of Maine, for the distribution among our citizens of five millions of dollars, allotted by the Florida treaty as an indemnity for Spanish soldiers between 1800 and 1815.—Coming to the discharge of the duties of this appointment with little knowledge of commercial law and commercial interests, from which his situation had hitherto separated him, he soon made himself familiar with those subjects, and became an able and efficient member of the board. His decisions respecting the claims—in which the merchants of this city and Boston were very largely interested, to the amount probably of three fifths of the whole sum to be distributed—gave universal satisfaction, by their discrimination and equity.

In 1824, when Gen. Jackson resigned his place in the United States Senate, Judge White was elected for the two remaining years of the term, and afterwards for the six years of the succeeding term. He took his seat in the first congress of Mr. Adams' administration. He was an industrious and leading member of the Judiciary, the Military, and the Indian Committee; in all the business of which as well as in all matters relating to the public lands, he has proved himself a most able and efficient legislator. He is not a very frequent speaker, scrupulously abstaining from subjects not immediately connected with the duties of the committee to which he belongs, or which do not fall within the range of his own information and pursuits. When called upon, however, to deliver his opinions by a sense of public duty, he is one of the most able and effective speakers in the Senate. He is in an uncommon degree perspicuous, copious without useless digression, accurate in information, and forcible in argument. He is generally purely argumentative, but sometimes the force of an unexpected sarcasm shows what power he might exercise that talent, if the natural kindness of his disposition did not restrain him.

Judge White is a man of venerable appearance, with grey hair, of a spare make, active in mind and body, of habits of great regularity and application to business. No man enjoys in higher degree the respect and confidence of the citizens of his native State, and the love and esteem of his neighbors.—N. Y. Ec. Post.

Boston, Mass. May 6.
Distressing fire and loss of lives.
A most calamitous fire broke out on Wednesday evening between 10 and 11 o'clock in the block of buildings in Broad street, well known as Quincy's bake house. The lower part of the southern half of the block in which the fire originated was occupied by Mr. Maynard as a bake house; over this was a bread room and here we were informed the fire was first discovered. The whole building was in a few minutes enveloped in flames. The two upper stories and a part of the second were occupied by seven families, comprising nearly fifty individuals, principally Irish, most of whom made their escape when the alarm was first given in a state approaching nudity.

Mr. John Murphy, his wife and three children, who occupied a room in the third story, were probably smothered in their sleep, and died without the least sensation of pain. Their remains have all been buried, and were decently buried yesterday afternoon, at South Boston. Mr. Sullivan, wife and child, in third story, awoke, but too late to make their escape by the stair way—they seemed completely bewildered. In vain did those in the street shout to them to make their way to the top of the house and wait for ladders; the mother seemed only intent on saving the child, and the husband to save the wife. She accordingly wrapped the child as well as she could with bed clothes, and threw it from the window, and he letting his wife down as far as he could reach, let her drop upon the pavement, and then jumped out himself. The mother we are

informed escaped without serious injury—but the father and the child are not expected to survive. One or two others are missing, but no discoveries have been made. The interior of the building was entirely destroyed. All the tenants had a narrow escape and some of them were severely scorched, among the number the widow Mary Boland, who, by her humane endeavours to awaken the slumbers over head, had nearly fallen a victim herself. She had thrown a cotton sheet over her shoulders, and was making her way up stairs, when the flames burst forth with so much fury, that she herself was enveloped, and only made her escape by the aid of a fireman, who tore the blazing covering from her shoulders.

The exertions of the fire department on this occasion were worthy of all praise—it was nearly low tide, and water was only to be obtained from India street. Luckily, however, it was young food, and a very moment gave them a greater supply—and it was only by their united exertions from 11 till 4 o'clock, that the furious element was confined within the walls in which it first originated.

A person, whose name we have not learnt was seen to be heroically engaged in rendering his assistance; he rushed twice through the flames and saved four children from imminent death.

The ages of the children that were burned, were—two, six, and an interesting girl of about ten years; and only son of fourteen has alone survived the wreck of this entire family, and he at present resides at Cape Cod.

Since writing the above, we are happy to learn, that the child thrown from the window was not so much injured as was at first anticipated. He was about four years old, and was caught, so as to break his fall in a great degree, by a young sailor by the name of Charles Brown, who thereby received a severe sprain in the shoulder. The praiseworthy action should not pass without notice as it was undoubtedly the means of saving the child's life. Mr. Sullivan, we also hear, though severely injured, is in a fair way to recover. The escape of Mrs. S. after such a fall, from a third story window 20 feet high, is the more remarkable, nay, even wonderful, from the fact of her being in very delicate circumstances.

About nine years since, a fire occurred in the same street, and nearly opposite, attended by very similar and equally lamentable circumstances. It broke out shortly after nine in the evening, and strange as it may appear six of the unfortunate tenants were burned to death. A boy saved his life by coming down from the fourth story by the trunk or spout, and a young woman, who assisted him to get out, and who attempted to follow his example, and was dashed to pieces on the sidewalk.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE AND THE POLES.

The following, which we extract from a London paper, is an account of the reception at Paris of the Polish delegation, commissioned to communicate to the French national intelligence of the success of their arms hitherto, and to excite the sympathy of a brave and free people for those who are now struggling for liberty.

Lafayette, it seems, beside his other proud distinctions in both hemispheres, adds to them that of being the first grandeur of the army of the most chivalrous nation in the world.
“At three o'clock, on Saturday, the deputation of the Polish gentlemen in Paris presented the address of their National Guard at Warsaw to the National Guard at Paris. They were received at the Etar Major by General Count Lobau. The Poles were introduced by M. Morawski, who spoke in glowing terms of the sympathy which the Guard of Warsaw felt for the cause of the National Guard of Paris. The address was read by M. Sziodko, and received in suitable manner by Count Lobau. General Lafayette attended, as senator and grandeur of the Polish National Guard, and expressed his cordial sympathy for the struggle of his brethren in arms. A great body of liberal party attended. Generals Kellermann, Lamarque, and Matthieu Dumas, were also present. The utmost anxiety was evinced by all who were in the room to hear news from Poland, and the deputation were cordially congratulated on the heroism of their fellow countrymen.”

Agricultural Interest.—Smuggling Wool.
We understand that a project is on foot by agents of certain eastern woolen manufacturers to smuggle wool from Canada across the line and from New Brunswick to be transported to the factories on the Merrimack.

The agricultural interest of the country would do well to look sharply after the movements of the manufacturers. Many have a suspicion that the proposed Convention to be held in this city, is intended, at the bottom, to bear hardly upon the interests of the farmer. The present revenue system of the United States presents many obstructions to the successful exportation of our agricultural produce. The state of Europe is such as to afford the highest hopes to the farmer and grain grower—why should not these advantages be improved to the interest of the hard working farmer.

The manufacturing interest, from concentration, effort, zeal and unanimity, have monopolized all the care and attention of Congress, and the agricultural interest—which by the by is the bone and sinew of the nation—is put off from the pan—the mere crumbs picked up from the rich manufacturer's table. It is time for this exclusive monopoly of the advantages of national legislation. They have the power, and if they do not look after their interests it cannot be expected that others will do it for them.—N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

FRAUD IN LEAD.—Who ever thought, until this age of invention, of perpetrating a fraud in such an article as lead?—Yet, Sam Patch's motto is verified in this case—“some things can be done as well as others.” We saw, the other day, at a commission house in this city, a pig of lead, exhibiting all the outward appearance of being a very good one, but which, on examination, was found to be composed, for the most part, of ore in its crude state,—being dexterously covered with an exterior coat of lead. Several other pigs of the same lot were found to be of this description, making it certain that the manufacturer has made a business of it. These pigs are made in two pieces, and then joined; when thrown on the ground they are apt to separate, and are, nevertheless, much lighter than the genuine article.—Missouri Republican.

It is stated in the Barnstable Patriot, that two peddlers were lately peddling with rotten eggs and codfish heads out of Provincetown, by boys from 7 to 17 years of age, whose mothers and sisters, in the absence of their fathers, the peddlers had insulted and imposed upon, passing counterfeit money, &c.

In a letter written at Smyrna in September last, and published in the New York Daily Advertiser, Mr. Brewer, the agent of a Society, formed by the ladies of New Haven for educating the females of Greece, speaks thus of our labor, at present, Smyrna, a city whose population is not much less than that of New York. We have two schools, which have been in operation (in an united form) for about six months. In order to meet increased expenses, and to encourage the people to pay for education, a small sum is required for tuition in one of them. The prevailing number of pupils has been not far from an hundred. When the season for packing fruit is past, and especially if a little assistance in dress could be rendered, many other hundreds would attend. The present summer we have been compelled to reject as many applications for admittance as there are girls already attending school, and then simply for want of room. We have ventured on some enlargement of our premises, though even now, the chambers in which you see them assembled, will afford but a poor shelter from the wintry rains. Most of the children are Greeks, though a few protestants and catholics attend.—Our schools are open to all, without distinction of religion or nation. Should the necessary funds be furnished, we are greatly desirous and not without hopes, that a school of Turkish girls should be collected. Nor are our views limited to Smyrna merely; already some little assistance has been rendered to schools in Scio, Heioli, and Constantinople, which must be discontinued, as well as our operation here, unless the mothers and daughters of our most favored land should continue to sustain us.

This letter is accompanied by another, which we subjoin, addressed to Mr. Rhind by a young lady who assisted Mr. and Mrs. Brewer in the management of their schools. Its date is Smyrna September 23, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—Your kind offer of taking to some of our benevolent ladies in America specimens of work from our Greek School, has induced me to prepare a few, which, with a specimen of writing, I send to your care.

In exhibiting to friends these very imperfect pieces of work, I must beg you to recollect, sir, that a few months ago many of these children were running wild in the streets, without either parent living, many whose fathers fell victims to the Turkish sword, and all for the first time permitted to enjoy the blessing of instruction.

We have encountered very many difficulties in our labors among them for the want of proper materials, such as books, slates and pencils, good writing paper, quills, inkstands, &c.

While preparing the work which is often brought to me since those supplies of remnants of calico, cotton, &c. which were given to me by my friends before leaving America, are all gone, I often wish those happy mothers, whose ample stores are deposited in their work baskets and tables, could look in upon us, and be induced to give for these poor children a small portion of that which is lying perhaps useless in their houses. Needles, thread of all kinds, thimbles, scissors, cottons, plain and printed, canvass, and silk for marking: indeed all those materials which every lady knows are useful in a school, would be very useful and acceptable to us, and would call forth the sincere gratitude both of the teachers and scholars in our schools.

One of the members of the school, a very amiable and interesting girl, whose well authenticated history I have obtained, has contributed to specimens of work. Her history may excite the sympathy of some of your young friends in America, and cause them to bless a kind Providence who has exempted them from such a lot.

The name of the little girl whose story I am going to relate is Annetta. She lived in the large town on the island of Scio, at the time of the disturbances about nine years ago.

When the first attack was made by the Turks upon the Greek inhabitants, the parents of Annetta fled with six children towards a village at considerable distance, the mother with an infant in her arms, a young child tied to a pillow on her back, and Annetta, then four years old, running by her side. The three larger children were soon separated from the half-distracted mother, and she has never since heard of them—her husband was closely pursued by a Turk, who aimed at him, and saw him no more. A length he arrived at the village, and, breathless with running and fatigue, took refuge with crowds of equally wretched beings in a church. But soon their pursuers entered with drawn swords and the groans of the dying mingled with the shrieks and lamentations of the living. The little brother of Annetta was thrown among the bleeding corpses, and the mother supposed him dead, but she soon found he was only choked with the blood of others, and trembling like a leaf shaken by the wind.

A Turk was pleased with Annetta's fine complexion (for she is pretty) and determined to take her for a slave; with much force he endeavored to separate her from her mother, but she clung to her too closely; both mother and child were beaten till their backs and arms were all black, but for that time remained together, and were soon after brought to Smyrna, where they were parted. Annetta remained about two months with the Turks, during which time she was most cruelly treated, often hung up by her feet and beaten. The sister of the Dutch Consul in Smyrna, hearing of a little slave who was most cruelly treated, determined to purchase her which she did, for 500 piastres.—When the mother was brought to the slave market, she saw there this little daughter and the case of the mother and the other two children being known to this benevolent lady, she purchased them all, either alone or with some of her friends. When Annetta came to her house she was a wretched object, covered with the marks of blows received from her master. This story I had from the mother of the child, and from Madame Oshaly, the lady who bought the child.

With sentiments of sincere respect, I submit to you the above statements, happy that you will excuse the very hasty manner in which they are thrown together, and believe me your obliged friend.

MARY REYNOLDS.

DISGRACEFUL.—A number of the students in Williamstown College, on the 17th April, entered the dwelling house of Mr. Daniel Evans, where there was a religious meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church; and made so much disturbance that it was with great difficulty the exercise could be performed, though they were several times prevailed upon to leave the house. They at length went on, burst in the windows, and threw in a barrel and brass kettle of water, thus deluging the room. Mr. Evans informed the faculty of the riotous conduct of the students. The faculty immediately proceeded to the house and recognized many of the shameless fellows engaged in the perpetration of the outrage. It is to be desired that they should receive merited punishment.—Greenfield Gas.

An article appears in the London United Service Journal for April, entitled Notes on Warsaw, by a British officer. “On inquiring,” says the Londoner, “whether the Grand Duke Constantine, whether he had not an American in his army, he said he would introduce me to him. When one of the dividers had marched past, he called out in a loud tone something in Russian, upon which a very fine-looking young man dropped to the rear and came up to us. It was amusing to see this young gentleman, born in the land of freedom, rigged out in a Russian uniform, and approaching with the awkward and stiff gait of a Russian soldier. His name was Monroe. By the late accounts perceive an aid-de-camp of that name mentioned; this must be the same gentleman.”

MONTREAL May 5.—We learn that a raft, coming from Salmon River, the property of a Mr. Wells, went to pieces near M. Gee's Point in Lake St. Francis, during the storm that prevailed on Thursday, and we regret to add that the crew of the fifteen who were on the raft perished.

SALT.—The Sandy Salt Works in Kentucky are leading a joint stock company at a very considerable rent.—It is estimated that the manufacture of salt could be carried on profitably at 2 cents a bushel; but the company will not do a bushel at less than 50 cents.—They are large capitalists, and have monopolized the business, by renting adjacent Salt works, which they keep idle, (although at the cost of several thousand dollars annually,) for the purpose of preventing competition.—This is the American System.

An individual by the name of Samuel B. Miller, has recently published, in one of the Newark papers, a “renunciation of Jacksonism,” as it is called—in other words, a manifesto, declaring his intention in future to vote on the side of the question—and the Clay ticket—and have killed a great calf. The reasons he assigns are perfectly futile—Alleging cant and verbiage of the most polluted press of the Coalition. The true cause assigned by those who know him well—disappointment in not obtaining office.—He was to be Clerk of Essex, Postmaster at Newark, Marshal of the State, Keeper of the State Prison, Secretary of the State, Member of the Legislature, &c.—and failing in these, he had done what he threatened to do long ago—the party. We are sorry that so respectable a man as Mr. Miller should, for the purpose of lending himself to the Clay cause, to such political ends, submit to so ridiculous an exposure as they make of him. Every body knows, as well as we, what is the matter—and how much of patriotism enters into calculations of the judge. The Clay paper brag of the bite as if they had caught a hale—we believe it is about the first and last catch of the kind they have had in New Jersey—and now they have got him by the neck and heels or he'll be off again a tangent before they know it. For our part the changes in our favor have been so numerous that we have never thought it worth while to make any particular noise about it.

Fountain of Life.—Our readers no doubt recollect, that Ponce de Leon was induced to explore Florida, on the report that there existed in that country a fountain, the waters of which were of such wonderful virtue, that never bathed in them was immediately cured to youth.—Ponce de Leon in vain searched for this fountain. It was reserved to our day, to make the discovery of a fountain like it, if it does not altogether restore an man of three score and ten to the full vigour of a youth of 18, cures all diseases, and makes any body “feel as young as though he was but twenty-five.”

English and American Newspapers.—At a meeting lately held by the city of London Literary and Scientific Institution, on the subject of the restrictions on the British Press, it was stated in debate that in America, where newspapers are not taxed, 1,456,416 advertisements were inserted in eight newspapers in New York, where 400 English and Irish papers contained, in the same space of time, only 1,105,000—that the twelve New York daily papers contain more advertisements than all the newspapers of England and Ireland; that the numbers issued annually in America is 10,000,000, while in Great Britain it is less than one tenth of that number. Advertisements which in England cost 17 dollars are inserted in America for about one dollar and a half; and an article which costs annually for advertising in the United States, 28 dollars, is liable in England to a charge of 900 dollars.

The Swansea (Eng.) paper of the 18th ult. has the following account of a piece of extraordinary cruelty on board of a merchant vessel.—“The Irene, of Liverpool, Thomas, Helter, master, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Liverpool, was released from quarantine on Saturday, the 5th inst. which she had been placed under in consequence of the death of three of the crew, and other circumstances of illness in the other part thereof. The master was immediately taken into custody by the water bailiff, and brought before B. R. Roberts, Esq., one of his majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the county of Pembroke, for examination, consisting of four, some of whom bore severe marks of flagellation, by the ‘cat-o-nine tails,’ were brought forward and examined. The evidence went to show that R. Hewitt, late one of the crew of the said vessel, had received three dozen lashes on his back in one day the next day three dozen more, the Friday after, five dozen besides other beatings and kicking, inflicted by the said master, and he died on the 9th of February, and was then thrown overboard; that Samuel Littlefield, another of the crew, received four dozen of the said lashes, and died on the 11th of February, and was thrown overboard; that William Lord, another of the crew, had received seven dozen lashes, chained with an iron chain (a part of a mastsail sheet) round the neck, and fastened down with a padlock; he died with the chain on and five hours afterwards was thrown overboard. On the foregoing evidence, the said Thomas Hewitt was committed on the same day to the goal at Haverfordwest, for ‘cruelly beating and causing the death of three poor men, a part of whose crew.’”

Change of Color in the plumage of Birds from Fear.—The following facts are related by Mr. Young, in the Edinburgh Geographical Journal. A black bird had been surprised in a cage by a cat. When it was relieved, it was found lying on its back. Its feathers fell out and were renewed, but the new ones were perfectly white. A grey linnet happened to raise its feathers at a man who was drunk; he

Baltimore Produce Market.

FRIDAY, May 13.
(Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the utmost reliance may be placed.)

FEATHERS	38
Flour, (Howard street)	\$5 50
“ (City mills, standard)	“
“ do extra	“
“ (Susquehanna)	5 50
GRAIN	“
Wheat, white,	“
“ best red	1 20
“ ord. to good, Md.	60 a 1 00
Corn, white	58870
“ yellow	57469
Rye	65 a 70
Oats	33a 70
Clover seed	4 00a 4 25
Timothy seed	2 00a 2 25
Flaxseed, rough	1 25
PLASTER PARIS	“
Ground Plaster, per brl.	“
Wool	“
Untwashed, common and 1 Merino, 25a35	“
do do do 1 do 30a37	“
do do do 1 and full do 40a50	“
Washed, common and 1 do 40a45	“
do do do 1 do 42a45	“
do do do 1 do 45a52	“
do full blood do 50a75	“

A beautiful specimen of art from the chisel of an American sculptor, has been prepared in Italy, and is now exhibiting in Boston. It is finished with great effect, and the subject is taken from part of a picture in the Pitti Palace at Florence, and which is well known as “Madonna del Trono.” It is called “THE CHANGING CHERUBS.” A letter to a friend in New York, from J. FENIMORE COOPER, the celebrated American novelist, now in Europe, says:—“I think you will be delighted with the expression of the youngest of these two imaginary beings. It is that of innocence itself, while it is an innocence superior to the feebleness of childhood. It represents rather the want of the inclination, than of the ability to err, a poetical delineation of his subjects in which Raphael greatly excelled, and which, in this instance has been certainly transferred to the marble with singular fidelity and talent.”

Agreeably to the conditions of our bargain, Mr. Greenough has the right to exhibit this little group for his own benefit. I hope that the peculiarity of its being the first work of the kind which has come from an American chisel, as well as the rare merit of the artist, will be found to interest the public at home. They can never extend their patronage to a more deserving young man—one who has devoted himself with ardor to a pursuit which will do honor to his country by his success.

“I felt Mr. Morse at Rome, in April; he was hard at work in the Vatican, copying the school of Athens. Mr. Peale was at Florence, where his portrait of Washington has produced a sensation. There is a Mr. Chapman, from the District, at Rome—a young man who promises well; he sketches ably, and aspires to his glory. I have just sent home a copy of Guido's Aurora, made by this young gentleman, which you can see in the possession of my friend, Mr. P. A. Jay. I hope you will like it well enough to remember the artist. Adieu. Yours, truly, J. FENIMORE COOPER.
“DRESDEN, July 29, 1850.”

It is a beautiful trait in the history of the American Government, that it has never shed a drop of human blood, nor banished a single individual for state crimes! No renegade minister grows immortal there by “saving the constitution” and crushing the “hydra of Jacobinism.”—The expense of human blood and human happiness, in the maintenance of that more popular a government, grows more mild it becomes; and that the glory of dispensing with the services of the hangman in political affairs, was reserved for the first government erected and conducted by the people;—by those whose planners of our bloody treason and sedition laws chose to designate as “a ferocious rabble!”—Scotsman.

English and American Newspapers.—At a meeting lately held by the city of London Literary and Scientific Institution, on the subject of the restrictions on the British Press, it was stated in debate that in America, where newspapers are not taxed, 1,456,416 advertisements were inserted in eight newspapers in New York, where 400 English and Irish papers contained, in the same space of time, only 1,105,000—that the twelve New York daily papers contain more advertisements than all the newspapers of England and Ireland; that the numbers issued annually in America is 10,000,000, while in Great Britain it is less than one tenth of that number. Advertisements which in England cost 17 dollars are inserted in America for about one dollar and a half; and an article which costs annually for advertising in the United States, 28 dollars, is liable in England to a charge of 900 dollars.

The Swansea (Eng.) paper of the 18th ult. has the following account of a piece of extraordinary cruelty on board of a merchant vessel.—“The Irene, of Liverpool, Thomas, Helter, master, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Liverpool, was released from quarantine on Saturday, the 5th inst. which she had been placed under in consequence of the death of three of the crew, and other circumstances of illness in the other part thereof. The master was immediately taken into custody by the water bailiff, and brought before B. R. Roberts, Esq., one of his majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the county of Pembroke, for examination, consisting of four, some of whom bore severe marks of flagellation, by the ‘cat-o-nine tails,’ were brought forward and examined. The evidence went to show that R. Hewitt, late one of the crew of the said vessel, had received three dozen lashes on his back in one day the next day three dozen more, the Friday after, five dozen besides other beatings and kicking, inflicted by the said master, and he died on the 9th of February, and was then thrown overboard; that Samuel Littlefield, another of the crew, received four dozen of the said lashes, and died on the 11th of February, and was thrown overboard; that William Lord, another of the crew, had received seven dozen lashes, chained with an iron chain (a part of a mastsail sheet) round the neck, and fastened down with a padlock; he died with the chain on and five hours afterwards was thrown overboard. On the foregoing evidence, the said Thomas Hewitt was committed on the same day to the goal at Haverfordwest, for ‘cruelly beating and causing the death of three poor men, a part of whose crew.’”

Change of Color in the plumage of Birds from Fear.—The following facts are related by Mr. Young, in the Edinburgh Geographical Journal. A black bird had been surprised in a cage by a cat. When it was relieved, it was found lying on its back. Its feathers fell out and were renewed, but the new ones were perfectly white. A grey linnet happened to raise its feathers at a man who was drunk; he

instantly tore the creature from its cage, and plucked off all its feathers. The poor animal survived the accident (the outrage we would rather say) and had its feathers replaced, but they were also white.

ANECDOTE OF BURNS.—On one occasion Burns was in company with a man named Andrew Turner, one of those pointed proser whose conversation, without wit or meaning, flows in a ceaseless murmur of unimpassioned drivel. Of all men Burns detested proser grave fool, your potpourri proser, of which Turner was the very beau ideal—constantly interlarding all he said with the year of his birth—“The thirty-nine,” as he termed it. Burns' patience becoming exhausted at “thirty-nine” ringing forever in his ears, he wrote the following rough epigram, which for once silenced the proser:—
“’Twas in the year of ‘thirty-nine,’
The deli gat stuff to make a swine,
And threw it in a corner;
But after that he changed his plan
And made it something like a man,
An’ ca’d it Andrew Turner.”

MARRIED.
On Wednesday evening last, at Boston, the seat of Mr. Martin Goldsborough, of Taubot, by the Rev. Thos. Bayne, Brier J. Goldsborough, Esq. of Cambridge, to Miss Leah, daughter of the late James Goldsborough, Esq.

WOOL.
THE Subscriber will purchase all kinds of AMERICAN WOOL, and is prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for any quantity that may be offered.
WILLIAM BECKLEY,
Corner of Washington Street and the Market place, Easton.

HE HAS ON HAND.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, laid in on good terms, which he is SELLING OFF AT COST.
W. B.
May 17

FAIRS! FAIRS! FAIRS!!!
FAIRS being all the go now of days, the Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this place, that he has just opened one of the fairest collections of BOOKS, PRINTS, and other FAIR ARTICLES ever exhibited in this or any other place, and that he intends holding a fair at the store adjoining S. N. Spencer's Drug Store and immediately opposite the market house, for the purpose of disposing of his GOODS, at very fair prices.
The Fair sex are particularly invited to call and examine this fair and beautiful collection of articles, &c. he begs leave to assure them that every fair exertion shall be used to promote fair dealing.
The fair will be continued day and night until further notice.
Be the weather foul or fair,
Call, and you'll always find him there.
ALFRED INLOES.
may 17

Agency in Philadelphia.
OFFICE of the Maryland State Lottery, at the Chamber Street, opposite the Post Office.
L. A. G. & Co. offer their services to collect for their city and country friends, and all others, having claims against individuals and others in Philadelphia. They have determined to devote a considerable portion of the time to this new branch, and are well convinced that their exertions will give satisfaction to their employers. There are no doubt many persons at a distance having claims that might be collected, were they aware of responsible persons to address. The great expense in many instances paid for Lawyer's fees and where there has been no necessity for such proceedings, payments may be made, and accounts from any part of the country, which will be immediately attended to and the proceeds applied in this city, or forwarded by mail as may be directed. No charge in any case will be made unless the money is actually collected. The commission in every instance, to be charged on collections will be 10 per cent. Postage must be paid, or all letters will be re-enclosed and returned to the person sending.
may 17

Office of the Contractor, for the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES, Baltimore, April 25th, 1851.
IN PRESENTING to his friends and the public the annexed scheme of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 3, for 1851, to be drawn in Baltimore, on THURSDAY, 26th of May next, the Contractor would most respectfully call their attention to the very small number of Tickets composing the same.
BRILLIANT SCHEMES:
1 Prize of \$10,000
1 2,000
1 1,000
1 600
1 400
2 Prizes of \$200
4 100
8 50
10 25
40 10
100 5
Five Tickets are sure of 2 Prizes and may draw 7.
Only 5,000 Tickets—issued in Quarters.
Quarters, \$1 50 each.
To be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.
Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been often sold, than at any other Office!!!
*Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or private note, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vendor, Baltimore.
May 9

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—Also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can be had ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.
JOHN BUSK
The Cambridge Chronicle will please insert the above to amount of one dollar, and forward account to
J. B.
may 10