

The following declaration made in the House, by Lord Althorpe Monday, the 30th, points out the course which the Ministers have determined to pursue in the embarrassment under which they labor, caused by their defeat on the previous Friday. This notice excited considerable debate, several members having understood Lord Althorpe to have said on Friday, "That the vote had placed the government in a state of considerable embarrassment, but after the vote to which the House had come, he could not think of offering any opposition to the carrying of it into effect."

The *Malt Tax*.—His Majesty's Ministers were determined to pursue in consequence of the resolution adopted on Friday last. [Hear, hear.] The decision of the House on Friday evening had placed his Majesty's government, as he stated at the time, under circumstances of great embarrassment. His Majesty's ministers felt that it would be desirable to bring the question as to the reduction of the malt tax again under the consideration of the House in such a manner that the whole state of the country should be brought fully and fairly before it—that every honorable member might see clearly all the consequences of taking such a step as that involved in the resolution adopted on Friday last, and that they should all come to a decision upon the subject with their eyes open to the whole object and effect of such a proceeding. [Hear.]

It was obvious that the sense of the House should be taken upon the point at the earliest moment and with the least possible delay, and for that purpose he now proposed to move, as an amendment upon tomorrow night to move, as an amendment upon the motion of the honorable baronet, the member for the city of London, for the reduction of the house and window tax, the following resolution which he would now read, in order to have it placed upon the votes, so that gentlemen would have time to consider it—namely, "That a great deficiency of revenue would be occasioned by the reduction of the malt tax to 10s. per quarter, and by the repeal of the tax on houses and windows, which could only be supplied by the substitution of a general tax on property, and that as the effect of it would be to change the whole financial system of the country, it would at present be inexpedient to adopt it."

Lord Althorpe having resumed his seat, rose again in a few minutes, and moved the order of the day for the house resolving itself into a committee of supply. In doing so he said he would take that opportunity, seeing that the members had precedence tomorrow evening of that of the hon. baronet the member for the city of London, would not refuse the request which he (Lord Althorpe) now made to him to give way upon that occasion, and to allow the motion of the hon. baronet to have precedence, as the circumstances in which they were placed rendered it in the highest degree, he would not say merely expedient, but absolutely necessary, that the decision of the house should be had as soon as possible upon this important subject. [Hear, hear.]

The Duke of Orleans, will start for England on the 15th of May, and will pass some weeks in London. The Duke de Valencay, son of the Duchess de Dino, will accompany his Royal Highness.

**TURKEY.**

The Journal of St. Petersburg contains some highly interesting documents respecting the interference of the Russians in the affairs of Turkey. They prove satisfactorily that the Porte invited the Russians, that their movements were in no wise affected by the conduct of Admiral Roussin, and that their ships are remaining in the Bosphorus, and their troops advancing on Constantinople, at the earnest request of the Emperor is, "That the squadron and corps of troops sent to assist the Sultan at the express request of that sovereign, had orders to remain in the position which they occupied till the moment that Ibrahim shall have evacuated Asia Minor and have returned over Mount Taurus, and till the Pacha of Egypt shall have accepted of the conditions proposed to him by the Porte." As soon as the imperial Majesty, as he expressly announced on the 17th of February, will give orders to his fleet and to his troops to return to Russia, and before. On the one hand it is asserted, that the Sultan, more afraid of his friends than his enemies, has accepted of the terms of his rebellious Pacha, and consented to the cession of Syria; in order to get rid of the proffered assistance of Russia. By other accounts it would appear, that the Porte had been compelled to appear, that by the urgency of his position, and that terms will be kept with it, and that the Sultan is unable to curb the pretensions of his vassal, or until a sufficient Russian power shall be at his service. It is rumored that Smyrna is again occupied by the troops of Ibrahim.

The government and people of New Grenada and those of the United States. It affords pleasure to assure you that the government of New Grenada is perfectly satisfied with your conduct, and although I regret your absence, I am confident that Mr. Pickett, Charge d'Affaires, ad interim, will endeavor to maintain uninterrupted, the relations existing between the two countries.

**TRIAL OF CLOUGH.**

Mount Holly, Monday June 2.

At an early hour this morning, I take advantage of a little leisure before the call of court to forward you a few additional particulars relating to the interesting trial now in progress in this town. From conversations yesterday with many persons belonging to the neighborhood, I cannot learn that there is any vindictive feeling in the public towards Clough. They look upon his conviction as beyond the reach of doubt, and agree to admit that, if any circumstances can justify the taking of human life, this man's is forfeited to the laws of his country. No pretence whatever is made by his counsel that he did not commit the murder; the only ground of defence remaining is the plea of insanity; and how far that may avail, no one but his counsel and himself is able to judge, until the evidence for the defence is heard.—This, it is expected will commence sometime to day. There seems to me a shocking feature in a defence of this kind—that a man shall commit murder as atrocious as this, and yet plead insanity as his excuse, and with all the human round to justify it, and yet the law extends to him consideration, and he is able to divert the mind of his thought when gazing on the features of the prisoner at the bar. The defence of insanity may possibly be sustained, as the prisoner has summoned a crowd of witnesses from the eastern states to testify of his behalf; still his own mother, and other kindred, have not been required to attend, and they, one would suppose would be best acquainted with his sanity from boyhood to manhood. The reports we have heard so far, are of a gloomy character, and the New York police officers here, had the New York police officers here heard of his arrest, they came on to a prominent actor in a daring robbery committed some time ago; and on being asked to tell where the stolen property was concealed, he disclosed to them the place where it might be found. Of this fact there can be no possible doubt; and if the wretched man thinks fit to write a confession, no doubt the incidents of his life would exhibit a career of villainy, similar to those of which we have been accustomed to witness the closing scene upon the scaffold. With all these crimes upon his head, it is remarkable that he conducted a respectable family at Bordentown with whom he boarded so long.

I mentioned in the report of the evidence I send you with this letter, that the testimony of Mrs. Longstreth, the mother of the deceased, was of the most affecting kind. Her appearance commanded universal respect, and as it was upon a character, the most unblemished, while her position, being called upon to testify in a crowded court to the minutest details of a heart-breaking scene, and to her own deeply-cherished daughter, appealed to the sympathies of the spectators with agonizing keenness no pen can picture, and no fancy realize. When she approached the awful point of receiving her dying daughter in her arms, her agitation nearly overcame her feelings, and the breathless stillness of the audience evinced at once their interest in the recital and their sympathy for her grief; but when she repeated that gentle but too true reproach of the victim, "O mother, I see you, and I see you dead, the tears upon your face, her bursting heart relieved itself in a flood of tears, and the contagious influence of the affecting spectacle diffused itself all around, knocking at their hearts with a vehemence that melted every eye that gazed upon her. Never did I witness so sustaining an exhibition. Clough alone remained unmoved—his face sought a hiding place beneath the covering of his hand; and if he felt the harrowing scene, his sterner nature refused to give an evidence that he did.

The attendance of so many ladies was at first a matter of considerable surprise to me, but I have since learned that they were excited by the fame of Messrs. Brown and Southard. But nothing occurred to draw these aside from the dull routine of examination and cross examination except in the case of Mrs. Longstreth's testimony. It was a relief to witness the collision of these bright spirits. Mr. Hazlehurst for the prisoner stated the objection to the question in a neat and logical address to the court. His personal manner, so mild, and so thoroughly imbued with the characteristics of the real gentleman, had the effect of setting off his remarks to the best advantage. Mr. Westcott by a powerful antagonist, Mr. Westcott, of New Brunswick. After him came Mr. Southard, the giant of the New Jersey bar. To him Mr. D. P. Brown responded in a speech of considerable length, affording, however as the topic was strictly technical, no opportunity for the display of those powers he is so celebrated for possessing. The court decided in his favor, and refused to receive in evidence the mere conversation of the deceased, inasmuch as it was unsworn by the solemnity of an oath, and a well settled principle of law rejects all hearsay testimony.

You will observe from the evidence I now send, that when the screams of the deceased were first heard, three men, so called, rushed up stairs and saw the murderer bending over his defenceless victim, with the fatal weapon at that moment in her breast, and that he even stabbed her three times before their eyes! What, in the name of all that is virtuous and manly, do you think they beheld the spectacle of a woman in the grasp of her murderer? Did they strike the wretch down to the earth?—did they seize him?—did they knock away his murdering arm?—did they even call upon him to desist? No! No! They left that office to a girl of thirteen years old, while they, to their everlasting disgrace be it spoken, fled down stairs! One of them, more hardy than the rest, ventured to call for "plasters and a constable," while the others made arrangements to surround the house! Oh! shame upon the name of man! Oh! shame upon the craven-hearted men—strong, stout, and well bodied as they were, either one of them a match for the fiend—that they should witness his stabs, and with one accord run away and leave him to complete his hellish deed! But their conduct was exposed to the ridicule and execration of a large community by Mr. Brown in his cross examination; and as they walked the streets of the village, the women pointed at them the finger of scorn, and the men turned up their lips in utter contempt of their pusillanimity.

The conduct of Clough in prison indicates

him to be a hardened and callous wretch. He asked for a book, and a bible was sent to him. He refused it, and desired it to be taken away, saying, that he wanted a novel.—The Sheriff's family, as is common in country towns, reside in the prison. A young lady of great personal beauty, happening to visit the Sheriff's wife, Clough chanced to see her as she passed, and requested to be introduced to her, as she was so very handsome! A Baptist clergyman of your city, visiting him some weeks ago, began a conversation with him on serious topics, which Clough cut short by saying he did not want to hear any thing about religion until after his trial! So it would appear for life which he must know he has. But I must conclude, as the friend who carries this is at my elbow.

Yours truly,

From the New York Commercial, May 2.

**ERONAUTIC EXPEDITION.**

Yesterday afternoon, the ascension of Mr. Durant took place from Castle Garden, which, the adjacent grounds of the Battery, was thronged with spectators; their numbers are variously estimated. The process of inflation commenced at 2 o'clock, and was completed at five, at which time the aeronaut took his seat in the car, with anchors, flags, ballast, &c.

After being carried around the garden, a signal was given, the rope cut, the balloon ascended into the air with incredible velocity, and in about twelve seconds, was completely out of sight. A dense fog hung over the city, which entirely hid the aerial traveller from the gaze of the disappointed multitude. The balloon, being forty seven feet in diameter, and averaging about 28 feet through. Mr. D. has entered the car, and has as much self-possession and unconcern, as any individual present. This is his fifth ascension.

P. S.—Mr. Durant returned to the city this morning, and has given us the following particulars of his flight beyond the clouds.

To guard against accidents to the balloon in its first ascent, it had been necessary to charge it with an extra quantity of gas, but when he was free from any danger from the weight of the Garden, and had risen to a sufficient elevation, Mr. D. opened the valve, and found the pressure to be from 60 to 70 lbs.

The precise time of his leaving Castle Garden was 4 minutes past 5 o'clock, and in two minutes after he had entirely lost sight of the earth. In 4 minutes more, he found himself floating above the clouds—the sun, which to us has been for a long time invisible, shined upon him in clear, unclouded beams. The wind, when he started from the Garden was from the east, but he soon fell into a current blowing west—which walted him towards the ocean.

In thirty nine minutes from his departure he attained his greatest altitude, being then SIXTEEN THOUSAND FEET, or about three miles above the earth. When he had been six minutes upon his journey he found himself in a cold region, so much so that the flagstaff which he held became intensely cold to the touch. Whilst veering from the line of his first course and moving westwardly he found himself nearing a beach. This, although not visible, was evident from the roaring of the surf which he could distinctly hear.

It was now deemed necessary to prepare for a return to the earth, and taking a rapid course over the water, he crossed the North River, and made for the county of Westchester.

At thirty nine minutes after 6 o'clock, Mr. Durant heard the singing of birds, and in one minute more he again saw the earth.—The scene was more beautiful, he says, than he ever before witnessed, and beyond his powers to describe. He now threw out one bag of ballast, and in one minute more, viz. at 41 minutes after 6 o'clock, landed on the farm of Robert Morris, Esq. in the county of Fordham, in the city of New York, three miles from the city, and eight from Long Island Sound. Three colored men were at work on the farm who kindly went to the assistance of the Aeronaut.

"The treaty negotiated by Mr. Nelson at Naples, although equally ratified by the government of the Two Sicilies and by that of the United States of America, is supposed, with reason perhaps, to be still in some danger.—Mr. Davizac, your Charge d'Affaires at this Court, has received a letter from the President, has received a letter from the President, has received a letter from the President, directing him to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Naples on a special mission, as soon as he shall have received his instructions from the Department of State, which he expects to reach him from day to day by way of Havre."

**LETTER FROM LIBERIA.**

The accounts of prosperity attending the colony of Liberia have been so imposing that the letters that have been received from that place, that doubts of their authenticity have existed in the minds of some of our colored population. An emigrant from Loudon county agreed before he left on a plan by which no false epistle could be palmed off as his; this was to mention certain facts selected by himself and his brother, and to place them in the postscript of his letter. The letter itself has been handed us, and is published below. It speaks for itself—indeed the colonization society now meets with little opposition. The annual appropriations by the state will give a new impulse to its operations. Under these appropriations this town will be entitled annually, for five years, to the sum of \$100 00, and the county to the further sum of \$427 48—making an annual dividend of \$527 48. If to this sum the colonization society of the county shall add any considerable amount, and the whole fund be judiciously managed, it will have a sensible effect, and will produce more real good than if devoted to any other possible purpose. Will not our society renew her exertions in this patriotic and philanthropic work.

MORROVIA, Liberia, March 1, 1833.

Dear Brother Benjamin:—We have arrived safely at Liberia—myself and all my family. On the passage we had no sea sickness, and as yet the fever of the country has not attacked us. It usually comes on in from two to six weeks after arrival; some die, others have it slightly—the event as to me and mine, I leave with God. Hitherto, I am much pleased, and am perfectly satisfied with the present circumstances of things. I believe an industrious man can live easier here than in the United States, and as yet I am so agreeably disappointed with the country, that I have no desire to return to the United States to live there. I wish very much that you were here with me. I feel that I am in a land of great privileges and freedom. Last Sabbath I preached three times in Baptist churches. There are here methodists, presbyterians and baptists—all zealous and active in the good cause.

The productions of the country are numerous—orange, lime, indigo, plantain, &c. are all plenty. I have at tables where fowls, and fish, and hamp, and beef were all served up as good as we have in the U. S. I have drawn a town lot, and am living in a hired house until I get one built on it.

There is a great demand here for stone-masons. I am now, though I have been here only one week, engaged on a house at \$5 50 per perch, to be paid in cash—the price sometimes is \$4 50. Tell my old friend, Joseph Sanford, if he were here he could find ready employment. I have here large stone houses and others built of stone, as we have them in the United States, and some rich people living in style as in any other country.

I find a great many natives here. Their dress is nothing but a handkerchief around the loins all the rest of the body naked, both men and women; though the latter do not frequent the town, being ashamed to be seen. I saw one of the women in one of their towns, her breast all naked, and a little child on her back, holding on to the mother's side with its little hands. This state of half nakedness becomes so familiar, that it has no bad appearance to me as it did at first.

Capt. Hatch treated us on the passage in the kindest manner, so much so, that I think he deserves my highest gratitude. I wish you might come out with him. My love to your self and mother, and sister Hannah and all the family, especially to George Moss and William Moss. Benjamin and the children send their love to Jesse and the rest of the children. I must not omit my particular love to sister Harriet.

Your most affectionate brother,

REUBEN MOSS.

N. B. I will now give the sign which I was to give you that you may know this letter is from me. It was to mention the accident of the first was your getting your leg caught under a tree; the second, my falling off the horse and having my hand split open by an axe.

On the 16th April last, in the British House of Commons, the following Resolution was moved and negatived without division.

"That the Church of England, as by law established, is not recommended by practical utility; that its revenues have always been subject to legislative enactments; and that the greater part, if not the whole, of those revenues ought to be appropriated to the relief of the nation."

It was seconded by Cobbett, who on the same evening in a debate respecting the Criminal Law held this language.

"Every gentleman had his project for altering the law—each one had his remedy for the evil—and he had his. One thing, however, greatly excited his displeasure; yes, he should almost say, his disgust. It was the constant reference to France—the constant reference to America—the constant reference to the opinion of foreign nations, [cheers.] What then was England—was this boasted land—this cradle of liberty and justice—to be always looking to France and to America, and he knew not what country, for wisdom and for knowledge? [hear, hear!] For his part, he knew nothing of the opinions of France on these matters, and he wanted to know nothing. The Lord deliver him from French Courts of Justice—that's all he should say. Then as to America—why it was one of the Articles in the Constitution of each State, that the laws should be the same as in England. And yet we must ever referring to America for instruction. We shipped a cargo of law from Liverpool to America, but we should laugh at it when brought back again—aye, and be sure to reject it [hear and laughter.] Every change which we made in the Common Law of England, we somehow or other managed to make for the worse."

Conclusion of Mr. Macaulay's speech in the British House of Commons, in support of the motion to relieve the Jews from civil disabilities.

"May the Christian religion (said Mr. Macaulay) continue for ages to bless this country with its genial influence; strong in its acute and lofty philosophy—strong in its spotless morality—strong in that powerful evidence, to which the most comprehensive minds have surrendered their belief; the last consolation of those who have outlived every earthly hope—the last constraint of those who are above

all earthly fear. But, sir, let us not mistake the character of that divine religion—let us not attempt to fight the battle of truth with the weapon of error, or endeavor to support by oppression a religion whose noble distinction is, that it first taught the human race the lesson of universal charity."

**EDMUND KEAN.**

This once celebrated tragedian, is we learn by a letter from London, in the final and most melancholy stage of his existence. The last time he appeared on the stage, his mental and physical constitution gave way, before he had half completed his part; and he fell, in a state of insensibility, into the arms of his son. When removed to his room, he was for a long time given over by the eminent physicians in attendance.

His bodily vigor is represented as entirely destroyed; his limbs are like those of a skeleton. He can bear no solid sustenance, and subsists almost entirely on brandy. His splendid estate at Bute, has been mortgaged to defray his overwhelming debts, and he is not worth a shilling. Notwithstanding all the evidences of wasting nature by which he is admonished that his career is drawing to its close, he still labors under the hallucination, that his faculties are unimpaired, and he clings to the stage, with a tenacity which his friends are totally unable to counteract. His relations have offered to support him in his retirement; but he will not listen to their propositions,—and the "proud representative of Shakespeare's heroes," will probably expire on the boards which he has so long trod with an imperial command over the admiration and wonder of the million.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

**Protestant Episcopal Mission to Greece.**

We are happy to announce the safe arrival of Miss Mulligan, the sister of Mrs. Hill, at Athens, on the 28th of January last. She sailed from Boston on the 30th of last October to join the Mission in the capacity of assistant teacher, and on her arrival found the Missionary families in good health, and the mission schools in the most prosperous state.—Miss Hill, concluding a letter under date of Jan. 1, states, "I have no time to write more; two hundred and thirty five pupils require my immediate attention—this is my number this day." How encouraging is this statement to the friends of Education and Religion in Greece; to those who have supported through all trials the zealous and efficient efforts of the talents and perseverance which have produced such a speedy and prosperous result in that interesting country. The Church which has established this Mission may well be animated with the desire and determination to maintain it. We understand that the plans of the Missionaries laid on the foundation of observation and experience, are such as to enable them, with the aid they obtain from this country, to extend their operations to all branches of education, as the advancement of their pupils in the preliminary branches may require.—*N. Y. Com.*

**LONDON, April 29.**

By the Paris papers we find that the chambers opened the new session on Friday, when M. Dupin was re-elected President of the Debates.

The accouchement of the Duchess de Berri at Baye was hourly expected. She had refused to engage into the state of matrimony, through the Secretary of Foreign Relations, that he was about to avail himself of a "leave of absence" obtained from his government, requested an audience with the President of the State. The 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, having been appointed for this purpose, Mr. Moore was conducted by the Secretary Mosquera into the receiving room where was the President of the State, with the Secretaries of the Treasury and of War, and addressed his Excellency in the following terms:—

Mr. President:—After a residence of more than 3 years in this capital, as Representative of the U. States, I have asked and received permission from the President to return to that country; and I should do great injustice to my feelings were I to depart without expressing to you, as Chief Magistrate of New Grenada, my profound gratitude for the kindness I have received in my relations with the government and the people of this country, gratitude, which neither time, nor distance, nor circumstances can ever efface.

It has fallen to my lot to witness, in this capital, the deplorable consequences of civil discord and internal convulsions, but happily they have ceased, and I trust that under the protection of a beneficent Providence, they will not be renewed; and that New Grenada and all Colombia will realize, soon and permanently, all the blessings which result from a good government, faithfully and vigilantly administered. No country in the world more abounds in the elements of wealth and national greatness, and no people can more deserve to be free, prosperous and happy, than the people of New Grenada. On returning to my country, I shall not fail to manifest these truths to my countrymen and my fellow citizens. I have not the least doubt that this people will be free, so long as your Excellency presides as chief of the Executive; and I fervently desire that its liberty may be as durable as the world. I indulge the hope that the efforts of your Excellency in favor of civil liberty, will not have been made in vain; that your administration will be crowned with great success, and that you will promote the interest and happiness of your fellow citizens.

I have special instructions from the President of the U. States to say, that he sincerely desires to extend and strengthen the relations which now happily exist between the two governments, and to secure to the people of the two Republics, a continuance of the benefits which result from these relations.

I present to your Excellency, Mr. Pickett, Charge d'Affaires of the United States ad interim, until my successor arrives; and your Excellency may be assured that knowing the good feelings which the government of the U. States entertains towards this country, and acting in accordance with his own political principles and personal predilections, nothing will be wanting on his part, while he remains in this capital, to preserve the friendly relations which now exist between New Grenada and the U. States.

**THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.**

Sir—I have listened with much satisfaction to the sentiments of gratitude you express to wards the people of New Grenada, and your wishes for their happiness and prosperity.—You leave this country in far different circumstances from those in which you found it on your arrival. Now, order reigns instead of anarchy, laws instead of arbitrary power, and the purest patriotism instead of the meanest passions. I sincerely hope that this state of prosperity will be gradually progressive, and afford the means of drawing closer the amicable relations happily existing between

**VERY LATE FROM COLOMBIA.**

We are indebted to Capt. Briggs, of the brig Elizabeth, for Bogota papers to the 1st April inclusive, near a month later than the previous advices.

Among the passengers in the Elizabeth, is the Hon. Thomas P. Moore, late Minister of the U. States to Bogota.

Mr. McAfee, the Charge d'Affaires sent out to relieve Mr. Moore, met the latter gentleman at Carthagena, and thence proceeded on his journey to Bogota.

Mr. Moore caused the remains of the Hon. Richard C. Anderson, our first Minister to Colombia, who died at Carthagena, to be disinterred, and has brought them to the United States.

All is quiet in New Grenada, and the present government appears to be firmly established.

From the papers above mentioned, we translate the following documents, growing out of the contemplated departure of Mr. Moore.—They afford very gratifying evidence of the high estimation in which he was held at Bogota. In this respect, at least, he has been vastly more fortunate than his predecessor.—The post of a Foreign Minister in any of the new Republics, is a station of delicacy and difficulty. To have filled such a station both to the satisfaction of the country represented, and that to which the representation is made, is an honor which few are able to achieve.

Translated from the Bogota Gazette, April 21.

**DEPARTURE OF MR. MOORE.**

Mr. Moore having signified to the government, through the Secretary of Foreign Relations, that he was about to avail himself of a "leave of absence" obtained from his government, requested an audience with the President of the State. The 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, having been appointed for this purpose, Mr. Moore was conducted by the Secretary Mosquera into the receiving room where was the President of the State, with the Secretaries of the Treasury and of War, and addressed his Excellency in the following terms:—

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**THE GREAT ORNITHOLOGIST.**

The Editors of the New York Gazette, have been favored with the following interesting extract of a letter from Mr. Audubon, dated EASTPORT, May 22.

"It is still raining, and so foggy, that I cannot see across the street. We have made some changes in our arrangements of the schooner Ripley, Capt. Emery. When in our dresses, we shall, indeed cut a strange figure—fishermen's boots, with thick soles, filled with nails, to enable us to keep erect when travelling over the sea weed—pantalons of flannel, so coarse that our legs will look like those of bears—oil jackets and over trousers for rainy weather—small round wool hats, with a piece of oil cloth attached to keep the rain from our necks—a coarse old bag strap around our shoulders, to hold provisions for our interior excursions—large hunting knives at our sides, and guns on our backs.

We shall probably sail in company with six or seven sail of codfish vessels, all bound to the coast, and the bird islands—so that, perhaps, I may have one or two more opportunities of writing.

Bad as the weather has been, my son John has made two Landscape which do him credit. I have also made a correct sketch of the view up the Long Bay.

The stores for these voyages consists of beef, pork, bird's eggs, potatoes, molasses and water. They get no fish, although they are a mighty thousands. The fishermen are active, ruddy, strong looking men.—The climate is so pure, clear and regular, that they say all return home in better condition than when they set out.

Dogs, I am told, are plenty here, and are valued from \$5 to 25 dollars, according to their docility and capability.

The *Equinox* Indians are said to be very serviceable in leading the way into the interior ponds and rivers.

There are two established Fur settlements about fifty miles up different rivers, the names of which I do not recollect. One or two British armed vessels are generally cruising in these waters, to maintain peace among the parties engaged.—Seals are caught in nets, &c. and my son and the two young gentlemen with me, are very anxious to begin the sport; the former intends to make a collection of the cider down, skins of the white wolf, &c.—I expect to gain much useful information in connection with my principal study.

We still expect to sail on the first of June, should the wind and weather prove favorable."

The following information, given through the Courier and Enquirer, as derived from a correspondent, is erroneous. The Treaty negotiated by Mr. Nelson, at Naples, was not fully ratified there. It has been ratified yet only by the American government, and Mr. Davizac, we presume, has been ordered to proceed to Naples for the purpose of exchanging ratifications.

**FROM THE VICKSBURG ADVERTISER & REGISTER, Miss.**

Died, in this place of Cholera on Tuesday the 7th May, Mr. Ruel A. Watson, Merchant.

On the same day, also of Cholera, Jane, Emily, and Juliet, daughters of Dr. J. W. Hegeman.

These three young ladies were the only children of Dr. Hegeman, and on the evening of the same day one of them was to be married to the gentleman whose decease is likewise announced.

Beautiful flowers, whose evil fate would not sever, but has plucked them all on a single stem. A day since you were full of life and glee of youth, and in the innocence of your hearts prepared for nuptial festivities. But the wedding and banquet now give place to funeral obsequies and solemn assemblages of afflicted friends! On the marriage day, bride and bridegroom meet in the world of spirits and the lovely sisters are in attendance. Your parents just now delighting in your health, virtues and accomplishments, are made childless and cheerless for a single day, and a melancholy gloom for your loss pervades the society, of which you were but a moment since the joy and ornament.

A person has been apprehended in this city as a mendicant and vagrant, sleeping for many nights successively in the Market House, from whose person was found, on his commitment, money to the amount of two thousand eight hundred and twenty five dollars, of which 2400 dollars are in post notes of Garrard's Bank, of \$100 each, dated in September, 1831. The money was yesterday deposited by the faithful officers who apprehended him. Mr. L. S. Beck, Mr. H. B. Robertson, and Mr. R. R. Burr, in the Patriotic Bank, to await the result of a further inquiry, as to his right to it, which, under the circumstances, is not unreasonably questioned.—*Nat. Intel.*

A little girl, daughter of Mr. Snyder, of Pendleton, Va. in 1829, was kidnapped from home, and every effort on the part of her relatives and friends proved unavailing, until within a few days past. She was then found in the family of Col. John Hove, of Fairfax county, Va. at whose house she had been residing since 1829. About a year after her absence from home, the little girl was found by Col. Hove in the custody of a woman in France, who was going about the country as a sewing-maid. The woman could give no account of the girl's parents, or of the change produced in the child during four years, was so great that the father did not, at first, identify her as his, but certain marks on her body soon proved the relation between them.

A severe hail storm recently passed over the town of Beaver, (Pa.) The stones were as large as hen's eggs, and in their fall broke most of the windows in the northern side of the houses. The storm has done great and extensive injury to the orchards and grain fields in the vicinity.

**A WESTERN SPROUT.**

Bonj. B. Pritchard of Montgomery county, Ky. was born in 1791—being at this time 42 years old—lived temperately and labored hard in his youth—served a tour of military duty, and was taken prisoner during the unfortunate campaign of Winchester in the North, in 1812—at which time he weighed 300 pounds; in August last, he had increased to 451, and being still in a thriving condition, now weighs 482 pounds.—*Nash. Repub.*

**BRITISH ARMY.**—From the late returns to Parliament it appears that the British army consists of 112,092 effective men, and 196,643 non-effective men, the annual cost of which is nearly \$76,000,000.

The extra expenditures of the City of Baltimore last year, occasioned by the Cholera visitation, amounted to \$38,000, and there is a deficiency of \$70,000, in the city's revenue for the year, compared with its expenditures.

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