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From the John Bull.

BRITISH COLONIAL SLAVERY.

The following Documents, copies of which have been transmitted to each Member of the Legislature, are submitted to the consideration of the British public:

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE ROOMS, 60, St. James' street, 1st March, 1833.

The acting Committee of West India Planters and Merchants respectfully invite your attention to the enclosed statement, exhibiting the case of a large class of your fellow subjects who are wholly unrepresented in the British Legislature.

The West India colonists do not propose to vindicate the system of slavery, but they consider that (to use the words of Lord Stowel) "if it be a sin, it is a sin in which the country has had its full share of guilt, and ought to bear its proportion of the redemption."

The colonists themselves are ready to bear their share of any national sacrifice which may be required for the purpose of cautiously substituting a better system, if such should be the national determination; but they mean to shew by the accompanying papers that Great Britain is herself responsible for the establishment and actual existence of colonial slavery—that with the view of extending the market for her African trade, she passed laws and made grants of land expressly enjoining cultivation in the colonies by slave labor; and that thus through the instrumentality of her subjects all eagerly contending for participation in the traffic, she gradually peopled the West India colonies with slaves, and received the value of them in money, consequently that any measure of the legislative interference tending to impair or endanger the value of property so acquired, must either be accompanied by adequate compensation, or give a death blow to that confidence in the national faith and character which has hitherto been the sole support of private property in this country.

But, without reference to the just claim of the planter to compensation, there are other considerations which ought to suggest caution to the Statesman and the philanthropist, when dealing with the question of slavery.

It will be admitted that, under any changes of system the continuance of active cultivation in the colonies by Europeans is not only of vital importance to the interests of the mother country, but indispensably necessary to the desired object of raising the negro in the scale of society. While, therefore, it remains unascertained by actual experiment that the negro will give continuous labor, and for reasonable wages, as a free man—and while the weight of evidence and experience discourages the expectation of his willingly consenting to do so—there must be the greatest danger that any hasty change of system, unaccompanied by regulations calculated to insure the slaves becoming an industrious peasantry, and to teach them the duties and obligations of civil society, would lead to the immediate destruction of the colonies, and throw the black population into a state of barbarism.

That you may be enabled to judge of the effect which such a calamity would produce on the interests of Great Britain, as well as of the irresistible impulse it would give to the slave trade, in which foreigners still persist, the committee beg leave to remind you that the present annual gross revenue derived from West India produce is seven millions; the value of British manufactures annually consumed in those colonies is four millions and a half; and the number of ships employed in the direct trade nine hundred and fifty, or two hundred and forty thousand tons—exclusive of an extensive cross trade constantly maintained between the colonies and British America. Also, that the British colonies at present supply nearly one half of the sugar imported into Europe.

THE ORIGIN & PROGRESS OF WEST INDIAN SLAVERY.

One very important question now about to occupy the attention of Parliament, is that which relates to the emancipation of the negroes. In whatever way this may be effected, much injury must necessarily fall on the West Indian proprietors. To bearing their share of the national loss, they make no complaint; on the contrary, they are most willing to do so. But in opposition to any scheme of emancipation which may propose to make their property the subject of hazardous experiment, without previously providing certain and adequate compensation, they earnestly seek to draw your attention, as a member of the legislature, to such facts as will enable you to judge how far the establishment and maintenance of slavery has been the guilt of the West India proprietors, or of the British nation.

In 1585.—The Slave Trade was instituted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who personally took a share in it. At that time the West India colonies did not exist.

In 1662, Charles II. granted an exclusive right in the Slave Trade to Queen Catharine, the Queen Dowager, the Duke of York and others, who formed themselves into a trading company, they undertaking to supply the West India planters with 3000 slaves annually. In the same year that monarch issued a Proclamation inviting his subjects to transport themselves to Jamaica, agreeing to allot lands to every individual who would go to reside in the island, and signify his resolution to plant there.

The Slave Trade continued to be fostered during the reign of Charles II. and James II. but still under a monopoly.

In 1689, petitions from the manufacturers in Great Britain of woollen and other cloths, and the makers of the various articles necessary to the Slave Trade with Africa, were presented to Parliament, alledging that the trade was cramped by being in the hands of an exclusive company, and praying that it might be opened.

In consequence of these and similar petitions to the House of Commons, a committee of the whole House, in 1695, resolved, "That for the better supply of the plantations, all the subjects of Great Britain should have liberty to trade to Africa for negroes, with such limits as should be prescribed by Parliament;" and by a statute 9 and 10 William III. c. 26, the trade was accordingly laid partially open, the preamble of that Act stating, that "the trade was highly beneficial and advantageous to the kingdom, and to the plantations and colonies thereunto belonging."

The manufacturers of Great Britain, however, were still dissatisfied with the restrictions imposed upon the trade. They continued to ply the legislature with petitions to give greater latitude to a traffic, by which they exchanged their goods for negroes, and sold these negroes to the West India proprietors.

The House of Commons adopted their arguments; they declared, by a report from a Committee, in 1708, "That the trade was important, and ought to be free and open to all the Queen's subjects trading from Great Britain." By another report in 1711, that "the trade ought to be free in a regulated Company, that the plantations ought to be supplied with negroes at reasonable rates, that a considerable stock was necessary for carrying on the trade to the best advantage, and that an export of £100,000 at least in merchandize should be annually made from Great Britain to Africa.

From this period, 1711, until 1729, the demands of the manufacturers for a more unrestricted trade continued to be the subjects of Parliamentary investigation and dispute.

It was found, that the trade could not be conveniently and extensively carried on without Forts on the coast of Africa; and such was the appetite of the British nation for the Slave Trade, that, in 1729 a Committee of the House of Commons passed the following Resolutions:

1st. "That the trade should be open." 2d. "That it ought not to be taxed for the support of Forts." 3d. "That Forts were necessary for securing the trade." And 4th. "That an allowance ought to be made for maintaining such Forts."

These resolutions were agreed to, but the 3d with an amendment, that the forts should be maintained "as marks of the possessions of Great Britain," instead of "for the purpose of securing the trade." At the same time, the House was informed that His Majesty recommended that provision should be made for the support of the African forts.

At length, 1749, the Statute 23rd Geo. II. c. 31, was passed, which removed all obstruction to the operations of private traders, declaring "the Slave Trade to be very advantageous to Great Britain, and necessary for supplying the plantations and colonies thereunto belonging, with a sufficient number of negroes at reasonable rates."

While the British public had been intent on breaking down the partial monopoly of trading in negroes, which had existed among themselves, they had all [illegible] been equally intent on setting up a monopoly against foreigners, and on excluding all but British subjects from participating in a trade pronounced to be "so highly beneficial to the kingdom."

1689.—In answer to a case referred to the Judges for their opinion by the Crown on the Alien Contract, they report—"In pursuance of His Majesty's Order in Council hereunto annexed, we do humbly certify our opinions to be, that negroes are merchandize; that it is against the Statute of Navigation made for the general good and preservation of the shipping and trade of this kingdom, to give liberty *to any alien to trade in Jamaica*, or other of His Majesty's plantations, or for any shipping belonging to aliens to trade there, or to export thence negroes, &c." And the certificate is signed by Lord C. J. Holt, Justice Polexton, and eight other Judges.

The proclamation of Charles II. had invited British subjects to settle in the West India colonies, and offered them land on condition of their being planted.

A reference to the patents by which land was granted, will show what was meant by the proclamation.

The following patent may be found at length in the Appendix to the Report of the House of Lords, dated August 1832, on the state of the West India colonies, p. 1498.

1690.—I, "William and Mary, by the Grace of God, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come: Know ye that we, FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION *that Christopher Senior, Esq. hath transported himself, together with his servants and slaves, into our island of Jamaica in pursuance of a proclamation* made in the reign of our Royal Uncle, King Charles II. and for his better encouragement to become one of our planters there, &c. do give and grant unto the said Christopher Senior, his heirs and assigns for ever, a certain piece of land, &c.

Audubon, the celebrated ornithologist, has perhaps endured as much exposure to extremes of temperature, vicissitudes of weather, and wet, unwholesome places in his explorations, as any man living; his labors have been indefatigable and severe, and it appears by the following article, have been uniformly pursued without the use of ardent spirits. The fact is worthy of notice, and furnishes a strong, practical illustration not only of the total needlessness of stimulants of that kind, but also of the decided advantage arising from the avoidance of them.

From a series of communications published in the Charleston Mercury, headed "Sketches of Florida," we select the following, relating to Mr. Audubon, as better calculated than any thing we have seen, to give the world an idea of the indomitable spirit and untiring perseverance with which the ornithological researches of this great Naturalist have been conducted. This sketch we hope will have important influence in aid of the great the glorious cause of temperance. We have been informed by Mr. Audubon, that the only persons belonging to the cutter who could follow him in his excursions, were those who adopted his mode of life and abandoned the use of ardent spirits. Mr. A. is a perfect model of symmetry and manly beauty, and few men in these days are possessed of his share of health and bodily strength; he is absolutely fever proof, the deadly swamps of the South have in vain exerted their noxious influence upon his system. And where is the secret charm that has preserved him through all the exposure, by day and night, to which he has been subjected in every variety of climate?—Temperance! Temperance—is the magic wand or rather the modern styx into which he has been immersed.

The temperance of Mr. A. is not confined to abstaining from drinking. We met him on his shooting excursions, and at the social board, and we have invariably observed the same remarkable moderation in gratifying his appetite, and we do not hesitate to say that hundreds of fashionable ladies in this city consume more solid food daily, than John J. Audubon, Esq. the hero of the following lines:

JOHN J. AUDUBON.—Every thing relating to this gentleman, is calculated to excite a lively interest. I therefore deem no apology necessary for introducing his name into my Sketches. In the months of March and April, 1832, he visited the Florida Reef, and touched and remained three or four weeks, off and on, at Key West, where I had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with him. By a friend (from whom he bore a letter of introduction,) I had been apprised of his expected arrival in the Revenue Cutter Marion, Captain Day. It being intimated that he was coming ashore in one of the boats, I walked down about sunset with a number of persons to see him land.—On his landing, I was introduced to him by Capt. Day. He immediately took me aside, informed me that he had letters for me from my friend Mr. B. and that he was anxious to have some conversation with me. I invited him to my house, where we sat down; Mr. Audubon at once proceeded to business, making a number of inquiries respecting birds and other objects of his pursuit. After a long conversation we parted for the night. I saw him again on the following day, and almost every day when he came ashore during his stay. Mr. Audubon is a very extraordinary man. An acquaintance of half an hour enabled me to enter at once into his character and feeling. Divested of every thing like pedantry, he is frank, free and amiable in his dispositions; and affable and polite in manners. His engaging manner and mild deportment, united to a perfect possession of what the French term "savior faire," enables him to accomplish many things, which to another person would be unattainable; every one appears to enlist at once in his service, and to be disposed to promote his views. In addition to the possession of these qualities, Mr. Audubon is the most enthusiastic and indefatigable man I ever knew. It is impossible to associate with him without catching some portion of his spirit; he is surrounded with an atmosphere which infects all who come within it, with a mania for bird killing and bird stuffing. For my own part, I must confess that I have become an incurable victim to the disease.

When we examine Mr. Audubon's celebrated drawing and plates, we cannot but yield him our warmest approbation and applause; but how few of us can estimate the danger and toil which they have cost him, or through what "untried scenes and changes" he has passed in procuring his specimens. In our admiration of the Artist we are too apt to forget the labor and privations of the man. In order to give some faint idea of Mr. Audubon's exertions, I will briefly relate the occurrences of one day's excursion, on which I accompanied him.

We were assembled at a given place, we were provided with two good boats, a number of hands, and all the necessary apparatus. At three o'clock we started and steered for two or three small mangrove keys lying to the northward of Key West; we made a circuit round them, but saw nothing worthy of note. Previous to our getting clear of those keys, we got ashore upon a long bank making out from one of them, which rendered it necessary for all hands to get overboard, Mr. Audubon being among the foremost. We hauled the boat over the bank, and bore away for a narrow opening between Key West and Stock Island, through which we proposed passing.—Here we again got into shoal water, and were again compelled to get overboard. Our boats were hauled over a flat nearly a mile in length before we could get them afloat.—Having passed through the cut we landed on a long sand bank on the eastern extremity of Key West. An hour or more was spent here in collecting shells; after which we footed it round to Key West, while the boats were rowed along the beach by the hands. Not a pond, lake or bog, did we leave unexplored, often did we wade through mud up to our knees, and as often we were obliged to scramble over the roots of the mangrove trees which happened in our course. About 8 o'clock the sun came out intensely hot; we occasionally penetrated the woods to escape his scorching beams, and as often were driven from the woods by myriads of mosquitos and sand flies. One of our party gave out about this time and took to a boat. Most gladly would I have followed his lead, but was deterred by pride. Onward we went, baking and broiling, and what was more discouraging still, we could discover not a single bird worthy of note. Mr. Audubon went on, neither dispirited by heat, fatigue, nor bad luck, whilst we began to lag, and occasionally would dodge under some tree to catch a breath; or sit down to blow.—We toiled along in this way for several miles, and finally reached the Light House, tolerably well broken down. I gladly accepted of the use of a horse, whilst the rest of the party returned to town in a boat. I arrived at home about eleven o'clock, A. M. having made the circuit of Key West. I went to bed immediately, and slept sound for several hours, when I got up and took some refreshments, pretty well satisfied with the jaunt, and no ways ambitious of repeating it. To Mr. Audubon this was an every day affair; he rose every morning at 3 o'clock, at which time he usually returned to dinner.—During these expeditions he took no refreshments but buiscuit and molasses and water, proving by his example that ardent spirits are never necessary to health, even under the greatest exposure and fatigue. Before and after dinner, as soon as he returned from the morning jaunt, Mr. Audubon employed himself in drawing such birds as he might have procured during the morning, and in the evening he was on the hunt again.—Thus has Mr. Audubon been employed day after day, for weeks and months on the Florida Reef, exploring Mangrove Keys, swamps, and other places into which I question much if any animal, two legged or four legged, had ever before penetrated, unless it was the Pelican or Cormorant.

Not soon will the recollection of this surprising man pass from my memory, and often as I call him to mind, will I admire his unquenchable ardor in the pursuit of science, and his amiable deportment as a gentleman;—nay more, the recollection will always be associated with a warm sensation of gratitude for his kindness and friendship to one, from whom he had reason to expect but little in return.

ARMY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

By an order through the Adjutant General of the Army, it appears that the following list of promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, have been made by the President, since the publication of the "Order" No. 40, of May 4, 1833.

I—PROMOTIONS.

First Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieutenant James R. Irwin, to be 1st Lieutenant, 31, May, 1833, vice Wheelwright, resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieutenant George Watson, to be 2d Lieutenant, 31st May, 1833, vice Irwin, promoted—(*brevet*, July, 1832.)

Third Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieutenant Joseph W. Harris, to be 1st Lieutenant, 30th June, 1833, vice Corprew, resigned.

2d Lieutenant Robert Anderson, to be 1st Lieutenant, 30th June, 1832, vice Brockenbrough, resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieutenant Samuel H. Miller, to be 2d Lieutenant 30th June, 1833, vice Harris, promoted—(*brevet* 1st July, 1831.)

Brevet 2d Lieutenant George H. Tallcott, to be 2d Lieutenant 30th June, 1833, vice Anderson promoted—(*brevet* 1st July 1831.)

II—APPOINTMENTS.

Staff.

Charles W. Handy, Md. to be Assistant Surgeon, 11th May, 1833.

The following named Cadets, constituting the 1st class of 1833, at the last June examination, having been adjudged by the Academic Staff, competent to perform duty in the Army, the President has attached them as supernumery 2d Lieutenants, by brevet, to Regiments and Corps respectively, as indicated in the following list—

Corps of Engineers.

Cadet Frederick A. Smith, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Jonathan G. Barnard, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet George W. Collum, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Rufus King, to be Brevet 2 Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

First Regiment of Artillery.

Cadet Francis H. Smith, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Wm. H. Sidell, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet David B. Harris, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Erastus A. Capron, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet David E. Hale, to be Brevet, 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Second Regiment of Artillery.

Cadet Isaiah Garrett, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Edmund Schriver, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Henry Waller, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Third Regiment of Artillery.

Cadet Roswell W. Lee, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet [illegible], to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet John A. Thomas, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet John H. Allen, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

Cadet John H. Miller, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet James L. Davis, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Alex. E. Shiras, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Henry Dupont, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

First Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet George D. Dunon, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Joel Riggs, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet George H. Pegram, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet James McClure, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Second Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Isaac R. D. Burnett, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Henry W. Wessels, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant 1st July, 1833.

Cadet James W. Anderson, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Thomas Johns, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Third Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Benjamin E. Duboso, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet William W. S. Bliss, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Benjamin Alvord, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet John L. Hooper, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet John W. McCrabb, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Abram C. Myers, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Henry L. Scott, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Daniel Ruggles, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet J. Chester Reid, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July 1833.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Jacob E. Blake, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet John P. Center, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Geo. H. Ringgold, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Joseph P. Harrison, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Augustine F. Seaton, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Nathl. W. Hunter, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

III.—CASUALTIES.

RESIGNATIONS.

1st. Lieutenants.

Washington Wheelwright, 1st Artillery, 31st May, 1833.

George W. Corprew, 3d Arlillery, 30th June, 1833.

Austin Brockenborough, 3d Artillery, 30th June, 1833.

Brevet 2d Lieutenant.

Merewether L. Clarke, 6th Infantry, 31st May, 1833.

IV—RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN ORDINARY CASES OF PROMOTION.

3. If a field officer, the officer *promoted* will join the Regiment and station of his predecessor; if a company officer, he will join the particular company where the vacancy to which he succeeds may have occurred.

4. The officers *promoted* will, accordingly, forthwith join their proper stations and companies, except those on detached service, or who may receive special instructions from this office: they will report by letter to their respective Colonels.

5. The Brevet 2d Lieutenants will *join* their respective regiments, and report in person for duty, agreeably to regulations, by the *30th day of September;* and by letter, to their respective Colonels, who will assign them to companies.

Various are the ways of fortune—but that hit upon by the "bummeree" in the annexed police report from a London paper, is truly original:

Fish for sale.—On Saturday last, Thomas Gilson, sen., a bummeree, or retailer of fish in Billingsgate, was brought before the Lord Mayor, for having followed Mr. Goldham, the clerk of the market, from place to place, with a loaded stick, a blow of which, inflicted by a man of moderate strength, would fell an ox. Mr. Goldham, to the surprise and amusement of the crowd in the justice-room, gave the following account of Gibson:—I have had a great deal of trouble, my lord, with the defendant, who is constantly in the habit of imposing on the public by the tricks of his trade. He puts the gills of fresh fish into the bodies of fish that have been long dead, and he also supplies the heads of stinking fish with fresh eyes. Some times he throws a little blood amongst the pale old gills of a fish, and the old ladies are deceived by the freshness of the appearance, the cod or mackerel looking as if it had just passed the agonies of death, and they throw down their money with pleasure for a prize which, when they get it home, turns out to be as bad as a three weeks old milt. [Great laughter.] The Lord Mayor—I have often heard of giving new feathers to birds, and of making a "wonderful crocodile" of the skin of a buffalo lined with block tin—[laughter]—but I never heard of making up food in the market before. Mr. Goldham—It was only the other day that he imposed a Dutch plaice upon an old lady for what he called a turbot. She said "Oh dear, a turbot! a young under grown turbot, I suppose?" "Yes, ma'am," says he, "just like a paraquet, what's like a parrot, but younger and more tender, sure enough. [Great laughter.] The lady came down the next day, but Tom was too good a judge to be there. She had paid 3s. for the turbot, and he has sold its fellows, when good, at 4d. apiece. The Lord Mayor—Is it true, defendant, that you act in this way? Gilson—Why, my lord, they do put new gills and eyes into the fish what comes up to the market; but, howsomever, the fish an't the worse for having had bad eyes and white gills. The fish may be good fish though his eyes is sore—[laughter]—but there's some people as wont have no fish as an't perfect every where, and so we're obligated for to please 'em, and we do put in a fresh eye or two what looks bright, and the moment they sees the eyes glisten they says I'll have that un. [Loud laughter.] Howsomever, we never beautifies barrin the [illegible] fish. Mr. Goldham—[illegible] man, and as it had been lying on his form for some time, it began to get flabby. To remedy this defect, he shoved a stick up the body, which of course, became stiff enough, and he soon found a customer. Down came the lady next day, to the terror of the defendant, who, however, had not much reason to be frightened, for she says to him, "My good man, I don't blame you, but we couldn't eat a bit of the turbot yesterday. Do you know that the poor unfortunate fish must suffered a great deal of agony, for, upon boiling him, we found that he had swallowed a piece of wood as long as himself." [Laughter.] Gilson—But the fish was good, please your lordship. This lady didn't think there was any good in him if he want as stiff as a poker; and I thinked it no harm for to ram a bit of clean wood in him, to make it an out and out caper.—[Laughter.] She might et him if she chuse for the wittles he got a'ter the life was out on him, done no harm.—Lord Mayor—Well, you have acted candidly at any rate, and confessed that you are a practised impostor; but pray, what sort of blood do you color the gills of the fish with? Gilson—It don't signify, please you, my lord; any blood as is nearest at hand—Lord Mayor [to the defendant]—How much do you get for doctoring fish in this manner to cheat the public with?—Gilson—I'd like to have a little to do in that way, my lord, but not for cheating. I takes a pride in beautifying the watery hanimals, but they never stinks in my hands. [Laughter.]—Lord Mayor—For all that I'll make you find bail. Here the son of the defendant also a fish retailer, but a respectable young man, offered bail, and it was immediately received.

SOCIETY AT FLORENCE.—*By N. P. Willis.*

The most exclusive society is that of the Prince Montfort, (Jerome Bonaparte) whose splendid palace is shut entirely against the English, and difficult of access to all. He makes a single exception in favor of a descendant of the Talbots, a lady whose beauty might be an apology for a much graver departure from rule. He has given two grand entertainments since the carnival commenced, to which nothing was wanting but people to enjoy them. The immense rooms were flooded with light, the music was the best that Florence could give, the supper might have supped an army—stars and ribbons entered with every comer, but it looked like a "banquet hall deserted." Some thirty ladies, and as many men, were all that Florence contained worthy of the society of the ex king. A kinder man in his manners, however, or apparently a more affectionate husband and father, I never saw. He opened the dance by waltzing with the young princess, his daughter, a lovely girl of fourteen, of whom he seems fond to excess, and he was quite the gayest person in the company till the ball was over. The ex-queen, who is a miracle of size, sat on a divan, with her ladies of honor about her following her husband with her eyes, and enjoying his gaiety with the most childish good humor.

The Saturday evening *soirees*, at Prince Poniatowski's (a brother of the hero,) are perhaps as agreeable as any in Florence. He has several grown up sons and daughters married, and with a very sumptuous palace and great liberality of style, he has made his parties more than usually valued. His eldest daughter is the leader of the fashion, and his second is the "cynosure of all eyes." The old prince is a tall, bent, venerable man, with snow white hair, and very peculiar marked features. He is fond of speaking English, and professes a great affection for America.

* * * * * *

A German baroness of high rank receives on Mondays, and here one sees foreign society in its true coloring. The prettiest woman that frequents her parties, is a Genoese marchioness, who has *left her husband* to live with a Lucchese count, who has *left his wife*.

The *cavalier servente* flourishes still, and it is to him only that the lady condescends to talk. The married couple are never seen together by any accident, and the lady and her cavalier never apart. The latter is always invited with her, as a matter of courre, and the husband if there is room, or if he is not forgotten. These are points *really settled* in the policy of society, and the rights of the cavalier are specified in the marriage contracts. I had thought, until I came to Italy, that such things were either a romance, or customs of an age gone by.

The society is dissolute, I think almost without an exception. The English fall into its habits with the difference that they do not conceal it so well, and have the appearance of knowing it is wrong—which the Italians have not. The latter are much shocked at the want of propriety in the management of the English. To suffer the particulars of an intrigue to get about, is a worse sin, in their eyes, than any violation of the commandments. It is scarce possible for an American to conceive the universal corruption of a society like this of Florence, though, if he were not told of it, he would think it all that was delicate and attractive.

From the Portland Evening Advertiser, July 6.

THE SEA SERPENT AND THE STEAM BOAT.—The steamer Connecticut arrived this morning later than usual, having been employed for about an hour in chasing a shoal Serpents. About six o'clock last evening, a schooner off Nahant hailed the Connecticut, and told Captain Porter that if he would look out, he might see the Sea Serpent, for "he bore of Nahant." The Connecticut steered accordingly,—and very soon, not one Sea Serpent alone, but three, some say four, appeared in sight. All the passengers saw these monsters of the deep with their own eyes, distinctly and clearly.

One of the passengers who had a good view, says, that one of the serpents was one hundred feet in length—with a head partly in the form of a snake and partly in the form of a pickrel. Some say this largest serpent, was yet longer. Another of the serpents was judged to be about 90 feet long. One threw his body out of water about fifty feet in a spiral undulatory motion, which formed at times upon a calm sea a beautiful dark arch. During a portion of this time, one of the servants was thought to be distant about 20 rods. And before and after this near approach, they could be seen for some time with a glass. The serpents seemed to enjoy the sport, and played around the boat for some time—perhaps they took it for another "*sarpent*;" in or on the deep—and were seeking an introduction.

Of all these facts, we are informed by many persons, verbally by one, upon whom we can rely—and who has hitherto been credulous enough. We do not, we cannot doubt the testimony of our friends, with the power of stopping and following the objects of their curiosity whithersoever they pleased.

THE SEA SERPENT.

The Boston Commercial Gazette, of Tuesday, contains this paragraph, in reference to the Great Sea Monster:—

Capt. Porter of the Connecticut left town early yesterday morning, with about one hundred passengers, for the purpose of holding another interview with the Sea Serpent and his aids. About one o'clock, off Nahant, the boat fell in with a monster, which the passengers believe was one of the Sea serpents that was seen near the same place the day previous. A certificate, signed by a number of the passengers, is published in the papers of yesterday afternoon; and we have received another certificate, signed by twenty other gentlemen, confirming the statements of those who were in the small boat of the Connecticut, and had a pretty good view of the monster.

The following is the certificate alluded to;—

We, the undersigned, passengers, on board the steamboat Connecticut, do hereby certify that we were in the small boat which put off from the steamboat and approached within ten feet of the sea monster, which passed under our bow at a very rapid rate. As near as we could judge from the view we had of him, his head resembled that of a Pickerel. His head only appeared on the surface. As to the length, it was impossible to determine. The motion was not that of a Porpoise, but resembled that of a common snake.

Signed.—Benjamin H. Norton; James W. Hale; Wm. Tewksbury, Jr.; Samuel S. Williams; George W. Proctor, Passengers. Oarmen, T. Parcell; J. Gahagan.

On board the steamboat Connecticut, off Nahant, July 8, 1833—1 o'clock P. M.

GIRARD COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS.

The following is the accredited description of the College:

The College is located on a tract of land containing forty-five acres, formerly known by the name of Peel, situated on the Ridge Road, 1 1 4 miles from the city. This estate was purchased from Mr. William Parker, by Mr. Girard, a short time before his death, for the purpose of the college

The building is peripterial, being 160 feet front, by 217 feet on the flank including their porticos.

The columns are 6 feet in diameter at the base, and 54 feet 6 inches high, including capitals and bases.

The order is Grecian Corinthian, from the monument of Lysibratus, or Lantern of Demosthenes at Athens.

The superstructure reposes on a basement, in the form of a truncated pyramid, composed of 12 steps surrounding the whole building. The passage between the columns and the walls of the cell is 15 feet.

All the columns, entablature and pediment, are to be composed of white, and the cell of light blue marble. The floors and stairways are also to be composed of marble.

The vestibules are each 25 by 48 feet: they are ornamented with 16 rich Ionic columns and entablature, supporting a ceiling embellished with lacunari.

Each story contains four rooms, 50 feet square in the clear. The two rooms across the south end of the first story, are divided from each other by marble colums, and entablature of the Corinthian order, so that they

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