FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND

By the British packet *Frolic*, arrived at New-York, in 30 days from Falmouth, London papers to the evening of the 1st April, have been received. We have selected such items of intelligence as appear the most important.

Mr. Peel has announced in the House of Commons, that the manuscript of Milton, recently discovered, the nature of which is to furnish proofs of the truth of the Christian religion, was about to be published under the auspices of the King.

The Slave Trade Piracy Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on the 25th of March, and sent to the Lords. Sir J. Mackintosh expressed his entire concurrence in the bill, and hailed the auspicious treaty, entered into with America, with the most heart felt satisfaction.

It was reported in London that Lord Gifford was to be appointed master of the Rolls; to be succeeded by Sir John Copeley the Attorney General, as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Accounts from India announce the extremely delicate health of the Governor General, and his anticipated return home. The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone has succeeded Sir Thomas Munro to the Presidency of Madras. Mr. Lushington, Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed Governor of Bombay in the room of Mr. Elphinstone.

Another loan had rather unexpectedly appeared in the London Market, of two millions and a half sterling, for the service of the ancient kingdom of Guatimala, or the United Provinces of Central America.

The Paris dates are to the 30th of March, and Madrid to the 18th. It was rumored that a consultation of Foreign Ambassadors had been held in Madrid, on the subject of establishing a Constitutional Government. It was reported that Count Bourmont, the French Commander in Chief, had been asked whether he would be able to support the plans proposed: to which he replied that considering the spirit that predominated in the provinces, the forces under his command were insufficient; and that he should require re-inforcements to the amount of 50 or 60,000 men to maintain order and tranquility; to which it was added, that he should have whatever force he desired. Something extraordinary was expected to take place, and it appears certain that there had been a discussion on the establishment of a government which was not to the taste of the absolute party of the monks. There were reports in circulation of much dissatisfaction in several provinces, which was chiefly ascribed to the violent conduct of the Royal Volunteers. One account from Madrid states that an order has at length been published, granting a general pardon to all the military of the Constitutional armies, with an exception that none of them are to reside at Madrid, nor to inhabit the royal palaces. A civil amnesty was said to be under consideration.

Don Juan Martin, better known as the Empecinado, has been murdered at Roa by a band of Ultras, in consequence of the refusal of the Ministers to put him upon his trial.

The Spaniards taken by the Algerines, have been given up, and were landed at Carthagena by the Frigate Hermoine, 44. The London papers give a report that this frigate had an action with the Naiad, 38, one of the blockading squadron off Algiers, and received a "good drubbing." The Hermoine, it is said, was brought into action in consequence of the captain not thinking it necessary to hoist his colors as he passed the blockading squadron. She suffered severely in the loss of men, but was permitted to proceed as soon as she acknowledge the country to which she belonged. No interruption to the good understanding between France and England, was expected from this occurrence.

The Rochfort, 80 gun ship had arrived in England from the Mediterranean, with information that the difference with Algiers were amicably settled.

M. Lareveillere Lepaux, quondam member of the National Convention, Director and Founder of the sect of Theophilanthropists, died in Paris March 28, aged 70.

It is said that the Emporors of Russia and Austria have determined to effect a considerable reduction of their armies.

All the Greeks who were in prison at Salonicha have been released. They had made some landing in Cassandra, but re-embarked without any operation of consequence. They had landed supplies of arms at various points of Thessaly. In Macedonia all was tranquil.

It was stated that Coron surrendered to the Greeks on the 18th of Feb.—They had also succeeded in taking the outworks of Lepanto, on which occasion the English officers of engineers, who were gone to the assistance of the Greeks, particularly distinguished themselves. Lord Byron had returned from Tripolizza to Missolonghi, and had been every where received with great honor.

At Constantinople, Feb. 24, extensive preparations were going on for the campaign against the Greeks. No progress had been made in the negotiations with the new Russian minister, and it is said a Turkish army was assembling at Sophia to act against that power.

LONDON, April 1.

Stock Exchange, 12 o'clock.—Consols opened this morning at 94½ 5-8 for account, and went up to 94¾, and, for money 94½ 5-8, with little doing. An express has arrived from Paris, bringing the Rentes at 103f 70c. being an improvement of 40c. from Monday's prices. Spanish bonds are said to have lowered.

Foreign.—Owing to the information received this morning, that Ferdinand is determined not to sanction the Old Spanish Loan, the old Spanish Bonds are gradually sinking. They opened at 19½ ¾, and are gone down one per cent.

Two o'clock—Consols are somewhat recovered, and are now tolerably brisk at 94¾ 7-8 for May account.

In the Foreign Market, little has been doing. Greek is very heavy at 2 discount. A new Insurance Company, under the title of the "British Assurance Company," at the head of which are many of the principal bankers and merchants in London, has this morning been announced as forming. Its objects are very extensive, and mnch anxiety is expressed for the plan, which will shortly be made public.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.

Our Corn Market to-day was better attended than for some weeks back, by country dealers, who, as well as those resident in town, bought freely of good Wheat at an advance on last week's prices of 2d to 3d per bushel.

Odessa, March 1.—A ship which has arrived at Constantinople, after an extremely short passage of only 40 hours, brings the important, and, for the Porte, most alarming intelligence, that Mohamed Ali Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt has at length thrown aside the mask, and declared himself independent. It was long ago known in Constantinople that he meditated great things, and the Porte therefore tried every means to weaken him, and ordered him to furnish 10,000 men to combat the Greeks. Mohamed resolved, instead of complying, to declare himself independent, and for this he has certainly chosen the most favorable moment. Those alone who are competent to form an idea of the situation of the Turkish Empire, can judge what may be the consequences of this event, respecting which we look for further particulars, and which may, perhaps, shake all the Eastern provinces of the empire, not to speak of the situation of the capital itself, which derives so many supplies from Egypt. We presage that this event will complete the emancipation of Greece, and give the death blow to the power of the Porte.

From Paris papers to the 25th March, received at New-York.

The Chamber of Peers was completely organized on the 24th of March, and the next session was to be postponed until the committee appointed to draw up a reply to the King's speech should be ready to report.

A report was in circulation at St. Petersburg that an official note was soon to appear from the Porte, ordering the Pacha of Silistria to evacuate the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The painter David has just finished his great picture, which is intended for his last attempt, and has been much admired by those who have seen it

An interesting work has been published in Paris, entitled "the History of Egypt under Mohamed Ali Pacha, or Recital of political and military occurrences after the departure of the French till the year 1822," 8vo. by Felix Mengin. It contains the portrait of the Viceroy, and is accompanied with an Atlas; and also Charts of the country of Nedjd, and the plan of the canal of Alexandria. The price is about four dollars and a half.

The Diario of Rome, of March 10th, with the intention of communicating some very exact information concerning the state of religion in France, and the progressive augmentation which it experienced in 1823, publishes the following letter, which is said to come from a person well acquainted with the subject.

"The number of religious establishments in the kingdom amounts to four thousand. Many pious persons have favored them with different legacies, and those of the year 1823, amounted to the sum of two millions of francs. His Christian Majesty, by thirteen ordinances, has granted locations for secondary seminaries and ecclesiastical schools.—In the single diocess of Bordeaux are 46 regular houses, independent of several other pious congregations. The number of religious persons living under different rules amount to 1800, 1200 of whom are in Paris. The number of priests has increased within the last year about 1740, and now amounts to more than 35,000, without counting the Vicars General. Within 1823, 1200 deacons and 1300 sub-deacons have been ordained; and the scholars in the seminaries have increased from about 29,000 to 35,500."

According to the accounts presented to the House of Commons, the average amount of balances of public money in the hands of the Bank during the last year was 5,526,635*l.* The profit of the Bank at 3 per cent. the rate which the Government pays them for their capital of 15 millions, is therefore upwards of 165,799*l.* in its capacity of banker to the public departments. The sum payably to the Bank for the management of the public debt in the last year is 267,934*l.* 7*s* 8*d.*—*Eng. paper.*

Saving Banks.—A subject very important to the trustees and managers of savings Banks, has arisen in the county of Lincolnshire, England. The late treasurer of the institution at Bowen, (Mr. Thorpe,) having died insolvent, and having at the time of his death, about 700*l.* of the savings bank in his hands, the opinions of counsel have been taken as to the liability of the trustees to make good that sum to the depositors. Those opinions clearly are, that not only the trustee, but all the managers of the institution, are liable to make good the deficiency: and each of the trustees and managers, has accordingly been called upon to contribute 11*l.* as his respective share of what the bank would otherwise lose by the late treasurer's insolvency.

An extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, under date of Feb. 21, *says:*—

"We have in town the King of the Sandwich Islands, on his way to England, and, it is said, thence to the United States. He is accompanied by his Queen, and a suite of ten persons."

The Princess Stolberg, mother of the Countess of Albany, widow of the Pretender, who lately died at Florence,) is still living. She is 93 years of age, and in perfect possession of her health and faculties. She goes to all the public assemblies, and remains up all night at balls, as stoutly as the youngest of her sex.

The laborers employed by the trustees of the turnpike road, in digging gravel in a pit nearly opposite the Marquis of Granby public house, near Reading England, discovered the skeletons of at least 45 human bodies; and as they proceed in their excavations discovered more. From the manner in which the bodies appeared to have been heaped together, there can be little doubt but that they are the remains of an army—and it is most probable of that commanded by the Earl of Essex, during the period of the rebellion—as it appears from Lord Clarendon, that in the early part of 1643 the Earl marched from Windsor with an army of sixteen thousand foot and above three thousand horse, with an intention of besieging the town which was then one of the King's garrisons, though but meanly fortified; and that during such siege "there were from the towu frequent sallies with good success, and very many soldiers and some officers of the enemy were killed."

At the late fete given by the city of Paris, 8000 individuals were entertained at dinner. The drinkables were comprised in 7000 bottles of wine, and 2,300 bowls of punch. Eighteen thousand small sakes were eaten at the desert; and 25,000 glasses of ice.

From the 20th of November 1823 to the 25th of February 1824, 28 vessels arrived at Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, bringing flour to the amount of 48,492 bbls.—There were 18,000 barrels of flour in the hands of the speculators, on the 25th of February, and it was generally believed that the price would be considerably reduced.

As the workman of Colonel Strutt, M. P. of Tirling place, Essex England, were making a carriage drive in that gentleman's park, a little beneath the surface of the earth they discovered an earthen vessel filled with silver coins.—There were between two and three hundred of the times of Constantine, Valens Valentinian. Gratian, Theodosius, and Arcadius, who succeeded his father Theodosius, and died about 408. They are in an excellent state of preservation, and probable have been concealed between 1400 and 1500 years.

Two cases of breach of promise of marriage have recently been decided in England, in which the faithless nymphs have been compelled to pay respective amounts of damages for the loss of happiness, the waste of time and feeling, which their mortified swains had to bear from their hands. The one was a case in Cumberland, and the lady was cast in the sum of 50*l.* damages and 40*s.* costs; the other took place in Hants, and the jury returned a verdict of 400*l.* damages for the discarded lover.

At Lisbon, about the 1st March the *Marquis de Loule* one of the King's Chamberlains, was found murdered in an unfrequented part of the palace.

CONGRESS.

SENATE—MONDAY, May 10.

The bill from the other House, "to authorize the creation of stock, not exceeding $5,000,000, to provide for the awards of the commissioners under the Treaty with Spain," was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE TARIFF.

On motion of Mr. Lowrie, the bill from the House of Representatives, "to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," was again taken up for consideration as in committee of the whole, Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair.

Mr. Dickerson moved to amend the bill, by striking out the fourth section, which provides for the allowance of the drawback "on plain silk and nankeen cloths, imported in American vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, although the said cloths, before the exportation thereof, shall have been coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, in the United States." This amendment was opposed by Messrs. King, of N. Y. Lloyd, of Mass. D'Wolf, and Smith; and supported by the mover and Mr. Findlay, Mr. Holmes, of Maine, made some remarks in relation to distinction made between the silks beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and those of France, to which Mr. Lloyd replied.

Mr. Smith moved to amend this section by making it include all plain silks. This was not agreed to.

Mr. Lowrie moved to amend the bill, by striking out the words, "and nankeen cloths imported in American vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope." This amendment was adopted; and the section now reads "That the drawback allowed by law on plain silk, shall be allowed, although the said cloths before the exportation thereof, shall have been coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted, in the United States," &c. This section, as amended was advocated by Messrs. Lowrie and D'Wolf, and opposed by Mr. Dickerson. The question, on striking out the whole section, was then put, and carried in the affirmative—Yeas 26, Nays 21.

So the section, providing for the allowance of drawback on the exportation of silks and nankeens, when coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, in this country, was stricken out.

Mr. Holmes, of Me. moved to amend the bill, by inserting the following.

"On all manufactures of silk or of which silk shall be a component material coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope a duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, a duty of per centum ad valorem."

Mr. Holmes stated that his object in moving this amendment was, to ascertain whether the Senate was willing to make a discrimination between the silks of France, and those of India. The former country, he said took a considerable amount of articles of the production of this country; and he thought we ought to discriminate in favor of her silks.

Messrs. Talbot, King of N. Y. Lloyd of Mass. Hayne, and Smith, made some remarks upon the proposed amendment.

Mr. Talbot moved to fill the blank in the first amendment with "*thirty*," so as to make the duty on India silks, *thirty* per cent. This was supported by Mr. Talbot, and opposed by Mr. Lloyd of Mass. It was not agreed to.

The first blank was then filled with "*twenty-five*," and the 2d with "*twenty.*"

The question was then upon adopting the amendment with the blanks thus filled. Mr. Lowrie opposed, and Mr. Holmes of Maine, supported it. The amendment was agreed to by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas 29, nays 18.

So the Senate agreed to insert a discriminating duty of *five per centum*, between the silks of France and those of India, in favor of the former. The effect of this amendment is, to reduce the duty on all other silks, except those of India, *five per cent.* lower than propose by the bill as it came from the House of Representatives.

Mr. Smith moved to amend the bill by inserting the following clause, "On morocco skins, thirty per centum ad valorem." This amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Taylor, of Va. then moved to amend the bill, by striking out the following lines:

"On wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel.

On wheat flour, fifty cents per hundred weight.

On potatoes ten cents per bushel."

This proposition to amend, was discussed by the mover, and by Messrs. Barbour, Johnson, of Ken. Dickerson, Smith, D'Wolf, Lloyd of Md. and Findlay.

Mr. Smith called for a division of the question; he wished to have the question on striking out the duty on potatoes taken separately.

The question was then put, upon striking out the proposed duties on "wheat and wheat flour." It was decided in the *negative*, by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas 19—Nays 28.

So the Senate refused to strike out the proposed duty on *wheat and wheat flour.*

The question was then upon striking out the proposed duty of ten cents per bushel upon *potatoes.* Mr. Taylor, of Virginia, supported this amendment, and Mr D'Wolf opposed it. It was rejected, yeas 15, nays 32.

Mr. Eaton then moved to amend the bill by inserting the following.

"On cotton, picked or ginned, six cents per pound:

On cotton, not picked or ginned, one and a half cents per pound."

This amendment was opposed by Messrs. Hayne, Branch, Elliott, and Johnson, of Ken. and supported by the mover, and by Messrs. Brown, D'Wolf, and Smith. It was subsequently withdrawn by the mover.

The bill, with the several amendments, was then reported from the committee of the whole, to the Senate. On motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. the bill was ordered to lie on the table, and the amendments to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The bill "in addition to an act establishing navy hospitals," was taken up for consideration in committee of the whole. Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. explained the objects of the bill. The bill was reported to the Senate, without amendment, and passed to be engrossed, and read the third time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill from the Senate "in addition to the acts relative to the election of President and Vice-President of the U. States," without amendment; and it was referred to a committee of the whole.

NAVIGATION OF WESTERN RIVERS.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, of Pa. the House took up the bill "for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers."

After being amended in some particulars, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Stewart gave notice that he should on Thursday, ask the House, to consider the following resolution, submitted by him some time since, viz.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to report a bill appropriating the annual proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and the dividends of the United States' Bank stock, commencing from the 1st of Jan. 1823, to the purposes of internal improvements, to be distributed among the states according to their representation, and to be expended on objects to be designated by Congress, within, or bordering on the respective states, unless where any state may consent that its proposition of the fund shall be applied to an object not immediately connected with its territorial limits."

And then the House adjourned.

STATISTICS.

The following is a comparative view of the population, revenue, and debt of the principal modern states, in pounds sterling.

	Population.	Revenue. L.	Nat. Debt. L.
France,	29,000,000	36,000,000	184,500,000
Austria,	28,000,000	12,500,000	73,000,000
Spain, in Europe,	17,000,000	6,500,000	135,000,000
G. Britain in Europe, Assia, &c.	68,000,000	50,000,000	801,000,000
Neth'rl'ds, with Colonies,	6,000,000	7,000,000	145,000,000
Prussia,	11,000,000	7,000,000	28,000,000
Russia, and Poland,	52,000,000	14,500,000	40,450,000
U. States,	12,000,000	5,500,000	19,500,000
Naples,	5,000,000	2,900,000	14,000,000
Turkey in Europe,	9,500,000		

ARICARA INDIANS.

Accounts were received at Franklin, (Missouri,) on the 24th of March, from officers of the Army at Fort Atkinson, stating that "five or six men belonging to Mr. Frazeau's trading establishment, were lately killed near the Aricara village, while ascending the Missouri river.

They were conveyed in a batteau, and were going up for the purpose of trading with the Mandans and Aricaras. With a one day's voyage of the Aricaras village, the patroon, apprehensive of danger, left his company, and proceeded by land. He promised to rejoin them at the Mandans, whose town, one mile above the Aricara's, he entered under cover of the night. The day after his arrived, he received news that his men were all murdered, his cargo captured, and his boat sunk. The amount of goods taken, was, at cost, $1500. Mr. Tilton, a trader of the Mandans, sent one of his men to the river for water, who was also met and killed by an Aricara Indian."

The Missouri Intelligencer, which furnishes the above account, has some excellent remarks on the inhuman effects of hunting and trapping on the Indian lands, and driving the Indians farther towards the shores of the Pacific, from the means of subsistence, and beyond the hope of civilization.

A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser divides merchants' letters into two classes, the laconic and the flummery. Here is a specimen of the first:

Gentlemen—Yours 9th received. Contents noted. Arrived, Jenny, Saunders. She cleared the Custom-house yesterday. Her hams not yet landed. Hope they are in good condition. Enclosed last price current. Since which a spirit in the Rum market. Wines, best, run off quickly. Lead heavy. Copper very dull Tin plates look lively. Much done in tallow sticks on hand. Feathers, goose, are down. Skins do not get off. Great demand for hemp by the government. Coffee very good, this morning, with sundry parcels of sugar eagerly sought after. Our exchange one half, has fallen. Money scarce, and therefore great difficulty with bills. Bristles rising. We are, gentlemen, &c.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. May 5.

Awful Casualty.—Mr. Justus Warren of Phillipstown, was killed on the 30th ult. in a most shocking manner. While in a state of intoxication, he started from Cold Spring Landing in a wagon in company with two other men, determined, as he said, to drive by every thing he saw. He started from the landing with great speed, but had not proceeded far before those that were with him perceiving some danger, cautioned him against driving so unreasonably; at which he repited, "I can steer them through h—." These words had scarcely escaped his lips, before one of the wheels of his wagon, while descending a hill, came in contact with a stone with such great force as to throw him from the wagon, on a shap stone, which entered his head and instantly deprived him of life. One of the others had his shoulder dislocated, and received some external wounds, though not incurable, the other escaped wholly unhurt. What an aspect this must have presented to the relatives of the former who died an instantaneous death! How it must have harrowed their feelings when contemplating on that unguarded expression which he uttered the moment before he entered that 'bourne from when no traveller returns.' This instance of the result of intemperance, is a solemn warning to all intemperate persons. This man has left a wife and family to mourn their dreadful bereavement.

Dean Swift said that fine sense and exalted sense were not half so useful as common sense.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 15, 1824.

☞By reference to the Baltimore Prices Current in this day's paper, it will be seen that *Corn* has risen to 33 a 34 cents. A gentleman on board of the Steam Boat, which arrived at Castle Haven on Wednesday last, informed us that 36 cents had been obtained the day preceding, for a large quantity.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The next Fair and Cattle Show of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, is to be held for three days, at the Maryland Tavern, in Baltimore county in October next. The premiums we understand, will be double in number and amount of those heretofore distributed.

THE TARIFF.

On Monday the discussion of the items of the Tariff Bill was finished by the Senate, in committee of the whole, and the Bill and amendments were subsequently reported. It is supposed its fate in the Senate will be decided in the course of the present week.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday last remarks—Another bill, embracing an important principle connected with the power of Congress to appropriate money for the purposes of Internal Improvement, was on Monday passed to its third reading, in the House of Representatives, by a large majority. It proposes to appropriate money for experiments towards facilitating the navigation of the Rivers of the West—an object of great interest to the Western country, whose wishes and feelings the House has thus evinced a decided disposition to consult and propitiate. The principle of this bill has been, heretofore, recognized in part, if not to its full extent, by the appropriation of a sum of money for the purpose of examining the obstructions in this navigation, upon which a report has been made by the United States' Topographical Engineers. We are agreeably disappointed, however, to find that this bill has met with so little opposition. The bill was reported, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, by Mr. Henry, of Kentucky, on the 28th of February.

FIRE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, has been favoured with the following extract of a letter dated

"HARPER'S FERRY, May 8th, 1824.

"A dreadful calamity happened at this place this morning before day. The work-shop which contains a principal part of the machinery, and in which upwards of two hundred workmen were employed, was entirely consumed by fire. The building was about 150 feet long by 50 wide; it will be a loss to the United States of from 80 to $100,000; and to the workmen of from 10 to $20,000, in consequence of being thrown out of work. Seven hundred finished muskets, besides an immense quantity of materials were entirely destroyed.

"There happened to be but little wind stirring at the time; had it been otherwise the whole of the place most inevitably have been destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary."

FROM PORTUGAL.

Captain Budd, of the ship Mary Ann, arrived at Antigua on the 17th ult. in 44 days from Lisbon, confirms the report that the assassination of the Prime Minister of Portugal was attributed to the king's second son, and that the country was in a state of commotion. The officers and troops had positively refused service under Marshal Bereford, who had in consequence been deprived of his command. The people evinced the most marked feelings of hostility towards the U. States, in consequence of the language adopted by the President in his message to Congress.

MADRAS.

A letter from Calcutta, dated Jan. 8th, says "The accounts from Madrass are of a most distressing nature, and have come upon us with a suddenness which renders the horror more striking. We were prepared to expect a scarcity of Grain on the Coast, but had not the most distant idea of the extent to which the failure of the crops had reached. Madras and the surrounding country is in a state of famine.

DUEL.

A Jamaica paper of a late date states, that about the 5th of April, two midshipman of the U. S. ship John Adams, accompained by two of the ship's crew, met near the Victualling office Port Royal. After the second fire, one of the was shot through the back part of both thighs and bled profusely. The Magistrates apprehended two of the party, but on reciving information on oath from the surgeon of the John Adams, that the person wounded was in no danger, they delivered them over to an officer, who was sent on shore from Commodore Porter. It is stated the combatants were only eighteen years of age, and had been engaged a few weeks before, in an affair of honor.

THE SHARK.

The United States schooner *Shark*, arrived at Charleston on the 4th inst. officers and crew, all well. We are pleased to hear, that this vessel has not lost a man during her cruise.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_61-0034.jpg