FOREIGN NEWS.

From English Journals to May the 3d, inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A new Romance, by the *Great Known Unknown* of the North, has been announced to the London booksellers at a trade sale at the Albion Tavern. The story is Scottish, and the incidents it includes, are supposed to have happened about the year 1760, fifteeen years after the rebellion. Four thousand copies of the work were bespoke on this occasion. One great house alone, in Paternoster-row, subscribed for 900. Two volumes of this romance are actually printed off.

John Home Purves, Esq. is appointed consul for East and West Florida, to reside at Pensacola.

We regret to find that the celebrated traveller Belzoni, has fallen a victim to disease in the very outset of his enterprize. He died at Benin on the 2d of December last, on his route to Housa and Timbuctoo. This intrepid traveller, at the time of his death, had every thing arranged with the King for his departure.

The House of Lords re-assembled on the 28th of April, but no discussion arose upon any subject. The Earl of Harrowby and Lord Bexley were the only Cabinet Ministers present. Petitions were presented from Societies of Freemasons in Ireland, praying to be exempted from the operation of an act lately passed for the suppression of secret societies. In both Houses hearty condemnations of orange societies and ribbon societies have been pronounced by all parties. This is a tone of feeling towards Ireland which has not long prevailed, but which must be hailed by the friends of that unhappy country, as ominous of some good.

Mrs. Fry, who, like an angel of mercy, is always doing good, has founded an institution called the Guardian Society, for the reception of reduced females.—At the anniversary which was celebrated on the 28th, the Rev. Rowland Hill sent a five pound note, with a letter stating that he thought such a note better than a speech; and remarking, that speeches on those occasions were apt to be too long. Mr. Sheriff Laurie took the hint, and in making his speech uttered the following language, which we commend to speech makers on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Laurie said, there was one thing in which he had no doubt the meeting would agree with the Divine whose letter they had heard, and himself, namely, that the speeches made on these occasions were in general a great deal too long, and, however interesting they might be to the speakers, that they seldom failed to tire the hearers. He, therefore, besought the speakers, who might address the meeting to condense their speeches, and to remember that brevity was the soul of wit. The late Lord Ellenborough, on one occasion, in the House of Lords, when another noble Noble Lord had just made a dreadfully long speech, got up and said, "My Lords! my Lords! I am answerable to God for my time," and said no more. The speakers on these occasions should remember that they were equally responsible for the time of their hearers.

It has been calculated, that were the Chancellor of the Exchequer now to consent to the repeal of the greater part of the House and Window Duties, the Revenue would suffer little or no ultimate diminution. The increased consumption of exciseable articles alone, which would take place by the return of persons from abroad, and by those whose means and comforts would be thus improved, it is thought, would nearly or quite make up the difference.

In one of the articles of a benefit society at the West end of London, the following description of persons prohibited from becoming members thereof is inserted, namely, "No lawyer, or lawyer's clerk, or any other *dangerous* artificers!"

The intelligence from Cape Coast Africa of the defeat of the British by the Ashantees, was confirmed by the receipt of letters in London from that quarter. The African force amounted to 15,000, while that under Sir Charles McCarty did not exceed 500 Europeans, and about 2,500 natives. The battle was fought on the 21st of January, near Sicondee, and lasted from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M. when Sir Charles having expended all his ammunition, was surrounded, and his army completely routed. The Ashantees, however sustained a great loss. There were 14 officers with Sir Charles when action commenced, and only one, a Lieut. Erkskine, escaped to tell the tale of wo. Among the slain are some of the principal and oldest merchants at Cape Coast. Subsequent accounts, noticed in the London Courier of the 3d May, that the Ashantees had put all the white inhabitants at Sierra Leone to death.

The following recent deaths are also mentioned in the London papers, viz: the Marquis of Lothian, at the seat of the Duke of Burcleugh, Richmond; and the Bishop of Bath and Wales, at Bath, aged 86.

A letter received in London from Jamaica states, that President Bolivar has a large party in Havanna, and that after settling the affairs of Peru, he intended directing his views to Cuba.

The insurgents had become extremely daring in Ireland. An armed party stopped the mail coach on its way from Cork to Dublin, and robbed it of the letter bags.

There were no less than 53 persons under sentence of death in London, 6 of whom were females, and all of them convicted at the two last Old Baily Sessions.

FRANCE.—It has been asserted in the London papers, being on the authority of letters from Rio-Janeiro, that an alarming increase had taken place in the French naval force at the Brazils, the Paris journals of the 1st of May, contain a positive contradiction of this statement, and aver that their fleet in that quarter had not been augmented for several years, and that the vessels they have there were necessary to protect their own commerce, as well as that of other nations. The agitated state of the colonies, however, it was supposed might cause an increase on that station; but it was yet to be seen what was to be done by the government. The Chamber of Deputies was composed of 235 emigrants and 350 nobles out of a list of four hundred and sixty members, and the proportion of such men was still greater in the Upper House. The Deputies had recently postponed the consideration of the financial project, contrary to the wish of ministers, which had caused considerable anxiety as to the result.

It is stated that a circular has been issued by the minister of Finance, which is scarcely compatible with the option which he professes to give the fundholders, either of being paid off, or accepting the reduced interests. All the public servants and other dependents of the government have been gently reminded in this circular, that their places and profits depend upon the Minister's good pleasure, and that they would consult his good pleasure by not choosing the alternative of being paid off.

A deplorable accident occurred on the 10th at Ronchamp near Befort. An explosion took place in the coal mines, by which 20 persons, amongst whom was the owner, suffered death.—Fourteen workmen were taken out dangerously wounded.

SPAIN.—Advices from Madrid of the 12th April state, that the military commission which Ferdinand had appointed previous to setting out for his country palace, continued to condemn, without trial, every one who was declared by the royalists to have been an adherent of the constitution. On the 16th, Madrid was on fire in four places, which was extinguished by the French troops. The Marquis of Palmorey had been arrested, and a royal mandate issued, ordering the famous decree of the Regency of 27th June last year, relative to the *purifications* to be strictly inforced. Don Juan Martin, and several other constitutionalists, imprisoned at Roa, in Old Castile, had been massacred by the fanatics. These oppressive measures of the government had caused great distress thro'out all the provinces of Spain.

Letters from Toledo of the 14th April announce the arrival there of a French ambassador, with orders from General Bourmont to quit the command of the French army in 24 hours. This man is stated to have been entirely devoted to the clergy, and to be exerting all his influence to obtain the restoration to power of the fanatical Confessor of the king, Don Victor Saez. As a reward for this intended service, he was on the eve of being created a grandee of Spain when the order for his recal reached Toledo. Gen. Ordonneaux, and Gen. Digeon, are both named as his successors.

ITALY.—Accounts from Rome state that large bodies of brigands have again made their appearance on the Roman Frontiers, since the attacks made against them by order of the King of Naples obliged them to quit that kingdom. The Government had just taken steps for putting a stop to their irruptions. The city of Rome continued covered with snow, and to the excessive cold which prevailed, many diseases were attributed. The same cause is said to have retarded the complete recovery of the Pope.

A German paper says, the Pope has made an additional grant of 24,000 dollars annually to the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, for the special purpose of encouraging the progress of the Catholic religion in the U. S. of America.

The Duke of Modena has issued a vapid manifesto, against Free-masonry, which he regards as the parent of all other secret societies, known to exist in Italy and other countries. His Highness in order to protect his beloved subjects from the dangerous attractions of these societies, proposes to publish the statutes of a secret association recently discovered, and entitled the Just and Perfect Masters. The Duke of Modena in order to remove all doubt of the criminality of Free-masonry, relates in his manifesto, the instances in which Free-masons have been excommunicated by Popes.

THE BARBARY POWERS.

All accounts agree in stating, that there was no probability of an amicable adjustment soon taking place between England and Algiers. Vice Admiral Sir H. Neale is stated to have landed to confer with the Dey, and the ultimatum to the overtures of the British government was daily expected in London.—Should it not prove satisfactory, it was believed the place would be immediately bombarded, as several bomb vessels were kept in readiness to proceed to sea at a moment's warning. The Turks had required the other Barbary powers to take part with the Algerines, but they are said to have declined this, on the ground that the Dey had insulted the English without any just cause.

It was reported at Gibraltar, that Bona had been burnt by two English frigates. All the Algerine cruizers had returned to port, where they had been stripped and sunk, to prevent their falling into the hands of the English.

A Madrid articles says several Algerine corsairs, some of which are well armed, constantly infest the Mediterranean, and take possession of the merchant vessels of different nations. It is not known where they transport their prizes, which are very numerous; for the port d'Alger, and all the other Algerine ports, are strictly blockaded by the English, who do not permit any corsair to approach an Algerine port on the coast of this barbarous state. The English have not yet undertaken any thing farther than that blockade.

An account from Odessa of March 31, states that a Turkish fleet had sailed from the Dardannelles, having two Algerine vessels under its protection, and that they were met by two English ships of war, which demanded and took possession, by force, of the Algerine vessels.

GREECE TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

It appears by the latest accounts from the East, that the Turks and Greeks were on the eve of commencing the 4th campaign with renewed vigor. A fleet had sailed from Constantinople for the Dardanelles, where a squadron was assembling for the purpose, it was said of landing 10,000 men on the coast of the Morea. Two Algerine vessels which accompanied the fleet from Constantinople were afterwards fallen in with and captured by two English ships of war. It was reported that the Bey of Egypt had been entrusted by the Porte with an important command in the contest with Greece. On the other hand the patriots are stated to have been ready to open the campaign with an imposing force. They were placing Missolonghi in a formidable state of defence; had fortified Samos at every accessable point, and seemed fully apprised of all the movements of their inveterate enemy. Lord Byron, who had completely recovered from his late indisposition, continued to take an active part in the affairs of the Greeks; and had written letters to London depicting, in the most glowing terms, the fair prospects of the cause of liberty, and cautioning his friends against crediting the disagreeable accounts, which appeared in some of the papers respecting the enterprize in which he was engaged. Meanwhile the Turks were evincing their detestation of the Greeks by fresh atrocities. Accounts from Smyrna of the 5th March, mention the massacre of no less than *eighty-four* of the inhabitants of the villa of Tollieri, and detail circumstance connected with these murders, which show that the hatred of the barbarians against the oppressed, is as deep rooted as ever.

Letters from Constantinople of the 27th of March state, that all differences had, for a season, at least, been adjusted between the Russians and the Turks, and that the Ottoman troops were returning from the provinces. The same thing is stated in letters from Odessa of the 31st March. The Persian Ambassador made his public entry into the Turkish capital on the 17th of that month, and a hotel has been assigned him for his 'perminent residence.'

Accounts from Seres of the 20th of March, received through Belgrade, mention that Seraskier, Abdouliabout Pacha, died on the 11th of March, of poison given him by his Hasnadar, in consequence of orders from Constantinople.

FRENCH MANUFACTURES.

The third Report of the Select Committeee of the British House of Commons on Artizans and Machinery, communicates the following facts concerning the present state of manufactures in France. It was obtained from some of the largest manufactures in that country, at a personal interview, and is published as worthy of full confidence.

Great numbers of English artizans are employed in France, many of whom obtain double the amount of wages given to Frenchmen employed in the business, and often, though not always, this difference is made with good reason, for the French manufactures, as well as their machine makers, are represented as frequently requiring a much longer time to perform an equal quantity of work. The number of Englishmen thus employed in the kingdom has not yet been ascertained, but it was said in the years 1822 and 1823 not less than 16,000 artizans arrived from England. These are supposed to have emigrated without any direct encouragement from France, as no contracts are known to have been made since 1816; though it is now only necessary to mention in a manufactory that half a dozen Englishmen are wanted, in order to bring fifteen or twenty there in a short time.—The manufacture of various kinds of machinery has within a short time been more extensively carried on, and undergone many improvements, so that it is believed that the other countries of the world ought to be supplied with machinery from France, if English mechanics were forbidden to export any.

French steam engines are generally worked by coal. It comes from near St. Etienne, in the vicinity of Nantes, and from Valenciennes. Great quantities also are brought from Belgium, notwithstanding the duty on importation. The price of the northern coal at the mouth of the pit may be taken at 10 shillings English per English ton of 20 cwt. and at Paris it rises to 20 or 22s., carriage and duties included. The coal that comes from the south of France is the best, equal to that from Newcastle, and sells in Paris for 50 or 55s a ton. But a small proportion of manufacturing in France is carried on by steam: water is used for that purpose at Rouen, and in most of the other manufacturing towns in the kingdom.

English iron bears a duty of from 10 to 20s. per ton. There are mines in several parts of France, and near St. Etienne, as well as at Liegé in Belgium, it is found near mines of coal.

Many fancy articles would doubtless be imported from England if they were not prohibited or discouraged; and some kinds of fine wollens might be sent in return with advantage. Indeed, if the commerce were free between the two countries, they might with mutual profit exchange different species of woollen cloth. Or, if English woollens were received in France in great quantities, the French might pay in wines or various other articles, provided the English duties were removed; and it has been repeatedly stated by some of the best informed French statesmen, that if a free commercial intercourse existed between England and France, and only reasonable duties were imposed by the English on French products and manufactures, they would with pleasure admit all similar articles from Great Britain. A free trade with England is much desired in France, except among the manufacturers of cotton, and those other kinds of business in which a direct competition is maintained with England.

The following statement of the consumption of Cotton in France, will be regarded with interest in the United States.

During the reign of Napoleon, the duty on cotton was 3s 6d per lb. and not more than 50,000 bags were manufactured in a year. In 1818 the consumption was 150,000, in consequence of the duties being reduced to three half pence per lb. It is now 200,000 bags, each bag averaging 250lbs.

"CHARLES Xth KING OF FRANCE."

This gentleman who has lately made some noise at the seat of government, called on us yesterday, and left the following for publication.—*Balt. Chron.*

At all times, the weak are the prey of the strong. The son of Louis 16th, in the garb of an humble labourer could not inspire interest and respect, where a *Star* would have created awe, and prompted sycophancy! Inhabitants of the United States, if I cannot substantiate the proof of my lineage, Congress, to whom I have applied, ought to have caused my arrest, as a peturbator of the public peace, or as an emissary of the enemies of liberty, and caused me to be transported and delivered over to the French nation, to be tried and punished, if found to be an impostor. The suppression of essential documents, which I addressed to the representatives of the United States, containing a denunciation of the French *charge d'affairs de France*, plainly shows, that intrigue has used all its springs to put a bar between him and the path of light. If there exist virtuous men, whose greatness of soul would prompt them to embrace my cause, I should give them an entire relation of the events of my life; they should not a moment doubt my being the illustrious victim! they should serve their country, which may one day be accused of having refused protection to the son of their benefactor, and left him a prey to his enemies. Having not been able to obtain from Congress, that they should examine my proofs, in order to give publicity to a testament I had transmitted to them, I have determined to go to Philadelphia, whence I shall make known my place of abode; should I find a defender ready to embrace my cause. I shall apply to M. Joseph Bonaparte, I shall remember to him the words of the husband of my cousin Maria Louisa, "soldier or consul, I had but one thought; Emperor I have no other, than the prosperity of France." Such is my intention; in order to unite all parties, I may be induced to resign my rights to Prince Napoleon under the regency of Maria Louisa.

I have never been married—I have no children—I acknowledge none. My misfortune and the unfortunate end of my lamented parents will plead for the sincerity of my assertions. The decline of my health and approaching dissolution, perhaps accelerated by the frequent poisonous portions which have been at times administered to me, preclude the idea that I want to raise factions, in order to elevate myself by the help of Revolutionary means—no, I want to be acknowledged by legitimate means, such as my birth entitles me to. I entertain no fear of going to face my country, all my solicitude is to obtain a *safe* conveyance thither, without having to apprehend treachery, or to be transported to some island when I should experience the treatment I was a prey to in the island of Cuba.

Would my father, Louis XVIth have sacrificed his crown but for the happiness of his People? Did he not always say, that he never would permit blood to be spilt for his cause? If I cannot unite all parties in my behalf, I will not insist on my rights—I will retire into Austria in the family of my mother—in that family without blemish, the grandson of Henry IVth will find a society which will prolong his existence, and the wish of Maria Antoinette will be accomplished, as she said in her last will, I design that King Charles, my son, shall take for his wife a Princess of the family of my brother, the Emperor of Austria. The will of the author of my being shall be held sacred by me, and all treaties he made shall be confirmed by me.

CHARLES X.

Roi des Francois et des Navarrois, sous le nom de Persat Victore.

KING OF FRANCE.—As a person assuming this title at Washington has excited some notice in the public prints, the following brief account of the *Dauphin* whom he pertends to be, as related by Count Rapp, in his memoirs, may be considered neither ill-timed nor uninteresting.—*Aurora.*

THE YOUNG DAUPHIN.

"The Quarterly Review, in noticing various French Royalist publications, regarding the journeys and perils of the Royal Family at the period of the Revolution, states, that the Dutchess d'Angouleme's account of proceedings in the Temple, "contradicts that the Dauphin was poisoned, he was only poisoned, he says, by filth, by harshness and by cruelty." Her account of the Dauphin's imprisonment is appaling. The Review extracts the account afterwards communicating "that to this work is added a most curious paper, quite new to us, giving an account of a visit made by a committee of the convention to this poor little Prince a few months before his death. It exhibits the most extraordinary instance of sensibility and firmness in so young a child, (he was eight years old when he was first imprisoned) that we have ever met with. Every one knows that the poor child was forced to put his name to a deposition against his mother and his aunt; but we now for the first time learn, that from the moment he had done so, he never spoke again! He was docile, obedient and courteous, but he never spoke again! He understood all that was said him, shewed a perfect sense of his situation, and even divirted himself with building houses of cards, and similar quiet amusements, but he never spoke again."

NEW-YORK, June 2.

TROTTING.—Last Monday's Evening Post contained an account of an extraordinary trotting match on Sunbury Common, (Eng.) in harness. Mr. Giles trotted his mare 28 miles in the short space of one hour and 57 seconds, which is said to be unparalled, and that there is nothing like it on the record. But let us see how it compares with the match between Mr. Somerindyke's horse Topgallant and Mr. Coster's mare Betsey Baker, who were matched for one thousand dollars aside, to trot 3 miles in harness, on the Jamaica road. They started yesterday at one o'clock, the horse drove by Mr. Purdy, and the mare by Mr. Howard. The horse had the advantage in starting, as he came up hard in hand, and with fine action, a little ahead of the mare. The word was given to start, and the horse led the mare on in fine style, and beat her about 40 yards, performing the 3 measured English miles in the short space of 8 minutes and 42 seconds. Topgallant last summer performed 12 miles on the same road in 39 minutes, beating the celebrated horse Dragon, owned by T. Carter. All 3 of the above named horses were raised on Long Island. Mr. Purdy trotted the Albany Poney, on the same ground, against Mr. Howard, one mile; which was performed in 2 minutes and 40 seconds. The Boston Blue horse trotted his eighteen miles within the hour; and the Tredwell mare trotted her a mile in 2 minutes and 34 seconds. The two last horses were taken to England, where they have won several matches.—*Post.*

Washington's Resignation.—We understand that Colonel Trumbell's great Painting is now so nearly completed, that a public exhibition of it may be expected in a very short time. The subject, as is well known, is *General Washington in the act of resigning his commission as Commander in Chief of the U. States' Armies to Congress.* It is the last of the four national pictures ordered by Congress a few years ago, and will probably be considered as not inferior to either of the former in interest and value. The occasion is certainly one of the most interesting in the life of Washington, and has ever been considered as that in which his patriotism and virtue were most nobly conspicuous; for although he had proved before, that his devotion to his country was paramount, there had never been so favourable an opportunity to shew that it was totally unmingled with any selfish considerations.

Suicide.—It was stated that Stout, who had murdered his wife, had hanged himself in Brunswick Jail with a towel and handkerchief. In his pocket was the following certificate:—

This is to certify that I will forgive all the injuries done to me by my bitter enemies, so receive my everlasting adieu, with a hope of meeting you in a better world, with my offences all forgiven by God and man. Adieu.

J. STOUT, Jr.

These few lines I leave to inform you, that I have made several attempts to follow my dear Maria in vain; but the next I hope will launch me into her presence, where we shall be out of the reach of the malicious designs of those artful wretches that separate us in this world.

J. STOUT, Jr.

His dear Maria, as he calls his wife, must have been very dear to him when he stabbed her in nine places.—*N. Adv.*

Trial for Murder.—On Friday, the 4th inst. Perez Anthony, was tried at Boston, in the Circuit Court of the U. States, for the murder of Theodore Stodder on the high seas. It was proved that on the 24th day of January last, on Board a vessel lying in the Bay of Honduras, the prisoner apparently in a violent fit of passion, in consequence of some slight provocation received some hours previous, loaded a two-barrelled gun and discharged it at Stodder, and caused his immediate death. The defence of the prisoner was conducted by Benjamin R. Nichols, and John Brazer Davis, esqrs. The facts were very clearly proved by several witnesses. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

PROCLAMATION

BY JOSEPH C. YATES, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

WHEREAS at the commencement of the late Session of the Legislature, i[n] January last, in my Message to that hon[-] orable Body, after stating the practic[al] operation of the Constitution of the U[-] nited States, since its adoption, in refe[r-] ence to the choice of Electors of Pres[i-] dent and Vice-President throughout th[e] different states, I did communicate tha[t] "as the subject had been recently brough[t] before Congress, it was to be expecte[d] that another opportunity would *short*[ly] be presented for the Legislature of thi[s] state to sanction an amendment, no[t] only establishing a uniform rule in th[e] choice of Electors, but also securing th[e] desirable object of directing such choic[e] to be made by the people;" at the sam[e] time declaring and believing that "[a] more propitious period evincing its pro[-] priety, and consequently affording a mor[e] favorable prospect of obtaining a consti[-] tutional number of the states to assen[t] to it, had not presented itself since th[e] organization of the government."

And whereas, since the delivery of m[y] said message to the Legislature, the sub[-] ject above referred to has been discussed in the Congress of the United States and by one branch thereof has been in definitely postponed: And the said Con[-] gress having since adjourned, without further acting upon it, whereby the jus[t] expectations of the people of this stat[e] in respect to the said contemplated a[-] mendment to the constitution of the U[-] nited States have been disappointed.

And whereas, a bill was introduced in[-] to the honorable the Assembly, and pas[-] sed by an almost unanimous vote, giving to the people the right of choosing the said electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and upon being sent to the Senate, the select committee of that honorable body, in concluding their report, did express an opinion "that it would not be expedient to pass the bill from the Assembly or any other, changing the present mode of appointing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, or at least until the efforts which were then seriously making in Congress to establish an uniform rule of appointment by an amendment to the constitution of the United States, by which the people could elect by districts, had either terminated in the adoption or rejection of such amendment by that body." Whereupon a majority of the honorable the Senate of this state, did resolve as follows, to wit: "that it is expedient to pass a law at the present session of the Legislature, giving to the people of this state the choice of electors of President and Vice-President, and by a general ticket," and afterwards resolved "that the further consideration of the said bill be postponed until the first Monday of November next."—And whereas, at the time the said bill was postponed by the Senate of this state, the subject of amending the constitution of the United Statas was still pending before Congress.

And whereas since the postponement of the said subject by one branch of the Legislature of this state, and the indefinite postponement thereof by the Senate of the United States, the people of this state appear to be much excited and alarmed, that their undoubted right to choose Electors of President and Vice President of the United States is still to be withheld from them.

And whereas since the adjournment of Congress without having recommended any amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the premises; and from the facts above specially recited, it is deemed necessary and proper to convene the Legislature, at an earlier period than the day to which they stand adjourned, to consider this highly important subject, and to quiet the minds of the people of this state.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the fourth section of the third article of the Constitution, authorising the Governor to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions—I DO BY THIS MY PROCLAMATION, REQUIRE THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY OF THIS STATE TO CONVENE AS A LEGISLATURE, IN THEIR RESPECTIVE CHAMBERS AT THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF ALBANY, ON MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, AT NOON, instead of the day to which they now stand adjourned; then and there to consider the important subject referred to in this Proclamation, and to transact all such other business as to the said Legislature shall appertain and by them be deemed expedient to be done.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name, and affix the privy seal of the state, at the city of Albany, the second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

JOSEPH C. YATES.

BY THE GOVERNOR,

C. Y. LANSING, Private Secretary.

A DUEL.—A duel was fought on Friday morning between a Lieutenant in the army, and a Militia Officer, opposite Fort Mifflin. The lieutenant had his thigh broke on the first fire. The origin of the dispute, was something disrespectful which had been said relative to the militia.—*Free. Jour.*

WILMINGTON, June 1.

Fire.—A fire broke out, on Sunday night last about eleven o'clock, in the printing office of the Wilmingtonian, and the Berean, printed in this borough, under which Mr. Joseph Pogue kept a dry goods store. The building and every thing in the office was entirely consumed or destroyed, besides some of the goods in the store, but the greater portion of the latter was removed before the fire had burnt through the upper floor.

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