FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Frank Leeson was the only son of a country gentleman in Ireland, who possessed a small estate of 300/. sterling a year; but who was not very noted for the proper management of it. Old Mr. Leeson was, in consequence, involved in perpetual difficulties, and was upon the eve of being thrown into prison, when he was saved from that disgrace by the filial conduct of his son. Frank, to an excellent understanding joined a very handsome person, which attracted a young lady with an independent fortune of 1,000/. and who long beheld him with a favorable eye. But Frank being attached to another, whose beauty & merit were her only recommendation, had hitherto declined to profit by this lady's partiality. When he saw, however, that there was no method of saving an infirm father and mother from poverty and bondage, the force of his filial affection got the better of his love: he tore himself away from the woman he adored, and married the lady of fortune. With this money he paid off the old gentleman's debts, and entered the world with a degree of reputation, considerably superior to the generality of his acquaintance.

As nothing could separate Frank and his parents, the old couple and the young lived together for some time in the most perfect harmony, under the same roof,—and the severity of their former situation producing a necessary regulation in their expenses, they were every day rising no less in opulence than in felicity, when an unexpected misfortune left them in the moment of their utmost security, without shelter and without bread. Old Leeson, finding his health very much impaired, and, moreover, conceiving a disgust from the ingratitude of his former associates, he resolved, with the concurrence of his son, to dispose of his estate, and make an adequate purchase in the neighborhood of Dublin, where he might have an opportunity of consulting the best physicians, and establishing a more agreeable circle of acquaintance. Pursuant to this plan, he sold every acre he possessed, received the money in bills, and was preparing to set off for another part of the kingdom, when an accidental fire reduced his habitation to a heap of ashes, destroyed all his effects, and gave him scarcely a moment for the preservation of his family.

Frank, whose property was also in bills and packed up ready for the intended departure, lost all in the general calamity, and was obliged, together with his father, his mother and his wife, to take refuge at a neighboring gentleman's for a few days till they were in a capacity of reaching the metropolis, where Frank expected, from some letters which he obtained to the lord lieutenant, to procure a little establishment either in the army or the public offices.

On the arrival of our unfortunate family in Dublin, young Leeson applied himself industriously to profit by his recommendations; but alas! though he met with civility, he could obtain no relief; every fresh application gave him nothing but fresh occasion to lament the miserable prospect before him; and while he was continually cheering every bosom at home with the speedy expectation of halcyon days, he had nothing but despair in his own. At length, destruction become too evident to be concealed. His father, who was now confined to his bed, had been a whole day without sustenance, and young Mrs. Leeson, was every hour trembling lest the pains of parturiency should oblige her to solicit the charitable assistance of some of the public. Thus situated, torn with a thousand pangs for a wife who possessed his highest esteem; for a father whom he almost worshipped, and for a mother whom he tenderly loved, Frank sallied out one evening into the streets, and stopping a gentleman whose appearance indicated opulence, he demanded his money with such a wildness of accent, that the gentleman was so much terrified as to give him, without resistance, a purse containing fifty guineas, with which Frank retreated to his lodging, where he deposited the money with his father, telling him he had received it on the lord lieutenant's order as an earnest only of future services. The family, not doubting the truth of his relation, poured out their unfeigned acknowledgments of the Viceroy's goodness, and once more refreshed themselves with a comfortable repast.

Next morning the robbery became noised abroad, and, to the great surprize of every body, a merchant of the fairest character and fortune, was apprehended for the fact and lodged in prison. On the earliest knowledge of the circumstance, Frank immediately wrote to the innocent gentleman, desiring him to be under no apprehension, for if he was not honorably acquitted, the person actually guilty would, on the day of trial, appear in court, acknowledge his crime, and surrender himself to the violated laws of his country.

The gentleman naturally read this letter to every body who came to see him, but such as were his friends talked of it as a most extraordinary affair, the generality of people considered it as a despicable artifice to impose on the credulity of the public.

The day of trial at last came—and, notwithstanding the merchant's character appeared irreproachable before this unfortunate occurrence; notwithstanding several persons of the highest rank proved him a man remarkably nice in his principles, and very opulent, the prosecutor was so positive in his charge, and a number of *circumstances* so surprisingly concurred to give it weight, that he was actually convicted. It only remained for the judge to pronounce sentence of death upon him.—At this awful moment, a loud noise of "make way, make way!" ran throughout the court, and young Leeson, with a manly yet modest countenance, rushing forward and demanding to be heard, delivered himself to the following effect:

"You see before you, my Lord, an unhappy young man who once little thought of violating the laws of his country, and who wished rather to be the friend than the enemy of society; but who knows to what he may be urged in the hour of piercing calamity; to what he may be brought when destitute of friends, and destitute of bread? I, my Lord, was born a gentleman, and bred one; six months ago, I was possessed of an easy fortune; but an accidental fire reduced me in a moment to beggary, and what is still more distressing, reduced also an infirm and excellent father, an aged and tender mother, together with the best of women and best of wives, to the same lamentable situation. Encouraged by some recommendations to the great, we came up to town, and expected a decent means of procuring a subsistence; but alas! my Lord, those who want compassion most, are those who are most commonly disregarded. Instead of assistance, we received compliments and met with the bow of frigid politeness, where we looked for the bounteous hand of relief; so that in a little time, our all was totally exhausted and my wretched father and the venerable partner of his youth, were above a day without any sustenance whatever, when unable to see them expiring for food, I rushed forth and committed the robbery for which this gentleman, now a prisoner, at the bar, has been convicted.

"This was not the whole of my afflictions; a fond, deserving wife, who had brought me a plentiful fortune, has also, perishing with hunger, and that too, in a situation which demanded the tenderest attention, and the most immediate regard. Such, my lord, were my motives for that unjustifiable action. Had the gentleman condemned, been happily acquitted, I had not made this public acknowledgment of my guilt; Heaven only knows what I have suffered during his confinement! But the empire of the universe would not tempt me to injure him further, nor tempt me, by an infamous sacrifice of his life, to consult the safety of my own. Here then, my lord, I claim his sentence and demand his bonds. Providence will, I doubt not, now take care of my innocent family, who are equally ignorant of my crime, and of my self-accusation. For my own part, I am resigned; and I feel nothing in consequence of my approaching fate, but from what, I am sensible, they must suffer on my account."

Here young Leeson ended, and the whole court was lost in approbation and in tears.—He was, however, condemned and pardoned the same day; and his character suffered so little on the occasion that the lord lieutenant gave him, with his life, a place of 700/. sterling a year; while the merchant, who had been accused, from resembling him strongly, dying some time after, without heirs, left Frank his whole fortune, as a reward for so exemplary an act of justice and generosity.

Appointments

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

[The following appointments were made and confirmed during the latter part of the last session of Congress. A few of them have been heretofore noticed, from time to time; but it is thought best to publish them all now in regular succession, that we may be certain of having omitted none.]

John C. S. Harrison, of Indiana, to be receiver of public moneys for lands of the United States, at Vincennes, in the state of Indiana.

Willoughby Barton, of Georgia, to be register of the land office of the United States, at Jackson court house.

William Armstead, of Virginia, to be collector and inspector of the revenue, for the district of Hampton.

William Minor, Thomas Vowell, George Wise, and Christopher Neale, of the District of Columbia, to be justices of the peace for the county of Alexandria.

William Clark, whose commission as governor in and over the Missouri territory will expire on the 21st instant, to be governor of said territory for three years next ensuing that date.

Lewis Cass, whose commission as governor, in and over the Michigan territory, will expire on the 11th of February next, to be governor of said territory for three years next ensuing that date.

William Barnett, of Alabama, to be receiver of public moneys for lands of the United States, at Jackson court house.

Samuel A. Morse, of the District of Maine, to be collector of the customs and inspector of the revenue for the district of Machias, in Maine.

George Ferabee, of North Carolina, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue, for the port of Pasquotank River Bridge, in that state.

John Chew, of Maryland, to be collector and inspector of the revenue for Havre-de Grace, Maryland.

Alexander Hunter, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Savannah, in the state of Georgia.

John Rainals, of Copenhagen, to be consul of the United States for the port of Copenhagen.

Joshua Dodge, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States for the port of Marseilles.

Woodbridge Odlin, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States for the port of St. Salvador, in Brazil.

Joseph Aborn, of Louisiana, to be collector and inspector of the revenue for the district of Nova Iberia, in said state.

John McNeil, jun. to be collector of the revenue for the ninth district in the state of Maryland.

Emanuel Wambersie, to be consul at Rotterdam.

Gerard D. Smith, of New-York, to be consul at La Rochelle.

Beverly Daniel, whose commission as marshal of the North Carolina district will expire on the 26th of April next, to be marshal of that district for four years next ensuing that date.

James Prince, whose commission as marshal of the Massachusetts district will expire on the 16th January, to be marshal of that district for four years next ensuing that date.

Joseph E. Wingate, of Massachusetts, to be collector of the customs and inspector of the revenue for the district of Bath, in said state.

James Palmer, of North Carolina, to be surveyor of the port of Windsor, in said state.

Harvey Strong, of New York, to be consul at Glasgow and Greenock.

James Sterrett, of New Orleans, to be naval officer of the district of Mississippi, in Louisiana.

Robert B. Belt, of Maryland, to be factor at Fort Edwards.

Bernard Spalding, of Georgetown, John Boyce, John Crabb, and Gustavus Higdon, of the City of Washington, to be justices of the peace in and for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Walter M. Leake, to be marshal of the district of Mississippi.

Christopher Ellery, of Rhode Island, to be collector of the district of Newport, in said state.

Barnabas Bates, of the state aforesaid, to be collector for the district of Bristol, in Rhode Island.

Henry Middleton, of South Carolina to be envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

George F. Strother, of Virginia, to be receiver of public moneys at St Louis.

George Bullitt, of Arkansas, to be register of the land office at Cape Girardeau.

Tunstall Quarles, of Kentucky, to be receiver of public moneys at the same place.

Hartwell Boswell, of Kentucky, to be register of the land office for the district of Laurence, in the territory of Arkansas.

John Trimble, of Kentucky, to be receiver of public moneys at the same place.

William Douglass Simms, of Alexandria, to be register of the land office at Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas.

Henry W. Conway, to be receiver of public moneys at the same place.

Benjamin S. Pope, of Alabama, to be register of the land office at Huntsville, in the said territory.

Obediah Jones, of the said territory, to be receiver of public moneys at the same place.

Humphrey Peake, of Virginia, to be collector of the district of Alexandria.

John M. Canfield, of New-York, to be collector and inspector of the revenue for the district of Sackett's Harbor.

Joseph Bryan, of New-York, to be consul at Pernambuco, in Brazil.

Thomas Trask, of Surinam, to be consul at Surinam.

John W. Parker, of Massachusetts, to be consul at Amsterdam.

William M. M'Lean, of Ohio, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of Piqua.

Thomas B. Vanhorne, of Ohio, to be register of the district of Piqua.

Ambrose Whitlock, of Indiana, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of Terre Haut, in said state.

Williamson Dunn, of Indiana, to be register of the said district.

Lazerus Noble, of Indiana, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of Brookville, in said state.

Robert Hanna, jun. of Indiana, to be register of the said distract.

Charles M. Taylor, of Indiana, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of Jeffersonville, in said state.

John Horsey, of Maryland, to be factor of the United States at Fort Confederation.

John Taylor, of South Carolina, and John Floyd, of Georgia, to be commissioners to hold a treaty with the Creek Indians, for the extinguishment of their title to all the lands claimed by them within the state of Georgia.

Norton Howard, of Ohio, to be receiver of public moneys for the District of Delaware.

Platt Brush, of Ohio, to be register of the district of Delaware.

Lawrence Taliaferro, of Virginia, to be Indian agent at Peters, on the Upper Mississippi.

Matthew Lyon, of Kentucky to be United States' factor at Arkansas.

Lilburn W. Boggs, of Missouri, to be assistant factor at fort Osage, on the Missouri.

Lewis Cass, of Michigan territory, and Solomon Sibley, of Michigan territory, to be commissoners to hold treaties with the Indians of that territory, for the extinguishment of their title to lands within the same.

Charles Tait, of Alabama, to be judge of the district of Alabama.

Joseph Selden, of Virginia, to be judge of the district of Arkansas.

David Files, of Alabama, to be marshal for the district of Alabama

William Crawford, of Alabama, to be district attorney for the district of Alabama.

John N. Moulder, of the city of Washington, and William S. Radcliff, of the same place, to be justices of the peace for Washington county, in the district of Columbia.

George Gray, of Kentucky, to be Indian agent at Natchetoches.

Henry Conner, to be marshal for the district of Illinois.

Thomas Coxe, to be register of the land office at Vandalia, for the district of Illinois.

John M'Lean, to be receiver of public moneys in the district of Illinois.

Dennis Prieur, to be receiver of public moneys in the eastern district of Louisiana.

James Johnson, of Virginia, to be collector for the port of Norfolk, in Virginia.

John Mullowney, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Tangier, in the empire of Morocco.

Joseph Dunbar, to be receiver of public moneys at the land office west of Pearl river.

Lewis Winston, to be register of the land office west of Pearl river.

George Theodore Ladico, of Port Mahon, in the Island of Minorca, to be consul for Minorca and the Balearn Isles.

John W. Hall, of Connecticut, to be consul to Cadiz.

Statistics of Europe.

Europe contains in the superfices, 153,529 square geographic miles, of 15 to a degree, or only 1-16 of the continental superfices of the whole earth. Its population is estimated at 180 millions and a half—which gives one with another, 1177 inhabitants to each square geographic mile. It should always be remembered that this population is very unequally divided; for in the Low Countries, for example, we reckon 4550 inhabitants to the square mile. Russia contains but 447—Sweden 362—and Norway only 118.

Europe contains 17 nations:—1st. Nations speaking the dialects derived from the Latin languages, 61 millions—2d. Teutonic nations, 54 millions—3d. Sclavonians, 46 millions—4th. Celts, 3,270,000—5th. Tartars, 3,500,000—6th. Magyans, 3,250,000—7th. Greeks, 2,100,100—8th. Finns, 1,800,000—9th. Cimmerians, 1,610,000—10th. Basques, 630,000—11th. Arnauts, 200,000—12th. Maltese, 80,000—13th. Circassians, 8,000—14th. Simoides, 2,100—15th. Jews, 2,060,000—16th. Gipsies, 110,000—and 17th. Americans, 150 000.

The Roman Catholics are in number 100 millions—the Protestants of different communions, about 42 millions—the Schismatic Greeks, 32 millions—the Menonist, 240,000—the Methodists, 180,000—the Unitarians, 50,000—the Quakers, 40,000—the Mahometans, 2,630,000—the Jews, 2,060,000—and the Hernhutters, 40,000.

In classing out each state according to its superfices, its population, its ordinary revenues, and the contributive proportion of each individual towards the public burdens, we find that they should occupy the following order:

SUPERFICIES—1st. Russia; 2d. Sweden; 3d. Austria; 4th. France; 5th. Turkey; 6th. Spain; 7th. G. Britain; 8th. Prussia; 9th. Germany; 10th. Denmark; 11th. the Two Sicilies; 12th. Portugal; 13th. Sardinia; 14th. the Netherlands; 15th. Switzerland; 16th. the Ecclesiastical States; and 17th. Tuscany, &c.

POPULATION—1st, Russia; 2d, France; 3d, Austria; 4th, Great Britain; 5th, Germany; 6th, Spain; 7th, Prussia; 8th, Turkey; 9th, the Two Sicilies; 10th, Netherlands; 11th, Sardinia; 12th Portugal; 13th, Sweden; 14th, the Ecclesiastical States; 15th, Switzerland; 16th, Denmark; 17th, Tuscany, &c

REVENUE—1st, Great Britain; 2d, France; 3d, Russia; 4th, Austria; 5th, Germany; 6th, the Netherlands; 7th, Prussia, 8th, Spain; 9th, Turkey; 10th, Portugal; 11th, the Two Sicilies; 12th, Sardinia; 13th, Sweden; 14th, Denmark; 15th, the Ecclesiastical States; 16th, Tuscany; 17th, Switzerland, &c.

Contributive portion of each individual towards the Public Charges.

This last calculation is the most curious. It demonstrates what each individual pays annually, one with another—namely, in England, 52 francs, 17 cents—in the Netherlands, 23f 5c—in France, 18f 71c—in Germany, 15f 6c—in Russia, 15f 88c—in Denmark, 14f 60c—in Portugal, 13f 58c—in Prussia, 13f 14c—in Spain, 12f 60c—in Sardinia, 12f 5c—in Austria, 12f 68c—in the Ecclesiastical States, 9f 49c—in Sweden, 9f 31c—in Tuscany 9f 12c—in Turkey, 1f 4c—in the Two Sicilies, 7f 9c—and in Switzerland, 5f 49c. This last is the weakest of all the European States. *Paris Paper.*

European Politics.

Baron Bignon, one of the leaders of the Constitutional Party, or Opposition, in the French Legislature, and an eminent political writer, has lately published a work on "Proscriptions," which is highly commended by the French critics attached to that party. Among the most striking opinions which it contains are the following.

"From 1812 down to the greater part of 1815, Princes and People in Germany, had but one soul: a divorce has taken place: the kings are ranged on one side; the people on another; ministers believe their system invincible because it is backed by the military. But in seasons of severe trial and danger, what are, at present, kings and armies, without the nations? The arrangements at Carlsbad were unwise as well as iniquitous. The folly of them may be tested by this simple question—Would the German Princes now receive the generous aid which the people lent them before the latter were so odiously requited? Those arrangements sprang from the cumulative influence of England and Russia, who, notwithstanding their mutual hate, are united in a warfare against liberal ideas. England, that flourishes by the monopoly of trade and industry, wishes for absolute governments in Germany, because she well knows that a better bargain is to be made with a prince or a minister than with a nation. To receive the one, or to purchase the other, is all that is necessary to be done to obtain the sacrifice of the interests of a whole country.—Moreover, let but a single government detach itself from that general system of trade and customs, so important for the preservation of national industry, and all Germany is at once covered with English merchandize. As a political power, England is not less hostile to the liberty of the people of the Continent; with the people she would lose that ascendant, which she enjoys on the Continent through the weakness or the policy of princes. Hatred of France is, besides, a powerful motive of the system adopted by England. She dreads the formidable alliance which liberty, if established, would infallibly mediate and cement between France and Germany. To spread every where discord, ruin and oppression—such is English policy in all its perfection.

"The application of this hypothesis to Russia may perhaps excite surprise. But no politician ought to allow himself to be deceived by the guaranty which that power has given to the constitutions granted by the King of Wurtemburg and the Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar to their subjects. In fact, though Russia should postpone her plan of ruining the Ottoman Empire, or that of re-establishing the Kingdom of Wurtemburg on its old footing—(projects of which we have abundant indications)—and confine herself to exercising an influence over Germany, would she not succeed best in this, by the divisions prevailing there? What has been the immediate effect of the decree of Frankfort?—the moral separation of the German nations from their chiefs. Doubtless the present dispositions of Russia are pacific towards all cabinets; but if a quarrel should arise between Austria or Prussia, who could resist a prince, that suddenly trying the effect of a new expedient, should proclaim himself protector of the liberty of the people? Now adays the invasion of a colossal power can be resisted only by the rising of *nations*. Russia recollects the case of Napoleon, and her natural sagacity teaches her not to favor that noble system, which would unite in one mass all the scattered strength of Germany, and bind up together princes and people, by the ties of common freedom. Prussia and all the German princes, by persisting in a conduct that alienates the hearts of their subjects, render impossible those *national* wars which alone would be adequate to rescue them from the hands of their redoubtable neighbor. Liberty is the only sure barrier for Europe against Russia, should the latter happen to be governed by a conqueror." *Nat. Gazette.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Whatever relates to the Natural History of the United States, is interesting to its citizens. The following extract of a letter relative to the causes of the extreme cold at the *Council Bluffs*, will be read with interest:

"On a perusal of Clark and Lewis's Journal of their voyage up the Missouri, I observe that at a place where they wintered, the mercury fell to 40 degrees below *zero*. This degree of cold, I believe, has never been experienced in the same latitude on the sea coast. To the natural question, what are the causes of this extreme degree of cold? it may be answered—

1st. The positions (Council Bluffs, &c.) are very remote from any great body of water.

2d. It is an open country, comparatively destitute of forests.

3d. Its surface is generally level.

4th. It is a dry country, in a great degree destitute of springs.

5th. It is greatly elevated above the tide-waters of the oceans.

It is well known that *large bodies* of water, either salt or fresh, do not freeze. The temperature of the water being above the freezing point, and the winter not being long enough to reduce it to that point, the *caloric* which constantly leaves the water, and mixes with the neighboring atmosphere, must increase its temperature. For this reason, I am confident that it is not so cold, by several degrees in Upper Canada as it would be if the great lakes did not exist. At the Council Bluffs the country is generally open, and destitute of forests. The current of air, consequently, meets with little obstruction, which renders it more piercing.—It is also a flat and level country. Its surface presents little obstruction to the current of air, which being wafted over a vast space of land, either frozen or covered with snow, must tend to produce an intense degree of cold. The want of springs is another cause of the extreme cold. Wherever springs abound, they have a tendency to warm the atmosphere.—This is abundantly proved in this country.—There is a place not far from Athens, in Athens county, Ohio, that for several miles in extent, abounds with springs, and is as hilly as other parts of the country. A thick and heavy fog prevails there when the cold is severe in other places. I travelled through that place this spring, and observed the oak, and other trees, forwarder in the leaf, by probably *two weeks*, than in other places. The elevation of a place contributes to cold. The Council Bluffs are at least one thousand feet above tide-water, and perhaps nearly as high as the Allegany Mountains.

JOSEPH WOOD, R. L. Office.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Marietta, May 19, 1820."

From a Meteorologic Register, kept at the Council Bluffs, for January last, by the commander, Gen. Atkinson, the following results have been calculated, viz:

Mean temperature at sun-rise	7.93
at 2 P. M.	16.12
at 9 P. M.	13.32
Mean temperature of the month	12.46

At 27 observations of the 93, (the whole number for the month) the mercury was at from *two* to *twenty-two* degrees below *zero*.

J. M.

THE PEARL FISHERY ON PANAMA.

The isthmus which forms the boundary between North and South America might, in the possession of an enterprising nation, be rendered a fertile source of prosperity. It would only be necessary to cut a canal to connect the two seas, and to build a city at each of its mouths, which might become the central point of extensive trade.

At the extremity of the bay of Panama is an archipelago, consisting of forty three islands; between the islands of El Rey and Tobago the sea is perfectly calm, and near the coast lies a considerable bank of pearly oysters.

These oysters produce pearls of a large size though in point of regularity and beauty, they are inferior to those of India.

All the inhabitants of Panama and its vicinity who are in easy circumstances, keep negroes, who dive to procure pearls for their masters. They are dispatched to the islands, where tents and boats are kept in readiness.—Eighteen or twenty of those poor negroes, who are excellent swimmers, and who possess the power of holding in their breath for a considerable time, are under the control of an overseer. They swim about under the water until they find a bank of oysters, where the sea is not more than 10, 12, or 15 fathoms deep. The negroes then ascend to the boat and cast anchor. They tie around their waists a rope, one end of which is fastened to the boat, and jump into the sea, taking a small weight to enable them to decend the more expeditiously. On reaching the bottom, the diver seizes an oyster, which he places under his left arm, another in his left hand, a third under his right arm, a fourth in his mouth. He then ascends to take breath, and to deposit the oysters in a little bag in the boat. As soon as he has recovered himself, he dives a second time, and so on until he is tired, or has fished a sufficient number of oysters.

Each of these negro divers must supply his master with a certain number of pearls daily. When the negro has fished as many oysters as he thinks sufficient, he opens them in the presence of the overseer, and delivers to him the pearls, whether small or large, perfect or imperfect, until he has completed the number for his master; the remainder are the property of the negro, who usually sells them to his master.

Besides the labour and fatigue which the negroes experience in detaching the oysters from the bottom of the sea, where they are frequently fixed between rocks and stones, they encounter great danger from the taborones, or tiburosos, a monstrous fish by which they are sometimes devoured, and likewise, from the monster, huge rays, which seize the diver so forcibly, they stifle them, or by falling upon them with all their weight, crush them at the bottom of the sea.

For this reason the diver is usually armed with a pointed knive. If, when it is clear, the negro overseer, who remains in the boat, should perceive any of these fish, he warns the diver, and sometimes goes to his assistance.

Notwithstanding these percautions, the divers sometimes lose their lives, and frequently return with the loss of an arm or leg.

NEW YORK, June 25.

Captain Zuill, of the ship Gleaner, from St. Thomas, informs that the Spanish schr. Josephus, from Laguyra bound to St. Thomas, with a cargo of coffee, indigo and specie, valued at $60,000, was captured off St. Croix a few days previous to the sailing of the Gleaner. The French frigate Duchess de Berri, and the English 50 gun ship Salisbury, Adm. Foy, were at St. Thomas. Several patriot cruizers were to windward.

Captain Zuill handed us the following:

The Buenos Ayres private armed brig General Rondeau, while lying off Grenada, sent the boat on shore for some necessaries on the 24th May inst. The boat having returned, the commander ordered the vessel to be steered for Margaritta, when the crew, who had before shewed symptoms of mutiny now broke out in open rebellion, when Mr. M'Saving the second lieutenant, in attempting to quell the mutiny, was killed by some of the crew, who also wounded the captain, David M. Miles—and having put all the other officers below, took possession of the brig, and then put the commander, together with the surviving officers and three marines in an open boat, giving them a little bread and water, and after being at sea three nights and two days, arrived at Margaritta. The ringleaders in the mutiny were—Thomas Brosh, an Irishman and seaman on board, and William Robinson, gunner; Michael Summer, sailmaker, of Baltimore; Samuel Wright, carpenter's mate; George Blicks, seaman; Nicholas Welcome, do. and John Thomas, gunner's yeoman.

The above mentioned William Robinson is an old offender, and has before been engaged in a mutiny on board the Buenos Ayres ship Vigilencia, captain Ross.

There is no doubt but they will capture and rob indiscriminately, every vessel they fall in with. It is therefore hoped that this notice may be made as public as possible, to the end that the villains may be brought to justice, and that the armed vessels of all nations may be on the alert to capture these pirates.

There was $10,000 on board, besides several bales of cochineal and indigo, cocoa, dry goods and sugar—in all worth about $25,000.

DAVID M. MILES.

Juan Griego, Island Margaritta, 29th May, 1820.

ANOTHER CASE.

In 1812, a packet sailed from New Orleans, bound, we think to France, in which a number of ladies and a few gentlemen embarked. Among the former was a French lady whose known wealth was perhaps the cause of a disaster, which in all its details is still left to be imagined, though there is little doubt of its nature. Some months past away & no intelligence was received from the vessel or its ill fated passengers; but as a married daughter of the lady whom we have just mentioned, was one morning walking the streets of New Orleans, she saw, (and fainted at the sight) her mother's jewels on the neck of a woman, whom common fame reported to be the mistress of *Lafitte*. This man stoutly denied that he had any hand in the deed by which they fell into his hands, but alledged that he won them in gambling with the pirates, whose seat was then the Island of Barrataria. Vessel or passengers were never seen or heard of, and if their bodies suffered to have a grave in the ocean, unpolluted by these ruffians, it is not doubted in New Orleans that they were each and every one murdered. Whether the fifteen recently reprieved, or any of them, were stained with this piracy, we know not; but we presume the facts can be ascertained; and if mercy be allowed to them, it will be so much the greater, but if punishment be demanded, it will be the better deserved. *Phila. Union.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

A friend near Frankford, a few miles from Philadelphia, has sent us two ears of bearded wheat, the grains of which, upon inspection, appear large and well filled, but upon breaking them, contain a black substance, resembling lampblack—or in other words, smut. He informs us that whole fields of wheat in the neighborhood of Frankford, and along the Delaware, present the same fearful aspect. To apply any remedy, so late in the season, is out of the question, and the farmer must bear the loss, in many instances, of a whole crop. Great care should be taken that none of this smutty wheat is intermixed with the good, as its poisonous qualities are of such a nature as to endanger life. *Freeman's Journal.*

SUNBURY, (Pa.) June 13.

MR. EDITOR.—The other day as I was rolling logs, near Shamokin creek, I discovered a Land Tortoise, and through curiosity picked it up, when I observed the following engraving upon the under shell.

"Thomas Musgrave, 1712."

and immediately below in large capitals:

"ROBERT HUNTER, 1790:"

the former having been engraved 108, and the latter 30 years ago. I also engraved my own name below, and set the Recorder of ages at liberty. I leave this subject to a pen more able to do it justice.

Yours, &c. J. C.

Shamokin township, June 5, 1820.

LANCASTER, June 28.

UNCOMMON PRODUCTION.

From a respectable source we are requested to state, that in the year 1818, Mr. Daniel Shrenner, of Manheim township, raised on four acres and an half of ground, *four hundred & fifty bushels of Indian Corn*, which he sold at one dollar per bushel. The truth of the above can be testified by a number of his neighbors. Chester county, what say you to this?

BISHOP'S FUND.

I learn with surprise that a law has been passed in Connecticut, authorizing the sum of $15,000 to be raised for the Bishops by Lottery. It wont do to complain of slavery and immorality, *et cetera*, if these things are tolerated.—What! fill the Bishop's pocket by the proceeds of *gambling*? O fie! It is said they have given the law to the Lottery Office Keepers for $15,000 cash. Bad example for the orderly state of Connecticut, or any other state. *Nat. Advocate.*

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2842-0115.jpg