LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship John Wells, at N. York from Liverpool, London papers to the 6th and Liverpool to the 8th April, inclusive, have been received. The following summary appears to embrace every item of interest contained in the papers.

THE GREEKS.—Letters from Missolonghi state that the advanced guard of the Greek army for the attack of Lepan to had marched, and had been immediately followed by the division of Lord Byron, with that Nobleman at their head. The plans of Mr. Parry, the engineer, for carrying Lepanto by storm, had been approved, and little doubt was entertained of their complete success. It was stated at Missolonghi that Lord Strangford had nearly broken terms with the Sultan, on account of the reproaches of the Grand Vizier, for the Loan raised in England for the service of the Greeks.

The Oriental Spectator states, that the Firman of the Sultan, ordering the Mussulmen subjects, under pain of death, to deliver up the gold and silver which they may possess, is executed with so much rigour that a Jew, who had evaded the order, has been executed at Salonica. The Jews offered in vain 200,000 piasters for his ransom.

ALGIERS.—It would appear by accounts received in London from Algiers of the 14th, and from Leghorn of the 21st March, that the statement of an amicable adjustment having taken place of the differences existing between Great Britain and the Dey of Algiers was premature. The port continued to be blockaded by the English fleet, and it was reported that another vessel which had sailed with naval stores from Leghorn for Algiers, had been captured by the English. Certain it was that armed vessels, belonging to the Dey, were cruizing on the coast, which had induced the commander of the blockading squadron to establish a regular convoy for all British vessels bound to the westward. It likewise appears that the Dey expected a bombardment, and was making great preparations to resist it. He had ordered all men between 18 and 50 to arm themselves, and declared that he was resolved to bury himself under the ruins of his Capital rather than submit to the conditions offered him by the British Admiral. Nothing farther is said as to the reported engagement between the French frigate Hermoine, and the English frigate, off Algiers.

SPAIN.—Ferdinand, displeased, as it would seem, with the language used by the British ministers respecting South America, is stated to have despatched a courier from Madrid for London with a letter, written by his own hand, and addressed to the King of England, in which, after complaining of the language alluded to, he urges his majesty to accede to the proposition of a Congress to enable Spain to reconquer the revolted colonies; and signifies that a refusal to join in the solicited mediation must be considered as a formal declaration in favor of the party opposed to Spain. This "calamity," as the Royal scribe styles American independence, "he hopes still to avert." If such a letter (observes the British Traveller) "has actually been addressed to his Majesty, we have no doubt, that he indignantly submitted it to the consideration of Ministers, that the Royal writer may be dealt with according to his deserts."

It is stated in private letters from Madrid, of a recent date, that a serious commotion had nearly arisen in that capital among the royal volunteers, who had loudly expressed their dissatisfaction on account of some regulations about to be introduced by the government.—They were only prevented from committing acts of outrage by the French General Bourmont threatening to call out his troops if they did not disperse quietly. The Constitutionalists were far from being extinct in many of the provinces. The report of a Congress of Sovereigns, to be held at Paris, for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of the Peninsula, had been revived on the authority of private letters.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The differences between these two powers appear to be as far from a settlement as ever. M. Datischef is said to have left the Russian capital on the 7th March on his way to Vienna, to consult with the Austrian Ministry as to the best means of giving effect to the Mission of M. Minziaky, at Constantinople, which had met with some unexpected obstacles.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The public revenue of Great Britain for the quarter ending the 5th of April, it is stated to have exceeded the same quarter in the preceding year, by nearly two million of pounds sterling. This excess included a large sum received to account of the debt due by the Emperor of Austria; but even after this deduction, a gratifying balance was exhibited when it was recollected that a considerable amount of taxes had been remitted.

In consequence of a public notice of Mr. Hurtado, recognising the bonds issued by Mr. Zea, and signifying his redness to give other bonds in exchange, Colombian stock had experienced a very considerable rise in the market.

Dr. Bryce of Edinburg, had discovered a test by which vaccination might be ascertained. It consists in vaccinating on the other arm from the one first vaccinated. If the first has been perfect, both pustules will ripen precisely at the same time; if this does not take place, the constitution has never been properly effected, and must be repeated. This is simple and easy, and ought never to be neglected.

IRELAND continued to be the scene of blood and rapine. In the county of Wexford two men had been burnt alive in a house which the rioters had set fire to. Many outrages had been committed in Cork and Kilkenny. A company of French comedians were performing at Dublin, to crowded audiences.

FRANCE—It is said that no new Journal can be published in France without permission of the Ministers. The Pilote is the only Evening liberal Paper at Paris, and a person claiming the property of it has sold it to the Government.

The last letters from Paris revive the rumour that a congress of sovereigns was to be held at Paris.

It is calculated the amount of drawback on Silk that has paid the duty, will be between £300,000 and £400,000.

The faithful Mameluke of Napoleon had arrived in London, decorated with the superb suit of arms, presented to him by his late master.

The head of the statue of Juno, belonging to the Parthenon at Athens, has been found: though rather damaged, it is said to be in better preservation than the Elgin marbles.

The Pacha of Egypt imported from England, near two years ago, upwards of 100,000 stand of arms, with large supplies of ammunition. He has a fine cannon foundry, and powder factories. It is said he has long contemplated making himself independent. The Pacha pays great respect to the English, and encourages the commercial intercourse.—Vessels make their passages from Liverpool to Egypt in from 24 to 40 days.

The long expected reversals of the attainders of the Scottish Peers was expected to take place in the month of April.

The Mexican mining companies had engaged some of the most active and best practical miners in Cornwall, to proceed across the Atlantic, to superintend the working of their mines in that country.

A young girl had been tried at the Assizes in England, for having, in a fit of fanaticism, hanged her own brother, a child only 7 years of age, in the hope of sending him to heaven. The case was clearly made out, but the jury, after a long trial, returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY, believing her to have been insane at the time she committed the dreadful act.

"ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.

An Imperial Ukase of the 28th ult. has the following regulations:—

"Every captain of a vessel arriving in Russia must produce *two* bills of lading; in which, as well as in the invoice, must be stated the name of the consignors of the goods, whence they come, whither they are going, the names of the consignee of the ship, the captain, the quantity, quality, and value of the goods.—The captain must make a declaration in duplicate respecting these bills of lading. The captain who cannot produce two bills of lading is liable to pay two roubles in silver.—The time given for compliance with these regulations is at all the land custom-houses three months, and the sea ports four months, and for goods from extra European ports till the first of January next year. Captains, &c are not bound to show duplicates of their papers at the custom houses of St. Petersburg, Riga, at Cronstadt, and the Bolderaa, where there are persons appointed to copy the ships' papers."

LOSS OF AMERICAN SHIPS.—The following is a letter from Lieut. Hutchinson, commanding his Majesty's brig Plumper, with respect to the loss of some American vessels:

"His Majesty's brig Plumper
Galway Roads, March 27.

"Gentlemen,—I beg to acquaint you that the American ship Governor Tompkins, from New-York, laden with flaxseed, staves, &c. cargo consigned to Messrs. John & James Burke, Galway, and insured at Lloyd's, got on shore on the rocks, off Kilkorgan Point, in this bay, on the morning of Monday last, the 22d inst. at day-light. I sent the boats and men from this brig to her assistance, who found her beating on the rocks, with neither boats nor anchors down, or any preparations made for getting her off, her rudder unshipped, and nearly all hands drunk. We immediately got two anchors out to heave her off, and at 10 A. M. succeeded, and brought her safety into this anchorage, by the sole assistance of the officers and crew of his Majesty's brig Plumper under my command. I further beg to state, that this is the third American vessel, since I have been stationed here, that has through carelessness, got on shore with an apparent intention of losing their vessels.

"WM. HUTCHINSON, Lt. and Com'r.
"To the Committee of Lloyd's London."

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TO JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States.

SIR—It is time that you should hear the language of truth. Men who have arrived at the pinnacle of power are most in need of her dispensations, yet they are the persons who are most disposed to banish her from their presence. The sycophants who surround you will not let her approach you. There are many illustrious citizens at Washington who would willingly tell you the truth; but they shrink from an office which is painful both to you and to themselves. Suffer, then, the public press of the country to address you with freedom and with respect.

Some will inquire who is this importunate and impertinent counsellor. My reply is, that he is a man who supported your election in every variety of mode—a man who is grateful for the blood which you shed during the revolution—who has felt the deepest attachment to you for your personal virtues and your political services—one who loved you as a man, and respected you as a politician. He is a Virginian, who feels proud of the very name, and the last man in the world who would wish to strip another Virginian of the honours which fairly belonged to him. But he is also a citizen, who loves his country more than an individual; who has spoken to you on many occasions the language of truth with decent respect, and who is now firmly persuaded that the plain truth alone can save you from ruin and from disgrace.

Sir, you stand upon the very brink of a precipice. A few more false steps, and that good name, which you have sought to treasure up as the best solace of your declining years, may be lost to you forever. I intreat you solemnly to look around you; to rouse yourself to a careful view of your present situation; and with that firmness, which once constituted the proudest trait in your character, to avoid the dangers which beset you.

Sir, I feel for your pecuniary embarrassments. They are no secret to this nation. It feels the deepest sympathy for your situation. It is sensible that most of your embarrassments were incurred in the indulgence of the best feelings of the human heart. It would weep to see an honorable veteran retire from the public service, straitened in his means and almost bankrupt in his hopes. But I intreat you to let no pecuniary distresses bow down the lofty spirit of a virtuous man. How many of the most distinguished Romans were even buried at the public expense? It is not the want of wealth, which ought to cower the soul of a patriot. If he exerts himself in the public service, and displays a spirit superior to his fortunes, there is a balm in a good name which will assuage most of his calamities.—There is even generosity in the sympathy of a great nation which may relieve them. It is but to his duty firmly and conscientiously—and he may safely leave the issues to his country and his God.

Sir, I will not disguise from you the suspicion, that James Monroe is deeply injured by the sycophants around him, who call themselves his friends. Look at them. Are your principal advisers men of stern independence, of solid judgment, who would tell you what might be disagreeable to your ears, at the expense of losing your favor? I will not place them in review before you—but I will point out at once the man, whom the world has designated as their leader and director. Public rumor is even bold enough to say, that he is not only your principal adviser, but almost your absolute director. I mean, John C. Calhoun. I mean the man whose political principals are more ultra than those of Alexander Hamilton himself. I mean the man whose legislative services during the last war have been obscured by his constitutional heresies—who, when at an age while other men are collecting the fruits of wisdom, was eagerly grasping at the highest prize of ambition. I mean the politician, whose brilliant genius is unaccompanied by profound judgment—who professed devotion to your person has become the passport to your confidence—the man, whose premature ambition you would have promoted, in preference to the unintriguing simplicity of an Adams, or the sterling independence of a Crawford—the man who is said to rule your cabinet by arts, and an address, the most subtle and the most captivating.

The world demands, by what means it is that this man has obtained so great an ascendancy over the President of the United States. They ask, how it has happened that Mr. Calhoun should have succeeded in indulging his animosity towards Mr. Crawford and promoting his own views, by persuading you to the series of appointments which has astonished your country. Was not Mr. McLean the personal friend of Mr. Calhoun? Was not Mr. Southard a friend to his election? Is not Ninian Edwards, the notorious Author of the A. B. scheme; the prosecuting enemy of Mr. Crawford, promoted to the Mexican Mission, at the instance of Mr. Calhoun, and over the head of Gen. Harrison? Are there no reasons to suspect that it was this very A. B. plot; this rank hostility to Mr. Crawford, which formed no inconsiderable recommendation to the friends of this appointment.

Sir, it is time to arrest this extraordinary influence, which mildews your administration.—Shake off the little vermin which beset you.—Teach Mr. Calhoun his proper place in your cabinet. Make him discharge his duties as Secretary of War, faithfully; but let him feel that the President of the United States has no occasion for a keeper of his conscience. Call your old, your experienced, your best friends around you. Invite them to open their hearts to you; for, James Monroe has yet friends enough, who love him, & who would tell him the truth without disguise.

Above all, Sir, it becomes you to face the present crisis with spirit. This correspondence with Jackson and Lowrie has injured you—more than I dare express. The world asks how it is, that you have been so inconsistent as to divulge the private letters of Gen. Jackson, while you have laid upon him, in your reply, the injunctions of secrecy. They ask how it has happened that after you have refuted the doctrines of Gen. Jackson, and refused to follow his counsels, you should have changed your practice, and screened yourself behind *his* rejected principles.—They ask how it has happened that you did not turn your back upon George Kremer, and refuse to mingle in the disputes of an election? Or, after having so interfered, that you should lend your august name to a partial and most deceptive statement? These errors, however, might be excused: No man is wise at all times, and the best of us have our moments of indiscretion or of weakness. But, there is one allegation now exhibited before the public, of a more serious description. It attacks your moral character. It charges you with a violation of the sacred lavs of truth. Gen. Jackson declares in his letter to Mr. Kremer of the 6th of May, that you *deny* that you "read any such letter, or, *indeed any letter at all!*" Could you have *denied* this fact? Could you, from any fear of General Jackson, have denied that you ever showed or read his letters, when so many witnesses have atested to the fact? Sir, it is impossible that you ever could have made such a denial. The General *must* have misunderstood you. But you ought not to rest one moment until you have cleared your skirts from this insinuation. It would expose you to a suspicion which is intolerable to a man like you. I have done, Sir. VIRGINIUS.

CRUISE OF THE GOOD OLD SHIP REPUBLICAN.

Put to sea in a smart gale, and soon discovered the frigate Calhoun, carrying a great deal of canvass and looming large in the horizon. After a short chase, brought her to action, cut up her sails and rigging, and on the 14th of February, 1824, struck her with a 76 pound ball between wind and water. She would have been infallibly captured and sunk, had the Jackson not hove in sight, come to her aid, and towed her into the port of Philadelphia, where she was *razed* for a tender by carpenter Dallas and his hands. The Old Republican uninjured, in want of no repairs, and in prime order for keeping the main ocean. Weather a little squally.

The Jackson having safely towed the Calhoun into harbor, again put to sea, crowding all sail, and shewing guns of a large calibre. The Old Republican ran alongside, hailed, and sent lieut. Lowrie on board to demand a sight of her papers, having been suspected of cruising without a regular commission. The Jackson officer looked big, prevaricated a good deal, talked about papers being on board the ship President, but finally lieut. Eaton produced a commission, which lieut. Lowrie on inspection immediately recognized as one which belonged to the condemned frigate Federalist, and clearly proved the Jackson an unlicensed rover. The Old Republican ordered the Jackson to haul down her colors, and bear away for Quiet Inlet. Whether this rover obeyed the order or not is uncertain. The last that was seen or heard of her she was scudding under bare poles, on "the tempestuous sea of Liberty," and it was supposed would founder before she could make land. The Old Republican gallantly breasting the surges, going at the rate of fourteen knots an hour, and throwing the spray from her bows to an immense height.

A heavy-built vessel have in sight, and the Old Republican soon made her out to be the Edwards, an old steam-frigate, with 11,250 dollars in specie on board, on the way to Mexico with despatches. As she bore up for the Old Republican, her wheels made a great clattering; when the Old Bepublican, suspecting that she was the same steam frigate that had formerly been pirating in that sea, gave her a shot, which broke her boiler, spoiled her machinery, and wounded, by splinters, several of her officers. In the flow of hot water the *cook* was a good deal scalded, and it was thought it would take him a considerable time to recover. Sent on board Sergeant Dunn, of the Marines, to take command, and see the Edwards to Shawne-Town harbor, thence to Louisville & Wheeling, down the Potomac, to Sweating Dock, a Washington. But it is doubtful, with her broken boiler, whether she will reach the last mentioned place, unless transported over land by means of a newly invented machine for hauling ships into dry-docks. The Old Republican in as sound condition, good trim, and seaworthy, as ever.

Heard signal-guns, as from a vessel in distress. Steered for the place whence the sound came, and found that it proceeded from the corvette Adams, a chunk-built cruiser and a dull sailer. Having unshipped her rudder in a heavy gale of wind, she could make no head way. On being hailed, said she was bound for Port Democracy, but was clearly out in her reckoning of latitude and longitude. Her compass would'nt traverse, having been formerly much employed in making discoveries about the North Pole of Federalism, where the magnet had lost its usual attractive influence. The Yankee Tars on board were in a state of insubordination, and many of them were desirous of entering on board the good ship Old Republican, in which most of them had formerly sailed. Left the Adams in a rolling sea, with a lowering sky, and it was expected, before she could make a light-house, that her crew would scuttle her; or, throwing her guns overboard, run her into the first harbor, and convert her into a merchantman. The Old Republican going under easy sail for Port President, and all hands in high spirits.

Saw, at a great distance on the larboard bow of the Old Republican, a trimb-built pilot boat, hauled close upon a wind, and shewing friendly signals, but kept aloof, with her foretopsail, every now and then, shivering in the wind. With a good spy-glass, made her out to be the famous cutter Clay. As she was evidently shy, the Old Republican kept on, and got something like an indistinct huzza from the cutter's men. The Old Republican, in full view of Port President, with flying colors, only waiting for a pilot to go in. Pleasant breezes and smooth water. [Wash. Gaz.

Extract of a letter written by a young gentleman who was on board the Steam boat Etna, dated

NEW YORK May 13.

* * * * * "I had walked to the bows when the explosion took place; and thanks be to the Almighty that I am one of the few escaped unhurt. Oh! the awfulness of the scene! My situation I can scarcely describe. It pleased the Almighty to give me a command of myself at this horrid moment when every one on board thought a his last, and some in despair jumped overboard and were drowned.

A man standing by me was jumping, when I told him he had better remain quiet, and if the boat should be burnt up, we could throw off the cover for the cables, [a large round box at the bows,] that we stood by, and might save ourselves in this way. He stopped, and a man crying in the water, we threw him a rope and drew him up upon deck. He was one of the firemen who had been blown overboard. This served to compose him a little, or he would have jumped over the side of the boat.

"The smoke disappearing, the horrors of the sight increased, when we beheld the bodies of those who had been struck by the pieces of the boiler, weltering in their blood on the deck. I now attempted to make my way aft, and succeeded, after getting through the smoke and broken parts of the wreck, in assisting Captain Robinson and others to clear the companion way to get into the Ladies' Cabin. The Capt. went down and handed up five ladies, whom I took from him, and placed them upon deck—they expired. One little girl about the age of Mary entreated me to throw water upon her, her agonies were so great. They were all of one family, and had been on board but a few minutes, being on their return from the funeral of a sister, at Elizabethtown Point. In this situation we were discovered by two boats at the quarantine ground, which put off to our assistance, and brought us up to the city, and a steam boat passing by, brought the wreck, with the dead and wounded on board, up to the wharf."

"What renders my situation most singular was, that my baggage was blown up, but fell up on the wreck again. My trunk, previously to my being taken off, I found in the place from which the boiler had been blown. Last night, at twelve o'clock, I went to search for my writing desk, two friends accompanied me, but they were not permitted to go on board, as the coroner had just held an inquest, and had gone on shore to give his verdict. I therefore went on board alone, and getting a light, commenced searching for, and succeeded in getting the desk, &c. and discovered a hand under some of the rubbish, I called one of the watchmen, and moveing the timber away, it led to the discovery of another corpse. The name of the ladies who were killed, was Furmans."—

Philad. Gaz.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

On Saturday night last, four villains entered a store kept by an aged woman, on the road near Darby. They tied her hands behind her back and otherwise ill used her. A young man living in the same house hearing the noise, went to the old woman's assistance, but the ruffians severely cut him from the elbow to the wrist, and stabbed him so deepl. in the side, that in attempting to draw out the knife, the handle came off and the blade was by Dr. Shallcross, extracted with the assistance of a pair of pincers. The young man died soon after, having first given a relation of the circumstances and a description of the murderers with one of their names. The brutal threats of these Ruffians to the wife of the man, whom they had just cut and stabbed, were, if possible of a more horrible and revolting character than the deed they had done. Each of them made up a bundle and carried it off. We understand that they crossed the lower Ferry and came into this city early on Sunday morning. Information has been given to the Mayor, and the Police are actively and eagerly in pursuit of the four wretches who have thus disgraced humanity. We just learn that the name of the old woman is Mrs. Warner and that her son-in-law, who was killed, was Mr. Bonsell. Dem. Press.

Two families of great distinction and wealth at Paris, were overwhelmed with grief by the following circumstance. The son of one of them, who had himself a considerable income, fell desperately in love with an opera dancer, Mademoiselle *Brevotart*. The lovers, after being once intercepted, contrived to elope to Bordeaux where they lived in the most extravagant style of expence & exhausted ere long, all their means. The young man addressed a rich aunt in Paris, by letter, imploring pecuniary relief. She promised him all that he could desire, if he would return to his friends and lead a regular life. In a short time his sweetheart herself pursuaded him to set out with her on his return; but when they got near to Paris, the idea of a separation became insupportable to both—they deliberately lighted chafing dishes filled with charcoal in their chamber and were found *dead* the next morning. This tragedy happened in the third week of March.

At Kiel, in Denmark, on the 18th February, a woman was brought to bed of four children, a boy and three girls, all alive. The boy died in twenty-four hours after birth, but the rest were perfectly well, and promised to live. They weighed together seventeen pounds and a half. National Gazette.

From the Kentucky Monitor, May 4.

TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION.

The Powder Mills owned by Messrs. Spencer, Cooper & Co. situated a mile and a half from Lexington, Kentucky, were blown to atoms at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday last. A negro man who was working in the house was killed instantly, and two others severely wounded. The explosion took place in the dry-house where there was upwards of 1000 pounds of powder, and which sent up a column of smoke that seemed almost to reach the skies. We are informed by a gentleman who has been on the ground, that he had never witnessed such destruction in his life. Every thing near and about the mills was blown to pieces. The glass in Mr. Cooper's house, which is several hundred yards from the powder house, was shivered to atoms. The explosion was heard and the shock produced by it felt 7 or 8 miles in the country.

On the 19th of March a disaster happened at Rome which excited great interest in the higher circles, particularly among the English. Miss Bathurst, a niece of Lord Bathurst, was riding on the banks of the Tiber, when her horse made a false step, and fell with his rider into the river, which was at a place of great depth, and she was drowned. She was seventeen years of age, of great beauty, and rare accomplishments. She was the daughter of Mr. Bathurst, formerly minister plenipotentiary at Berlin, who, in passing a wood, on his way to Hamburg, fifteen years ago, disappeared, and never was heard of afterwards.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

The Broome County (N. Y.) Republican states that on the 11th instant, Mr. OLIVER HARPER, of Windsor, in that county, was robbed and murdered on the public road between Mount Pleasant and Ocquago. Mr. Harper, had been down the Delaware river to Philadelphia, with a large quantity of lumber, and was returning with a considerable sum of money in his possession. He had arrived within eight or ten miles of his home, when he was shot down, and robbed by some person or persons unknown. He was an enterprising and industrious citizen—His money, the fruit of successful industry, no doubt prompted the commission of this horrible crime. No circumstances had transpired to fix suspicion upon any particular person.

HARTFORD, (Con.) May 17.

Yesterday morning two ladies were taking a walk in the South burying ground, when they discovered a tape string and a piece of cloth which upon examination was found to be the piece that was laced upon Miss Jane Benton's face, who came to her death by drowning and was buried a few days since. The ladies then went to the grave and found that it had been disturbed—that she was drawn out of her coffin, and a rope around her neck. The circumstance produced great excitement in the public mind and every one is on the alert to discover the perpetrators of this unfeeling, brutal act. The citizens turned out in a body yesterday and interred the corps again.

P. S. It is said they have got upon the track of the fellows.

STEAM BOAT WITHOUT A BOILER.

It is stated in the Philadelphia Columbia Observer, that a small steam vessel, the machinery of which, furnace and all, occupied only three feet in length and two and a half in width, and without a boiler, was witnessed on Monday, at Philadelphia, driving a common ferry boat, with 12 passengers, at the rate of eight miles an hour. It is the invention of Mr. Hawkins; and if the cylinder, which is only 7 inches in height, had been a foot high, it is said that the power would have been doubled. It is proposed to call this mode of navigation "the Steam Boat Safety"—not being liable to bursting or scalding.

STEAM BOATS—UNION AND NORFOLK LINE.

It is with much pleasure we announce, that the Union Line of Steam Boats, running from this port to Frenchtown, and the Norfolk Line, from this port to Norfolk, are all propelled by engines of LOW PRESSURE, and their boilers are of COPPER and copper heads. The Union Line from New Castle and Philadelphia to Trenton, and from New Brunswick to New York, are propelled in the same way by LOW PRESSURE and though no danger is apprehended from the bursting of boilers on this principle, yet since the late calamity the proprietors have ordered that less steam should be put on them than heretofore. [Gazette.

CANAL REVENUE OF NEW-YORK.

The Albany Advertiser of Wednesday last, in remarking upon the canal revenue of New-York says:—"The immense revenue the state will derive from her canals when completed, will infuse life and energy into all her operations, and enable her to grasp the most splendid objects that do honor to a republican government. She will become the bountiful patron of the arts and the sciences—of literature and philosophy. That this is no idle dream of fancy begins now to be developed. During the first five days of canal navigation, the collecter at Albany received upwards of seven thousand dollars' for toll; and in one instance, a single boat paid upwards of $200. From 40 to 60 boats pass the lock at the city daily.

To show the great facility with which business is done by the aid of the canals, we subjoin the following extract from the *Livingston Journal*, of the 14th instant, published at Genesee, Livingston Co. It will be recollected that the navigation of the Erie canal was not completed till the 5th instant.—The saving of time and money is immense

"Several boats have arrived at our landing with merchandise from Albany, for our merchants in this village. Not many months ago, the merchant in this section received his goods over land from Albany, after a journey frequently of from 20 to 30 days, and at an expense probably of three or four dollars per hundred."

The following table shows the number of Electors of President and Vice-President in each State, and how chosen.

States.	*Electors.*	*How Chosen.*
New Hampshire,	8	General Ticket.
Massachusetts,	15	District.
Rhode Island,	4	General Ticket.
Connecticut,	8	General Ticket.
Vermont,	7	Legislature.
New York,	36	Legislature.
New Jersey,	8	General Ticket.
Pennsylvania,	28	General Ticket.
Delaware,	3	Legislature.
Maryland,	11	Districts.
Virginia,	24	General Ticket.
North Carolina	15	General Ticket.
South Carolina,	11	Legislature.
Georgia,	9	Legislature.
Kentucky,	14	Districts.
Tennessee,	11	Districts.
Ohio,	16	General Ticket.
Louisiana,	5	Legislature.
Indiana,	5	General Ticket.
Mississippi,	3	General Ticket.
Illinois,	3	Districts.
Alabama,	5	General Ticket.
Maine,	9	Districts.
Missouri,	3	Districts.

AN EXCELLENT HIT.—When General Jackson's letter made its appearance, in which he morally, religiously and legally declares, that if it had been the "last act of his life" he would have bent the law to suit his purposes, and hanged three leading men of the Hartford Convention, public expectation was awake to hear how the honorable Secretary relished the intimation from a quarter which he was inclining to support. In yesterday's Daily Advertiser, Mr. Dwight has the following neat hit:

"We hope that none of the supporters of those gentlemen who are opposed to General Jackson, will venture within the limits of *his* "*military distrit*," lest he should take it into his head to try them by an "independent court martial," and hang them as "aliens, owing no allegiance to the United States," and being "found lurking as spies in and about fortifications" The law will undoubtedly apply to their case; and there is no doubt that the General will enforce it in its full vigour—especially as some of his partizans declare that he has lately become a good Christian."

Whatever public opinion may pronounce upon the motives and objects of the Harford Convention, the ferocious, illegal and violent measures contemplated by General Jackson, would be a fair sample of his mild administration if advanced to the Presidency. Oliver Cromwell and his armed host—the disbanding the Council of Five Hundred by a military chieftain would be the examples we should have in that melancholy event. Nat. Adv.

LIBERAL OPINIONS.

The Editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette, in noticing the letter of Mr Crawford in reply to the denunciation of Edwards, makes the following remarks:

"Such a result from the publication of the Secretary's answer, will certainly gratify every liberal minded citizen, no matter what attachments he may have as to the Presidential candidates. For ourselves we can truly say, that whatever may have been our impressions as to the political course of Mr. Crawford, we have never doubted that he possessed honor, integrity and urbanity, as a gentleman and a public officer."

OPINIONS.—The Democratic Press, in making some comments on the letters of the President to Gen. Jackson, has the following judicious observation:—

"Mr. Monroe has had too much experience as a politician to suppose that *Parties*, or men in civil life, could like an *Army*, be made to wheel and manœuvre and change front at the word of command, even though given by the commander-in-chief of their own choice."

The following liberal sentiments are copied from a late Frederick-Town "Examiner."

"Mr. Crawford has addressed a long letter to the committee appointed on Mr. Edwards' charges, explanatory of the various transactions referred to in the memorial of Mr. Edwards. This letter is written in a temperate, candid and gentlemanly style, and contains, so far as we can judge, a satisfactory refutation of the several accusations against the secretary. We are opposed to the election of Mr. Crawford, but will not sanction unfair means to put him down. We believe him to be a worthy, intelligent and deserving man, and fully competent to the discharge of the duties of the station to which he aspires."

The U. S. frigate CONSTITUTION, Captain Jacob Jones, arrived at Boston, from Gibraltar, whence she sailed on the 10th ult. The Constitution has been absent rather more than three years, having left Boston on the 12th of May, 1821, during which time she has sailed 35,150 miles. The U. S. ship Cyane, Captain Creighton, arrived at Gibraltar on the 9th from New-York, via France, all well. The widow of our Consul Stith, and family, have returned home in the Constitution.

We have received a Gibraltar paper of the 9th, which does not furnish a syllable of news, and we have conversed with several officers

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