From the Liverpool Courier, March 15.

THE KENT EAST INDIAMAN.

We stated in part of our last week's impression, the gratifying fact, that the Caroline, Capt. Biddy from Alexandria, Egypt, has passed up the Quarantine ground, having on board fourteen soldiers saved from the wreck of the above unfortunate vessel. Having on Monday had an opportunity of conversing with some of the poor fellows who were providentially snatched from the very jaws of death, we have collected from them several interesting particulars of the melancholy catastrophe of which they were the spectators and only survivors.

It appears, that the men left on the wreck, never, for a moment, imagined that they should be abandoned by their comrades to perish either by fire or water. The flames broke out, they state, about 7 o'clock in the evening, at or near the main-mast, and instantly ran with great rapidity, from stem to stern, scorching and burning dreadfully, many persons who could not escape from the fury of the destructive element. The fire still continuing to increase, about 9 o'clock the flames caught the rigging.—At this awful crisis, as near as the poor fellows could guess, the Cambria appeared to be getting under way. All the officers and men had got on board the brig, except two serjeants, two corporals, about fifty privates, and seven helpless children, all of whom were abandoned to their fate. The Cambria, they state, was not at this time, more than a quarter to a half mile from the Kent. As soon as they perceived her making sail, they instinctively raised a shout of despair, calling upon their more fortunate comrades not to abandon them to that death which, to all human appearances, was inevitable, if they were left on the burning wreck. The soldiers are quite confident, that their cries for help, which derived strength from despair, must have been heard on board the Cambria. No notice, however, was taken of them, and the vessel soon disappeared from their sight. The sensations of the multitude, at this awful juncture, may be more easily imagined than described. The whole range of the Kent was rapidly enveloped in flames, with the exception of a part of the quarter deck, which was the last to fall a prey to the furious element. The unfortunate wretches were successively driven from place to place on the decks by the too rapid progress of the flames.

Many affecting incidents occurred, during the dreadful interval between the departure of the Cambria and the time when the survivors were compelled by the ravages of the flames, to commit themselves, as the only remaining chance of escape, to the fragments of the floating wreck. Two brothers named Burton, privates in the 31st regiment, despairing of all hope of escape from the fiery element, affectionately embraced each other, and, joining hands, precipitated themselves into the sea.—They both perished. A father, whose wife, and one child, had got on board the Cambria, was left with a second child on the wreck.—When the progress of the fire had rendered longer stay on board the Kent impossible, he threw himself and helpless offspring into the sea, in the hope of being able to swim with it to some of the floating wreck. Unfortunately, the poor fellow could not keep his hold of his child, and it sunk from his paternal grasp to rise no more! This man is one of the fourteen saved by the Caroline. Another father had lashed his child to his back, and committed himself to the ocean with a similar object.—The child perished, from the severity of the weather and the effects of the sea; and the father was reluctantly compelled to suffer its lifeless body to sink. Poor fellow! he soon afterwards shared the fate of the child.—Many who escaped the fury of one element, in despair precipitated themselves into the other, and perished.

The survivors, whose numbers has by this time been greatly diminished, had got on different parts of the wreck, in the hope of thereby prolonging (for they had abandoned all hope of escape) a miserable existence. Between eleven and twelve o'clock, the main and mizen masts fell overboard. The mizen mast floated away; whilst the main mast, all the rigging not being entirely consumed, was fortunately prevented, by a rope or ropes, from immediately leaving the hull, and it remained rolling about under or near to the stern. When the mizen mast fell overboard, there was about sixteen unhappy men on the spanking boom, which giving way at the same time, the whole of them were precipitated into the sea. Of these, only one succeeded in reaching the wreck of the main mast. Several, however, from other parts of the vessel, reached and clung to it. At this dreadful crisis, the Kent was one mass of fire, and presented an awful spectacle to the poor wretches doomed to behold the awful catastrophe, of which they soon had to suffer.

Many unfortunate men had perished in attempting to reach the main mast. Others, who had clung to different pieces of floating wrecks, becoming benumbed, were unable to retain their hold and sunk to rise no more, whilst others were drifted to leeward and perished in the ocean. One or 2 yards of the main-mast were fortunately left standing, and afforded holding for those who got near it. From ten to twelve of them clung to the round top, whilst others fastened themselves along the mast or on the yards. Their bodies were nearly wholy immersed in the ocean, which was violently agitated, the waves making a complete breach over them, and the rolling of the mast adding to the difficulty of holding on. The cold and the water benumbed the bodies and limbs of the poor men, and made them almost insensible to feeling; they were, too, nearly naked, the suddenness of the accident not allowing them time to clothe themselves. Meanwhile, the mast to which they clung was rolling about under the stern of the ship, frequently within five yards of the wreck. The heat from the hull was sensibly, and even gratefully felt by the unfortunate men, warming them after the sea had washed over them, and preserving their bodies from total insensibility.—About two o'clock the Kent blew up, with an explosion not remarkably loud, in consequence of the powder having been destroyed by the water which inundated the magazine.—Several fragments of the ship fell on the survivors on the mast, but they were fortunately too small to injure them. One of the men thinks that a few dead bodies fell into the sea, having been blown up with the decks. The hull of the Kent still continued to burn on, the flames illuminating, by their dreadful glare, the surrounding scene of desolation. By half past two, the fire had reached nearly to the water's edge; and the wretched survivors began to be apprehensive that they would be drawn into the vortex which their sinking would cause, and perish in the yawning abyss.

But relief was near at hand. By 3 o'clock, they espied, with sensations of joy which we cannot attempt to describe, a vessel rounding at a short distance, the burning hull of the Kent. They instantly and simultaneously set up as loud a shout as their enfeebled state would permit, in order to attract the attention of the crew. The vessel proved to be the Caroline. Capt. Bibby, of this port. A boat from her was soon alongside the wreck, and the survivors of the dreadful catastrophe were rescued from the grasp of death, and successively and safely conveyed on board the ship which so providentially and almost miraculously came to their rescue, after they had been upwards of three hours in the water, and all hope of deliverance had for ever fled.

Captain Bibby states, that it was about midnight when a fire was observed on the lea-beam of the Caroline. She was then in latitude 40, N. and longitude 10, 30. W. He had no doubt that it proceeded from a ship on fire; and with characteristic humanity, immediately bore down towards the conflagration. After running about twenty miles, he came very near to the wreck, but prudently kept aloof, his ship having bales of cotton on deck. This was at three o'clock in the morning, the moon shining brightly.—He very judiciously and skilfully ran to leeward of the ship, to allow any person who might be in boats or on pieces of wreck an opportunity of more easily and safely getting on board the Caroline. The moment his vessel was a little clear of the hull of the Kent, he and his crew heard a loud cry, as if from the deep. Continuing his course in the direction of the cry, he saw, by the glare of the conflagration, a number of poor fellows clinging to the mast which was violently rolling about, owing to the force of the gale. Perceiving that there was not a boat near them, he sent his jolly boat, which is only fourteen feet long, manned by his mate and three seamen, to take off the sufferers, directing the mate to bring as many as the boat would carry with safety, the sea then running very high. When the boat came alongside the mast, the poor fellows were so benumbed that they could not help themselves, and the seamen were obliged to lift the helpless creatures out of the sea. Six were conveyed to the Caroline on the first trip, and six on the second. When the boat was returning a third time to the wreck, the hull of the Kent suddenly disappeared, and the crew had only the light of the moon to guide them to the spot. They found only two survivors, two men having died in the meantime, their lifeless hands still grasping the mast as firmly as though they had been alive! The poor fellows were lifted by the seamen out of the boat into the Caroline as they arrived, and carried, like helpless children to the fire. Captain Bibny had them immediately stripped, and dry clothing put on their enfeebled and worn out bodies. He ordered the cook to make some coffee, which he gave them to drink. This beverage revived their exhausted and languid frames. They were afterwards put into the best place that could be prepared for them, and soon fell into a sound sleep, from which they awoke greatly revived. Substantial food was then given to them, and they gradually recovered their wanted health and vigor.

The Caroline, as we have stated above arrived here on Wednesday afternoon. On Sunday she was relieved from quarantine; and the fourteen survivors were landed on the Prince's Pier, amidst a crowd of sympathising spectators.

HARRISBURG, April 16.

A riot of a serious nature took place here on Thursday afternoon. A negro man who had absconded from his master, residing in Maryland, about a twelve month ago, was claimed as a runaway slave. He was taken by his master and lodged in jail in this county for security, when a habeas corpus was issued at the instance of the slave, to show cause why he should not be discharged from imprisonment. The cause came on for adjudication on Thursday afternoon before his honor Judge Bucher.—Proof of the black man having been a slave under the laws of Maryland, and owned by the individual claiming him, and of his having absconded a short time before Easter Sunday a year, having been made by a young man who came from Maryland for that purpose in company with the owner, the counsel for the claimant closed his case. On the other side a black man was offered as a witness to prove that the prisoner was residing in York county prior to the time when he was said to have left his master in Maryland, and that he, the witness, worked with him under the employ of the same man, a farmer, in York county, and knew him well. This evidence was rebuted by the testimony of a brother-in-law of the farmer who happened to be present, and who stated that he never saw the prisoner in his employ, and that he would in all probability have been aware of the fact, if the runaway had worked for any length of time with his brother-in-law.

Upon this state of the case the Judge ordered the individual claimed to be delivered up to the custody of the master. During the whole time of the trial the Court House was crowded with blacks who seemed to take a deep interest in the discussion, and the greater part of whom had each subscribed a quarter of a dollar to fee an attorney to attend to the case of their brother black. The precaution taken to secure the remanded slave from escaping, by tying his hands in the presence of so many of his own colour, was perhaps what gave the finishing stroke to the excitement of the negroes. They collected in a cluster at the door of the court house, and as soon as the object of their sysmpathy stepped beyond the threshhold, accompanied by his master and the young Marylander who had been examined as a witness, an attempt was made to rescue the slave by force. Numbers of blows were given and received. The conflict in a short time became general. The blacks exceeded their opponents in number. Fists, cudgles and brickbats flew about in handsome style for a few minutes, and the most serious consequences might have ensued if in the midst of the melee the sudden discharge of a pistol had not produced an electrifying effect upon the combatants.

All stopped to see where the mischief had alighted, and such was the consternation produced for an instant among the blacks, that one of them though entirely out of the direction in which the pistol was fired, swore that the bullet had passed just above his ear and displaced some half dozen of the sable curls that revelled on his temple. Advantage was taken of the confusion that prevailed and the slave was hurried into an adjoining tavern. Numbers of persons by this time had collected on the theatre of action. Many of the negroes, however, still kept their ground in front of the tavern, and among the rest a mulatto who had been wounded in the arm by the pistol fired. As they would not disperse quietly, but seemed bent on mischief a number of them were arrested and carried off to gaol. A scampering scene then commenced which lasted for a few hours, and ended in the catching of between fifteen and twenty blacks who were safely placed "in durance vile" to answer for their conduct at the ensuing term of Quarter Sessions. [Oracle.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer of Friday last states, that the court commenced its sessions on Monday last, and that the Grand Jury found a "true bill" against twelve of the black men concerned in the riot and attempt to rescue a slave from his master, as published a few days ago.—The trial lasted till Wednesday, and on Thursday the Jury rendered a virdict of GUILTY against twelve of the rioters, and an equittal for four. One of them had escaped. The paper adds, that the Grand Jury appropriated $300 for the erection of a tread mill to give them employment.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The following, from the Liverpool Mercury, is an apt commentary and illustration of the benefits and blessings of a union of church and state. Let every American, while he reads it, thank God that he lives in a country where every religious denomination has an established church of equal influence and privileges.

CLERICAL AVARICE.—We observe, by the police reports of the metropolis, that the Rev. Dr. Wilson, rector of St. Mary's Aldermanbury, sent his tithe-collector to apply to the lord mayor for a warrant of distress, against a poor widow, for a demand of £1 8s. of tythe. The collector expressed his regret at being obliged to call on the widow, who was in the deepest poverty and distress. The circumstances of her case were such, that the lord mayor sent an urgent recommendation that the demand might not be pressed, and that he himself would rather compromise it, by paying the Rev. Dr. 10. in the pound. But the Dr. would listen to no such recommendation; disapproved of his lordship medding with his private affairs; and, although the church wardens had declined demanding the poor rates from the poor woman, who was in a state of great wretchedness (and she was the only one of the doctors parishioners who expressed inability to pay) he sent back the collector to apply for the distress warrant. The lord mayor, finding that the divine was as resolute for his tythe as Shylock for his bond, paid the sum himself to save the poor creature from actual starvation and despair. The contrast in the humanity of the doctor and the worthy magistrate requires no comment. But let us hear no more of the Catholics *levying* rent. They never levied any thing so atrociously oppressive as this.

ALMOST A BLOODY AFFAIR.

We editors are the historians of the day, and every bloody occurrence which happens within the reach of our pen, ought to be put on record for the benefit of posterity. Oh! lead, how many victims hast thou had—Oh! powder! how dost thou thirst after human blood! yet in the case before us happily ye have both been disappointed.

A maker of saddles and bridles and a bearer of burdens fell out a few days ago. What was the cause of the dispute we shall leave philosophers to investigate; we are only the humble annalist. But from suspicion they proceeded to contradiction, from contradiction to passion, from passion to personal courage, and courage clapped a brace of pistols before them. The saddler said 'I'll fight,' and the porter said 'so will I'—'I'll settle it like a gentleman' vociferated the saddler—'and so will I' bawled forth the porter. 'I'll have a pound of Du pont's best' hallooed the saddler—'and so will I' re-echoed the porter. 'I'll put two ounces of Missouri lead into you,' said the saddler—'and so will I,' said the brawny porter.

The belligerent parties accordingly chose their seconds, and their seconds picked out the pistols. The saddler's second forthwith bought pen, ink and paper, sat down with 'spectacles on face,' penned a challenge, run to the second of the porter, and clapped it into his hand. "There's a bill of the play for you" said the other. 'Very well' was the reply. A place is appointed, the distance agreed upon, the instruments of woe selected; and the next scene, we have are the principals and the seconds scowling on each other, the pistols laying before them, four leaden bullets, ramrods, powder flasks, and a bottle of brandy. The seconds proceeded to work, loaded the instruments with a couple of balls each, and primed and cocked them in the usual manner.—They were then handed to the principals—'but what a falling off was there!' The hand of the saddler shook, the knees of the porter knocked each other. Every tint of colour disappeared from the face of the saddler, and the lips of the porter trembled like the aspen leaf. 'I will not have it' said the one—'nor will I' said the other.' 'I am not angry at Tom now' said Dick—'nor I at Dick said Tom. 'I would not hurt a hair of your head' 'said Tom to Dick—'nor would I of yours' said Dick to Tom. 'Blast the pistols' said Tom—'blast the pistols' said Dick, 'let us shake hands and have a glass of brandy' said Tom—'so we shall' said Dick. We'll never fall out again' said Tom—'never' said Dick—'never' said the seconds—'never' hallooed the whole party.

The pistols were flung away, the bottle of brandy emptied, and the whole party sung 'Auld Lang Syne' with great spirit and friendship. Nat. Advocate.

SLANDER, BREACHES OF PROMISE, ET CETERA.

Mr. Hurlbert, brought in a bill to authorise females to bring slander suits without proving special damages; a great privilege, but let that pass. The worthy member made a most animated and appropriate speech, concluding thus:

"If there be a man among us, who is not ardently in favour of this measure, I pronounce him no genuine descendant of Adam. Surely he cannot be the offspring of that man, who was unhappy, even in Paradise, until woman appeared. And if any one shalt dare to vote against this bill, I earnestly pray that he may receive the severest punishment that ever was, or ever can be inflicted upon a man in this world; the frowns of beautiful women."

Bravo, well done old Cupid, "thou snow crown'd Ætna, cramm'd with fires." It warms me to see a grey headed old bachelor, doing penance in such speeches. [ib.

YOUNG NAPOLEON.

A letter from a person of rank, at Vienna, gives the following particulars relative to the Ex-King of Rome, who will be fourteen years of age on the 20th of next month. It is not true, as has been said, that his education is neglected, or merely such as would fit him for the ecclesiastical state. On the contrary, it is on a much more liberal plan, and more likely to render him a military character. Besides reading books of general instruction, great care is taken to perfect him in all manly and robust exercises. His countenance, though handsomer than that of his father, has still that character of expression. His constitution is strong, and his health uninterrupted; he possesses for his age, a rare degree of sagacity. The EMPEROR sees him frequently, and seems to take much delight in him; he indulges him in all his boyish fantasies. He has already, though so young, read the greater number of the memoirs relative to his father, but through a fineness of tact, extraordinary at his age, he never mentions the name of his father. Lately the Emperor made him a present of a little Horse, which happened to resemble a favorite Arabian horse of NAPOLEON, called *Le Visir*. The Emperor asked him what name he should give to his horse; "I wish to call him," said the child with great animation, "*Le Visir*, because"—here he hesitated for a moment, and then added, "because *somebody* that I love very much had a horse of the same name."

LAW ANECDOTE.

The petition of Timothy Oates, in the year 1792, public crier of the court in Wiltshire, represented to the Judges:

"That your petitioner is this day 84 years of age, and was a crier in this Court before either of your honors were born. That, small as his perquisites are, his wants are still smaller. He, alas! can cry no longer, but he may possibly live a little longer; and, during that small period, he implores to cry by proxy. His son, Jonathan, has a sonorous echoing voice, capable of rousing a sleeping juror or witness, to the remotest nook of the court-house; your petitioner begs that Jonathan may be accepted as his substitute; so that, of your petioner, it may be said, when he is dead and gone, that, altho' he cried almost all the days of his life, yet he never shed a tear."

The Bench granted, nem. con.

A WARLIKE EXPEDITION.—Capt. Nye, of the schooner Tandem, just arrived in a short passage of 20 days, from Alvarado, reports, that an Embargo was laid, as he was on the eve of sailing; and that several American vessels were taking in troops, on an expedition against Campeachy. Balt. Chronicle.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A young man by the name of Shaddock, second engineer of board the steam boat Olive Branch, while in the act of greasing some part of the machinery fell in where the engine was working, and shocking to relate was instantly torn to pieces.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Editor—A writer in the CENTREVILLE GAZETTE under the signature of "*Phylanthropy*" has attempted to show the necessity, or father, the justness of passing a law exempting slaves from execution for debt. He commences his letter with a notice of the embarrassed state of the country, and also observes that the Sheriff's must be most unpleasantly situated. The enforcing of executions, we know, on the property of individuals, is, at all times disagreeable.—But, perhaps, "*Philanthropy*" did not think that the Sheriff's office was created as much for the purpose of compelling dishonest persons to pay their honest debts, as the executing the property of the honest man because of his inability to pay—If debts had never been contracted, the Sheriff's office would have no existence, and its my opinion, that it was man's dishonesty that created the Sheriff's office.

Probably "Phylanthropy" is himself a slave holder, if so, his argument is good, at the first blush—if he is a slave holder and in debt, *he may think* it would be wise in our legislature to pass such a law; thereby excusing his slaves from execution. I admire his phylanthropy in two instances, first, in getting in debt, and the second in his judicious proposal of getting out of it. If our legislature should pass such a law, as the one proposed (and Phylanthropy imagines that it would render justice to every one) I would heartily concur with him in the extinguishment of the office of Sheriff and of the law authorizing executions for debt—if it was I am persuaded that *all men* would pay their debts honestly, and without compulsion; often, the debts for which slaves are executed, have been incurred for articles of useless and unnecessary possession—that man that wishes himself to be thought an honest man, ought to consider and examine the means which he has of satisfying the debt which he is at that moment contracting—a phylanthropic man can't be said to involve the doubt of the execution of his *slaves*, for the debt, and still contract it—neither can the honest man be said to contract a debt, and not be willing to pay it, with an equivalent, even if the sale of his slaves should require it.

I agree, however, with another writer in the Centreville Gazette, under the signature of Philo-Patria, "that the holding of slaves composes a dark feature in our national code," and methinks the most Judicious, and at the same time the most just way of getting rid of those heart-rending scenes so distressing to the mind of Philanthropy, would be to set our slaves at liberty—let every man, (not the legislature) proclain "freedom to the slaves," then, the masters right ceases, the executing of slaves stop. To my mind, it would not only be an august, but a dangerous experiment to our liberties as a state, for our legislatures to interfere in such cases—the making void of obligations, between creditors and debtors, would be a dangerous innovation. When a man contracts a debt he ought to expect to pay it—and when his principle fails him, the law *ought* to compel him. I think the evil of holding slaves, is a more crying one, than the executing them for debt—Begin a new sentence—agree with Phylanthropy of the evil of *executing slaves* under any *circumstances*—and as he observes of selling them from their homes, amid strangers and in a foreign land. I would not, Mr. Editor, be thought to approve of the scenes Philantropy says he has witnessed—of the separation of wives and husbands, fathers and children, and brothers and sisters forcibly, and to be sold out of the state—but I disapprove of the manner of Phylanthropy's law, "that slaves should be exempt from execution for debt, which shall be contracted after the promulgation of the law;" i.e. If a man borrows one thousand dollars, purchases slaves with this same money, and after purchasing, hires them out and lives upon the proceeds, according to Phylanthropy's plan, if he has no other property to execute, his creditor is robbed of his money! The legislature has passed the law, exempting slaves from execution, for debt. As custom has rendered it common for friend to credit friend, and we as often take their honor as their bond, we should be continually liable to loss and imposition. Let them be sold—but let them be disposed of in the state—let the creditor take them at a fair valuation of three or more persons. Thus would the debt be satisfied, and the debtor receive the value of his slave. JUSTICIA.

COMPARISON OF THE TEMPERATURES OF THE CITIES OF WASHINGTON AND MEXICO.

To the editors of the National Intelligencer.

A gentleman having favored me with a copy of some Meteorological Observations in the City of Mexico, in all December, 1824, and January, 1825, I have made the following Comparison of the Temperatures, of the two Cities, adjusted to Frahrenheit's scale.

April 20, 1825. ROBERT LITTLE.

	Mexico.	Washington.	Difference.
DECEMBER, 1824.			
Greatest heat,	69	62	7
Least do.	39	24	15
Extreme variation,	30	38	8
Mean heat,	54	43	11
JANUARY, 1825.			
Greatest heat,	68½	50	18½
Least do	39½	19	20½
Extreme variation,	29	31	2
Mean heat,	54	35	19

SPECULATION.—Shortly after the arrival of the Crisis, in New York, which appears to have formed the CRISIS in the speculating fever, a trig little Frenchman arrived at our landing, in the Fulton, having been dispatched from the KNOWING ones in New York, to take in the flats at Providence and Boston. The little Frenchman had almost rapped his knuckles off upon the top of his snuff box in his eagerness to reach Providence before the dispatch, Linnæus, and as soon as the boat touched the wharf, he sprung on shore and hastened into the first store he arrived at on Water street. "Monsieur, Sair!" says the little Frenchman with all the eager gesticulations of his country, and trembling in the anticipation of the immense profits he was about to realize—"Sair! haf you anee cottang and kaffaa?" "Yes!" "Vel den I tak him all! vat you ax?" Pro. Jour.

The little village of Elkridge Landing, on the Patapsco, seven miles West of Baltimore, was last Friday night laid waste by fire. The town contained TEN Houses, of which NINE were destroyed; such being the rapid progress of the flames from house to house, that all exertions to save them were ineffectual. The ruined villagers and families, have found prompt shelter under the hospitable protection of the Messrs. Ellicotts, Dr. Hopkins, and Mr. Charles Worthington.

This disastrous event owes its origin to the carelessness of a gentleman, who went into his own stable in the evening, with a LIGHTED SEGAR. He had not taken out his Horse, for which purpose he went in, when the spread of flame expelled him; and the Horse was burned with the stable. This stable being to windward, caused the destruction of the village.—Fe Gaz.

TRIAL & EXECUTION OF PIRATES.

We learn from captain Hall, of the brig Exchange, arrived here yesterday, in 12 days from St. Thomas, that 27 pirates, recently captured by the U. S. schooner Grampus, Lt. Com. SLOAT, had been tried at that port, and were to be executed on Wednesday last. [Norfolk Beacon, 20th.

We learn that more than two thirds of the the stock in the transportation company, for the conveyance of passengers and merchandize between Philadelphia and Norfolk has already been subscribed. U. S. Gaz.

NEW YORK, April 23.

FROM FRANCE.

By the Montano, from Havre, we have received files of French papers to the 25th.—They contain nothing of interest. Cotton continued at the former prices, and no continental news of importance. We make the following extracts.

Prince Metternich, we understand, will leave Paris at the same time that the emperor of Austria will quit Vienna for Milan, where his Highness will meet his Sovereign about the middle of April. The greater part of the diplomatic body resident at Vienna will proceed to Lombardy, and remain there during the stay of the Imperial Court, which will be absent six weeks or two months. In returning to his capital the emperor proposes to pass by Venice and Trieste.

A letter from Bayonne says:—"The Intendants of the provinces of Spain have received orders from the government to prepare lists for an extraordinary levy of 70,000 men, between the age of 16 and 40 years. It is not said where the government will find money to arm and equip them."

The Augsburgh Gazette contains the following intelligence of the 10th ult. from Constantinople:—

The news from the provinces is very unfavorable. The insurrection in the Morea against the Greek Government is put down, and great preparations are making in that country for the approaching campaign. At Napoli di Romania are expected 2 frigates and 3 cutters, which have been brought to England. Omer Vrione has acquainted the Ottoman Government that he was obliged by his own troops to abandon his positions, and that it was not in his power to do any thing for the Porte, his soldiers being in a state of rebellion. The Divan gives little credit to these pretexts."

The Map of Virginia, made under the authority of the legislature, has been completed. It is formed on a scale of four miles to an inch.—The whole state contains an area of 65,624 square miles.

The rector and visitors of the University of Virginia have published the rules for constituting, governing, and conducting that institution. For the present, there are to be eight professorships, to wit:—1. Of Ancient Languages, 2.—Modern Languages. 3.—Mathematics. 4—Natural Philosophy. 5.—Natural History. 6.—Anatomy and Medicine. 7.—Moral Philosophy. 8—Law.

The professors are to occupy, rent free, the *pavilions;* the students are to inhabit the dormitories, two in each, at the price of 16 dollars apiece per annum. Hotels connected with the University are to be established, at which the students will be allowed to diet themselves, but not more than 50 will be allowed into each—Giving or receiving challenges, or fighting with dangerous weapons, will be punished with instant expulsion. N. Y. N. Adv.

RAPID TRAVELLING.

A Baltimore paper mentions that the steam boat Constitution has made the passage from French Town to Baltimore, 72 miles, in 5 hours and a half. On Monday last she went in 6 hours and 3 minutes, having on board a passenger who performed the journey from New-York to Baltimore in twenty seven hours.

Yesterday morning the steam boat Chief Justice Marshall arrived here in less than 15 hours from Albany, having left that place, we understand, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

We are credibly informed, that a certain pickpocket, well known to the Police in this city, is following Gen. Lafayette in his southern and western tour. As his appearance is that of a gentleman, and his talents of no ordinary character, it would not be surprising if his success should be very considerable. ib.

A NAVAL COURT OF ENQUIRY, to consist of Captain ISAAC CHAUNCEY, as President, Captains WILLIAM M. CRANE and GEORGE C. READ, as members, and RICHAR S. COXE, Esq. as Judge Advocate, has been ordered to assemble at the Navy Yard in the city of Washington, on the 2d day of May next, for the purpose of investigating the cause and motives of the landing of Captain DAVID PORTER with a military force at the town of Faxardo in the Island of Porto Rico, on the 15th of November last, and of reporting thereon. The same Court, at the request of Captain Porter, has been also ordered to inquire into the allegations which have been made against him, in relation to the employment of the force under his command in other objects than those for which it was destined, and particularly in the transportation of specie. N. In.

From the Elizabeth City Star.

A means of building chimnies so as to prevent the necessity of either sweeping or burning, and yet keep clean:

Mix the mortar with which the chimney flues are to be plastered, with boiling brine—(boiling, because hot water will hold more salt in solution than cold,) this will occasion the plastering on every humid day, to throw off the accumulated soot in flakes, by the attraction of humidity, thereby cleansing itself as often as once a week.

Mr. Editor, if you do not think, that a great end will thus be too easily obtained, to attract public notice, you may publish this in your paper. X.

SLANDER.

A report, says Strada "transmitted from one to one, is like a drop of water at the top of a house; it decends but from tile to tile, yet it makes its way at last to the gutter, and then is involved in the general stream," and if I may add to the comparison, the drop of water, after its progress through all the channels of the streets, is not more contaminated with filth and dirt, than a simple story after it has passed through the mouths of a few modern talebearers.

DR. JOHNSON

See Adventurer, No. 45.

GREENSBOROUGH, (Pa.) April 8.—Last Wednesday week, during a thunder storm, an apple tree on the plantation of Robert Reed, about six miles from this place, was stricken, and twenty-four sheep killed on the spot.

TRAVELLING.

The passengers who left Philadelphia for New York in the steam boat Pennsylvania, (citizens line) on Wednesday morning, arrived at New York in the afternoon before the departure of the boat for Albany at 5 o'clock. The passengers destined for Albany, of course, arrived there to breakfast on Thursday morning; little more than 24 hours after they left Philadelphia. This rate of travelling, for the same distance, has probably never been exceeded in any country.

BANK SECURITIES.—The Raleigh Register, mentions that some of the country customers of the Bank of that place, are in the habit of signing their securities names when it is inconvenient to obtain them. A similar liberty in England cost Dr. Dodd his life!

The New York papers of Tuesday state that from ten till three o'clock on the preceding day upwards of nine millions of dollars were subscribed to the stock of the New York Water Works Company. The capital of the Company is only two millions.

COLOMBIAN CAPTURES.

We learn from Capt. Bousie, of the Dutch ship Sarah, that official accounts had been received at Curacoa, previous to his sailing, of the capture of two Spanish men of war brigs, one of 16 and the other of 10 guns, by the Colombian brig *Bolivar*, Com. BELUCHE.

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