From the Baltimore American.

ALGIERS.—The particulars thrown together, a day or two since, respecting the real strength of this piratical power, which we took from Mr. Shaler's book, may lead our readers to expect a favorable issue to the French expedition against it, unless the elements interpose their fury in behalf of the barbarians. But it may naturally be the subject of wonder, how it has come to pass that a petty piratical state, with utterly inadequate means, should so long have been the terror of the Christian world, and imposed tribute on commercial nations possessing considerable naval force. This seems to have been the result of that contemptible manœuvring which the European cabinets look upon as policy, and which has been employed ten times to entrap and oppress, where it has been used once for any legitimate, generous purpose of government.

The secret seems to be that the principal commercial nations of Europe have made use of this piratical instrument to annoy their neighbours, and, by thus harrassing the trade of the minor states, to monopolize it to themselves.—Holland was the first civilized state that ever paid tribute to Algiers; that same Holland which could risk its very existence for liberty. It seems to have proceeded in this matter on the calculation we have mentioned: France found that the Algerine hostilities against the Italian states left her flag without a rival in the Mediterranean, except those of Great Britain and the northern powers. Her policy was founded on this consideration; for she had evidently force enough to have crushed this nest of marauders. Though she never condescended to the infamy of paying tribute, her presents were munificent, and wonderfully well timed. Great Britain emulated the influence of France at Algiers, tho' her policy has been blundering and ignorant. Her ill timed condescensions at last put her under the necessity of bringing Algiers to its senses by a bombardment, at an expense of treasure and valuable lives. The general result of these intriguing condescensions was an absurd belief in the Algerines of their ability to cope with the first rate powers. There is a disgraceful letter extant, from the Prince Regent, now his most gracious Majesty, King George IV. assuring the Dey of his high consideration at Carlton House. This is dated in April, 1812, a little before the commencement of our late war with England. In this document, the Regent says to the Dey that whoever attempts to oppose the British fleets, will be swept from the seas, &c. Under such flattering circumstances, the Algerine Regency decided on declaring war against the United States.

The naval events of our war with England need not be mentioned here; it is sufficient to say we were not swept from the seas. In the mean time, in the end of 1814 the Congress of Vienna was assembled, at which all the great questions which concerned the happiness of nations, were to be agitated. England made a great noise about the suppression of the Slave Trade, for reasons that would do her little honour perhaps, were they distinctly explained. But she made no movement, when urged, against the Barbary Powers; she even alledged as an excuse, in parliament, her *treaties* with these powers. It was pretty obvious that she still wished to wield this weapon against the commerce of minor states; and her poor policy in this matter did not escape censure or ridicule.

An event occurred, however, which defested her views and finally changed her policy towards these powers. Immediately after the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent, the Congress, of the United States declared war against Algiers, and early in June, 1815, an American squadron of three frigates, a sloop, brig, and three schooners, under Bainbridge and Decatur, arrived in the Mediterranean. Capturing an Algerine frigate and a large brig, it appeared on the 28th of June off Algiers, whose cruisers were then all at sea. The Regency, confounded by these events, signed, almost without discussion, the terms of peace dictated by us. This took place on the 30th June, and broke a delusion which England would industriously have kept up.—When the Congress of Sovereigns, which had been dispersed by the return of Napoleon from Elba, convened at Paris after the battle of Waterloo, they received the news of the chastisement of the Algerines by the American squadron. The policy of England towards the Regency now began to seem as absurd as it had before appeared intractable. Subsequent events, such as the expedition of Lord Exmouth, showed that she herself began to be ashamed of it.

It was asked some time since in some British journal, what influence America had in European policy and affairs; and we quoted from the Quarterly two days ago, a question what we had done since we renounced our allegiance, but multiply the race and chop down the forests. The above narrative may serve as one of a series of answers. We have already, in the course of a brief national existence, destroyed two political delusions at least; the one, that England could compel us to tribute to, or depredation from, a pet piratical power under her management; the other, that she could impress our men, and plunder our vessels, on the high seas, on pretences not more conformed to the true laws of nations than those of the Dey of Algiers, the well beloved and faithful ally of his Higuness, the Prince Regent.

FROM GIBRALTER.

The brig Ocean, which arrived at New York on Thursday, brought Gibralter papers to the 10th ult. A fleet, consisting of a steamboat and a few vessels from Atlantic ports had passed Gibralter on its way to Algiers. The following extract contains the horrible intelligence of the murder of two French crews. What can the Turkish soldiery of Algiers expect but extermination, should the expedition be successful?

MALTA, June 2.

The following instance of a most barbarous outrage committed by the people of the territories of the Dey of Algiers, on the crews of two unfortunate ships of the French Navy, has been communicated to us through Captain Hastings, of H. M. Brig Ferret, who arrived here from thence on the 29th ult

On the 20th, Captain Hastings arrived off Algiers with letters from Vice Admiral Sir Poultney Malcolm to the French commander blockading the port. It seems that a French brig, with despatches from Toulon, had fallen in with another brig of the blockading squadron, which offered to conduct her to their Commodore; but in consequence of the thick and foggy weather, they both ran on shore the 17th, and the French commander knew not what was the fate of their crews, when captain Hastings arrived. Permission was, therefore, granted to the Ferret to enter the port, and Capt. Hastings had the horror of learning, on his arrival at the residence of the British Consul, that 110 heads of his Most Christian Majesty's sailors had been brought to the Dey's palace, and that the Senior Captain and eight men were all that had been brought into the town alive. Notwithstanding the dreadful slaughter, no less than 70 men were missing, who it is supposed have been massacred, as a reward of 200 dollars is offered for every head of a Frenchman. This information was obtained on the spot, from the Foreign Consuls resident in Algiers; some of whom had seen the Frenchmen's heads piled up thus barbarously, and others had spoken with the Senior French Captain, whose recital and miraculous escape was enough to make the blood thrill while telling it.

'No part of the expedition was to be seen off Algiers, on the 6th inst. [June;] but by a vessel arrived this day, it was known that a great many sail were descried off the Balearic Islands, steering to the southward, on the 28th and 29th ult. and that it blew very hard from the southwest three days after.'

A paper of the 31st May says:—'It appears by an official communication from the Spanish consul at Algiers, that on the 8th, eight or ten Xebecks were fitting out to harass the French commerce. Another paper say, 'accounts from Algiers to the 26th May, state that the foreign consuls had resolved not to leave the place during the expected attack from the French.'

We translate from the Courier des Etats Unis an article taken from a Paris paper, giving the following version of a story respecting M. de Bourmont's command of the expedition against Algiers, which had been circulating some time in society: [N. Y. Amer.

UNPUBLISHED PERFIDY—*Historical.*

Every body is talking of the expedition to Algiers; and yet no one possibly suspects the motives which led to it. Seek not its causes in the angry outbreakings of the Dey, nor in violation of the law of nations, nor in any other injury; that would be a waste of time. The box on the ears of our Consul, the insult to our flag, would have long remained unpunished if the hero of Montmartre, Marshal *Marmont* had not taken it into his head to go and revive in Africa the laurels which he has tarnished in France. To this end he proposed certain plans and laid them—before whom? the *hero* of Waterloo—*proditor proditorem fricat*—and thus we have these two great Renowns of the day meditating the conquest of Algiers. The Duke of Ragusa [Marmont] says to M. de Bourmont, 'You, as minister, get my plan adopted; I give it up to you, and you shall have all the honor of its success.' 'And you,' replies his cunning Excellency, 'you first conceived the idea of this war; you shall be commander-in-chief.' Thereupon the two *faithful* friends embrace each other, and interchange numberless protestations. The plan is submitted to the Cabinet and unanimously adopted.—'All is settled,' says the Minister of War to the Duke; 'you made the Egyptian campaign,—you know all about the Arabs, and besides, what is to be undertaken—a seige—and you are an artillery officer, make ready, therefore, to go.' The marshal uses all speed he undertakes laborious investigations, collects all sorts of materials, makes all his preparations, even points out the general officers whom he desires to have under him, and carries the result of all these labours to M. D. Bourmont. 'It is well,' replies his Excellency with a smile and a warm pressure of the hand.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship New York arrived at New York from Liverpool, sailed from the latter port on the 16th June. She brings London papers of the 15th, and Liverpool of the 16th ultimo. The annexed summary of their contents is taken from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Evening Post and second edition of the Journal of Commerce.

The papers are much less interesting than we expected. His Majesty was still living, and while it was daily expected that his dissolution would be announced, it was thought very possible that by the unremitting care taken of him, his life might be prolonged many weeks.

A letter in the Court Circular from Windsor, dated on the evening of the 12th says:

'It is but too true that this amendment in his Majesty's health has been brought about by an operation of no ordinary kind—an incision in the side, near the region of the heart. This operation some of the Journals inflicted upon the Royal Sufferer more than five weeks ago; but the truth is, it never was performed until last Wednesday, when it was performed by Mr. Brodie, with great skill; in the presence of Sir Henry Halford and Sir Matthew Tierney; and as it appears at present with unexpectedly beneficial effect.

The recent improvement in his Majesty's symptoms is said to have been occasioned by the rupture of an internal abscess, which took place during one of the violent paroxysms to which the royal sufferer has been subject.

It is said that an illustrious female relative, seeing the sufferings his Majesty underwent, expressed an opinion that it would be better to pray for his release from pain, than for a recovery of which there was no hope. It is also reported that the king had expressed a wish to be removed to the Cottage if possible.

The forgery bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on the 7th and Sir James Mackintosh's motion to abolish capital punishment except for the forgery of wills was carried by a majority of thirteen.

The French papers contained a rumour that England had concluded a defensive and offensive alliance with the Porte, the former guaranteying to the latter the integrity of its possessions in Europe, Asia and Africa.

A paragraph under date of frontiers of Russia, May 28, mentions that Don Pedro intends sending ambassadors to all the Courts concerning the Regency of Terceira; that the Emperor of Russia, who is said to have a great antipathy to Don Miguel, will propably recognize the Regency of Terceira, and the reign of Don Miguel will then be but of short duration.

A deputation of the West India merchants, headed by the Marquis of Chandos, had a conference with Mr. Herries on the 10th.

A succession of mobs and riots had taken place at Glasgow, between the Scotch and Irish of that city, in consequence of the fatal termination of the fight between Byrne and Mackay, which we lately mentioned. In one of the battles that took place an inoffensive person was assaulted and murdered.

The London Herald of the 11th states, that by documents in the Library at Stowe, the author of Junius had been discovered. Lord Temple, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1775, is said to have been the person.

FRANCE.—A circular letter was addressed in the beginning of June, by Count Peyronnet, Minister of the Interior to the prefects of departments, calling upon them to furnish an account of all the improvements in their departments, since the restoration. It was regarded as an electioneering movement by the opposition.

The approaching election excited more attention than the Algerine expedition. The London Courier anticipates a dreadful convulsion if the struggle should continue between the present ministry and the nation.

ALGERINE EXPEDITION.—The last accounts received in England of the French fleet, believed to be authentic, were that it left the Bay of Palma on the 1st ult. and sailed over to the African coast, but the appearance of the weather being unfavorable for disembarkation, it returned to the former anchorage at Palma, where, at the date of the last accounts, it remained waiting for a change of weather.

Extract of a letter received by the Editor of the Norfolk Beacon, dated

U. S. SHIP WARREN,
Port Mahon, May 27, 1830.

'The French expedition to Algiers, excites at this time very general and very great interest.—The result of it is considered by some doubtful, but by most perhaps, no question is entertained of its complete success. Should such be the case, it is said that France (if England will permit her,) will occupy Algiers permanently.

The Dey of Algiers, it is said entertains the highest confidence in his ability to repulse the French; his works of defence are in the finest order and in numerical strength his force is very great. Some say 200,000. But it is to be remembered that the greater part of his army is composed of the wild undisciplined Bedouin Arabs, who will cut but a poor figure when opposed to a disciplined force. He has, however, some of his troops called *Tacticos*, drilled in the European manner, no one knows how many. He has offered one hundred sequins for the head of every Frenchman, and 200 for every prisoner brought him alive.

A report has just reached here; which it is to be apprehended is *too true*, that two French brigs of war which were cruizing upon the coast of Algiers were wrecked in a late severe gale upon Cape Maftafens, and both their crews amounting to 190 souls were massacred by the Algerines.—The Government of Mahon stated to the English gentleman whom I mentioned this morning that he made no question of the truth of this report.—If it is true the war, indeed, will be terrible.—The first division of the expedition is now, in all probability, in the Bay of Palma, in Majorca.—The second division will join it there immediately, and it will then proceed to Algiers.

All foreign Consuls, saving ours have left there and his situation cannot but be regarded as a most critical one. He had an opportunity of leaving a few days since in the Ontario, but declined doing so—now the French Commander, cruising before the city, has positive orders to suffer no vessel, whether man of war or not, to pass in, and what will be the situation of Mr. Lee, if the place should be taken by assault? he has his wife and children with him. The Dey offered his protection as far as it would go to all foreign consuls, but none of them, saving Mr. Lee, considered the offer worth much. The general belief among the officers is, that if the Commodore was now here, he would go over to Algiers with all the squadron and contest the right of entering the harbor with the French Commander.

The result of this business will, beyond doubt, have considerable effect upon our Navy. Should the French succeed, the necessity of a Naval force in this sea, will in some measure be obviated. Should the Dey be successful, he will become ten times more hard than ever upon the Christians, as he will, of course, regard his city as impregnable.

The English have a large force off Algiers, to observe what goes forward; which you know is quite characteristic of John Bull.

This ship, the Ontario, and Fairfield, are in excellent order—the Java and Constellation are somewhat privateerish. The Lexington, with Com. Biddle on board has gone to Constantinople. I find, quite contrary to my anticipations, that so far from a desire being manifested by the officers of the squadron to return home, with but very few exceptions, they are all desirous to remain out here.'

U. S. SHIP JAVA,
Mahon, 25th, May.

'We arrived here on the 19th inst. after an absence of nearly six months. We have been up the Archipelago with the Warren and Fairfield, all the time, and passed the winter, which was very severe, at Smyrna, (the Paris of the Levant.)

We left Vourla, (about 20 miles from Smyrna) on the 6th inst. upwards of 1600 miles from this place, and had a remarkably short passage down. The Lexington was left there, with Com. Biddle on board, who was momently expecting a firman from Constantinople to allow the Java to pass up to that city, but in consequence of the approaching warm weather and the great distance from Mahon, the Commodore shifted his flag to the Lexington, and ordered the Java to this place for the purpose of being completely overhauled, &c. We are quarantined for 20 days.

Com. Biddle went up in consequence of a treaty which has just been made by Mr. Rhind, between our government and the Ottoman Porte. Mr. Offley, our Consul at Smyrna, was to go up also, for the intention, it was supposed, with Com. Biddle and Mr. Rhind, to sign the Treaty. We expect the Lexington, with Com. Biddle down about the middle of July.

The squadron are all here with the exception of the Lexington. The Constellation and Ontario arrived on Sunday last from Gibraltar, and will sail in about a week for the coast of Italy, where they will probably remain about six weeks, and then return here. At which time Commodore Biddle, it is expected, will have arrived. The Fairfield will sail in about ten days for Malta, thence up the Archipelago for Smyrna. The Warren will remain here untill the Commodore arrives, when she will take on board all those whose term of service has or nearly has expired, and sail direct for the U. States. The squadron is healthy.

A friend to whose politeness we have frequently been indebted for interesting naval intelligence has shown us a letter from his correspondent, dated U. S. Ship Java, Mahon, May 21, 1830, which states, that the Dey of Algiers told an officer of rank in the U S. Navy, a few days since, after shewing him his preparations for defence, that he had 200,000 men to oppose to the French, that they had been talking of destroying Algiers; that he was ready for them, and wished they would come.'

MR. O'CONNELL, in the beginning of June, addressed this note to the editor of the Dublin Morning Register:

House of Commons—Friday.

MY DEAR SIR,—Announce, trumpet-tongued, that the valiant Duke of Wellington perseveres in all his taxes—the newspaper stamps and all! Sir John Newport saw him at one o'clock this day, by appointment, and got the conclusive *fiat* of the 'council of war'—That England should be relieved of taxes to the amount of 3,500,000*l.* and Ireland burdened with 300,000*l.*, because she is—bless the mark—*prosperous!* Is there any man in Ireland so stupid as not now to perceive the value of a domestic Legislature?—Think you that any Parliament *in Ireland* could dare attempt to add, at such a moment as this, to the burdens of an exhausted and starving population? The Royal Duke—for I think he should be so in name as he is in reality—said last year, that he would be mad if he looked for the office of Prime Minister. Was his Highness prophetic?

But look at home and see—now see the reason why 'the friends of Ireland, of all religious denominations' were proclaimed down. This does, indeed, prove the sagacity of those who would crush every organ of expression by which the feeling of Ireland could be exhibited. They paid us the compliment to avow our utility, even by the despotic Act of suppression.

Call on every county, town, city, borough, parish, and village, to petition. Let there be no mincing of the matter—let the petitioners declare that whoever gives *any* support to such an Administration as this, is a practical enemy of the impoverished people of Ireland. I have always said that the Wellington Administration was essentially hostile to Ireland. Every hour convinces me more and more of this truth; and yet, if even one half of the Irish members stand together, we will beat the eloquent Goulburn, and candid Peel, and most luminous Wellington.

It now depends on the Press and the people to do their duty, 'War to the knife' is proclaimed against us: one universal rally can alone ensure the defeat of those mischievous measures. In haste, yours most truly.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

My radical reform motion will be over in about an hour.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

It has been already mentioned that a Chief of the Choctaw Indians has offered himself to the voters of Mississippi as a Candidate for Congress. According to a recent law of that State, the Indians residing within its limits being entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship. The following is the address of the Candidate as given in the Port Gibson, (Miss.) Correspondent. It is, says the N. Y. American, frank, manly, and independent,' and may serve as a precedent for other *stump* candidates.

To the Voters of Mississippi.

Fellow-Citizens—I have fought for you, I have been by your own act made a citizen of your state; I am a freeholder, native by parent. I have been told that the term 'a Roman citizen' was once a passport throughout the world. According to your laws I am an American citizen, the greatest and the purest representative republic that has ever existed. In my youth I was a hunter, in manhood a warrior, I always battled on the side of this republic. My feet now fail in the chase, and my arm can no longer bear the burthen of my bow. While in a state of nature my ambition was alone in the shade—my hopes to be interred in the mounds of my ancestors. But you have awakened new hopes; your laws have for me brightened my prospects. I know no man who has suffered more than myself, whether for you or myself, time will tell. I have been told by my white brethren that the pen of history is impartial and that in after years our *forlorn kindred* will have justice and mercy too.'

This, fellow-citizens, is a plain talk. Listen, for I have spoke in candor. According to your laws I think I am qualified for a seat in the councils of a mighty republic, of which the state of Mississippi is a component part; and I could yield to no citizen in point of devotion to the laws and constitution of the same.

If, fellow-citizens, after examining my pretensions, and impartially comparing them with others who will be my opponents, if you vote for me, I will serve you. I have no animosity against any of my white brethren, who enter the list against me; but with Indian sincerity, I wish you would elect me a member of the next Congress of the United States.

MUSHULATUBBA.

Choctaw Nation, 1st April, 1830.

Trial of the Murderers of Mr. White of Salem.—The Grand Jury were yesterday impannelled under an impressive charge from Chief Justice Parker. He especially alluded to the crime, which was to come under their consideration, relative to an assassination which had occurred in the middle of the peaceable town, in which the court was then assembled. He said that the fact had been public and notorious, and that the heart of a sleeping citizen had been pierced—his sleep converted to death—this fact had caused a vibration to the feelings of the whole community. He cautioned the Grand Jurors not to be swayed by public sentiment on the occasion, but to act impartially between the Commonwealth and whoever might be accused on the occasion. In relation to the law, it was laid down, that it was not necessary for a person to be present at the commission of a murder—if he was knowing to the intent, was aiding and assisting at the time, by watching against a surprise, each alike was a murderer.

It was not necessary that the person should be on the spot. The ancient law of accessories before the fact was rather embarrassing. Whether the statute had done away the common law in this particular would be well considered by the court; but the principles seemed to be laid down that those aiding and abetting were principals if they knew that the act was to be done and assisted in the doing thereof.

The charge was bold, impartial and free, mingling mercy and justice in the chalice administered to the lips of supposed criminals. He especially cautioned the Jurors against preconceived opinions, and warned them to act according to the 'law and evidence' before them, and to take no other as their guide.

Prayers were then offered to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, in an impressive manner peculiarly adopted to the interesting occasion then before the court.

Franklin Dexter, Esq. in behalf of the accused, asked counsel of the court as to the nature of evidence to be produced against them on the part of the Government before the Grand Jury, and cited as a precedent the case of Aron Burr, where it was made a grave question what evidence should be submitted to Grand Jurors—he asked instructions of the court to the Jury what kind of testimony should be admitted, also as to whether documentary evidence could be adduced, and if so, what, before them. Judge Parker replied that it would not be necessary for him particularly to charge the Jury on these points, as they would have the assistance of the attorneys for government, and might at any time, call for the instructions of the court.

Solicitor General Davis informed the counsel for the defendant that he should admit nothing before the Grand Jury but that which was technically legal.

The Court Room was thronged, and an intense interest was manifested by the spectators in the proceedings. [Boston Pat.

From the Boston Patriot of July 23.

SALEM MURDER.

Ebenezer Shillaber, Esqr. of Danvers, is foreman of the Grand Jury. It is uncertain whether the Trials will commence this week. It is thought, however, by some gentlemen engaged in them, that bill of indictment may be brought in this day, and that one or more of the prisoners, will immediately thereafter be arraigned. It is said that more than *seventy witnesses* are summoned to attend the trials.

The Essex Register states the Counsel employed for the prisoners to be:—Hon. S. Hoar, of Concord, E. Shillaber & J. Walsh, Esqrs. of Salem, for Geo. Crowninshield; F. Dexter, Esq. of Boston, and R Rantoul, Esq. of Salem, for J J. Knapp, Jr. and Francis Knapp; and L. Shaw, Esq. of Boston, for B. Selman.

We learn from Salem that the Traverse Jurors, were yesterday dismissed until Tuesday next, when it is supposed the trials will proceed. It was expected the Grand Jury would finish its deliberations yesterday, and that they would find bills against the two Knapps, G. Crowninshield, Selman Chase and Palmer; in other words, against all whose names have been mentioned in connexion with the fatal event at Salem. This however was mere rumor, as it was not officially known, when our informant left Salem.

THE SALEM MURDER.

On Friday, the Grand Jury returned bills of indictment against John Francis Knapp, Joseph J. Knapp, Jun. and George Crowninshield, for the murder of Mr. White. The first and second counts of the first indictment, charge J F. Knapp with having committed the murder and the others with having hired and incited him thereto. The third count charges, that the murder was committed by Richard Crowninshield, aided by J. F. Knapp, and incited by the others. The second indictment charges the murder to have been committed by Richard Crowninshield, incited by the others.

Upon the indictment against Selman and Chace, the Attorney General entered a *nolle prosequi*.—They were therefore liberated and discharged.

It seems to be understood that J. J. Knapp, Jr. will not be called as a witness.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The Trenton Emporium states that the Morris Canal will be navigable from the Delaware to New York the present season—the finances of the Company being now in such a state as ensures its completion.

The engineers of the Delaware and Raritan Canal have been engaged for two or three weeks, in running the level of the feeder, which they have completed, and are about to proceed on to the Raritan River, as fast as practicable. The Canal Company have entered into the business with zeal, and no doubt remains of its early completion.

JEFFERSON IN OLD AGE.

I have lived temperately, eating little animal food, and that not as an aliment so much as a condiment for the vegetables, which constitute my principal diet. I double however the Doctor's glass and a half of wine, and even treble it with a friend; but halve its effects by drinking the weak wines only. The ardent wines I cannot drink, nor do I use ardent spirits in any form.—Malt liquors and cider are my table drinks, and my breakfast is of tea and coffee. I have been blest with organs of digestion which accept and concoct, without ever murmuring whatever the palate chooses to consign to them, and I have not yet lost a tooth by age. I was a hard student until I entered on the business of life; the duties of which leave no idle time to those disposed to fulfil them; and now, retired, at the age of 76, I am again a hard student. Indeed my fondness for reading and study revolts me from the drudgery of letter writing; and a stiff wrist, the consequence of an early dislocation, makes writing both slow and painful. I am not so regular in my sleep as the Doctor says he was; devoting to it from five to eight hours according as my company or the book I am reading interests me, and I never go to bed without an hour or half hour's previous reading of something moral whereon to ruminate in the intervals of sleep. But whether I retire to bed early or late, I rise with the sun. I use spectacles at night, but not necessarily in the day, unless in reading small print. My hearing is distinct in particular conversation, but confused when several voices cross each other, which unfits me for the society of the table. I have been more fortunate than my friend in the article of health, so free from catarrhs, that I have not had one (in the breast, I mean) on an average of eight or ten years through life. I ascribe this exception partly to the habit of bathing my feet in cold water every morning for 60 years past. A fever of more than 24 hours, I have not had above two or three times in my life. A periodical head ache has afflicted me occasionally, once perhaps in six or eight years, for two or three weeks at a time, which seems now to have left me and except on a late occasion of indisposition, I enjoy good health—too feeble indeed to walk much, but riding without fatigue six or eight miles a day, and sometimes thirty or forty. [Jefferson's Memoirs.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Among the steerage passengers of Francois 1st on her last passage, there was an old weather beaten grenadier of the Imperial Guard, with the legion of honor in his button hole, one of the 1400 who 16 years ago had followed Napoleon into the Island of Elba.—The French police, however, knew him, little thanks for it, and the poor fellow was so vexed and harrassed, that in order to escape starving, he resolved upon leaving his country. He did so, and embarked with his family on the 2d June in the Francois 1st. The old man's fate excited a lively interest among the cabin passengers, and they among other means advised him to address himself to Joseph Bonaparte, for which purpose they drew up for him a petition. Provided with this and his military testimonials the old man resolved to seek access to Count Survilliers. Arrived at New York he hastens down to the wharf to inquire into the amount of the fare to Bordentown, at the very moment when the Philadelphia steamboat arrives. He boards the boat, and looks around for a French face, and addresses himself to the first gentleman in his way. His question is politely answered—he begins to talk about his intentions—about going to Bordentown, and the gentleman becomes more attentive; and seemingly more interested. At last the gentleman asks the old grenadier about his papers, which he examines with the petition. My friend says the gentleman, I assign you herewith *fifteen dollars* a month as a pension for your life time. I am Joseph Bonaparte—you may proceed to Bordentown where you shall be so provided for as to make you forget your past miseries. This scene took place yesterday the 20th July.

AN EYE WITNESS.

New-York, July 21.

THE FORCE OF LOVE.

A cow-keeper named Cawston residing in Newington, applied on Friday for advice under the following circumstances:—He stated that he was very much annoyed by a female, who haunted him day and night—He could go no where that she was not after him.

Mr. Davis (the Magistrate.)—I suppose, then, the poor girl is in love with you, is that the case?

Applicant.—That is the fact, your worship, when I goes out of a morning with my pails, she is sure to be arter my heels; and when I comes home, there she sticks herself afore my door, and looks for all the world like a statue. She was a servant, he said, in a gentleman's family that he used to serve with milk. She often deplored that she was not a woman of fortune for his sake declaring that had she thousands they should be at the command of so nice a young man. He said her father dying left her some property; and the poor man was no sooner in the grave, than she came to him (applicant) exhibited to him £300 and asked him to marry her, saying he should have the money to increase his stock of cows. On that occasion added the cow-keeper, I told her point blank that I would not have her at any price; howsomever, she could not take his denial, and she comes after me wherever I go, and says that wherever I am there she will be also.

The Magistrate said he did not see how the poor girl could be hindred from following and admiring the man she loved. Does she threaten to assault you, or do you apprehend any personal danger from her?

Cow-keeper I can't say that I do; but then your worship, suppose as how yourself was in my situation, you would'nt like to be followed about to the houses of your customers by a woman. I'm sure I have done every thing as laid in my power to get rid of the nuisance. I have sloshed milk over her more than once, twice or thrice, but that won't do.

Mr. Davis.—One would be inclined to think that would cool her ardor for a lover who dashed his milk at her had.

Cow-keeper.—No, Sir, Not a bit of it; she's as bad as ever now, and follows me about, declaring that she will have me at last—for if she don't nobody else shall. It was only night afore last I shoved her down in the mud; she got up again, went home, changed her dress, and there she was at my tail before I served half my customers with the afternoon milk.

The magistrate said that however enraptured the poor girl might be with the complainant, that was no justification for his dashing milk at her head, or sousing her in the mud. He could not see that any assistance could be rendered from the office.

Mr. Davis remarked, that it was a pity a girl possessed of property, should give way to a passion for a man who was utterly unworthy of her thoughts. The magistrate then directed Craig the officer, to proceed to her residence, and endeavor to impress upon her mind the folly of annoying the cow keeper, and informing her that if she still persisted in doing so it would only led to great discomfiture on her part.

[English Paper.

The laws of Virginia declare it to be unlawful for a man to marry his brother's *wife*. The General Court have decided in a recent case, that this means his brother's *widow;* and declared a marriage between Edmond Perryman, and Keturah Perryman, his brother's widow, to be null, directing bonds to be taken that the parties should not cohabit. It would seem to be a hard case; particularly if there was issue by the second marriage. [U. S. Gaz.

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