FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Colossus, Captain Urann, arrived at Philadelphia, on Thursday, 24th ult. in 31 days from Liverpool. She brings the news of the death of LORD BYRON, at Missilonghi on the 19th of April, after an illness of ten days. His body had arrived at Zante, whither Lord Sydney Osborne, according to letters from him dated Corfu, April 27th, was to proceed immediately, to make such arrangements as the occasion required.

"That Lord Byron should have died as early must be a source of regret to all—even to those who least valued his talents and most detested his immoralities. If he had died some years since, it is true his fame and reputation would have been clear and more pure—had he lived some years longer, he might have redeemed them. He has, however, quitted the world at a most unfortunate period of his career, and in the most unsatisfactory manner—in voluntary exile, when his mind, debased by evil associations, and the malignant brooding over imaginary ills, has been devoted to the construction of elaborate lampoons, alike unworthy of his genius and accomplishments: and yet such is the nature of the world by taste, that we believe, as Moore will stand recorded for many years after his death, merely as the author of the Two Penny Post Bag and Fudge Family, Byron will be longer remembered by his Don Juan, than any of those sublime and beautiful works which delighted and astonished the fashionable world some few years since."

SPAIN.—A Bayonne article of May 4th, says, "Our accounts from Madrid are of the 29th. The first Executive Commission continues to try and condemn with the same promptitude as heretofore. Two women have been whipped, and a third tarred and feathered and promenaded through the streets on an ass.—These women had issued seditious cries. The Apostolic Junta is still at the head of affairs. This forms the real Representative government which it has been judged proper to give to Spain, for it is true that each Chapter has sent a Deputy to it.

Letters from Toledo of April 24th, (while the king was still there,) say, that his Majesty and the Court passed their time in visiting the relics of the Saints, and that his only society consisted of Monks and Priests who never quitted him for a moment; and that he paid little attention to state affairs.

Accounts from Cadiz and the environs says, that the season has commenced in a manner which excites some apprehensions of the yellow fever, which would probably be very destructive, on account of the number of foreign troops.

Andalusia, it is affirmed, is in a state of fermentation; the environs of Ronda remain infested with Guerrillas, who will be reinforced by the prisoners returning from France. The French troops are much harrassed by the forced marches they are obliged to make. Disorders have been caused in several places by the Royal Volunteers, and accounts from Badajos say, that there has been a smart action between them and the French troops, the cause of which is not mentioned. The French have evacuated Carthagena.

Bayonne papers of a later date than those which give the above statements, viz. of May 9th, declare that the differences between the French and the people in Spain were increasing even in the capital, where several of the former had been assassinated. There were frequent conferences between the foreign Ambassadors and the Spanish Ministers at Araujus on the subject of South America; and the English Ambassador is said to have walted on the king on the 4th of May, and to have told him, "that his Government had commissioned him to demand of Spain its ultimatum respecting America, and to inform him that it was for the last time; and that in case no answer should be made to this application, it would find itself under the necessity of immediately adopting such measures as it should judge the most suitable for its own interest." [We question not that the policy of the British is very decided, but we doubt whether it has instructed its ministers to use language so strong as this.]

Paris papers of the 14th of May, contain an Amnesty of Ferdinand the VIIth accompanied with a proclamation from his Majesty calling upon his subjects to follow his example, and "to socreffee" their resentments and personal wrongs, for the incomparable blessings of union and eternal peace; and requesting them to make a complete restoration of order in the Peninsula, a prelude to a reconciliation between them and their brethren in America. The exceptions in this Amnesty are principally comprised of the following class of persons:—1, The chiefs of the military insurrection of the Isle of Leon. 2, The members of the Cortes who proclaimed the dethronement of the King at Seville. 3, The chiefs of the military insurrection in different parts of Spain, at Madrid, &c. 4. The different assassins of Vinueza, the Judges of Elio, and the authors of the massacres in the prisons of Grenada.

The health of the king of Great Britain is improving.

Numerous outrages are committed in Ireland.

Italy is much infested with banditti.

An article from Carlorhue, states, that the numerous arrests which have taken place for some time in Bavaria, have resulted from the discovery of a connexion between the individuals, imprisoned, some of whom are of high rank, fortune and education, and a band of robbers said to be very numerous and of long standing.

An official report from the governor of Weixo, in Sweden, states, that the large and handsome lunatic asylum, near that town, was burnt to the ground on the 14th of April, and that some of the unhappy inmates perished in the flames.

The Ex-Empress of France, Maria Louisa, is making a tour in Italy, under the travelling title of the Dutchess of Colorno. By the last advices from Genoa, she was daily expected at that city, whence, after visiting some of the delightful villas in the neighbourhood, she was to proceed to Leghorn, afterwards to Naples.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Ship Emphrates, captain Sprague, arrived at New-York on Thursday, 24th ult. from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th May. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received files of London papers to the 23d ult. The most prominent matters that engage our attention, are the various accounts of an attempt to bring about a revolution in Portugal, and the death of Lord Byron.

It appears that the Queen and the Infant Don Miguel, intended to deprive the King of his royal authority, and the latter, who is commander-in-chief of the army, was to have been declared Regent on the 29th April, when the friends of the Royal Family, celebrated the fete of the Princess Beira, now in Spain, on which occasion the British Ambassador gave a Grand Ball. Some movements during the night excited suspicions, that all was not as it should be, and at day break, to the surprise of the public, the great square of Lisbon was filled with troops, and the Infant Don Miguel was at their head. It was rumored that an attempt had been made in the night to assassinate the King; that many persons were implicated in the plot formed for that purpose; and that Pamblona, Count de Parate, Count Villaflor, and other distinguished persons who enjoyed the royal confidence, and had been declared partisans of the Court had been apprehended as conspirators. A new Minister of police was appointed; the king was shut up, and the number of arrests and imprisonments of distinguished persons, was from 200 to 300. All access to the King was denied, until the Diplomac Corps assembled in a body, and demanded an interview. He was found in a distressing state of mind, and ignorant of what had been going forward. The attendance of the Prince was requested, and on his arrival, the Foreign Ministers made a full exposure of the views of the Queen's party, and various trival excuses were made by his royal highness, which, however, had no weight with the Ambassadors, who insisted that an order should be sent, in the king's name, to disperse the troops, &c. which was complied with, and every night appeared to be tolerably quiet. The Queen had come from Quelez early in the morning, fully expecting to hear the Infant Don Miguel proclaimed Regent, and was at Bemposta when the above consultation took place.

As late as the 5th of May, universal distrust prevailed. Don Miguel still had command of the troops—the prisons were crowded, and the arrested persons dispatched in squads to the country, to make room for new successions of prisoners; that the Minister Subserra, (Pamplona) had taken refuge on board the British frigate Lively; and that the king's person was considered in so much danger, as to make it necessary to prepare the ship Windsor Castle for his reception in the hour of need! The king, it appears, has not been actually deposed by his son and wife; but yet he has been obliged to issue proclamations approving of their acts, and condemning to punishment those whom they have condemned. Our journal contains a proclamation of that nature. It is dated on the 4th.—In this, his Majesty is made to say, that the Prince was "under the necessity of having recourse to 'arms,' and that the danger of the crisis would not allow time to him to consult his father." A dangerous concession this, we should think.

It was reported that a Cabinet Council was to be held on the morning of the 22d, at the house of the Duke of Wellington, who was too ill to leave his house; and on account of news from Lisbon, his presence was considered necessary. A 74 gun ship was to proceed to the Tagus forthwith.

A Paris paragraph of May 18, says—"We learn from Barcelona, under date the 8th inst. that an English vessel of war, having on board Admiral Sir H. B. Neale, arrived at Mahon in 8 days from Algiers; and, according to the communications made by the British Consul, no arrangement had been entered into with the Dey—in consequence, the port and coast remained strictly blockaded."

Lord Byron is no more!—he sleeps with the mighty dead! The world has done with his faults and his foibles, whatever they were. He perished in a cause worthy of his fame and genius;—Greece, the subject of his earliest and sweetest muse, employed his last efforts. The grief of the Literary world will be heightened by the news of the destruction of his Life, written by himself, and in which it is said he had handled himself with a serenity few men are capable of.

The Greeks have requested and obtained the heart of Lord Byron, which will be placed in a Mausoleum, in that country, the liberation of which was his last wish. His body will be brought to England.

The following is a translation of the Proclamation which was issued by the Greek Authorities, at Missolonghi, to the grief of its inhabitants, who were thus arrested in the celebration of their Easter festivities:—

"Provisional Government of Greece."

The present days of festivity are converted into days of bitter lamentation for all.—

"Lord Noel Byron departed this life to-day, about 11 o'clock, in consequence of a rheumatic inflammatory fever, which had lasted for ten days.

"During the time of his illness, your general anxiety evinced the profound sorrow that pervaded your hearts. All classes without distinction of age or sex, oppressed by grief, entirely forgot the day of Easter.

"The death of this illustrious personage is certainly a most calamitous event for all Greece, and still more lamentable for this city, to which he was eminently partial, of which he became a citizen, and of the dangers of which he was determined personally to partake when circumstances should require it.

"His munificent donations to this community are before the eyes of every one, and no one amongst us ever ceased, or ever will cease, to consider him, with the purest and most grateful sentiments, our benefactor.

"Until the dispositions of the National Government regarding this most calamitous event be known, by virtue of the decree of the Legislature, No. 314, of date the 15th October,

"It is ordained,

"1. To-morrow, by sun-rise, thirty-seven minute-guns shall be fired from the batteries of this town, equal to the number of years of the deceased personage.

"2. All public offices, including all Courts of Justice, shall be shut for three following days.

"3. All shops, except those for provisions and medicine, shall also be kept shut; and all sorts of musical instruments, all dances customary in these days, all sorts of festivities and merriment in the public taverns, and every other sort of public amusement, shall cease during the above named period.

"4. A general mourning shall take place for twenty-one days.

"5. Funeral ceremonies shall be performed in all the churches.

"A. MAVROCORDATO.
"GIORGIO PRAIDI, Secretary.
"Missolonghi, 19th April, 1824."

From the London Morning Chronicle, May 15.

Death of Lord Byron.—A courier arrived in town yesterday morning, with the distressing intelligence of the decease of Lord Byron, at Missolonghi, on the 19th of April, after an illness of 10 days. A cold, attended with inflammation, was the cause of the fatal result.

Thus has perished, in the flower of his age, in the noblest of causes, one of the greatest poets England ever produced. His death, at this moment, is no doubt, a severe misfortune to the struggling people for whom he had so generously devoted himself.

His character we shall not attempt to draw. He had virtues, and he had failings; the latter were in a great measure the result of the means of indulgence which were placed within his reach at so early a period of his life.—"Give me neither poverty nor riches," said an inspired writer, and certainly it may be said that the gift of riches is an unfortunate one for the possessor. The aim which men, who are no born to wealth, have constantly before them, gives a refish to existence to which the hereditarily opulent must ever be strangers. Gratifications of every kind soon lose their attraction, the game of life is played without interest, for that which can be obtained without effort is never highly prized.

It is fortunate for the great when they can escape from themselves into some pursuit, which, by firing their ambition, gives a stimulus to their active powers. We rejoiced to see Lord Byron engaged in a cause which afforded such motives for exertions, and we anticipated from him many days of glory. But it has been otherwise decreed.

George Gordon Lord Byron, born in 1788, was the representative of a family which ascends to the Norman Conquest, and many of his ancestors fill a distinguished place in the history of this country. The Peerage was conferred on Sir John Byron for his services to the Royal cause in the battle of Edge-hill and Newbury, in which he was engaged with six of his brothers.

William Lord Byron, who succeeded to the family honors, in 1736, was committed to the Tower, in 1765, for killing his relation and neighbour, Mr. Chaworth, in a duel, fought at the Star and Garter Tavern, Pall-mall, by the light of a candle. A verdict of wilful murder had been returned by the Coroner's Jury, and his Lordship was tried by the Peers in Westminster Hall, and found guilty of manslaughter; but discharged on the plea of privilege, when brought up for judgment. This Lord died at Newstead Abbey, May 17, 1798.

The Hon. John Byron, his brother, born at Newstead Abbey on the 8th Nov. 1723, is distinguished in our Naval History for the hardships he encountered in the expedition under Commodore Anson, and for the expedition he himself commanded shortly after the commencement of the last reign. The son of this veteran, John Byron, the father of the Poet was born in 1751. He distinguished himself in the annals of gallantry, by the seduction of the Marchioness of Carmarthan, whom, after her divorce, he married. On her death he married Miss Gordon a Scotch lady of noble descent, an heiress to an estate at Rayne, in the district of Gairwith, in the county of Aberdeen; he died at Valenciennes on the 2d of August, 1791. His Lordship's mother died in Scotland, while he was on his travels in 1811.

Lord Byron succeeded to the title and estates on the death of William the fifth Lord Byron, which as we have already stated, took place in 1798, when he was only 10 years of age.

Up to that period he had lived in Aberdeenshire, and it appears that the wild scenery of the spot in which he passed his early years remained always deeply engraven on his memory. In his first publication, *The Hours of Idleness*, there is a poem on Lachin y Gair, to which he prefixes a short introduction, in which he says, it is "one of the most sublime and picturesque amongst our Caledonian Alps. Its appearance is of a dusky hue, but the summit is the seat of eternal snows; near Lachin y Gair I spent some of the early part of my life."

Towards the close of the year 1798, he was removed to Harrow, and at the age of little more than 16, to the University of Cambridge, where he became a student of Trinity College.

At the age of 19 he left the University for Newstead Abbey, and the same year gave to the world his "Hours of Idleness."

On arriving at the age of manhood, Lord Byron embarked at Falmouth for Lisbon, and from thence proceeded across the Peninsula to the Mediterranean, in company with Mr. Hobhouse.

The travels of his Lordship are described in Childe Harold and the Notes. It is somewhat singular that his Lordship should have then had a narrow escape from a fever in the vicinity of the place where had just ended his life."

"When, in 1820," he says, "after the departure of my friend, Mr. Hobhouse, for England, I was seized with a severe fever in the Morea; these men (Albanians) saved my life by frightening away my physician, whose throat they threatened to cut, if I was not cured within a given time. To this consolatory assurance of posthumous retribution, and a resolute refusal of Dr. Romanelli's prescriptions, I attribute my recovery. I had left my last remaining English servant at Athens; my dragoman or interpreter was as ill as myself, and my poor arnouts nursed me with an attention which would have done honor to civilization.

While the Salsette frigate, in which Lord Byron was a passenger to Constantinople, lay in the Dardanelles, a discourse arose among some of the officers respecting the practicability of swimming across the Hellespont. Lord Byron and Lieut. Ekenhead agreed to make the trial; they accordingly attempted this enterprise, in which they were successful, on the 3d of May, 1810, being accomplished by one of the parties in an hour and five, and by the other in an hour and ten minutes.

This notable adventure was, however, followed by a fit of the ague.

He returned to England, after an absence of three years, and the two first cantos of *Childe Harold* made their appearance a few months afterwards. To this poem in rapid succession followed the *Giaour* and the *Bride of Abydos*, two Turkish stories; and while the world was as yet divided in opinion as to which of these three pieces the palm was due, he produced his beautiful poem of the *Corsair*.

On the 2d of January, 1815, his Lordship married at Seham, in the county of Durham, the only daughter of Sir Ralph Millbank Noel, Baronet, and towards the close of the same year his lady brought him a daughter. Within a few weeks, however after that event a separation took place, for which various causes have been stated. This difference excited a prodigious sensation at the time. His Lordship, while the public anxiety as to the course he would adopt was at its height, suddenly left the kingdom with the intention never to return.

He crossed over to France, through which he passed rapidly to Brussels, taking in his way a survey of the field of Waterloo. He proceeded to Coblentz, and thence up the Rhine as far as Basle. After visiting some of the most remarkable scenes in Switzerland, he proceeded to the North of Italy. He took up his abode for some time at Venice, where he was joined by Mr. Hobhouse, who accompanied him in an excursion to Rome, where he completed his *Childe Harold*.

At Venice, Lord Byron avoided as much as possible all intercourse with his countrymen. He quitted that city, and took up his residence in other parts of the Austrian dominions in Italy, which he quitted for Tuscany. He was joined by the late Mr. Shelley, and afterwards by Mr. Leigh Hunt.

His patrimonial estate received lately a large increase by the death of Lady Byron's mother, and a valuable coal mine, said to be worth £50,000, had been discovered on his Rochdale estate before he left England, so that at his death he must have been in the possession of a large income.

The journey of his Lordship to Greece, and the part he has acted in that country, will endear his memory to every friend of liberty.

Guitamala.—We present to our readers an account of the Republic of Guitamala, forming the third government of this kind on this continent. Hear this Americans, and remember it in your ensuing anniversary—three Republics formed on the continent on which you live, we have at the present moment their envoy in this country; his object has been hitherto unknown; but we believe the report contained in the extract below to be correct, that the envoy comes with a proposition to lay before our government to assist in cutting a canal so as to insulate South America, by the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific waters, a proposition which will be attended with such mighty effects on our commerce with the Indies, that the imagination almost reels under the magnitude of the conception, It is worth our while occasionally, to cast our eyes from our petty political feuds and broils, to know what is passing on the very soil on which we tread; one gigantic project still gives birth to another project more gigantic still, until the mind in the contemplation, feels the same solemnity and salutary awe, that we all felt at that thunder peal which so recently alarmed us. The moral world partakes of the revolutions of the planetary orbits, and Kings, Emperors, Princes and Potentates, be they denominated the Holy Alliance or not, may as well attempt to stop with their hands, the diurnal movements of the earth, as the revolutions of the mind.—*Balt. Chron.*

FROM THE PROVIDENCE PATRIOT.

The following was handed us by a gentleman of this town, who has had such opportunity of obtaining the information which it contains, as should give it full credit with the public, and as such, we trust our readers will find it interesting, particularly as it relates to a part of America very little known.

The United Provinces of the centre of America, (which by the basis of the Constitution as agreed upon, will be called the Federate States of the centre of America) are at present composed of the Provinces of Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador, Costarica, Guatimala, and Queseltenango. At present, three citizens are at the head of the government, without any particular title, although in turn they preside monthly, and the presiding one is called, for the time being, President. There is a representation of the deputies from each Province, which forms a Provisional Congress. The basis of the Constitution is very similar to that of the United States, with the exception of an established religion, which is the Roman Catholic, any other public mode of worship being prohibited. They will have a President, Senate and House of Representatives, elected in the same manner as ours, and for the same length of time, and the principles of the Constitution are as purely Republican, in every thing, excepting religion, as those of the United States. Slavery is not to be permitted, and every one arriving in the territory of the Republic, becomes free. The standing army is reduced to 1500, and those stationed at the different ports and garrisons. The armed militia amounts to over 80,000 effective men.

The duties on importation are trifling, and all the produce of the country is allowed to be exported free of duty, excepting gold and silver, indigo, balsams, cocoa and rum—gold and silver pay four per cent. the others a very moderate duty. The population of the six provinces, at present united, is more than 1,500,000; and the population of the province of Chiapa, which is about to unite itself to the others, has about 300,000. This province is situated between Mexico and Guatimala, and was united to Mexico, but has withdrawn from that government.

The Envoy Extraordinary, recently arrived in this country, is D. Antonio Jose Canas, with D. Fernando Valero, as Secretary of Legation. A young American, Felipe Molinas, son of their Envoy to the Republic of Colombia, came with the Minister, for the purpose of receiving an education here, and expects to remain some years.

The principal sea ports in the Republic, are Acajutia and Isabel, in sweet water lake, (lake Dulce,) Omoa, Truxillo and San Juan on the Atlantic, and Realego on the Pacific.

The Envoy has brought a plan of a contemplated Canal, from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific Ocean, shewing that the Canal would only require to be 5 or 6 leagues in length, and thus open a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, for vessels of 4 to 500 tons, at one of the most eligible points for the commerce of the U. States. The country through which it would run is thought to be one of the richest and most fertile in the world, and, indeed, the greater part of the Territory of the Republic, abounds in all the valuable productions, both of the vegetable and mineral world, and will, at no distant period, become a most important part of the globe, to the commercial world.

They have established their independence without a struggle with the mother country, and Spain has no troops within their territory, but such is the situation of the country and character of its inhabitants, that it would undoubtedly, take a much larger army than Spain can ever hope to send to reconquer it.

To Christians in the United States.—The Colonization Society appeals to you, as the disciples of the most humane, benevolent, and philanthropic master. It invites you to remember, on the day consecrated, to a thankful recollection of our national independence and the high privileges of our political existence, those whose freedom is but a name, and whose degradation in this country must be perpetual. It calls upon Christian friends to contribute, according to their ability, to the execution of a plan which will raise the fallen, illuminate, the ignorant, and plant the seed of knowledge and virtue on a shore, where injustice and superstition have long and cruelly oppressed our race. It invites you to aid in a work of mercy to human nature, both in this country and in Africa— to remove obstacles which obstruct the march of freedom—to annihilate the traffick in human blood, and to lift up the cross, the sign of immortality and salvation, before the barbarians of a mighty continent. It would influence you not only by mo
of duty and charity, but also by the
policy and interest. Consider the
dition and prospects of our countr
The rapid increase of our colored po
tion portends misery, if not ruin.
cherish within the midst of us the
ments of destruction. Let us the
a magnanimous effort, mantain
strengthen our African Colony—a
ony which God has protected—a Co
which will afford to those who ma
transferred to it, invaluable blessi
and, while it contributes essentiall
our national felicity, will prove us
nevolent—prove us just. Two hun
and forty emigrants were, by the
recent accounts, in health at Monro
They rejoice in their situation, and
vite their brethern to become mem
of their society. It is with you Ch
tians, to decide whether this settlem
shall live and prosper. The fund
the Colonization Society are exhaus
It therefore, in the name of huma
and religion implores your assistanc
Several ecclesiastical bodies have, m
to their honour, requested their Chur
to contribute in aid of the Colonizat
Society on the Fourth of July. Mi
ters of Jesus! we ask you, in the n
of millions in this land and in Africa
to lend your aid, on the Sabbath wh
must excite the warmest gratitud
the Patriot and truest devotion of
Christian, to this great cause of God
man.

By order of the Board of Manager
R. R. GURLEY, Ag

British Navy.—An article in the
London Monthly Magazine, on "Na
Dry Rot," presents the following sin
lar assertions: 1st, that all the British
vy have been consumed since the pea
except seventy-one ships; of course,
2dly, nine hundred and sixty-nine
sels were broken up, sold, condemn
&c. between 1814, and 1820; 3dly,
in the year 1818, there were 1059 sh
built, of 104,366 tons; and in 1822, o
723 ships, of 65,534 tons, not much ab
one half the tonnage actually built 4 ye
before.

These statements are stretched a
extravagant; but, if one half, one fou
or even one sixth of the number of sh
be destroyed, which is here stated,
destruction must be immense.

Trial of Jacob Hook.—It has alrea
been stated in the papers, that Jac
Hook, a rich man in the western part
Pennsylvania, who committed a m
bloody murder a few months since,
been tried and acquitted. His acquit
was received with great amazement
the public, although the anticipations
some were realized. The New Yo
Censor, published in Chautauque cou
ty, explains the matter by stating th
"the most abominable corruption w
exhibited at his trial, and which reflec
nothing but disgrace on the judge a
jury who tried him. As a serious co
firmation of this, we have to state, th
one of the jury men, a Mr Ira Dun
who has heretofore been considered
respectable man, committed suicide
the morning after the trial. He w
heard to say, before his death, that
had been guilty of perjury by means
bribery, and that he might as well die a
live. On being asked how much mone
he had received, he replied that he ha
received no more than the rest of th
jury. Mr. Dunn's wife found a sum
money which she could not tell how
where he received. The deceased ha
left a large family of children. It i
currently reported that Judge Moore
who presided at the trial, also receive
a large sum of money from Hook; bu
this, by some, is not believed. Hook
since his trial, appears haughty and im
pudent. We should not be surprised i
the effusion of blood did not stop here.

On Thursday the 10th inst. the hous
of Jonathan Smith, Esq. of Farrington
Ontario county, New York, was destroy
ed by fire. The Palmyra Sentinel say
the family were unsuspectingly enjoyin
their comfortable repose, when, at abou
3 o'clock, they were alarmed by the dis
charge of a gun in the house occasione
by the fire, and found themselves sur
rounded by the flames. The fire ha
made such progress that it was with con
siderable difficulty any one escaped, and
sad to relate, a boy eight years old, wh
was asleep in an upper room, was *burne
alive!* Nothing of consequence was sav
ed and; Mr. S's loss of property is esti
estimated at about $6000—a trifling los
when compared with that of his son!
The fire is supposed to have been the work
of an incendiary, and a person suspected
of the foul crime, has been arrested an
committed to jail to await his trial.

Duel.—We are grieved to learn, by
letters from Arkansas, that Hon. *Joseph
Selden*, a Judge of the United States
Court for that Territory, was killed in a
Duel on the 26th ultimo. His wife and
one child are already on their way to Vir
ginia, where Judge Selden was born, bred
and married. This gentleman was a dis
tinguished officer of the Army during the
late war, and previously to his leaving
the Army for the pursuits of civil life
had, reached the brevet rank of lieuten
ant Colonel. He has left a numerous cir
cle of connections and friends to mourn
over his untimely end.—*Nat. Int.*

Awful Visitation.—On the 9th inst
at Quebec, the city was visited by a thun
der cloud, from which an unusual quan
tity of the electric fluid was discharg
ed, at two flashes only, upon the inhabi
tants. The principal streams fell on the
barracks, which were covered with shee

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_61-0062.jpg