

DESLIBERY.

From the Baltimore American. Naval.—We are indebted to the New-York Times for a list of officers on board the frigate Brandywine, Commodore Jones, and sloop of War Vincennes, Captain Finch, which sailed on Thursday morning from New-York, for the relief of the frigate United States and sloop of War Peacock, in the Pacific. From the same paper we learn that the compliment of officers and men on board the Brandywine, is 457. She carries out 490. That of the Vincennes, is 196—she carries out 220.—The excess is for the purpose of relieving in part our Brazilian squadron, and the residue for the schooner Dolphin, whose present crew will return in the United States. Should no disaster occur, the Brandywine and the Vincennes will probably meet the squadron now in the Pacific, in about 95 days.—They will water at Rio Janeiro, and will probably meet Commodore Hull and the other ships at Valparaiso—if not, they will proceed to Callao. The guns on the main deck of the Brandywine have been changed for lighter guns of the same calibre; the former weighed 63 cwt. the latter weigh 52 cwt. making a difference of 11 cwt. per gun. The mainmast of the B. has been placed 5 feet further forward, and by these changes and the removal of ballast, she is nearly a foot lighter than when she sailed from the Potomac.

In connexion with this article, we also submit a statement of the number of our ships now in commission, and abroad upon active duty, including the Brandywine and Vincennes, which we cannot but believe will prove interesting. It shows a becoming regard, on the part of the Government, to the mercantile interests and the honour and dignity of our republic, and that in their adoption of this comparatively cheap defence of nations, they have taken counsel from a maxim, which will bear to be carried out from individual to national concerns, that preventive are preferable to remedial measures.

- American Naval Force now abroad. North Carolina, ship of the line, Mediterranean squadron. Constitution, frigate, do. Erie, sloop, do. Ontario, sloop, do. Porpoise, schooner, do. Macedonian, frigate, do. Cyane, corvette, do. Boston, sloop, do. Constellation, frigate, do. John Adams, corvette, do. Hornet, sloop, do. Grampus, schooner, do. Shark, schooner, do. United States, frigate, do. Peacock, sloop, do. Dolphin, schooner, do. Lexington, sloop, Coast of Labrador, Captain Shubrick. Brandywine, frigate, do. Vincennes, sloop, do. On their way to the Pacific, Commodore Jones. Brazilian, Commodore Biddle. West Indies, Com. Warrington. Pacific, Com. Hull.

Col. Aaron Burr, who some years ago occupied so large a space in the public arena, is now a practising lawyer at the New York bar. He sustains a very high reputation for talents and legal acquirements; and is in independent circumstances. A casual visitor to the city, who chooses to pass an hour or two in the vicinity of Tammany Hall, will generally notice a small, delicate, white haired man, moving about in meditative mood, alone and unnoticed by one—a man whose keen eye and expressive countenance, whose age has in vain struggled to quench the fire of genius, and whose appearance, bespeaking the finished gentleman, will arrest all his attention.—That man is Aaron Burr—who was one day Vice President of the U. States, the next a fugitive from the blood of Hamilton; at another time mounted on the whirlwind of revolution, and meditating the dissolution of the Union and the building up of a southern monarchy; and then, a prisoner, answering to the charge of high treason at the bar of his country. A man, who, perhaps, considered with reference to the powers of mind alone, had no superior; and he is, what you may see him—a solitary being in the midst of society; pointed out to the passing stranger as a mere object of curiosity. Trenton Emporium.

The Holy Inquisition.—It appears from documents that must be deemed authentic, that this infernal tribunal in Spain, during the eighteen years that an infamous wretch, named Torquemada, was inquisitor-general, (to which office he was appointed by the most pious pope Sixtus V. & the most catholic king Ferdinand V.) no less than 10,220 persons were burnt alive, 6,649 burnt in effigy, and 97,371 sent to the galleys or to prison—all under the horrible and blasphemous plea of supporting the mild and glorious doctrines of Jesus Christ! The grand totals of the priestly murders and persecutions in Spain, are as follows: burnt alive 34,658, in effigy 18,049, sent to the galleys, 288,244—besides those that were imprisoned, or quietly put to death in dungeons by starvation or disease, for the honor of the cross! And these things are among the "ancient and venerable" institutions

that the late Governor Morris exhorted Spain to "rejoice" in the restoration of, in a mad oration, which was listened to by a portion, (a little one, only) of the American people, in the mad days of party spirit, not many years ago! It seems that the "holy inquisition" was first completely organized in 1203 by his holiness pope Innocent III; but it was his holiness pope Gregory IV, under whom it was authorized more fully to murder men, that Christianity might abound! There is a great deal of this infamous stuff still remaining in the world, and much of a disposition to employ the "fire and faggot" even among ourselves, for the conversion of infidels. Niles.

CAUSES OF INTEMPERANCE. The late President Dwight, in a sermon on intemperance, mentions, among the causes of that most fatal and alarmingly prevalent evil, the following:—

1. Example. 2. Frequenting those places where strong drink is conveniently obtained. 3. Evil companions. 4. Customary and regular drinking. Its Evils.—1. It exhibits the subject of it in the light of extreme odiousness, and degradation. 2. Drunkenness exposes the subject of it to many, and those of ten extreme dangers. 3. The drunkard exposes himself to many temptations and many sins. 4. A drunkard necessarily wastes his own property. 5. The drunkard destroys his health. 6. The drunkard wastes his reputation. 7. The drunkard destroys his reason. 8. The drunkard destroys his usefulness. 9. The drunkard ruins his family.—(1. He spreads through his family the habit of intoxication. 2. By squandering their property, he deprives them of both comfort and respectability. 3. He breaks their hearts by subjecting them to insupportable mortification.) 10. The drunkard destroys his life. 11. The drunkard ruins his soul.

A late Liverpool paper gives the following directions for obtaining flowers of different colors, on the same stem.—"Split a small twig of the Elder bush lengthwise, and having scooped out the pith, fill each of the compartments with seeds of flowers of different sorts, but which blossom about the same time, surround them with mould, and then, tying together the two bits of wood, plant the whole in a pot filled with earth properly prepared. The stems of the different flowers will thus be so incorporated as to exhibit to the eye only one stem, throwing out branches covered with flowers analogous to the seed which produced them.

The bitter bit.—A travelling tin merchant, (says the Scholastic N. Y. Republican) from the land of "wooden nutmegs and horn gunflints," while moving with his portable ware-house through an adjoining town, called upon a very shrewd descendant of St. Crispin, or in other words, a pretty "wide awake" shoemaker, who, having on hand a Plattsburgh dollar, thought the present opportunity a very fine one for disposing of it—besides the immortal honor he would acquire by having "taken in a Yankee pedlar," a consideration of no small importance, it being generally believed a difficult point to accomplish. He accordingly bought a tin paste horn, and giving a knowing wink to the by-standers, offered his Plattsburgh bill, and requested his change. The pedlar looked grave, and shook his head—he did not like the bill, he said, for he had heard the bank was down. Crispin said, "there was no such thing—the report was set afloat by brokers and speculators, men not to be relied upon—the bills were perfectly good; as good as specie—and as to that matter, a little better, because it was less trouble to carry it;" and all the spectators joined with him, in recommending the bill to be a good bill, and the bank that issued it, to be a bank of "exceeding good repute." The bill being so highly recommended, the unsuspecting pedlar put it in his pocket and handed out the change—the by-standers put on long faces—the shoemaker laughed behind his ears, and no one looked really honest but the pedlar. But trading did not stop here; Crispin, elated with his success, offered to sell the man of tin a lot of shoes, at a reduced price, for cash. The pedlar bargained for them at \$10—deposited the shoes in the cart-box—paid the amount in Plattsburgh bills—and drove leisurely off, whistling the old tune of "catch a vessel asleep."

A little boy, nine or ten years of age, was called as a witness at a late trial at Cambridge, England. After the oath was administered, the Chief Justice, with a view of ascertaining whether the boy was sensible of the nature and importance of an oath, addressed him, "Little boy, do you know what you have been doing?" "Yes, Sir," the boy replied, "I have been keeping pigs for Mr. Banyard."

Examine the equitable decisions, depending on the moral perceptions of the mind, made by a Hindoo Judge, four thousand years ago, and on the other side of the globe; so of the Roman Judge in the days of Titus or Justinian, in another quarter of the world; and we find them made in a manner, in which the moral and correct American Judge now fully acquiesces.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5. The Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser are indebted to Capt. Arnold, of the ship Robert Wilson, which arrived on Monday night in 35 days from Liverpool, for the loan of Liverpool papers of the 29th and London of the 27th July.

The British revenue appears to be falling off at the rate of £600,000 per quarter, or £2,400,000, per annum—no promise of improvement. The Times of the 27th, says—If there are parasites base enough to flatter the community, when it ought to be admonished, and to cry out all's well, when the ship is almost on her beams ends, we are of a different kind of Englishmen. If a broad and decisive scale of retrenchment is not adopted, the credit and honor of this much enduring and long confiding nation will be brought to a speedy catastrophe.

The establishments of the empire, military and civil, must be reduced, or the national creditor will be made to pay for them in the flesh which lies "nearest to his heart."

The Dublin Morning Post says, that all apprehensions for the safety of the potatoe crops have vanished in that country.

No change for the better appears to have taken place in the situation of the manufacturing and laboring classes.

The statements continued favorable respecting the harvest. The Glasgow Courier remarks that the wheat was universally good. The oat crop was every where deficient in straw, and that there was little doubt that the ports for foreign oats would soon be opened.

The Manufacturing Districts.—The Liverpool Courier of the 26th, says—"The accounts from different parts of our country, and from many more of the distant manufacturing parts of Great Britain, continue to be of a very painful description; and what has added to the alarm is, that in Manchester, Stockport, and some other places, meetings have been called by some desperate and atrocious wretches, in order to inflame the suffering population, and urge them to deeds of blood. It is, however, but justice to the great body of the unemployed workmen to state, that little impression appears to have been made by these inflammatory harangues, and the more secret means which, no doubt, have been resorted to, to produce riot, in order that a few unprincipled incendiaries may profit by it, and plunder their neighbours.

The Albion of the 29th, says: "We lament to state the distress which we so often have had occasion to mention, continues to increase day after day. Some hundreds of our wretched countrymen added to the thousands already destitute of employment. An accumulation of misery is occasioned which demands instant relief. The funds so promptly raised by private subscriptions are exhausted, and in our opinion it becomes the imperative duty of government to institute an immediate inquiry into the state of the country."

At Manchester there were slight appearances of an improvement in business.

The king had given a further donation of £1000 to the Spitalfields weavers.

A serious riot had taken place at Dumfries in consequence of a meal monger taking the advantage of an inadequate supply, and attempting to advance the price of meal 2d. per stone. He barely escaped with life.

Spain.—The Constitutionnel contains a letter from Madrid, dated the 13th July, in which it is stated, that the Captain General of Badajoz had sent an express to Madrid for a reinforcement of troops, which he considers absolutely necessary, from the public feeling having taken a new direction, as well for the purpose of strengthening the garrison, as for placing detachments in several towns in the province, particularly those nearest the Portuguese frontier. The same letter states, that the public mind has undergone a similar change in the Capital itself. The arrivals of couriers from Lisbon and Paris succeed each other with great rapidity.

LONDON, JULY 28.—The merchants and others connected with Greece, are disappointed this morning at the absence of intelligence respecting Lord Cochrane. We cannot find that the Mediterranean Packet brings any account of his squadron. We understand he was expected at Napoli di Romania.

TWO DAYS LATER.—By the arrival at Boston of the ship Mercury, Capt. Poit, the Editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of July 29, inclusive. Extracts, commercial and political, will be found below. The distresses of the manufacturing districts continued with unabating suffering. It was hoped, however, that the crisis had arrived, and that a gradual improvement would take place.

Caterpillars of monstrous size have been found in many places in Ayrshire. One was found which measured five inches long, and one inch and a quarter in circumference, of a beautiful sea-green.

Paris dates are to the 26th of July inclusive. The Constitutionnel, and some of

the other papers, persist in asserting that Constantinople has been laid waste by fire, and that the Janissaries at Adrianople, whose number they swell to 20,000, had made a very formidable insurrection; but the Etoile contradicts again the whole of these statements and declares, not only that the insurrection at Adrianople was put down on the 15th, but that the Janissaries in all the fortresses on the Danube have submitted, without resistance, to the orders of the Governors. The central corps of these troops having been destroyed, the submission of the other corps in the distant stations is calculated upon as certain by the Etoile; while the other papers speculate on the probability of those stationed at Larissa, called the "City of the Janissaries," and in other important posts, being able to make a successful stand against the authority of the Sultan.

The late Elopement.—The leaumontde in the west of the town has lately been converted into a "School for Scandal," in descending upon the misfortunes of an honorable baronet, deprived of his accomplished lady. One does not like to disclose all that one knows about an affair so seriously unpleasant. Suffice it to say, for the present, that the wife of a Baronet, the owner of a fortune of £25,000 a year, a member of Parliament for a county, and the proprietor of a splendid town and country establishment, has eloped from a home which all the world presumed to be a happy one, and to be the gayest and most favorite resort of the glittering circles of society. These advantages, with all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance," that appertain to them, this lady has sacrificed forever, by absconding with a young military gentleman, claiming, it is said, very high alliances, but claiming them in a particular way. With scarcely means to support himself in the class of society, in which he has hitherto moved, the lady

will find her future situation in life a very different one indeed, and a very sad change from that which she has abandoned. She is young and beautiful. A very clever well-executed portrait of her and her husband were in the late exhibition at Somerset House. We can scarcely term this elopement a flight, as we have pretty good reason to know that the guilty parties are at this moment in one part of the town, whilst the injured husband is residing at another. Inquiries have been made at Steven's, Long's, Linner's, and other fashionable hotels at the west end of the town resorted to by the gallant Lothario, but as yet he has escaped detection. Morning Chronicle.

The fashionable world are lost in surprise, the parties both being very young. The lady left behind her all her valuable jewels, and even her purse, containing nearly a hundred sovereigns, on the toilet table. So high-minded was she, in consequence of having brought no fortune to her husband. The seducer, the same age as the husband, namely, twenty-five, is the son of a General Officer much esteemed by our late King.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Cyane at Pernambuco.

"Our reception here was highly flattering—civilities of ever kind were shewn us—we interchanged salutes. In firing our salute we hoisted the Brazilian flag at the fore.—On the Consul reaching the ship, he stated to Captain Elliott, that the English man of war had refused this, although called upon by the authorities to do so, and that on declining, their salute was not returned.—When Capt. E. was presented to the President of the Province, he remarked to him, that he could not avoid returning his thanks for the performance of this spontaneous act, and what the English had refused when asked, &c.; that our nation seemed the one which could be called upon when in distress. On the presentation of Capt. Elliott to his Brazilian Majesty, he was extremely courteous. We here met with Rear Admiral, Sir Geo. Eyre, in the Wellesley 86, with some of the French squadron, Admiral Rosewell. Our anchor was scarcely let go, when Sir Geo. Eyre sent his first Lieutenant with a polite message, offering his services. On Captain Elliott's visiting the Admiral, he met with the officer who commanded the Cyane when she was captured by Commodore Stewart. The day following, the Admiral visited the Cyane, with other officers, and invited Capt. Elliott to dine. At his table Capt. Elliott met with Sir John Phillemore, of the Briton, Lord H. Fin of the Ranger. Captain Elliott gave in return, a splendid entertainment. In honor of Sir John Phillemore who so generously saved our seamen on the coast of Spain, Captain E. gave this toast, which was most enthusiastically received—"Britain and America: may each be emulous in the performance of those acts which may bring back the kindly feeling of parent and child." Here we met with Lord and Lady Ponsoby; she is the daughter of Lord Holland; he gave Captain E. a most splendid dinner. While Admiral Rosewell was here, salutes and visits were interchanged—nothing unpleasant occurred during our intercourse with these foreign squadrons. A little before our departure, Capt. Widot du Planty of the Seine, sent his boat on board to obtain permission to search two of our merchant-vessels for deserters.

then standing out of the harbour, as also others in port—to which Capt. Elliott replied, "that he was surprised at the receipt of a communication of the kind—that on no account must he be permitted to put his foot on board of the American vessels for this purpose." This ship has rendered great services in aiding our distressed countrymen. The hospitality of all on board is worthy of the warmest praise.

"The foreign ships of war are in high order, but the Cyane is not inferior to any of them. The commanders are very desirous of raising the blockade of Buenos Ayres, and only wait for our commander to set the example. Sir John Sinclair, in the Doris, has been here, who is on the best terms with our captain.

"It would seem that France and England are restless under the blockade, having millions either directly or indirectly connected with this measure. They will doubtless do all they can to secure the commercial advantages which the trade of this country may offer to the most favored. Capt. Elliott has not lost sight of this object, and will not let any opportunity escape of producing the best results from our timely arrival.—The navy of the United States is every day extending its high character. Our older officers seem to be known by reputation to most of the distinguished naval men we have met at this place. This is gratifying to those who take an interest in our naval concerns. Balt. Gazette.

Mexico.—A letter has been received at New-York from our Minister, Mr. Poinsett, dated Mexico, 11th July, in which he states that he "had just concluded and signed a treaty of amity and commerce with that country, and that he did not apprehend any difficulty in the Congress there, although the treaty must be approved by both houses."

The Metropolitan, printed at Washington City, contains a letter from King giving some particulars of the early life and tragical death of Mrs. Beauchamp, whom the editor speaks of as possessing more of the virtues of a Roman matron than a village wife! and whose conduct "not only challenges the sympathy, but the admiration of the world!" This is shameless enough—but the letter itself is so gross an outrage upon the moral and religious feelings of the country, that we are sorry to see it copied into a journal of this State. The writer, after saying that Mrs. B., in person, was very beautiful, observes: "Her thoughts were free as the air she breathed, and those whose souls never travelled beyond the dull and ordinary pursuits of life, did not scruple to affirm that her free thoughts ruined her! It is not known that Col. Sharp ever addressed her, but it is well known that he seduced her!" These free thoughts are understood to be an entire freedom from the belief and restraints of the Christian religion, which Mrs. B. left to more grovelling minds. When her husband had determined on the murder of Sharp, we are told that her whole heart "was fixed on revenge, so much so, that her countenance underwent an entire change, losing all its sweetness and placidity; and her husband said, at times he almost feared to look on it!"—Thus verifying the declaration of the poet, Earth has no curse like love to hatred turned, And hell no fury like a woman scorn'd.

While in prison, she cited the examples of Cleopatra and the wife of Claudius, and declared that "Ann Beauchamp declined to listen to the arguments of fools and sophists, who would persuade her that suicide is a crime!" "It was evident," (we quote the letter) that Beauchamp had religious qualms, and was not satisfied that suicide was justifiable under any circumstances, but her great soul soared far beyond such feelings. She could not draw that nice distinction between the difference in the eye of Deity, whether a mass of matter was sent out of the world by the public executioner, or that it should quietly resign a part it was no longer capable of maintaining with honour and advantage to itself!" What deplorable folly and nonsense is this!

Thus are the crimes of this wretched woman attempted to be varnished over by the pen of infidelity—to be whitened into virtues! What are the facts! It is known that she was seduced, and afterwards deeply injured by Col. Sharp, but it is doubted even by her apologist, whether he ever solicited her hand, and she could not urge in extenuation of her frailty, a promise of marriage. She incited her husband to murder—and when he proposes to attack Sharp in public, this high minded woman advises a midnight assassination, in his own house, that his innocent wife might suffer the agony of listening to his death-groans, and witnessing his dying struggle! And she assists her husband to execute a monstrous scheme of villainy, which, had it been successful, would have consigned an innocent man to the scaffold. She urged that husband to self-murder, and labored incessantly to drive from his mind all fears of the awful consequences of such a crime beyond the grave. Infidelity, Prostitution, Assassination, subornation to Perjury, and Suicide!—these are the virtues which a paper printed in the American capital, declares must "challenge the admiration of the world!"—the