

on these circumstances, a person relates what he deems a very amusing story, and we must need smile in spite of our aggravated feelings, and sometimes a horse laugh is absolutely necessary, or we are considered insusceptible of agreeable emotions; and before our features resume their wonted placidity, we are called upon to hear some Pyramus and Thisby tragedy, and if we do not weep, we are pronounced cruel and unfeeling.

The Spy in England.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished literary Gentleman in London to his correspondent in New-York.

"I do not know whether the Spy has as yet been noticed in any of the periodical works here; and indeed if it has, the opinion of these works are so very fallacious, that the author may be kept in ignorance of the real reception of his work. It gives me pleasure therefore to state, on better authority than periodical criticism, that the book has been highly successful. It is daily getting more and more into notice, and I daily hear it spoken of in the most flattering terms by persons of the first distinction, both in literature and fashion.

"One of the best criterions of its success is, that Murray repines he declined the publication of it, as he hears it well spoken of from every quarter. He lays all the blame at Gifford's door, to whom he had referred it, when first sent to him, and who had reported unfavorably of it. Murray would be glad to receive another work from the author of the Spy, and will use every means in his power to obtain it."—N. Y. Statesman.

Cambridge University has now an annual income, including the amount paid by the students for tuition, of \$5,000,000. It has an account of property, including building and library, of more than half a million of dollars, and derives from its real and personal estate an annual income of more than 20,000 dollars; yet for eight or ten years past, has received 10,000 dollars a year from the state of Massachusetts. In the state of New York, from the amount of 775,000 dollars have been granted to their colleges, and 100,000 to their academies. In Virginia, 200,000 dollars have been expended upon the buildings alone of the University lately established. South Carolina has within a few years expended 200,000 dollars upon buildings and other accommodations for their University, and pay annually from the state treasury, 12,000 dollars for the support of the instructors. These facts are stated in a memorial from Yale College to the legislature of Connecticut, as motives to induce a grant of additional legislative patronage to that respectable institution.—Winchester Republican.

WASHINGTON'S ANCESTORS.

FROM A LATE BRITISH PUBLICATION.

In the complicated and marvellous machinery of circumstances, it is absolutely impossible to decide what would have happened, as to some events, if the slightest disturbance had taken place, in the march of those that preceded them. We may observe a little dirty wheel of brass, spinning round upon its greasy axle, and the result is that in another apartment, many yards distant from it, a beautiful piece of silk issues from a loom, rivaling in its hues the tints of the rainbow; there are myriads of events in our lives the distance between which was much greater than that between this wheel and the ribbon, but where the connexion had been much more close. If a private country gentleman in Cheshire, about the year seventeen hundred and thirty, had not been overturned in his carriage, it is extremely probable that America, instead of being a free republic at this moment, would have continued a dependent colony of England. This country gentleman happened to be Augustus Washington, Esq. who was thus accidentally thrown into the company of a lady who afterwards became his wife, who emigrated with him to America, and in the year seventeen hundred and thirty-two, at Virginia, became the envied mother of George Washington the Great.

BRITISH FINANCES.

If the London accounts of the quarter's revenue, ending Oct. 10, 1820, be taken as an accurate criterion for the whole year—the yearly revenue of the government of Great Britain, for one year, 1820, is 45,396,000l. sterling, equal to one hundred and ninety-three millions, three hundred and fifteen thousand, five hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-six cents. This immense sum together with the revenue from Ireland, and other parts of the British empire, is, however, not found sufficient to meet the expenses of the government—which every year in a time of profound peace, gets more and more in debt. The revenue, thus found inadequate to meet one year's expenses of the British government, would be found more than sufficient to meet all the expenses of the United States government for ten years. *Paladium.*

If all the seconds were as adverse to shells as their principals, very little blood would be shed in that way.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back.

LIFE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Hercules*, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, has brought London dates to the 7th June, and Liverpool of the 9th.

Cottons have experienced a further decline—public sales have been made of Upland at a reduction of 1-4 per lb. and of Sea Island at 1-2. The market is extremely heavy, and no hopes appear to be entertained of any revival. Rice, on the other hand is looking up. 200 tierces sold early in June, at Liverpool, from 15 6 to 16s. and a few half tierces at 16s. 6d.

The proclamation of the Emperor Alexander, relative to Turkey in circulation at Paris, is pronounced to be a forgery.

Comotions in Paris, Lyons, and other parts of France are frequent, and disturbance continues to agitate Spain.

Appearances of hostilities between Turkey and Russia diminish every day upon the Continent. Government funds are high in every country in Europe.

Accounts from St. Petersburg of April 30, mention the arrival of M. Tatischeff, and declare that no war would take place. The Emperor had not left that city, but was expected shortly to set off to Warsaw, Vienna and Italy.

A bill is before the British Parliament, proposing to permit a direct intercourse between the East-Indies and the British Colonies.

Nothing final had been done on the 6th June with the West India and American trade bill.

The Greeks and Turks still maintain a bloody contest with various success.—*Charleston Mer.*

SPEECH OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

Speech pronounced by his Majesty, upon opening the Session of the Chambers.

"GENTLEMEN—The necessity which has long been felt of liberating the financial administration from those provisional measures to which it has been necessary hitherto to recur, has determined me, this year, to anticipate the period of calling you together. In exacting from you this new sacrifice, I rely upon your zeal, and upon that devotion of which you have given me so many proofs.

"Providence has preserved the infant which it has given to us, and it is a pleasing thought to imagine that he is destined to repair the losses and misfortunes which have befallen my family and my people.

"I have the satisfaction to announce to you that my relations with Foreign Powers continue to be of the most amicable description. A perfect unanimity has influenced the efforts, concerted between my Allies and myself, to put an end to the calamities which oppress the East, and which afflict humanity. I cherish the hope of seeing tranquility restored to those countries without the occurrence of a new war to aggravate their miseries.

"The naval force which I maintain in the Levant has accomplished its destination, by protecting my subjects, and by affording aid to the unfortunate, whose gratitude has been the reward of our solicitude.

"I have adopted precautions which have kept from our frontiers the contagion which has ravaged a part of Spain. The present season does not permit that we should relax these precautions, and I shall therefore continue them as long as the safety of the country may require it. Malevolence alone can discover in these measures a motive foreign to my real intentions.

"Rash enterprises have disturbed in some parts of the kingdom public tranquillity; but they have only served to display more signally, the zeal of the magistrates and the fidelity of the troops. If a small number of individuals who are the enemies of order, view with despair our institutions consolidated and rendering a new support to the Throne, my people abhor their criminal designs. I shall take care that violence does not deprive them of the privileges they enjoy.

"Positive calamities though exaggerated by fear, have recently desolated the departments contiguous to the capital.—The aid of public and private benevolence has, however, mitigated them. The activity of the inhabitants shortened the duration of these disasters; authority seconded their zeal; justice will punish the guilty.

"The exact state of the debt *arriere* is at length ascertained, and will be submitted to you. This debt, whose origin is in times happily far removed from us, and whose liquidation has developed its full extent, will retard for the present year, in spite of my most deep regret, a part of those ameliorations of which the various branches of the revenue will be susceptible.

"The advantages we have already obtained, should encourage us to persevere for their maintenance and increase. I rely upon your aid to secure, in our beautiful country, that prosperity which Providence designs for us; this is the wish of my heart; the incessant object of my thoughts; it is the consoling idea which alleviates the recollection of my pains, and which embellishes the anticipations of the future."

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The rumoured Congress at the city of Florence is announced in Paris with in-

creasing confidence; but the sovereigns of which this assemblage will be composed, are not even affected to be known.—That Russia and Austria would be principals is obvious: what other potentates might be invited to assist the council of Legitimacy, no conjecture is yet hazarded. If such assemblage be really held, it may be hoped that the results of the deliberations will be more conducive to the permanent tranquillity of Europe than those of the memorable Congress at Vienna. Mr. De Tatischeff is represented as remaining at Petersburg, without any appearance of the negotiations having terminated. From that circumstance peace is inferred, and the Austrian *Metaliques* bear a better price. At Paris, and in London, the expectation is for peace. The obstacle to publicly promulgating an event which cannot but give satisfaction to the monied interests, is nevertheless yet involved in mystery. From Bucharest we learn, that the Asiatic troops spread havoc and destruction at every point within the sphere of their retreat; but that the inhabitants could not divest themselves of apprehension that they might yet return. The mutual atrocities of Turks and Greeks give a character of sanguinary ferocity to the contest, altogether disgusting. At Scio, the streets are said to have been covered with many thousands of dead Greeks, in which were comprehended, as well females as males. If in the capture of the place 4000 of the assailants were destroyed, that obstinate resistance may account in some degree for the extent of the massacre—nor have we any reason to doubt that the vengeance of the Greeks, if successful, had been equally sanguinary. It must, however, be remembered that the Greeks have been groaning under the yoke of oppression during three centuries, and of the many anomalies in national policy, which modern times present, that of the support of Turkey, by Austria and England, is not the least surprising. That the Government secretly abet the Turks, has been long conjectured—if the following extract of a letter received in town this morning from Salonica be deemed worthy of credit, conjecture will be converted into certainty:

(Extract of a letter from Salonica.)

"The important island of Negropont is delivered from the Turkish yoke, after a series of bloody battles, in which the Greeks of the island were supported by the troops of the Peloponnesus. The inhabitants of Sagonia have intercepted a large sum of money from Constantinople to Chourschid Pacha. The Hydriots have seized three English vessels with ammunition for the Turks. The Greek government paid the captains of these vessels the price of their cargoes, and sent them to Zante, with a letter to the English commander, complaining of the repeated violations of the neutrality to which the English had pledged themselves. An Austrian vessel, after consenting to be searched by a Greek brig, fired upon her, and killed several of her crew; but the Greeks returned the charge, captured the Austrian, and carried her to Patmos, where the Captain will be tried." *British Traveller.*

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

State of Ireland.—Extracts from information received by the Liverpool Committee.

A letter from the Archbishop of Tuam, to the secretaries at Liverpool, says, "I pray the relief of your benevolent committee to the perishing population of this town and immediate neighborhood. Our distressed state is truly deplorable, and I have the same to report of almost the whole of the province of Connaught, over which, as Metropolitan, I preside. I am appalled at the conviction that many must die from actual hunger, and many more from the effects of bad, scanty, unwholesome, unnutritious food."

A letter from the Rector of Castlehaven, says "Already four individuals have died from famine. I yesterday found by the road side a girl, 12 years old, attempting to eat grass; she had not tasted food for three days, and could scarcely articulate. The squalid countenances of the peasantry are appalling. I saw a man yesterday, faint, whilst digging a field, from hunger. Weeds of the corn field are collected to furnish a wretched meal. Famine will soon be followed by pestilence."

A letter from a gentleman of Sligo, now at Dublin, says, "I am induced to address myself to you, on behalf of the poor in the town and neighborhood of Sligo, where not only famine, but disease prevails to an alarming extent, and where it is computed, that upwards of 700 persons will be for some months depending on public bounty for the means of existence. I had a letter from Sligo this morning, which represents, on the report of visiting committees, the misery greater than those who were best acquainted with the situation of the poor could have possibly conceived. My friend says at their second public meeting, the county court-house, where it was held, was nearly filled with poor, piteously inquiring what was to be done for them; it was an affecting sight. He calculated on 8000 being got, which, under present circumstances, is a large sum for Sligo. The committee are going prudently to work; they are

giving out seed potatoes on a credit, and finding work for the poor at reduced rates.—Any assistance your committee can afford, will be most acceptable, and will be gratefully acknowledged."

A letter received from Ballina, says, "within the limited sphere of my own observation, there is a degree of private, patient suffering, that almost exceeds belief; but the faces of the sufferers show their privation. One instance occurred last week: the widow of a baker, who had been an industrious, honest man, was, with a family of eight children, without any kind of food for 48 hours: on hearing of it, I sent her a sack of potatoes, and some meal. Every street supplies instances of distress; in one lane near us, 11 houses were deserted in one week by their inhabitants from absolute necessity. During last week, seven of these houses were filled with beggars, two and three families in each house, and the rest will, no doubt soon be occupied in a similar way, as they are flocking in great numbers; many of them have the appearance of having seen better days. Want will be felt for full three months to come, ere which, God knows what may be the consequence."

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Seymour, of Connemara, says, "There are not, I believe, ten families in the barony of Ballynabinn who have sufficient food to support them during the summer; many families strive to exist on one poor meal in the day; several live on shell fish and salt leaf, others have been driven to the necessity of disinterring the potatoes they have planted, and using them for food, while some individuals for the want of seed were obliged to lay their potatoe gardens waste. Typhus fever, the result of scarcity of provisions and unwholesome food, rages much in this county."

A letter from the committee at Clonakilty, county of Cork, says, "Were we to attempt a description to you of the appalling scenes of famished misery, with which we are surrounded, it would only add an unnecessary pang to acting philanthropists. We have entered into subscriptions which enable us to employ one hundred and twenty labourers on works of utility, leaving thousands on thousands unemployed. Melancholy to state, of the small number we have employed, many of them had not eaten any food from thirty to forty hours previous."

A letter from T. S. Lindsay, Esq. High Sheriff of Mayo, says, the distress arises from "a failure in the potatoe crop of last year, and the inability of the lower classes to purchase either this root or any other provisions at present. The small plots usually attached to the cabins of the poor, in many cases, remain unown from the impossibility of procuring seed. Nothing can be more wretched than the situation of the peasantry generally in Mayo. I have seen hundreds of wretched people greedily seeking for water cresses, wild mustard, nettles, dwarf thistles, or dandelion, all the spring; and this unnatural food has been the only meal within their reach."

DOMESTIC.

BOSTON, JULY 10.—Yesterday General Henry Dearborn, Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal, his lady, and family, sailed for Lisbon, in the brig Spartan, Captain Soule.

WASHINGTON, JULY 17.

The decision of the Emperor of Russia, which we published in our last, is decidedly favorable to the side of the United States, in the controversy with the British government on the subject of the slaves deported from the United States, at the close of the late war. It is such as might have been expected from a justly disposed and disinterested arbiter. The class of cases embraced by the third paragraph cannot be large, though there may be cases which are embraced by it—such, for example, as that of slaves which deserted to the British force under Nicholls, in Florida, and were carried off. The whole amount which, under this decision of the Emperor, will become payable to citizens of the United States, cannot fall far short of two millions of dollars. Considerable time will necessarily elapse, we should suppose, before the claims can be liquidated, as they will have to be separately and judicially examined.

Nat. Intel.

The following is the decision: The Emperor is of opinion, "that the United States of America are entitled to a just indemnification from Great Britain for all private property carried away by the British forces; and as the question regards slaves more especially, for all such slaves as were carried away by the British forces from the places and territories of which the restitution was stipulated by the Treaty, in quitting the said places and territories."

"That the United States are entitled to consider, as having so carried away, all such slaves as may have been transported, from the above mentioned territories on board of the British vessels within the waters of the said territories, and who for this reason have not been restored."

"But if there should be any American

slaves who were carried away from territories of which the first article of the Treaty of Ghent has not stipulated the restitution to the U. States, the States are not to claim an indemnification for the said slaves."

If we place any faith in newspaper report, the next congress will comprize some of the most distinguished characters of our country. Langdon Cheves, De Witt Clinton, Gen. Jackson, Henry Clay, and Gen. W. Scott, are spoken of as candidates for seats on the floor of Congress. The community will not be at a loss to discover the peculiar attractions that invite such a galaxy of talent to the American capitol, at the next Congress, when they recollect that the near approach of the presidential election makes it probable that the great question of determining who will be the successor of president Monroe may be decided, so far as relates to the will of the Congress, at its first session. *Wash. City Gazette.*

Law Intelligence.—On Saturday, the 22d ult. two attorneys (John H. Hopkins and B. Craig, Esq's.) were arraigned at the bar in Pittsburg, for contempt of court, and fined \$150 each. On the Saturday preceding, they were engaged on the opposite side of a cause wherein the matter at issue between their clients, amounted to one dollar and fifty cents, before an adjourned court of common pleas—Judge Wilkins presiding. Craig accused Hopkins of having made a false representation to the court—which was denied, and re-asserted: when the latter called the former a liar—whereupon Craig jumped on him and gave him a moderate pommeling, to the no small amusement of the court and by-standers. This circumstance gives the lie to somebody, who has sagely, as he supposed, likened two attorneys to a pair of scissors, the blades of which cut what passes between them, without cutting themselves. *[Pittsburg paper.]*

CAUTION.

NEW-YORK, JULY 12.—There appears to be a gang of young villains in this city, who enter people's houses under various pretexts, but for the sole purpose of carrying off whatever they can lay their hands on.—Yesterday a house in Beaver Street was entered by one of these *Pretty Boys*, with 'May I light a Cigar?' The request was granted, but unfortunately the cigar was difficult to light, and whilst the servant busied herself about some domestic concern, the young gentleman secured a watch that was hanging over the mantelpiece, silver spoons that were on the dresser, and then retired, with 'I am very much obliged to you.'

PICK POCKET.

We have just been informed that a gentleman from the South, while standing at the post office window, had his pocket book stolen, containing \$4000. The bills were of the following description: \$90 United States Bank; \$400 Bank of America. The balance in Daries and Savannah money, mostly in 100 and 50 dollar bills. A laborer standing immediately behind him is suspected of the theft.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A carriage was seen going down Rector-street towards the wharf, and just as the horses were about walking off the dock into the river, a bystander seized the reins. A gentleman popped his head out of the window, exclaiming—hallo, what do you stop the horses for? when it was discovered that the driver had fallen from his seat at a considerable distance, being drunk. A moment more and the whole establishment would have been lost.

Fanaticism.—A man named PRITCHARD, lately died at Norfolk, of abstinence. He had been hypochondriac, and his last fatal illusion consisted in a belief that if he fasted forty days, (the duration of our Saviour's fast) he would be endued with the divine nature, and never die. In vain did his friends remonstrate—in vain did nature, retiring gradually, warn him of approaching dissolution. He persevered until the twenty-fifth day, when in an extreme state of exhaustion, reduced to a mere skeleton, having only on the twenty-first day taken a little mint toddy and a little milk, refreshing himself by the external application of water to his face and breast, he died.—*Charleston Courier.*

Aerial Navigation from Bombay to London.—It appears by a certificate published in the Bombay Gazette Extraordinary, by Mr. Warden, chief secretary, that Mr. T. Boyce had made application to the Governor of Bombay to be allowed to carry the mails, &c. from Bombay to London, by means of a balloon, he professing to have discovered a method of giving horizontal motion in aeronautics. The Governor referred Mr. Boyce to the Philosophical Society of Bombay. A Mr. Hodgson has also put in his claim to aeronautic fame; and another competitor has appeared in the *Calcutta Journal* of Sept. 20, where the mode of operation is explained at considerable length.