

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

Many persons have supposed Lord Liverpool to be much older than he really is, having confounded him with his father. The first Lord Liverpool (father of the present) then Charles Jenkinson, was, at the commencement of the late king's reign, secretary to Lord Bute, and was subsequently promoted to be Lord of the Treasury. He was a friend of Mr. Pitt, and distinguished himself, among other things, by his set for the consolidation of the customs. He was created Baron Hawkesbury in 1786, and made Earl of Liverpool in 1796.

The present Earl was born in 1770. When his father was created an Earl, in 1796, he was called, according to usage in such cases, by his father's second title, viz. Lord Hawkesbury, until the death of his father in 1809, when he of course succeeded to the earldom. He was secretary of state for foreign affairs at the early age of thirty; signed the preliminary treaty of peace with France in October, 1801, and negotiated the convention with Mr. Rufus King, between England and the United States, in Jan. 1802, respecting British debts, by which the sum of \$600,000 was paid to England in full discharge of such debts, and as a substitute for the provisions on that subject in the treaty of 1794. On the death of Mr. Pitt, in January, 1816, it was proposed to him to form an administration, and to be himself at the head of it, but which offer he declined, and retired from office; upon which the opposition came into power, and he was succeeded, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by Mr. Fox. In 1806 he was called to the House of Peers, (his father being still living) and in 1807, on the dissolution of the Greenhill administration, was appointed a Secretary of State. In 1819, soon after the assassination of Mr. Percival, Lord Liverpool became first Lord of the Treasury, and has remained in that situation to the present time. He is properly considered we believe, as Prime Minister; although he does not hold, and has never held, in conjunction, those two offices, which, according to our impression, entitle the holder to be called Premier, or the Minister, by way of eminence and distinction; the offices of the first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. As far as we recollect, these two offices, for the last forty years, have only been united in the cases of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Percival. Lord Liverpool is now married to his second wife, but has no children.

TURKISH SUPPER.

We repaired to the house of a venerable old Mollah, at Orfah, who was blind from mere age, and joined there a party of about fifty persons at supper. The dishes were prepared and served in a kitchen rather than the Arab style. The party were distributed around four large salvers, or metal tables, on the ground, with thin tough cakes of bread, like white-brown packing paper, placed in folds around the edges of them. One dish was then placed in the centre, and, after time being allowed to take just two hasty mouthfuls of it, this was removed, and replaced by new ones. These were again followed up in quick succession by various others, to the number of at least sixty, and all of different kinds. Among these, the first was a strange mixture of sour milk and herbs, with melted butter and honey. Soon afterwards, a lamb stuffed with rice, and stewed whole, was savagely torn in pieces by the large and butcher like hands, of one of the servants in waiting. Others, then literally kneaded the fat of it with their hands, and seemed to have as high a gratification in mangling the flesh as they had in eating it. We had then a dish of pistachio nuts and raisins, stewed together, with preparations of apricots, and many other excellent things; but all were borne off with such dexterity, that one could scarcely taste of the greater portions; though from their numbers, it must have been a fastidious stomach indeed that could not have relished any. Beards are so general at Orfah, that there were only two of our whole party who were shaved, and these were both young men. Turkish was the only language spoken; and except the Hindoo Dervish, our camel driver Mohammed, and myself, the features of all the company were more or less Turkish also. The distinguishing marks of these are a full round face, a wide mouth, a straight nose, thick eyebrows, a full beard curling down the sides in long locks, and a remarkably thick neck, which is often deeply furrowed behind, in cross lines, like that of a young bull. The sons and relatives of the master of the house stood to wait on us during the meal, and when we had finished, they sat down with their ill-dressed parents, and ate with them, after which, there was still enough left to feed a host of poor dependants, waiting for their portion in the court below.

Buckingham's Travels in Mesopotamia.

General Ashley, in his late expedition over the Rocky Mountains, fell in with a lake 100 miles long, and 60 or 80 miles in width. Its water is saltier than that of the ocean; and rock salt near it.

RAILWAYS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman travelling in England, dated 14th Feb. 1827:—"The engineer and myself having completed, to our satisfaction, an investigation of the Railways of this kingdom, he parts from me this day to embark in one of the first packets for New York. Although I have been for two months examining railways, I am in a greater state of admiration than ever about them! As to the phenomena of the Heston railway, you can scarcely believe them true when in the midst of them—it will look to you like Rhodomontade to speak of twenty four empty wagons, weighing more than thirty tons, being forced up hill, all the way by steam, at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, and this upon a plane, a mile and a half long. I came down the same plane, standing upon a box of the bloodiest wagon of 24 loaded ones, weighing altogether one hundred tons; they descend the plane by their own gravity, at first slow, and with a solemn sort of grumbling; but when the acceleration gathers to a head, it is as fearful as it is beautiful. They are the popular mode of communication here. Great Britain will soon be covered with them."

According to a statement in the New York Times, it appears that in the last Congress, consisting of 216 members, there were eighty-seven bachelors and twenty-four widowers, making a majority of the whole. In the Senate the majority is more fearful, no less than two-thirds of the 48 members being widowers or bachelors. In the House of Representatives there are 187 lawyers, 29 physicians, 4 clergymen, 28 farmers, and but 5 merchants.

The Prince de Puckler Muskan, of Prussia, who married a daughter of the late Prince de Hardenberg, has divorced his wife for the purpose of marrying the ex queen of Hayti, widow of Christophe. The Americans, who have visited Port-au-Prince in her time, will remember that she is a fat, greasy wench, as black as the arc of a spade, and one who would find it difficult to get a place as a cook in this city. So much for royal taste. NOAH.

Col. Gustavson, ex king of Sweden, arrived at Leipzig not long since, by a diligence. Having taken an outside place, and the weather being extremely severe, his hands were frost-bitten. He alighted at a small inn, where he lives in the most plain manner. It must not be inferred, that because the X-king was frost-bitten that he is in poverty. He prefers a plain mode of living, but has doubtless from Sweden an allowance sufficient for all his wants. 16.

Luxuries.—A writer in the New York Times has adduced a number of facts and statistics at an early day the United States will produce "Sugar, Silk, and Wine," sufficient for the consumption of her population.

To Farmers.—Soak seed corn in a solution of Glauber's salts, and it will come up three or four days sooner than if planted in its natural state, and neither worms, nor fowls, nor birds, will molest it. The discovery was made by accident last year, by a farmer in Massachusetts, who supposed the salts used were nitre. Not a hill of two acres planted with seed thus prepared was touched, while at least half of the adjoining field, planted at the same time, was destroyed.

They have a singular mode of appointing officers in China. Persons are selected to fill the posts of government according to their proficiency in literature. The themes must be written at the time of examination, the subject not previously known, and the candidates are watched by proper officers to prevent surreptitious essays being smuggled in; if a candidate on being searched, is detected, he is condemned to wear a wooden collar, to be degraded from his rank, and incapacitated from ever standing as a candidate again. Middlesex Gaz.

[Were this plan adopted in our country, we opine the people would have to dispense with the valuable services of many a worthy man, who is now as perpetually clothed with office as with raiment.] Ed. West. Caro.

We discover by a Treasury advertisement in the National Journal, of the 7th ult. that five millions of the six per cent. stock of 1813 is to be paid off at the Treasury and the several Loan Offices of the Government on the first day of July ensuing.

A private soldier has been sentenced by a Court Martial, at York Upper Canada, to 300 lashes, for stabbing a man in the breast. The soldier was intoxicated, and fancied himself on guard. The wound was not dangerous.

A meeting was held in Augusta, Georgia, on the 26th ult. at which resolutions were passed, commiserating the unhappy condition of Ireland; and condemning the conduct of the British government towards that country.

Salubritas.

MAY 15, 1827.

LETTER IN COMMERCE.

A case was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, at the last winter session, (Alexander Brown and others, vs. the State of Maryland, from Baltimore) which involved the constitutionality of a law passed by the legislature of the state, which required "all importers of foreign merchandise, and other wholesale vendors, to take out an annual license to sell, for which the sum of fifty dollars was required. Doubts were entertained of its constitutionality, and it was at length determined to have the question fully settled. The result is, that the law has been solemnly pronounced by the highest judicial tribunal in our country, unconstitutional and void."

A law was passed by the legislature of North Carolina, at its session in 1823, similar in its provisions to the one above noticed, and as grievous to the merchants of that state, as that was to those of Baltimore. A correspondent of the Newbury Sentinel, in remarking upon this law, towards the impolicy of which his attention was directed by the case in Maryland, uses the following language:

"It is true the resources of our State, owing to its physical deficiencies, and the curse which nature has pronounced upon its commercial importance, are very contracted and limited; but where is the constitutionality of that law which goes to provide a revenue, for the payment of the civil list, and contingent charges of our government, from the purses of one set of men whilst others voluptuously enjoy the blessings which arise from their labour? Is this that boasted equality in the distribution of the burdens, taxes, &c. incident to the existence of our government, to which we all must submit in order to acquire a right to the enjoyment of civil privileges and immunities? The advocates for the act of 1823, which imposes this tax upon our merchants may say, that the sum is small, and therefore the burden is not regarded by them as grievous and oppressive; But we would answer, that the same arbitrary assumption of power which imposes a tax of one farthing, may, in the plenitude of its authority, at the next session of our Legislature, exact from our merchants ten thousand dollars; provided the amount of their capital stock in trade should exceed five thousand dollars. This portion of our community from the peculiar disadvantages under which they labour, certainly have a right to look for clemency and leniency at the hands of our Legislature, rather than the exaction of a tax, which, combined with the multifarious drawbacks to which they are naturally subject, materially diminish the proceeds of their goods. &c. The navigation of our coast is hazardous and dangerous, and sometimes, unless an insurance is effected, their loss is immense, a depreciated currency bearing upon its face the impress of an enormous discount, constitutes their circulating medium—pilots, pilotage, &c. swell the vast expenditures upon their imports and exports, and superadded to these, they are permitted to dispose of their imports, provided, on the 1st day of April, in each and every year, they tender to the Sheriff, an affidavit, stating the amount of the capital stock, which they have employed in trade, and pay the tax annexed thereto, by the above-mentioned statute, or dispense with those formalities by paying twenty dollars. The substance of the act passed by the Legislature of Maryland, in its general tenor, corresponding with our act of 1823, therefore, the provisions of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon that act, must regard our act as unconstitutional and void. We trust that "those who wear the shoe, will know where it pinches."

AMICUS MERCATORIBUS.

A Heroine.....The jailor (a Mr. Harris) in Courtland, Alabama, being absent from home, on the 15th ult. a young man by the name of Boyd was left in charge of the jail; and on taking supper to two prisoners in the dungeon, as he opened the prison-door, one of the culprits (by the name of Brazill, who had been bound in irons, but by some means unfettered himself) knocked him down with a large bar of iron, and left him senseless; while the other prisoner (Geno) rushed out, but was met at the foot of the stairs by Mrs. Harris, (the wife of the jailor) who seized him by the coat—he, however, stripped off his coat, (she clinging to it) and thus escaped; by this time, Brazill came rushing out, with such headless fury that he butted his head against the wall, and fell down stairs; Mrs. Brazill instantly seized him; and so firmly kept her hold, that she was dragged by him into the street, where some men came to her assistance, secured, and lodged the culprit in jail again. This is an instance of self-possession, and of exalted heroism, seldom to be met with in a female. Brazill was a condemned felon, and was soon to expiate his crimes on the gallows; his desperation, then, in his efforts to escape, may be judged of;—the danger of Mrs. Harris, in clinging to him, under these circumstances, must have been appalling to any female heart, except that of a real heroine.

John King, late minister to England, died of his residence in Broadway, New-York, on Sunday evening, the 20th ult. in the 73d year of his age. We will give a sketch of his life in our next, from the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The Petersburg (Virginia) Republican, of the 4th inst. says there was so heavy a fall of snow in that place, for a few minutes, on Tuesday, the 1st, as at any time during the last winter. An extraordinary variability in the weather for a few weeks past, has been experienced in all parts of the Union, as far as our information extends. The spring was very favorable at its opening, and every description of vegetation was forward, and promised a rich abundance of the fruits of the earth; but the late cool and dry days, and frosty nights, have, in a measure, blighted the fair prospects at the opening of the season. Cotton, which was up, has been materially damaged. Wheat, however, looks very well; and other small grain will do well, provided we get rain shortly, of which there is great need at this time.

Dr. Thomas H. Hall, (formerly a member) is a candidate for Congress, in the Tarboro' district, in opposition to the late member, Mr. Hines.

The Raleigh Star mentions James Graham, Esq. and Dr. Robert B. Vance, as candidates for Congress, from the 12th (or Morgan) district, in opposition to Maj. Samuel F. Carson, the late member.

At the late general election in Connecticut, a Mr. Martin Welles was elected to both houses of the legislature,—to the Senate and House of Assembly. Having availed himself of some popular hobby, on which in electioneer, he gained such favor in the sight of the people, as to be run for, and be elected to, both offices.

Fanny Leites, who rose how you rear with foals. Some black-headed fellow in Philadelphia, lately brought a suit against a young lady of the first respectability, for a breach of promise of marriage.—But it appeared, on trial, that the promise had been made in fact,—she was "only quizzing the simple fellow!" This appeared manifestly to have been the case, from the disparity in the standing of the parties, and other concurring circumstances: so the jury found in favor of the defendant.

The notorious Lorenzo Dow, the Tusculum (Alabama) Patriot informs us, is now preaching in that quarter of the world. He has turned book and medicine pedlar; has for sale, a work entitled "A short account of a long journey," with "Beauties of Wesley," price 25 cents; "Progress of Light and Liberty," price 12 1/2 cents; "The Slave's Friend," price 6 cents. He has also for sale, an extensive stock of "Dow's family medicine," at \$1 25 cts. per porter bottle—or \$1 per bottle, where the purchaser finds the bottle. This is a most shameful prostitution of the holy office which this bedlamite has taken upon himself. He ought not to be countenanced by a Christian public: Yet such is the idle curiosity of the people in general, that throngs of them flock around him, wherever he "holds forth" in his eccentric harangues.

A destructive fire occurred at New-Orleans on the 15th ultimo. Before it was extinguished, nearly half a square was reduced to ashes—the theatre was much injured, and narrowly escaped the conflagration.

Israel Pickens, late Governor of Alabama, is at present on a visit to New-York, for the improvement of his health. Gov. Pickens is a native of the neighboring county of Cabarrus, in this state.

During the stay (four or five days) of Messrs. Van Buren and Cambreleng, in Raleigh, the citizens of that place, through a committee composed of Messrs. Wm. Polk, Wm. Boylan, and Jo. Hawkins, invited them to a public complimentary dinner; but, from "considerations which would" doubtless "be satisfactory, were it necessary to state them," (to quote Mr. Van Buren's own words) they declined partaking of the dinner, with, however, many expressions of their "grateful acknowledgments" for the honor conferred on them by the invitation. This practice of feasting great men, is at best a very equivocal expression of public approbation of their conduct; it moreover evinces, in our view, an over-weening vanity in a man, to suffer himself to be thus flattered and toasted to his face; we are gratified, therefore, to see the custom is going out of fashion.

Snow.—The Alexandria (District of Columbia) Gazette, of the 2d May, says there was some snow left in that place the day before,—the 1st day of May! We have had no snow for two or three months past; but there was a smart frost here no longer ago than the first of last week.—We mentioned, in our last, that fruit had not, probably, been much injured; but we have since ascertained that peaches have been badly frost-bitten—perhaps one-half remaining on the trees are lighted; yet

there will be no abundance for all useful purposes. Apples, plums, cherries, &c. are but little injured—and the trees are generally loaded with fruit. We were, the first of last week, presented with some very fine, large, ripe English cherries, which grew in Concord—much earlier than such fruit usually ripens.

The editors of the National Intelligencer having, in the course of their exposition of the "signs of the times," (collected by their private grief for the loss of the printing of the weekly) asserted that Col. Johnson, a member of the senate from Kentucky, declared that the present administration should be put down, "though the members of it might be as pure as the angels in Heaven." Col. Johnson had, by a communication in the United States Telegraph, corrected the statement of the Intelligencer. The expression referred to, was used in a confidential conversation with Mr. Stanton, one of the editors; and was substantially as follows:—That Col. Johnson "condemnedly believed Gen. Jackson was, at the time of Mr. Adams' election, the decided choice of a majority of the citizens of the U. States; and that he should feel himself justified, upon the principles of free government, to vote for Gen. Jackson at the polls, although the administration might be as pure as the angels in Heaven." Col. Johnson complains, (and we think justly) that his language was exaggerated and distorted, and is fairly made to carry an air of profanity with it. To this communication of Col. Johnson's, Mr. Stanton has replied, in which he denies that the conversation alluded to was confidential, but that it took place publicly, in the senate chamber, after that body had adjourned; and puts altogether a different face upon the matter to what the Colonel does. Here the correspondents, for the present; but the Telegraph gives us to understand that Mr. Stanton may expect a rejoinder.

"Juvenis" shall be attend in at soon as our columns are a little more disencumbered.

Our town readers will notice, in the advertising columns of this week's paper, some important ordinances, passed by our municipal authorities, for the regulation and good government of the place. We would suggest the propriety of every house-keeper's either reviewing the paper containing these ordinances, or of cutting out the ordinances, and sticking them up in some place about the house where they will be least liable to get destroyed, so that they can be referred to as occasion shall require;—otherwise the laws may be infringed, (and penalties incurred) through ignorance of their exactions.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

The Board of Managers of The Young Men's Missionary Society, will meet at Thy's Church, Rowan county, on Saturday, the 19th inst. at 11 o'clock. An appropriate sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, of Salisbury; after which, all who wish to aid this important work, will have an opportunity, either by becoming members of the society, or by throwing in donations. It is earnestly requested, that all who feel any interest in the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom,—in the moral or intellectual improvement of their fellow-citizens,—in their temporal or eternal welfare,—will attend on this occasion, and give us their aid. The Board hope they will now be able to do something. Will not, then, the Fathers, especially, from all the neighbouring churches, attend, and by their presence and their counsels, encourage and assist their sons in forming such plans and in adopting such measures as will be most likely, under the blessing of the Great Head of the Church, to effect most in reuniting the divisions of our Zion? May 9, 1827.

Fire.—The dwelling-house, smoke-house, and corn-crib, of James Freeman, in Mecklenburg county, (the Catawba Journal informs us) were entirely consumed by fire on the 1st inst. Even the chickens and pigs (which were confined, all the family being absent) were burnt up.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 26th of March, have been received at New-York by a late arrival.

The price of Cotton at Liverpool 17th March, had declined a fraction. The London Courier of the 17th states, that the Greeks have repossessed themselves of the town of Missolonghi. The same paper states, that it is no longer doubted, that important negotiations have been commenced at Constantinople, for the pacification of Greece. Fresh troops were leaving England for Portugal.

The decision upon the Catholic Question, has created a strong sensation in Ireland. "The packet," says one letter, "has just arrived—no language can convey to you the impression made upon the public mind by its contents. Crowds surrounded the mail on its arrival, and gloom and horror appeared depicted in every countenance, on ascertaining the result of the debate on Sir Francis Burdett's motion." Meetings of the Catholic Associations were held for several days following, and the language was not of the most moderate kind. The French Chamber of Deputies adopted the law against the liberty of the press by a vote of 233 to 134. The de-