

to better hands, at the expense of the parents.

"A man that strikes his wife shall pay a fine of 10l.; a woman that strikes her husband shall be punished as the court directs.

"A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband.

"No man shall court a maid without first obtaining consent of her parents—5l. penalty for the first offence—10l. for the second; and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

"Married persons must live together, or be imprisoned.

"Every mail shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."

FOREIGN.

London, March 15.—Letters have been received to the 23d ult. from Gibraltar, by which it appears that plague on the coast of Africa, instead of diminishing with the cold weather was increasing to an alarming extent. The only information with regard to the ravages committed by it, was brought to the British fortress by the vessel appointed by the Governor to sail at stated periods, as no private trading ships were allowed to have any communication with the Barbary coast. According to the latest advices, one or two hundred persons died daily of the disease.

We have several times had occasion to advert to the strenuous exertion, Spain is, at the present moment, making again to recover the provinces of La Plata. For this precise purpose, the Minister Yrujo was called into office; and certainly he has given that tone to the efforts of Spain against the Transatlantic provinces, which none of his predecessors have been able to do—that is, he has put in motion those schemes which before were only to be found in the columns of the Madrid Gazette—or, in other words, he has obtained a certain sum of money and a certain number of transports. The British, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Prussian, Swedish and Danish vessels, which are hired, are ordered to rendezvous at Cadiz in the beginning of April, to embark 20,000 men, and to be escorted by a large naval force. Such is the project of the Spanish Government, which is an attempt greater than even this country ever witnessed. When the Helder fleet sailed from England, they had about 78,000 tons of shipping, for 15,000 men, who were three weeks before they landed, at which time all their water was out. For Spain to convey 20,000 men across the Atlantic, she will require 10,000 tons of shipping or 500 vessels.

An article from Brussels, which states that Bonaparte's cook had lately arrived there from St. Helena, says, that Bonaparte was very gloomy, and that his chief occupation appeared to be the arrangement of his Memoirs."

Paris March 8.—On the 6th inst. the Chamber of Peers was on the point of becoming the theatre of a serious commotion. M. de Lamoignon had the temerity to ascend the tribune for the purpose of protesting against the recent royal Ordinance. Fortunately the prudence of the Chancellor put an end to the embarrassing question, by adjourning the sitting before the conclusion of the speech of Mr. de Lamognon. It is affirmed, that several peers had even grasped their swords; but I doubt, however, that things went so far."

Count Lamoignon made, on Saturday last, a most extraordinary proposition in the house of peers, which was rejected by both parties with sentiments of surprise and indignation, as an unprecedented encroachment on the royal authority. This peer (who enjoys an unimpeached reputation for probity and loyalty, and who in Bonaparte's time withdrew into the country, and never filled any public functions) proposed in the upper house, to address the king to declare the regret with which their Chamber viewed the nomination of so many strangers, and to request his majesty not to mistake the sentiments and devotions of the ancient peers. Universal cries of disapprobation, interrupted the Orator; the president declared he could listen no longer to such unconstitutional language and many of the peers waited on the Minister of the interior, in quitting the house, to request him not to suffer the journals to publish any account of it.

A Bull on Change.—Yesterday af-

ternoon, about half past twelve, a general uproar took place in the royal Exchange, and the merchants were seen running in all directions owing to a mad bull making his appearance in that place; and in the course of twenty minutes, a great number of drovers and a numerous rabble appeared, but no one had courage enough to approach him. The bull continued his walk round change at different times making attacks on by standers, one of which nearly proved fatal to a man, who endeavoring to cross, was stopped by him, and he immediately made a but and was in the act of tossing him, when he slipped, and by this means the man got clear, but not without injury. It was then thought proper to close the gates, and the officers were sent for, to keep the rabble out, who were then very numerous; at length a sailor got inside the railing, in the centre of the Change, and a rope was thrown to him; the bull, seeing this, made for the place, and the sailor immediately flung the rope round his neck and made fast, and in this situation held him till the drovers got a rope round him, and brought a cart to which they fastened him, and conveyed him to Whitechapel, where he was slaughtered. Previous to his entering the city, he did much mischief, & goaded a gentleman's horse dreadfully. Several gentlemen, after the bull was taken away, discovered that their pockets had been picked, and that their watches and handkerchiefs were gone.

Lon. Paper.

LITERARY SHOEMAKER.

The fraternity of shoemakers have, unquestionably given rise to some characters of great worth and genius. The late Mr. Holdroft was originally a shoemaker. His dramatic pieces most rank amongst the best of those on the English stage. Robert Bloomfield wrote his poem of "The Farmer's Boy," while employed, at this business, and Dr. William Carey Professor of Sanscrit and Bengalee, at the college of Fort William, Calcutta, and the able, and indefatigable translator of the scriptures into many of the eastern languages, was in early life a shoemaker in Northamptonshire. The present Mr. Gifford, the translator of Juvenal, and the supposed editor of the Quarterly review, spent some of his early days in learning the "Craft and mystery" of a shoemaker, as he tells us, in one of the most interesting pieces of auto-biography ever penned, and pinned and prefixed to this nervous, and elegant version of the great Roman Satirists.

MASQUERADE AT PARIS.

This is the season for masquerades at Paris, one of them, at the Opera, was productive of unpleasant consequences. A certain Count who has a very beautiful wife, had determined to leave her at home; but the lady by no means disposed to forego the pleasures of the evening, followed in a domino, and was fortunate enough to attract the notice of a gentleman, whose attentions became so troublesome, that she resolved to retire. On reaching the door for this purpose, her haste and anxiety were so great that she let fall her mask, and was instantly recognized by her husband who was just leading a *chere amie* from the assembly. The enraged Lord, without considering his own situation, immediately charged his wife with having made an assignation with the gentleman, and saw her to her carriage. On the next morning the lady went into the country a victim to her indiscretion, and, in the eyes of the world, a ruined reputation. Every attempt has been made to convince the husband of his error, but in vain.

Accounts from Odessa state, that the Greek inhabitants of that town have recently established a school, a press, and a theatre. Tragedy of Philoctetes, by Sophocles, translated into modern Greek, and that of the death of Demosthenes, have been performed there.

SOUTH AMERICA.

KINGSTON, February 16th.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Curacao, to his friend in this city, dated the 2d inst.

"As you will no doubt be anxious to learn the movements of the Royalists, and Independents on the main, I have collected the following from the best sources:

"Galzalo, with Reyes, Vargas, an Indian, a colonel, and a Knight, in the Royalists service, has passed

over to the opposite side of the Aparito, (not the River Apure,) to invade the territory of Paez with a strong force among whom were about 1100 Conquerors, or Cottagers, tied hand to hand, the greater part of them belonging to Torevuito, Barquisimeto, and Carora, and some few from the banks of this side of the aforesaid River; but Nonato Peras annihilated them, and it is not known correctly whether Calzada effected his escape or not, but the Royalists state that he had arrived at Valencia, with the loss of every man he had, Vargas was killed in the action.

"Paez afterwards marched upon San Carlos, and in the environs of that place, encountered the Spanish General Rocha, who had arrived from Spain with Morillo. He was at the head of 200 well mounted European cavalry, having under his charge, upwards of 2,000 head of cattle. At the approach of the Independent army, Rocha's troops deserted him and surrendered with all the cattle. In consequence of the above, Real, who had the command in St. Carlos, retired to Valencia, 12 leagues from Puerto Cabello. The Independents carried off from 80 to 100,000 dollars in money and other effects, and continued their march towards the sea-coast; and the latest accounts, which are only a few days date, state, that Paez was within thirty leagues of Carracas.

"Morillo had deposed the Captain General of Carracas, Pardo, as well as Brigadier Correa, and the Intendant General Arambarri, and appointed in his place, Duarte. He has suspended the authority of the Andencia, and formed a supreme Junta, subject to his own free will. He has also proclaimed Martial Law, the last resource of the Spaniards, in the hour of danger.

"Recent advices, from the best authority in Guiana, state that the Independents have obtained many advantages, and that there is every probability that they will enter into the city of Carracas before the end of this month.

"A secret expedition, composed of eleven armed vessels, with troops, commanded by Mariano, Montello, sailed from Margaritta on the 24th ult. It is supposed they will disembark, at Catia, near Ceno Blauen, or Mayquetie; some say at Ocumare and others at Acur Calrente, to march from thence to Valencia. Commerce is suffering much in most of the ports on the Main. A Spanish gentleman of veracity at Puerto Cabello, writes to a merchant of this Island, that they have but few troops or money, and but trifling means to oppose the enemy.

"The mail from Oronoko reached Margaritta on the 20th ult. by which accounts were received that two frigates of the expedition of Gen. English had arrived, and that they were momentarily waiting the arrival of ten other vessels, among which was a line of battle ship, and that they would transport about four thousand troops. It is asserted that several merchants, in London had offered a loan of 25,000l. but only 7,000l. had been accepted, being all that was immediately required.

"In Margaritta there are 6,000 stand of arms, of which 3,000 have been distributed, the remainder is in the army. 1,000 dragoons form the body guard of the governor; the Island is well fortified and supplied. European wines, fruit, &c. are very abundant and cheaper than they are in Cadiz. Several prizes taken by the cruisers, of Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, and Artigas, had been sent in and the proceeds of the prizes exceeded 400,000 dollars.

"Paez's army consists of 3,000 well mounted cavalry, and nearly 5,000 infantry well provided with munitions of war, and 4,000 of them Englishmen. In Cassinare are 3,000 men equally well provided, under the command of Santander, and Nonato Perez; the latter commands the cavalry. Morino and Bolivar have formed a junction with Zaraza, Cediro, and Munagas, as well as the Guerillas, of Infante Rendon, &c. amounting in the whole to about 4,000 men.

"The Danish authorities of St. Thomas's, have agreed to admit into their ports, Independent vessels of war, and their prizes, with permission to dispose of the latter, if it should be thought proper. Several prizes have been sold, and about 200,000 dollars remitted to Margaritta. The merchants of this colony, have likewise partitioned the authorities here to admit prizes into our ports, taken by the Independents, under any flag but their own—and it is understood that Brion had been

written to, that it would be allowed."

DOMESTIC.

Providence, (R. I.) April 17.—The ship Lion, Town-end, arrived here from Canton, has brought to this country, three natives of Madison's Island, in the South Sea, which, it will be recollected, was taken possession of by Capt. Porter, in the frigate Essex, in November, 1813, for the United States.—Two of them are young men, upwards of 20 years old, probably, and the other a lad of about 12. They are copper coloured and tattooed according to their custom, by puncturing the skin and introducing a dark liquid, which has a singular appearance.—They appear to be inoffensive youths, and as they are American citizens, having been adopted into the great American family we trust they will be treated with kindness and hospitality.

Patriot.

New York, April 20.—Our readers will recollect that at a late court held at Goshen, Jack Hodges, a black fellow, David Conkling, James Treed and David Dunning, were all convicted, and sentenced to be hung for the murder of Mr. Richard Jennings. The two first named have had their punishment commuted by the legislature. Theed and Dunning were executed at Goshen last Friday as appears by the following letter to a gentleman in this city.

Evening Post.

Goshen, (Orange county, April 17

"Yesterday I witnessed the execution of Teed and Dunning, who were condemned to be hung, for the murder of old Mr. Jennings. A solemn and awful scene it was. The crowd was very great: upwards of twelve thousand persons were supposed to be present. At the toll of the bell, about 11 o'clock, the prisoners were brought out of the jail, and guarded to the gallows by a company of horse. They appeared quite calm and undaunted until they saw their coffins, when they were both appalled, and wept bitterly. Teed could not walk without assistance. After they arrived at the place of execution, and ascended the scaffold, the clergy prayed with them, and at 5 minutes past 2 o'clock they were turned off, almost without a struggle into eternity.—Teed denies that he ever had the gun, or struck Jennings' but still said he deserved to die."

The following address was delivered by the Sheriff to the spectators who had assembled to witness the execution.

ADDRESS OF THE SHERIFF.

It is more than thirty years since any person in this country has suffered the pains of the law for the crime of murder.

I am now called to the performance of a necessary but painful duty, appertaining to my office; I hope I shall discharge it with the feelings that become me.

Let me request your attention a few moments before the commencement of that awful spectacle which will engross every power, and bind up every faculty in terror and commiseration.

The cause which stirred up the vindictive passions of the unfortunate men you now behold, was in itself trifling—in its consequences how tremendous. An aged and infirm man, in an unsuspecting moment, was the first victim of violence; and they, the authors and contrivers of his death, are now about to become the necessary sacrifice offered by the law for the example and safety of all. Doomed to death, in the midst of health—in the prime of life—taken in a moment from the most endearing connections—from wives and children. In agony and in shame they go to those dark and mysterious abodes where penitence is unavailing, reformation impossible, and their destiny eternal.

By your serious and orderly conduct let the lesson of their punishment have its full effect—give to them your pity—let them have your prayers. By the inexorable decree of that law they have dreadfully violated, it is all they can ask—it is all you can grant

And God have mercy on their souls.

Richmond, April 23.

We have a letter from New Orleans of the 22d March, which says "Our market is very dull in relation to almost every species of produce, owing to the great pecuniary embarrassment, which at present prevails. The

loss on all shipments this season from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama will be very heavy. The staples of those countries have been purchased at prices beyond their intrinsic value. The great emissions of paper currency has excited a spirit of speculation in Kentucky and Ohio particularly, that cannot fail to result in much injury both to the individuals as well as the country. You have the price current of our market to day. Cotton Louisiana, 22 to 24 cents—Alabama and Tennessee, 18 to 20—tobacco 7 1-2 to 8 cents—flour 5 1-2 per barrel—pork \$ 12 to 14 per barrel—wiskey 55 to 60 cents—sugar 10 to 12 cents—coffee 31 to 34—60 days bills on the East, from 4 to 6 per cent, discount."

Superior Court of Law, New Hanover county, April Term, 1819.

M^r DONALD }
vs } crim. con.
SELLERS }

The above suit came on to be tried on Tuesday last, before his honor Judge Murphy. It appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff and defendant were both pilots—that the plaintiff had been married about fourteen years, during which time his wife had four or five children—that the plaintiff and his wife enjoyed the usual domestic comforts. That the plaintiff went to Savannah, for the purpose of seeking a more lucrative employment—that he gave his wife, at the time of his departure, what money he had—that he was absent about three or four months. That a short time previous to the return of the plaintiff, the defendant had criminal conversation with his wife—that he procured a license, and was married by a respectable justice of the peace to the plaintiff's wife—that she has since had a child by defendant.

The defendant set up, by way of defence, that the plaintiff went off and left his wife in a destitute situation—that shortly after his departure, a greater part of his property was seized and sold under execution; and that from her destitute situation, she was measurably compelled to pursue the course that she did. That it was the intention of the plaintiff not to return from Savannah. The irregularities of the plaintiff were also attempted to be shown. The jury gave a verdict of one Thousand Dollars.

For the honor of society in this part of the world, actions of this kind seldom occur. And when we advert to the situation and standing of the parties in the present case, we give credit to the jury, who, by their verdict, thus emphatically declare their abhorrence of a crime that disfigures human nature, that weighs down individuals with sorrow, and injures the social compact.

Cape-Fear Recorder.

YELLOW STONE EXPEDITION.

Frankfort, (by) April 2.

Preparations to render the expedition powerful and imposing, are going forward in every part of the country.—Troops are marching for St. Louis from Plattsburg, from Detroit, and from various other quarters. The symptoms of hostility which have been exhibited by some of the Indians have determined the government to send such a number of men as will render opposition fruitless, and strike a lasting dread into the men of the forest. It is probable that 900 or a 1000 men will ascend the river, a large portion of whom will return as soon as fortifications shall have been erected capable of resisting, with a small force, any attack which may be apprehended at that distance in the wilderness.—With these troops will ascend three or four steam boats, laden with provisions, arms and ammunition.

These expeditions are of immense importance to the western country in a two fold view. They will drive foreign influence out of the adjacent Indian tribes, and protect our frontiers from savage inroads. They will likewise equalize in some measure the expense of the government in the various portions of our country and diminish the continual drain of money from the west to the east in consequence of the amount collected by government for the sale of public lands. Hitherto, immense sums have been collected in the west, were there has been little expenditure transferred to the east and to be expended on the army, the navy, and fortifications. This course of measures has done much to increase the embarrassments