

a few moments the young rogues had the satisfaction of seeing their sagacious foe so completely *corned*, to use their own phrase, as to tumble in high snuff. They cautiously approached; but what was their surprise as they drew nigh to find them as drunk as David's sow, and in this situation they knocked 14 of them in the head in one forenoon! It is said the boys are still driving their profitable game; and *crow* prodigiously over their rapacious foe who surrender to them without firing a gun.

#### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

##### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The most important political news is the establishment of a regency in the island of Terceira, by the Marquis de Palmella, by the authority of Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, in the name of the Infant Queen Donna Maria de Gloria, and to sustain her cause against the usurper of the Portuguese crown.

French papers say much on the state and prospects of the French expedition against Algiers. The prevalent opinion is in favor of its success, especially since accounts have been received that the Pacha of Egypt have been determined to co-operate with the French. It is stated that the Egyptian troops have invaded Tripoli, and taken four towns, and that the Pacha has sent a squadron to sea, to act with the fleet about to sail from Toulon. The French forces were to rendezvous at Toulon from the 25th to the 29th of April, amounting to 30,025 infantry, 600 cavalry, 1,900 artillery, and 1,225 engineers.

Prince Leopold has consented to put on the royal purple. By agreement, he is to receive annually from England, France, and Russia, £200,000, that he may be able to put the government of Greece on a proper footing, and to meet its financial engagements. It is reported that after his settlement on the throne, he will marry the only daughter of the late Duke of Placenza, who has a fortune of thirty millions of francs, & whose beauty is only equalled by her mental accomplishments.

A person in England offers to smuggle British goods into the United States, across the Canadian frontier, for a premium of 5 per cent.; and 150 tons of Yorkshire cloths have recently been despatched from London to be introduced in this illicit manner.

The King of England was in a bad state of health. He was considered by his medical attendants, however, as in no immediate danger. The king is approaching his seventieth year, and cannot be expected long to bear up against the accumulation of infirmities under which he labors. In the event of his death, Prince William Henry, the weak Duke of Clarence, will succeed to the crown.

The king of Spain has abolished the sale law, which debarred females from the succession to the crown. The decree has been solemnly proclaimed in the streets of Madrid.

Cotton grown in New South Wales is announced for sale in Liverpool. This is something new.

[From the N. York Mercantile Advertiser.]

**Late from Colombia.** The packet brig Medina, Capt. Sullivan, arrived yesterday from Carthagena, having sailed from that port on the 6th of May. Mr. E. S. Burrows, passenger, who landed at Point Comfort from a Chesapeake pilot boat, in consequence of head winds, reached here on Sunday night. Mr. B. has obligingly favored us with late papers, and the following summary of the state of affairs in Colombia at the time of his departure.

'The Bogota mail, which arrived just before the Medina, sailed, brought an address from the acting President, Mr. Caidedo, recommending to Congress the recognition of Venezuela as a distinct state from Colombia. Immediately the British, American, and Brazilian Ministers drew up a remonstrance, notifying the government, that as soon as such an act should be adopted, they should be compelled to leave the Republic. This had effected great excitement, and it was hoped would be attended with the most happy effects, and prevent the separation, which if persisted in, must destroy Colombia. Those generally of the best informed, still looked to Bolivar to save the country. If he could not guide her, she would soon be reduced to the condition of Guatemala, Buenos Ayres, Chili, &c., the arena of civil war and bloodshed.

'Private letters on which the greatest reliance can be placed, stated, that the Congress would, the day after the mail left Bogota, invest Bolivar with supreme power, and place the fate of the country, in his hands—although one of the most distinguished individuals at Bogota, wrote, that it was not certain but the Liberator would in disgust leave Colombia forever.

General O'Leary, had been appointed Minister to the U. States. Mr. Burrows received letters three days before sailing to prepare the Medina for the accommodation of this Minister, family and suite, who would be at Carthagena on the 10th, to embark for New York—but as every berth in the vessel was engaged, it was impossible to accommodate the minister, and he would probably take passage in the next packet, the Athenian.

**Bogota, April 21.**—On reaching this city, I find all in confusion—some say the Liberator will leave the country in disgust, others that there will be a separation, &c. I am only able to say that the clouds seem to thicken over this country. If the mad project of a separation is sanctioned the country is ruined, and every foreign agent will be obliged to withdraw.

**Salem Murder.** From a private letter, it appears that both of the Knapps were willing to screen themselves from legal punishment by becoming witnesses for the government, and that a committee waited on the father of them to know which should be accepted. The thoughts of sealing the doom of one of his own children was more than nature could support, and the feelings of the father for a season conquered those of a man. Pointing to the chamber in which the wife of the oldest son lay, he said, "on account of that young creature, save my eldest." The scene is described as agonising beyond human endurance.

The wife of J. J. Knapp, jr. now but about 20 years old, is one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies in Salem, and the entire devotion of her husband had become proverbial in that town. She has not yet been permitted to visit him in his prison. Her grief and mental agony are beyond description, and she mourns as those "without hope." Altho' not permitted to visit her husband, she insisted on going to the jail, where she was carried in a carriage; but she was unable to look up when she got there. Knapp went to the window of the prison to see her, and it is said he did not discover any extraordinary emotion.

It is lamentable in the highest degree that the fate of two such beings should be so intimately and so inseparably connected; yet so it is; an innocent and a virtuous, young, and an amiable female, made to adorn her sex, is united with a guilty wretch, whose crimes render him an outlaw from the favor and protection of society. [Providence Jour.]

[From the Newton, N. J. Herald.]

#### DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

On Monday night last, a most afflicting occurrence took place at Branchville, about six miles from the village of Newton. Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock the stream which passes through that Village, having risen to an unusual height, in consequence of the large quantities of rain which had fallen during that evening and the preceding day, the Milldam of John Bell, Esq. which was situated at the upper end of the Village, gave way with a tremendous crash, and an immense column of water, about 25 feet in depth, was suddenly precipitated into the stream below, carrying destruction and desolation in its whole course through the Village. Several dwelling houses below were inundated; and though but one life was lost, many escaped narrowly, and some miraculously from drowning.

The family of Mr. M'Daniels very narrowly escaped drowning. Mr. M'Daniels had retired to bed, in an upper chamber, his wife was in a lower room, reading, one child lay on the cradle, two others were in bed asleep near her; she had scarcely heard the sound of the moving mass of water before the door of the room in which she was sitting was burst open by its violence. She sprang upon a box which was near her, with her infant in her arms, and there she stood, the water reaching nearly to her chin, holding her child above it, until Mr. M'D. descended from the chamber. He found his children in the bed, floating on the surface of the water, uninjured, and one of them still asleep, and conveyed them all to a place of safety.

The house in which Mr. Michael Mackerly resided was entirely swept away; the place where it stood cannot now be accurately pointed out. Mr. Mackerly and his wife were the only persons in the house; they found themselves amidst the wreck of their dwelling, the horrors of a dark and stormy night, and all the desolation and devastation that surrounded them, borne rapidly along the foaming torrent. Mr. Mackerly, was struck severely on his head with a piece of floating timber; when he recovered, he found, to his inexpressible horror, that his wife was separated from him. He was carried some distance farther when he again caught hold of a bush, and was able to make sufficient exertion to gain, for the first time a footing on land.

Mrs. Mackerly was unfortunately drowned. Her body was found about 9 o'clock the next morning, under a heap of rubbish, within a few feet of the place where her husband had been taken from the water.

**Wonderful Escape.** On Monday evening last, a severe thunder storm passed over this town, without, however, causing any serious injury, although, in one instance, several individuals escaped miraculously from its effects, as will be seen by the following statement, which we have gathered from a gentleman who was present immediately after the scene occurred.

On the evening alluded to a Mr. Major, who had just returned from the western country, after a long absence, was detailing to his brother, (Mr. Francis Major)

who resides near Poplar Spring, some particulars of his journey, apparently unconscious of the storm that raged without. The two brothers were seated very near each other, Mr. F. Major occupying the chair nearest the window. For some purpose or other, he suddenly sprang from his seat, when instantly a vivid flash of lightning entered the room at the window by which they had been seated and falling upon the head of his brother, it felled him to the floor, in a state of utter insensibility. Mr. Francis Major was also shocked, but not so seriously. None of the other inmates of the house, as we learn, were at all injured. An alarm was immediately given, and when our informant entered the house, the room in which the party had been seated, was filled with smoke, impregnated with sulphur. Mr. F. Major was running wildly about, so much stunned as to be partially delirious, while his brother was prostrate on the floor, and to all appearance lifeless, the blood oozing from his head, which was afterwards ascertained to issue from a wound produced by the fall. Cold water and powerful stimulants being freely applied, Mr. Major in a few minutes manifested signs of returning life, and after a short time he was sufficiently recovered to set up.

Mr. Major was then examined, when it was ascertained, that the fluid, after it struck his head, and literally shaved it, passed down to his neck, which being enveloped with a silk neck-cloth, escaped unhurt. The fluid having been turned from its course by the neck-cloth, next struck the body on the right side, a few inches below the throat, and proceeded downwards, till it was again intercepted by a silk bandage with which his body was belted, and in which he carried his money. Thus interrupted in its progress, the fluid again bounded off, and then attacked the right thigh, and passed off at the foot, having in its progress partially melted his watch chain.

The house was not materially injured, some of the plastering only having been knocked down.

We considered this a wonderful escape; and we have very little doubt but that Mr. Major owes his life to the circumstance of his neck and body being enveloped in silk, and the immediate application of the cold water and the stimulants—a remedy which is strongly recommended in all similar cases, it having been hitherto used with great success [Pet. Old Dominion, May 20.]

**Jacksonville (Illinois) April 22.** Last week, a den of Rattlesnakes was discovered near Apple Creek, by a person, while engaged in digging for rock, in that part of our country. He made known the circumstance to the neighbors, who visited the place, where they killed 193 Rattlesnakes, the largest of which, as our informant, who was on the spot, told us, measured nearly four feet in length. Besides these, there were 16 Black Snakes destroyed, together with one Copperhead. Counting the young ones, there were upwards of 1000 killed.

**Miseries of Wealth.** We witnessed, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, a strange sight on Thursday evening, within a few doors of our office. A young man had drawn a large prize in one of the lotteries, and had just received the proceeds, amounting to near eight thousand dollars. It drove him crazy on the spot! No sooner had he received the money, than his senses forsook him—and being an utter stranger in the city, he roamed through the streets like a madman, until going into a jeweller's shop near Fourth street, he purchased a dagger, for which he offered to give a hundred dollars. A crowd had followed him to the door, attracted by the singular spectacle; and he came out, swearing vehemently that he would kill the first man he met—a threat which his disordered senses would have certainly compelled him to execute. We left him in charge of some humane individuals, a melancholy instance of the weakness of poor human nature.

**Guilford Gold.** There are almost as many gold mines in this county as there are square miles. But the quantity of gold dug from each, varies in proportion to the richness of the mine and the quantity of labour bestowed. We have been politely favored with a statement of the amount realized by one Company—that of Swain's and Macy's—at Hodgkin's Hill, from the 23, of September last, to the 22, ult. This company have had seven hands in their employ, during the period mentioned, and have dug and washed out 1,373 penny-weights of gold, worth \$997,000. [Greensboro Patriot.]

**John S. Tallafarro, Esq.** of King George county, Va. the only son of the Hon. John Tallafarro, of the House of Representatives, fell a victim to a premature death on the 4th inst. His horse plunged into Rappahannock, from which he fell, and receiving injuries from the horse while in the water, he sank to rise no more.—The deceased was in the 33rd year of his age, and has left a widow and five little orphans. [Ral. Star.]

#### POLITICAL.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

**The Light-House Bill.** Few bills were ever concocted, of more diversified materials, than the one which was presented to the President, under the title of 'An Act making appropriations for building Light-Houses, Light-Boats, Beacons, and Monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbors, and directing surveys'—And yet this title does not embrace all its various contents. Mark the character of the Act. The 2nd Section was ingeniously engrafted upon the first—The first enumerating all the Light-Houses, Beacons, &c., &c., in the several States which were to be provided for by the Act. The 2nd takes up the States in geographical order, and not only appropriates monies for surveys of harbors and rivers, but for various improvements; as, for instance, 'for improving the Cocheco branch of the Piscataqua river, from Dover Falls, to its confluence with the Piscataqua,'—'ten thousand dollars to remove the principle obstructions in the river Thames, between Norwich and New London,' &c., &c.—The whole amount of the appropriation being more than half a million of dollars.

Let us now mark the circumstances under which this bill was thus prepared.—The President had sent in his Maysville Message: He had expressed distinctly his determination not to sanction any merely local improvement. The design then seemed to be formed, to test the application of his own principles; and to compel him, either to abandon the ground he had taken, by forcing down his throat a mixed dose of the above description, or if he rejected it, to subject him to the odium of arresting so many desirable works, as Light-Houses, Buoys, &c., &c. This bill, so miscellaneous in its character, was not passed till Sunday morning; and he had only till Monday morning, 6 o'clock, to decide upon it. The design was an ingenious one; and the variety of subjects, that were thus grouped together, and the combination of interests which it embraced, would have been sufficient to puzzle the wits, and stagger the firmness of most men. The President, however, was not to be shaken. He had the moral courage to meet the event. He was told on Sunday morning of the bill which was thus concocting—of the several schemes which were recognized by the several amendments—but he did not falter one moment.—'Let them all come on (said he)—I will try to do my duty—firmly and deliberately.' He examined the bill—perceived its singular complexion, and determined to suspend it for further consideration. Can any impartial man blame him for this course? Can any one, who pretends to be friendly to the Constitution of his country, throw a censure upon him, for the moral courage which he has displayed upon this whole subject?

That the friends of Mr. Clay, who never affected any extraordinary respect for State Rights, should abuse Gen. Jackson for the course he has taken, is not very surprising. But that Virginians, who have pretended to enroll themselves among the Advocates of a limited Constitution, should deny him any sort of credit for the mischiefs he has arrested, would really surprise any one who was not acquainted with the character of men who became politicians by trade. For what do we now see? Editors, who once ostentatiously declared, that they 'would hang out the banners to the outermost wall'—denouncing, and even ridiculing the course he has taken—without allowing him the smallest particle of credit, for the mischiefs he has averted.

Our readers are not aware perhaps of the responsibility which the President has incurred by this course. Many of his friends in Kentucky were anxious for the passage of this bill. The two leading papers in that State, attached to his cause, have been exulting at the anticipated success of Maysville bill, achieved under his administration. The Legislature of Kentucky have, (it is said by the Frankfort Commentator,) repeatedly and in each instance almost unanimously, adopted resolutions in favor of procuring the aid of the general government in constructing a road from Maysville to Lexington. The President was aware of the risks he might run. But he was willing to meet every consequence for the good of his country. He was duly and deeply sensible of the kindness which that country has manifested towards him, but he was resolved not to betray her confidence by sacrificing his principles to any local interests or temporary popularity. We have heard of exclamations from his lips during these eventful scenes, which are worthy of the best days of the Republic. The more we consider the injurious consequences, which would have resulted from the passage of these bills—the torrent of intrigue and corruption which it would have opened upon Congress and upon the people, the more deeply sensible we are of the obligations which we owe to him. 'You cannot conceive (said a very distinguished member of Congress the other day,) of the disgraceful scenes which are already acted. Had this thing gone on, I would not answer for the consequences.'

It is no wonder, therefore, that the firm course of the President should have drawn

such cordial expressions of approbation from so many of his friends. It is not surprising that Mr. Carson, in addressing the People of his District, should conclude 'by saying that the course which our present illustrious Chief Magistrate has pursued, and particularly his firmness and moral courage displayed in opposing a system, the corrupting influence of which must ere long have sapped the foundation of our Government, revives the hopes of the friends of the Constitution and correct principles; and the anticipation of a lasting continuation of our happy form of Government, administered according to the purity of its principles, may be safely relied on.'—The Message of the President to the House of Representatives, containing his reasons for rejecting the Maysville road bill, and setting forth his objections to the whole system, as it is proposed to prosecute it by the Government, taken in connexion with his determined resistance to a rush of appropriation bills, which were forced through the House of Representatives on Sunday morning last, (a full development of which I hope will be given in due time,) is destined to place his name on the brightest page in the American history.

The Norfolk Herald remarking upon the effect which this message may have upon the People of the West, remarks with some truth and liberality: 'Should his popularity suffer with them, we can only say that they might have found more reasonable grounds of complaint than justly belong to this act, which is not only right in itself, but reflects credit on his firmness and independence.'

**Hon. Isaac Hill.** With his family, arrived in town on Sunday evening, and left for Concord on Monday morning. Tho' his stay here was short, and not generally known, he yet received the greetings and cordial welcome of numbers of our republican fellow-citizens who called to pay their respects to him.

Upon the present Legislature of New Hampshire, which convened this week at Concord, devolves the duty of electing a Senator of the United States, in the place of Governor Woodbury, whose time expires on the fourth of March next. Under ordinary circumstances, there is little doubt that the democracy of N. Hampshire would re-elect any man to the Senate who had so ably and faithfully represented her views, cherished her interests, and vindicated her principles, as Governor Woodbury has done. But under present circumstances, she has a higher duty to perform. One of her ablest sons, her most fearless and indefatigable champions, has been put under the ban proscribed for his profession, proscribed because he is a mechanic—a Printer and an Editor.

Since the above was in type, Governor Woodbury has passed through this city on the way to his residence in Portsmouth. We learn that he has declined being a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States. All the friends of the Administration feel deep regret at the loss of Mr. Woodbury's eminent talents and services in that important branch of the National Legislature, where he has always been, in himself, a host. But circumstances have made it desirable to place in the Senate another able and patriotic son of New Hampshire, and Mr. Woodbury in declining a re-election under the circumstances of the case, has given a new proof of his patriotic devotion to the republican cause which we are sure will be remembered with grateful feelings by every democrat of the nation. [Boston States.]

**New Hampshire.** The Legislature of New Hampshire met at Concord, on Wednesday last. In the Senate Jos. M. Harper was chosen President, Samuel Dinsmore, Jun. Clerk. In the H. of Representatives, Jas. B. Thornton, (late appointed Second Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, in the place of Mr. Hill) was chosen speaker. He had 136 votes—Ichabod Bartlett 86.

**Lowell Factories.** The Merrimack Manufacturing Co. have five Factories, each 150 feet in length, 50 feet wide and four stories high. They manufacture in one week 125,736 yards of cloth; weight 20,547 lbs. and print into calico about 84,000 yards—employ about 1800 hands, two-thirds females.

**Distressing Casualty.** On Tuesday afternoon last, Jacob Leib, a young man of German birth, was drowned in Neuse River. He was one of three on a sailing party, when a flaw of wind capsized the boat, which immediately sunk. Unable to swim, he soon went to the bottom. The others were rescued by a boat which immediately put off for their relief. [Newb. Spect.]

**New Hampshire Senator.** We learn by the last N. H. Patriot, that he Hon. Isaac Hill, whose nomination as Second Comptroller of the Treasury, was rejected by the Senate, has been elected by the House of Representatives, as Senator to Congress from New Hampshire having received 117 votes out of 220. Geo. Sullivan had 50, Levi Woodbury 22, Ichabod Bartlett 18, J. F. Parrott 6, Salma Hale 3, J. Mason 2, M. Harvey 1, S. Dismore 1; and confirmed by the Senate by a vote of 9 to 3.