

ND DOMESTIC.

this city now on a tour in a letter to his friends, giving account of the expedition recently fitted out at Toulon, which he visited in May. On arriving at Toulon, we found the harbor crowded with soldiers, horses, and arms; you can think of for the expedition to Algiers, the port crowded with vessels of war, say 500 of the latter; we were so crowded that we could not get a room on the quay. Mr. R. thought that we could not get into the Arsenal, thought attempt to pass unnoted by the guard who misemployed. We had my French cap; there of a fresh air—we were in the line a build-up of floor, ours I on the rafts for midships are to be floated. We saw the galley slaves in chains, but 2000 are employed in this place. The next morning we boat, sail round amongst the ships, outer harbor, which is excellent; the transports, are Neapolitan and a few Sardinian; they get three francs per ton a month, the owner and mans. Flour at the moment have paid handsomely, large sales francs per bl. American. The ships are very handsome and appear in order; we saw six Regiments, about embark; it was done with great rapidity and very quick; it rained hard the whole time; the poor soldiers were crowded; about 40,000 sail with the expedition, of which 3000 are cavalry. A large body will be camped near Toulon ready in case of need; Frenchmen however speak of the capture of Algiers as certain; arrangements are made to hold possession of it 2 or 3 years, to destroy all the ports on the sea side; should they be fortunate in weather to land, there is no reason to doubt their success. The soldiers are all young from 18 to 22—the commanding General, Bourmont, is unpopular because he deserted Napoleon.—From all I could learn, I have no doubt the vessels got underway to-day—in ten days we shall have reports of their doings. Toulon appears impregnable, by sea and land.—The cost of this grand expedition is not less than 100,000,000 francs, a possible provision is made to ensure and for the health of the men; a considerable and imposing it appeared a few ships sent to Algiers by the intention now is to crush that power and not to let it raise again; most probably it will be placed under the Vice Roy of Egypt, after the French have held it a year or two and get paid their expenses—the middle class of Frenchmen shrug their shoulders at the expense, and say if they succeed the object is small, and other nations, particularly the English, will be more benefitted than they. From Toulon to Marseilles there is nothing very interesting, most of the way mountains and unproductive land; there is a beautiful valley about M. very productive. At that place we were most politely treated. The harbor of M. is equal to a dock, very safe for vessels drawing 18 feet—the new part of the town handsome streets wide, at right angles. [N. Y. Mer. Ads.]

The New York Daily Advertiser says: "The delay of Bolivar to embark at Cartagena, after having renounced so voluntarily and disinterestedly his authority, attests to some of the bad traits of his character." That delay was owing entirely to the want of passports, which were to follow him from Bogota. The British frigate Shannon would not receive him unprovided. These circumstances have been stated to us by gentlemen who recently had personal intercourse with him, and a full knowledge of his situation. [Nat. Gaz.]

Poisoning. A horrible case of poisoning, in Paris, at this moment occupies every body's attention. The following facts appear from the evidence given before the tribunal of Justice. Boquet, for such is the name of the monster, after destroying one wife by poison, married again in a few months afterwards. By this second marriage he had a child, who died at the age of four months, after suffering horrible torments. Suspicion was awakened, and upon examining the body two pins and a small quantity of antimony were found in its stomach. Shortly after his wife was taken ill with convulsions, from which however she at length recovered.—After suffering repeated attacks, which she found invariably to come on whenever she took any cooling drinks from her husband, she at length detected him putting a powder into the cup, which, upon examination, proved to be arsenic. Her physicians, to whom she revealed all these facts, advised her to quit her husband, who was soon after taken up and tried for these crimes. It may be noticed in illustration of the strength of the poison, that upon trial she denied

having made any revelations to the physician, declared that her attacks were merely of a nervous nature, and that her husband was innocent of any and every charge made against him. It was testified by others, that the day before her first attack, Boquet had caused her life to be insured in an English Life Assurance Company. The trial resulted in the extraordinary verdict of not guilty.

Russian Gold Mines. An interesting report has lately been published upon the quantity of precious stones and metals raised in the Empire of Russia during the last year. From this report we select the following items. Gold and Platina have been found in abundance in the sands of Bohosloff, and to the great astonishment of the scientific world, gold has been found in serpentine. A single piece of gold weighing over 8 pounds has been found in the sands of Ekaterideburg. Bituminous coal has been discovered in the county inhabited by the Cossacks on the Don. Seven large diamonds have been found on the western slope of the Oural mountains. New beds of salt are continually discovered. The quantity of copper raised and manufactured, has nearly doubled. About 285 pounds of gold, and 80 pounds of Platina have been coined during the year ending Dec. 1829.

A man supposed to be Isaac Arno, one of the men implicated by young Williams, who lately died in Litchfield, Me. confessing the robberies of stores, &c. and plans for greater atrocities; is in jail at Waldborough. He had subsisted for some weeks by milking cows in the field, sometimes driving them into the woods and detaining them several days, and by bread obtained from different houses. He had a companion, supposed to be the elder Williams. They excited great fear among the females in that quarter.

[From the Springfield (Ms.) Republican.] The patent watch is claimed as English invention, and Robert Roscal, (Roskell) of London, the vender and patentee of watches upon this construction, has made an immense fortune by the business. He obtained the invention in this manner: Mr. Asa Spencer, when working as a journeyman watchmaker in Hartford made the first lever watch, and kept it for his own use. He afterwards commenced engraving, and went to London with Mr. Perkins in that business. He there showed his watch to Mr. Roscal, who borrowed it to get the model, and immediately introduced the invention to the public as his own, and obtained a patent; thus acquiring credit, celebrity and wealth by the invention, while the actual inventor (as is often the case with men of genius) was thrown into obscurity and poverty.

Execution. Wheeler the soldier who killed his sergeant at Bellona Arsenal, was hanged at Chesterfield Court House on Friday. Wheeler intended to have killed three others at the same time he killed the Sergeant. He had got drunk, and was very outrageous, for which these four reported him. He vowed revenge, and fixing his bayonet, while they were asleep proceeded to butcher them all! The Sergeant he killed, and severely wounded another, who however, escaped and gave the alarm, when Wheeler was overpowered and secured. It is said that he confessed having perpetrated as many as thirteen murders, and that among his victims was Capt. M'Leland, who was murdered at the Dock about 18 months ago. It is known that Wheeler was in this city at the time that murder was committed. When Wheeler was first launched off the rope broke, and he had to be tied up again. [Richmond Whig.]

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Patriot, dated Pikesville, 7 miles from Baltimore, July 18:— "A German family, who arrived two weeks ago from Europe, was seen on the Reistertown road yesterday, bound to the far west. They consist of a man, his wife, and seven children. A wheelbarrow is the vehicle in which his little property is conveyed. This he pushes, while his son, 8 years old, by means of a rope attached to the two corners of the wheelbarrow, helps to pull the same; two girls, about 10 or 11 years old, carry each a bundle on their head, while the mother, with an infant in her arms, walks with the other children. They are decently dressed, do not beg, but requested a little milk from my dairy."

We saw this interesting group in the western part of the city, as it was about to emerge into the country, on Friday last. The father was a small, weather beaten, toil worn man; but the junior members looked plump and well fed, and the whole group wore cheerful countenances. They had only come from the wharf in that style of travel; and on the inquiry being made of the head of the family how far he meant to proceed in that toilsome way, the sturdy Alsatian, as he wiped the drops from his brow, replied in his own language, 'As far as till I find work.' We trust that in this land of plenty, he will not have a long search, or have to make an extended progress for an object so reasonable.

POLITICAL.

[From the Federal (Geo. Union.)] Among other things said by the patriot Gen. Lafayette; to dissuade the 'hot headed' politicians of our day from persevering in a course calculated to defeat the hopes of freedom's friends throughout the world, by bringing our republican institutions into disrepute, and producing a failure of the experiment to prove capable of self government; he told that any attempt among ourselves to induce a dissolution of the Union, would be received by the enemies of free government in Europe, with "a yell of triumph that would be echoed from one end of the continent to the other." This prediction of the good old General, is now about realized. It could not be supposed that the Monarchs of Europe would look with interest on those internal convulsions which shook a fabric so odious to the sense of legitimacy, as the American Confederation. England, especially, could not be an uninterested 'looker on in Venice.' With her tools and instruments scattered throughout the whole extent of our country, she silently ministers to the spirit that strives to overturn our institutions. With such men as Cooper operating upon the distempered imaginations of disappointed factionists, she hopes to kindle a flame that shall drive some at least of her revolted colonies' back to the maternal bosom. These expectations, originating from the Hartford Convention, and nourished by the example of Troup, have lately been excited to the highest point of assiduity by the intemperate vapouring in Carolina, and attempted in Georgia. Regarding these things as evidence of the success of her emissaries, and the success of the approaching dissolution of the American Confederation, she has been in the exultation of her heart, raising a 'yell of triumph.' The States are regarded as the lawful prey of foreign nations—already they have commenced an idea, apportioning our country to different crowned masters. Listen to what an English paper says upon this subject: "While expressing the utmost delight at the attempts making in the South to break up a civil war, and like Cooper arraying arguments against the existence of our Union. 'To whom, in their dilemma, can they look for aid, but in the British as their natural friends, in whose alliance we established a permanent reciprocity of interest.' The same paper remarks upon that power possessed by united America, of which England had so lately felt the effects, does not pretend to restrain its joy at the prospect of this power being crippled, or annihilated, by revolution; it says—'Therefore; should we rejoice to see them split into two, or more republics, and then they would be sufficiently unyielding to live and prosper under those designations.' Mr. McDuffie seems to be a great favorite with this writer—he is styled just 'such another man as Brougham.' Ponder well the following, and its meaning: 'We are charmed with his powers and enchanted with the new scenes of glory he lays open to the view of Great Britain.' Comment might obscure the text, but this too plain to need illustration. The question that results is a simple, and an important one—are the people of this State prepared to be the instruments of British policy, to deliver themselves and brethren hand and foot into the power of their natural and implacable foe?

The Travelling Cabinet. The partisans of the coalition seem to imagine that they have obtained a brilliant argument ad hominem whenever they can get the absence of one of the Secretaries from the seat of Government. The Postmaster General visits a sick child in Philadelphia. See the 'Travelling Cabinet!' is the National Intelligencer. The Secretary of the Treasury takes advantage of a holiday, when the offices are usually closed, to take a part of his family to Baltimore on their way to visit their friends in Pennsylvania. Oh! behold the Travelling Cabinet! says the Intelligencer. On the return of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy sets out to meet his children in North Carolina, on their way from a visit to their friends in that State. What a wicked travelling cabinet! says the Intelligencer. The Secretary of State, after a confinement of sixteen months proposes to spend a fortnight in attending to his own affairs. The Cabinet is all gone! says the Intelligencer, not a man of them at the seat of Government, although most of them had made their alternate excursions, and returned to their posts some days before the Argus-eyed Intelligencer was apprised of their absence. But there is supposed to be more cunning in all this than appears at first view. The last administration was condemned for obtaining power corruptly, and for their endeavoring to maintain it by deception. No sooner did congress rise than three of the Heads of Department set out upon electioneering journeys, making stump and dinner speeches, and railing, at private tables, petty slander against their rivals; the public business was neglected for months. The Secretary of State left the Minister to England without instructions from May, 1811, until

some time in the year 1826, during which time an act of Parliament offering to us the West India trade upon terms which Mr. Clay afterwards would gladly have taken, expired by its own limitation.—When these things were known, and not till then, did the opposition papers rebuke the Cabinet of Mr. Adams for leaving their duty. Vital interests of the nation, until then perfectly secure, were jeopardized. The Secretary of the Navy, the next favorite of the dynasty, was also travelling the country in the same way; and it was then believed, as it is now known, that the Department was in the most intolerable confusion. The Fourth Auditor and his clerks disbursing the money, or rather divided it among themselves. The Secretary negotiating for a pine barren at Norfolk, worth 100 cents an acre, and paying one hundred and fifty times its value to reward a partizan for his support in Congress: and buying sterile sand banks in Florida, at great expense, to plant acorns in; all to favor a partizan who had the land to sell. All the transactions of the offices conducted by men reckless of responsibility. The Navy Hospital and Pension Funds plundered by clerks in the Navy Department and Fourth Auditor's Office; taking double commissions for having their names written in a warrant, in addition to their pay, and contrary to law. It is well known that the present administration have been constantly engaged in restoring order, out of the chaos produced by the negligence and misconduct of the last—chiefly arising from their electioneering trips and stump scenes, when they ought to have been at their posts.

The people of the United States have never exacted such severe service from their men as to forbid all recreation, or attention to private concern. Yet, in their opinions, this ought not to be done at the expense of a diligent attention to public business. It speaks a poor regard for popular intelligence when an editor, making high professions of dignity and intelligence appeals to popular feeling against an administration, because a head of a Department happens to leave the city for a single day. Some of the opposition editors, appear to be ashamed of their friends, and try to palliate by referring to the censure upon the last administration. When the cases are similar, this will be all fair; but until they find the present Heads of Departments neglecting the public business for such gross and unbecoming interferences in electioneering cabals as characterized the last, it may be prudent not to refresh the public recollection on these subjects. [U. S. Tel.]

Mr. Clay. An anecdote was related to us yesterday not altogether destitute of point and meaning. A mere accidental remark has been known to possess more intrinsic merit, than the most laboured argument. One of our honest yeomen from Licking county, in the height of curiosity, called to see Mr. Clay. He was politely seated; and after becoming thoroughly known to the object of his visit, he rose to depart. Mr. Clay begged his stay. 'No' said he, 'I merely called to see you a moment, having perceived that you are advertised in the papers.' [Ohio State Bulletin.]

The election returns from 14 Parishes, published in the New Orleans papers, make it highly probable that A. B. Roman is elected Governor of Louisiana. His majority, so far, is, over Beauvais 1111, over Hamilton 1443, and over Randal 1699. [Charleston Courier.]

ITEMS.

The Weather. We had an idea of penning a sonnet to the Weather; but after sundry abortive attempts, we have given up in despair. The fellow who could write poetry in such an atmosphere, might play at backgammon in the Black Hole at Calcutta. Yet that something of the kind has been done, the lines below most feelingly testify. We found them originally in the Boston Statesman.

"The pavements are all hissing hot—the sky above is a blaze— And every head as good as dead the sun can set his rays on; The lean like walking skeletons go stalking pale and gloomy— The fat red hot warming-pans send better fancies through me; I wake from dreams of polar ice on which I've been a slider— Like fishes dreaming of the sea, and waking in the spider!" [N. E. Review.]

Abundant Harvest. The York (Pa.) Gazette, of Tuesday says, "the weather continues fair this week, one of the most abundant harvests of wheat and rye, that ever rewarded the toil of the farmer, in that part of the country will be gathered in. Good as the wheat and rye crops are, those of oats promise to be still better.—Never (says the Gazette) did we see, in stalk and grain, fields of oats equal to those of the present season." The 'Republican' of the same place notices a stalk of oats brought to that office as a tolerably fair sample of a whole field, belonging to Mr. S. Weiser, that exceeded six feet in length.

Two labouring men lost their lives on Saturday, in consequence of drinking cold water. [N. Y. pa.]

The Boston papers after stating that the United States Bank, will recover the whole amount of money that Fuller, recently took from the bank, except about \$600, remark that there is still a deficiency of between 16,000 and 17,000 dollars in the account of Fuller, as bond clerk.—To cover which, in part, the bank has bondsmen to the amount of 7000—his mother-in-law in the sum of 4000, and Mr. —, in the sum of 3000; so the final loss of the bank will probably be about \$9000.

In Troy, a few days since, Mrs. Anna Foster was persuaded to go to camp meeting by one Jas. Rogers, a boarder, who in her absence had all of her furniture taken to an auction office and sold to the highest bid. He had pocketed the proceeds, and was about to clear out, when he was arrested, tried, convicted of Larceny, and sent to the Sing Sing State prison for seven years.

The Census. The returns of twenty seven towns in Massachusetts show a large increase of inhabitants. The increase from 1810 to 1820, was 17 per cent., and from 1820 to 1830, 45 per cent. The Boston papers compute the increase in the state for the last ten years at from 20 to 25 per cent.

Census of Boston. The population of Boston is ascertained to be 61,000. The population in 1820 was 43,398. Increase in ten years about 17,500, or about 40 per cent.

The quantity of sugar exported from the port of New Orleans, from October 1st 1829, to June 19th 1830, amounted to 21,742 hogsheds, 301 barrels; the quantity of molasses was 12,605 hogsheds, 6,533 barrels.

A Scotchman who came to this country a few days since was robbed of a purse containing 50 gold sovereigns, and a silver watch and gold seals. The property was stolen from him in the boarding house at which he stopped in Cherry street. [N. Y. Eve. Post.]

In Montpelier, Vermont, a child about 8 years old, recently became unwell, in consequence of having drank too freely of cider; a man named Litch, a Thompsonsonian steam doctor, was called in to operate, and in a few hours the child became a corpse.

A man who was recently arrested in this city, charged with stealing gold from some of the gold regions of South Carolina, cut his throat yesterday morning at the Arch street prison. His connexions are understood to be respectable. He was not dead when our informant left the prison. [Philadelphia Inquirer, 20, ult.]

The Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, Daughters and servants, arrived at Norfolk on the 21st inst. from Halifax, N. C. and departed immediately after in the steam boat Potomac, for Washington.

Savannah, July 24. A Council of the Chiefs, Head men and Warriors of the Creek Nation, for the purpose of receiving talk from the U. S. Agent, on the subject of removal, was to have been held on the 15th inst. but has been postponed in consequence of the want of sufficient time to give general information to the whole of the Chiefs and Head men of the tribe.—Those who had taken it on themselves to call the Council, had informed the Agent that the Indian festival called the Green Corn Dance, would be held on the 19th inst., and as the attendance on that day would be very general, they would then consult with the other Chiefs, and appoint an early day for the council in question.

The gentleman who furnishes this information to the Augusta Chronicle, states that the crops generally, on the route from New Orleans, are in a state of dreadful injury—in some places entirely destroyed, and in most others, to the extent of one half or two-thirds. They appeared to worse, generally, in the Indian countries where a considerable scarcity of corn—already experienced, and the most respectable distress anticipated; as it is reported that the extent of the grain deficiency calculated on, would be such, with for one third of the population, must necessarily produce a painful state of want and starvation. The heroines was to be held on the 12th inst. to consider the ratification of the President for a treaty with Nashville, to form a treaty for man. [Ga. Gaz.]

Sun-flower Oil is likely to come an article of extensive manufacture in this country. The American neighbor that at a large dinner party, consisting of gentlemen from the neighborhood of Baltimore, and country, a of gentlemen from the lower Oil was called Salad dressed with it to be excellent, and was proposed to be improved mode to be Olive Oil, a bushel of seed will of extracting oil. Land which yielded a gallon of oil will yield from 50 to 70 bushels of seed or grain of the sunflower per acre. The New York Constellation. Those who drank champagne on earth, had real pain on the fish.