

that his country is a villainous one of your own, and you are half starved for want of roast beef, or a leg of mutton and trimmings.

XXXVIII. When you are at the Louvre, swear it is not equal to Kensington Palace. XXIX. Swear that Liston is the best comic actor, and Reynolds the best comic writer the world ever saw, and that Potier and Moliere are shoe-blacks to them.

XL. Tell the Italian that his climate and St. Peter's are poor substitutes for Dolly's and St. Paul's, and that there is not a brave man nor virtuous woman from the Po to Otranto.

XLI. Never believe your own eyes, if they see any thing which contravenes your opinions.

XLII. Judge men by their party; for if opposed to your's they cannot be honest.

XLIII. Virtue in rags will never return a profit for clothing her: bearing up the train of high born vice pays better:—there can be no hesitation which to do.

XLIV. Keep your servants at a due distance, and learn to respect yourself: dogs, servants, and horses must know their stations, and be made to feel their inferiority.

There are a hundred more of these maxims in my possession, which I may some day or other present to the reader in addition to the foregoing. It is to be hoped John Bull will receive the moral they convey with a due sense of obligation. I would only administer to him a gentle corrective.

MURDERS.—Within the last forty years, some very strange murders have been committed in the county of Suffolk. The last person hanged for murder in this county, was a man named Thrower, and his conviction and execution took place in 1811, twenty-one years after the murder was perpetrated. Thrower murdered an old man and his grand daughter, at a place called Chatfield Bridge; he beat their brains out with a hammer, which he had borrowed of a man named Head. He and Head were afterwards transported, and in the year 1811 when the Marr's murder was the general topic of conversation, some suspicion fell on Thrower; but no one knew what had become of him for 20 years. An attorney at Chatfield, named Williams, was in conversation with another attorney at Cambridge, on the subject of Marr's murder, and said to him, "we suspect that a man named Thrower, murdered the old man and his grand daughter, at Chatfield, in 1760, but we don't know what is become of him."

The Cambridge attorney replied, that he had a legacy to pay to a woman named Thrower, whose husband had been absent from her 20 years, and he had learned that the man had returned to England, and was residing near Swaffham, and the wife could not receive the legacy till she had obtained the husband's signature. The Chatfield attorney immediately went in pursuit of Thrower, and apprehended him for the murder, near Swaffham; when Head came forward, and confessed that Thrower had borrowed a hammer "to do a job," and that Thrower afterwards boasted he had murdered the old man and his grand-daughter with the hammer, and had thrown it in a pond near the old man's house. The pond was searched, and the hammer was found. Upon Head's evidence, corroborated as it was by the finding of the hammer and other circumstances, Thrower was convicted, and hanged, and gibbeted.

A man named Smith was hanged with Thrower, for murdering two of his children. Smith and his wife were both found guilty of the crime. They had actually tied up three of his children in a room, & starved two of them to death. The survivor, upon whose evidence they were convicted, was at the time of the trial reduced to a mere skeleton, having had but two potatoes to eat for the fortnight previous to the apprehension of her parents. Mrs. Smith pleaded her pregnancy after her conviction, and nine months afterwards she was executed.

A farmer was executed about 35 years ago at this place, who was convicted of the murder of his daughter, a girl about 15 years of age. He lived at Fakenham, and sent the girl to a village to make a purchase; on her way home he induced his son to strike her with a stake on the neck, and she fell dead. They threw her body into a deep ditch.

Roger Banstead, an opulent farmer, was hanged and gibbeted for the murder of a farmer named Briggs. The parties lived at Lakenhead. Banstead had impounded one Briggs's cows; and Briggs, instead of releasing the cow by paying the fees to Banstead, used to go every morning to feed the cow. Banstead was enraged, and he induced a boy in his service named Harper to take his gun, and as Briggs was feeding the cow; to shoot him. The boy levelled the gun at the heart of Briggs, and the injury was fatal, though Briggs was able to walk to his home before he expired. The boy Harper was pardoned by the King, and qualified to give evidence against Banstead, who was convicted upon the clearest evidence.

Two men, named Sebble and Mays, were hanged and gibbeted about forty years ago, for murdering a Mrs. Phillip, a widow, who kept a small farm at Haswell, in this county. Sebble, Mays & a fellow named Wiseman, went to rob the house. One of the gang knocked at the door and told Mrs. Phillips that her cattle had got into the clover. She went out to remove the cattle, and was murdered by Wiseman, while the other two robbed the house; prisoner returned to the house and told his companions "that he had settled the old woman," and they were so terrified that they left the house without taking the plunder they had collected with them. Wiseman left the country and went to America, and the other two were taken up in a public house in consequence of one having threatened the other—"that he would tell of his murdering Mrs. Phillips;" they were hanged. Wiseman returned to England afterwards, but was not prosecuted; he died within the last two years.

Betty Burrows was hanged for the murder of Mary Booty. The two women lived with a man named Steward, at Bury. Mary Booty was his favourite, and in a fit of rage and jealousy, Burrows threw Booty out of a window, & killed her.—Eng. Pap.

TURKEY.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, Sept. 12. We might have received intelligence

from Choumla and Varua, to the 20th of last month—but none has arrived later than the 7th from the former place, and the 11th from the latter. There was a report at Jassy, according to the French papers of Wednesday, of the surrender of Varua, but an Odessa article of the 18th contradicts it, and says that the capture of the vessels of Admiral Greig has been confounded with the bombardment & storming of that place. We do not expect to receive any important news from Choumla till the return of the Emperor to the Army, which, it is now said, would be delayed till the beginning of September. During his stay at Odessa, Lord Heytesbury has frequent conferences with the Russian Minister Count Nesselrode, who is reported to have "repeated the assurance that the Russian Government will not make conquests, which assurance has also been verbally renewed to Lord Heytesbury by the Emperor himself."

That his Imperial Majesty has done the destruction or the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire in contemplation, is a declaration which he has repeatedly made to our Government, and to the other Governments of Europe; but he demands indemnity for the expenses of the war, and for the losses which his subjects have incurred—he insists upon the strict execution of the Treaty of Ackerman, and that the navigation of the Black Sea shall no longer be liable to obstruction. Nor is there a person in this country, however hostile he may be to Russia, who can deny that these are demands which Russia has a right to make and which cannot be injurious to us. If Turkey, provoke war she cannot complain that her enemy, if successful, makes the expenses of the war fall upon her. If she declares that she made a treaty only for the purpose of breaking it, can she think it extraordinary that Russia insists on the strict execution of the treaty? The inviolable guarantee of the free navigation of the Black Sea, is the demand which, no doubt, Turkey will consider as the most galling, because it will deprive her for ever of the Key to the Black Sea.—So long as she possesses it, and can shut at pleasure the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, she renders the Black Sea of comparatively little importance, in a commercial point of view to Russia. Russia may trade from one part of that Sea to the other, but she cannot extend her commerce to the Mediterranean and to all other seas. In the demand therefore, it may be relied upon that Russia will persist, nor lay down her arms, till she has obtained it. As the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire is not the subject of the war, Constantinople will remain under its present ruler, and, therefore, the inviolable guarantee of the freedom of the Black Sea can only be effected by the destruction of the forts on each side of the channel from the entrance of the Black Sea to Constantinople, of all the forts on the coast of the sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles. The exclusion of the military ships of all nations from this important naval pass would seem to be a proper accompaniment to the destruction of the forts, or land means of annoyance. With respect to our interests in such a measure, it will readily be allowed, that they could only be injured by the navigation being obstructed—and any fears of Russia shutting the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, would be ridiculous. She fights to keep them open and free, and it is her interest that they should remain so because it is her interest to extend her commerce from the Black Sea to all parts of the world. And in proportion as her export trade would be increased, her import trade would be encouraged, and thus a wider passage would be opened for our own commerce. These remarks have been drawn from us by the strictures of some writers who think that the free navigation of the Black Sea is not an object which we ought to facilitate or desire.

The intelligence received this morning from Odessa, is of considerable importance, as it states that the Emperor Nicholas had at length made up his mind to avail himself of the proffered assistance of the Servians, who are represented as only waiting his consent, and the entrance of a Russian corps on the territory to rebel against the Porte. For this purpose General Geismar, who commanded in Lesser Wallachia had received powerful reinforcements, and was about to transfer the seat of war into Servia. A large reserve was to replace his corps. "The Emperor," it is stated, "had hitherto declined allowing the Servians to become parties to the war, because he felt convinced that the Divan would understand reason, and speedily repair the wrongs of which it had been guilty towards him, by accepting the propositions which had been made before the commencement of hostilities. The obstinacy of the Sultan, however, in persevering in his former system, had necessarily changed the views of the Russian Monarch with respect to the Servians, who were expected to prove most useful auxiliaries in the present contest." The same communications add that intestine divisions began to increase the difficulties of the Divan.—The public voice raised itself at last in the capital against the Government, in proportion as the prospect of a scarcity of grain increased, and though it is affirmed that General Paskewitch had orders not to enter into any arrangements with the surviving Janissaries in Armenia, yet they rendered him important services "against his will." Odessa is represented as most brilliant, in consequence of the presence of the Emperor and Empress, the Court, and a numerous Diplomatic Body. The Emperor was to return to the Army as soon as all the reinforcements should have arrived, when offensive operations were to be resumed with fresh vigour. He had prohibited the exportation of corn from Odessa, and all the Russian ports on the Black sea, in order, "that the capital of the Ottoman Empire, which owing to his personal generosity, had hitherto experienced little want of provisions, should not feel that it depended upon him to consign it to all the horrors of famine."

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Turkey mail arrived this morning, bringing us intelligence to the 12th from Constantinople, & from Smyrna to the 5th ult. The Grand Vizer left the capital on the 11th, with 19,000 men of the new levies—10,000 had set off on the 6th instant.

These soldiers are able bodied men, but without discipline they are well armed and enthusiastic. They are destined to relieve the regular soldiers at Adrianople, and other depots, that the latter may proceed to the advanced corps. It is also intended that detachments of those new levies shall be placed in proper positions along the ridge of the Balkan mountains, and to defend the several passes.

It is stated that the weather in Turkey, as in some other parts of the East of Europe, had been unusually hot. One of the letters of to-day says, "We are under a broiling sun; the glass for some days past varying from 95 to 105. If there is the same heat in the north the Russian armies must suffer severely. We hear they are ill appointed, and are suffering much from the climate and the want of provisions."

FRANCE.

The following proceedings took place recently at the Rouen Court of Assize, on the trial of a young woman for poisoning a child.

"The prisoner on hearing a part of the evidence, manifested considerable emotion, then fainted, and fell to the ground; when she had recovered, the President resumed the proceedings, but was interrupted by a noise on the bench were the gendarmes were sitting. It appears that a respectable old gentleman had wished to seat himself in one corner, when a gendarme, with great rudeness and brutality, took him by the arm, and desired him to withdraw. On the old Gentleman's remonstrating, the gendarme became more violent, turned him around forcibly, and exclaimed, "I arrest you." The president here interferred, and said, "Gendarmes, take out that person."

One of the advocates then rose from the bar, and said, "This gentleman has committed no crime by sitting on the bench with the gendarmes. I have the honour to know him. He was formerly an advocate in Parliament of Paris; he is eighty years of age, and his grey hairs are entitled to reverence."

The President: He is not in the costume of his profession, and is in one of the reserved places; therefore, gendarmes, turn him out.

The old gentleman then said, "I have one of your own cards authorising me to sit in one of the reserved places; I have been 50 years an advocate, and never yet failed in respect to the Bench.—Notwithstanding this appeal, the president insisted on his being turned out. On the old gentleman moving to obey the order, the entire Bar, with the exception of prisoner's counsel, rose, and indignantly quitted the court. The prisoner's counsel observed aloud, "I would follow your example, Gentlemen, if my duty did not retain me here."

MAMMOTH STEAM BOAT.—In the French Bulletin of Technological sciences for June, 1825, we find the following account of a steamboat which is now being constructed by the government of the Netherlands. This vessel is 250 feet in length, and is to have four masts, and a bowsprit. The machinery which is already on board, cost 400,000 Dutch florins, and the rest of the work, with the materials and construction, will amount to a similar sum, making the whole exceeding 800,000 florins. It has two furnaces for the production of steam, and three cylinders. The power will be equal to that of 300 horses. It will consume 2,400 pounds of mineral coal per hour, or 57,600 per day.

This boat is a three-decker, of very elegant accommodations; unloaded she draws only ten feet, loaded she will draw 16. She is intended to facilitate the communication between Holland and the Dutch East Indies; for this journey six weeks are the estimated time, during which she will consume 2,419,200 lbs of coal. As soon as completed, she is to be sent to England, to try her strength with the Sea. She has been constructed at Rotterdam, where four large steam boats intended for the navigation of the Rine, are now in a state preparation.

ENGLAND.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

The Pacific, Capt. Croker, arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool. She brings our files of London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th, of September—both inclusive. The news from the continent, however, was anticipated, by the arrival of the Sully, from Havre. But we flatter ourselves that, what with omissions yesterday, and some further articles, we have made up a paper of some interest for this evening.

Mr. Cobbett has published an address to the farmers of England, upon the subject of introducing the cultivation of Indian Corn, for which they have heretofore considered the climate of England too cold and damp. He has a field of it at his farm of Barn Elm, near the suspension-bridge, leading to Hammersmith, of eleven acres. Notwithstanding the bad season, Mr. Cobbett anticipates that his corn will ripen in about a month, and yield one hundred bushels to the acre. It is of a dwarf kind, more hardy and productive than the common Indian corn grown in America.

The Ministry and the Admiralty.—Lord Melville has at last, after reiterated refusals to accept that office, succeeded the Duke of Clarence as the Head of the Navy—the department as formerly, to consist of a First Lord of the Admiralty and four other Lords. Lord Ellenborough succeeds Lord Melville, at the Board of Control. These arrangements are positively announced in the Courier of the 11th of September. From the tenor of the London papers, however, some doubt yet remains as to the exact relation in which the Duke of Clarence stands with the Government. The Morning Herald of the 14th, three days after the above announcement, publishes the following article, which gives a new version of the origin of the difficulty between the Premier and the Duke, and leaves us to infer that the latter is in some way a Lord High Admiral yet—a preparation having been made, as it would seem, of some of the duties preformed by the Duke, which are to be transferred to the Board and thus rendered immediately responsible to the Ministry.

"In the course of the last official visit which his Highness made to Portsmouth, he gave orders, to fit out two ships of

war for the Mediterranean, and despatched the necessary instructions to Sir George Cockburn to carry those orders into effect. Sir George not having, of course, the "sinecure of war" at his own command, referred the matter to the Treasury, stating at the same time, that his instructions were peremptory. The answer of the Duke of Wellington was, that the responsible advisers of the Crown could not consent to any such measure. This being communicated to the Duke of Clarence, his Royal Highness lost not a moment in tendering his resignation; but the Lord Chancellor, well knowing his great importance to the Government, considering the close relation in which his Royal Highness stood to the throne, used his utmost exertions as a mediator between the Prince and the Premier. It is said that the Noble and Learned Lord has so far succeeded as to prevail upon his Royal Highness to retain the office with abridged power. A new patent is now in the progress of being made out; and by the tenor of it, the Lord High Admiral will in future be responsible for his acts to the Ministers of the Crown."

The rumor that Lord Camden was about to accede to the present Administration gains very general credit. According to one report, his Lordship is to take Lord Bathurst's present office, that of President of the Council, Lord Bathurst taking the office of Keeper of the Privy Seal, in the room of Lord Ellenborough, remove to the India Board, in place of Lord Melville. The Morning Herald of the 15th, however, says: "The overtures made to Lord Camden to join the present Administration, by taking one of the two offices of Lord Privy Seal, or Lord President, have, it is said, up to the present period, not been accepted. Lord Westmorland has been named as likely to return to the first named station; but this statement we believe unfounded. Offers of the same situation were made to his Lordship at the first formation of the present Ministry, and declined by him on the ground of his not wishing to undertake in future any responsible situation in the Government."

The accession of Lord Melville will, it is rumored, lead to the displacing of Mr. Croker from the office of Secretary to the Admiralty.

THE ARMY.

Brevet.—Maj. Gen. Sir P. Maillé, K. C. B. to be Lieutenant General in North America only.

We learn that an order will shortly be issued, allowing the Captains of 1809 & 1810 the option of retiring on the old rate of half pay, with a step of rank superior to that they at present hold in their regiments. Those availing themselves of this boon, who may be at the top of the list, will be restored to full pay in their own corps in the event of a vacancy occurring within a given period. We believe two years is the time fixed upon. The like indulgence under the same restrictions, is to be extended to the Lieutenants of 1812 and 1815. We are at a loss to imagine why the Majors of a certain standing are overlooked in the present arrangement as their services give them an equal claim to the kind consideration and attention of the distinguished and urbane General at present holding the chief command of his Majesty's forces.—Morning Chronicle.

WEST INDIES.

The following letter from St. Barts, dated 20th Sept. is copied from the New-Haven Register.

"The Captain, officers, and crew, of a piratical schooner, fitted out at St. Thomas, were to be tried yesterday at St. Kitts, and in all probability, will be condemned for execution. They captured the Carra-bo, from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, and a French brig from Munnile in France, and put both crews and passengers 37 in number, into a leaky boat, and when blowing hard, some miles distant from the Canary Islands. The English brig was taken charge of by a British sloop of war, and sent to St. Kitts, and she afterwards fell in with the pirate off St. Eustatia, who ran in and anchored, followed by Johnny Bull, who very politely requested the civil authorities to grant permission to take her under his safe convoy to St. Kitts, to be tried for piracy. The French brig had previously landed in St. Eustatia several casks of musk, &c. and when in sufficient depth of water, was scuttled and sunk, with 70 tons of block tin in her hold. Some leading characters who are prize agents in St. Eustatia, must feel unpleasant at the development of these transactions.

"The French Admiral in Martinique is expected to make an inquiry about the French brig and cargo. The Doctor (an American) and a boy have been admitted as King's evidence to save their necks—but the others are in jeopardy, and likely to dance in the air, as a warning to others. An American brig from Bath arrived a few days since, was boarded in the latitude of Bermuda, by a long schooner, and plundered of every thing eatable, drinkable, or wearable, except what they had on their backs.

P. S. Sept. 24th.—A boat has just arrived from St. Kitts; the whole of the pirates (except boys) have been condemned for execution, including the Doctor, who, it was proved, was part owner. Report adds, he offered \$6000 for his life, without any effect; we have not heard the exact particulars yet.

A letter from St. Thomas, of the 30th Sept. says: "We have received information here that twenty-four of the pirates, who captured the English brig Carra-bo, of which we informed you some time since, were executed at St. Kitts, say thirteen on Saturday, and eleven yesterday. We have had no further particulars as yet. Four of the gang are under examination here, and it is generally supposed they will share the same fate."

UNITED STATES.

A TRUE FISH STORY.—The Free Press, Brunswick, Me. gives an animated account of an attack upon a shoal of Black Fish, 70 or 80 in number, which were discovered early on Monday morning the 6th instant, near Harpswell, Me. The inhabitants of that place and vicinity, turned out

with muskets, harpoons, axes, &c. and had rare sport. They killed several, when a council of war was held, & a more scientific mode of attack was devised. This was to drive the flock into a narrow cove, on Orr's Island, where the tide would soon leave them. Ten or twelve boats flanked the squad, and the main body cut off their retreat in the direction of the sea. Captain John Curtis, of Harpswell, caused his barge to be rowed along-side of one of the largest of the dolphins, himself standing with one foot braced on the bows of the boat, and the other on the back of his antagonist. He had taken this position, to make the attempt of splitting open the head of the fish; but the boat veering in its course, placed him in the dilemma, of either falling into the water, or springing upon the fish's back. He adopted the latter alternative, and the whole company saw their gallant captain riding off astride upon the back of the dolphin. A full quarter of a mile was he borne along by this new and extraordinary mode of navigation before he alighted in safety. The speed with which the captain was carried through the air would have mocked the swiftness of the far famed Benjamin Franklin, or of any other steamer which ever floated upon the water. Capt. Curtis did not, however, like Arion, entertain his dolphin with "harmonious strains" of godlike music; he was constantly inflicting blows with his axe deeply in the monster's blubber.

At the basin, the remaining population of the island had collected to witness the unprecedented and astonishing spectacle, and the shouts of merriment made the welkin ring again.

"The fish below smam to and fro, Attack'd from every quarter; 'Why sure,' tho' they, the devil's to pay 'Monst' folks above the water."

As the tide ebbed away, the dolphins in all their movements began to drag more or less heavily through the mud, and it became advisable to find, if possible, some more expeditious mode of destroying them. A long knife, it was found, plunged in the direction of the great blood vessels, soon exhausted the fountain of its purple stream, and so great were the torrents of blood thus shed, that the water for 60 rods was of a deep crimson colour. But all of them were not so easily to be despatched. One young man who had long been engaged unsuccessfully with one of the largest sized dolphins, at length got him intangled in a strong rope, and as he was partly swimming, and partly dragging himself through the mud, he dexterously coiled it round a tall cedar, which held him fast. Another, imitating the example of Captain Curtis, sprang upon the back of his antagonist, and with the design of strangling him, ran his fist into his spiracle, or breathing hole, which is situated on the back, and just at the base of the skull; but he had scarcely got it well planted there before a blast from the lungs of the monster, ejected it so suddenly and forcibly, that he believed, until he had looked twice to assure himself to the contrary, that his fist had actually flown off the handle: he lost his presence of mind, he fell into the water, so that he experienced no other inconvenience from the accident, but getting a thorough wetting. Before sunset all the fish were despatched. It was truly a day of blood and carnage, and it is remarkable that not a single individual was injured.

This fish is said to be a species of the Dolphin, called by naturalists, *Delphinus Globiceps*. The last S. E. gales probably drove them into these moorings, which proved any thing but hospitable to those tenants of the deep. It is thought that about 75 barrels of oil might be made from them, worth 790 to 1000 dollars. One of the Dolphins had a harpoon in his carcase, which appeared to have been there a great length of time. The law of the chase was, that every one should have what he could kill, great and small.

BALLOON EXCURSION.—Yesterday Mr. Robertson made one of his most splendid balloon excursions, from Castle Garden, accompanied by a lady, and before an assemblage of people, hitherto unsurpassed for numbers in this city. When the balloon was sufficiently inflated, and the car attached to it, Mr. Robertson handed a lady (whom we learned was Mrs. R. herself,) of very interesting appearance from a room in the castle to the car. She was arrayed in a French pink dress of great elegance, and displayed the utmost coolness and self-possession. She mounted the car and took her seat amid the cheers of the audience. Mr. Robertson then took his own seat at the opposite end of the car. On giving directions to cut the cord, it was done, and the balloon made a slow and majestic ascent from the northern side of the garden. The lady kissed her hand to the audience, and Mr. R. bowed frequently. It rose gradually amid the cheers of the whole mass of people in the castle and the battery, and the *pois veues* of the famous Winnebago chiefs. The balloon took the direction of Corlaers Hook to Long Island, and in consequence passed over a considerable portion of the city. It was visible for a considerable time. The number of spectators was immense; there could not been less than twenty-five thousand in the garden, on the battery, and in the neighbourhood.

We understand the Balloon landed very safely at Williamsburge, on Long Island, in about half an hour after its departure from the Garden.—N. Y. Eng. Oc. 23.

VARIETY.

ARCHERY.—Not satisfied with shooting people dead through the heart with the sharp glances of their eyes, it appears that in many parts of England the ladies still continue the practice of using a more substantial bow, than was ever strung by Cupid. The ladies and gentlemen of Staffordshire lately met at Sandon to enjoy the elegant and fashionable amusement of archery. The day was remarkably favorable, and the best shooters of the ladies' target were so nearly equal in skill, that a lively interest was kept up to the last moment of the contest, when the first prize was adjudged to Miss Wedgwood, as best at numbers; the second, to Miss Dormer, for the most central arrow in the gold; and the third, to Miss E. Child, as second at numbers. The West Somersetshire Archers met to try their skill on Ash Common, near the beautiful seat of Sir T. B. Leth-

bridge, Bart. The archery commenced at one o'clock, and the prize was won by Miss Louisa Carew. The day was fine, and the meeting never appeared to greater advantage, being graced with much youth, beauty, and fashion.—Am. pap.

BURNING OF WIDOWS.—A late East India paper gives an account of the escape of a widow from the funeral pile of her husband, at Bagbazaar. All the preparations were made as usual; but when the suttee ascended the pile, owing to the presence (and probable interference) of some European and American gentlemen, she would not be bound down, as the custom is. When the flames of the pile rose, she could not endure the torture, and leaped from the fire and escaped, with several parts of her body burnt. Her cruel tormentors would have forced the poor sufferer back, had it not been for the presence of the Europeans and Americans, who would not permit them to do so. This occurrence was in March. It was afterwards reported that she was dead; but the *Sumbad Commodity* contradicts the story, and says she is living at Allypore, where she has been kindly attended to by the company's physician, and where her father remains to prepare her food. The British Government imagine that its power in the east can only be preserved by leaving the laws and customs of the natives untouched. But it appears to us that, since the Brahmins and people all venerate pretend that these sacrifices are voluntary, they might forbid the binding of the victims to the pile. The power of the priests, and the avarice of the relations, may compel the poor widows to express a consent to the sacrifice; but when the painful moment arrives—when the forked flames seize upon the victim, few would endure to see her if she should, and the practice would soon cease.—ib.

Somebody who lives in Baltimore, but who once lived on the other side of the Atlantic, has written home a letter, which, among sundry sententious paragraphs, contains the following:

"There is a rail-road to be made from this place to the state of Ohio, which, when completed, is expected to give life and vigour to business of every description, but will probably be ten or twelve years before it can possibly be done, even if the Americans were possessed of as much energy as Englishmen."

Now we will wager the Erie Canal against that of the Duke of Bridgewater, that the Baltimore rail road will be constructed at the rate of two miles for one, ever made by the English, or ever to be made, all the way through to the Ohio.—ib.

We find the following gravely published in the London Morning Herald, of September 12th:

"So homely and economical are some of the American Legislators, that a Member of Congress from the Middle States, will send home his dirty linen and worn-out pantaloons, franked by the mail, to be returned to Washington by the same conveyance when washed and mended."

Thanks to the most licentious press that ever cursed any nation, for such facts being published of us abroad. We see no hope of a reformation, however, when such men as Mr. Randolph and Mr. Van Buren patronize and praise such profigate papers as the *Telegraph* and *Argus*, which stand first and third in rank of the six most licentious presses in the universe.—ib.

Young Mr. Curtis—Definition of a Pioneer.

DEAR SIR—Your correspondent "W. Fuggins" is gone shooting into the North, which is the occasion of his silence—he is not at all nettled at your not inserting his last communication; he knows you are the best judge of what ought and ought not to be admitted into your paper, and will, I am sure, feel happy to contribute again when he returns—in the mean while, as I must stay at home, for sending this I just recollect a little bit of City conversation that I overheard at one of the company's dinners the other day. Something was said upon "Military Tactics," by one of the Aldermen—who professed himself ignorant of the meaning of the term "Pioneer." W. Curtis, Jun. the "Musico Military Bart. in embryo, Colonel of the Artillery Company"—was applied to, to explain the term and the origin of it; and he inadvertently stumbled upon a good thing. His reply was that they were "A company of men who marched before the army to 'axe' the way."—I am, yours truly,

B. FUGGINS.

DOMESTIC.

EXECUTION OF CHARLES FRENCH. On Thursday last, the sentence of the Law, against Charles French, convicted of the Murder of Edward Nolan, was carried into execution. We stated in our last, that French was left for execution on the Monday, but as an application was about making to the proper quarter for a Reprieve, and as the persons who were charged as having been accessories, had not yet taken their trials, His Honor Mr. Chief Justice Sherwood, most humanely granted a respite until the Thursday following. Those trials took place, on Tuesday and Wednesday: nothing material was elicited on them to affect that of French, and it having been, as we understand, considered, that the application on his behalf, which had received the deliberate consideration of the Executive Council, was such as could not be granted, with a due regard to Public Justice, the usual melancholy preparations were made for carrying the sentence into execution. These preparations being completed, at about half past two o'clock on Thursday the Sheriff of the District, accompanied by his Deputy, and escorted by the Town and a number of Special Constables who were sworn in for the occasion, proceeded from his Office in the Court house to the Gaol, in front of which the drop was erected. The Special Constables were stationed at the foot of the drop in such a manner as to prevent the too near approach of any persons, but the proper Officers. The Sheriff and his attendants then entered the Gaol, and in a short time, the doors were again thrown open, and the procession, with French who was soon to suffer, attended by the Rev. Dr. Phillips and the Rev. Mr. Ryerson made its appearance. French appeared calm and collected and apparently occupied in meditations suited to his melancholy situation—he was exceedingly