

"Whether your name is Walker or not, you must go."

"Not without a go-cart; you can't force me to go, I'm a legal tender, and you must take me. Hav'n't I got an office, or at least, a public situation, here on the steps, Mr. Charley Kattelstraps? If I go, it shall be on the Yankee principle of rotation—bring me a wheelbarrow. Reform me out regularly."

Persecution being useless, the officer procured assistance and a wheelbarrow, in which Mervyn was placed and away they went.

"So we go," said Mervyn. "Charley making a barrow-night of me. Gently over the stones. I don't take bumpers, except when I get them of porter. This is the way to wheeling. Hurrah! cart before the horse!"

When arrived at the watch-house, Mervyn insisted upon being wheeled up stairs, and styled the place a barrow-nial and castle.

"I'm a modest man, and no stainer," said he, "and, if I can't have a ride up, I think I am entitled to draw back."

So saying, he attempted to escape; but not being so nimble with his feet as with his tongue, he was soon caught and lugged back, being, as he said, like goldsmith's work, beautifully chased. Willing hands make short work; and, in consequence, the unsavoury punster was soon carried up aloft, and next morning, sober and penitent, paid his tipsy fine carriage-hire with a spiteful countenance.

THE LATE WILLIAM COBBETT'S CHARACTERISTICS, BY HIMSELF.—

"Though I never attempt to put forth that sort of stuff which the 'intense' people on the other side of St. George's Channel call 'eloquence,' I bring out strings of very interesting facts; I use pretty powerful arguments; and I hammer them down so closely upon the mind that they seldom fail to produce a lasting impression."

We have to record a melancholy termination to an unfortunate career, in the death of Lady Astley, which took place in the King's Bench, last week. This unhappy person was daughter of Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart., and married in 1819 Sir Jacob Astley, Bart., who was about equal in years, and eminently qualified to render her lot a fortunate one. About nine years ago she became acquainted with the well-known Captain Garth, and an intimacy ensued, which terminated in her elopement with him. Since that period they have endured various vicissitudes of fortune, until, at length, Capt. Garth was imprisoned in the King's Bench, where Lady Astley has also lived, until the scarlet fever has suddenly put an end to her sufferings.

SWAN RIVER.

The accounts received from the Swan River yesterday, to the 5th of February, are of an extremely favourable nature. An exploring party had returned to the seat of government and reported the discovery to the southward of most excellent land for sheep—full 40,000 acres, and not one bad acre in it. The Governor, Sir J. Stirling (who had been unwell), expressed his gratification at the discovery. The harvest had proved most abundant. Wheat was at 15s. a bushel. Luxuries of all sorts very dear. The receipts and expenditure for the colony, in the quarter ending 31st Dec. were as follow:—Receipts, £1,945 Gs. 1d; expenditure, £1,486 Gs. 8d. Flour was at 6d per lb., but at the Swan Head a new mill had just come into action, and there the price was 4d per lb. A proclamation had been issued to establish a Post Office at Perth, Freemantle, Albany, and Augusta. A Vice-Admiralty was also to be established. The natives were peaceable.

A Joke.—A couple of resurrectionists started for a subject one cold night in a small covered wagon, and succeeded in finding one; when they had disinterred the body, they dressed it up in a frock-coat, hat, &c. placed it between them in their wagon, and started for home. The weather being very cold, and coming in sight of a tavern, they concluded to stop and take a drink, which they did, leaving their inanimate companion sitting erect upon his seat with the horse's reins lying in his lap; the hostler observing three individuals in the wagon when it was driven up, and noticing that but two went into the house, thought he would enquire of the third why he did not follow his companions; so he walked up to the wagon and asked his reason for remaining behind. No answer was returned, and after questioning the dumb gentleman some time, he took hold of him and found that his hand was upon a dead man! Although terrified at first, his mind soon solved the mystery, by recollecting that one of the individuals who was slipping toddy at the bar was a medical student. "So," says the hostler, "I'll have some fun with these larks."—He hoisted the body from the wagon and carried it into the stable, where he took off its clothes and put them on himself, and then placed himself in the wagon; after a short time the students returned; one of them jumped up beside, as he supposed, his dead man, and in merriment, struck him upon his knee, exclaiming, "how would you like some slip, my old fellow?" The moment the words had passed his lips, he observed to his companion in a low and trembling voice, "Ben, he's warm!" This startled Ben, but he recovered his self possession in a moment, and after reproving his friend for frightening him unnecessarily, stepped up and touched the other himself—in an instant, choking with fear, he repeated what his companion had just said, "He is warm, by heavens!" "And so would you be," replied the hostler, in a measured and ghastly tone, "if you had just been stolen from—ah, as I have!" The students took to their heels, and never returned to claim either their horse or wagon.

At the last grand party of the Duke of Wellington, one of the swell mob managed to procure an entrance into the state room, disguised as a foreign prince, wearing a star and several orders. A police officer, whose suspicions had been awakened by the unintelligible long name which his "highness" gave, went up to the fellow, and whispered that he had better be introduced to the Duke of Wellington. This offer was however politely declined by the distinguisher, and it was then suggested that he should

walk to the station-house, the proper receptacle for men of his rank, with which invitation he expressed his readiness to comply, and marched off accordingly, sans tambour, sans trompette.—[Morning Post.]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, August 13.
LATER FROM ENGLAND & FRANCE.

The packet ship Formosa, Captain Orme, from Havre and Ontario, Capt. Kearney, from London, arrived yesterday. We have received by the former Paris journals of the 7th, and Havre of the 8th, and by the latter London papers to the 10th July.

The aspect of affairs in the north of Spain is evikently improving for the Constitutional party. General Sarsfield, an officer who distinguished himself greatly in the French war, has been appointed to succeed Gen. Valdes. The papers before us however contain no accounts of any further engagements between the contending parties, but the raising of the siege of Bilbao, the death of Zumalacaregui and the intervention of England and France, appears to have produced among the Carlists if not a total despondency as to the eventual success of the cause for which they are in arms, at least a suspension of active operations on their part.

At Paris the *proces monsie* is still pending. The later proceedings appear to place the conduct of the government in no favourable light as regards their conduct during the insurrection. However much Louis Philippe may have lost the good opinion of the people, if he ever possessed it, he certainly has succeeded in securing the attachment of the soldiers. The conduct of the 15th Regiment, one of those who refused to fire on the people of Paris during the three days, has been proven to have been atrociously savage at Lyons, and at Paris, of the 6th regiment and at Cherbourg the 13th of the line, came to blows with the citizens habited in bourgeois or plain cloths. The account of a plot having been laid to assassinate the King, which was slightly mentioned before, is confirmed, and additional arrests have been made in consequence. It is said he no longer trusts himself in public without great precautions.

Some serious disturbances have taken place in Amsterdam, in consequence of the refusal of some householders to pay the taxes on their property, which it must be admitted are very high in Holland. The military were called in, and numerous arrests have been made of persons concerned in the disturbances, but the authorities had not insisted on selling the goods of the refractory house holders. The troops however had not been withdrawn, and it is said the opposition was extremely ramified.

Some of the French Journals have broken silence in regard to our Indemnity Treaty, and we make place for their remarks, not that we attach however any importance to them. A rumour was current in Paris of the death of the Duke de Bordeaux; Charles X. is of a very advanced age and should he die, there will then only be the imbecile Duke d'Angoulême between Louis Philippe and the crown of France par droit de naissance.

There is much talk of a meeting of the Absolute Monarchs at Kalish with political views. We cannot discover any thing on this subject on which dependence can be placed. It is said the Emperor of Austria though invited has refused to be present.

London, July 9.

The public Securities have evinced a considerable degree of heaviness this afternoon, which has excited the more surprise, as the Money Market within the last two or three days, has worn a very buoyant aspect. There are reports current, however, adverse to the continuance in power of the present Ministry. It is said, on what authority we have not been enabled to trace with any degree of satisfaction, that at the recent interviews between His Majesty and Lord Melbourne, there has been a want of that cordiality which ought to exist between the Prime Minister and the Crown. The report has certainly gained ground that the Ministry will sustain a defeat in the House of Lords upon the great questions of the Irish Church and the Municipal Bill; hence an apprehension that a dissolution of Parliament may not be so far distant as many parties affect to imagine. The rumour has also been revived that the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the West India compensation Fund, without an advance from the moneyed interest of the city. These circumstances combined have rendered the Stock Market heavy to-day, Company for account having fallen late in the day from 92½ to 92, at which latter quotation sales were made just before the close of the Market. This afternoon, Money Stock has experienced a dull sale at nearly an equal depression. Exchequer Bills, which yesterday at 84 have fallen to 29 pm.; and India Bonds from 14 have been depressed to 9 pm. It is believed in many quarters that the Directors of the Bank of England are again resorting to the screw, in order to reduce the amount of their circulation.

London, July 10.

We received last night, by express, Paris papers of Wednesday, (8th), but their contents are not very important. The only article of interest respecting the Basque provinces may be found in the Paris journals, is a telegraphic dispatch from Bayonne, dated 6th instant, announcing that the Queen's troops remained still in Bilbao, on the 3rd, but that they were preparing to make a movement on that day. They are said to amount to 22,000 men. The Portuguese contingent of 6,000 men for the service or support of the Queen of Spain, would, it was reported, cross the frontiers about the 1st inst.

The *Inpartial* observes, that to hear the official paper of Gen. Jackson the reputation demanded by the French Chambers; as a condition *sine qua non* of the payment of the 25 millions, will not be easily obtained. No doubt if it depended upon him alone this reputation would not be given. But, in the United States, there is a power that is stronger than the will of the President, namely, the will of the nation, and this is adverse to quarrels and hostilities with France. The trade and interests of America are too much opposed to a hostile policy for it to be adopted by it. This pacific idea is expressed by most of the American journals whose opinions are known, which shows that a rupture with France would be highly unpopular in the United States. President Jackson will therefore be forced, in spite of himself, to afford the reparation demanded by France, and this long negotiation will be brought to an end, not by cannon shots, but by diplomacy. There is too much good sense on both sides of the Atlantic, for this affair to be settled by other than amicable means.

The *Temps* has the following:—"The affair with the United States is becoming, as men of judgment predicted, embarrassing to our Ministry. The American Government raises great difficulties in making the least reparation to France, and has become more haughty in proportion to the concessions made to it, declaring that reparation is due from France. Such are the contents of the last despatches. We may now see what will be the position of the Duke de Broglie. According to M. de Valze's amendment, not a farthing can be paid to the United till the honor of France is satisfied. The United States will not give a cent without becoming responsible, make the slightest payment to America. From this position of the question, it is brought back

precisely to the same point at which it was before the grant was voted. To financial negotiations, discussions upon a point of honor have succeeded, and we hope that the Government will maintain the honor of the country with more firmness than it has protected its pecuniary interests.

The *Phare de Bayonne*, of the 22d instant, states that, in pursuance of an order of Don Carlos, of the 25th ult. the medical men, who assisted at the extraction of the ball from the wound of Zumalacaregui, have been put under arrest. Among them is Don Theodoros Gelas, first physician of the staff. It appears that, previous to the operation, they had given him a too powerful dose of laudanum. The *Phare* contains also the following curious narrative from the frontier:—"The Governor of Lerin, finding that the barracks were infested with such an immense quantity of rats, that they not only devoured the provisions, and gnawed the military effects, but actually attacked the ears and toes of the soldiers while they were asleep, put in requisition all the cats of Artajoan Larraga, Alla, Scurra, and Discaillio, lying within a circuit of about two leagues from Lerin. On the 14th ult. about twenty of the feline race were sent from each of the above places; but, though their numbers were so formidable, they refused to attack the invaders, and hastily made their escape, either from fear of the size and power of the enemy, or from their own well-known domestic attachments."

Much interest was excited in the House of Commons on Tuesday night by the circumstance of Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham having removed from the seats which they have occupied during the present session, on the Ministerial side of the House, to the front Opposition bench. The inference drawn from this change of position was, that these distinguished individuals feel themselves bound to exhibit in the most marked manner, their disapprobation of the men who have ventured to intrude a measure for the destruction of the Prot. religion in Ireland. It will add not a little to the consciousness of inferiority which Ministers already betray in the presence of Sir Robert Peel, to see two such powerful allies associated with him, and to know, as they well do, in a very brief space of time, they will be united together as colleagues in the Cabinet.—[From a Correspondent of the Times.]

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, August 12.

DISTASTROUS FIRE.

It is our painful duty to record the melancholy effects of the most destructive conflagrations, regarding the immense amount of property destroyed, and the number of individuals thrown out of employment, with which our city has been visited for many years. It broke out soon after twelve o'clock this morning, in the lofty five-story building No. 115 Fulton-street, and rapidly extended through to Ann-street, sweeping almost every house in the entire block formed by Fulton, Ann, Nassau and Dutch—thence to the north side of Ann-street, and through a large portion of the block formed by Ann, Nassau, William and Beekman, and destroying also several buildings on the south side of Fulton-street, toward John. An immense amount of capital was invested in this portion of the city, in buildings, merchandise, and the implements of various trades and professions, and there is probably no other space of equal extent in New York, in which so great a number of artisans were daily employed. There can be no doubt that upwards of a thousand persons have been suddenly thrown out of employment by this calamitous event, and we have heard the number stated at more than fifteen hundred. Among them we are assured that between four and five hundred industrious women and girls are sufferers, who were employed chiefly in various departments of book-binding, folding periodicals, &c.

The loss falls with peculiar severity upon editors and printers; the establishments of twelve or thirteen newspapers and periodicals are among those destroyed—upwards of twenty printing offices, including some of the most extensive in the city, and many book binderies, in which a vast amount of business was done. Among the newspaper establishments destroyed, are those of the *Transcript*, *Joffersonian*, *Morning Herald*, *Courier*, *Unis*, *Spirit of Commerce*, *New Countryman*, *Christian Intelligencer*, *New Yorker*, *Catholic Daily*, *Protestant Vindicator*, and several others. The extensive printing office of George P. Scott & Company, in which the *New York Mirror* was printed, is also gone. In short, the loss is enormous. We understand that insurance to the amount of 200,000 dollars was effected on some of the buildings and other property destroyed, but that amount is undoubtedly far short of the loss sustained. The one establishment alone, we are informed of the height of the buildings, most of which were of five or six stories, rendered the exertions of the firemen almost ineffectual.

But the most painful tidings are yet to be related; lives have been lost, to the number at least of four, and it is feared that others have also fallen victims. The names of the four whose fate is ascertained, are as follows:—David Carlisle, and Daniel D. Wyatt, printers, working for Mr. Turney, 115 Fulton street. They lodged in the fifth story of the building, and were both burnt to death. Samuel Blanchard, master bookbinder; he lodged in the fourth story of the same building, and leaping from the window was so dreadfully injured that he died in fifteen minutes. The fourth was a colored man, name unknown; he was buried under the ruins of one of the fallen walls.

Besides these, Mr. E. B. Taylor, fireman of No. 40 was severely burned, as was also a member of No. 28, name believed to be Gasparin. The following are the farther particulars, so far as we have been able to ascertain, in the distress and confusion of the scene:—

On *Fulton Street*—North side.

No. 115.—The fire commenced in this building, in the second story. It was occupied by Eli French, bookseller; Brown & Rixingsland & Baptist, printers; Wm. Jackman, publisher; Mr. Bolton, stereotype block-maker, and John H. Turney, stereotyper, who was insured for about twelve hundred dollars. In the foundry of Mr. Turney, two printers, Messrs. David Carlisle and Daniel Wyatt, the latter gentleman a native of Portsmouth, N. H., were consumed in the flames. Samuel Blanchard, threw himself from the third story and was killed, surviving about fifteen minutes. This was a five story brick building.

121.—The dwelling house of the Rev. Dr. Brownlee, injured chiefly by the deluge of water.

119.—Occupied by Mrs. Paddock, milliner, and Mrs. P. Nichols. This was a three story brick house, and nearly destroyed.

117.—Abraham Bell & Co., merchants, three story, brick, destroyed.

113.—Occupied by O. R. Burnham, as an extensive manufactory of shawls, stoves, &c., in which over one hundred females were employed, and many workmen.—A five story brick.

111.—Occupied by Bliss & Wadsworth, booksellers. Mr. Turner, book-binder, New-noyer, book-binder.—Five story brick.

109.—Occupied by Mrs. Prentice, as a boarding house.—Three story brick.

107.—Occupied by J. Budd, an extensive cabinet and chair factory. Three story brick.—All the above were totally destroyed.

South side.—120.—Oliver R. Burnham's dwelling house, slightly injured.

118.—Occupied by S. Hall, gunsmith, a two story brick front, destroyed.

116.—Occupied by Gale, Wood & Hughes, silversmiths, a two-story brick house, and a shop in rear, destroyed.

114.—Occupied by S. & T. C. Wolley, tailors, two story brick, destroyed.

112.—Occupied below by Mr. Bradford, tailor, and Mr. Columbus, hair-dresser; and above, as a French boarding house. Owned by Dr. Hardenbrook, and insured. The walls only are left standing.

On *Ann street*.—South side.

40.—Two story brick, occupied as a boarding-house, destroyed.

38.—Two story brick, occupied by a private family, destroyed.

36.—Five story brick—basement occupied as a wine cellar; 1st story, by Smith & Roberts, druggists; 2d and 3d, Le Courter des Etats Unis, insured to the amount lost—their subscription and other books saved; 4th story, J. H. Colton and Co., map establishment; 5th story, copper-plate printer.

34.—Five story brick; basement occupied by Mr. Smith, machine-press, who also had an office in one of the upper stories, in which the *Christian Intelligencer* was printed. 1st floor, *Transcript* office, Hayward, Stanley & Co., 2d floor, *Jeffersonian*, Childs, and Devoe. 3d, *Morning Herald* office. 4th, occupied as a Catholic Church.

32.—Five story brick; 1st floor, Old Countryman, H. J. Pickering. 2d, Charles a Focke, book-binder, and William E. Dean, book printing office. Mr. D. is out of town, but we have understood that he is partly, if not wholly insured—destroyed.

Nos. 30 and 28.—Two 2 story brick stables, belonging to houses in Fulton-street—destroyed.

North side.—Corner of Ann and Nassau, a two story frame house, occupied by Christian Brown, printer, bookbinder, &c.; N. Nye Hall, lawyer; Hoystead Hacker, painter, and as a shoemaker's store—destroyed.

21.—Two story frame house, occupied as a printing office and a German boarding-house—destroyed.

23 and 25.—Two story brick houses, occupied as Patrick Quirk's porter house, and by several families—destroyed.

27.—Five story brick house, Campbell's paper warehouse, Spirit of Seventy Six, Nichol's bookbinder, and a printer's warehouse, Estabrook and Sweet, printers, and J. F. Atwell's music printing office—destroyed.

Occupied by Mr. Curtis, baker, Mr. McElrath, bookseller, Osborn & Buckingham, printers, (insured.) Mr. Ripley, stereotyper, Mr. Kelly, printer of Catholic Diary, and Mr. Miller, Bookbinder. The rear building was occupied by Mr. Fuller's family, and in the rear of the whole was his gymnasium.

81.—Front building, basement occupied by H. Bishop, baker, first story by James Bishop, die-sinker, and the second story by the family of Mr. Locke, carpenter. In the rear of this lot was a range of workshops, consisting of three buildings, the first of which was occupied by Drysdale & Grimshaw, machinists, Mr. Wilkinson, blacksmith; the second by Mrs. Hazelton's school, and Drysdale & Grimshaw's shop; and the third by Mr. Locke's carpenter's shop, and James Kelley, grate and fender-maker. Mr. Locke leased this row, was not insured, and lost nearly every thing that he was worth. Mr. L. had attempted to effect an insurance in several of the offices in this city, but without success, and was about to apply to some of the insurance companies of Brooklyn for the purpose. A number of journeymen in this establishment have been severe sufferers by the loss of their tools.

33.—Five story, brick; basement occupied by the Copenhagen porter office; first floor, Hoit's paper warehouse; second, occupied temporarily as a Catholic Church; third, Scott & Co., Printing office; fourth, H. & H. Griffin, bookbinders; fifth story, Justus Redfield, Family Magazine and stereotype foundry—every thing destroyed.

35—79.—Catholic Church—nearly destroyed.—They had commenced tearing this building down.

42 and 43.—Four story, brick—partially injured.

Nassau street—East side.

108.—Two story, wood; Chinery & Hall, die-sinkers and tool cutters—destroyed.

110 and 112.—Five story, brick; J. Campbell & Co., paper ware-house—destroyed. Loss \$150,000.

114.—Five story, brick; H. Griffin & Co. bookbinders, a bookbinding warehouse, and for other purposes, and a large five story building occupied as a printing office, with steam presses, &c.—destroyed.

116.—Two story, frame; H. Aubery, Brighton porter-house—destroyed.

118.—Two story, brick, James Kelley, grate and fender maker, nothing saved—destroyed.

120.—Two story, brick, Eddie's porter and pie house—destroyed.

122.—Three story brick, occupied by Mrs. Ball as a boarding house, E. Barnes and J. C. Hoit, counsellors—destroyed.

124.—F. Brown and F. J. Tallmadge, counsellors, the upper part as a boarding house—walls standing.

126.—J. W. Strong, attorney and counsellor—slightly injured.

West side.—Conner & Cooke, large building corner of Ann, no loss from fire except part of the roof and the two story frame building, next the foundry, in Nassau; loss from water &c. probably one or two thousand dollars; insured for 29,000 dollars; no interruption consequence; Conner & Cooke removed about four months ago \$40,000 worth of stereotype plates from the large building 33 Ann street, to the vault under the Tract Society. The New York Mirror office was also in this building; considerable damage was done by the water, and in removing the things. We understand that their paper for the coming week was consumed at the office of G. P. Scott & Co.

109.—Two story frame, occupied by Mr. Beraud, as a sugar store, a French shoemaker, and families—entirely destroyed—owned by Van Worden, printer, and others—slightly injured.

The following account of the amount insured by the different Fire Offices in the city, we copy from the Evening Post.

Howard,	\$19,000	North River,	12,000
Firemen's, <th>20,000</th> <td>City,<th>17,000</th></td>	20,000	City, <th>17,000</th>	17,000
Washington, <th>30,000</th> <td>Bowery,<th>5,000</th></td>	30,000	Bowery, <th>5,000</th>	5,000
Traders, <th>10,000</th> <td>United States,<th>7,000</th></td>	10,000	United States, <th>7,000</th>	7,000
Franklin, <th>4,000</th> <td>Contributionship<th>10,000</th></td>	4,000	Contributionship <th>10,000</th>	10,000
Merchants, <th>1,500</th> <td>Eagle,<th>10,000</th></td>	1,500	Eagle, <th>10,000</th>	10,000
Globe, <th>16,000</th> <td>Etwa,<th>8,000</th></td>	16,000	Etwa, <th>8,000</th>	8,000
Mutual, <th>14,000</th> <td>Guardian,<th>6,000</th></td>	14,000	Guardian, <th>6,000</th>	6,000
Phoenix, <th>10,000</th> <td>Equitable,<th>6,000</th></td>	10,000	Equitable, <th>6,000</th>	6,000
Jefferson, <th>15,000</th> <td></td> <td></td>	15,000		

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The annexed article is of an extraordinary character, and will be read with deep emotion. It discloses one of the most atrocious instances of conspiracy and abduction to be found in the annals of human depravity.

From the Mobile Commercial Register of July 29.

Our city, for a couple of days, has been the theatre of extraordinary and exciting events.

The whole population has been thrown into a state of feverish anxiety, alternating with fear and indignation,—a large party of them has been actively employed in summary efforts to arrest the parties to a daring and singular conspiracy, which was developed yesterday morning, and to extract from the principal offenders, confessions which might lead to the recovery of a child, which had been seized and carried into the woods, as a hostage for the success of the boldest and most heartless of desperate attempts at extortion, ever heard of in this community. The details involve the family relations of a respectable physician, which we do not feel it our privilege to make more public than they are already in the knowledge of every inhabitant of Mobile. The facts, so far as we think it right to repeat them, are as follows, and few will deny that they form a case of hardened villainy, of which, happily for the world, the examples are few.

The gentleman in question, a Frenchman by birth, is in the possession of a very considerable fortune, and the father of an infant boy of five years of age. He has also several brothers, who came to this country a number of years ago. What are their ideas of his obligations towards them, we do not know,—but their conduct, or at least that of two of them, in the present case, shows a resolution to despoil him of a large part of his fortune at once. Their plan was bold and bloody in determination, and insolent almost beyond belief, in the exorbitance of its exactions. On Monday evening, day before yesterday, one of them stole the infant child, and carried it off into the woods. Notice was then given to the father by letter, that unless the sum of thirty thousand dollars should be furnished within a certain time, the child should be murdered, and the murderer did not intend to escape, but would commit suicide. Another brother remained in town to receive the price of the child's life. It is a proof of the estimate formed in the community of the desperate and profligate character of this man, that after this was made known, in the manner we shall presently speak of, no one doubted that he was capable of executing his threat, atrocious and diabolical as it was. So thought too the unhappy father, for he took instant measures for complying with the extortion as speedily as possible; and so little did he expect, that any thing but the money would save his child's life, that he took no counsel, and had he possessed the whole sum in cash, to pay at once, it is probable that the conspiracy would have completely succeeded. He however had eighteen thousand dollars or thereabout in bank, and undertook early next morning to borrow the balance. To one of those to whom he applied, he revealed the cause of his distress.

He could have obtained on his credit almost any amount in reasonable time, but the urgency of his feelings, the consciousness of what he felt to be the dangerous position of his child, and the terrible agony of another, whose life was endangered by the excess of her fears, pressed him to close with the terms of the ruffians without an instant's delay, and he, in a short time made deposits in the *Bank of Mobile*, to within eighteen hundred dollars of the sum. The agent, to whom the receipt of the sum had been entrusted, had already received his check for thirty thousand dollars, and was awaiting for the amount to be made good.

Impatient to receive it, he went out and obtained from his brother the necessary funds, and returned to receive the check on New Orleans for the whole thirty thousand dollars, that being the mode of payment, for which he had stipulated. Thus far villainy appeared successful, but in the mean time events of doors changed its prospects. Rumors were abroad concerning the transaction. A vague impression was created in the bank that there was something wrong in the transaction. The last sum brought in consisted of specie altogether, or a large part of it. While it was counted the person was recognized, and an account brought to the mansion house, that the bank was then paying the check in specie.

There a fire company was assembled, who had just returned from a fire, and were then discussing what was proper to do. They were in the act of despatching a deputation to prevent the father from acceding to the terms, and had resolved to rally out and arrest the ruffian conspirator, and search for the child. On hearing that the conspirators were so near accomplishing their object, they turned out en masse, and a committee of them instantly proceeded to the bank, and arrested the villain at the counter. He was armed fully, but made no resistance.

Two other brothers supposed, we know not how correctly, to be partners in the iniquity, were seized immediately after, and underwent a strict and efficient, though somewhat extra official examination. All this occurred by about 12 o'clock. The stubbornness of the principal offender at last gave way, and at last a full account of the conspiracy was obtained, but it was a long time before he could be brought to a tid in the discovery of the place where the child was kept. He told various stories, and seemed a comprehensive that on the intelligence of the failure, to get the money, or an attempt to arrest him, the other ruffian who had the custody of the child, a hostage, would, in a fit of desperation, destroy it and himself. The streets, and especially Conti street, in the neighborhood of the goods house, were, during all this time, thronged with a most excited multitude, and on every corner was a knot of eager questioners. There were hundreds ready to scour the country in every direction. At last it was determined to send a committee of citizens to a place which the prisoner had pointed out.

The necessary arrangements were soon made for the pursuit, but by this time the populace, exasperated at the unnatural act of barbarity which had been committed, had assembled in such great numbers around the city prison, manifesting too such a spirit of vengeance and indignation at the outrage, that it was considered unsafe to take the individual, who had promised to act as their guide, out of his confinement until the crowd could be dispersed. As the first step to accomplish this end, the city troop and the guards, who had been called out shortly after the excitement began, were dismissed, and the assembled citizens were requested, by the commander of the cavalry company, in an audible voice, to go immediately to their homes, and leave all farther proceedings to a party of citizens that had taken the matter for the present into their own hands. The request was complied with, though not without some apparent reluctance. While the plan proposed, the Don Juan, a small low chartered, and got in readiness for the expedition. Just after nightfall, the party with the guide embarked on the boat and left the city for the place designated, which was some fifteen or twenty miles up the Mobile river.

Yesterday morning at sunrise, the boat returned and joyful to relate! with the stolen child—in safety! The joy of the parents, anxiously the father, who was awaiting anxiously the return of the boat, can be better imagined than painted. As the boat reached the father, when in the rapture of his feelings he fell on his knees and gave thanks to God. To those who had witnessed his agony the day previous, this scene of a father embracing his lost boy, was really affecting beyond all description. Whether the brother that acted as mediator and guide on this occasion, and the one who committed this strange and atrocious theft, were allowed to escape, or what

was or is to be their fate, is more than we could fully ascertain. Certain it is they were not brought to the city by the return boat, and we understand they were permitted to go at large on condition of their leaving the country, to return no more.

Nothing has transpired to connect the others who were arrested with these two in the transaction. They will probably be discharged.

Continued Riot at Baltimore.—It will be seen by the following statement, from the Baltimore American, of Monday morning, that the anticipations of renewed outrage, entertained in that city on Saturday, as expressed in the article which we gave yesterday from the Gazette, were speedily and fearfully realized. We have no later intelligence except a postscript in the Chronicle of yesterday, which says, "Mr. Johnson's house was destroyed last night."

At sunset, agreeably to the plan previously concerted, squads of police officers were stationed in the several streets leading to Monument square, the residence of Mr. Johnson, for the purpose of preventing any one from having access to it. Immediately after dark, the citizens constables joined the regular police, and lines of guards were posted across the several streets. The greatest throng was soon found to be at the intersection of Calvert and Baltimore streets, and before nine o'clock, the horse and foot guards at that station had some very severe conflicts with the assailants. Several charges were made into the throng by the horsemen, and the stones and bricks flew as thick as hail. The scene is described by those who witnessed it as being really fearful, but the police firmly maintained their line although several of them were very severely hurt by missiles.

While these proceedings were going on in this quarter, an attack was commenced, about nine o'clock, on the house of Mr. Glenn, in North Charles street. No precautions having been taken to prevent approach to the house, its windows were soon demolished. About twenty minutes after the attack had been commenced on Mr. G.'s house, a temporary suspension of violence was effected by a detachment of a dozen horsemen sent from the square, who dashed through the assailants. As they did not, however, return to the charge the throwing of missiles against the house was resumed in a few minutes with renewed vigor.

One of the horsemen, it is said, was injured by the accidental discharge of his own pistol, at the moment of approaching the scene of action. The assailants were now rapidly gaining accessions of strength, but the strongly barricaded doors and windows resisted all their efforts at effecting an entrance. In the meantime the iron railing at the front door was forcibly rent asunder, and with the iron bars, and afterward with axes, a new attack was directed against the door. After an unsuccessful labor of about twenty minutes, it was finally forced open and the assailants poured in. The mortar and chamber doors were successively broken down, and the work of destruction now assumed a new aspect. The elegant furniture on the different floors was precipitated into the street, and what was not crushed in the fall was immediately broken up by the party outside. The house was completely sacked from the garret to the cellar—not an article was spared!

The assailants kept undisputed possession of the house until between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, when a small body of citizens, armed with muskets, marched to the spot, effected an entrance, took eight ornate prisoners and cleared the house. While the detachment was on its way to the watch-house with the prisoners, a violent assault was made on it in Lexington, near Charles street, with stones and bricks, which was returned by a volley of musketry. Two of the assailants, it is said, were shot down.

The different stations where guards were posted to prevent access to the square were all more or less frequently the scene of alarm and contention, and with the discharge of firearms, the shouts of the multitude, and the rapid passage of the horsemen, the night had a truly fearful aspect. The watch-house on North street, the receptacle for the prisoners, was the scene of incessant din and commotion; during one of the latter, which occurred about two in the morning, a man was badly shot with a pistol. At day break, on Sunday morning, the prisoners, (fifty-five in number) were conveyed to jail.

Several of the assailants, it is believed, have received fatal wounds, and there are various reports afloat of lives lost, but it is impossible to ascertain to what extent they are true.

This hasty and necessarily imperfect account is brought up to yesterday afternoon.

P. S. Rumors of a most alarming character have been prevalent throughout the city all the morning—relating, as may well be supposed, to the continuance of outrage and violence at Baltimore. It is said that on Sunday night the proceedings of the mob were more furious than ever; that the house of Mr. Johnson was completely destroyed—that of the mayor attacked and stripped of its contents and these smashed to pieces—that the jail was broken open and the imprisoned rioters were liberated—and finally, that the authorities