

He replied to her with kindness and affability, but seemed carefully to avoid any appearance of returning affection. The struggle with himself was evidently great, while she pressed his hand and moistened it with her tears. After some further conversation, in which she informed him she had been fatigued in the hospital by the kindness of numerous friends, and the visits of other persons from curiosity; and that she meant to go home to her father's to-morrow (Thursday)—she asked his permission to see him again—to which he replied he had no objection. She then again kissed him and took her leave.

By nine o'clock on Thursday morning she was at the Compter, and again saw her husband in the presence of Mr Teague. The interview was short; and at her departure, she obtained his consent to see her again.

At neither of these visits has Mrs Stent ventured the slightest allusion to her own misconduct, or her husband's severity; she seems well aware that he is yet too much irritated against her, and wishes to accustom him to the sight of her without resentment.

Boston, October 16.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at this port yesterday, of the schr Cherub, Athearn, in three days from Halifax, Mr. Tophill has received Halifax papers to the 9th inst. containing London dates to the 11th Sept. received there by the Fox packet, in 25 days from Falmouth. Extracts follow.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Yesterday a Court of Common Council assembled at Guildhall, to take into consideration the transactions at Manchester on 16th ult. pursuant to the lord mayor's summons, issued upon a requisition signed by 34 members of the court. Seven resolutions condemning the conduct of the magistrates and Yeomanry of Manchester, were carried by a majority of 71 to 45.

The grand jury of the county of Lancaster, have rejected all the bills of indictment offered to them by Mr Hunt and his colleagues, charging them and the volunteers of Manchester with murder and the capital offence of cutting and stabbing, in the unfortunate affair of the sixteenth ultimo.

A report of the death of the Emperor Alexander is proved to be wholly unfounded. The death of the Russian Minister of the interior, which lately occurred, probably gave rise to the rumor.

The sailing of the Cadiz expedition is definitively fixed for the 15th inst.

The reformers in London have resolved to give Mr Hunt a triumphal entry into that city and a public dinner. The great room of the Crown and Anchor Inn had been engaged for the dinner and the toasts had been arranged.

French five per cents, September 5, 75f 15c.

A very large quantity of omnium and consols were yesterday morning thrown upon the market—a respectable broker sold 100,000 Omnium at 3 1-3 premium, and 100,000 consols of 70 1-8; 10f were given to receive 100f if Press Warrants were issued once within the next fourteen days.

"The Keiro arrived at Hull from Davis' Straits, passed the Hecla and Griper, discovery ships, in latitude 72° 36'."

The latest accounts state that sales of sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. were quite brisk at Marseilles.

The Dutch squadron in the Mediterranean has paid a visit to Malta.

The 16th Regt. has embarked at Cork for Ceylon.

Sir Arthur Pigott died on Monday last aged 60.

Parliament is prorogued to the 2d November.

"Negotiations," says one of the letters received in this city, "are still carried on between the British government and that of Spain, for the supply of a quantity of specie, probably in contemplation of the act restricting the Bank of England for Cash payments. The proposal was in the first instance, that nine, and subsequently, ten millions should be conveyed from Havana or Vera Cruz, in British ships of war. Hitherto nothing has been definitely determined; but it seems from the progress which has been made in the negotiation, that Spain is herself, at the present moment, so much in want of gold and silver, that none can be spared by her for the use of this country, until next year, at the earliest."

PRINCESS OF WALES.

It is now believed that the Princess of Wales is not about to revisit England, & the reason is that her highness has sent orders to various tradesmen for goods, to be forwarded to Italy; particularly for a full set of state harness, for ten horses, which was completed last Saturday, and will speedily be shipped for Italy.

Two mails from London to Gibraltar had fallen into the hands of Guerrillas, who are stated to be in force in the southern provinces of Spain. These circumstances had occasioned much commercial inconvenience.

It is stated in a letter from Madrid of August 23, that Ferdinand had finally refused to ratify the treaty by which the Floridas were to be ceded to the United States. We suppose, therefore, that the humane General Jackson, will soon have to take another trip to Pensacola.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Court of Common Council.

The Court of Common Council met this day, in consequence of the requisition acceded to by the right honorable the lord mayor, to take into consideration the late

conduct of the magistrates and yeomanry of Manchester. At twelve o'clock his lordship took his seat. After some ordinary business was gone through, the court proceeded to that which was more peculiarly the occasion of the meeting. The lord mayor opened the business by stating that he must confess it was with great reluctance he had convened the present meeting, since it was his private opinion that the affair which they had then met to discuss had better been left to the decision of that tribunal before which it would legally come. But since the gentlemen of common council had thought otherwise, he had deemed it his duty to bow to their demand.

Alderman Waithman then addressed the court and said, that he could not help regretting that some other person had been chosen to introduce this business, better qualified to do justice to it than himself. His friends had, upon this occasion at least, been guilty of one error, for they had thought too highly of his abilities, and too humbly of their own. He considered it his duty to notice the very extraordinary manner in which the lord mayor had laid the business before them. It was the first time in the course of his attendance in that court (of which he had now been a member 23 years) that so glaring and improper an attempt to influence the decision of the members had been made from that chair. He hoped however that this interference would have no effect upon the court. He trusted that this assembly would act upon its own opinion, and maintain its dignity, and the high character which it had always borne. This requisition had not been drawn up in order to favor any party or political interest. It had proceeded from a general and decided feeling which the intelligence of these atrocious proceedings which had taken place at Manchester, had excited in every sect and party throughout the nation. Were he to deliver his own feelings upon this subject, did he not lay a strong restraint and guard upon himself, he was afraid he might be led into that intemperance of expression, which he well knew was upon all occasions best avoided. Even upon the authority of the magistrates of Manchester themselves, and of the ministerial writers, the meeting legally assembled in that place had been conducted with the most perfect peace and order, until the military were let loose upon the unarmed multitude, when numbers were on a sudden, and without warning, trampled under their horses' feet; others were cut down and wounded and killed with sabres; and even women and children were made the indiscriminate victims of their savage and lawless fury. He would ask the lord mayor, if in the whole annals of the country he could find a precedent for an outrage so wanton, so unconstitutional, and so dangerous to the rights and liberties of Englishmen? For his part, if there were any, he must confess his ignorance; he knew of none. It could not be improper for them to meet to consider a subject which so nearly concerned their rights as freemen. The right of the people to hold public meetings for the purpose of petitioning the legislature and government of the country, and expressing their opinion of public measures, was one of their most undoubted and fundamental privileges, and no one had a right to dictate to them when and how they were to exercise that privilege, so long as they did so consistently with the laws. But even had the conduct of the people of Manchester on this occasion been improper and illegal, still the conduct of the Manchester magistrates could not be justified, since they had proceeded against them in a most intemperate, improper and illegal manner. In their neglect of their prescribed duty, which required the riot act to be read by them an hour before they had a right to use force to disperse the people assembled, they had themselves committed a violent breach of the peace—they had themselves broken the laws. It might not be improper to take a view of the circumstances under which the riot act was passed. They would recollect it was in 1715, after the rebellion had just been quelled; and it seemed necessary to guard the country from the attempts of a pretender to the throne, whose family had always shewn themselves averse to the rights and liberties of the people; but even then, this act had been looked upon by many great men as a violent and dangerous stretch of the royal prerogative.

Mr. Waithman then read some extracts from the riot act, occasionally commenting with great force upon those passages which related to the duty of the magistrates to read it publicly, and allow a sufficient time to elapse before they had recourse to violent measures against the assembled multitude. It was necessary for him to say that the regulations prescribed in the riot act had not been complied with; that act, if read at all, had been read in a corner, and even those who heard it read were not able to distinguish a syllable. Mr. W. here sat down after a speech of some length, delivered with great animation.

The resolutions were then read; their import was, That the assembly considered it the undoubted and unalienable right of Englishmen to meet together and petition for a redress of grievances. That it appeared that a meeting for this purpose was held at Manchester on the 16th of August last, which was legally and peaceably conducted. That this assembly has heard with surprise, that whilst the meeting in question were peaceably and quietly deliberating, the magistrates issued warrants for the apprehension of certain individuals, to the execution of which no resistance was made; but that without any previous warning the military force rushed in, cut themselves a passage with their sabres,

and wantonly massacred an unoffending body of men, women and children.

That this assembly could not avoid expressing its abhorrence of this measure, as a disgraceful infringement upon British liberty. That judging from the known attachment of his royal highness to the laws and constitution of his country, they are persuaded that some material misrepresentation must have been made in the narration of the circumstances attending the meeting; or that they presumed the royal approbation would not have been so decidedly expressed. That it was the opinion of this assembly, that at a time when the public mind was so much inflamed by distress, it was necessary to adopt soothing and conciliatory measures. That his royal highness he humbly requested to institute a strict enquiry into the proceedings complained of, and cause the authors (if guilty) to be brought to condign punishment.

Mr. Hercombe rose to second the resolution.

Mr. Bumstead, Alderman Rothwell and Mr. Brown followed, but we have no room to insert their remarks.

ANECDOTE.

A correspondent informs us that Hunt, on his way from Lancaster gaol, met a clergyman, mounted on a handsome horse, when the following short dialogue ensued between them:

Hunt.—So you're a parson, are you, with that fine horse? It would better become you to imitate the humility of your Lord and Master and ride on a Jack Ass.

Clergyman.—That would be rather difficult now a days; for there is not a Jack Ass in the kingdom that is not already hired as a Radical Reformer.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

On Tuesday afternoon, the machinery of the Morning Star steam-boat, of Alcoa, on her passage to Leith, was stopped by a salmon entering and completely obstructing the condensing water pipe.

Berwick Adv.

London, Sept. 3.

Extract of a letter dated Madrid, August 15.—It is now ascertained, that as soon as the Spanish cabinet had been made acquainted with the decided and angry language of the American Secretary, Mr Adams, and had taken time to deliberate on the reports of Don Onis, in which the king was told that the Americans insisted on the payment of their long outstanding debt, that possibly they would enforce it, and besides aid the South Americans, it was resolved to act on the advice given, and at once to make a transfer of the Floridas, while yet something could be had for them, and before they were seized by force; for Don Onis assured them that no further forbearance could be expected from the Washington government, as it was then constituted.

No sooner was this point settled, than the king was informed that the transfer, besides paying a debt and stopping the mouths of the boisterous and clamorous Americans might also be used as a medium through which he could display his royal munificence to some of his most faithful and deserving subjects. The hint was taken, and in consequence thereof three special grants were made, of which a short outline may not be unacceptable.

First Grant.—The King granted to the Duke D'Alagon (a great favorite, and here considered as one of those obsequious appendages necessary at the court of a young monarch fond of the fair sex) a tract of land with boundaries nearly defined, in East Florida of which, though no regular survey had been made, it was estimated several millions of acres. The tract being one of the choicest of the whole Florida Territory, it was thought that ready and advantageous sales would be easily made.

Second.—The King graciously bestowed on Count Panon Rostro a tract nearly of the same dimensions as the above. This grant was at the time considered as the safest, because the Count had rendered some essential services to the Crown, but that of the Duke was very much scoffed at by all those high minded Castilians who were aware of the sacrifices by which it had been obtained.

Third.—The King also gave to Vargas, his private Treasurer, a grant, "comprising all the lands in either of the Floridas belonging to the Crown of Spain, and which had not been included in the two preceding grants." This broad and sweeping grant was received by the grantees with surprise and jealous indignation; but Vargas and his friends endeavored to convince them that this royal donation was not so much intended to make the fortune of himself and his associates as it was that it should operate as a grand political coup de main against the Executive of the United States because in the event of Spain being obliged to cede the sovereignty of the Floridas the king was determined the Washington government should have no soil in the Floridas to dispose of.

In the month of June, last year, Ferdinand had the satisfaction to learn that the American Cabinet were apprised of these tokens of royal munificence, and by the diplomatic intercourse that immediately took place, he also discovered that matters were assuming a serious aspect. He therefore found himself constrained to issue a royal order, in which he laconically states, that "for imperious political reasons he revokes the cessions made to the three individuals above mentioned, and commands them immediately to give back their grants."

The count Panon Rostro, and the treasurer Vargas promptly acquiesced in the decree, and returned to the king their grants; but the Duke D'Alagon, who in

Madrid is considered as a cunning old fox, ventured to remonstrate with his lord and master, and stated, that as an agent had been sent to America for the purpose of selling these lands, and as bona fide sales had actually been effected of part thereof, it was not possible to revoke them without a breach of good faith; that might affect the national character; adding, however, that he would suspend further sales.

Ferdinand who is not in the habit of allowing any of his courtiers, even those who have most witnessed his foibles, to disobey him with impunity, intimated to the Duke, that if he did not conform to the literal tenor of the royal decree he might calculate on incurring his utmost displeasure.

Thus, for the present, has terminated the most curious affair that ever disgraced the Spanish court. A splendid fortune would have been made by the above named individuals and their friends, if the grants in question had not been overturned by the royal decree; but the objects of the king's intended munificence are now viewed with contempt by all parties.

Some other strange transactions in this mysterious affair, of which we are yet to see the denouement, shall form the subject of another communication.

From the Democratic Press.

THE FLORIDAS.—On Saturday last, orders were received in this city from Washington, to transport forthwith from the United States stores here to Savannah 20,000 stand of arms and ordnance, ammunition and equipments for a still greater number of men.

Orders have been received at Baltimore for a strong company of U. S. soldiers now in that city, to proceed to Amelia Island, where we believe there is a heavy train of battering cannon and plenty of ammunition. All these preparatory measures have one tendency. We trust the justice and policy of the measure will be duly examined before it be finally adopted.

We also learn that the squadron which was under sailing orders under commodore Morris, have received counter orders, and are not to sail at present. Much conjecture is afloat relative to the objects contemplated by the British Government to be effected by the squadron under Sir Thomas Hardy, which is expected on the S. American coasts.

SALEM, Oct. 16.

Distressing Event.—On Tuesday evening last, at Beverly, a boy of 14 years of age by the name of Herrick, took a gun which had been loaded for the purpose of killing game, and in sport, not thinking of danger, aimed it at a little daughter of Mr. Samuel Woodbury, aged 11 years, telling her in a playful manner he would shoot her; he pulled the trigger, and the gun at first missed fire; but on snapping it a second time, the contents of the gun were discharged into the mouth of the girl, through the back of her head, and she immediately expired. The effect of this tragical event upon the mind of the lad has been such as to produce derangement.

—=—

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Twin Sisters.—The remarkable circumstance of two persons possessed of the powers of knowing the thoughts of each other, although placed at any distance, was first noticed about two years ago in the Petersburg Intelligencer; and various accounts have since been published in corroboration of this singular phenomenon of the human mind.

We are well acquainted with two gentlemen who lately visited these ladies, for the express purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the reports which had been circulated. The place of the residence of the Twin Sisters is in the county of Fluvanna, about eight miles above Columbia.

After our friends were introduced to the Misses H—, it was agreed that one should stay in the house with one sister, while the other should accompany the second to the garden at a little distance from the house. Our friends were distinctly made to understand that they only knew the ideas of each other when those ideas arose voluntarily in their own minds; and were not forced upon them from others. That a stranger might suggest a general subject, but the particulars must proceed from them; for example, one of our friends asked the sister in the house to think upon something about his person.—She looked at him and replied she was thinking upon the morning gown in which he was dressed. The sister in the garden when interrogated gave precisely the same answer. She was then requested to think upon something about Kentucky; she answered she was thinking about a gentleman in Kentucky, whose name she mentioned, that had lately visited their neighborhood for the purpose of getting married, but was disappointed. The sister in the garden gave precisely the same reply.

In this manner they were interrogated about seventy questions, and in their answer never varied; and our friends who visited them are of the opinion that they would have answered any number that would have been proposed to them, mentioning the general subject, &c. permitting them to select the particular object. It is proper to add that the general subject is only mentioned to one of the sisters, but not to the other. In the conversation which took place with our friends, the general subject was only mentioned to the sister in the house, without having any information as to the subject proposed.

The powers of sympathy which these Twin Sisters possess, are represented to us as truly extraordinary and well deserving the notice of the public. Perhaps such a

supernatural faculty of the mind never before was witnessed.

From the Elizabethtown (N. Y.) Patriot.

Wonderful Boy.—Mr. Christopher Bartlett, of this town, has a son now three years of age, who at thirty two months old was sent to school for the first time. Without any previous instruction, he acquired a complete knowledge of the alphabet in two hours; and so rapid did he learn the combination of letters and syllables into words, that at the end of two or three days he surpassed in spelling the best scholars in the school, and maintained his place for five successive days at the head of the first class; and until his father, alarmed at the visible declension of his health took him thence, and forbade him the use of his book. Immediately on learning the alphabet, he could readily spell without mistake, the longest word, no matter of how many syllables it was composed, provided there were no silent letters in it.

From Poston's Daily Advertiser.

On Fattening Cattle.

I have lately read an essay of Mr. Lambton, of Connecticut, on what he deems the cheapest method of preparing cattle for the stall, the substance of which is here given.

In the winter of 1817, Mr. L. fattened an ox and a heifer, in a way that he found cheaper than even common keeping. He fattened the heifer first. Her food for the purpose was chopped straw, scalded and seasoned with salt, to which was added a little meal of Indian corn and oats, and a small allowance of oil cake or boiled flaxseed—the whole mixed up so as to form a mash. Of this about three pecks was given at a time. In fattening the heifer, she only ate about a bushel of boiled flaxseed. Some boiled hay was also given her. The ox was afterwards fattened in a pretty much the same manner, as nearly as we are able to understand, the report of the two cases; for Mr. L. appears to have been more of an adept in fattening than in discerning the manner with clearness and precision. According to his account, however, it appears that his profits in pursuing this mode were very uncommon; and he says that the fattening of these cattle afforded him more clear profit than he had derived from all the cattle he had ever before fattened. It would seem indeed that he considerable more than doubled the price of his cattle in fattening them, and that the expense of it was very inconsiderable.

This being the usual time for commencing the business of fattening for the winter store, I have thought proper to exhibit the plan of Mr. L. from a belief that it is excellently adapted for fattening cattle at the least expense. It will readily be perceived however, that the fall pasture is calculated to obviate the expense of using boiled hay; but I have no doubt that when good hay is steam boiled, which may be done with a little expense, it is just as nutritious for cattle as when it is in its green state.

A PLOUGHBOY.

From the American Monthly Magazine.

CURRAN, for a considerable period, resided in a 'miserable lodging upon Hog Hill' a place in the neighborhood of Dublin. Previously to his removal, he had attended the sessions at Cork, where however his success gave no indication of his future fame. Nor at first did his prospects in the metropolis wear a better aspect. He was idle by compulsion, and despondency was beginning to prey upon him, when the friendship of Mr. Arthur Wolfe, (afterwards Lord Kilwarden) who had frequently conversed with him, and who appreciated his talents, proved the means of alleviating his distress, and showing to him the paths of opulence and renown.—We cannot do better than to relate this incident, so honorable to both parties, in the words of Curran.

"I then lived," said he, "upon Hog Hill; my wife and children were the chief furniture of my apartments; and as to my rent, it stood pretty much the same chance of its liquidation with the national debt. Mrs. Curran however was a barrister's lady, and what she wanted in wealth she was determined should be supplied by dignity. The landlord on the other hand had no idea of any gradation except that of pounds, shillings and pence. I walked out one morning to avoid the perpetual altercations on the subject, with my mind, you may imagine, in no very enviable temper. I fell into the gloom to which from my infancy I had been occasionally subject. I had a family for whom I had no dinner; and a landlady for whom I had no rent. I had gone abroad in despondence.—I returned home almost in desperation. When I opened the door of my study, where *Lavater* alone could have found a library, the first object which presented itself was an immense folio of a brief, twenty golden guineas wrapped up beside it, and the name of *Old Bob Lyons* marked upon the back of it. I paid my landlady—bought a good dinner—gave Bob Lyons a share of it—and that dinner was the date of my prosperity."

Singular death.—A young man in Burlington, N. J. while swallowing a piece of honey comb in which a bee was concealed, was stung by the bee in the throat, which swelled so as to occasion his death by suffocation in half an hour.

A hard master.—Old Astley, one evening when his band was playing an overture, went up to the horn players and asked why they were not playing. They said they had twenty bars rest. "Rest!" says he, "I'll have no body rest in my company; I pay you for playing, and not for resting!"

REMARKABLE FECUNDITY.

On Tuesday last, the wife of Mr Thomas Small, a fisherman at the lower end of the town, was safely delivered of *Four Living Children!!!* three boys and one girl. The mother, we understand, from Dr. Bricket, the visiting physician, is doing well; but we are sorry to add, none of the children are alive, all having died within six hours of their birth. Mrs S. is a young woman, these being her first children.—*Newburyport Herald.*