

ner, flew to the spot, armed with a long knife, (machete) and plunged into the river. He forced the crocodile, by putting out his eyes, to let go his prey, and hide himself under the water. The slave bore his expiring master to the shore, but all his power was unavailing to restore him to life. He died of suffocation, for his wounds were not deep; the crocodile, like the dog, appears not to close its jaws firmly while swimming. It is almost perfidious to add, that the children of the deceased, though poor, gave the slave his freedom.

From the Herkimer People's Friend.  
MAPLE SUGAR,  
Fairfield, May 29, 1822.

Dear Sir,  
An improvement in the manufacturing of sugar from the maple, is loudly called for, from the negligent manner in which the business is generally managed. For many years I have been exerting myself to effect such an improvement; and by an experience of seven years in my present method of operation, during which time I have been able to improve the quality of my sugar every year, my sample will now compare, according to the opinion of the most respectable judges, with any that is made from the juice of the cane.

According to the notice inserted in the "Plough Boy" last year, I manufactured in the season of 1821 six thousand pounds of sugar from the sap of the maple. The present season I have made at the same factory about six thousand and ninety pounds, of the best quality of sugar—as will appear to those who have never seen it, when informed, that last year and the present, my sugar sold, and is selling from ten to twelve dollars per cwt. and it is desired by many of our most respectable families, to be Muscovado. Many samples have been sent abroad both to New England and New York.

Presuming that the result of my experience on this important subject, would be pleasing to you, and I doubt not useful to the public, I thought proper to add a few hints respecting my sugar factory. The subject is important, because it is undoubtedly true, that the sap of the maple is the purest sweet known, if unadulterated by the hand of the manufacturer. About 3 1/2 of my sugar stirred off dry, and packed into dry casks, and thus keeps in perfect order, without being subject to any drain of molasses; the remaining 1-4 is drained with clay in the heat of summer, and is then nearly equal to lump sugar—This circumstance shows that sap is less adulterated than the juice of the cane, for all the West India sugars are subject to drain of molasses of from 1-3 to 1-4. (See Edwards' Sugar, India.)

My sugar lot is in the town of Norway, (Herkimer county) and encloses about fifty acres of ground, on which I have set two thousand pairs—the largest trees 4 pairs; to some 2, and to many one—my whole number of trees in use is about eleven hundred, making an average crop from a pair of 3 lbs. and from a tree 5 1/4, which is considered a fair estimate for this latitude. The labour required to manage my factory is much less than would be imagined, and without a knowledge of the plan might exceed belief. I have but one place for evaporating, where all the sap is collected; and all necessary house room prepared to store pails and reservoirs through the year. After becoming acquainted with the situation of all the trees for use, roads were cut in all directions, nearly parallel to each other, and so near that no tree stands more than 100 feet from one of those roads. By this means the labour of carrying the sap by hand is only the same as if the number of trees stood on a space of two hundred feet diameter. To gather the sap light one horse sleds are used with tapering casks fastened to them, 6 feet in length, 2 feet at one end and 20 inches at the other, in diameter, and containing about a hoghead—When drawn to the reservoir, the sap is conducted to it in one minute without moving the cask; and in a similar way the sap conveyed into the evaporators, as need requires.

The one horse teams are usually manned with two hands to each, and in this way each team will load and empty once in every thirty minutes. When the sap has been plenty, 25 loads have been gathered with one team and two hands in a day. For the last two years, two horses have drawn all the sap from the said 2000 pairs, though an extra sled has been kept in case of necessity. Four evaporators are provided, made of sheet iron, weighing 3 lbs to the square foot, each of which is about 9 feet in length 6 feet wide, and 12 inches deep. The plan of setting them is simple: the bottoms being flat, two walls are built nearly equal to the width of the evaporator or pan; a flue is made in the centre, so that no fire is permitted to strike the sides of the bottom, only the whole force comes upon the bottom only. Last season three of these pans were used, and the present only two were in use, to evaporate the 6090 lbs in consequence of the moderate flow of the sap.

According to the calculation which I have made, sugar makers may venture to set seven or eight hundred pairs to one of these pans, provided dry wood be procured, and the fires kept up through the night, in case of extraordinary runs, which however, do not often happen. I have used from four to five cords of wood to a thousand pounds of sugar made, which is cut and put under cover, a year before used. The above plan of evaporating is well worthy of consideration by those who wish to improve the quality of their sugar, as it is acknowledged by all who have become acquainted with it, to be preferable to any other in use. Its prominent advantages are—1st. It carries on the evaporation without the least particle of waste, as you cannot raise a fire sufficient to cause the sap to overflow. 2d. No heat coming upon the sides, the syrup comes down in all its purity without the scorching or burning, and without any smoke or ashes disturbing the surface, as in the common way. 3d. The ease and small labour of tending and the advantage of building in the night, as a fire of large wood will evaporate 200 gallons, and sometimes more with perfect safety, while the boiler may be enjoying sleep. When sap is boiled in cast iron kettles, it is impossible to preserve the purity of the sweetness in its natural state; but it will become adulterated and darkened, in proportion to the heat applied above the surface of the sap. To this circumstance alone it is to be attributed the unpleasant fact of maple sugar being so universally bad, especially in the colour. It was first calculated that sugar making on so large a scale as I had adopted, would require six or seven hands; but incredible as it may appear, five hands managed my work last

year with ease; and this season, from the moderation with which the sap has overflowed, four hands only have been employed. The total expense of fitting up the above works was about \$750.

The evaporators are not removed during summer, fall and winter, but only turned bottom upwards and exposed to the weather. This is found to be the best way of preserving them; my oldest pan has been thus used 8 years, and it is perfectly free from rust, and unimpaired. Much more should be written to give you a full knowledge of my whole process of operation, & after all the theory, nothing but experience can enable a person to convert syrup into sugar. I trust, sir, the time is at hand, when such improvements will be made in our manufacturing of maple sugar, as shall raise its value, and supercede in a great measure the importation of West India sugars into these northern regions, which so abound with maple sugar.

Yours, &c.  
MOSES MATHER,  
G. H. Fetter, Esq. Little Falls

#### UNCOMMON SELF-POSSESSION.

On the banks of the Naugatuck, a rapid stream, which rises and flows through a very mountainous part of the Connecticut, a few years since, lived a respectable family by the name of D—. The father, though not a wealthy, was a respectable man. He had fought the battles of his country in the revolution, and from his familiarity with danger and peril, he had learned that it is always more prudent to preserve and affect an air of confidence than to betray signs of fear; and especially so, since his conduct might have a great influence upon the minds of those about him. He had occasion to send a little son across the river to the house of a relation on an errand, and, as there was no bridge, the river must be forded. The lad was familiar with every part of the fording place, and when the water was low, which was now the case, could cross without danger. But he had just arrived at his place of destination and done his errand, when suddenly, as is frequently the case in mountainous countries, the heavens became black with clouds, the wind blew with great violence, and the rain fell in torrents; it was near night, and became exceedingly dark. By the kindness of his friends, he was persuaded to relinquish the design of returning in the evening, and to wait until morning.

The father suspected the cause of his delay, and was not over anxious on account of an accident that might happen to him during the night. But he knew that he had taught his son to render the most obsequious obedience to his commands; that he possessed a daring and fearless spirit, and would never be restrained by force, but would, as soon as it should be sufficiently light in the morning, attempt to ford the river on his return. He knew, also, that the immense quantity of water that appeared to be falling, would, by morning, cause the river to rise to a considerable height, and make it dangerous, even for a man, in full possession of strength and fortitude, to attempt to cross it. He, therefore, passed a sleepless night, anticipating, with all a father's feelings, what might befall his child in the morning.

The day dawned; the storm had ceased; the wind was still, and nothing was to be heard but the roar of the river. The rise of the water exceeded even the father's expectations, and no sooner was it sufficiently light to enable him to distinguish objects across it, than he placed himself on the bank to watch the approach of his son. The son arrived on the opposite shore at the same moment, and was beginning to enter the stream.

All the father's feelings were roused into action, for he knew that his son was in the most imminent danger. He had proceeded too far to return; in fact to go lower, or return was to incur the same peril. His horse had arrived in the deepest part of the channel, and was struggling again; the current, down which he was rapidly hurried, and apparently making but little progress towards the shore. The boy became alarmed, and raising his eyes towards the landing place he discovered his father. He exclaimed, almost frantic with fear, "Oh! I shall drown, I shall drown!" "No, no, exclaimed his father in a stern and resolute tone, and dismissing for a moment his feelings of tenderness, "Be firm or I'll whip you to death; cling to your horse." The son who feared a father more than the raging elements, obeyed his command, and the noble animal, on which he was mounted, struggling for some time, carried him safe to the shore. "My dear son," said the glad father, bursting into tears, remember hereafter, that in danger you must possess fortitude, and determining to survive, cling to the last hope. Had I addressed you with the tenderness and fear which I felt, your fate was inevitable; you would have been carried away in the current, and I should have seen you no more." What an example is here!

From the Ohio Galaxy.

#### CURE FOR A CANCER.

To those who are afflicted with this most dreadful malady, which has cost thousands their lives, I would recommend the following most certain cure, if applied at an early period of the disease, to wit: Melt as much lead as would make a large rifle bullet, and while boiling over the fire, stir brimstone in it until it becomes a fine flour, and the lead disappears; then scarity the top of the cancer, so that the powder, thus formed by the lead and brimstone, can get into the roots of the cancer; then cover it with a linen rag, and keep it dry, apply it once or twice a day, as occasion may require. With the above remedy I have cured many persons, and have never failed in a single instance, and have full confidence in recommending it to my fellow-citizens, throughout the union. Editors of papers, friendly to the cause of humanity, will give this an insertion in their respective journals.

DANIEL DILLON,  
Wilmingon, Clinton county  
O. July 8, 1822.

#### IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

There is now exhibiting on a sheet of water in London, a new method of propelling vessels of every description, which entirely supercedes the use of the paddle wheels used in the present construction of steam vessels, and renders them as free from external incumbrance as the most convenient sailing packet.

## FOREIGN.

Boston, July 23.

#### SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Since our last we have received a series of Gibraltar papers to the 23d of May; from which we have extracted several interesting articles respecting Spain and Portugal.

We do not perceive, in the late accounts from Spain, that our acknowledgment of the independence of Spanish America has been the subject of any motion or allusion in the Cortes, or any open measure of the government.

Gibraltar, May 25.

#### DISPOSITION OF MISSA'S BAND.

Several others have made their appearance in Catalonia, chiefly headed by triars, and sufficiently numerous for the government troops to have occasionally been under the necessity of calling for assistance, and, in one instance, of retreating before the malcontents. Great exertions are making in the province itself, and reinforcements are sending from the neighbouring ones, to put an end to this alarm-giving state of things. Notice was taken of it in the Cortes on the 15th inst. and the committee, appointed to draw up a message to his majesty on the situation of the country, was directed to do so without loss of time. In the course of the conversation which took place upon the subject, one of the deputies traced the disorders prevailing in Catalonia to the anticonstitutional spirit and intrigues of the clergy—and another, while he acknowledged that there were some subjects in Spain, whom he proposed to put under the protection of the constitution, conceived the machinations of France to be the primary cause of the disturbances all over the country, and expressed the wish, that her attacks might be retaliated by spreading the principles of freedom among the French, as she does those of slavery among the Spaniards. For this purpose the hon member was aware, that it would be requisite to send 20,000 men to the frontier, as she has done herself—but every sacrifice (said he) ought to be submitted to, when our political existence is at stake.

A letter from Valencia of the 14th, states a brigand to have been apprehended, who confessed, that he belonged to an association of the 500 Ultra Liberals who had formed the project of assassinating and sacking the houses of the Servites. The man having moreover, given in the names of several of his accomplices, a judicial inquiry was immediately instituted—but the writer supposes that the matter will be hushed up, as several persons of note are concerned.

Articles of the 4th and 6th inst. stated armed men on horse back to have entered the city of Cadix a few nights before, and amidst loud vociferations and the firing of muskets, repaired to the house of a rich widow, and carried away a sum of money supposed to amount to \$42,000; after which they proceeded to the foot of the Cid Mountains, spreading terror throughout Agost in the neighbourhood, divided the booty among themselves, and ultimately withdrew with their respective shares, to the towns of Monovar, Aspe and Novelda, to which they belonged.

Brigadier Burriel having been appointed to the military command of the province & city of Cadix, vice Gen. Chacon, the Diario Gaditano greatly laments a change which, in lieu of an officer justly beloved by the garrison and inhabitants, brings in a number of the anti-constitutional Society of the Ring.

His Catholic Majesty has been pleased to bestow his fullest approbation on the sentiments expressed in the Address of the Provincial Deputation of Cadix. "H. M. wishes the deputation to believe, that these sentiments are the same that are engraved in his heart; and that he will omit no means to secure to the inhabitants of that province, the blessings which they can enjoy but under the constitutional system, the punctual observance of which is his majesty's great boast. The king, however, has the melancholy presentiment, that his wishes in this respect will be disappointed, if all the Spaniards do not, after the example of the deputation, rally round the throne, and the constitution on which it rests, for the purpose of opposing those who spread subversive doctrines and principles, sowing the seeds of distrust and discord between the authorities and the citizens, and impatient of the salutary curb laid upon their passions by the fundamental law, are above all anxious to overthrow the latter, leading the way through the path of anarchy."

A late letter from Vigo, dated the 1st inst. states that a garrison, in consequence of something suspicious, going upon the frontiers of Portugal; some guesses of robbers, it was supposed; and a circular from the commandant general of the first military district, under date, Madrid, the 10th May, alludes to some attempts to disturb the peace of the provinces of Tuy and Orense, made by the miscreants who have taken refuge in Portugal, but which either failed because no dupes were to be found, or were frustrated by the dispositions of the commanders of the forces in that quarter.

#### OF PORTUGAL.

The long and anxiously expected despatches of the Prince of Brazil, have been received; they are dated Jan. 9 and 23, and one of the first days in Feb.

The despatches and inclosures were referred to the committee on the political affairs of the Brazil, and together with gen. Tavares' account, ordered to be printed, that the public may be made acquainted with their contents.

A circular of the Portuguese government to its ministers at foreign courts, dated the 4th inst. relates, that those of Vienna, Naples and Turin, having declared, that they would not acknowledge the new order of things established in Portugal, his most faithful majesty immediately recalled his ministers from those capitals; suspended his consuls in the dominions of the three sovereigns from the exercise of their functions; and caused it to be notified to the Sardinian charge d'affaires in Lisbon, Mr. Avrogado, that he could no longer be considered as a diplomatic agent, but that he might remain as long as he pleased as a private individual; that, a few months after, Mr. A. applied for permission to land some goods duty free, which was immediately granted, and an order issued, through the foreign department, to the administrator general of the custom house in Lisbon, "to deliver the case containing them to Argustes Avrogado, duty free, seeing that it had been shipped for him at a time when he was still acting as Sardinian charge d'affaires in

Lisbon;" that this order was returned by Mr. A. with a note stating, "that he could not accept, or make use of, the same, on account of the total want of decency in it;" and that, the circumstance having been reported to his majesty, he had ordered Mr. A. to leave the capital in 24 hours, and the kingdom in 8 days.

A note from the British minister in Lisbon was communicated to the Portuguese Cortes on the 10th, relative to the British officers who served in the Portuguese army, and referred to the committee on that subject.

The day before, they had confirmed all the honours and gifts granted by his majesty that have not yet been carried into effect, provided they are not in opposition to the laws of the kingdom, or the decrees and orders of the Cortes.

That assembly has resolved, that the king's birthday (13th May) shall be kept as a holiday, in order that it may be exclusively dedicated to the display of the sentiments of love and respect tributary to the Portuguese nation to her first constitutional monarch. John: VI

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 1.

#### HYMENEAL.

"Hail holy flame, hail sacerdotie,  
"That binds two gentle souls in one."

#### MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. WATKINS, MR. ALEXANDER TODD, to Mrs. MARGARET MACE, all of this city

#### POPULATION OF COLOMBIA.

It appears from an official statement lately published in the Colombian papers, that the population of that Republic consists of 2,644,000 souls.

#### SOLOMON SOUTHWICK.

Has been nominated by a Democratic meeting, held at Albany on the 24th July, as a candidate for the office of Governor of the state of New-York.

#### FAILURES AT BOSTON.

The Salem Register of the 24th ult. says, that failures continue to take place almost daily at Boston, some of them of persons extensively engaged in commerce. We are informed that within the last 2 months, there have been more than 80 failures within that city. The embarrassment, distress and alarm, which such a state of things must necessarily produce, are indeed a serious calamity.

On the same subject, the Boston Evening Gazette remarks—"We hear the amount of debts for which different individual merchants in this city have failed, during the last two months, does not fall short of three millions of dollars.

#### PRISON LIMITS.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Boston have passed an order enlarging the prison limits to the boundary of the county.

#### CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

The Pensacola Gazette states that Dr. Bronough, late of the army, is a candidate to represent the Territory of Florida in Congress. We understand that Edmund Law, esq. formerly of this city, is also a candidate. Wash. City, Gaz.

#### A DASH AT THE LAWYERS.

The Grand Jury of Columbia county present as a grievance the "unwarrantable expression of language by members of the bar towards conducting clients and witnesses, and certain perplexing and irritating manner of interrogating witnesses, with a view to embarrass them and provoke apparent contradiction in their testimony."

#### CAUCUSING ABOLISHED IN FREDERICK.

The paper from which the following is extracted is decidedly Democratic: "We beg leave to congratulate the public upon the total subversion of committee nominations in Frederick county. The abominations in which petty juggling and low intrigue are held by the good citizens of this county, has at last constrained the most violent opposers of this salutary reformation to bend to the irresistible power of the people. Fred. Citizen.

#### SINGULAR TITLES.

Among the French devotional pieces, burlesque has ever reigned in the titles of their books of piety; as, "The Smelters of Divine Love," "The Spiritual Mustard Pot, to make the Soul sneeze with Devotion," "The Capuchin Booted and Spurred for Paradise."

#### STOCK.

It is said the British East India Company owe \$9,000,000, and that their debt is increasing at the rate of a million a year.

#### CONSISTENCY.

Some time since the National Intelligencer informed us that captain Hull had applied for a Court of Inquiry; but that the secretary of the navy deemed it improper to grant it. This conclusion was much praised and a great source of pleasure to the Intelligencer. In consequence of various publications in the Boston papers, Captain Hull has again applied for a court of inquiry, and we now learn that his request is likely to be complied with. This also gives great satisfaction to the Intelligencer. The truth is that the National Intelligencer sees wisdom and prudence, and finds cause for satisfaction in all the acts of the officers of the general government.—Dem. Press.

#### DISAPPOINTMENT.

Swift relates a story of a girl who walked seven miles in the rain to see a man, and who returned crying and sobbing because he was deprived.

#### COOKERY.

Of all the fowls of the air (says the Cook's Oracle) commend me to a Shn of Beef, for there's marrow for the master, meat for the mistress, gristles for the servants, and bones for the dogs.

From the Federal Republican.  
The Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser doubts whether the decision of an Emperor Alexander, in relation to certain slaves captured and carried away by the British during the late war, has been correctly interpreted by our government, and also whether it is as favourable to us as has been supposed. Mr. Ellis furnishes what he conceives to be a more correct translation of the emperor's opinion, and after stating the circumstances under which this controversy has arisen, and the construction put upon the disputed section of the treaty by the respective parties, arrives at the conclusion that the Emperor has decided against our claim, in relation to all slaves carried away from places which were not in possession of the enemy; and were not in possession of the enemy; and were in our favour from places which then remained in possession of the British, although at that time they had been transported on board the vessels within those waters—but in relation to probably the most numerous class, those which were originally taken from the first described places, and subsequently lost after the ratification of the treaty, we do not perceive that there is any decision.

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#### UNITED STATES LEAD MINES.

A notice from the War Department is published in the Western papers, offering to receive proposals, at the office of the Ordnance Department, for leasing any of the lands of the United States containing mines of lead, upon an annual rent of one tenth of the product of the mines, to be deposited, in pure lead, in a store-house on the ground.—The leases are to be for three years, and not for a quantity of land to any individual or company, exceeding three hundred and twenty acres. Leases may be renewed at the expiration of three years, at the option of the Government, reserving the right to raise the rent, but not to a higher rate than one-fifth of the product. The advertisement is dated at the Ordnance Department, June 15th.—Nat Int.

#### PLUNDERING OF MAILS.

The bundles of letters received at the Post-Office in this city yesterday, from New Orleans, at Nashville, were discovered to have been opened, and every letter, except the single ones, broken open and again closed, and resealed. The contents of about 70 letters have probably been perused.—Daily Adv.

#### MEXICAN EMPEROR.

Despatches were on Saturday received from the City of Mexico, to the 26th of June, we have seen a letter (says the editor of the Aurora) from the Emperor himself, of that date, in which he expressly states that his elevation to that title was not in conformity with his own wishes, and that he submits with the hope of being by that means enabled to maintain the independence and preserve the happiness of his native land.

#### EXTRACT.

From Mr. Stone's Tour to Boston. Wednesday, July 10, 1822.—Walked to Charlestown, one mile north of Boston, and visited the Navy Yard, and the memorable scene of the Battle of Bunker's Hill. Among the public buildings in this town, are the State Prison, and Massachusetts Insane Hospital. The navy yard occupies about sixty acres of land, in the southeast part of the town, on which are erected a marine hospital, a spacious warehouse, an arsenal, powder magazine, and a house for the accommodation of the superintendent, all of brick; and an immense wooden edifice, under which a 74 stands upon the stocks almost ready to be launched. There is also another building of the same kind now raising to cover another 74, which is now to be commenced. The Independence line of battle ship, and the Java frigate lie at the wharf dismantled—has been on one cruise, and it is said will not answer to go another.

Ascending Bunker's Hill, we could distinctly trace the line of the entrenchment thrown up by the Americans, and in defending which the British officers said, "the Yankees fought more like devils than men." Here the brave and gallant Warren fell an early martyr in the cause of liberty; and "Never to those tombs where all the mighty rest, Since their foundation came a nobler guest?" On the spot where the young warrior fell, stands a monument, or rather an apology for one, which was erected in 1789, by King Solomon's Lodge. The basement or pedestal of this structure consists of brick, which is fast crumbling away, and mounted by a wooden column. A dark slate stone on one side contains the inscription, which concludes with the following extract from the celebrated oration delivered by Warren, in the Old South, March 5, 1772—"It being the second anniversary of the firing of the British troops on the citizens of Boston, by which several were killed. "The voice of your fathers blood cries to you from the ground—"My sons, return to be slaves!" In vain we met the frowns of tyrants; in vain we crossed the boisterous ocean, found a new world, and prepared it for the happy residence of liberty; in vain we toil; in vain we fought; we bled in vain, if you our offspring, want valour to repel the assaults of her invaders!" The monument is indeed an unseemly one, and if the masses of Solomon were no better architects, as well as builders, than those of King Solomon's Lodge, we did not wonder that the wise King sent for Hiram Abiff, the widow's son, from Tyre. However, the land on which the monument stands, has recently been purchased by the descendants or connexions of Gen. Warren, and it is highly probable that the private munificence, or the public spirit of Boston, will soon rear a cenotaph of a more lasting nature, and more worthy of the name it is designed to perpetuate, as well as the important event it useth at the same time commemorate.

#### FROM THE BUFFALO PATRIOT July 10.

DECISIONS.

We have published the decisions of the American and British commissioners made under the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent, by which it will be seen, that all the islands in the Niagara river (except Navy Island, Drummond's Island, and Lake Huron, containing a British post, has also fallen, &c. &c. This will serve as an exchange for the military works at Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain.

#### SMALL POX.

The small pox has made its appearance in Quebec. It was first discovered in a family of emigrants newly arrived from Ireland.

On Friday evening last, a fire broke out in a brick place as we are informed by the Buffalo Middle; End, District. This was seen in an acknowledged brick town on Moon rise, and the fire was a fraction of three bodies. Moon appears to be kept in below it, the same should be precisely. The Moon, a south of the old Brick will set by the moon.

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#### EXTRACT.

From Mr. Stone's Tour to Boston. Wednesday, July 10, 1822.—Walked to Charlestown, one mile north of Boston, and visited the Navy Yard, and the memorable scene of the Battle of Bunker's Hill. Among the public buildings in this town, are the State Prison, and Massachusetts Insane Hospital. The navy yard occupies about sixty acres of land, in the southeast part of the town, on which are erected a marine hospital, a spacious warehouse, an arsenal, powder magazine, and a house for the accommodation of the superintendent, all of brick; and an immense wooden edifice, under which a 74 stands upon the stocks almost ready to be launched. There is also another building of the same kind now raising to cover another 74, which is now to be commenced. The Independence line of battle ship, and the Java frigate lie at the wharf dismantled—has been on one cruise, and it is said will not answer to go another.

Ascending Bunker's Hill, we could distinctly trace the line of the entrenchment thrown up by the Americans, and in defending which the British officers said, "the Yankees fought more like devils than men." Here the brave and gallant Warren fell an early martyr in the cause of liberty; and "Never to those tombs where all the mighty rest, Since their foundation came a nobler guest?" On the spot where the young warrior fell, stands a monument, or rather an apology for one, which was erected in 1789, by King Solomon's Lodge. The basement or pedestal of this structure consists of brick, which is fast crumbling away, and mounted by a wooden column. A dark slate stone on one side contains the inscription, which concludes with the following extract from the celebrated oration delivered by Warren, in the Old South, March 5, 1772—"It being the second anniversary of the firing of the British troops on the citizens of Boston, by which several were killed. "The voice of your fathers blood cries to you from the ground—"My sons, return to be slaves!" In vain we met the frowns of tyrants; in vain we crossed the boisterous ocean, found a new world, and prepared it for the happy residence of liberty; in vain we toil; in vain we fought; we bled in vain, if you our offspring, want valour to repel the assaults of her invaders!" The monument is indeed an unseemly one, and if the masses of Solomon were no better architects, as well as builders, than those of King Solomon's Lodge, we did not wonder that the wise King sent for Hiram Abiff, the widow's son, from Tyre. However, the land on which the monument stands, has recently been purchased by the descendants or connexions of Gen. Warren, and it is highly probable that the private munificence, or the public spirit of Boston, will soon rear a cenotaph of a more lasting nature, and more worthy of the name it is designed to perpetuate, as well as the important event it useth at the same time commemorate.

#### FROM THE BUFFALO PATRIOT July 10.

DECISIONS.

We have published the decisions of the American and British commissioners made under the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent, by which it will be seen, that all the islands in the Niagara river (except Navy Island, Drummond's Island, and Lake Huron, containing a British post, has also fallen, &c. &c. This will serve as an exchange for the military works at Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain.

#### SMALL POX.

The small pox has made its appearance in Quebec. It was first discovered in a family of emigrants newly arrived from Ireland.

On Friday evening last, a fire broke out in a brick place as we are informed by the Buffalo Middle; End, District. This was seen in an acknowledged brick town on Moon rise, and the fire was a fraction of three bodies. Moon appears to be kept in below it, the same should be precisely. The Moon, a south of the old Brick will set by the moon.

#### THE TREATY OF GHENT.

The editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser doubts whether the decision of an Emperor Alexander, in relation to certain slaves captured and carried away by the British during the late war, has been correctly interpreted by our government, and also whether it is as favourable to us as has been supposed. Mr. Ellis furnishes what he conceives to be a more correct translation of the emperor's opinion, and after stating the circumstances under which this controversy has arisen, and the construction put upon the disputed section of the treaty by the respective parties, arrives at the conclusion that the Emperor has decided against our claim, in relation to all slaves carried away from places which were not in possession of the enemy; and were not in possession of the enemy; and were in our favour from places which then remained in possession of the British, although at that time they had been transported on board the vessels within those waters—but in relation to probably the most numerous class, those which were originally taken from the first described places, and subsequently lost after the ratification of the treaty, we do not perceive that there is any decision.

#### UNITED STATES LEAD MINES.