

Captain W. Hannah's company, vice Hays, resigned; Wm. H. Divers, ensign of same, vice Hannah, promoted; John Budd, captain, vice Jacob Michael, promoted; John W. Carle, lieutenant of same, vice Zeharia Kimble, resigned; Nathan Touchstone, ensign of same, vice Station resigned; John Magaw, of Robert, lieutenant of captain I. Magaw's company, vice Brown, moved away; Wm. Mitchell, ensign of same, vice Price, resigned; Azel Pritchard, lieutenant of captain David Silvers company, vice Hawkins, resigned; Isaac Hosman, ensign of same, vice Silver, promoted; George Griffith captain, George Creighton, lieutenant, Jacob Greenfield, 2d lieutenant of a rifle company; John Danoho, lieutenant of captain T. Conroy's company, vice Valen, resigned; William Gibson, ensign of same, vice Mitchell, resigned.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.
(To be continued.)

OHIO.
A Letter from a distinguished Citizen of Ohio, who has the best means of information, to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, dated July 17, says:—Mr. Clay will receive the vote of this State, by a majority of more than three to one. The feelings of the people throughout this State at present are much in favour of Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Clay out of the question. He would receive, in my opinion, a large and decided majority in opposition to any other candidate.

MR. CRAWFORD.
We expressed the opinion some weeks ago, that this gentleman was preferred by a majority of the reading and reflecting men of the country, as the successor of the present venerable Chief of the nation. That opinion was not lightly given; we should hold it criminal to hazard such a declaration without the strongest conviction of its truth. Since that opinion was expressed, we have closely examined all the indications of public sentiment, which have come under our observation during the season of the year, which is most fruitful of its expressions, and we can now say, with increased confidence, in the sentiments expressed, individually and collectively, during the festivities of the recent Anniversary, and by the public prints, may be taken as indicative of the popular will.—hat Wm. H. Crawford is the choice of a decided majority of those citizens, who, by public services, as a statesman, to public men and public affairs, are best qualified to form a just estimate of public character and of fitness for the exalted station of President of the United States. We say this without doubt or hesitation; yet without the remotest intention of disparaging the high claims and acknowledged merits of the other distinguished citizens who stand forth as candidates for that important trust, so worthy of the most virtuous ambition.

MR. ADAMS AND THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.
To the Editor of the Fed. Gazette.
Sir,
I crave your indulgence and that of your readers, while I make the following remarks upon the late Convention between the United States and Great-Britain, for the suppression of the African Slave Trade! This convention, by which is yielded to the British the right to search our vessels in time of peace, is a piece of Mr. Adams's diplomacy.—Mr. Adams is candidly by his friends as the "people's candidate!" A strange conceit enough this of theirs, considering Mr. Adams has been in public office nearly all his life—in public office not conferred by the people, but by the administration—a great while in public office abroad, removed from the observation and acquaintance of the people—consequently, not having been much with the people—not having been their immediate representative, and being of a pride and temper not to associate with them, he cannot have many feelings in common with them. Indeed, most of the "people's candidate," which his friends have passed on Mr. Adams's flag, looks curious enough to those who know the Adams family. Those who have read certain letters written by Mr. Adams's father, are apt when they see acts like this resorted to, to promote his election, to recur to the following in one of them:—"If a family which has been high in office, and splendid in wealth, falls into decay, from profligacy, folly, vice or misfortune, they generally turn democrats, and court the lowest of the people with an ardour, and an assiduity, and consequently with a success, which no vulgar democrat can attain. However, as Mr. Adams has been styled the "people's candidate," I suppose if it can be shown that he has surrendered one of the dearest and most invaluable privileges of that people—that he has conceded to Great-Britain the right to search our vessels in time of peace—which he himself said would be a dangerous precedent, liable to abuse, and odious to the feelings and recollections of our country," this title a Yeast will be dropped. Mr. Adams himself says, that the right of search is a right exclusively of war. It is, says he, an act analogous to that of searching the dwelling houses of individuals on land. The vessel of a navigator is his dwelling house. "If the freedom of the sea is abridged by compact for any new purpose, the example may lead to other changes." Yet, notwithstanding all this, Mr. Adams relinquished this strong ground and gave up the right of search. "The vessel of the navigator is his dwelling-house." Our houses then are no longer our castles," and sacred from invasion! Our doors are to be torn open and our dwellings ransacked by whom? By British naval officers! And where the necessity of the sacrifice? Had we not already done all that humanity demanded and prudence sanctioned, for the abolition of this horrid and nefarious traffic? Had we not some of us, even white colonies, prohibited the importation of slaves? Had not the United States sent vessels to the coast of Africa to prevent it? Had not congress declared the trade piracy, and its punishment death? We had done all this, and congress were ready to do more if any thing more could be done, consistently with due regard to our own rights.

The House of Representatives finding that the trade was carried on, though denied to comparative insignificance, were unwilling to relinquish the hope that it might be entirely abolished.—They therefore passed the following resolution.—"Resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to enter upon, and prosecute from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient for the effectual abolition of the African Slave Trade, and its ultimate deannu-

lation as piracy under the Law of Nations, by the consent of the civilized world." The committee to whom this subject had been referred and upon whose Report this Resolution had been formed, recommended in their Report that the right of search should be yielded. It must be recollected that the Report of a Committee cannot be altered in the House.—The Resolution may be and always is altered till it expresses the sense of the House. It is to the Resolution then that we are to look for the sense of the House on this subject, and not to the Report of the Committee, which may be only the sense of a majority of the Committee. The Committee then recommended the cessation of the right of search; but the Resolution of the House says not one word about it. This was considered, as it always is in such cases, a rejection of the recommendation of the Committee. The Resolution of the House, on this occasion, was as much as if they had said "No! We ardently desire to see this trade abolished, and we will do what we can to abolish it—but we cannot so far overstep the bounds of discretion and a due regard to our feelings and the rights of those we represent, as to yield up that for which they have shed their blood and would lay down their lives to preserve—the piracy—the sacredness of their dwelling—Yea, this Resolution and the dwelling which the naval officers are under, if they commit any injury to the vessel, or the rights of the right of search, are the grounds upon which Mr. Adams, by his authority to surrender the dearest right of an American! This Convention of Mr. Adams, was to have extended the right of search to vessels sailing under French flags. Thus in this mad search after slave traders, he would have us outrage the flag of a friendly nation, and thereby have involved us in difficulties with the French government. But the Senate very wisely struck out the whole of the 2d article which contained this provision. Great Britain in her treaties with Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands, did not pretend to require the right of search except on the Coast of Africa.—But, in our treaty, Mr. Adams extended it to the West Indies, the very heart of our commerce—nay, to the Coast of America. He would have our vessels searched in sight of our own ports! But the Senate say no! We will suffer no such indignity and the word "America," was struck out. Many of the Senators who voted for this Convention were from the States—some were slaveholders, and had often professed a great desire to abolish the trade, and proclaimed their detestation of slavery. These gentlemen thought they would appear consistent if they opposed any thing which went to abolish slavery. They knew too, for it was not brought so much home to them) the insults, outrages and losses which the American commercial community had suffered from this pretended right. True it is, this right of search is mutual. The right is mutual—but will the British give up their right to search our vessels, and what is their responsibility? If they do not give up their right to search, we must not give up our right to search. Suppose for instance, a Baltimore merchant on her way to a port in the West Indies, should see a vessel bearing down upon her—she would most probably (from the number of pirates which have taken place there) take her for a pirate, and endeavour to make her escape—she finds herself so closely pursued however, that she is obliged to leave the track of her voyage—she is finally overtaken, and the vessel is cast on board to be a British vessel in pursuit of slave traders. The British officer orders her to be searched. Haughty steps aboard, stouts the deck, addressed in his little brit authority, "has the Yankee well searched, and she turns out to be a regular, honest trader—of course, she is released. But suppose, owing to this detention and leaving her track, she is overtaken by a storm and lost, or a real pirate comes across her and robs her, what becomes of her insurance—what becomes of her cargo? (Oh! says the Secretary of State, what is the merchant's case out—that it never to come into a Statesman's calculations." "The possibility of saving a single slave is worth half a dozen merchantmen." And this is the mighty statesman some folks make such a fuss about!!

A MERCHANT.
STEAM BOILERS.
From the New York Evening Post.
Is the cause of the frequent bursting of steam boilers unavoidable, and unaccountable? If so, a few more accidents in steam boats will not only impair, but destroy confidence in that, of all other modern improvements, the most important; and on the contrary, if means are provided for guarding against those defects which cause occasional disasters, is an improvement that will justly continue the pride of our nation. Editors of public prints therefore could not, perhaps, lend their columns as a medium of communication, upon a subject of more general interest. And surely it is a subject which requires legislative enquiry.

There are two manifest defects in the operation of the steam engine; or at least are defects in practice, if improperly attended, and unfortunately require the constant attention of a skillful engineer. One is the steam safety valve; the other, the supply of water in the boiler. The valves by which steam is discharged from steam boilers are called safety valves, but in the manner in which they are conducted, renders them in general so only in name. They are usually secured by a long lever, often six feet in length, and on this lever weights are changed from place to place, and these weights the engineer usually moves as his fancy dictates, and often large pieces of unweighed iron are applied without any calculation of the press produced upon the square inch at

the valve, and it is not unfrequent that this lever is secured down by a line.—The safety valve is thus managed; chiefly on account of its being less trouble to ascertain the press of steam, by what is called a steam gauge; this fixture usually consists of a gun barrel bent in the middle until both ends nearly meet; one end is secured to the boiler in such a manner that the steam enters it thro' a small orifice often less than 1-8 of an inch in diameter, a quantity of mercury is then put in the gun barrel, and a light stick is placed in its open end; thus when steam enters the orifice it forces the mercury down, and causes it to rise in the open end which contains the stick called the gauge; and when this gauge rises six, ten, or 15 inches, as the case may be, the engineer, if he happens to be upon the lookout and sees it going too high, draws a line attached to the (safety) steam valve. I could state alarming facts in relation to the manner in which the steam gauge, on which so much depends, is some times conducted, when boats are engaged in, or are preparing to run a race; and it would be the greatest benefit that could be bestowed upon the steam boat interest if enough were laid open to cause a public demand of precaution and heed; for if an explosion like that in the Jersey were to take place in one of the many boats which are almost daily conveying their three or six hundred passengers, we can scarcely imagine the effect that would be produced, and yet their boilers can be no better than that of the Jersey—for her's was nearly new, and of thick copper.

The generality of accidents, however, are not immediately occasioned by overloading the safety valve, for, boilers in general are of sufficient strength to contain steam sufficient to force off safety valves, even if much overloaded; besides a heavy study press of steam will of itself generally sound an alarm, by oozing through various crevices in the boilers, which crevices or openings are caused by such heavy press of steam. But perhaps nine tenths of steam boat disasters are occasioned by defects in the supply of water; and when arising from this cause, the explosion is sudden, and without any warning. And why has this true cause been so often and so eagerly suppressed? It is because those immediately interested and best known, have an interest in suppressing it on the ground that it arises from unskillful management, or neglect of duty.

The supply of water in the boiler is graduated by stop cocks in the supply pipe, and it is the duty of the engineer to graduate the stop cocks from time to time, according to the increased, or diminished quantity of water in the boiler; which he ascertains by turning gauge cocks usually placed in the end of the boiler. If this important duty is mismanaged, and the water falls below the arch of the furnace, the metal immediately becomes heated and nealed; and when so, thick metal, or new boilers are no protection. Even a press of five pounds to the inch is sufficient to rend them; and perhaps to throw them fifty feet in the air for a boiler of 18 by 10 feet, with 5 lbs. to the inch pressure of steam, would if its bottom were to give way, produce an uplifting press of 129,600 pounds, and if a low pressure boiler of 23 by 14 feet, and a press of steam 15 pounds to the inch, were to explode in the same manner, it is 1,260,000 or uplifted press would be 340,000 pounds.

The steam engine is an admirable machine when in successful operation; but when it becomes an engine of destruction, it is dreadful.—The one or the other seems to depend merely on the exertion of a man's hand, in suitably turning the supply & gauge cocks. The captain of the steam boat *Etina*, attributes the disaster in that boat, to a defect in the supply of water. The late disaster in the steam-boat *Jersey*, is attributed to a defect in the supply of water. A steam boiler lately burst in England, and was stated to have been thrown sixty feet in the air, and was also stated to have been occasioned by a defect in the supply of water.

INVESTIGATOR.
Gettysburg, (Pa.) July 21.
To the many instances of faithfulness in this affectionate animal, we think one which happened near this place on Monday morning last, is well worth adding.
Mr. Matthias Orndorff, of Menallen township, was crossing a field about a quarter of a mile distant from his house, when he was attacked by a very vicious bull. The animal raised him with his horns, and threw him, he supposed, about 15 or 16 feet upon a fence; and, as he was falling, was caught by the bull, and pressed against the fence by his horns. In this situation, he was held until he found his strength gradually weakening—and was nearly exhausted, when his dog who had heard his first cry, came running from the house, one fourth of a mile distant, to his assistance, and immediately attacked the animal, and relieved his master from this dreadful situation. Mr. O. has received but one serious wound, which is a very deep one in the thigh, where the animal first struck him. In all probability, had it not been for the watchfulness and speed of his faithful dog, he must have soon been deprived of life.
Sentinel.

ADAMS PERSECUTION.

From the Boston Statesman.
It appears by the account of our printing, that Mr. Adams has taken the printing of the public documents of his department of the government from the Intelligencer, and given it to a paper said to have been established to advocate his claims to the Presidency, and has in the instance of the awards on Spanish Claims, refused to give copies of those documents to the editors of the Intelligencer for publication. This, in an abstract view, is a matter of little moment, but as a development of one link of the great chain of persecution, corruption and oppression, that is wrought for the American people, it is a matter of great importance. It seems the editors of the Intelligencer, exercising their judgment as every American has a right to do, prefer and express their preference of Mr. Crawford for the Presidency. Mr. Adams takes the printing from them and refuses to give them copies of important documents which it is essential for the public to be possessed of. The public will judge of the motives that have induced, on the part of Mr. Adams, this step. From the view we have of this matter, it appears to us that Mr. Adams considers the patronage of his office as private property. Ought it to be so considered? It seems to us that this patronage ought not to be given to any support from this or that press, but the publication should be made exclusively in preference to the public convenience.

The paper through which Mr. Adams chooses to promulgate the official papers of his department, is of very limited circulation and printed but once a week. The Intelligencer circulates about 10,000 impressions, yet the public interest and convenience are made secondary to the personal interests of Mr. Adams. This is but a faint specimen of the intolerance that may be expected from the Secretary of State, should he unfortunately ever be clothed with greater power. The attempt to pollute our Legislative Halls by the introduction of Mr. Adams's clerk into Congress, in imitation of the rotten borough system of Old England, to control the freedom of the press at the expense of justice and public convenience, together with the intolerance and bullying conduct of some of his official partisans here, demand severe animadversion, and give just grounds for serious alarm for the safety of our political rights, and the preservation of the freedom of opinion; if this should ever get a greater ascendancy, we all know or have heard what the effect Adams did when in power. We know the son to be a chip of the old block.

We have seen with what facility former friends and former principles are sacrificed, when ambition or interest prompts. We see in the partisans of Adams, principles of action that look only to the interest of the clan, regardless of honour, truth or consistency. We see owners here that have formerly stood foremost in the good cause of the people, abandon their former principles while receiving the patronage of this department of the government, to enlist themselves under the banners of this man—and advocate as just, any course, however fraudulent, that will advance their views; and all these things are so plain now, what violence may we not expect if they ever get the ascendancy?

Beware of hypocrites, they should never have power.
Is this act of Mr. Adams intended as a signal to his friends throughout the union, to withdraw their patronage from papers and presses favourable to Mr. Crawford's election to the presidency? It is the impression of some of the knowing ones that it is. Notwithstanding all this, we are told that Mr. Adams is the "people's candidate," and that if elected he will be the president of the nation, and not of a party. How absurd to talk thus of a man who is himself among the first to draw a line of distinction between the people advocating his claim to the presidency, and those supporting the cause of Mr. Crawford.

THE SPIRIT OF PRESSSES DEVOTED TO MR. ADAMS.
The Watchman, published at Wilmington Delaware says:—
"Mr. Crawford is every where the candidate of INTRIGUERS & PUBLIC ADVENTURERS!!"
The Portland Statesman, another paper as completely devoted to Mr. Adams's cause as the Watchman is, says:—
"We regard Mr. Crawford as a much more suitable candidate for the callows, than for the presidential chair."

CAPE COAST, March 10.
His excellency Sir Charles McCarty, arrived here from Sierra Leon in December last, and in the early part of January marched to the interior towards the river Free, with an army of between six and seven thousand men, chiefly natives; and a West India regiment. On the 21st January, near Pree, a most sanguinary battle was fought, in which nearly 1000 of the enemy were slain, the remainder being expelled, our little army was surrounded by above 15,000, and the greater part cut to death with long knives, in a most horrible manner. The heads of nine white Officers were exhibited near one spot, with the jaw bones taken out—an inviolable practice with these savages when they take an enemy alive.
"A considerable force under Captain Blankarte, of the West India Regiment, has marched to see ample revenge. An action is hourly expected.
"The town Glendower has been very active along the coast in destroying all that came within her reach. She sails tomorrow morning to destroy a town that had seized on an English merchantman and murdered the crew."
The following is an extract of a letter dated Elmina, March 1824.
"It was my fortune to be near our lamented chief, when he received his wound, which was in all probability, a mortal one. Buckle, Wetherell, and myself conveyed him for shelter against a tree; but we were soon discovered by the enemy, a number of whom rushed on us, I had one very severe cut on the left side of my neck, but just as the following day, a more complete effort, his arm was arrested by one of his chiefs, and I was saved. On looking round, I beheld the headless trunks of my friends. I was bound and conveyed towards their camp."
[Here follow the names of officers slain, among them is that of Sir Chas. M. Carby.]
It would only add to the grief of the friends of our lamented countryman were we to add all the particulars that have come to our knowledge of the refined cruelty practiced on their remains.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1824.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
There will be a meeting of the Executive Council, on Monday the 16th of August instant.
NINIAN PINKNEY.
August 4, 1824.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.
It appears from a report made on the 24th ult. by a committee appointed by the Grand Jury of Baltimore City Court to examine into the state of the penitentiary, that the number of prisoners confined in this institution at that date, amounted to 331—274 males, and 57 females.
Of the whole number of convicts, which, as is shewn above, is 331, one hundred and forty-two have been more than once sentenced to confinement in this prison. The melancholy evidence, which this exhibit furnishes, of the incorrigible depravity of so great a number of the prisoners, cannot fail to excite the regret of every philanthropist, and shed a damp over the ardour of the humane advocates of the penitentiary system.

BANK DIRECTORS.
The following named gentlemen were on Monday last appointed directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and the Frederick-town Branch Bank, for the ensuing year:
Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland for the Western Shore.
For the City of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel County.
Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maynard, James Shaw, Richard Harwood of Thos. John Ridgely, Thomas Harris
Luke W. Barber, St. Mary's county.
Samuel Chapman, Charles county.
Richard Grahame, Calvert county.
Francis M. Hall, Prince-George's county.

Henry Howard, of John, Montgomery county.
John Brien, Frederick county.
John T. Mason, Washington county.
William M. Mahon, Allegany county.
Samuel Moale, Baltimore county.
Henry Dorsey, Harford County.
Directors of the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.
John Tyler, John M. Pherson, Calver; Mantz, William Ross, George Balist, Richard Potts, Henry Kemp, Joseph Smith and Benjamin Rutherford.

MOUNTAINEERS OF HAYTI.
"Mr. Granville, the Agent of President Boyer, has communicated the following interesting facts concerning a people denominated the mountaineers of Hayti.—
"They are a secluded people, devoted to peace, and the simplest modes of life. When the Island is in peace, they come down from the heights of the mountains, and cultivate their lots on its sides, or wander in the sloping forests, and sometimes, though very seldom, and in a few numbers, enter the large market towns of the Island. They raise cotton which they manufacture into coarse cloth for their own use, also coffee and vegetables enough for their own consumption; but very seldom carry on any trade, or offer any of their productions for sale. On any alarm of war they immediately retire to their caves and glens in the heights of the mountains, and are no more seen till the peace is restored. What their numbers are is not known. They have no letters nor education, speak a language peculiar to them, though it is evidently of French origin in part. They are whites in complexion, their hair also white, but woolly as the Africans. They are but little known, as they take no part in the transactions of government; and seem only to be solicitous to live separate from the rest of mankind, unknown and unacquainted with the world."

MILITIA.
The adjutant general of New Hampshire makes the following return of the militia of that State for 1824: The aggregate of infantry, light-infantry, and grenadiers, appears to be 24,108; Cavalry, 1801; artillery, 1549; riflemen, 341; making a total, including the general and regimental staff, of 28,799.

THE HUSSAR FRIGATE.
The enterprising party who undertook to raise, by means of diving bells, the treasures contained in this vessel, sunk at Hurl Gate during the Revolutionary war, meet with encouragement in their labours. They have succeeded in raising several valuable articles.

PAUL JONES.
The New York American states, that by a singular accident, a large collection of original letters to this celebrated ship, have been recently found in a huckster's shop in that city. Among them are the copies of a great number of his own letters, which are completely illustrative of the character of the individual. Of the genuineness of these documents, and that there is not the least doubt, for the handwriting of such men as La Fayette, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Jay others-like them, cannot be mistaken. We understand the papers are now in the possession of Mr. Wiley, who has committed them to the inspection of a gentleman of his "Den," with a view to a publication of a part. There are said to be 700 letters above.

GREAT ENTERPRIZE.
Charles Waterton, Esq. has proceeded from England to South America, to superintend the formation of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien.
The population of France is now accurately fixed by M. Coquebert Montbrét at 30,616,000.

ITURBIDE.

[Translated for the Louisiana Advertiser from a file of Mexican Gazettes.]
Mexico, 9th May, 1824.

Official Documents published by order of Government.
Letter from his excellency D. Augustin de Iturbide.

"The love of country animated our troops at Iguala, it led me to encounter every obstacle, and it still burns in my heart, notwithstanding the Decree of the 6th of April, 1822, and the means used by certain authorities to injure my good name, all of which proceeds from erroneous impressions, or personal malignity. I respect the Mexican nation, for whom I can entertain no other feelings than those of affection and eternal gratitude.
"The designs of the European powers against the new world, will shortly be developed. I have resolved to place myself in a situation where I may fly to the aid of my countrymen, if they should require my service. I suspected that certain ministers accredited at the court of Tuscany, would use means to frustrate my intentions; these suspicions have been confirmed by public acts, with which the sovereign congress are, no doubt, acquainted.

It will be for the representatives of the Nation to consult and decide whether my services, in a military capacity only, may not be of some utility, by uniting the public voice, and by contributing with my sword to secure the liberty and independence of my country. I can offer the most confident assurances that I should be enabled to bring with me arms, ammunition, clothing, and money; and I solemnly protest, that when I see Mexico with her liberty secured, her people united, and her enemies vanquished, I shall most cordially congratulate her on the dangers she has passed, and cheerfully retire to private life.
"My first wish is for the happiness of my country, and for her to appear up my fervent vows to Heaven.

AUGUSTIN DE ITURBIDE.
London, 13th Feb, 1824.
To the Sovereign Constituent Congress of Mexico,

The mushroom Emperor Iturbide's unaccountable return to Mexico, is considered as a project of the Holy Alliance. We shall soon know the result.

The Congress of Mexico has issued a decree declaring that Iturbide shall be considered as a traitor from the moment he may appear in any part of the Mexican Republic. All persons favouring his return, are denounced as traitors.

A public document has recently appeared in the German papers, from which we learn that Russia has, at present, an army of 950,000 men, from which it seems that she does not intend to diminish her military force. Of this number, 677,500 men are in active service. The first corps, of which the head quarters is at Mohlow, under the command of General Sacken, 320,000 strong; the second, on the Pruth, under Count Wittgenstein, 100,000 strong; the army of Georgia, at Tines commanded by General Yemolov, 60,000; army of Luthania, head quarters at Wilna, 80,000; Polish army, head quarters at Warsaw, 30,000; the Imperial Guard, under Gen. Ouarow, an effective force of 80,000 men. The disciplined Cossacks amount to 7,500. In addition to which there are about 500,000 men in the military colonies established in the governments of Novogorod, Cherson, and Charkow.

Montreal, July 17.
SINGULAR DISAPPOINTMENT.
The steam boat *Lady Sherbrooke*, on her last trip from Quebec to this city, had on board amongst other cabin passengers, a female who was known by a gentleman on board, and who had been brought up by a family at Québec, as their adopted child, upon being interrogated by the gentleman who was acquainted with her, he ascertained that she had deserted her paternal home, and placed herself under the protection of a man who was a steerage passenger. Inquiry was then made who this man was, when he proved to be a trader from St. Albans, U. S. where he has a wife and family.— Upon this being communicated to her, and the absurdity of such an unpremeditated elopement, she consented to go ashore at Three Rivers, and return to Québec. When the boat reached that place, she was smuggled ashore, and as her enamoured swain was in a different part of the boat, he did not find out his disappointment till the boat had conveyed him far from his dearie." But his surprise and chagrin may be easily imagined when he found out the trick which had been played upon him.

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