MARTINIQUE.

The Editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser has extracts from a letter which gives a detailed account of the recent disturbances at Martinique. We copy the following:

ST. PIERRE, February 15.

Long ere this gets to hand, you will have heard that St. Pierre was reduced to a critical situation. I avail myself of an opportunity which offers for the United States, to give you the particulars; but in order that you may have a better idea of the causes which gave birth to the insurrection, permit me to take a brief review of the past year.

In February of last year, when our Governor left this for France, St. Pierre felt, to a great degree, the illiberal policy which the mother country was observing towards her colonies. Business was reduced to a state of stagnation, yet the spirits of the merchants were kept up, by the assurance the Governor had given them, that he would make personal application to the King for their relief.

Months passed, without the expected relief, and the consequence was bankruptcies followed in quick succession.

At the moment when confidence was entirely lost, the island drained of money, the merchants generally bankrupts, and the planters without means, the news of the revolution in France reached us. It was hailed as an omen of future good, and that state of excitement which the pecuniary situation of the inhabitants had naturally produced, gave place to calmer and happier feelings. Every one looked forward with joy to the arrival of the New Governor, fully believing he would establish a new era in the commerce of the island.—Unfortunately their prospects were not realized; for instead of relief, he brought with him sentiments, which in a colony like this, experience tells us, are the first steps which tend to its ruin. In the present instance, they almost brought St. Pierre to scenes, the very thought of which chills my blood as I write. My God! what slaughter, what ravage have we just escaped!

Instead of considering the distressed situation of the white inhabitants an I taking measures for their relief—instead of turning his attention to subjects which required immediate consideration, one of the first acts of the Governor was to break down that barrier, which, to a certain degree has ever existed between the whites and the free people of colour. The consequences of this act were foretold. The negroes hearing what had taken place in France, without understanding it, further than that the people had successfully contended with the authorities for their liberty, and observing the change in the relative position of the whites and free people of colour, immediately imbibed the idea that something was withheld from them.

For some time their behaviour induced a belief that a rebellious spirit prevailed among them, but the governor was firm in the opinion that it was not so, and even remained in active. When informed, that on the night of the 6th inst. they had cut down the gallows and erected a flag over the door of the most frequented chapel, on which appeared the words 'LIBERTY OR DEATH.' Encouraged by this apathy, they planned, and resolved to put it into immediate execution, an attack on the town; which had it succeeded, would have been the most deplorable, and shocking massacre on record.

The amount of the confessions, made by some of the ringleaders, who have been taken, is as follows:—Operations were to have commenced by setting fire to all the estates adjacent to the city, with a view to draw as many out of the town as possible. Succeeding in this, fire was then to be communicated to every house in town, particularly along the bay and lower street, where is piled a large quantity of lumber During the state of confusion, which of necessity would follow, when each man's attention would be drawn to his family or his property, and when dismay prevailed a general massacre without distinction of sexes or ages, was to have taken place.

Let us pause here for a moment and draw the picture which was to have been real life. Fancy to yourself all communication cut off with the shipping by fire and the knife of the negro—the entire conflagration of the town—the groans of the dying—the blood of friends, the yell of the assassin. Without arms, without succoar or possibility of escape, with a certain and cruel death before you, inflicted by a negro, and tell me if your heart does not sicken? From these scenes we have just escaped by one of the most providential events that ever aided a community.

The plots were to have been executed on the 10th inst. but by some misconstruction fire was communicated to Mr. Peronnet's estate on the night of the 9th, but as it was soon extinguished, many supposed it to have been the effect of accident. The merchants however, refusing to open their stores the next day, induced the captains of the French vessels in port, to send a deputation to the Governor, to beg that he would take some measure to restore confidence that they might proceed to take in their sugars.

An overruling Providence prompted the governor to start for St. Pierre that afternoon. He arrived at 7 o'clock of the 10th. The negroes stationed at the south part of the town learning his arrival, and fearing he had brought troops with him, became disconcerted, and decided it would be most prudent to postpone operations for a few nights and to this end they despatched a messenger to their accomplices. Fortunately he was too late, the concerted hour had arrived before he got to them.

At half past 7 o'clock, a house in town was in flames, and in quick succession followed eleven fine estates. We were now no longer in doubt of our unhappy situation—the torch of the incendiary, and volley after volley told us there was resistance. All eyes were now turned towards the south part of the town, and every heart beat with fear least a flame should burst forth, but thanks to God, here the diabolical plot failed, and by that failure we have been spared. During the whole night no eye was closed.—The men who could muster arms held them in readiness. The females were prepared to embark at a moment's warning.

It was not until the morning of the 11th that we knew to what extremes matters were to have been carried. The confessions of the prisoners taken the night before, afforded a true picture of the danger we had escaped. When generally known, the females could no longer restrain their feelings—the unanimous request among them was to embark, and every boat in the harbour was immediately put into requisition for this purpose. While the scene was going on, I never witnessed such confusion. Old and young, white and colored, parlor and chamber furniture, all bundled in without order or care. The tears of those lovely creoles would have affected the heart of any one.

It is a happy circumstance that no lives have been lost among the whites. Some of the sailors from the French men of war were wounded, and some of the citizens; many of the negroes were killed. The jails is crowded with prisoners; and hopes are entertained that all those engaged in the plot will, in a little time, be taken.

Martinique was declared under martial law on the 11th, and it still remains so. The militia have behaved extremely well during the whole affair. One half are under arms alternately. Of course business is at a stand, and I fear it will remain so for a considerable time.

One of our officers, very high on the civil list was so dissatisfied with the Governor, that he gave up his commission on the night of the 9th.

Two hundred and fifty females were on board the British men of war.

February 17.—Further information has been obtained.—From the confession of one of the negroes, it appears that many of our house servants were connected with the plot, whose task it was, in the absence of their masters to have fired the town. Boats were prepared, filled with combustibles, intended for the shipping in the harbour. A report is now in circulation, and generally believed, that the authorities have received letters in which the negroes say they are not intimidated, but on the contrary, that they will execute their plan within ten days from this time; consequently alarm still prevails. The authorities were informed about Christmas what the negroes were preparing for, and indeed they were kept advised up to the day when operations commenced. At present my greatest apprehension is, that an attempt will be made to poison us. You are aware how the island abounds in poisonous roots, and how frequently they apply it among themselves. I am told that many have come to the determination to leave the island. We have this moment heard, that night before last fire was communicated to an estate at the south end of the island. The large quantity of rain which has fallen the last five days, has without doubt saved many estates. We are still under martial law—no execution has taken place.

CAUTIONS FOR THE SEASON.

The vernal equinox is past; spring will ere long make its approach, and nature hold her festival. Poets delight to celebrate the advent of gentle spring, the wind-winged emblem of hope, and love, and youth, and gladness. We would not mar such a fair picture by ill-timed shading. Let it remain to be enjoyed by all who have a taste for natural beauties, and are blessed at the same time with the buoyancy of health and constitutional vigour. We would, however, that it should be temperately enjoyed by even this description of persons. Our province leads us not to turn away ungraciously or ungratefully from the rich stores of the seasons, which a bountiful Providence spreads before us, but rather to prolong the pleasure by a temperate and discriminating use.

The sluggish movements and pale shrunk skin, induced by wintry cold, are now succeeded by the light bounding step, carnation tint, and sparkling eye. The tendencies of all animated nature, even to the vegetable creation, are expansive—parts of the body, before, in a measure, torpid, are now excited—the senses are more acute, the feelings and intellect more susceptible of varied and energetic display. All the sympathies between organs are now doubly active. The great changes of temperature, and in the direction and force of the winds at this season, in which one day differs from another as greatly as summer is at variance with winter, are attended by corresponding mutations in the activity of the functions of the living body. The skin, warmed and excited to perspiration in the noon-tide sun, will, without precaution, be chilled, and have its pores suddenly closed by the keen, cold air of the evening and night. The hurried breathing and circulation, by the active exercises of a vernal day, are often causes of painful palpitations, pains in the side and headaches, especially when they coincide with a sudden obstruction to perspiration. The sensibilities of the digestive organs being increased, the full diet of winter, will, if persisted in, give rise to fever and aid in involving inflammation of the lungs or of the liver, or rouse into action latent irritation of the skin. In fine, there is a general tendency to perturbation in the vital movements of the animal economy. Every part is prone to be excited, and to transmit its disturbances to other parts. Is the skin obstructed in its office, it makes the throat, lungs, and muscles suffer—as we see in sore throats, coughs, pleurisies, spitting of blood, and rheumatism. Let the stomach be overtasked, and the complaints of the dispeptic are redoubled—flushed cheeks and sick headache becomes his constant companions. The person who has suffered from intermittent fever during the preceding autumn, is now in danger of a return of the disease. Gout and apoplexy, excessive mental excitement, and madness itself, not unfrequently mark the vernal equinox. Scrofula, little troublesome during the winter, now breaks out with renewed violence—the glands, or small round bodies along the neck, on each side, become enlarged and painful, and if neglected they ulcerate. Diseases of the skin, whether letter or others, are also troublesome at this time, and give their possessor most unpleasant notice of the rousing of sensibilities, which had been, in a measure, dormant through the winter

This may strike the reader as a dark catalogue, and a most startling and painful contrast with the highly coloured and enchanting accounts of the poets. We hope it may arrest his attention, and guide him to profitable musings on the risks to which he is exposed. No one can boast his entire immunity from danger, and consequent freedom from the necessity of precautions. These we shall give with plainness and brevity. They consist mainly in attention to clothing, exercise and diet No sudden, or, for a length of time yet to come any, diminution, of the winter clothing should be attempted. Exercise should be moderate—less than could have been safely taken in a clear winter's day; nor ought the person to be long exposed to the sun. If, from any unforeseen or unavoidable case, great bodily exertions have been used, so as to induce perspiration and fatigue,—rest in the open air, or remaining stationary in passages or cold rooms, or going out the same evening or night must be carefully avoided. Any feeling of chilliness or aching of the limbs at night, ought to be met by a warm foot bath, frictions with flannel or a flesh brush, & a draught of simple warm herb tea, or even hot water.

Increase of thirst, feverish heat, pains of the head, or palpitation, with a sensation of languor or uneasiness, are best obviated by a reduction of the usual quantity of food—and a substitution, almost entire, of vegetable for animal substances. Liquors of all kinds, distilled, vinous, or malt, are to be specially abstained from. The experience of their toleration during the winter will be most deceptive, if taken as a guide during the spring. Even the use of coffee and tea must, in many cases, be discontinued, the former especially if the person be subject to palpitations of the heart, or diseases of the skin.

People afflicted with the latter, are thought to have their blood in an impure state, and to be under the necessity of having recourse to various depurative syrups, decoctions, and what not. They are fine game for nostrum makers and venders, and become ready dupes of such characters. We profess, indeed, to have ourselves some purifying and alterative beverage, in the virtues of which we place great reliance. Before introducing them to notice, we must, however, beg pardon of those persons labouring under scrofulous and cutaneous affections to whom they are in a peculiar manner beneficial, for the two notable drawbacks to our winning their approbation and confidence. The first is, that these drinks cost little or nothing—the second, that they are of good taste, and with healing virtues so unequivocally sanctioned by the wise and experienced of all ages and countries, as neither to require nor claim any puffing notice or lying eulogy. They are not of the class of those marvellous agents which are pompously introduced to public notice, as hurting nobody, and curing every body; which an infant might swallow with impunity, and the most desperate leper take, with the full assurance of his being cleansed from all impurities as entirely as the Syrian of old, after bathing, by the prophet's command, in the waters of the Jordan. Not to keep the reader any longer in suspense, the elixir of life and the genuine restorative are, first, pure water; and, second milk, either pure as obtained from the cow, or diluted with water, or its component parts separated, as in butter-milk or whey. Copious potations of water, at this season, will be found the very best purifier of the blood and the remover of all peccant matter; while milk, as an article of diet, with good light bread, baked on the preceding day, or vegetables, may be regarded as the grand cordial and true tonic. This is, in many countries, the food of the robust ploughman and hardy mountaineer, whose spirits are strung in a very different key to what the sipper of wine and cordial, the bibber of beer and porter, or the tipper of ardent spirits, can boast of. Let us hope, in conclusion, that the eulogists of panaceas, and balms, and balsams, of patent pills and powders, the lovers of wonderful cures, and searchers after the incredible, will have patience with us, this once, for proffering the language of nature and common sense, even though so sadly at variance with their prejudices and interests. The people at large are still credulous enough for all their purposes of deception; and, in despite of our poor efforts, will furnish them, we greatly fear with a rich harvest in time to come, as they have always done in times past.

Journal of Health.

FOR RENT,

THE office opposite the Court House, and adjoining the office of Nicholas Brewer, (of John) Esquire. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BISHOP, Jr.

March 31, 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Hayden late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of March, 1831.

GEORGE A. CARPENTER, Adm'r.

March 24, 4w.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, April 7, 1831.

HYMENEAL.

Married, in this City on Tuesday, by the Rev. N. J. WATKINS, Mr. WILLIAM J. GOLDSBOROUGH to Miss ELIZABETH SLICER, all of this city.

Monday being the day for electing the members of the Corporation of this City, the following persons were elected.

For Mayor.

Dennis Claude, 165

For Recorder.

John N. Watkins, 149 Gabriel H. Duvall, 97

For Aldermen.

N. Brewer,	152	A. Miller,	120
J. Williamson,	150	J. Magruder,	110
James Hunter,	141	S. Pinkney,	109
J. B. Wells,	140	J. Randall,	102
J. Hughes,	133	A. Duvall,	92

For Common Council.

Geo. Schwrar,	160	N. Green,	111
Philip Clayton,	160	W. Bryan,	105
Henry Hobbs,	150	E. Williams,	101
J. L. Boyd,	147	M. F. Revell,	100
W. G. Tuck,	147	R. C. Hardesty,	100
Edward Dubois,	147	John Barber,	92
D. T. Hyde,	128	Wm. Murdoch,	92

HORRIBLE REVELATIONS.

The following blood-chilling article is copied from the New York Journal of Commerce.

GIBBS, THE PIRATE.

The confessions of this wretched being, now on the confines of eternity, to one of the Police Magistrates, unveil a career of long and desperate crimes; and they bring the varying torments of his partially awakened conscience into an existence that is almost visible upon his agitated brow while he recites the horrible catalogue. He has been familiar with scenes of blood and carnage, even from his boyhood, and an active participator in the commission of crimes that are stamped with the most shocking barbarity. We have been unable to obtain the confession which he has made, but the following brief sketch of his life may be relied on as authentic, so far as it goes.

When about 16 years of age, he was a sailor on board the sloop of war Hornet, and was in the action when she captured the British sloop of war Peacock, off the coast of Pernambuco. Upon the return of the Hornet to the United States, he followed the gallant Capt. Lawrence to the Chesapeake, and became a prisoner of war, after the melancholy result of her encounter with the Shannon.—He states, that previous to the engagement, the crew of the Chesapeake were almost in a state of mutiny, growing out of the non-payment of their prize money, and that the address of Capt. Lawrence was received by them with coldness and murmurs. After his exchange, he returned to Boston, where having determined to abandon the sea, he established himself in the grocery business, with a capital of one thousand dollars, which he procured from his friends in R. Island.—How long he continued in that business we know not, but in the end it proved unsuccessful, and he resolved again to try the sea for a subsistence. With a hundred dollars in his pocket, the remnant of his property, he embarked in the ship John, for Buenos Ayres, and his means being exhausted soon after his arrival there, he entered on board a Buenos Ayrean privateer, and sailed on a cruize.—A quarrel between the officers and crew in regard to the division of prize money, led eventually to a mutiny; and the mutineers gaining the ascendency, took possession of the vessel, landed the officers somewhere on the coast of Florida, and steered for the W. Indies, resolved to make their fortunes at all hazards. The horrible atrocities which they committed will be fully developed when the confessions of Gibbs are made public. We only know that he was a co-operator in the capture of nearly twenty vessels, and in THE MURDER OF NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED HUMAN BEINGS

On one occasion they captured a Dutch ship, bound from Curacoa to Liverpool, with a valuable cargo, and a company of thirty souls, including the crew. All were put to death with the exception of a young lady about 17, who though spared, was compelled to witness the heart rending spectacle of the butchery of her father and mother, before her eyes. They kept her on board for some time, when it was determined to proceed to Havannah, a consultation was held to decide whether it would be safe to give her liberty upon their arrival. The majority were apprehensive that she might betray them, and it was therefore resolved that she must die. Poison was administered to her, and she soon shared the fate of her parents. Gibbs declares that of all the murders in which he participated no one has harrowed his soul so much remorse as the recollection of the cold blooded destruction of this interesting and accomplished female. He avers that he made a vigorous effort to rescue her, but that he was overawed by the rest of his comrades who would listen to no mercy.

On another occasion, an American ship, the Caroline, was captured by two of the piratical vessels, and run ashore off Cape Antonio. They were busily engaged in landing the cargo, when the U. S. brig Enterprize hove in sight, and sent her barges to attack them. The pirates defended themselves for a time behind a small 4 gun battery, which they had erected, but in the end were forced to abandon their own vessels and the prize, and fly for safety to the mountains. This account as given by Gibbs, may be true, though we have no distinct recollection of such a circumstance. We find however, by a reference to our files, that a piratical sloop or schooner were destroyed by the British ship of war Icarus, near Havana, in the month of 1824, under similar circumstances, and that most of the pirates when attacked in the barges, made for the shore and fled to the woods. The sloop of war found there two vessels which had been burnt to the water's edge, and it was satisfactorily ascertained that their crews, amounting to one hundred and fifty persons, had been murdered. There is therefore, some reason to believe that Gibbs may refer to this affair, and that the vessel was the British sloop of war above mentioned, and not the Enterprize, as the public supposed at the time.

The barque Transit, an American vessel was also captured by them, and the whole of her crew destroyed.

Havanna was the general resort of the pirates to dispose of their booty. They sauntered about without apprehension, even lodged at the same houses with some of the American officers who were sent to destroy them. He states that he was entrusted with many of the officers, and was apprised of all their intended movements before they left the harbour.

After their complete expulsion from the seas, we are unadvised of the course of Gibbs until he sailed, sometime during the spring, for Gibraltar, and thence to Algiers in the hope of getting on board some of the Barbary corsairs. The blockade of the harbour by the French fleet prevented the accomplishment of his purpose, and he returned by the way of Marseilles to Boston. He embarked thence for New-Orleans, and was shipped as one of the crew of the brig in the yard.

We have seen two letters from his friend since sentence was passed upon him which evince some anguish of spirit, but there is no reason to conclude that he is sufficiently penitent that he would not, by the first favour of his liberty, rush again, if he had the opportunity, into the perpetration of similar acts of atrocity. Wansley, the steward, appears to be comparatively happy, and devotes the whole of his time to a preparation for the awful scene that so soon awaits him.

It is hardly necessary to add, that the story now going the rounds of the public press which first appeared in the Providence Patriot, is almost entirely a piece of fiction.

The confessions of the pretended Gibbs will be published soon after his execution, and will no doubt be sought for with eagerness and curiosity.

BANK STATISTICS.

Table, showing the amount of capital of several of our principal cities—the amount of dividends—and the amount of notes discounted during the last year.

Cities.	*Capital.*	*Divids.*	*Discounts.*
New-York,	18,130,000	1,037,700	[illegible]
Brooklyn,	300,000	21,000	[illegible]
Albany,	1,376,600	201,218	[illegible]
Troy,	1,018,000	61,810	[illegible]
Hartford,	3,859,000	139,530	[illegible]
New London,	247,687	15,453	[illegible]
Newport,	595,000	19,400	[illegible]
Providence,	4,324,930	276,695	[illegible]
Boston,	13,000,000	700,500	[illegible]
Portland,	1,850,000	38,000	[illegible]
Dist. of Columbia,	3,193,350	166,702	[illegible]
Richmond,	2,517,300	141,041	[illegible]
Norfolk,	1,460,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston,	4,975,000	311,560	[illegible]
Savannah,	2,600,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Augusta,	1,400,000	60,000	[illegible]
Baltimore,	6,898,691	360,118	[illegible]
Philadelphia,	10,792,400	695,075	[illegible]
New Orleans,	10,000,000	542,500	[illegible]
New Haven,	840,000	27,000	[illegible]
Portsmouth,	775,000	22,100	[illegible]
Salem,	1,450,000	60,300	[illegible]
Total of Capital,	93,394,778		
Total of dividends,	—	5,340,422	
Total am't dis't.	—	—	[illegible]

FROM AFRICA.

Office of the Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, March

By the return of the Ship Carolina, brig Volador, and the Schooner [illegible] from Liberia, despatches have been received from the Colony up to the 1st of February. The Colonial Agent writes, that on his arrival to Africa, he found the affairs of the Colony in a more prosperous condition than he had ventured to anticipate; that more than thirty-five substantial stone or framed houses had been erected at Monrovia during his absence, and that others were in progress; that the spirit of improvement seems to have pervaded all classes; that agriculture is receiving more attention, and that the settlers generally seem resolved to develope the resources of the country. Two of the Colonists, Messrs. Francis Taylor and Frederick James, were about to depart on an exploring expedition to the interior, and would probably be absent 6 or 8 months. Another of the natives had placed himself and his people under the protection of the Colony, and two others were seeking the same benefit, and resolved to submit to the laws of the Colony. They deem it a great privilege to be allowed to call themselves *Americans.* Messrs.

taken to establish schools in all the settlements, and the colonists appear ready and desirous of contributing to their support. That harmony and peace appear to prevail among the settlers, and a determination to all, by their industry, enterprise and public spirit, the hopes and expectations of their friends in this country. The change of climate affected more severely than usual, the emigrants by the Carolinian (who had suffered by the Measles during their voyage) and but twenty out of the one hundred and six, who had embarked, had died—all the others were in a fair way of recovery. We are pained to be obliged to announce the deaths of the wife and child of the Rev. BENJAMIN RUSH WANER, the Baptist Missionary, who took passage in the Carolinian. We rejoice to state, that the Swiss Missionary are now in the enjoyment of good health. The brig Volador arrived with Dr. TOBSEN and all the passengers in safety. Dr. TOBSEN will remain for the present at Caldwell to which place the emigrants by the Volador were immediately removed. The conduct of the Captains of the Carolinian and Volador, is spoken of in high terms, and the attentions of the officers of the colony to their important duties, have been unremitted.

THE AMERICAN PULPIT.

A Series of Original Sermons, by Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Published monthly.

The March and third number of the above named work has made its appearance. It contains two sermons, the first in order from the pen of the venerable Bishop GRISWOLD, on Charity, and is founded on that celebrated passage of St. Paul's, "Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity." It is characteristic for its plain but forcible inculcation of the sentiment in the texts and will be read with pleasure and profit by the sincere christian of every name and denomination. The Bishop has a very happy talent for sermonizing. His discourses are always pertinent; and the sentiments are conveyed with great perspicuity, and his style chaste and pure. The present discourse contains several beautiful passages. We have room for only one short extract.—Speaking of Charity:

"From Zion's mount, tranquil and at peace she surveys the changing scenes of this busy world, with no emotions but of pity and love. Securely fixed on safety's rock, she beholds, unmoved, the swelling storms of prejudice and passion, like harmless flounders breaking at her feet. Charity stands upon faith; on hope she reclines her head; her eyes are raised in smiling confidence to heaven; whilst her hands are diligently employed in deeds of kindness and love to mankind.'

The next sermon, by Rev. John L. Blake, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, founded on John, viii chapter, 12 v. is alike creditable to the preacher and the 'Pulpit.'

Boston Eve. Gaz.

From the Cambridge Chronicle.

MOST HORRIBLE.

On Tuesday morning last, between nine and eleven o'clock, a Mrs. Insley, in the absence of her husband, was murdered at her residence, near Vienna in this county. At the time of this foul and horrible transaction, there appears to have been on the farm, besides the unfortunate lady and her infant child a white man and black lad, a negro man, woman and nurse.—The first two were at work in the wood, some distance off—the latter were near or about the house. Upon passing or perhaps entering the door of which, one of these heard an unusual noise, and turning to ascertain whence it proceeded, saw Mrs. I. prostrate, under the bed, bleeding profusely. This was speedily communicated to the rest, and she, shockingly lacerated, speechless, exhausted, dying, and insensible to all but agony, was removed to a chair and placed in it, where, her deadly contusions and gaping wounds still issuing copious streams of blood, she survived but a short time.

The instrument used to consummate the diabolical sacrifice of this unhappy victim of an incorrigible passion, was an axe,—with which, horrible to relate, her scull was fractured, her throat cut and one of her arms broken.—Thus, in cold blood, was she butchered, for the love of filthy lucre; for a desire of money supposed to have been in her possession, it seems, was the cause which led to the deed and it must be added, that she upon whom it was perpetrated, was in quite an advance state of pregnancy.

The negro man and woman alluded to above were immediately apprehended and are now in prison, to await their trial, which will doubtless take place at the next session of our county court, which is to commence on the first Monday in April. This being the case we have endeavoured to avoid using such expressions and, to us, irrelevant facts, as might possibly give direction to public opinion, in reference to the guilt or innocence of any one.

INCOMES OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY.

The Duke of Cumberland receives £21,000 for Prince George of Cumberland, 6000; Duke of Sussex, 21,000; the Duke of Cambridge, 27,000; Princess Augusta, 13,000; Princess of Hesse Homburg, late Elizabeth, 13,000; Princess Sophia, 13,000; the Duchess of Kent, including, the allowance for her daughter, the Princess Victoria, 12,000; the Duke of Gloucester, including what he receives as the husband of Princess Mary, 27,000; 27,000; the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, his sister, 7,000—total 160,000—more than the income enjoyed by many of his majesty's subjects whom we could name.

FRESH GARDEN SEE[illegible]

JUST received from Philadelphia, a[illegible] sale by JOHN S. SELL[illegible]

March 24.