

The jury declare, that the homicide was rendered necessary by the want of legitimate defence. (a movement of horror in the assembly.) The law directed the President of the Court of Assizes to set the accused at liberty. Gen. Bamel was wounded in the tumult of Toulouse. Carried to his apartments, he was assailed on his death bed by furious wretches, who tore his body. These ruffians being brought before a court of justice, were acquitted by the jury, on the ground that the blows which were inflicted on the General, when in bed, had not determined his death, because the wounds which he had previously received were mortal! After some moments of interruption, the Minister continued—'Shall I speak, gentlemen, of a man whose name I feel a horror in pronouncing? Trestailon, accused of frightful crimes, became the object of prosecution, at the instance of the King's law officers. The judicial authority objected to his being tried in the same city where his crimes were committed, because they entertained a fear for the freedom of the Court. From the consternation of the citizens, and the terror which the criminal inspired. He was accordingly transferred, for trial, to Riom. Would you believe the result? A single witness could not be found to depose against Trestailon, and a hundred pretended themselves to vouch for his innocence. The terror these assassins inspired was so great, that the justice could not find witnesses who durst give evidence for the prosecution, nor a jury who would have dared to find them guilty. Finally, the assassination of M. Foulds was a party crime, and the government was obliged to exert all its force to protect the action of justice, and to repress those efforts which the partisans of the criminals made to rescue them from execution.'

We know not what tactics the Ultras will follow, after so signal a defeat in the Chamber of Deputies.

Paris, March 21.

The reception of the Persian Ambassador did not take place yesterday. It is asserted that difficulties, arising from the difference of the Eastern ceremonies with ours, have occasioned its postponement.

A person who left Cadix on the 13th ult. and who is now in Paris, has communicated the following details relative to the expedition about to be sent to Buenos Ayres:

'The number of troops is about 15,000, including infantry and cavalry, and already occupy their cantonments in the neighbourhood of that port. Count d'Abisbal (O'Donnell) who commands in chief, and who is appointed Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, assembled in Cadix 15,000 on the 28th of January last, the day appointed to celebrate the interment of her Majesty the late Queen. He reviewed them in the place St. Antoine, in the presence of a considerable body of spectators, which increased the splendour of the ceremony, and who all admired the equipment and steady discipline of the troops.

'All the Generals who are attached to the expedition are at this moment assembled in Cadix. General O'Donnell is incessantly occupied in enforcing every precaution necessary to accelerate its departure, called to such an important destiny, and which will, without doubt, be the finest that ever left the ports of Spain. The troops are animated with the best spirit, & every thing excites the most pleasing hopes.

Journal des Debats.

London, March 23.

The last arrival of American papers has brought the result of a discussion of three weeks, on the question of the Seminole war, and of Jackson's manner of conducting it. Whatever may be the predominant feeling of the American people at the present day, we doubt not that some of them may live to wish, that the transaction of that war, & the votes of Congress with regard to it, could be forever buried in the same grave, and snatched everlastingly from the grasp of the historian, and from the observation and remembrance of the civilized world. If the insults offered to the Spanish Government, the persecutions exercised towards the Indian race, and the unheard of atrocities inflicted on British subjects, be matter of just reproach to that furious being, by whom, in the career of successful violence, they were perpetrated, what shall we say—what will society—what must posterity think of that legislative body, by whom such

crimes were, after cool deliberation, acquiesced in, confirmed and applauded?

Our readers are aware that the committee of Congress on military affairs had made a report unfavourable to Gen. Jackson's proceedings, especially to the wanton murder of our countrymen. This report the House of Representatives has negatived, by a majority of 108 votes to 62. We refer the public to a long speech of a Mr. Johnson, which we this day insert, for a sample of the moral and legal reasoning by which Gen. Jackson was defended; and we refer to a brief extract from the proceedings of Congress, for the shameful success which has attended Mr. Johnson's oratory.

The question, however, is merely determined between Mr. Jackson and the United States; their votes cannot bind or conclude Great Britain; and the pleadings of her Government, and the sentence of her Parliament are still to be laid before the world.—Times.

MUNGO PARK.

The death of Mr. Park, the enterprising traveller in the interior of Africa, seems now to be placed beyond a doubt. The following information of that event corroborates in part, the statement given by Amadi Foutouma, who was despatched in quest of Park from the Gambia, some years since; but is at variance with the circumstances attending it. Mr. Bowditch, who conducted a successful mission from Cape Coast Castle to the king of the Ashantees, obtained while at Coomassie, the summer before last, the following account, during one of his visits to Baba, the chief of the Moors. A Moor who had just come from Tombuctoo, was sent for the purpose of seeing Mr. Bowditch, and who did not express the surprise that was anticipated on seeing a white man, and accounted for it from having before seen three white men at Boussa. This naturally created a desire of being informed of the particulars, and Baba interpreted to Mr. Bowditch the following relation which the Moor gave: 'That some years ago a vessel with masts, suddenly appeared on the Quolla, or Niger, near Boussa, with three white men, and some black. The natives encouraged by these strange men, took off provisions for sale, were well paid, and received presents besides; it seems the vessel had anchored.

The next day, perceiving the vessel going on, the natives hurried after her (the Moor protesting from their anxiety to save her from sunken rocks with which the Quolla abounds); but the white men mistaking, and thinking they pursued for a bad purpose, deterred them. The vessel soon after struck; the men jumped into the water & tried to swim, but could not for the current, and were drowned. He took some of their clothes were now at Wanaw, but he did not believe there were any books or papers.' This story was afterwards repeated to Mr. Bowditch, by another Moor, but who was not, like the former, an eye witness of the transaction. An Arabic manuscript was also obtained by this gentleman, which corroborates the fate of Mr. Park and his companion, Lt. Martyn, and adds that one of the bodies had been found and buried. There is however reason to hope, that some further information may be obtained. Mr. Hutchinson, who was left as resident agent at Coomassie, learning from Baba, the person before mentioned, that a Moor was about to depart for Jenue, sent a letter to two Europeans who resided there, and whom he supposed were some belonging to Park's expedition, as seven of the soldiers are yet unaccounted for, who were in good health when separated from their commander. There are also, it seems, two white men at Tombuctoo, who have been there for several years. The Moors assured Mr. Hutchinson that there was no doubt of the letter reaching its destination, and that gentleman accompanied it with two notices in English and Arabic, offering a reward for information.

Extract of a letter from Sierra Leone, dated Jan. 9, 1819.

To those who have seen the African slaves in the holds of slave ships, and now witness the change effected by the blessings of freedom, the contrast is truly striking; a great majority of the adults industriously supporting themselves, and embracing with avidity the precepts of Christianity; the children are placed at the schools in the several villages.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION.

We copy the following article from another paper. In medical annals, and still more in common tradition, we have instances narrated of drunkards falling a prey to spontaneous combustion. To ridicule the extravagance to which this opinion has been carried, is probably the foundation of the *jeu d'esprit*; but there may be also a hit intended at medical evidence in the cases of Coroner's inquests, and at the returns of the jury.

'On Monday fortnight, a coroner's inquest was held in Broad-street, St. Giles's, before Wm. G. Esq. one of the two coroners of the county of Middlesex, on the body of Patrick Roper, an Irish labourer who had met his death in a very singular manner.

'Molly Roper, wife to the deceased, deposed, that for many years back her husband had been in the habit of drinking whiskey to a great extent; that at the end of every week, on receiving his wages, he retired to a public house, and remained there till his money was exhausted. That, about 12 o'clock on the Saturday night, he returned home as usual, very inebriated. That this deponent was then in bed, and desired her husband to blow out the candle. That the deceased raised the candle to his head for that purpose; immediately a tremendous explosion took place, and the whole room seemed filled with liquid fire. That this deponent fainted, and knows not what afterwards took place.

'Henry Tompson, surgeon, deposed, that about twelve months ago he was called to attend the deceased, for a hurt he had received in his leg. That he found the constant habit of drinking whiskey had reduced the deceased to a deplorable habit of body. That the wound in consequence still continued open. That yesterday morning he called as usual, to visit the deceased, and found the house in a state of great disorder. That on entering the apartment of the deceased, a most shocking sight presented itself.—That the two hind quarters of the deceased had been thrown with great violence against the opposite wall. That his ribs were scattered round the room. That one arm, with the shoulder, was on the top of a chest of drawers; the other seemed to have been projected on the bed, and was lying behind it. That his head was not in the room, but that there was a hole in the ceiling through which it appeared to have passed. The deponent further said, that he had no doubt whatever of the deceased came by his death in consequence of his system being saturated with alcohol, or spirits, as to render his breath inflammable; and that, attempting to blow out the candle, he must have taken fire and exploded. That during his attendance on the deceased, he had observed the whiskey had so pervaded his frame, that flies, in alighting on his hand, or even attempting to fly over him, fell intoxicated at his feet. Mr. Tompson likewise stated, that many instances of a similar death are mentioned in the medical books, but that the only case of the kind which had ever come within his personal knowledge, was during the Peninsular war, where an officer's wife exploded, in consequence of having drunk a considerable quantity of gunpowder in tea.'

'Lawrence Meagher deposed, that his wife and he occupied the room immediately over the deceased; that late on Saturday night the bed in which they were sleeping was raised with such violence as to throw them out on the floor, one at each side. That, to their great horror and amazement they found on raising the feather bed, a human head forced through the pallasse. That the neck where it had been torn from the shoulders was still bleeding. That the eyes continued to open & shut; and that the teeth still chattered. That upon regarding it attentively, they recognized the features of their poor friend, Pat. Roper.

'The Jury, summoned from the neighborhood, brought in a verdict of—'Died by imprudently blowing out a candle after getting comfortably drunk.'

* Quere—Did not the witness mean Gun-Powder Tea?

In the reign of Edward I. the property of all the Jews in England, was confiscated to the use of the crown; 280 of them were hanged in one day charged with adulterating the coin. In the same reign about 15000 were plundered of their wealth and banished.

MARYLAND BAZETT.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 6.

Mr. Graham, and his family, arrived in this city on Saturday last, and yesterday embarked on board the frigate Congress, Capt. Healy.

The British ship Forth, with Mr. Bagot and his family on board, sailed early on Tuesday morning for England.

John Randolph, Esq. of Virginia, has been elected a member of the next congress.

It is said, in an eastern paper, that 'Caterpillars will quit the leaves of a bush, to attach themselves to a piece of woollen hung in it.'

If this be true, a more simple method of getting rid of a very troublesome annual visitor to many of our small though valuable fruit trees, could not be suggested. It is so easy to fasten a few pieces of woollen on the branches upon which they may be found collecting, and it would be so gratifying if doing so answered the desired end, that it really deserves a trial.

For the Maryland Gazette.

'Hated stirreth up strife, but love covereth all sins.'—Eccl. x. 12. Prov.

When we reflect upon the wisdom, the penetration, and worldly inter-course of Solomon, we are not surprised to find that he was well acquainted with the vices and virtues of mankind, and that the archives of his experience so well accord with every day's observation. Solomon was familiar with the passions of men; he knew that 'hated stirreth up strife,' and that 'love covereth all sins.'

Hated certainly is the most vindictive and malignant passion that ever sprung from the mind of man. It depraves all the nicer feelings of the soul—entombs morality—and overwhelms reason! Where hatred is cherished, sensibility springs from her abode, and religion takes her flight to the heavens! Hatred is the offspring of mental imbecility—the first born of envy—the prime agent of vice and wretchedness. He that manifests such a disposition is miserable, it haunts him while living, curses him when dead, his terrestrial existence is infamy, his eternal life perdition! How happy for mankind if there were none such; but every day's experience teems with living monuments of human wretchedness, depravity and insensibility!

As 'hated stirreth up strife,' so 'love covereth all sins.' Love is the most magnanimous and genial principle that ever emanated from the cogitation of man. It is that sacred, glorious and enlightened passion, which capacitates us for sublimer joys—that concatenation which connects man to man—man to God—the grand incohesion of heaven!

When a person is under the influence of this heavenly passion, this connection of angels, this cohesion of the Gods, in the transports of glory he stretches his generosity beyond the servile nibility of his fellow creatures, and grasps at immortality!

Love is the genial spring of youth, the main stay to declining age—it augments conjugal felicity, and smooths the asperous road to eternity!

The Rural Preacher.

Communicated.

Died, at Gisborough, on Friday last, John T. Shaaff, M. D. aged 56 years.

This distinguished Physician, after completing his professional education in Europe, began the practice of Medicine in this City. His attainments were of the highest order, and his industry and success soon attracted the public notice, & gave him a reputation which went on increasing during the period of twenty five years. He possessed in an eminent degree, the fine qualifications of patient observation, sound discrimination and energetic treatment of disease. The gentleness and urbanity of his manners conciliated the affections of his patients; and the smile of hope and confidence has been often seen to beam on the languid and desponding countenance of sickness, when his approach was announced. Society will deplore the loss of a valuable member, and the profession of medicine one of its brightest ornaments.

As a husband, a father, and a master, he was kind, affectionate, and indulgent. His afflicted family and numerous friends will cherish the recollection of his virtues and his long career of usefulness.

Captain Simpson, of the ship Minerva, who arrived in this city on Monday, in 21 days from New York, left at that port the United States ship Franklin and Commodore's brig Spark. The frigate called thence on the 20th inst. bound home, and the Spark was sailed for Matanzas. The sloop Osprey, of the Navy, sailed for New York on the 20th inst. The frigate had 21 days in port. The brig Osprey, discharging at Leghorn, slight shock of an earthquake recently been left at Matanzas.

Extract of a letter from the ship Minerva, N. Y. to the owners, dated March 29.

'On the 3d of March, N. long. 65, W. lat. a heavy gale of wind and rain, was attended with lightning, or a large ball, bursting between the main and fore masts. All hands being taken in sail, fourteen men were knocked down, and myself and much hurt and burnt. The man that escaped the storm fortunately at the wheel, is very surprising, there is least injury or mark on the

Spectacle of a beautiful Night.

Deserts of the New World.

An hour after sunset the moon appeared above the trees in the positive horizon. A balmy breeze which she brought with her from the east, seemed to go before, refreshing breath, in the forest queen of night ascends grad in the heavens: now she follows gently her azure course, now rises on piles of clouds, resembling summits of lofty mountains covered with snow. These gradually furling themselves were spread zones of satin whiteness, and pierced in thin steamy folds, edged in the Heaven's resplendent so pleasant to the eye, as almost induce a persuasion that one feel their softness and elasticity.

On earth the scene was ravishing; the soft and silver of the moon descended among the foliage, and projected streams of light into the profoundest of the river which flowed at top by turns lost itself in the water and by turns reappeared; silent and with the constellations of which were multiplied upon its undulating bosom. In a vast and ed prairie on the other side of the river, the light of the moon motionless upon the green trees scattered here and there the marsh, and agitated by breeze, formed islands of floating on a motionless sea.

Around me all was silence save the bristling of the sudden breeze, and the occasional hoarse bird of night; but afar I heard the rolling solemn sound of the Cataract of Niagara; which stillness of night reverberated to desert, until it was expired in the distant solitudes.

The grandeur and stupendous solemnity of this scene, are almost inexpressible. The most beautiful nights in Europe can convey no adequate idea of them. In cultivated fields, does improve to seek to expand itself; it comes on every side the habitations, but in the country of deserts, it meant delights to plunge into the forest, to wander the borders of boundless lakes, over the gulfs of cataracts, it may be uttered, to stand in the presence of the Deity.

[Chateaubriand.]

Communicated for the Georgia Messenger.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, the 2d of March, 1818.

'By a letter received from Georgia, from Mr. Simpson, bearing three of Mr. Prospect's letters, I have, by the return of the packet, received the arrival there of Robinson, a few days ago, in the vessel from Havana. I will be sent into Georgia like Conkling and others, to land on the coast of Barbary. I hear frequently from him and his fellow sufferers: they well a fortnight ago; but he put in chains again, in consequence of the escape of a Frenchman. It was expected, however, that it would be released. The next day, without hopes of being them released from captivity

personally knew the excellent man who was the author of the following journal, his death was a loss to the country. The spirit which he breathed by the Almighty to shine in the moral firmament, bursts out in resolution of the world; the star sparkles in the moral firmament, is extinguished before it gains its full brightness.

Balt. Chronicle.

Extract of a letter from the Colonization Society.

The following extracts from the journal of the late Rev. Samuel J. May, of the agents of the American Colonization Society, deputed to explore the western coast of Africa, with a view to the establishment of a colony of free people of color from the United States. The interest which begins to be felt through our country on this important subject, and the undiminished of all classes of society, the necessity and expediency of the measure, will doubtless render the information contained in the extracts highly grateful to all readers. There is no doubt in the minds of those acquainted with the circumstances of the mission to Africa, as to the feasibility of the contemplated plan, and that at much less expense than had been anticipated. A unanimous and cordial co-operation with society in the advancement of this significant design by the country at large, appears now to be only desideratum in order to a complete and glorious success.

Wednesday, 2d.

In the market place I saw beef, pork, and a variety of fruits. We dined with the chief justice, in company of the military and the colony. It seems to be here, that settlement of people of colour on this coast, will be of an honorable character in the more common slave trade. We have fears that the American settlement would injure its trade, and prefer a coalition with the United States, and consider the Leone desirable. A coalition is generally expedient, but the proximity will desideration.

Thursday, 3d.

We visited the town. In the morning about 200 neat boys, divided into the superintendent, whose persons are entitled to be heard them spell school were about little girls, many read and sew. We do no dishonour to an American village a white child in believe schools seldom give fair improvement. The number in the colony, includes not fall short of a thousand. The whole of the population of the late Kitzell is the full statement appeared to be was not the first had of our destination many letters from Boston and New opinion that we might be formed to request at first, as the best we should from them. If in an eligible place be much difficult grants may be wanted if a man of great and wish to buy we might sell it should wish to an alarm would. Some of the on lest those to the slave trade and revenge of this fear would territory desirable. One Mr. Sherbro has lately returned, and take any of his he would kill least hesitatingly.

Friday, 4th.

In the evening principal members of society. This is among the colonization of the late Kitzell is the full statement appeared to be was not the first had of our destination many letters from Boston and New opinion that we might be formed to request at first, as the best we should from them. If in an eligible place be much difficult grants may be wanted if a man of great and wish to buy we might sell it should wish to an alarm would. Some of the on lest those to the slave trade and revenge of this fear would territory desirable. One Mr. Sherbro has lately returned, and take any of his he would kill least hesitatingly.

At 9 A. M. we are sailing into the Leone river, which is about north-west miles wide. The mountains rise in irregular ridges and peaks, one beyond another, & present a grand and verdant appearance. At 11 A. M. boats and canoes came to us from the town. We anchored below to wait for the next day. The town has the appearance of a neat and pleasant village. For health and commerce, its local situation is admirable. It is too hard and hilly for agriculture.

Several villages are in sight. The church on Leicesters mountain is in full view, and aids us much in our devotional thoughts on this sacred day.

The altars on these mountains, which the natives had dedicated to evils, are falling before the temples of the living God, like the monuments of a fallen empire.

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