

years he had sent annually 80,000 large dried fish. He pointed out to us the best fishing ground, about one mile and a half to the Southward of the entrance to the Basin, in 28 fathoms water, where 12 boats caught about five tons of fish in about two hours, a sort of Coel of excellent quality, in fact their number seemed inexhaustible.

On the sides of the hills which surround the Basin we found cabbage, turnips, parsley, & other herbs, (seeds having been sowed by this man) so that the whole face of the mountain was covered with vegetables sufficient for the refreshment of many ships crews. This Frenchman had also bred a great number of Hogs, Goats, and Fowls—many of the former were running wild about the Island, so that there is no doubt that in a short time a ship touching at the Island will be able to procure a considerable addition to her live stock.—He presented us with two Pigs and a few Seal skins. The Basin abounds with Craw fish, many of which we caught and boiled in the hot springs which are numerous on its margin, and most of them are sufficiently hot to cook provisions of any sort in a short time. Smoke issued from many parts of the mountain, but we did not perceive any flame.

We made this Island under the idea of finding a barren useless rock, but on the contrary we found it an agreeable place, abounding with Vegetables, procuring Fish for our whole crew and soldiers, and receiving addition to our live stock.

The Birds which principally inhabit the Island are a kind of Silver Petrel with red bills and web feet, their nests are numerous, amongst the reeds and stones around the Basin.

The Frenchman was very obliging, and most anxious to obtain any seeds which might improve the stock of his settlement.

When the ship was hoisted, we saw the Island of Amsterdam from her deck, bearing N. distant about 50 miles.

The Emperor Alexander.

Extract from a speech of Lord Holland in the British House of Peers concerning the attack of the Allies upon Naples.

"Even Russia had allowed that the Spanish constitution, which has been adopted by Naples, was one with which peace may be maintained; but the objection of Russia was not now the democratic tendency of that constitution, but to the manner in which it has been established.—Strange objections, indeed, to a constitution good in itself, but in whose mouth could it be more strange, than that of the man who was sitting on a throne reeking with the blood of his father? A throne from which no man had descended without blood, from the time of Peter the Great! What entitled such a man to read lectures to nations upon the mode of establishing free government? What made it peculiarly appropriate in him to concern every thing that originated in force? He did it become him to deal in this hypocritical language, and to talk of his love of constitutions and hatred of armies, whose power was founded on force, who had derived the sceptre from the murderer, he would allow it to be the justified murder of his parent, but at the same time, a murder of violence?"

Singular Custom among the Women at Cumana.

I remarked a very odd custom among the women of Cumana; they wear neither veils or gloves; thus, with the most agreeable and expressive shapes and countenances, they have a copper colour. While at Cumana, I offered several pair of gloves, for her and her daughters, to a lady to whom I was under some obligations. She accepted them, but mentioned that neither she nor her daughters could wear them; that it was not the custom at Cumana; that any young lady seen with gloves and veil, would be deemed a fantastical coquette, whom no one would marry, and that such fooleries were only fit for the belles and fops of Carracas. While speaking of the Carracas fops I should not omit that it is not unusual to see a portrait of their mistress suspended to their neck by a gold chain, in about the same manner as a Parisian or London beau wears a glass to assist his sight, injured no doubt, by the study of novels and late hours.

La Belle Assemblée.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.
The ship Electra, Captain Robinson, from London, was left by the captain this morning, on this side of Newcastle. She was 43 days from land to land. The day for the coronation of George IV. had not been officially announced on the 14th, when captain Robinson left London. All was quiet in the British isles. Neither the Commercial, the Agricultural nor the Manufacturing Interests had improved, and the desire and determination to emigrate to the United States was again becoming general. The Electra has brought out but 30 passengers—if she had waited but three days, she might have brought out three times as many. We learn that a party of 80 had applied for a passage and would have come out if the captain had thought it advisable to have waited a few days.

Great anxiety was felt in England as to the success of the Neapolitans.—No account had been received of any battle having been fought between them and the Austrians.

London, March 10.
The Paris Journal of Tuesday and Wednesday last arrived this morning. The following are extracts:

Paris, March 7.

Letters from Naples dated the 23d ult. which have arrived by an extraordinary channel, announce that the Austrian army has its advanced guard at Foligno, situated five leagues from Spoleto, and 27 from Rome. The Neapolitans were at Rieti, a town within the Roman States, situated about 11 leagues from Spoleto, and 16 from Rome.—It appears that one of their divisions was on its march to occupy Tivoli—another division had entered upon the marches of Ancona, and has established Municipalities in all the Communes which it had occupied. A levy en masse has been ordained throughout Calabria. Preparations were making at Cozenza to receive the Parliament and Royal Family. The Prince Regent has sent his son, only 11 years of age to head quarters. This young Prince will be presented to the army by the Commander in Chief, near whom he will remain. Several Spanish vessels laden with arms, had entered the bay of Naples.

[Constitutionnel.
Naples, Feb. 16.]

"The following is the copy of the Manifesto which his Holiness the Pope has caused to be published in the town of Rieti:—

"The Austrian troops advance—they come as friends—and their march has no other end than to pass into the kingdom of Naples, to re-establish there that peace which, reconquered after the effusion of so much blood, has again been disturbed in that kingdom by recent events. We exhort all the people of Italy, and the Neapolitans themselves, to receive and to treat them with perfect hospitality.

"In the sitting of Parliament of the 14th, the Deputy Morici, after expressing himself in indignant terms against the outrage offered his country, concluded as follows:—I feel my frame animated by all the ardour of youth, and I beg you to grant me leave of absence, that I may fly to the army. I do not go there to assume any command, but merely to serve in the ranks as a volunteer. I will attend the General who may command, to let me fire the first shot at the enemy. I never swear never to return to my home, but drag my grey hairs in the dust of the field of battle, if the country is not saved.

"The deputy Concilia:—"And I—I also fly to the frontier to fight the foes of the Constitution."

"Col. Pepe—"I also shall fly thither—an impetuous civisme impels me to seek the camps of my country. We shall again see each other in this place, my dear colleagues, if we are not killed."

Vienna, Feb. 24.
Much alarm is entertained, relatively to the fate of the Royal Family of Naples, since it is found that War can no longer be averted. It is thought that the King of Naples will accompany his daughter-in-law, the Princess of Salerno, to this capital, and not return to Naples until the war shall be concluded.

The irritator of the English government respecting the notes of the 3 great powers, on the subject of the Congress of Troppau and that of Laybach was read here with some surprise.

No certain news has been received here about events at Naples since the convocation of the Parliament on receiving the ultimatum. The King of Prussia has finally resolved

not to go to Laybach—the despatch announcing this resolution on his part arrived here on the 31st inst.

X. Neapolitan Journal of the 16th. — was received yesterday, containing the following resolutions of the Parliament:—

The National Parliament Declares. 1st. That it has no power to agree to any of the propositions communicated to it on the part of the Allied Sovereigns, the King of Prussia and the Emperors of Austria and Russia—propositions tending to the destruction of the existing Constitution, and to the occupation of the kingdom.

2d. That it considers, and shall consider, every past and future act of his Majesty, which may be contrary to the oaths taken by him confirming the constitution, as incapable of being ascribed to his free and uncontrolled will, and therefore, in respect to all such acts, it considers his Majesty in a state of coercion.

3d. That as long as this state of coercion shall continue, the Duke of Calabria, his august son, shall retain the regency, in the mode prescribed in the decree of the 19th Dec 1820.

4th. That in conformity with the declarations contained in the preceding articles, and with the principles of the Constitution, all measures be taken which shall be necessary for the safety of the state.

Frankfort, Feb. 28.

The first act of the plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Laybach was, the decision of the Allied Sovereigns on the affairs of Naples.—Papers are expected to appear, of equal importance with that which is probably going to occasion a war in the south of Italy. The accession of Russia to the projects of Austria gives rise to very serious conjectures. It is probable we shall soon learn on what subjects the congress has come to any final resolutions. A Declaration of the sovereigns relative to the affairs of Spain is spoken of, and also that a Russian Envoy is commissioned to go and notify it to the present government of that country. It is much doubted whether this Declaration will be well received by the Cortes.

Paris, March 3.

Yesterday, the 2d, there was a Secret Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs was called upon to let the nation know the situation in which France stands with respect to the Kingdom of Naples. M. Etienne and Generals Foy and Sebastiani delivered speeches which were in the highest degree interesting, and which affected the whole Chamber. The Minister was hard pushed, but persisted in keeping silence, and would not give any information upon our situation with respect to Naples and Spain; he pleaded the Charter as his authority, which gives to the King the right of making war and peace. The speeches delivered in this important sitting are about to be printed.—M. Pasquier has said in private, that France had signed nothing hostile against Naples, but that it had only consented to pay down to Austria sixteen millions, which were at more distant terms.

March 4.

A letter received in this capital from Naples on Friday evening, states that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has sent to the Junta of Sicily a proposition to make choice between the Neapolitan Constitution and any other that the Government may think more suitable to that Island. The same despatches announce to the Sicilians, that the Prince Regent recalls the 11,000 Neapolitan troops which are in Sicily. At the departure of the latter, the Neapolitan squadron was under weigh to proceed thither to embark the said troops.

According to news from Italy, it appears that the Prince Regent takes command in chief of the Neapolitan army—he has under his orders General Carrascosa, who, at the head of three divisions, occupies San Germano. General Florestan Pepe is at the head of the Prince's Staff. Gen. Wm. Pepe commands the division which occupies the Abruzzes; and all the militia of that province. Gen. Bergami is Governor of Gaeta, and is at the head of the forces situated between Stri and Fondi. Gen. Arcovito is at Terracina with another division. Gen. Filangieri commands the reserve.

Previously to their departure for the army, all the Generals met at a banquet at Naples, where the most cordial union prevailed.—Constitutional

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 3.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN

Electoral Ticket for Prince George's

NICHOLAS SANDIFORD,

GEORGE SEAMES.

For Somerset:

THOMAS K. CARROLL.

Col. THOMAS DASHIELL.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset,

Levin B. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

[Translated from the German.]

For the Maryland Gazette.

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS

(Continued.)

CHAPTER 14.

A gloomy foreboding of dreadful events seemed to hover over the castle. All its inmates, even the mighty Baron of Montfaucon too, were filled with dubious apprehensions, and led by the heavy musing of this unsociable humour they had retired, long before Sintram returned.

Poor old Ro. had continued without in the wild forest, waiting for the return of his master, and exposing his snow white head to the fury of the elements, he thought of nought but his duty. But Sintram returned not by that way; long after the first dawn of day he entered the castle from the opposite side.

Mild sleep had refreshed Gabriela during the night. It was as if an angel had with his golden pinions fanned far away the horrid tale of the evening, as if he had traced before her view a luxuriant landscape rich and blooming like her home, adorned with flowery plains and timid lakes and all the mazy charms of rising hills and groves. She smiled mildly, she breathed quietly whilst the magic storm howled through the aged forest and combated the frightened sea.

But when she woke at morn, when she saw the wild dark clouds as if dissolved in smoke and hazy vapour, hurried round and round by the storm, when she heard that Montfaucon clad in heavy armour had left his apartments early in the morning, she had well nigh wept with apprehension and sorrow.

At the same time she heard in her antechamber the heavy steps of armed warriors, & she was told that the Baron had ordered all his men to be ready to protect their lady.

Wropt in her pelice of snow white ermine, she appeared in her tear, like a tender flower blooming out of the snow and shaken by the wintry blast. But soon the noble Folko entered her chamber in all the beauty of his shining panoply, he held the golden helmet adorned with waving plumes, under his arm, and saluted her with mild but serious serenity. A look of his—and Gabriela's train retired, in the waiting hall the armed men were heard quietly dispersing.

Lady! said he, conducting her to a seat and placing himself at her side, lady will you pardon your knight if he left you for a few moments to anxiety and uneasiness—but honour called him and strictest justice.—Now every thing is settled peaceably and quietly, forget your apprehensions, and whatsoever they may have been let them sleep with those things that never were.

Did you not see me yesterday between you and me such a man after such a day with the first dawn down to him and called him combat upon life and death ne were the man, whose child o have been the stepchildren of hard and Rudlib. He stood dy steel-clad in his chamber, plid only, I am he—then he had reached a place proper for light, he hurled his shield for him down a headlong steep he flew his sword the same way with gigantic grasp he tore under his hauberk and cried Plunge in your sword within breast, for I am an old, a deep tender, and may not fight with you! How did I dare to strike! It occasioned an odd reconciliation.—He made himself in a manner vassal, but I released him in name of my friends, and my own all his offence. He was cruel but not a tear appeared in his eye not a conciliating word escaped lip. He was pressed down by the same great power which forced me with strength. I know not whether you wish now to continue in this castle any longer; if that be, and as this storm may delay departure for some time, we seek another, for I know that none in Norway would refuse you honourable reception. But I fear that, were we now to part, would break the old man's heart.

Wherever my noble lord dwells I shall gladly remain under his protection, said Gabriela, and felt her heart deeply penetrated with love and admiration for her great benefactor.

(To be Continued.)

From the Federal Republican—communicated.

Marlborough Prince-George county, April 15, 1835.
When it was known that Mr Semmes and Mr. Snowden were the federal candidates for the elective college, the democrats were not little disconcerted. The general indisposition of those two gentlemen to sacrifice their domestic comforts, and enter the list in public controversy, induced the hope that they could not be prevailed on to serve; and the democratic candidates were nominated under the expectations. Mr. Semmes and Mr. Snowden have however, yielded to the solicitations of their friends, have thus inspired us with the confidence that their exertions will ensure success, notwithstanding they will have to contend against the influence of governors, members congress and judges, who are only equalled by their biographical.

Some doubts are entertained whether the democrats will not consider their first nominations being premature, and partial since they have not been received as they could have been. Some gentlemen who looked forward to the honour, have been chagrined at not being present; but a compromise will not do, things right in prospect—and those who were pointed as electors, may be pressed to run for the legislature, all events the contest will be one; but when we view the election as deciding the future of the state, I trust for ever, the question whether we shall support the present rulers in office, or feeling, and prejudices have their weight on the commission, alike repugnant to principle and to the interests of the people, we embark in the contest of the result. The voters of Prince George's will be reminded of many professions and pledges were given prior to the last election; of the benefits which result from the success of the democratic ticket, and the exertions which were to be made, to instill education into the minds of the poor. In all these they have been disappointed. It is more characteristic of the present than the bold attempt made at their last meeting, to the executives by a pro-secution of the governor and his council, and a demand for a general ability and firmness by them in the discharge