

By a gentleman, who left Naples after the entry of the Austrian army, we learn, General Pepe has not been taken prisoner by the Algerines, but is believed to be in Sicily. Phil. Dem. Press.

**AMERICAN LEGHORNS.**  
We have seen at the store of Hall, J. How and Co. in this town, a number of American Hats, which appear in every respect equal to the real Leghorns. They were made in Merrimack, N.H. of a species of grass raised in that town, and are not only as handsome, but we have every reason to believe, equally as durable as any imported. Those who are pleased to witness the increasing excellence of American Manufactures, will receive much satisfaction by examining these elegant specimens of the taste and industry of our Manufacturing friends in New-Hampshire. [Boston Statesman.]

**Norfolk, June 23.**  
Abominable attempt at fraud on the part of the sloop Norfolk, and from Philadelphia, Robinson master, put into this port on the 15th inst. on her passage to New Orleans. (The cause of her being compelled to put in, you and other editors have already published) on Tuesday last hauled into the wharf, and on discharging her, pursuant to an order of the surveyor, who had been called upon to examine her condition, some doubts were entertained and expressed by an agent who had been sent on her by the Insurance offices at Philadelphia, that it was possible a fraud might have been attempted by the practising of the underwriters, by the shippers of the cargo, and requested that a case or package might be opened. There were five bags said to contain \$5000 each, in Spanish dollars, which on depositing here, the teller of the bank refused to give a receipt for unless the money was exhibited to him. This was a just pretext for knocking up the hoops, and instead of dollars there were nothing but bars of lead packed in cotton—the boxes of merchandise were next opened, and found to contain nothing but iron. The shippers were four persons in Philadelphia, named—Scull, E. J. Hollingshead, Green and Hulme. No blame can be attached to Capt. Robinson, for the vessel being destroyed by the fire which the vitriol was to have produced, he & every soul on board must have perished. The vessel was insured for \$31,500. Yours, WM. G. LYFORD.

**Hartford, June 26.**  
The Wethersfield Bonnet.—At the last annual exhibition of domestic manufactures of the Hartford County Agricultural Society, it will be recollected, that a Grass Bonnet, of superior fabric, was exhibited by the Misses Woodhouses of Wethersfield, for which they received a premium from the society. It was afterwards purchased by a gentleman, for the sum of \$30, and has since been forwarded to London, where the fineness of its texture, and the elegance of its colour, have been universally admired. It is ascertained that materials for the manufacture of Bonnets, in imitation of those of Leghorn, are to be obtained in abundance in this country, which will ultimately supersede the necessity of foreign importation. As an additional incentive to the ladies of Hartford county, we publish the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in London.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated April 28, 1821.  
"I received the Bonnet by the Radius, a few days since, in perfect order, and what is very remarkable it quite meets our expectations in every respect. I cannot find a Leghorn hat in any of the shops equally fine and beautiful. I have been requested to lay it before the Society of Arts, in order to obtain a medal for Miss Woodhouse, and which I have every prospect of getting, although it being a foreign production must render it more doubtful, as they reward native merit only by their rules; yet, the thing is so highly meritorious, and would be so very important to this country as a manufacture, I am quite sure it will be rewarded."

**Wonderful preservation of the boats crews, by a Portland dog.**  
During the gale which proved fatal to the Thomas and Mary, and her crew, on the 14th ult. the boats were seen in Chiswell Cove with the crews in the most imminent danger from the fury of the wind, which, rising in terrific violence, frustrated every attempt of the people on shore to render them assistance. At this critical juncture, a dog of the Newfoundland breed, bred in this island, plunged into the water, and surmounting the towering billows, succeeded in reaching the nearest boat. The crew immediately put a line into his mouth, and the sagacious and brave animal returned with it in safety to the shore. This line was eagerly grasped by the sailors on the beach, a rope was fastened to it, and by dint of great exertions and presence of mind, well in those in the boats, as the land, all the three boats were safely pulled on the beach, one by one, the boats having a communication with each other, by means of a long rope. This is not a solitary instance of the vast utility of the dogs bred in Portland, in cases of marine distress.

**Norfolk, June 28.**  
**Dreadful Thunder & Lightning.**  
Last night we had a most tremendous thunder shower—it commenced about half past 11, and continued until about 1—the lightning was apparently the continued blaze of fire; and the continued peal of thunder interrupted only by sudden and severe cracks, which appeared to threaten instant destruction to every thing around. It rained almost incessantly the whole time. The ship Commerce, Gardner, of Salem, which was lying along side the wharf, loaded, and was to have cleared and sailed this day for Liverpool, had her main-top gallant-mast struck, and with her top gallant mast and top mast shivered to atoms, her main mast fractured, and one of her pumps split in pieces—what injury is done in the hold is not known.—Captain says, the electric fluid passed off through the cabin and out at the windows, stunning his mate at the time, who had but just come off deck; he, however, perfectly recovered this morning. The Commerce will consequently be detained several days to repair.  
A new house, belonging to Mr. Perry, was struck and almost destroyed in Portsmouth; and a house belonging to Mrs. Wadday, struck in this town, and seriously injured—no person hurt. W. G. LYFORD.

**From a Woodstock (Virginia) Post of June 20.**  
**MARRIAGE CONTRACT.**  
On the 13th inst. the cause pending in the court of quarter sessions of this county, for a breach of marriage contract, between Catherine Dellinger vs. S. Stickle, came on before justices present composing the court, G. Hottle, J. Over, J. E. Fisher, and S. Bare, esq. The cause was opened ably by the plaintiff's counsel, and argued on both sides with unusual interest, every art being displayed to entitle the jury to pity the one and be generous to the other. The jury brought in a verdict of \$1,200 damages for the plaintiff.

**A MAMMOTH TROUT.**  
From the New York Evening Post of June 28.  
Mr. Burgham:  
Sir—I yesterday caught at the mill of my saw-mill, a Trout, measuring exactly three feet in length, and 17 inches round the girth, and weighing 13lb. 8 ounces.  
Yours, respectfully,  
SAMUEL CARMAN, Jun.

**FEMALE INTRAPIDITY.**  
Sunday, during the absence of the family, the house of Mr. Watkins, Back-street, Holydown, was entered by four ruffians, by means of picklock keys, who broke open a room and stole bank-notes, gold and silver coins; watches, plate, &c. worth in the whole about \$100.—Having carefully packed up their booty they descended to the yard, intending to escape over some back premises, but were observed by a young woman named Sarah Clear, servant to Mr. Parkes, bricklayer, adjoining, who challenged them.—The men paid no attention, but jumped into the garden in which she was standing, and attempted to rush past her into a shed through which their passage lay; she, however, seized two of them by the throats, and called for help, but they broke away and knocked her down. She pursued them again, came up with the fellow who carried the plunder, and grasped him by the collar; he, in violent endeavour to get loose, kicked and thumped the poor woman most brutally, but she held him, notwithstanding, till Mr. Harvey, the parish constable came to her assistance, and lodged the fellow in St. John's watch house. The prisoner underwent an examination yesterday, before Alderman J. J. Smith, and was fully committed. [Eng. Paper.]

**BOW STREET.**  
On Thursday Joseph E and was brought before the Magistrate, on a warrant issued at the suit of John Henry Parke, on a charge of assault. They were both very young men, of respectable appearance.—Mr. Evans the assaulter, about five feet two, Mr. Parke, the assaulted, upwards of 6 feet high. Mr. Parke described himself as a commercial clerk, and Mr. Evans, in reply to the question, "What are you, Sir?" replied I am a lamp-lighter by profession, your worship."  
Mr. Parke deposed, that as he was refreshing himself with a glass of brandy and water, on Monday evening, in a tavern near Westminster-bridge, Mr. Evans came into the room and picked a quarrel with him. Mr. Evans was always at him, for some reason best known to himself; but on this occasion he was ten times more violent than ever; and in order to avoid him he left the house. Mr. Evans followed him, however, abusing him along the public road, and endeavouring to provoke him to fight, and at length struck him a violent blow on the back of his neck. This was the assault he complained of, and he called urgently on the magistrate to make Mr. Evans give him indemnity for the past and security for the future.  
Mr. Evans, the little lamp-lighting professor, in his reply, said, "All this ere piece of work comes on us both loving one lady, and her loving only one of us, and that's me, your worship!—So Mr. Parke is so mad, he doesn't know what to do with himself. It is but a little bit ago he sent me a challenge to fight with pistols up at Chalk Farm, and I wouldn't; for why should I? As the lady doesn't love him he has nothing to lose but himself, if I should shoot him, but if the chance should be the other way, your worship, why I should lose myself and the lady too!" After some further general remarks, the professor went on to inform his worship, that on Monday evening he went into the tavern aforesaid, with the lady on his arm, in order to get a drop of something after a long walk, and who should be setting there but Mr. Parke. "I took no notice of him, your worship, and the lady very civilly said, 'How do you do, Mr. Parke?' But instead of answering her, he says to me, says he, You're a shabby little monkey! Why didn't you meet me with them pistols?" Mr. Parke says I told you before, I'd have nothing to do with pistols because I think we can settle our differences with our fists and if you've a mind of any thing; I'm your man." With that, your worship, we had a great many words and at last he agreed to go down into Scotland-yard, and try, which was the best man, in a regular and honest way, with our fists;—but when he came there, whilst I was taking off my coat, he took out his penknife, and said he was determined not to fight like a blackguard; and with that, your worship, my blood was up, and I knocked him down!"  
Mr. Parke appeared very indignant whilst this story was telling; and at its close he stoutly denied

having any love at all for the lady in question; it was all a bottle of smoke, he said; but he admitted having written to Mr. Evans, the lamp-lighter, saying that if he had any thing to say against him, he was ready to give him the satisfaction of a gentleman.  
The magistrate very good humoredly listened for a considerable time to the alterations of these ill-matched rivals, and at length dismissed the affair by ordering the lamp-lighter to enter into his own recognizance for his appearing at the sessions. At the same he told Mr. Parke that had the letter spoken of been produced in evidence he should have called upon him to find sureties to keep the peace towards the lamp-lighter. [London Paper.]

In very warm weather, as far as possible, exposure to the sun should be avoided, and when unavoidable, we should endeavour to perform our duties in an uniform and regular manner, with as little excitement of mind and body as possible; or as the vulgar say, cool and easy. Our food should be well cooked, with moderate seasoning; vegetables well boiled or prepared are very proper; and among other things we recommend the moderate use of tonics. And here let me advise dining on good plain soups two or three times a week. No drink preferable to weak punch. Pure water will not satisfy the thirst as well as when combined with something acid. The only thing to be avoided is using spirituous drink too strong, or in too great quantities—for nothing can be more hurtful. Willich.

**Hypochondria, Alias, the Blue Devils.**  
An excellent friend of ours makes the following enquiry and remarks respecting this malady: "Are you philosopher enough to explain the first cause, the progress, the use, and the remedy of that same disorder, which is more worthy to be entitled Black Devils than Blue? I do not know, but it seems to me a malady of modern times—for no ancient author of my acquaintance mentions it under a Greek, Latin, or Hebrew title.—When it originated, and when it will disappear, I cannot say, but this I aver, it is the most unsparring, tormenting, detestable companion that ever visited mortal man; notwithstanding, I like a touch of it once in a little while, for variety's sake, for, as Diederich Knickerbocker graciously informs, it is very irregular and unbecoming to be always happy, and that it is a sure mark of refinement to be always dismal, dull, and croaking of evil. How many refined men there must be then in this world! One cannot turn a corner without meeting a grim face, looking for all the world like a dish of sour crout and crab apples."

**FOREIGN.**  
By the ship Euphrates, arrived at New-York.  
But few letters have been received by this arrival, and those few wholly devoid of interest. The insurrection in the Turkish provinces, is said not to be so formidable as was at first represented. One account says the whole force of the rebels under Prince Ypsilanti, does not exceed 5000 men; and from the interference of the Emperor of Russia there will soon be an end to it altogether.  
The emperor Alexander has issued two proclamations, in one of which he enjoins Prince Ypsilanti and his partisans immediately to proceed to Russia, and there await his majesty's decision respecting their conduct, as in failure of compliance, they will be considered as disturbers of the public peace, and not only exposed to the vengeance of the Ottoman government, but will also be held responsible to the Court of Russia.  
A letter from Genoa mentions, that an account had been received there of a dreadful massacre of the Greeks at Smyrna and Constantinople. The Turks, after bombarding the town of Patras, and burning many houses, had been reinforced from Lepanto and Tiplizza, and finally obliged the Greeks to fly to Zante in great numbers. Many Greek priests and other inhabitants had been killed, and a church demolished.  
An outrageous attack was made by a mob, on the house of the Austrian Charge d' Affairs in Lisbon, in consequence of his not having put up lights, to celebrate the new order of things established at Rio Janeiro. Every pane of glass was shattered.

Most actually executed at Lisbon on the 2d, 4th, and 5th of May, to expedite the departure of arms and troops for Brazil, to assist the Revolutionists. Some accounts state that 5000 men, others more would be sent.

The works in Westminster Hall for the coronation of the King, have been resumed.—Proclamations respecting the coronation, it was expected, would be issued in a few days. It is usual to give six weeks previous notice of a coronation in the Gazette. The Archbishop of Canterbury is appointed to preach the coronation sermon.  
By the papers received at the last arrival, we learn that the Queen had written a letter to Lord Liverpool, demanding to know what place would be assigned to her at the coronation. It is now said that his lordship returned for answer, that no ladies would be present on that occasion.

Buckingham House is to be the future town residence of the King of England.—The Queen is dismissing her Italian servants, and selling her estates in Italy. The cause is said to be a determination in future to reside in England.

**LONDON, May, 10.**  
**POLAR EXPEDITION.**  
The Fury, Captain Parry, and the Hecla, Capt. Lyon, appointed to this service, sailed, with a fair wind on Tuesday, the 8th inst. To prevent the consumption of their sea stock, the Nautilus, with stores of every description for their use, accompanies them as far as Hudson's Bay. The equipment of the ships is considered as most perfect in every point pertaining to the success of the enterprise. The rigging is rendered peculiarly strong, by longitudinal siniers, of ten inches thickness, worked round the body for some distance above and below the water's surface, gradually diminishing to four inches at the keel. The original wales are of six inch stuff, and the bottom plank 3 inch, so that the external planking is one foot four inches at the water's surface, and wearing off to 7 inches at the garboard. Within board there are also thick binding stakes between the decks. The bow is one mass of solid wood; the projecting part of the stem and cutwater being filled up to the form of the body, & plates of iron, three-eighths of an inch thick, are brought up and down the bow. There is a double deck; the upper planks are laid diagonal, and blankets are laid between the two.—The whole of the inside is cased with cork, to act as a non-conductor of heat. And a ring stove is fitted up in the hold, with two main pipes running on each side of the ship, and small branch pipes leading from them into the different cabins. A much annoyance was sustained during the last voyage by the steam escaping, and which no sooner mixed with cold air than it was frozen, and fell as frost, or hung about the deck in icicles, they have now a condenser on board each ship, which will not only condense the steam, but melt the snow or ice within board for the purpose of cooking or washing.

The provisioning of the ships has been conducted with equal attention to the comfort of these enterprising voyagers; they have preserved meats, fruits, and pickles of all kinds. The vinegar with which they are supplied is concentrated, requiring fifteen parts water and one of spirit to reduce it to the strength of common vinegar; and in lieu of common proof spirits they have slightly rectified alcohol—thus affording increased room for stowage.  
Stockholm, April 6.—The message of the King to the Diet of Norway, relative to the petition of Col. Gustavus, (the old king of Sweden) for naturalization in Norway, was communicated to that assembly at a public sitting by Count Wedel, counsellor of state. After the message was read, the business was referred to a committee of five. They immediately met and agreed to present to his majesty an address, the substance of which is as follows:—The Diet of Norway, in the communication of his majesty on this subject, a new proof of his paternal sentiments. The Diet thinks it superfluous to add to the refusal of the request, any other resolution than that of repeating, on this occasion, the assurance of their fidelity to that dynasty which the free choice of the nation has called to the throne; and also the assurance of their sincere determination faithfully to fulfil their engagements to Sweden, and to put away every thing which may interrupt their good understanding with that kingdom.

**Extract of a letter, dated Genoa, April 19.**  
We sit perfectly quiet here.—The Austrians occupy the surrounding villages, but we are constantly assured that they will not enter the city. The number of persons who have emigrated is immense. On Sunday I saw two vessels loaded with a number almost incredible; officers, soldiers, and citizens were seen waiting in the harbour for a favourable wind, making the air resound from time to time with cries of "vive la constitution!"—Nothing is said of the arrival of the King (Charles Felix); he, as appears, all this time at Modena. The general opinion is that he will refuse the crown, & that Victor Emanuel will resume it.

**London, May 16.**  
By yesterday's mail advices were received from the Morea, down to the middle of April. The Turks had received a considerable reinforcement of troops at Patras, and had completely subdued the Greeks in that place. The Archbishop and a number of his followers had fled to the mountains;—and several thousands, men, women and children, had found means to escape by sea, and had arrived at Zante. In the most destitute state, having fled with nothing but the clothes they wore. The letters from Constantinople are to the 11th of April.—The panic continued unabated.—Two or three Greek Bishops had been beheaded, and numbers of Greeks had taken shelter on board of vessels bearing the Russian flag, which is respected. Great preparations were making by the Porte to resist Prince Ypsilanti, who had crossed the Danube; but the Turks were not to move until an army was formed, able to meet the insurgents.

**Match to trot 100 miles in 12 successive hours.**  
This match made by captain Beasley, of Iver, to the above distance with two riders, the owner (who rides 120 stone,) the first fifty miles, and feather weight the next fifty, took place over a ten mile piece of ground on the Ipswich road on Tuesday, for £00 guineas. The mare to perform the task was under fifteen hands, but shewed much strength and blood. She was backed at six to five to win. She performed twelve miles in the first hour, within 200 yards of the same distance in the second hour, before the bit was drawn. The first fifty miles was performed in five hours and five minutes. Here the mare was rubbed down, she fed well, and started again after halting half an hour. She next carried little more than seven stone of weight, and travelled on very pleasantly at the rate of ten miles and a half an hour, which covered lots of time & stoppage. She won cleverly, with 20 minutes to spare. One in the morning was the starting time.

A good example.—Two causes, in the vice chancellor court, were lately obliged to be postponed, in consequence of the absence of the two solicitors; the vice chancellor, by way of punishment, ordered them to pay all parties the costs of the day.

We authorised to state, that AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL, declines being a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county, at the next election. July 5.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 27th inst. on the premises, one  
**HOUSE & LOT,**  
in and about the Town of Lisbon, in the county aforesaid. The same being seized as the property of Henry Sawyer, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due to Philip Keefer, executor of Jacob Keefer. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and Terms for cash.  
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. County. July 6

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber will make application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term, to have the old road opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road, through the farm of the late Capt. Warker, and crosses Deep Run, and so on until it intersects the public road which leads to Craggs's Ferry.  
Tobias Reynolds, May 3. 1826m.