

EXPLOSION OF A MINE IN OHIO.

A singular explosion took place on the 15th ult. about 11 miles N.W. from Cincinnati, at a salt well situated on Taylor's creek a branch of the Big Miami, where General Harrison and Family have perseveringly employed a number of men in search of saline springs.

After the well or shaft had been dug to the solid rock, the miner's auger was introduced, and a perforation made in the rock to the depth of 100 feet when boring at this depth the auger struck into an extensive subterranean cavern of water, the rock plunged down several feet, and the water instantly rushed up to 15 feet of the cavern's surface.

The boring rods sunk so low that they could not at that time be withdrawn, the water rose very copiously, and was accompanied with an inflammable gas, supposed to be carbonated hydrogen.

At this stage of the business five men descended into the well in order to extract the rods, and inadvertently filled for a light, which when brought to the mouth of the pit, instantly set the gas on fire, and it exploded with a violent report.

Two men on the top of the pit were severely injured, but those in the bottom much more so, having the skin scorched on their hands, their faces burnt, their hair singed, their linen and light apparel consumed; no lives however were lost, but it is said that two are dangerously wounded.

The force of the explosion carried away the boarded covering from the pit head, and the report was heard to the distance of a mile or more.

The inflammable gas continued for eight days to rise up through the hole of the rock, causing the water to bubble briskly at its surface.

When flame was afterwards communicated by way of experiment, the gas would ignite and continued to burn at the water's edge. The less informed country people were somewhat in alarm, imagining that the water was burning.

On the eight day after the opening of the vein, the gaseous evolution ceased rather abruptly, and has not since been resumed.

SPY.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—NEW YORK.

Where now, ye living varieties of life, Ve'er tempting, ever cheating trial, Where are you now? And what is your account, Vexation, disappointment and remorse?

The People, vs. George Pulhemus, } Larceny.

The prisoner was brought up this morning (April 5) for trial, on a charge of larceny, for stealing a box coat, the property of Mr. Lynch, to which he pleaded not guilty. He appeared to be a young man, of very decent appearance. The evidence against him was, that he had a company with others, hired a carriage to carry them a short distance, that on leaving the carriage he had taken the article mentioned off with him; he was afterwards found in a grocery store, in the suburbs of the city, by Mr. Lynch, the coat was recognized, and Pulhemus was seized.

He accounted for the coat in this way, he purchased the cloth of which the coat was made, in a store in Broadway, and employed a Mr. Burgess, a tailor, in Greenwich, to make it up; that he was afterwards sued for the making, and judgment had against him. After an attempt to prove a good character, which failed, the witness saying "she had been a wild young man," and believed "she had been led away," the recorder told the jury, the proof against him was positive and satisfactory; that if his story was true, he could make it appear so; it was an easy matter to bring the storekeeper from whom he purchased the cloth; the tailor who made it up; or the magistrate before whom the proceeding was had, in relation to it, he not having done either of them, the inference was plain and irresistible. The jury convicted him without retiring from the box.

MORAL.

This case shows us that we ought to take good care what kind of company we keep; how we employ our time in early life, for this is the time when the blood runs high, and the passions are turbulent. Youth is a kind of nursery, that wants the attention of care and labour; the young trees must be watered, pruned and nourished, or they will be cramped and choked in their growth and finally wither and die, without bearing any fruit, or if they do, by a forced growth, come to maturity, the fruit is of such a suspicious character, that we are embarrassed in deciding to what order it belongs.

Had Pulhemus been careful of his time, and character, and not wasted the one, and ruined the other, the dilemma he is in, would not have come upon him. Idleness and bad company, are the bane of life; they are the hot beds from which proceed all sorts of foul and vicious weeds, they grow rank and wild, they live to destroy, and destroy to live, until like the fabled vine, or the tree of Gambia, they die by their own poison; let those whose business it is, and whose business it is not, take care of idleness and bad company. [Nat. Adv.]

BIRTHS, &c. IN RUSSIA.

From a St. Petersburg paper of Dec. 25. According to the statement just published by the Synod (which, however, includes only the Greek church), the number of the births, &c. in the Russian empire, in the year 1819, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Births, Deaths. Rows for Males, Females, Total.

Dying 41,102 more than in the year 1818.

The number of births exceeds that of the deaths by 663,925. Among the deaths were 235,671 males under five years of age. It is worthy of remark, that if we except the first ten years of infancy, the greatest mortality takes place at the age of 60 to 65 years, for in these years there died 17,745 males—that is, the 24th or 25th part of the whole.

Among the deaths of the male sex (the age of the females is not stated), there were 18,741 above 80; 5,754 above 90; 1,094 above 100; 324 above 105; 179 above 110; 90 above 115; 56 above 120; 23 above 125; 13 above 130; and two the extraordinary age of between 140 and 150.

Translated from a Spanish Colliender. A VIEW OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The beautiful island of Cuba, was discovered by Columbus, in 1492; it is situated in the torrid zone, near the tropic of Cancer, at the entrance of the gulph of Mexico.—The intensity of the heat is considerably mitigated by frequent rains, and tempered by cooling northern breezes. It abounds in rivers, mountains covered with excellent timber, flocks, birds, grain, tobacco, cotton, flowers, and in fine its fertility is such, that it seems to flourish in a continual spring.—The purity of the air has never been tainted by the pestiferous breath of wild beasts, and the entire is clothed, for it contains in its bowels, gold, silver, copper, iron, crystal and lead stone. The ports sink with the best in the world, both for capacity and commodiousness, and the complaisance of the inhabitants, prepossesses in their favour the minds of strangers. The women are hard some, courteous, very sensible, and endowed with singular talents; for the cultivation of which, they seem to have a strong inclination. Gratitude and attachment are the characteristics of both sexes. The principal officers of the Government of the island, and the viceroys is the chief subaltern. It is divided into three provinces, each of which has its corresponding department according to the constitution. It has two dioceses, the Metropolitan of Cuba, and the Episcopal See of Havana. There is in this capital a commander in chief of the army. It contains an echequer, a treasury for the army and marine, a custom house, a post office, a tribunal of commerce, an University, and a medical college—it is moreover, adorned with divers public establishments, which contribute no less to utility than to amusement—as a chamber of political economy, another of anatomy, a school for navigation and drawing, a botanical garden, and other institutions for the purpose of acquainting young ladies with the accomplishments which are proper for their sex. The fortifications of the city are formidable, the walls impenetrably built, and the structure of some are specimens of excellent taste. The theatres are decorated with every embellishment of taste, and the agreeableness of the public walks is very inviting; in fine, Havana may be considered as the key to the new world, and the safeguard to the Indies, it is for this reason that three castles and a golden key are exhibited on its banners.

ITALY.

Letters from Naples of the 5th. Feb. state that a band of conspirators principally men known by their dishonourable, some who had escaped from justice and among whom a person of respectable rank in life could not be found, had with the aid of a secret society formed the plan of massacring in one night, every respectable person in Palermo, holding a public situation. The 12th of January was fixed for carrying the project into execution. On that night, the conspirators were to repair to the grand theatre, where the civil and military authorities, and all the distinguished personages of Palermo would be assembled to celebrate the king's birthday. After sacrificing their victims, the conspirators were to repair to the fortress, hoist the tricoloured flag, and proclaim the American constitution. It is said that they calculated on the assistance of the Spaniards, and particularly of such of the Italian carbonari as had taken refuge in Spain. All the details of this conspiracy having been communicated to cardinal Gracosa, archbishop of Palermo, by one of the conspirators, the Neapolitan police, assisted by the Austrian military prevented the meditated massacre. A great number of persons were arrested; some have been shot & others sent to Naples.

DREADFUL RIOT IN ST. GILES'S.

During the whole of Sunday afternoon the parishes of St. Giles and Bloomsbury were one scene of riot and disturbance, out of one of those brawls which take place between the low Irish residing in that quarter. About 3 o'clock, a mob of about 200 persons assembled in Buckeridge street, armed with sticks and other weapons, and commenced a most desperate fight, each party being decorated with distinguishing colours.—The women employed themselves in collecting bricks for their respective champions, and at length one party beat the other into High Holborn. It was of course expected that the fight would be renewed, and so it turned out; for about four o'clock the same afternoon, Mr. Patrick Egan, captain of the Limerickers" rushed out into the street in a sort of dance, and flourishing his shillelagh over his head, uttered a shrill kind of fillaloo. At the moment John Fitzpatrick, leader of the Galaway people, issued from an opposite alley in the same warlike manner, and in the next instant there were more than 500 men, women, and children in the street. The Limerickers now rushed to the "confalau," with the cry of "Carrytown!" and broke heads, and black eyes, and bloody noses were dealt about on all sides, without regard to sex or age, and no less than 20 men were conveyed to the hospitals and doctors' shops, four of whom are reported to have died soon afterwards. At length Samuel Furzaman, one of the constables of the parish with about 20 assistants, arrived, but were speedily repulsed; and it was not till Sir Robert Baker sent a strong detachment of the Bow-street patrol, that anything like order could be maintained.

The officers charged upon them with their drawn swords, and succeeded in apprehending about 20 of the principal rioters who were lodged in the strong room of St. Giles's watch house. They were examined yesterday at Bow street, and several were held to bail. Of the several prisoners at the bar, not one but had a pair of black eyes, or a broken head, besides minor scratches and bruises without number. The prisoners were called upon by the magistrates for their defence; but they all spoke at once, and it was impossible to ascertain the nature of it; except that one of them "knewed a halp'uth of it; and went along to the watchhouse quiet and aisey." Eventually they were all ordered to give 14 hours notice of bail for entering into securities to keep peace towards all the King's subjects. It is stated in the course of the examination, that these riots would be the frequent occurrence, now as then, if it was not for a Mr. M'Cormick, who keeps a large depot of SHILLELAGHS, and hires them out a penny a ROW!

DEFAULTER.

It is said a deficit of EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS has been discovered in the accounts of the Collector of the port of Savannah.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 25.

For the Maryland Gazette.

JUDGE CHASE.

It has been made known to the public, through the medium of several newspapers, that the Grand Jury of Montgomery county, at a late session of the court, presented as a grievance the absence of Judge Chase for several terms. It is rather an unusual circumstance for grand juries to give publicity to their presentiments through the medium of the press—there are some occasions, perhaps, which render it proper, but I do not conceive that this is one of them. I cannot discover that any good could result from it—nor do I think it important that the public should be informed that a presentiment of this kind had been made. But as much as it has been made public justice seems to demand that it should also be made known, that this presentment was made without Mr. Chase's knowledge—trout his being called upon for his defence, or his excuse. Had he been apprised of the intention of the grand jury, it is more than probable that this presentment never would have been made. The certainties of the two eminent and highly respectable physicians which have been communicated to the public, go to prove, that the state of Mr. Chase's health, for many years past, has been such as to make it imminently hazardous for him to leave his home. Independent of this, it is known to the writer, that a few years since Judge Chase left his home for the purpose of attending the Montgomery court, and proceeded on his journey as far as Georgetown, where he was arrested by sickness, and could proceed no further. It is also within the knowledge of the writer of this article, that Judge Chase expected, in consequence of an arrangement made to that effect with one of the other judges, who was also prevented by sickness from attending, that no court would have been held at the last March term in Montgomery, but that it would have been postponed until May, at which time it was his intention, should Providence have permitted him, to attend. Had the grand jury been acquainted with these facts, I cannot persuade myself to believe, that they could have deemed it their duty to have made any complaint of the nonattendance of Judge Chase, when it is so perfectly manifest, that it has been owing to those infirmities and afflictions which belong to human nature, and which it has been the good pleasure of God that he should in a peculiar manner be called upon to endure. It would seem also to be not only a premature step upon the part of the grand jury, but one which could not have been necessary for them to take. It is well known, that a return is annually made to the legislature by the clerks of the several courts of the attendance of all the judges in the state—the legislature therefore have been regularly informed of the periods of Judge Chase's absence from Montgomery. Why then have not the legislature noticed it as a grievance? The reason is obvious.—The legislature meets at the place of Judge Chase's residence, where they have an opportunity of knowing the cause of his absence.—Finding it to proceed from an afflictive dispensation of Providence, they have lamented the occurrence, but never dreamed that it was any part of their duty to call him an account for it.

It is much to be regretted that this presentment should have been made—It imputes no improper motives to the grand jury, or they were actuated no doubt by what they deemed a laudable zeal for the public welfare. But as the proceeding was premature and unnecessary, and calculated to wound the feelings of a venerable and most excellent man, a large portion of whose long life has been devoted to the public service; who as long as his health and his strength would permit, discharged most faithfully and conscientiously every public duty imposed upon him; whose character is the most pure and exemplary; who adorns his christian profession by his christian practice; who with his life, does justice, and walks humbly with his God;—when such a man's feelings are unnecessarily wounded, it cannot but be a source of deep regret to every virtuous and benevolent mind.

JUSTICE.

DUELS.

The Boston Centinel, in noticing the late duel at Port Mahon, in which Mr. Whippman Worthington was killed, says—We have seen other letters from Port Mahon, not only authenticating this fact, but stating further, that two other meetings took place on the same day, between the Middlemen engaged in the affair which caused the death of young Worthington. One of them was settled without the exposure of life, and the other after exchanging one life, which proved ineffectual. A fourth meeting was expected, but one of the parties was arrested, and is to be tried by a court-martial.

THE COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT.

Have reported again, in part, recommending as a commencement of the work of national economy to set the example of beginning by Congress, and to reduce the per diem and mileage allowances to the old standard of SIX dollars per day, they also recommended a correspondent reduction of the salaries of the legislative clerks, &c. which it is calculated for the 17th congress, would amount to a saving at the yearly rate of 290,000, and thereafter it would probably extend to the amount of \$100,000 per annum, added to which, if the other branches of the government were prevailed upon on a similar plan of reduction, would form no inconsiderable sum in the current expenditures of the nation.

FINANCIAL COINCIDENCE.

Under the head of London, 23d Feb. we find that Lord Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart have proposed to the Bank of England a plan for exchanging the five per cent. four per cent. stocks, that will have a similar effect of saving the annual interest of the funded debt of Great Britain, to that proposed by Mr. Crawford, which the house of representatives have recently adopted in the shape of a bill. England will thereby save about £1,250,000 sterling, and we shall save a yearly interest of \$200,000, or total upwards of 2,000,000. This is a coincidence of the financial operations of both countries worth remarking.—Wash. Gaz.

From the Philadelphia Gazette of the 17th.

MILITIA OF NEW-YORK.

A Clergyman from England, of the Methodist persuasion, has lately delivered several Sermons in this city, which have been attended by most unexampled congregations, of all denominations of Christians.—He is a truly powerful both in argument and eloquence.—He is an able and strenuous advocate of the doctrines of Christianity.—His last Discourse was delivered yesterday morning in Dr. Wilson's Church, Washington Square, in the presence of most of the Clergy of this city, and a concourse of at least four thousand persons. His text was from the Epistle to the Hebrews, Chapter six, verse six—Bring them that have a great high priest that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession.

INTERESTING DECISION.

The following case, yesterday decided in the Circuit Court now in session, is on a point of general interest to the community. Jones Gettys, vs. The Bank of the Metrop. City.

To recover a note drawn by Henry Drain in favour of Patrick Dowling. It was proved that the note had been deposited in the Bank of the Metropolis for collection by Patrick Dowling, who endorsed the same—that an order was afterwards given by Patrick Dowling, on the bank to deliver the note to the plaintiff, having assigned it to the plaintiff, who received the note, endorsed his name on it, and let it in the Bank for collection—that the note was protested when it became due, and more than a month after the protest, Patrick Dowling called at the bank and demanded the note, describing it as Henry Drain's note, the teller of the bank, who not knowing anything of the parties whose names appeared on the note, delivered it to Patrick Dowling. The amount of the note was afterwards settled between Henry Drain, the drawer, and Patrick Dowling, & the latter thereupon delivered up the same to the former who destroyed it.

Under the above circumstance, the court (on the prayer of Mr. Jones, counsel for the defendant) instructed the jury that they must be of opinion, from the evidence, that the bank had been guilty of gross negligence, and had not used the caution and circumspection which a prudent man would use in the management of his concerns, and that an actual loss had been sustained by the plaintiff by such negligence, before the plaintiff would be entitled to a verdict.

Verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the note and interest.

GREAT HAUL.

We are informed that there were caught in the Potomac river, at Hollis's lower landing, (opposite the white house) on the 1st inst, at one haul, 25,000 line shad; and on the same tide, at his upper landing were caught at two hauls, 24,000, making in the whole 49,000. [Alexandria Gaz.]

ST. DOMINGO.

In consequence of the late warlike demonstrations at Samana, by a French fleet from Martinique, the failure of which is already known to the public, the captain of the squadron, Martineau, has thought it necessary to address a letter on the subject to the governor of Havana, explaining his views; in which he distinctly admits, that the landing on the island was "for the purpose of re-instating the royal authority of Spain, and to form a centre of reunion for the faithful subjects of his Catholic Majesty; or at least an asylum for those inhabitants who might be obliged to abandon their property."

In justification of this extraordinary proceeding, the French commander states, that he had been called on by the inhabitants, whom he represents to have been in great distress, for protection.

The reason assigned by Martineau, for interfering in this instance may be true; nothing is more likely than that those opposed to the new system should be anxious for the restoration of an order of things to which they were attached. But it is evident from the result that the number of inhabitants who solicited his aid, was too insignificant to warrant an attempt which had in view nothing short of the overthrow of independence in St. Domingo, and placing the natives under the galling yoke of his "Catholic Majesty." Besides, though it had been otherwise, it does not appear that the French commander acted under any proper authority.

In a late sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, a motion was made by one of the members to authorize the titling of an expedition for the purpose of subjecting the island of St. Domingo. The proposition was received with indignation by the whole house, and instantly withdrawn. It is evident from this, that the French government, could give no instructions having such an object in view; and therefore, that capt. Martineau acted altogether on his own responsibility. The consequences to the commercial interests of France have been such as, we doubt not, will lead to the recall, if not disgrace of this officious officer. [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

From the Washington Gazette of Saturday evening.

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From the Federal Republic of the 19th inst.

The following squadrons of observation were left at Smyrna, on the 19th Feb. by Captain Dickinson, of the Midas, arrived here on Thursday, viz. French, 9 sail; English, 3; Austrian 5. A Dutch frigate sailed a few days before for Malaga, to return. The presence of the above squadrons tended to keep the Turks in awe and afforded great protection to the Franks and resident merchants. The Turkish fleet of about 60 sail, including transports, had come out from Constantinople, and were seen off Mors, the beginning of February; the Grecian fleet were lying in different parts of the Archipelago waiting. No satisfactory news of war between the Russians and the Porte had been received, but daily expected there.

LARCENY.

Alexander Edgworth, late Clerk in the Farmers' Bank at Edgworth, (N. Y.) has been brought to justice on a charge of an immoderate profligate against him. An arrest of judgment is now on an alleged flaw in the indictment. The word Bank having been by a clerical error omitted.—The Jury on the first case of Mr. Edgworth, were out fifteen days, and at our last advices, had not agreed upon a verdict.

MILITIA OF NEW-YORK.

The Adjutant General of the State of New York, has made return of the Militia force of that state, which may be fairly rated in round numbers at 150,000 men.

U. S. SHIP FRANKLIN.

By a private letter received from the Commandant of the U. S. Ship Franklin, it is stated that the beautiful ship at Rio Janeiro, on the 7th of December last, and was on the 9th for Valparaiso. Com. Stewart is sailing himself of the best opportunity of doubling Cape Horn. All were well on board when this letter was written, with the exception of Mr. Smith the Porter's Steward. N. Y. D. Adv.

WILLIAM P. DUVAL.

Of Kentucky, recently Judge of the U. S. Court in East Florida, has been appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, to be Governor of the Territory of Florida.

DEWITT CLINTON, the present Governor, and John Taylor, the present Lieutenant Governor, of the State of New York, have publicly declared being nominated candidates for these offices at the next election in that state.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The Boston Centinel announces for its samples of printed Silk Handkerchiefs from the dying establishment of Messrs. Barret, Tilton & Co. of that city, which in point of colouring, pattern and execution, has been pronounced equal if not superior to any transatlantic fabrics of the kind.

FROM MONTEVIDEO.

We have contradictory accounts from the Seneca relative to a serious inundation which occurred in most of the Province, previous to the departure of his vessel, which, it is said, destroyed the crops a grain. We should be glad to be able to give something authentic on this subject.

EARLY PRODUCTIONS.

A box of ripe Strawberries was sold in Boston market on Wednesday during the snow storm, for eight dollars. Cucumbers upwards of eight inches in length, fresh from the vines, were exhibited the same day.

APPREHENSION OF LECHER.

A Lancaster (Pa.) paper of the 16th inst. We have received information on which we place some reliance, that John Lecher, for whose apprehension a reward of \$500 was offered on suspicion of his having murdered his wife and Mrs. Haag, has been taken in Cambria county, and may be shortly expected in this city.

Keene, April 13.

NATURE'S SPORT.

A remarkable calf was last week taken from a heifer owned by Mr. David Clark of Rindge, having no less than eight legs, two bodies, one head, three tails, and a large trunk, (as the account states) measuring three feet. The owner sold the calf for \$500, at the Tanner's, for 50 dollars. The skin is now when it is to be stuffed in its true and perfect shape, and exhibited for the gratification of the public.—Sentinel.

DRUNKARDS.

A fisherman of the name of Isaac Carpenter at Pompey in this state, lately drank three quarts of raw whiskey within a few hours of each other, which occasioned his death. He is said to have left two wives behind him. Another lover of the bottle, in Manlius, named Burton, having drunk too freely, and laid down to sober himself, was killed by the falling of a tree, which some of his neighbours were cutting down at a short distance from the spot where he lay.

QUICK WORK.

Some 40 or 50 of the inhabitants of Scipio, perceiving that their minister, Rev. S. Mattison, was not so well accommodated with a house as he ought to be, lately went into the woods and cut down timber, with which they reared a two story frame 18 by 21, in the space of three days from their assembling, and without any charge.

HARD TIMES FOR LAWYERS.

We understand that the number of entries upon the Docket of the Court of Common Pleas for this city and county, the present session, does not exceed thirty. N. Y. Statesman.

THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL.

The Literary Gazette of the 2d February gives the following particulars of the hero of the new novel, entitled "The fortunes of Nigel," by the author of Waverley. He was the founder of Herriot's Hospital, one of the richest at Edinburgh. His name was George Herriot, and he was jeweller to King James the VI. Herriot was the son of a goldsmith in Edinburgh; being bred to his father's business, he was appointed, in 1597, goldsmith to the queen of James, and soon after constituted goldsmith and jeweller to the king himself, with a right to all the profits and emoluments of that lucrative office. Upon the accession of James to the English throne, Herriot followed the court to London. By assiduous attention to business, he had become eminent and rich. He furnished jewels to Prince Charles, eldest great grandson of the Franks and resident merchants. The Turkish fleet of about 60 sail, including transports, had come out from Constantinople, and were seen off Mors, the beginning of February; the Grecian fleet were lying in different parts of the Archipelago waiting. No satisfactory news of war between the Russians and the Porte had been received, but daily expected there.

By the assistance of his friends, he succeeded to the throne, the debt to Herriot was allowed to his trustees in part of their purchase money in the barony of Broughton, then crown lands in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. These lands are now part of the foundation of his hospital, for the maintenance, relief and bringing up of poor and fatherless boys, freeborn's sons of the town of Edinburgh, the revenue of which is upwards of £500, per annum, and is rapidly increasing.

A DUEL.

A duel was fought near London on Bessingham Heath between a gentleman in color and a journeyman tailor. Shouting at the idea of powder and ball, they both agreed to fight with the regulations of their trade. The contest was obstinately maintained on both sides. The tailor succeeded in clipping the nose of the color with his shears; but the color finally pinned him to the ground with his peggingawl. London paper.

CONGR.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTS.

Monday, April 25.

Mr. Harkin, from the committee appointed to inquire into the public expenditure, made a report thereon, in length upon the various expenditures, including resolutions.

Resolved, That the loans for the support of peace, is unwise and of no benefit to the people to take effect the redemption of the public debt.

Resolved, That the report be such as to render sort to a system of indirect taxation.

Resolved, That the disbursements of the pay and salaries of the government of former ministers, be reduced with a view to the relief of the treasury.

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