From the Federal Republican. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
The Payment to S. Smith and Buchanan

further examined. I have repeatedly said, that if, in the course of this investigation into some of our public affairs, I should be fairly convicted of any error (of wilful misrepresentation I trust I am incapable) I would cheerfully retract and place the matter in its true light.

My great aim in this arduous task is, to one of the community to the matter. the eyes of the community to the ma wifeld wrongs which they have received from those entrusted with the management of th those entrusted with the management of the mational concerns; to expose, as far as truth and pistice will call for the exposure, (and no farther.) the infiguitous and illegal proceedings of the men now in power; and thus, by fair and constitutional means, to restore the country to its primitive simpli-city and to sound and correct principles — But the public will not expect it of me to answer every miserable scribbler, who, from mere personal or party views, may think fit to find fault with, or object to my statements These remain uncontroverted; and must remain so, while the laws of the country and the official memorials in the public depart. ments are to be appealed to, as evidence o the facts on which my several communications are founded.

In my letter No. 20, addressed to you. I said, that the 8,162 dollars therein mentioned as having been paid to Smith and Buchanan, of Baltimore, were paid without the authority of law, and in violation of the con stitution, which expressly declares, that can money shall be paid out of the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." This charge was made in consequence of S. Smith's letter of exculpa-tion, published in the National Intelligeneer, and dated the 29th of last month -Taking his statement as the basis of the charge, I now repeat it; and I hope I shall be able incontestibly to shew, to the entire satisfaction of every intelligent, upright man in the country, that I was correct in making it—the explanations and assertions of a person who signs himself a "subscri-

er," to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is not for the information of the «sub scriber" that I write this - because it is evident to me, that he does not wish to see a full and correct exposition of this case; o if he does, that he is entirely ignorant (and is determined to remain so) of the subject on which he has thought fit to address the

As the charge is of a very serious nature and concerning which I hope an equally se-tious investigation will take place by the proper authority, I deem it proper to take a more detailed and comprehensive view of it than has hitherto been taken. For this urpose it will be necessary again to state the leading facts in the case, as stated in the letter of Mr Smith before referred to the letter of Mr Smith before referred to.

Here are his own words: "Captain Warrington took near par, a British vessel,
subsequent to the period at which the peace
existed agreeably to that, and took out of
his prize the sum of 8,162 dollars, which
was libelled in New York. The libel was dismissed. My house of Smith and Buchanan had received a power of attorney from the owners to receive the money. I applied person to the secretary of the navy for payment. He wrote to capt. Warrington, who informed him that the money had been expended for the use of the ship sequence the secretary ordered payment, and I received the amount and remitted it to the owners." Upon this statement of the facts, I say the money in question was paid to S. Smith, without the authority of law-because congress had made no appropriation for the payment of claims arising under the second article of the treaty of Chent; which article simply provided for the restoration of captured property by the ene or the other of the belligerent parties. Mr. Smith says, on getting a power of attorney from the owner to receive the mowhe applied in person to the secretary of the navy for payment"—that is to say he applied to the U. States' treasury f payment. But why did he apply to the treasury for payment? Surely there was no legitimate claim on the treasury for this money, any more than there would have been if it had been taken by the commander of a private armed vessel, or even by a having no commission to cruise a-the enemy Why was not application gainst the enemy Why was not application immediately, and in the first instance, made to the captor, who, alone, was responsible to the claimant, to whom the court had awarded restitution of the captured pro-Suppose, for example, t ney taken out of the prize, as it is called, had amounted to eight millions of dollars, instead of eight thousand; must the public treasury in that case also be resorted to for treasury in that case also be resorted to for reimbursement? The principle in either case is precisely the same—and it is for principle that I am contending. I say, therefore, that the British claimant in this ease had no right to demand payment of his claim at the U. States' treasury; and 1 further say, that it was illegal and unconstitutional in the officers of government to pay it; because congress had made no appropri ation for paying either that or similar claims. Why Mr. Smith, who was once acting Secretary of the Navy, and has been so long a member of one or the other house of congress, should, in the first instance, as he says he did, apply to the treasury, instead says he did, apply to the treasury, instead of the district court, or capt. Werrington, for this money, is to me inconceivable.—

There may be, perhaps, though I will not say there is, something more in this transaction than, with the present lights shed upon it, fairly meets the eye. Be this as it may, we shall know more about the matter the sheet was the same than the sheet more thoroughly. alter it shall have been more thoroughly investigated. But we are told by the sapi-ent "subscriber" to the Federal Kepublican who seems to know a good deal about the application of the money in this case, that sephication of the money in the money in vicaptain Warrington having the money in possession, and wanting repairs or supplies for his ships, had applied it to this object, charging it [the money] of course to the navy department." Now I cannot believe that captain W admitting that he had used this money, would be so stupid as to charge the navy department with it. If he made any entry of it whatever, in his accounts with that department, (which, by the way, would be improper for him to, do.) he would, ac-cording to my notion of accounting, credit the nay department with the amount, and afterwards charge the expenditures under their proper heads. I merely mention this to show the writer's ignorance of the sub the proceeds: "This money had gone the public service of the navy. It had supplied the place of an equal sum which, without this application; would have been applied for our of the pasy appropriations of the year. Was true, therefore, proper

that it should be repaid out of these appro-Priations. Let us stop here, and take a retrospect of this matter. We are told by Mr. 8. Smith, that when he applied to the Secretary of the Navy for the money, he wrote to esptain Warrington, who inform ed him that the money had been expended tor the use of the ship." Now if all this has taken place, (and I will not say that it did not take place) is it not reasonable to suppose, that, when captain W. wrote to the Secretary of the Navy that he had ex the Secretary of the Navy that he had ex-pended this money as stated, he would, at the same time, have stated how it had been expended? And if he had designed to make he nary denartment his agent banker in this transaction-is it not to be fairly presumed that that experienced officer would, at once, have drawn on the de partment in favour of the British claimant for the amount which he had expended on the ship? In that case, captain Warrington not Smith and Buchanan, would have been charged under the proper head of appropriation on the navy books, provided it should appear that he had a just right for to draw money to be expended on the ship. It is not, however, pretended that he made any such draft or requisition-but upon his sie ple declaration (and we have not proof even f that) that he had expended the money, the amount is paid out of the treasury to S smith and Buchanan, as attornies for the claimants, and they are charged and held accountable. Did captain Warrington request the money to be paid to them? No; it is not pretended that he did make any such request. Seeing, then, that captain W. made no requisition on the Secretary of the Navy, in favour of the British claimants in this case, let the Secretary of the Navy, or his Baltimore friend, be pleased to tell us upon what authority, and out of what specific appropriation these \$5,000 were paid to Smith and Buchanan? For unless it can to Smith and Buchanan? he satisfactorily shown, that there was good and sufficient authority for doing this-I say the act was illegal But this is not all: the facts in this case

warrant the belief, that capt. Warrington not only did not make a requisition on the navy department for this money but that he gave the U. States no credit for it in his acounts with the navy department. I arrive at this conclusion thus: Smith & Buchan an as attornies for the British claimant, re ceived this money from the public treasury in 1815. In 1821, six years afterwards, the were still charged with it on the public books. We shall hardly be told, I imagine that during these six years capt Warring-ton neither rendered nor settled an account with the navy department. If he did ren der accounts, as we must take it for granted der accounts, as we must take it for granted he did, he could not have given credit for the money in question, or charged the dis-bursement of it, else Smith & Buchanan's account, which stood charged with it, would have been closed as a matter of course. Bu now, it seems, since this intermeddling ... Native of Virginia." with his evituperative" allegations, has called the public at tention to this subject, capt. Warrington is at last, to be charged with the money is question, and we, the people, credited with the aloresaid sum of eight thousand one hundred and sixty two dollars; so that we have really gained something by these "vi tuperative allegations" Upon a review o this whole affair, the following reflections naturally suggest themselves.

What would the officers of our govern-

ment have said to any respectable merchant in the ordinary walks of life, and who was a plain honest man (not a political brawler or demagogue,) had he presented such a claim to the treasury for payment? Why he would in all probability have been either laughed at or treated with contumely. He would have been told (which would have been right, if done civilly,) to "go to the captors, against whom the court has decid d; that the treasury cannot pay such claims because the law has made no provision for the payment of them." This would have all perfectly right. But when a grea and influential partizan, one who assists i getting himself and his particular friends in possession of the "loaves and fishes," when he represents a claim of this sort—says he wants the money and must have it then, to be sure, right or wrong, lawful unlawful the strong box must be onened and the cash paid over; the receiver, con senting to be "charged and held accounta ble," (and so to remain to the day of judg ment it nothing more be required of him, for the money thus illegally and unconstitu tionally paid away; and if any one should think it fit and proper to give to the people a lair, plain and honest statement and expo sition of such conduct, he is immediately denounced as being actuated by "malice," or as "impeaching the republican adminis tration!" But I feel much more pity than resentment towards those miserable tunate men, who get their living by the in-discriminate abuse of all men who happen to think and to act differently from those power, and who, therefore, can dispensefa

I have endeavoured to make the case which forms the subject of this communi cation, plain and clear to every understand I have taken some pains to do hecause, in my judgment, it involves a prin-ciple of vital importance; and 1 will con-clude by saying, that the who will fairly answer my argument, shall have my thanks."

A Native of Virginia.

Washington, May 8.
THE BREAKING UP.
At length has terminated the first session of the seventeenth Congress. The Senate adjourned at a little after two o'clock yesterday, and the House of Representatives at a little past three.

New Vork May 8.

New York, May 8.

A charity sermon was preached on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Summerfield, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, New York, for the benefit of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The popularity of the preacher, as well as the universal desire that pressible of the heavenless institution. er, as well as the universal desire that pre-vails to aid this benevolent institution, in-duced an unusual attendance, the large church being filled to overflowing before the service commenced, and thousands were unable to obtain admittance. We under stand the collection amounted to nearly a thousand dollars. ... Mer. Adv.

A DEAR COURTSHIP. A DEAR COURTSHIP.

In the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, sitting at Boaton, David Teker was tried for a breach of marriage promise made to Mary Fuller, and fined \$750 for his faithlessness. In this case, no proof of a specific promise was addited, but it was proved that the defendant behaved towards the plaintiff as if engaged to her.

FOREIGN.

By an arrival at Boston from England.

The statement in some of the morning pa pers relative to Lord Strangford's interview with the Reis Effendi is wholly incorrect. It is not true that his Lordship's representations were received with coldness, or that the hopes of an amicable adjustment have become fainter. On the contrary, we un-derstand that his Lordship, whose conduct during the whole negociation cannot be too highly praised, has succeeded in removing many of the principal difficulties, and that confident hones of a speedy and favourable issue to the negociation Courier.

April 3. We have received Paris papers of Friday, aturday and Sunday. The foreign news Saturday and Sonday. The foreign news in these papers is of little interest. The pacific termination of the negotiation between Russia and Turk v was confidently believ ed at Vienna on the 19th ult. Indeed there can be little doubt upon the subject.

The accounts are repeated of the death

of Ali Pacha. When his head was exhibited at Constantinople, a scroll was attached to it containing a statement of his crimes, and concluding thus: "Behold the head separated from the body of that traitor, Depedelendi Ali Pacha, from whose cunning, perfidy and Tyranny, the faithful are at ength delivered.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg dated March , contained in the Globe of April 3d, ob serves, the question of war or peace de pends upon the negotiation of M. de Tati-cheff at Vienna. This diplomatist is entrusted with the particular confidence of the Emperor Alexander, and has very full nowers to hasten the negociation without he constant sending of couriers backwards and forwards between Vienna and St Pe tersburg, a distance of 6:0 leagues. The Russian Cabinet demands a speedy and caegorical answer. The march and main ainance of 150,000 men on the war estab lishment, has caused extroardinary expen ses quite disproportionate to the revenues of the empire. The Austrian and English of the empire. The Austrian and English ministers at the Russian Court have declar ed the neutrality of those powers in case of war. And the Russian Cabinet does not seem convinced of the success of the negociation of the two mediating powers, and the preparations continue with the same ar-Orders have been sent to the commanders in chief and commanders of corps to be ready to attack upon the first signal The roads were still impassible for artillery and this difficulty alone it is supposed ha

retarded the opening of the campaign.

An article from Trieste, dated March 14th, observes that letters from Corfu from the friends of the Greek cause, confirm the news of the defeat of the Turkish fleet.

Paris, April 2.

The intelligence which we have received from Frankfort gives consistency to the rumors which have been in circulation on 'Change since Saturday last, and which re late to some movement of the Russian ar mies, which, it would appear, are prepara tory to the commencement of hostilities. It is said that advices to this effect have been received by the Ambassador of a great Pow er All these reports produced an intense sensation on 'Change yesterday—the de cline in Funds became more sensible, be cause considerable sales, it is thought, were made on the account of German bankers It is almost needless to say, that a rise in the Funds announces peace, and that a de cline excites fears of war -Constitutionel.

Frankfort, March 28. Yesterday's advices put an end to doubts of which our speculators had been the prey during several days previously Several of the principal commercial houses of this town have received Estafettes from Vienna, with the important intelligence that the Porte had rejused to accede to the demands of Russia; and that all the negociations at Constantinople are broken off.

The negociations with Turkey appear to experience, on the part of this Power, ob stacles which diminish the hope that has been so long entertained of the maintenance of peace. This state of things has caused a material decline in our funds.

Paris, April 1. Letters received in Paris from Constanti nople, dated the end of February, announce that on the 25th of the same month the Porte held a grand Council at which were present the Commandants of the Janissa ries, and the Chiefs of the Corporations of the Metropolis. On the following day some tumults were raised, which were only ap-peased by the rigorous orders of the Go-vernment. It is affirmed, that after the sup-pression of these commotions, the Reis Ef fendi delivered to the Ambassadors of the Allied Courts a Note, which is not so satis factory as had been hoped, and which does not justify all the hopes which had

been excited by preceding communications.

A duel has taken place between two De puties of the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Lefont and General Semie, in const quence of an interruption by the latter, the midst of a violent harrangue against the liberals, denouncing them as being destitute of justice or generosity, and as unwilling to acknowledge the royal clemency, General Semle rose, and in a loud voice exclaimed 'You are a contemptible fellow, and it is I who tell you so.' This occurred 29th March, and next day they fought with pistols, and having each fired three times without inju-ry, the seconds parted them At Agen were circulated bulletins of the

victories gained by General Berthon, at the head of 20,000 men-and the fabricated documents also state that discontent is universal, and that Paris is full of revolution We learn from Chelons sur Marne, that seditions songs have been industriously circulated among the youth of the school of

St. Petersburg, March 9 We expect that the new tariff will soon be published, by which it is probable that trade will be rendered more brisk, an extraordinary stagnation having arisen from the incredibly great importation, and the want of sale caused by the difficulty of com-munication with the interior, from the mildness of the winter,

MARYEAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 16.

DESTRUCTION OF SQUIRRELS. The Piqua Gazette of March 28, states, that four thousand two hundred and seven ty-one of these animals were destroyed that country in three days hunting. I Dayton paper mentions that one thousand squirrels were shot in that neighbourhood on the 29th ult.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Major Hyde, Post-Master of Jefferson, (Georgia,) lately detected the mail carrier on the route from Milledgeville to Jackson County, in robbing the mail by the use of false keys. The villain was committed to prison, but contrived afterwards to make

From the Intelligencer of the 10th. NATHAN TOWSON, late a Colonel in the army, has been appointed by the resident, with the consent of the Senate, o be Pay-Master General of the army-the office he formerly held. ----

THE FRIGATE POTOMAC Was yesterday hauled up to her destined site, on the new plan invented by Commo-dore Rogers. The success of the experiment has been complete.

THE NEXT MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW.

There is every probability of having at our next Cattle Show, a large concourse of distinguished farmers, from this and other states; but we fear that the number of animals exhibited, will not equal public expec tation. It is to be apprehended that many who have fine animals, will not send them from the fear, either of the trouble or o their being excelled. If all were actuated by this sort of indolence or pride, we should have nothing for exhibition; it is well known that many of the animals which took pre miums at the last show, might have been beaten by hundreds of the same species, if it had been anticipated that such would be brought. The society have at considerable expense, erected a number of additional ens and made such accommodations as ought to induce all true friends of these ra-tional and useful exhibitions, to bring out whatever their farms can produce, in any degree excellent or worthy of notice; such as are not offered for premiums may be ex ibited and offered for sale under the regu lations of the Society, without expens the owner. Beit remembered, that the Ex hibition takes place on the last two days of this month, that pieces of silver plate valu ed at \$500 are to be appropriated. That notice of animals intended to be offered for premiums must be given three days prior to the show, to J. S. Skinner, Post Master of Baltimore: that they must be in the pens assigned them on the ground at the Mary land Tavern, on the Frederick road, befo 9 o'clock on the first day of the Show. The limits and rules of the Maryland Agricul-tural Society embrace, and apply to the District of Columbia, as well as to the State of Maryland; but one fitth of the premium are discretionary and not subject to any lo

cal restrictions
All Editors of papers friendly to the ob jects of this society, are requested to insert the above occasionally until the day of exhibition .- American Farmer.

SALEM, May 4. Capture of the Sea Serpent in the form of

The Kennebunk Gazette of Saturday states that an animal, which, when first discovered in the water had the appearance of the Sea Serpent, as deseribed in forme seasons, was captured in the harbour of Kennebunk on Thursday last. He was first seen and fired at on Wednesday and slightly wounded-the next morning he was again seen by Mr Isaac Wildes, who pursued him into shoal water and threw a spear in to his head, but the animal soon extricated himself from the spear and made for the boat with his jaws extended, when Mr. Wildes thrust the spear into his mouth, and a boy who was with him dispatched the ani mal by beating him on the head with an oar. It proved to be an enormous SEAL

weighing 370 pounds.

Had not the numerous Sea Serpen which have amused us in the neighbour hood for several successive summers, been so fortunate as to escape capture, they would probably, as this has done, have me-tamorphosed themselves, when brought upon terra firma, and thereby have prevent ed our ascertaining their true character. [Register.

> New York, May 10. OUR STOCK MARKET.

Yesterday our Honourable Board were under the disagreeable necessity of depressing United States stocks to 102, and we are still of opinion that we must bring i down once more to 98, before we can make anything by way of speculation. I offered to purchase 1000 shares at 106 1.4, deliver-able on Monday, but as my brethren re-quired security I resented the insult offered to the honour of a broker, and retused to accept the stock under such conditions. Our word must be our bond, so by this little essay of spirit and dignity, I save about \$5000, for on Monday they have a floating idea of bringing it down to par.

Good notes with unexceptionable endors-ers can be shaved by one of our Insurance Companies, at one per cent. per month.— Dog Cheap. The press for money in the market is dreadful—there is plenty of it, but it has got between the forefinger and the thumb of a few strong men who hold it tight. Bank Directors are doing good husiness. They reject good paper at the board, but as the holders are pressed, they send them to some of our brokers, not to me, whom they supply with the ginger, so that the note is shaved out of doors, with the triffing addition of one per cent But as I don't think proper to tell the secrets of our board, nothing more will be said on this

subject.
We shall have to pay our respect to Mr.
Cheeves, of the mother bank; and beg him
to circulate more paper, and sell less specie, and discount more notes, or we shall hav and discount more notes, or we shall have to vote the U. S. Bank, to be a powerful and dangerous aristocracy, gradually en-croaching on more limited and humble in-stitutions, and pressing hard upon the poor and the nation.

Ogr based of brokers begin to the expedicated brink down Bills to 5 per cent. They can do as thus, offer, sundry bills, and her derstanding that no spe is to the begin of the begin by the cent and down they come to ducks yesterday. Some salvering wind among a farm merchanic, stand this long.

[Advanced]

Philadelphia, May in COMMITMENT.

Yesterday afternoon, two young men, members of the Bar, (Mesers Bill and Meredith) were committed to and by his Honour, Judge Hallowell, for tempt of Court. They are to be continuated that the until the 1st June. We are not particularly acquainted with the merits of the court. ly acquainted with the merits of the the but we are ready to presume that that sufficient cause for his Honour's predicting in this manner—for we have often served many of our professional gentlement of the record, it transcend the bounds of decorum is the conduct to the court, the jurors and witnesses. [Rell's Gir.

From the New London (Conn.) Adverse SERIOUS JOKE.

SERIOUS JOKE.

A gentleman from one of the back town in this state, relates the following circles stances, which took place recently: A party of young people had collected togethe one evening for amusement, when any proposed by some of them to coopletted selves, and go to a young justice said married. This it was thought would married. This it was thought would be fine fun, and a clever joke on the your 'Squire. All was ready in a twinkling, ut the company marched off—some of the damsels led off with great glee young being less youths of fourteen; and all soon appealed before the 'Squire. Though the Judici was young, he understood his duty say married them in due form. He immedian ly complained of himself to the proper as thority for a breach of the law, which pr vides that the intention of the parties shall be published previous to marriage. The consequence is that the whole are legally

From the N. York Mercantile Advertiser DESTRUCTION OF THE STATE
ARSENAL AT ROME.

We regret to learn by the following letter the Commissary General, that the Arsenal at Rome was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 2d instant. At this depot, we understand there were about 700 stand of arms and accoutrements, the principal part of which, it will be seen, were destroy-

With feelings of sincere regret, I have to inform you of the destruction of the State Arsenal Arms and equipments, at that

Yesterday, at 4 P M. the alarm of fire was given, and every exertion was made by the citizens in the vicinity to stop its ravages without avail, as the building was on fire in

every part when they arrived.

The doors and shutters being closed, the fire had made great progress when discovered, and no possible exertions could have saved it. It is not known how the fire was communicated; the building had not been opened for several days previous, and the fire commenced within the walls. It is, however, surmised, that a spark of fire a crevice under the door, from a nearly ex-tinguished fire of chips, which had been burning in the morning a short distance from

It may be proper to state, that this heap of chips was fired without my knowledge and against my positive and repeated or-ders, by a man who had lately occupied the guard house The walls have fallen down The muskets, bayonets, locks and iron a bout the building, have been removed from the ruins, except those that are buried under them, and I await your orders as to their Fifty of the muskets receive from Onondaga, had been taken to the gua smith's to clean, and are saved.

I am, sir, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, GEO. BROWN.

MAMMOTH CALF.

A Cow belonging to Mr. Preserved Harris of Palmyra, Ontario County, N. Y. lately brought him a call that weighted when

called, one hundred and thirteen po

SMALL POX. Between thirty and forty persons are afflicted with the small pox in the small village of Fraystown, (Pa.) which contains about two hundred inhabitants.

KENTUCKY—EXTENSIVE GAOL LIMITS.

An act has passed the Legislature of Kpotucky, enlarging the prison bounds to its full extent of each county.

KENTUCKY CURRENCY. The Louisville Morning Post, of the 18th April, states that on that day 2050 dollar is Commonwealth (State Bank of Kentucky)

paper had been paid for onethousand special Lexington, Ky April 30. We are happy to state that the alar which so suddenly arose respecting or cap, rency, has as suddenly subsided. Speri and eastern funds have declined very cot siderably during the past week, and Commonwealth's Bank Notes have much is proved.

CUT WORM.

To the Editors of the National Intelliged

To the Editors of the National Intelliging cer.

I have expressed a belief that the application of hurnt sod would drive away them worm from corr, and have requested fire ers to make the experiment with mi, to publish the result. It were needed to state the injury sustained every year by the cut worm. I indulged the belief that should benefit the community by some ing this remedy for a most destruction ing this remedy for a most destruction, hasty pudding, that it is an old present the says,

for he says,

"A little ashes sprinkled mand the spring "Soon steeped in rain, will make its greaters."

GREAT AURRICANE IN ALABAMA. On the night of the 13th Instant, our county was visited by ode of the most award and destrictive burricanes which was ever experienced. It passed within about they might of this place, from SW. to NE. Instroying fences, houses, orchards, and forcin, in its course. Nothing resisted it Every habitation by which it passed was costrated with the ground; in many inprestrated with the ground; in many in-traces not one, log of a building was left spon another. Such scenes of distress as lave been produced by this awful visitation, are never been witnessed in this part of

he country. In some instances almost every member f large families has limbs broken, or is in ome other way seriously wounded. But in the midst of judgment there is mercy," he have not heard certainly of the loss of a for any instance. Rumours have reached town of the death of several from the doubt they received, but these remours e, hitherto, in all instances, proved un aded.

It is utterly beyond our ability, to paint ne distressing situation, of the sufferers in wledge of halfthe truth. In one instance large log house was prostrated to the round, in which there were fifteen persons round, in which there were niteen persons is of these are more or less injured, some a arm, and others a leg and an arm broken. The attempt to particularise the injury hich has been relatined by different indiduals, would be totally useless; it would

quire more space than every column of ar paper would afford.

The storm appears to have extended its The storm appears to have extended its reatest violence about a mile in width; we ave heard of its ravages for about twenty we miles to the SW and nearly fifty to the [Alabamian.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND. Attract of a letter from an officer on board the United States schooner Shark, off the Moro Castle, Havana, March 30, to his

friend in Norwich, Connecticut.
"In conquence of our having been sent

articularly to ascertain the qualities of an land, in the Gulf of Florida, westopped at le Havana, merely for the purpose of tak-g on board Mr. Warner, the American nsul, who was desirous of accompanying
Presuming that a description on the
and, and of the numerous excursions

ich it afforded us, will in some degree b eptable to you. I will endeavour to relate in as short and concise as possible. "Key est," is a small island immediately on the ge of the Florida stream, situated about venty-five miles N. by W from the Ha-na, and eighty-five miles from the Matanand is contiguous to most ports of any to and is contiguous to most ports of any lote in the West Indies; it is adjacent to West Florida, lately ceiled to our Government, it is approached with very irregular oundings; the early part of the Island is pen to the second the northern and western the second the northern and western the second to make the second parts are surrounded by small sand ys; it is at present in an uncultivated te, but by industry it might be made cable of affording large quantities of the est India productions; it has a fine harour, and number of water springs, but of ery inferior quality; it is the resort of all essels that wish to make a harbour in rough reather Most kind of wild animals, ser-ents fish and fowls, common to the United tates, are to be found here in great abunance Large quantities of fish and turtle recorried to the Havana, by smacks, conntly employed for that purpose. We were ivided by the captain into different parties, ome in hunting, others in fishing, explorng, surveying and in search of marine proon the 24th, Mr. Hemming, a gentleman om Mobile, together with a number of sen, arrived here, they brought with them mber properly formed to erect a house of feet, and as he is a gentleman of fortune, rather a persevering character, I have doubt but what he will constantly attend the cultivation of the land; probably he is ying the foundation of a great city; we left lidshipman Moorhead and one man on the On the 25th, all the officers attach to the Shark, together with Consul, and r. Hemming, went on shore, took possessing the Island in the name of the United es of North-America, changed the name Key Island, to that of Thompson's Island,

1 Sketches of Irishmen of note—and as e name of Captain Stackpole is familiar us from the events of the late war, it may read with interest.

harbour contiguous, to be called

t Rodgers, fired a salute of thirteen guns, hoisted the American Ensign, for the

rst time; we then parcook of sumptious inner, prepared for the accasion, by Capt. the Purser, and Dector.

CAPT STACKPOLE, OR STACK. POOLE,
Was descended from the ancient family

that name in the county of Clare, and as a skilful and fearless, commander, but as unfortunately slain in a duel, under the as unfortunately slain in a duel, under the lowing extraordinary circumstances:—
our years preceding the tatastrophe, a nalofficer enquired of Lientenant Cecil if knew Captain Stackpole, of the Statira gate. Lieutenant Cecil replied he did, d had the highest opinion of him as an repid and skilful scamana adding, at the me time, that he believed him capable of awing occasionally a long bow. This aner was publicly talked of in the gun-room the Statira, and at length reached the is of Captain Stackpole, who, having astained that the words wede spoken, detred that the words wede spoken, detred that the would call Lieptenant Cecil ired that he words welle spoken, de-ired that he would call Lieptenant Cecil an account for them, when and wherever met him. It was so far fortunate that an account for them, when and wherever met him. It was so far fortunate that y did not meet for four years; but the portunity at last offered, when the ship atira was lying in the harbour of Port yal, Jamaica, and the Argo, of which chi was senior lieutenant, happened to get that port. Immediately as captain active was aware of the circumstance, sent his first lieutenant, Mri White, on and the Argo, with a message to lieutenit Cecil, purporting he must sither meet mimmediately, or make a utable apology the slanderous words he had uled. Lieutili in reply said, that four yetrs having pied since the words were spoken, which was charged with having uttered, it was its impossible for him to recover how they were correct or not; but is a brown of the strength of the words hais, he could not act setwise than a man of shonder, had ded the words hais, he could not act setwise than a such tem. As to an apoly, has wished captain stackpole to undering, that under all circumstances, he was simpossible, the captain of the urabeing reputed throughout the nay

sequence of t 28, 1814, too and fired as ne captain Stack adversary in h of life.

first rib, and which almost, He died wit wen uttering the affair, 'he the affair, he Statira, and ir morning to Royal chorch tended by Real vy, and most could litary honours. How myster Most High Cecil, who took in the state of the himself engag months afters

lew yards of h A severe she perienced at I th, which ca and alarm amo and member o

ng, died a few two years.
The following Paris from 181 correctness of 1818 1819 1821 *The soldier

DIED-In F Ilness, in the States Navy.

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Brick House at present oc lips; the hou tially built, a ing lately of pair. At th ed, the blue the above m has also been cy of ground ment so as comfortable, to a ground annum. P ing will pl The terms, v scriber inten requests all be indebted and those in him are desi

y 16. By virtue phans court will be expos the 30th Ma dence of Sa

River Neck. The I Of said Lui young Negro Hogs, Plants and Kitchen of sale-for dollars, six security, wi of sale, beir twenty dolls Sale to com

May 16.

An Ov A single and acquain of a farm, mended for situation by

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