

POLYPHAGISM.

All the polyphagists whose wonderful deeds are recorded in history, are superseded by the famous Tarrare, who was known to all Paris, and who died at Versailles about twenty years since, at the age of twenty-six years.

M. le Baron Percy, who saw Tarrare, and who made some investigation respecting this singular personage, has given us the history of him, in a very curious memoir on Polyphagy; it is from this memoir that I shall extract the particulars I am about to relate of Tarrare, who has renewed amongst us the fable of Erisichon, who according to Ovid, devoured at one meal what might have sufficed for a whole city, or a whole nation.

At seventeen years of age, Tarrare, weighed only one hundred pounds, and was already able to eat, in twenty-four hours, a quarter of a bullock of that weight. Having left his parents when very young, (he was of the environs of Lyons) sometimes begging, sometimes stealing, to obtain subsistence, he attached himself to one of the shows on our boulevards, where we see exhibit themselves, in turn, Gill, Harlequin, and Punchinello. One time, on the stage, he defied the public to satiate him, and ate in a few minutes a panier full of apples, furnished by one of the spectators; he swallowed flints, corks, and all that was presented to him. At the commencement of the war Tarrare entered into a battalion; he served all the young men in easy circumstances in the company, did all their jobs for them, and ate up the rations they left for him. Famine nevertheless gained upon him; he fell sick, and was taken to the military hospital at Soultz. On the day of his entry he received a quadruple allowance; he devoured the food refused by the other patients, and the scraps about the kitchen; but his hunger could not thus be appeased. He got into the apothecary's room, and ate there the poitices, and every thing he could seize.

"Let a person imagine," says M. Percy, "all that domestic and wild animals, the most filthy and ravenous, are capable of devouring, and they may form some idea, of the appetite, as well as of the wants of Tarrare." He would eat dogs and cats. One day in the presence of the physician of the army, Dr. Lorence, he seized by the neck and paws a large living cat, tore open its belly with his teeth, sucked its blood, and devoured it, leaving no part of it, but the bare skeleton; half an hour afterwards he threw up the hairs of the cat, just as birds of prey, and other carnivorous animals, do. Tarrare liked the flesh of serpents; he managed them familiarly, and ate alive the largest snakes without leaving any part of them. He swallowed a large eel alive without chewing it, but we thought we perceived him crush its head between his teeth. He ate, in a few instants, the dinner, prepared for fifteen German labourers; this repast was composed of four bowls of curried milk, and two enormous hard puddings. The general-in-chief had him brought before him; and after having devoured in his presence nearly thirty pounds of raw liver and lights, Tarrare swallowed a wooden case, in which was placed a letter to a French officer, who was a prisoner to the enemy, Tarrare set out, was taken, flogged, imprisoned; voided the wooden case, which he had retained thirty hours, and had the address to swallow it again, to conceal the knowledge of its contents from the enemy. They tried to cure him of this insatiable hunger, by the use of acids, preparations of opium, and pills of tobacco; but nothing diminished his appetite and his gluttony. He went about the slaughter-houses and bye places, to dispute with dogs and wolves the most disgusting aliment. The servants of the hospital surprised him drinking the blood of patients who had been bled, & in the dead-room devouring the bodies. A child fourteen months old disappeared suddenly; fearful suspicions fell on Tarrare; they drove him from the hospital. M. Percy lost sight of him for four years; at the end of this time he saw Tarrare at the civil hospital at Versailles, where he was perishing in a tabid state. This disease had put a stop to his gluttonous appetite. He at length died in a state of consumption, and worn out by a purulent and fetid diarrhoea, which announced a general supuration of the viscera of the abdominal cavity. His body, as soon as he was dead, became a prey to an horrible corruption.

MAN & ANIMAL AFFECTION.

An affecting anecdote was a short time since related in the French papers. A young man took a dog into a boat rowed to the centre of the Seine and threw the animal over with the intent to drown him. The poor dog often tried to climb up the side of the boat, but his master as often pushed him back, till overbalancing himself he fell overboard. As soon as the faithful dog saw his master in the stream he left the boat, and held him above water till help arrived from the shore, and his life was saved.

Such an example of faithfulness, speaks volumes in favour of the canine race.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The following are extracts from that part of the message of Governor Wolcott to the Legislature of Connecticut which relates to the expediency of Internal Improvements by the General Government:

"In my opinion the period has arrived, when a comprehensive system of National Improvements ought to be formed, and I think that the north eastern states, are invited to co-operate with the rest of the Union, by every consideration arising from a sense of duty, honour, and interest. This section embraces a great agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing region. We well understand the mutual relations of these interests, and know that they all flourish best, when all are impartially protected. Such improvements as have been noticed, would direct the currents of our rivers upon elevated plains, multiply hydraulic powers, increase the fertility of the adjacent soil, develop and distribute the treasures in our mountains, animate the industry and enterprise of all the people, connect their interests with those established on the whole line of sea coast, and with like interests in the Southern States, increase all their relations with this State, & enable every portion to participate in the immeasurable advantages, the Canals of New York will confer on the Western States, and through them, on the new Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

"It is an interesting subject, to determine the system by which these great objects can be most advantageously accomplished. That they embrace vital interest in several contiguous States: the completion of them will occupy a considerable portion of time and extensive labours, and require great expenditures, is certain. Yet I believe, that if they are commenced on correct principles, and are wisely and modestly conducted, they will occasion no waste of public resources; but that, on the contrary, the capitals which may be expended, will be replaced, and that the regular incomes that they will produce, will supply funds for new combinations and still greater improvements. At the present period, no money is hoarded by civilized and commercial nations, beyond what is required for immediate use. A well organized and established public credit, is to them, invaluable. The credit of no country is superior to that of the United States and the Eastern States. At the present time, great capitals are unemployed, arising from accumulating dividends, and the extinction of National and other debts. The interest of money is consequently low, and loans for permanent investments, wherever a convertible satisfactory security can be presented, may be readily obtained.

"I take the liberty to suggest, that a transferable stock might be created by the National Government, the accounts of which should be kept distinct from those which relate to the funded debt, which ought to be preserved in the present regular course of extinction. This stock should be rendered solely applicable to the aid of such improvements, as were specifically sanctioned by the government, with the consent of the states, in which they were located. It might be declared redeemable at the periods when the authorized improvements became productive of income, which periods can now be nearly ascertained by precise contracts; the improvements, when productive of revenue, by being devisable into shares, would be desirable objects in which the funds of states, local corporations, and individuals, might be safely and permanently invested, thereby supplying resources for redeeming the National stock, which had been advanced.

"If the first distribution of stock were prudently made, and in no greater amounts than the public credit would fully sustain, without displacing that portion of public industry which will be constantly required for other objects; these immense advantages might be imparted to the separate States, affording to them constant augmentations of their revenues, derived from mere temporary loans of public credit, without any actual advances from the treasury. The operation of these loans of credit, would be wholly different from the waste of capital occasioned by war; they would not diminish those expenditures, which the government may desire to make, as strictly national improvements, from the proceeds of their revenues as at present established, and they would exhibit, for the first time, the spectacle of a great pacific nation, acting in concert with its separate members, constantly employing, and at the same time augmenting, its resources, by conferring benefits on mankind.

The illustrious Humboldt, says a Liverpool paper, is the president of an association for opening a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. There are two associations, totally unconnected with each other for opening communications between the two Oceans. The association of which Humboldt is president, purposes to cut a ship canal by the Isthmus of Tehantepec, in the state of Mexico; the other intends to perform a similar work by the Lake Nicaragua in the state of Guatimela.

FRENCH CORONATION.

Extract of a private letter from Rheims:—"We are assured that a camp of ten or twelve thousand men will be established round the city at the time of the Coronation. It is believed that the infantry regiments of the nearest garrisons will be encamped in tents, and that the cavalry will be cantoned. His Majesty, after having received the Holy Unction, will review all these troops. It is certain that Aides-de-Camp of the Minister of War have come here to fix upon a spot suitable for the establishment of a camp, and are choosing the villages for the cantonnements of the cavalry.

Extract of a private letter of the 5th instant from Rheims:—"The Archbishop's palace, where the King and Royal family will reside at the time of the coronation, has been as it were rebuilt in a truly magnificent style. The state apartments of the King, Dauphin, Dauphiness, and Dukes of Berry, will surpass in richness and elegance, whatever Versailles and Marly ever presented of most brilliant. What will be particularly admired in this new structure, are the grand chamber constructing in advance of the principal front, the royal banquetting room which is 120 feet long, and the King's bed-chamber, which is of unexampled magnificence. M. Able de Pujol's picture representing the coronation of Clovis, will be placed in the reception room. The ancient church of St. Remi, to which the King will go on horseback, on the day after his coronation, is also undergoing considerable repair. The town of Rheims will join in the pomp of these august ceremonies. Between the bounds of the departments of the Marne and the entrance of the town, four triumphal arches of different kinds will be erected upon the road by which his Majesty's carriage will pass. The Mayors of all the parishes will assemble upon this road to present to the King the homage of the population. From Tanegney, a small village one league from Rheims, to the portico of the Cathedral the road will be bordered on both sides by columns surmounted by the arms of France, or trophies, and connected together with verdant wreaths, or tissues of the country. A monument dedicated to the departmental industry, will stand in the midst of the promenade. It will consist of two rich semicircular galleries connected by a triumphal arch dedicated to commerce and agriculture. Beneath the Arches of the galleries will be exhibited productions of the finest manufactures of Marne. A piece will be got up at the Theatre, which it is expected his Majesty will honour with his presence. Notwithstanding the extraordinary high price of lodgings, provisions are cheap, and the authorities have adopted measures to prevent a monopoly. The Hotel de Moulinet, upon the Parvis of the Cathedral, has been let for 16,000 fr. for four months to two Cafe keepers of Paris, who have let it for 60,000 fr. to the Duke of Northumberland. By order of that Nobleman, a great number of hands have been sent to embellish the works to be executed will render it a real palace, and will all turn to the advantage of the proprietor of the hotel.

FRANCE.—Extract of a letter from a French gentleman, dated Paris, April 30, 1825.

"Our King Charles X, is losing his popularity daily on account of his absolute indifference to all kinds of business. He never attends at council, except when very bad weather prevents him from enjoying hunting. His Minister, M. De Villele is execrated by all Frenchmen, save the emigrants." Galigman's Messenger.

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.—Avelwood Hislop, merchant, of Jamaica, solicits the exclusive privilege for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in that part which he may deem most expedient, whether in the Isthmus of Darien, or any other part; either by means of a canal or a rail-way, on the following conditions:

- 1st. That the benefit of this privilege shall be granted him for twenty years.
- 2d. That he be allowed to levy a duty on all descriptions of goods transported by the said canal or rail-way; for the conveyance whereof, he is to be permitted to have the necessary boats, cutters or carts.
- 3d. That he be allowed one year to commence the undertaking.
- 4th. The applicant offers in case his proposal be granted, to transport, free of expense, from one ocean to the other, all property belonging to the state.

ALGIERS.—A letter of the 7th March, from Algiers, published in the London papers, gives a detailed account of the earthquake at Belida. Of 15,000 inhabitants only 300, and some of them wounded, are said to have escaped. 280 children were crushed in the ruins of one school. 7000 bodies horribly mutilated had been extricated from the ruins.—The troops whom the Dey had sent to superintend and assist in the work of relief, had been attacked and put to flight by the Coballs, descendants of the ancient Numidians.

LOSS OF THE SPRINGGROVE, South-Sea Whaler.

From a London paper of April 15.

The Springgrove with a crew of 23 men, sailed from Portsmouth, for the South Seas, on the 5th of November last. Soon after her departure she met with heavy and adverse storms, so that before they had reached the latitude of 30 degrees north, they were driven so far eastward as to be in sight of the African coast. For three days and nights they attempted to beat off that inhospitable shore; but on the night of the 23d November, the exhausted crew, finding all exertions to save the vessel fruitless, were driven ashore about 60 miles north of Cape Canton, in the lat. of 31 north. The surf being tremendous, three of the crew were drowned in attempting to reach the shore—the ship went to pieces in four hours. The southern Barbary coast, upon which they were cast, though within the dominions of Morocco, is frequently visited by bands of wandering, predatory Arabs. The crew saved from the wreck, amounting to the captain's wife, Mrs. Hughes, to 21 persons, kept together the first night unmolested by any visitors; but early in the morning of the 24th a considerable body of Arabs surrounded them, endeavouring by force to carry them off. The crew, however, had armed themselves with pieces of the wreck, and their assailants not being provided with fire-arms, they contrived to keep them at bay, so that those unfortunate people were without farther molestation that day.

During the succeeding night the Arabs came down in increased numbers, armed with muskets, and in such force as to render all resistance vain on the part of the crew. The latter were immediately stripped of nearly all their clothes, and led away, mostly on the backs of camels; scorched by a burning sun in the day, and chilled at night without clothes and without shelter. In this deplorable state they were reduced to mean servitude; and for the slightest appearance of murmur or discontent they were beaten and bastinadoed most unmercifully. These sufferings continued five weeks. In the meantime Mr. Wiltshire, the British Consul at Mogadore, to his honour be it spoken, had heard of the shipwreck and captivity of the crew, had represented the circumstances to the Emperor of Morocco, and with laudable promptitude and humanity, demanded his assistance in the liberation of the captives. In justice to the Emperor, it is right to state that no time was lost on his part in furthering this benevolent object. A party of Morocco soldiers was instantly despatched, with two officers, to that part of the country where they were detained, and they were thence conducted to Mogadore. One of the men died of the hardships he had undergone, and it is inconceivable that many others did not perish. Through the exertions of the Consul, the men were sent to Gibraltar, and some have returned to England.

A circumstance is stated by one of these men, which is as follows:—He says, that the Arab chief into whose hands they fell could speak a little English; and contrived to inform them that some years ago an English ship was lost on the African coast, that a crew reached the shore to the number of 300 men, well armed; that his own tribe consisting of 500 men attacked them, and were repulsed; that he solicited the assistance of a neighbouring tribe to renew the attack, with an additional force of 4 or 500 men; that the British drove them back a second time, and were making good their retreat for some settlement of security, when they were a third time surrounded by a body of 1500; that the British fought till three-fourths of their number fell, and the remainder were cut to pieces, after laying down their arms, and after killing 250 Arabs.—The name of the ship and the time of the shipwreck, are both unknown.

(From the Paris Etoile.)

We have the following account from our correspondent at Constantinople, of a horrible event unknown in the annals of its history, which has taken place in that capital.

At the hour of midnight, two men belonging to the guard were going by the side of the houses which border the little cemetery. Suddenly they perceived a porter bearing a large chest on his shoulders, who being questioned, answers that he is carrying to the port the effects of a traveller, who is on the eve of his departure. In consequence of the suspicions which they reasonably conceived, the guards conduct the porter back to the house from which he had come; and as he refuses to open the chest, on the pretext that he has not got the key, one of the Turks remains, and the other runs to inform the Bach Aga, the commander of the guard, of what had passed. The latter immediately repairs to the spot with his attendants. They force open the chest. What a horrible sight! They see two dead bodies cut in pieces, one that of a Jew, the other a Frank. They were struck as with a ray of light. They recollected that several individuals have disappeared in Piza and Galata, whose relations and friends could not by any means account for their strange disappearance.

The Bach Aga caused this house and four others belonging to Turkey, which together with the first, formed, as it were, an island, to be surrounded. After a strict search they were convinced that these five houses had internal communication. They proceeded to dig, and found a well which contained several dead bodies. The men and women which inhabited this horrible den were arrested, and the crime had been discovered in its whole extent. The object of their association was to draw into the snare any one who had fine stuffs to sell; and others, who they invited to come and exchange to advantage his money for that lately issued.

Two or three women were particularly employed to call on those who passed, and who, when they were drawn into the snare, were stripped and murdered by the men. Such a scene of iniquities and horrors could not long escape the watchful eye of justice. It has seized on all the guilty who have been condemned to death and executed without distinction of sex. The Sultan then commanded that the doors and windows of the five Turkish houses should be walled up, and should early in the morning of the 24th a considerable body of Arabs surrounded them, endeavouring by force to carry them off. The crew, however, had armed themselves with pieces of the wreck, and their assailants not being provided with fire-arms, they contrived to keep them at bay, so that those unfortunate people were without farther molestation that day.

FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Amethyst, captain Bussey, has arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 25d April. The letters in our commercial department shew that an additional advance in the price of cotton had taken place, and that the operations in that article were beyond all precedent.

The King of Prussia had appointed Mr. Nieder-tetter Charge d'Affaires to the United States, in the place of Mr. Gresham, the late Minister, deceased. A Berlin paper, in announcing the appointment says, "he is especially enjoined to pay attention to the interests of the mercantile world."

On the 19th, there was a debate in the House of Commons, on the second reading of the Catholic Relief Bill. Sir Francis Burdett opened the debate, and he was followed by Mr. Banks, who moved that it be read a second time that day six months. His motion was seconded and supported by Mr. Peel. At 1 o'clock, after six or eight members had spoken, the debate was adjourned to the 21st. Mr. Scrope presented a petition in favour of the Catholic Claims, from the Serjeants at Law at the English Bar. A great number of petitions against the claims were also presented.

Letters received in London, from Gibraltar, of 1st April, state, that the ports of Andalusia had been opened for the admission of foreign grain, flour and pulse; that all the wheat at Gibraltar, 45,000 fanegas, had been bought up at high prices, and that generally, a great impulse had been given to the trade.

THE GREEKS.—Accounts from Napoli di Romania, Cephalonia and Zante, published in the London Courier of the 21st April, concur in stating, that the troops which landed at Modon, from the Egyptian squadron, were completely beaten by the Greeks. A great part of them were killed, many taken, and the remainder were closely hemmed in. This squadron consisted of 7 frigates 9 brigs, and other vessels, containing 8000 troops, among which there were a number of Europeans, particularly Frenchmen. A general of the latter nation was taken prisoner by the Patriots. The Turks were said to have another fleet of 200 sail at Candia, and that 50,000 men were encamped in the environs of Larissa. The Greeks are described as beholding these formidable preparations, without the least dismay.

The newspapers of Edinburgh have fairly frightened Kean from his engagement at that moral and intellectual capital.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the 10th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the late residence of Doctor John S. Stockett, deceased,

All the Personal Estate of said Stockett, consisting of several very valuable Negroes, Stock, Farming Utensils, and Household Furniture. For all purchases under twenty dollars, the cash will be required; on all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given on the purchaser given bond, with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

The subscriber having obtained letters of Administration on the personal estate of Doct. John S. Stockett, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the said estate to produce the same, properly authenticated, and persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to
ANN STOCKETT, Adm^r
May 26, 1825.

Fort Severn.

I wish to contract for EXPANDED BALLS for the Troops at Fort Severn, for 12 months. Proposals will be received until the 1st of June, 1825.

T. W. LENDRUM, U.S. Army, and A. C. of Supplies, May 1825.

Baltimore Gazette.

AN APOLLIS: THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1825.

Married, in Anne Arundel county, on the evening of the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. SHANE, of Baltimore, Mr. RICHARD CAMBRILL, to Miss MARY D. L. daughter of Richard Iglehart, Esq.

We learn by an arrival at New-York from Campeachy, that the report of an expedition fitting out against Cuba is not correct.

FROM THE SHIP NORTH-CAROLINA. The Norfolk Herald informs that a gentleman has been received by a gentleman of that town from an officer on board the U. S. ship North Carolina, lately off the Western Islands, which shews that all were well on board, and that the ship has proved herself as a vessel at sea as ever floated.

Although the Grand Canal in New-York is not completed, there is a complete water communication from the city to Lake Erie, with the exception of five miles.

THE MAYOR'S COMMUNICATION. To the Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis.

In compliance with the Charter, I had intended, at this session of the Corporation, to have laid before the Council a statement of the concerns of the City. But, as the means of doing this have not been afforded me, I must content myself with suggesting such measures as appear proper for your consideration, at some future day, so far as upon an inspection of the books and papers, the Treasury may be concerned.

It becomes necessary to charge the Mayor's Office with a periodical practice. As it may not be in the power of the Corporation to provide for their immediate payment, I would suggest the propriety of a liquidation, by appropriating annually a portion of the funds for the discharge of the interest, and part of the principal, and by this means gradually lessening it, until its total extinction. It can be done without interfering with the demands necessary for the repairs and gradual improvement of the City.—Proper measures should be steadily pursued to collect the debts due to the Corporation. By former statements, it appears that it would afford the means of discharging the claims against it, and leave a balance.

Some improvements demand your attention. If the state of the funds will enable you to prosecute them all at this time, it is yet necessary to complete such as may best accord with the health and prosperity of the City. The first which requires your attention, and I think, it demands immediate consideration, is the property of the Head of the Dock, the situation of which is such, that unless it can be speedily remedied, it is to be apprehended that disease must be the consequence. I more particularly press this subject, as it is all-important to preserve the health of our citizens. The cleaning of the Dock also requires the earliest attention, as it is a source of revenue which will be daily diminishing by being neglected.

Many complaints have been made by the gentlemen in the vicinity of our City, of the frequent depredations committed upon them, which they attribute, in some degree, to the facility with which the perpetrators dispose of their spoils here. No remedy for this evil occurs to me; it is thrown out for the attention of the Corporation, in the hope that some gentleman may be able to point out the means of prevention.

The Ordinances relating to keeping the pavements and paved gutters clean, and preventing riotous meetings of slaves and other persons, are either very defective, or have been miserably executed. Indeed, I would submit to the Board, whether it will not be proper to examine if the Ordinances generally do not require revision and amendment.

Another subject is worthy of consideration.—A few years since an act of assembly passed, authorising the opening of East-street. The commissioners appointed performed the duties assigned them, and made return of their proceedings as required. The inhabitants on that street think that this would be a convenience to them, and it certainly would improve the appearance of that part of the City.

No statement has been made by the Treasurer, and the books were not delivered in time to afford an opportunity of examining them fully; it therefore seems to me advisable that a committee should be appointed to examine into the accounts, and make out a complete statement of the affairs of the City, which may enable the Corporation to impose such tax as the exigencies may require.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Mayor. May 21st, 1825.

Savannah who arrived in the interior a body of chief, Gay next day ther outraged; and peace is not the further vi perfectly their ven; ceived the ans will a murmur, treaty for on M'Inte proach; O tion to ki presented barrangu more than and twelve sed thro

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