THE LATE MUTINY OF THE SEPOYS.

[The following particulars are contained in a private letter, written, says the "Cork Constitution," by a young man named Mathews, to a Serjeant and writing Clerk in his Majesty's 47th regiment, his father, Mr. George Mathews, of Shandon-street in this city.]

Camp, Prome, in the King-dom of Ava, June 17.

We had gone up about six days' mail when we were countermanded, and ordered to proceed to Barrackpore, a military station, distant about 17 miles from Calcutta, to quell an alarming mutiny among the Sepoys there. The 47th Bengal Native Infantry had refused to go on service; they were joined by men from different other corps. —Major-General Dalzell's life was openly threatened; the whole of the European population expected nothing but instantaneous assassination—in short, the danger had increased to such a degree as to cause the most lively apprehensions on the part of Government. We landed at eleven o'clock at night, about two miles distant from the mutineers' quarters; the regiment was immediately formed up, and then it was for the first time, that my piece was loaded for the purpose of shedding the blood of a fellow creature. Never shall I forget that silence which pervaded the ranks that night; a night fine and serene; not a sound was heard, save the even cadence of the soldiers' steps; we were not aware of the numerical strength of the enemy; indeed, with our senior Lieut. Col. Elrington along with us, we cared not how strong they were; for if ever a man possessed the talents of inspiring his troops with confidence, he does. We were drawn up close in rear of their lines, and about two hours after were joined by the 2d battallion of the Royals, a brigade of guns, and a troop of the Right Honourable the Governor General's body guard. Our arrival diffused universal joy among the inhabitants. "What troops are these approaching?" asked a lady as we came near the Bungalow; "the 47th," replied an officer, who stood near; "my God, the Sepoys" exclaimed she with trepidation; "no, the 47th Europeans," was the reply. "Thank God, then," said she, "we are now safe, I shall lay down my pistols." For such was the terror that diffused itself amongst the inhabitants, that even females armed themselves. At gun fire in the morning, the mutineers had formed a close column on some open ground adjoining their cantonments. We were drawn up in a line to oppose them; the Royals, of whose presence they were then not aware, were drawn up in an ambuscade immediately adjoining their left flank—four field pieces were placed on an eminence that entirely commanded them; the whole so admirable arranged, that the mutineers thought they had only one regiment to cope with. General Sir Edward Paget sent to them, offering, if they would lay down their arms, and give up their ringleaders, to forgive them; they refused the terms; a signal of two guns was fired, and just as they were on the point of forming line from columns to meet our expected attack, a well directed volley of grape and small arms was poured in on them by the guns and Royals—an attack from a quarter from which they were so totally unprepared, caused them to be panic struck; they threw down their arms, and fled into a jungle in their rear; we pursued them for about three miles, and in compliance with orders, were obliged to shoot every one of them we overtook. The carnage was dreadful; not less than between four and five hundred of them could have fallen that morning; 12 who were afterwards made prisoners, were hanged, and about six hundred had their sentence of death commuted into hard labour on the roads. It was a severe but requisite exercise of authority; it was necessary to punish with the utmost severity, and in its bud, a spirit of disaffection, which, if met by milder measures, might at a moment when India was nearly drained of European troops to send to Ava, induce them to believe that fear was the cause of lenity, and thus, by encouraging others to similar acts, might eventually shake the British power in India to its centre. Those who were condemned to hard labour on the roads, have been subsequently pardoned.

Many of the convicts in England are transported to Bermuda, and employed in the extensive works erecting there for a naval depot. The Dromedary, which left England Dec. 29th, had on board 400.

A young gentleman having occasion to ask a lady for the snuffers across the table, addressed her in the following emphatic and enamonred strain:—"Most beautiful, accomplished, and charming lady, will your ladyship, an unmerited & undeserved condescention of your infinite goodness, please to extend to your most obsequious, devoted, and very humble servant, that pair of ignipotent digests, that I may exasperate the excrescences of this nocturnal cylindric luminary, in order that the refulgent brightness of its resplendant brilliancy may dazzle the vision of our occular optics more potently."

From the Baltimore Gazette.

HAYTI.

We publish the following paragraph from the Hartford Connecticut Times, and deem but little commentary necessary. The individuals who were so eager in forwarding emigrants to Hayti, were actuated by the best motives, and we regret that the present appearances indicate a positive disappointment in the results which they expected from their labours. If the account is true, we have not much reason to expect that there will be an increase in the emigration from this quarter, until some exciting cause should operate to induce the government of Hayti to make another liberal, but as events prove, fallacious offer.

FROM THE HARTFORD TIMES.

"A communication had been handed us from James Lee, an intelligent and apparently respectable coloured man, who has recently returned from Hayti. After a residence of more than a year on the Island, during which he suffered greatly, he states that he made his escape on the 28th of November last, but was compelled to leave his family behind.

There were, he thinks, two hundred emigrants at the Cape when he left, in a destitute situation, and without any thing upon which to subsist. He, with his family were for three months on the mountains, at a distance from the Cape, and in all that time he states that he neither tasted or saw a piece of meat, their only diet consisting of green beans and cabbage boiled, without salt, or any thing to render even that hard fare palatable.

He warns his African brethren to beware of the allurements held out; for that instead of experiencing kindness and attention, they will be treated with barbarity and cruelty."

While on the subject of Haytien affairs we take occasion here to introduce an extract from a letter sent to us by a highly intelligent and sprightly correspondent, who is at present residing in the Island. His letter is dated the 18th of February and says—

"The Commissioners arrived from France on the 14th inst. but nothing has yet transpired. The ratification or rejection of the treaty must soon be known—it will be the first, there is very little doubt. The ultima ratio regum has had great weight with the Republicans of this Island. Baron Mackaw, placed it in a very strong light, at least a very "imposing attitude," which excited no little alarm in the citizens of this good city who are now "sensible of having committed a very foolish action," and would like to be off if they could find a loophole to hang a demur on. "They may kick and squall, but down it must go." Should there not be a change for the better, I think a revolution will break out among them, before long.—Perhaps the death of the great Cossac may produce a change in the politics of Europe, by which this place may be benefitted; but what, of all things, I would prefer, for various reasons, would be a war with France."

UNITED STATES' MINT.

The annual report of the operations of the Mint of the U. States has been laid before Congress. From this document it appears that the coinage effected within the year has amounted to $1,735,894; consisting of 6,178,760 pieces of coins:—

Of gold coins,	33,494 pieces,	making	
$136,385, silver	3,621,166	1,364,583	
copper	1,524,100	14,926	
			1,735,894

The gold coins of the last year have exceeded that of 1824 by the sum of $63,185; of this excess, it may be interesting to observe, a very sensible portion consists of gold bullion derived from North Carolina, the value of the deposites received from that quarter, within the year, having been nearly 1700; more than three fold the amount from the same source in any previous year since 1804.

The value of the gold bullion received from other quarters within the last year, may, with a sufficient approximation to accuracy, be stated at $45,000 from Africa, and 75,000 from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, leaving about $19,000, derived from other sources, not ascertained.

The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the Virginia district, closed its session at Portsmouth on the 23d ult. Between 60 and 70 preachers were present. Bishops M'Kendre and Soule presided. Among the subjects which occupied the attention of the conference, was a proposition to establish within its own bounds and on some eligible scite, a College for the instruction of youth, in those branches of scientific learning commonly appertaining to a University. The Rev. Hezekiah G. Leigh, George W. Charlton, James Smith, Thomas Crowder, John Early, William Clarke, G. P. Dessosway, Dr. John G. Pegram, Rev. Robert A. Armistead, and Ethelbert Drake, are appointed a committee to draft a constitution, and circulate proposals for the erection of suitable buildings, by subscriptions to be solicited from those disposed to patronize such an undertaking.

From the Little Falls, Herkimer Co. Friend.

SINGULAR CASE.

A friend, who is well acquainted with the fact, has given us the following information:—A young man named Davenport, aged about 19, and a resident of West Brunswick, in the north part of this Co. was returning home from his day's work in usual health on the evening of Thursday the 9th ult. but was dead, (or apparently so,) the next morning, in the road about 100 rods from his father's house. On the 11th, a Coroner's inquest was called, who pronounced the cause of his death unknown. From this time, the body was observed to discover various signs of gradually returning life, and after the funeral ceremonies on the 12th the coffin being opened for the view of spectators, the corpse presented a most unusual appearance; the colour had returned to the cheeks; the countenance like that of a person in a quiet sleep—and large drops of sweat were standing on the forehead! The young man's father refused to have him buried; physicians were called and several experiments were tried in the hope of restoring the vital spark; all, however, proved unavailing, and after keeping him till Tuesday the 14th ult. the body was committed to the grave.

[The Rev. Mr. Tenant, of New-Jersey, many years ago, we believe, put on a similar appearance, and his friends kept him nine days, delaying, from day to day, the funeral, and making experiments to revive or resuscitate him. The physician persevered in his efforts, and entreated the family to allow him to proceed, and finally he begged them to allow but fifteen minutes longer, and in that time he revived and lived many years.]

N. Y. Nat. Advocate.

The Convention of Pennsylvania, met at Harrisburg, on the 14th instant, to nominate a suitable person as a candidate for Governor. Governor Shultze was unanimously renominated, and a resolution approbatory of the conduct of General Jackson during the late presidential election, was adopted by a vote of 97 to 6.

MEXICO.

The National Gazette acknowledges the receipt of papers of the Mexican capital down to the 29th of January, and the Alvarado Mercury to the 9th ult. It is suggested in them that the Colombian government could not have invited the British cabinet to send an agent to the Congress of Panama; a circumstance which has been stated in the Paris ministerial journals. The tone of the Mexican writers on the subject is strong. They assert that Great Britain has nothing to do with the objects of the Congress; deny that Colombia has any right to take the lead, or act without the concurrence of the other States; and hold this language besides.

"If Colombia has involved herself in this invitation with as much readiness or facility as she has concluded her treaties with Great Britain, it will not be long before she repents of having committed the administration of her affairs to men who are not on their guard against the consequences of precipitation. Excessive gratitude may conduct Colombia to the same slavery from which she has emancipated by efforts so heroic."

But the article most worthy of notice is the following contained in the Aguilo Mexicana.

"It is said, very generally, that the Senate has agreed to authorise the Executive government of the Union to join with the Republic of Colombia, in assisting the inhabitants of Cuba to achieve their independence. This measure does honour to the Senate, and is sufficient, of itself, to stir the fire of liberty which is cherished in the bosoms of the inhabitants of Cuba, and to strike their oppressors with terror. It appeared to be full time for the Congress of Mexico to give such authority to the Executive, as would enable it to frustrate, in the most prudent and sensible manner, those schemes of aggression, which may be formed against America by her odious enemies, and of which the island of Cuba will be the fulcrum. Four thousand men have just arrived at the island, and more troops may successively arrive, to the point of exciting disquietude in our continent. This affair of Cuba is one of the most delicate which we have to handle in the present state of the political regeneration of America. It is of such a nature, in our opinion, that it admits of no compromise. The Spaniards must either evacuate the island, or war must be intermidable. The chosen people of the Lord cannot live in peace while the soldiers of Nebuchadnezzar are encamped at the gates of the Holy City. Such is Havanna with regard to the new States of America, especially Mexico.

"If the consent of the Senate above mentioned, be true, as we are assured and believe the question will of course come before the House of Representatives, where it cannot fail to happen that an immense majority will concur in what is necessary policy of precaution."

A French commissioner was expected daily in Mexico from Havanna.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Mexico, to his friend in the city of Washington.

"My journey to Temascaltepec was a very agreeable one, and has confirmed my opinion fully as to the success of the Mining Companies of Baltimore and New-York. The mines of the Baltimore Company are all situated together, on the side of a mountain. The race by which the water is conducted to them, is nearly done. It is about 4 miles long, but from the easy cutting all the way, and the cheapness of labour, it has cost here, little more than a thousand dollars. The superintendent, Mr. Whitting, a truthtelling industrious man from Pittsburg, shewed me the account, he seemed surprised himself that it had cost so little. The water is taken from a mountain torrent, formed by the melting of the snows on the volcano of Toluca; which pours forth innumerable streams on every side. The stream from which the water is taken is of such depth and rapidity, as not to be fordable, except in particular places, so that there is no danger of its exhaustion, unless the face of the country should be changed by a convulsion of nature. The climate is delicious, being considerably lower than the valley of Mexico, and yet greatly elevated above the level of the sea, it enjoys one eternal spring. I was there at Christmas, and found the temperature soft, agreeable and delightful, and the numerous plains interspersed among the mountains, teeming with the most luxurious vegetation I ever saw, corn, wheat, and the sugar cane growing in every stage of progress towards maturity, from the planting to the harvest. The necessaries of life being so extremely abundant, are very cheap; there is also abundance of timber for all the purposes of water machinery—oak, cedar and pine.

The people here speak enthusiastically of these mines, and repeatedly ask, when the people are coming to work them? Indeed, universal and concurrent testimony to their riches, together with my own occular observation on the spot, of the great and peculiar advantage possessed by these mines, in the command of waters, the cheapness of living, the healthiness of the climate, conspire to produce on my mind, a perfect conviction that they will in a very short time yield immense treasures."

Raleigh (N. C.) March 7.

The old adage that "March comes in like a lion, but goes out like a lamb," is so far at least completely transposed, for since the present Month set in, the season has not only been mild, but we have had completely summer weather. Vegetation is unusually forward, and the Peach and Plum trees are in full blossom,

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From the New-York Spectator.

ISAAC B. DESHA.—It is stated in one of the Western papers received this morning, that Isaac B. Desha, the murderer of Baker—who has twice been convicted by a jury of his country, of this horrid crime, but who, by the shuffling and legerdemain of his father and friends, has as often been screened from the halter, and a new trial granted, has finally been released from prison! The high-handed act of the Governor of Kentucky, cannot fail to identify him in the eyes of the world, at least, if not of the law, in crime with his son. If there be any hidden thunder in the stores of Heaven, red with uncommon wrath, one would suppose the bolts would be hurled at the wretches who commit deeds like these. Well hath the poet said—

——Man, proud man,
Dressed in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As make e'en angels weep.

EXTENSIVE BUSINESS.

The House of Longman and Co. in London, sells five millions of volumes yearly. They employ 60 clerks, pay $25,000 a year for advertisements, and give constant employment to at least 250 printers and bookbinders.

CHRONOMETERS.—A curious discovery has lately been made respecting these valuable instruments, by a Mr. Harvey of London. It is well known that chronometers which keep exact time afford the best means of ascertaining the longitude. Many causes however conspired to render the rate of going irregular, and of course to prevent obtaining exact results. Some of these causes have been detected and remedied, but others still affect the accuracy of the instrument. Mr. Harvey has ascertained by repeated experiments that the density of the medium in which a chronometer is placed has a sensible influence upon its rate. In other words, that a chronometer constructed in London, which is nearly on a level with the sea, would undergo an alteration of rate from difference of atmospheric pressure alone if transported to Madrid, Mexico, or any other place much above the level of the place where it was constructed. We hope Mr. Harvey will suggest a remedy.

From the New-York Gazette.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

A commercial friend has favoured us with a file of the Gibraltar Chronicle, to the 26th of January. The paper of the latest date contains an extract, under the Paris head of the 11th, which furnishes some interesting facts from St. Petersburgh, which is at present the most interesting place, in a political point of view, in Europe. It appears by the annexed detail, that the report respecting the renunciation of Constantine and the accession of Nicholas, is confirmed, though not without bloodshed. The Manifesto, which is said to explain the cause which induced Constantine to renounce the throne in favour of his brother, is not given in the Gibraltar paper. We presume, however, that the principle reason assigned is the fact of his having, on his marriage with the daughter of a Polish gentleman, signed a paper renouncing all his right to the throne in favour of his brother.

Paris, January 11.

Very unfavourable intelligence arrived at Paris yesterday from St. Petersburgh. On the 26th ult. the Manifesto of Nicholas I. was published. It explains, clearly and in detail, the account of Constantine's renunciation; and the acts which set it forth, are annexed at full length. On the same day the regiments of the Guards were to have taken the oath. At 11 o'clock in the morning some kept backward, although most of them were ready. It was soon ascertained the Moscow regiment made difficulties. Two companies of Grenadiers of that regiment went out of their barracks with the colours, and proclaimed Constantine I. This troop proceeded to the Place Isaac, where it was soon augmented by a party of the dregs of the populace, some soldiers and marines of the guards. No other corps took part in the sedition, and it appears that the number of rebels did not exceed 2000 men. Gen. Miloradovitch went to the Place to harangue the rebels; but at that instant a man fired a pistol at him, and he died a few hours after. The Emperor himself appeared unarmed, and endeavoured in vain to quell the mutiny. At length, finding all mild means fruitless, and after having uselessly explained the circumstances of Constantine's renunciation, he was forced to cause troops and cannon to come up.—The rebels formed themselves into a square battalion, and had the audacity to fire first, but were soon dispersed and pursued in all directions. The number killed is computed at 200. At six o'clock order was restored. Nevertheless the troops which remained faithful, (and they formed the greater part,) bivouacked all night round the Palace. The Grand Duke Michael, who had arrived at St. Petersburgh at the moment of the tumult, succeeded in bringing to duty the six companies of the Moscow Regiment who did not take part in the revolt, but had refused to take the oath; and conducted them to the aid of his brother. Gen. Friderichs and Gen. Schenschin were wounded. The Emperor, who throughout one day displayed the most noble character, reviewed the troops on the following day (Dec. 27.) The marines of the Guard manifested the greatest repentance and obtained their pardon; but several officers were arrested. During four hours which were passed in parleying before it was determined to employ force, the number of the rebels augmented very little; and it is most probable that the greater part were rather misled than culpable.

Notice is hereby given,

That an Election will be held at the dwelling-house of Mr. George Hains in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of electing seven Common Councilmen to represent said City in the Corporation thereof. The polls to be opened at 9 o'clock.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

March 16, 1826.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Corporation of the City of Annapolis, for City Taxes, are requested to settle the same, on or before the first day of April next, as longer indulgence cannot be given

Wm Brown, of Ben.
Collector.

March 16, 1826.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the late residence of John Welch, deceased, on *Thursday the 6th day of April next*, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter,

The personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Sheep, Hogs Plantation utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale—For all sums of twenty dollars or upwards, six months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with security, with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mary Welch, adm'x.

March 16.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS,
THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1826.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Monday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Battee, the Rev. James Swift, of this city, to Mrs. Mary Childs, of the county.

——, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. Daniel Dorsey, to Miss Rebecca Wales.

——, On the same evening, by the same, Mr. William Sullivan, to Miss Matilda Ellis, all of this city.

The bill to authorise a subscription of 150,000 dollars to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, has passed the House of Representatives of the U. S. by a vote of 102 to 72. Thus has the right of the general government to apply the national wealth to objects of internal improvement, been supported by a majority exceeding the expectation of its warmest advocates.

One of the mail carriers who was lately arrested on suspicion of having robbed the mail between Philadelphia and Newport, has confessed the crime. There were three others concerned with him.

Lieut. James M'Gowan of the U. S. Navy, died at the residence of Mr. Perkenpitch, on the Ohio river on the 19th ult. His death was occasioned by the loss of an arm which was torn off a few days before by the gig wheel of the engine belonging to the steam-boat in which he was descending the river.

Lieut. M'Gowan was a married man.

Col. George E. Mitchell, of Cecil county, declines being a candidate for re-election at the approaching congressional election.

On Monday the argument in the cause of Henry Cassel, adm'r. of Louisa Brown-lee, vs. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was commenced in the Supreme Court of the U. S. by Mr. Raymond for the plaintiff.

The number of licensed Gaming Houses in New-Orleans, has lately been increased to sixteen. It was last year six.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A meeting of this body has been called by the President. It is to take place at Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore, on Monday the 27th of April next.

The Legislature adjourned on Thursday evening last, after passing 228 laws.

The small pox is said to be spreading in the neighbourhood of New-Orleans.

The following is an extract of a private letter from

"CARTHAGENA.—Several corvettes have arrived here to join the grand expedition against Cuba, which island is said to be ripe for revolt. When will the eyes of blind and besotted Spain be opened?

GENERAL LAFAYETTE,

Continues to receive in France, unbounded attention. The town of Brioude, his birth-place, has testified its pride at being connected with a citizen, whom a great people have so honoured, by giving a grand entertainment, in which the greatest patriotism and the greatest zeal for liberty were combined with their admiration of Lafayette's principles and character. A song, entitled Lafayette in America, was sung, and several popular toasts were drank, among which Washington and Bolivar were not forgotten.

INTERESTING LETTER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Mediterranean to his friend in Washington City, dated Mahon, 25th December 1825.

Although I have been sailing on waters of great celebrity, and have been constantly, for nine months past in sight of classic grounds, yet I fear the opportunities I had of acquiring information were not such as to enable me to relate any thing new to you, who are so well acquainted with the ancient as well as modern history of this country. In our late cruise we visited Smyrna, Napoli di Romania, and the Islands of Paros, Antiparos, and Naxia, all of which, in the days of yore, you know, were places of celebrity. Smyrna still retains much of its former splendor and commercial importance; and Napoli di Romania, the present seat of the Greek government, is yet a place of some consideration on account of the excellence of its harbour, and the extraordinary strength of its fortifications, built by the Venitians at the time they were in possession of that country. The town itself, however, is rapidly falling into decay, like every thing else I saw in the Morea. It is situated at the S. E. extremity of the memorable plains of ancient Argos; within six miles of the renowed city of that name, and twelve miles from Messina, where now little else is to be seen save the tomb of Agamemnon, on which neither time nor the elements appear to have made any impression.

Paros, as you may recollect, was, during the time of Homer, an island of consequence, particularly on account of its quarries of marble, the fine texture and whiteness of which is supposed to surpass any in the world. Whether this be the fact or not, the ancients, it seems, thought so; for in every part of Asia Minor, and throughout Greece, all the remains of statuary and of temples to be met with, are of Parian marble. Antiparos, it would appear, was more particularly celebrated for any thing except its extraordinary cave, of which the ancient poets and modern historians have given such extravagant descriptions.

It is certainly a very great natural curiosity, but I do not think it so very singular as to have deserved half that has been said of it. Naxia, you may remember, was, on account of the excellence of its wines, the theme of poetry and song among the an-