Captain Reed under this order, being arrested three, had one shot without trial, and his head brought to the General; but he General Washington, reprimanded Reed for not doing the whole three. General Gr near Ridgely's mill, South Carolina says Gordon's history, had eight hung on one pole for desertion. Jackson's life of Green says five, without court-martial. I only approved of proceedings of a court composed men who were the friends and neighbours of those to be tried by them.

Respectfully,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Nashville, July 17, 1827.

I, Robert W. Hart, Adjutant-General of the first brigade of Tennessee militia, in the late southern war, certify that I was at the encampment within three miles of Mobile, in 1815, when a court-martial, of which Colonel Peter Pipkin was president, was organized for the trial of certain militia men, who deserted from Fort Jackson under the command of Col. Pipkin—that I remained at Mobile and the neighbourhood until the business of the court-martial was completed, and for sometime afterwards. I was not sent at the execution of the six men leaders adjudged to suffer the sentence of death, but I do certify that the part of the sentence of the court-martial, ordering the one half of the heads of a large number of the officers to be shaved and drummed out of camp, never was carried into effect—said delinquents having been pardoned by General Jackson, in obedience which pardon each and every one was honourably discharged.

R. W. HART,
Adj. Gen. in the U. S. service.

LIGHTNING.

Frederick-Town, August 1[illegible]

During the present and last week we have had some most oppressive weather; we have at the same time been blessed with several refreshing showers, which have added much to the comfort of man and proved highly beneficial to vegetation generally. On Wednesday afternoon, during a slight fall of rain, our town was visited by a most terrific explosion of electric fluid. And what we consider somewhat unusual, there was not a second, the cloud having entirely discharged itself by a solitary explosion. The lightning struck the house of Mr. John Bishew, on the north west quarter of the town, shattered the upper part of the chimney, ripped off the barge board and from thence descended by the spout to the ground, without doing other injury. Several persons in the house were greatly alarmed but providentially suffered no other inconvenience.

Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.

We understand that the loan of $150,000 to this work, has been subscribed at a premium of one cent. The offers exceeded the sum required by a very considerable amount.

U. S. Gazette.

READING.—The first great [illegible] to the cultivation of the understanding is to get a habit of study. I know that at first severe application is a painful thing, that, like the relish of olives and coffee, it is only acquired by perseverance; but I say persevere, and you will acquire it; nothing can be done without it; take your labour work yourself so into the lively exercise which the places before you, that you see his scenery, and become acquainted with his heroes—let your abstraction be such, that at a sudden knock at your door you are startled and alarmed at the interruption, and for a second or two doubt whether you are in your own study with a classic in your hand, or upon the plains of Lombardy, gazing at the hard and weatherbeaten countenance of Hannibal. Read, if possible, so intensely, that the morning shall have passed away two hours before you imagined it was finished, and let many a night be given to inquiry and meditation.

The great bar to improvement is what may be called a languid state, that indolent and remitted occupation which requires nothing, and leaves the only disgusted by a fruitless effort. To profit by study we should determine to possess; for it is like a nettle, he who presses its surface lightly, only stings his fingers; to grasp it firmly is the only way to escape its mischief, and to hold it safe.

A great deal has been said about the question, whether we should be stated hours of study, or commit ourselves to occasional application—and who can be sure of his desire to apply at all times, may trust himself to opportunities, but in general it is best to limit the irregular fancy of man. This may be a safe recommendation, do as you please, to do right. The truth is, that a little hard thinking will overcome the tendency of the mind to dissipation—by hard thinking I mean a determination to confine the faculties and to this effect shake yourself, to rivet your attention—if it flies, never mind, it will return—the images which perpetually float before it will come less frequent, and you are finally absorbed in the object of your study. The mind of a man is a restive [illegible] all your effort is to keep in track, [illegible] which it is constantly flying off.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:
THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1827.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on the 7th instant, in Anne-Arundel county, by the Rev. Mr. Gibbons, Mr. PHILIP PINDELL to Miss ELIZABETH GARY.

—, On the same evening, by the same, Mr. CHARLES HODGES to Miss CECILIA ANNE GARY.

The Vestry of St. James's Parish, on the 14th instant, proceeded to the election of a Rector, when the Rev. Mr. MARSHALL, of Virginia, was elected.

Candidates for the Legislature.

Montgomery county—Willy Janes, Archibald Lee, John C. Owens, John C. Peter, Greenbury Griffith, Richard Wootton, Francis C. Clopper, Leonard B. Dorsey.

Washington county—Robert M Ball, Jonathan Newcomer, Marmaduke W. Boyd, Henry Fouke, Daniel Snively, James Leggett, John M. Kercher, John Reynolds, Henry Ankrim, Daniel Malott, V. W. Randall, Anthony Campbell.

Caroline county—John Tillotson, Hammel Godwin, Joseph Douglass, William Orrell. These gentlemen are nominated by a democratic caucus held at Denton on the 11th inst.

Frederick county—Samuel Barnes, Thomas Sappington, David Kemp, Francis Motter. These gentlemen were nominated by a convention of the friends of the administration of the general government.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Council Chamber, Aug. 20, 1827.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council, on the first Monday in the day of September.

Tho. Culbreth, Clk.
of the Council.

Mr. Barrett took his benefit on the evening of the 13th inst. at the Bowery Theatre, New York. The receipts of the night amounted to eleven hundred dollars.

There were 36 deaths in Baltimore during the week ending on Monday morning last. Males 16, females 20 of which were free coloured persons. Last week there were 99 deaths in Philadelphia—53 adults and 46 children.

SIR RICHARD CHURCH.

For the leading facts contained in the following sketch of this distinguished commander in chief of the land forces in Greece, we are indebted to a southern journal:

"He rendered himself conspicuous in the wars between Great-Britain and France, and afterwards raised a regiment in the Ionian Islands, called the "Greek Light Infantry." Previous to the latter, upon the peace of 1815, he offered the service of the King of Naples, and became Governor General of the eastern provinces of that kingdom. He was subsequently appointed to the command of the Neapolitan forces in Sicily, and was present at the revolution in Palermo, where he escaped at great personal hazard. Afterwards he was imprisoned by the popular party in the castle of Naples, and was liberated when the affairs of the Carbonari took a different turn.

From that time to his entering the service of Greece, he was out of employ. He is represented as characterised by sagacity, enterprise and personal courage, and by his recent conduct, we should also add, nice feelings of honour as a soldier. But as is well observed, it is somewhat singular to find one who but a few years since was a zealous supporter of the Napoleon despotism, now commanding the free spirits of Greece. He is of Irish family, and in some of the late numbers of the London Magazine may be found an interesting account of his adventures and escape from Sicily during the troubles of 1820.

Extract of a letter from the Quarantine Physician, dated August 13.

Arrived, schr. Susan and Phebe, Captain Hedge, in 32 days from Pernambuco. Peace was declared between Buenos Ayres and Brazil two days before she sailed. There were great rejoicings, and business, as well as the people, wore a new aspect.

Boston paper.

[The captain of the vessel gave the above intelligence to the Physician as a mere REPORT.]

Salem, (Mass.) August 14.

The venerated Dr. Holyoke entered on the hundredth year of his age last Sunday. From the health of body and the vigour of his mind, life is yet a blessing to him and to his friends. He preserves his relish for literature and society. We occasionally observe him passing to and from our public library with a book in his hand; and few of his juniors devote more hours to reading. His eyesight is so good that he reads without spectacles.

Mr. Brougham's Eulogium on the Profession of the Law.

I have repeatedly heard it used as a kind of household phrase—a phrase that was said to be in every man's mouth, that the law was a low and degraded profession. What! is the profession from which the Judges of the land, the expounders of law and justice are chosen, to be thus held up to the country? Sir, I deny the unfair and unfounded assertion. I will tell the honourable gentlemen who make this assertion, that the greatest men of this country, in its best days, have felt proud to hold fellowship with lawyers. Nay, more, I will tell them, that to lawyers are owing many of the most valuable liberties of England. Am I to go back to history in support of this assertion? This house must be aware that Sir E. Coke—a name which was said to be rather law itself than connected with law, as the name of Tully was said to be eloquence, rather than connected with eloquence—that great and learned Judge, after having filled the highest judicial situations, descended from the Bench, and took his seat upon the opposition bench, where my honourable and learned friend now sits.—That great man was followed by Maynard, by Lord Somers; and, after the Revolution, by the Yorkes and Talbots, and the Finches; amongst whom there were shades of difference, to which I, as a Whig, could not reconcile myself; yet I say, that to these men England owes a debt of obligation which she never can repay. Am I to come further down? Further I need not go.—But I shall allude to the celebrated names of Glynn and Romily, and Pigott: men who lived in our times: whom we had the happiness to know, and under whom we were most proud and happy to have the honour of serving; men, too, be it observed, who conferred the most essential benefit upon their country. Sir, when I hear gibes and imputations cast upon a profession which produced such men, I can scarcely help thinking, that they come from those only who are in a situation to be transplanted into the hot beds of corruption, and who are unfit to harbor any pure and disinterested idea. I declare this aspersion upon the law, and through it upon the Bench, to be as vulgar, gross, false, sordid, mean, ignorant and unfounded a calumny, as ever was hatched in any quarter.

Portsmouth, (England,) June 23.

A gentleman who has lately landed here from Egypt, states, that the Pacha of that country is fitting out a large force, comprehending sixty-five vessels of war, among which are two sail of the line, and several very large frigates. The large ships belong to the Grand Seignior, which have been sent to Alexandria, to be equipped at the expense of the Pacha of Egypt, with a view of draining his coffers, and to prevent him from declaring himself independent of the Porte—a fear of which has for a long time prevailed in the Divan.—It is also wished that the said Pacha should go to sea in one of the line of battle ships; but he is too wary to be entrapped by this snare. He intends to go with the fleet, but it is in a beautiful yacht built expressly for him at Trieste, which sails uncommonly fast, and in which, surrounded by his own partisans, he can alway secure to himself a retreat from his "faithful" allies, the Turks. The object to be accomplished by this fleet is to take on board several thousand Arabs and other Egyptian soldiers, and endeavour to reduce Hydra. It is rumoured, however, that their first purpose is to destroy Cochrane. The Banks of the Nile are at present the scene of great misery arising from excessive taxation on all produce, which is the only means the despot who governs the country has of raising an income. It appears probable, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, that this fleet will not leave Alexandria, the Pacha being afraid to leave the shores, lest, in his absence, with so many troops, the disaffected Arabs may be induced to set up a Governor and displace him.

The Providence American mentions, as a fact well known at Newport, that there is a man ninety-five years of age, now master of a packet, that runs between that place and New-York.

Antidote against Poisons.

A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisonings, and particularly to the melancholy fate of the late royal Academician, Owen, adds:—"I may venture to affirm, there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain and immediate remedy for such events, which is nothing more than a desert spoonful of made mustard mixed in a tumbler or glass of warm water and drank immediately; it acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used in safety in any case where one is required. By a mistake where a gentleman took a full ounce of poison instead of salts, the castors were fortunately at hand, and no doubt an invaluable life was preserved to his family by giving the mustard directly. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTHS.

A lady, the wife of Mr. John Kelly, now residing in Wolf creek township, in this county, (Mercer, Penn.) recently from Ireland, yesterday had five living children at one birth! They all died shortly after, as we are informed by the Physician who attended her.—Previous to her leaving Ireland, this same lady had two at once, and on her way hither, while in the state of New York, she had also five at one birth, making in all, twelve children, within about 18 months! All these births were premature.—The lady and her husband are healthy, fresh, young looking people, and only two years married.—Press.

From the Liverpool Albion.

MADEIRA.

That which most attracts the attention of strangers in this country is the religious processions, which are very common, particularly during lent, which are conducted with much solemnity and magnificence. The priests walk two abreast, some bearing immense wax tapers, whilst others carry images. One of these I particularly noticed. It was a figure of the crucified Redeemer, as large as life, but, in its form and general appearance, so horribly natural as often to make the spectator shudder as it passes him.—Many beautiful little children, decorated with wings to represent angels form a conspicuous part of the procession; and happy are the parents whose young ones have been selected for this purpose. But the most singular part of the spectacle is that of the penitents; men, perhaps, of a respectable rank in life, who, to expiate some real or imaginary crime, have been ordered by their confessors to walk two by two, dressed in sackcloth, which completely disguises the whole body; two small holes are left in the head part to enable them to see their way, and they each carry a heavy wooden cross. Numbers of colours and banners are dispersed among the different groups, and the whole is closed by a detachment of the military. At night the whole city is illuminated, which has a most beautiful effect when seen from the water.

On these occasions the whole population of the island seems to pour itself into Funchal; and, I think I speak within compass when I assert, that I have seen, at least, sixty thousand persons viewing or assisting at these religious exhibitions. There may be seen the peasantry, a tall and well built race of men, with complexions almost approaching to copper, dressed in clean white linen trowsers, made very wide, over which are drawn boots of buff leather, but very often they are satisfied with a boot on one foot, and a shoe on the other; a coarse white shirt, open at the neck, displaying their sun burnt breasts; a blue cap, just covering the top of a black bushy head, and a short blue jacket, generally ornamented with silver buttons, constitute the remainder of the dress, except in winter, when they wear long cloaks in addition, which, if it do not rain, are carelessly thrown over their shoulders.

The dress of the female peasants is not inelegant. It consists of blue petticoats, bound with red, a short jacket generally of red or light blue, closely fitted to the shape; a short red cloak, bound with blue riband, and a blue pointed cap, with gold or silver ornaments in the ears and hair. On a procession day thousands of these simple people, dressed as I have described, may be seen crowding into Funchal from all directions, to witness the solemn pageantry of their religion. Some of the younger women may be called handsome, but they are generally speaking, of hard, yet not disagreeable features.—They have high cheek bones, dark complexions, and large feet; the latter owing, perhaps to the efforts they are obliged to make in climbing the steep and craggy paths of this country. Their bodies, are, however, well proportioned, and their eyes are large, lively, and black. But the hard labour they are obliged to undergo quickly brings on premature old age; for, whilst the men are cultivating the vineyards, or engaged in other necessary occupatoins of husbandry, their wives and daughters are employed in procuring food for their cattle, and often are obliged to travel to a great distance, over rugged paths, in order to cut broom for fuel. This they carry in loads to the city, and dispose of for their own subsistence. This almost uninterrupted labour, and that of the most severe description, added to meagre diet, makes them old in constitution, though young in years.

There are no wheeled carriages of any description on this island, indeed, the roads are, in general, so steep and narrow, that it is a question whether it would be possible to make use of them or not. The wine is brought to the city from the vineyards where it is made, either in small kegs or vessels, composed of goat's skin, which the men carry on their shoulders, and they transport their wine from one ware house to another, or to the beach, for shipment, upon sledges, drawn by oxen, which carry one pipe only.

The people of Madeira are much inclined to music; scarcely a night passes at Funchal or in the country, without serenades.

PHILADELPHIA.

Our fair city of Philadelphia appears to be, on the whole, in as flourishing a condition as ever it was at any period. Money is in demand for profitable enterprise; the Banks do good business; wages are high, and there is even a deficiency of workmen, so numerous are the edifices which are building in every direction. Rent and the price of real property have advanced; it is extremely difficult to find a good mansion unoccupied; the new houses are engaged before they are completed; and the additions which are made to the streets in the Liberties, and to the suburbs, shew that the increase of prosperity extends to the classes who form the chief stamina of the community. No city of the world possesses a market more variously and abundantly supplied than that of Philadelphia; cheapness is the natural effect of abundance; but the peculiar excellence of the provisions, and the cleanliness and method with which they are prepared and arrayed, may be justly and emphatically specified. Health, order, morality and benevolence, prevail, too, in a degree not surpassed in a population of like numbers.

Much remains to be done, however, in the embellishment of the open spaces, in the improvement of the style of architecture, and the establishment of public resorts for liberal pastime. The perpetual hurly-burly; the wildly speculative spirit; the motley, changeable composition; the mighty swell; the contagious dissipation, of New York, are not to be envied; but we are rather in the opposite extremes; we want a little more public vivacity and boldness; more means of elegant public recreation; more excitement, in short, which leads to noble undertakings, quickens the whole mass of society, and operates as a strong attraction without.

There is some aptitude in Dr. Clark's observation—"I have lived to know, that the great secret of human happiness is this: never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of 'too many irons in the fire,' conveys an abominable lie. You cannot have too many—poker, tongs, and [illegible]—keep them all going."

National Gazette.

THAMES TUNNEL.

From a late London Paper.

The shareholders of the Thames' Tunnel Association had a meeting on the 20th June, to examine the state of their affairs. A report of the directors was read, which exhibited the finances of the company in a prosperous state. A report from Mr. Brunel, the engineer, was then presented, in which he stated the cause of the late disaster and the prospect as to the recommencement of the work. The cause of the accident was said to have been mainly the penurious manner in which the superintendants had supplied funds for carrying on the works. It was declared that the leakage had been entirely stopped, and that the work would be resumed in a few days—as soon as the clay and other substance which had been sunk to close the aperture should have settled and become firm. Great confidence was expressed in the capacity of the engineer, and much approbation of his measures.

A case was tried before the Lord Chief Justice in London between Miss Graddon, the celebrated vocalist, and Mr. Price, manager of Drury Lane Theatre. It appeared that the plaintiff has been accustomed to play Caroline, in the opera of the Siege of Belgrade; but that Mr. Price had seen fit to give the character to Mrs. Geesin. This excited Miss Graddon's anger; and when called upon at a subsequent period, she refused to perform the character, for which she was fined £30. The action was brought to recover from Mr. Price this sum. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of £20. It was said, perhaps correctly, by the counsel for Mr. Price, that although Miss Graddon was a most enchanting singer, her AIRS before and behind the curtain were by no means the same.

From the American Farmer.

To prevent Weevil from destroying Wheat.

Guilford county, N. C.
July 23, 1827.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.

Sir,—Having discovered in your valuable paper, that a 'Farmer of Ohio' recommends alder leaves to be spread over the wheat, to keep that destructive insect off, called weevil, I tried it in 1826, but it had not the desired effect. I had my wheat taken out of the granary, and had brimstone melted and dropped over the floor and set on fire; so soon as it quit blazing, I had the wheat put back in the granery. The next day they appeared as numerous as usual. One week after I paid a second visit to the granary, behold the pirates were dead, and so numerous that I had to have them swept off the pile of wheat. This year I have not discovered one in the barn or granary. As this insect is very injurious to the southern farmer, I shall be much gratified if I should be instrumental in discovering a preventive; and being much pleased in reading your useful paper, you will confer a favour in publishing the above.

WALTER M'CONNEL.

FROM KEY WEST.

The Charleston Mercury contains a letter from Key West, under date of 15th ult. which says—"The Mexican banner is now flying in this harbor, on board one of the seven vessels captured from the Spaniards, as a tender to the Commodore's frigate the Libertad. Key West is at present very healthy—the Mexican flag waves conspicuous in its harbor, and the Commodore is gone to Vera Cruz, it is thought for the purpose of bringing on more force to this station."

BALLOONS.

A Belgian pretends to have discovered the means of directing balloons, by adapting a piece of machinery of the weight of 20 lbs. which will make a certain number of bellows act. The air, agitated by these bellows, would push the balloon in any direction. The experiment has succeeded in a large piece of enclosed ground, where it has been made on a small balloon. It is to be repeated at Paris.

RAISING THE DEAD.

A man in Willson county, Tennessee, writes to his friend in Paris in that state, that his son James died on the 10th of June, and continued dead for half an hour, and had got cold; when he was resuscitated, by blowing breath down his throat!!

OBITUARY.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, on Thursday evening the 16th instant, at the residence of her father, Mr. John Quynn, in this city, after an illness of a few days, Mrs. CAROLINE MILLER, in the 20th year of her age, consort of Mr. James Miller, of the county. The deceased had been married about seven months, when she was suddenly called from this life. An affectionate husband, and a large circle of relatives and friends deplore her death.

Tears bring not back the dead; deaf is the ear
Of stubborn fate: be humbled, be resigned,
And with unwavering heart the issue wait;
So Faith will lead thee thro' Death's vale of fear;
And, entering within the eternal gates,
Bid the freed spirit all true pleasures find.

First Annapolis Sharp Shooters,

You are ordered to parade on Saturday the 25th instant at 3 o'clock, P. M. at your parade ground. A punctual attendance is requested.

By order,
Philip Clayton, O. S.

August 23.

Farm to Rent.

The subscriber will rent her Farm situate on South River, and opposite Beard's Point. A number of hands sufficient to work the place, and a good team, can be taken with the farm, should it be the wish of the person who may rent; or the farm will be rented alone. The terms will be reasonable.

Mary T. Warfield.

August 23. 7w.

Public Sale.

The subscribers will offer at public sale, on Monday the 10th day of September next, to the highest bidder, at Kitt's Tavern, Rising Sun,

A Tract of Land,

containing 200 acres, lying on the Elk Ridge road in Anne-Arundel county, near Donaldson's Mill, called Hammond's Fourth Connexion. This land is covered with wood and timber of almost every description and the soil is well adapted to the growth of fine Tobacco, Corn and Rye; it is estimated that many thousand cords of wood may be cut without injury to the land. This property will positively be sold to the highest bidder without reserve; the title is indisputable, and upon the payment of the purchase money, a deed will be executed in fee simple. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms cash.

E. Hammond,
Charles Hammond,
Rezin Hammond &
Thos Hammond,
Executors of Maj Philip Hammond, deceased.

August 23

Anne-Arundel County, to wit.

I hereby certify, that Jeremiah Merrill of said county, brought before me, (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures,) a BAY GELDING about six years old, about fifteen hands high, black mane and tail, trots and canters, shod all round, no marks of gears, a small saddle mark on his weathers, a blemish in his left eye. Given under hand of me one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 21st day of August, 1827.

Samuel Brown, jun.

P. S. The owner of said Horse, is required to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Jeremiah Merrill.

POSTSCRIPT.

New-York, August 20.

FROM HAVRE.

By the Howard, arrived on Saturday evening, from Havre, which place she left on the 1st ult. we have papers to that date, from which we gather the following.

The Austrian Observer of the 19th June contains details on the action under the citadel of Athens, in which the brave Karaiskaki was killed, and on the funeral service performed in his honour at Patras. It seems from this account that some irregular troops having fired on a Turkish post, the latter replied, and a Greek was wounded. The Turks made a sortie to make him a prisoner, upon which the Greeks ran up, and a regular engagement ensued. Besides several officers killed, others, including Gen. Niketa, and the English Captain Witham, were wounded.

The Observer contains also a report made to Lord Cochrane by Captain Hastings, commander of the vessel La Kateria, relative to the expedition which he made to the Gulf of Volo. He was accompanied by several vessels. Upon reaching Volo, he cannonaded the enemy's batteries, which were speedily compelled to discontinue the fire. The captain then entered the port where he found eight Turkish vessels, most of them without sails. He succeeded in capturing four and burning two. A few days after he descended upon Trikeri, to seize a Turkish brig of 14 guns and two mortars, but being unable to capture it they set it on fire. The captured vessels were conducted to Poros, there to be armed and equipped for the Greek service.

The Journal de Toulouse contains the following article, dated Lisbon, June 9.—"The guerillas of San Gregorio, to the number of 200 men, committed very serious excesses upon the Portuguese territory in the latter part of May. Letters from Melgaca, Valence, Riuivals, Braga, Guimaraes, and Vianna represent them in a point of view so alarming that on the 2d of June it was found necessary to call together regular troops to attack the band of San Gregorio. Its rallying cry was, "Long live our Lord Don Miguel, absolute King of Portugal! Long live Silveria! down with the Constitutionalists and the Constitution."

A private letter received yesterday by the Howard mentions that the French fleet which sailed from Toulon had arrived off Algiers, and that the Dey had refused the retribution for the offences which led to the dispatch of the fleet to his dominions. Active measures would probably take place soon.

On the 14th of June, the town of Goncelin, on the left bank of the Isere, about five leagues from Grenoble, was visited by a tremendous storm, which did immense mischief, and spread consternation in the country round. The rain fell in such abundance on a mountain which commands the town, that the soil and trees which skirted it were washed away, and large masses of stone being detached, no fewer than forty houses were destroyed, independent of others damaged. The number of persons who perished is unknown; but twenty five bodies have been picked up, and many other inhabitants are missing. A considerable number of domestic animals have perished, and all the furniture and crops are destroyed. A hundred men of infantry have been sent from Grenoble, to clear away the rubbish, and aid the sufferers. Mischief was also done at other places in the neighbourhood. At Theys a stone bridge was carried away and other damage done; at Ailevard, two mills were washed down; and at Cheylas, two houses were destroyed.

BARCELONA, May 27.—(Extract from a private letter.)—On the eve of Ascension day, the 23d instant, a party of 200 men attacked, at noon day, the rich and commercial town of Palamos, situated between Barcelona and the Bay of Rosas. Fortunately, thirty men of regular troops of the line were there, who, in conjunction with some officers of the customs and the preventive service, and a large number of inhabitants, made a most strenuous resistance, and compelled the assailants, who were Carlists, to retreat after a brisk fire, which lasted five hours.

There were some killed and wounded on both sides. We momently expect accounts of similar attempts in various parts of Catalonia, where parties have made their appearance that gave great uneasiness. In the suburbs of Girona there were some of 400, and others of 300 and 600 men.

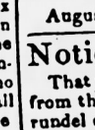
STILL LATER.

By the arrival at Charleston of the ship Brandt, in 39 days from Havre, whence she sailed on the 5th July.

Great complaints are made by the French Editors, that they are obliged to send two of their gazettes every morning to the Censors, before they can be published.

A letter from a very intelligent gentleman, dated Rouen, June 27, says—"I have nothing good to impart in political affairs. The censorship of the press is re-established, which produces universal discontent, and throws a new discouragement on trade generally. The government is upon a mine which, by the slightest accident, may explode. I fear things will go on badly before long."

For Rent,



The Dwelling and Store House on the Dock, formerly occupied by Mr. Lewis Neth. Apply to

John A. Grammer.

August 23. 7w.

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, short letters of administration on the personal estate of Elie Huitt, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

R. D. & E. Huitt, Adm'rs.

Aug. 23.