their correspondents, we should not impart full information to the American public as to the actual condition of sffairs in Europe, without occasionally extracting the statements and views entertained by those on the other side. N. Y. Commercial.

From Bell's London Weekly Messenger of March 29th

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

We are persuaded that our readers will pardon us if we made the present subject the lading article of our paper for this week Sat patrice Priamoque datum.

On the all-engrossing subject of Reform and the results which have attended the de b.tcs, we refer to our postscript, and to the parliamentary proceedings. But continental a Tairs, if not indeed the hinge on which our internal tranquility depends, is the real touch-stone of peace and war.

The relations between France and England

must always affect us almost as inti-

mately as the concerns of Ireland and Scot-land, because it can never be disguised by a-ny statesman, that France is the great pivot whom which the peace of Europe turns.

Now it is known to most of our readers, that the Prench Government within the last fortnight has had a new administration; in o-ther words, that Monsieur Lafitte, a broken down banker, and revolutionary incendiary. But who is it that really wields the passions has been dismissed, and that he is succeeded of the neonles and alsost dictates the policy lence and who has acquired a very considera-ble fortune by the successful pursuit of his

As to the fall of poor Lafitte, it was quite natural. The funds fell thirty per cent. and Lafitte fell with them; but the elevation of Casimir Perier is unaccountable. It is however of little languages. ever, of little importance who is now Minister in France. The whole country is in a state of the vilest subordination and subjection to the basest instruments in nature. cunning Oligarchy of the stocks and the press first seized upon the reins of power. The party connected with the funds have been beaten down by the tempests of the time; and this has produced the dismissal of Lafitte. this has produced the dissense of the victors But the press still subsists in all its victors perfection of mischief, and controls the government by directing the popular violence vernment by directing the popular violence and the popular will at its pleasure. The present ministry, like the last will be compresent ininistry, like the last will be com-pelled to be the puppets of the press, or the slaves of contending factions. They have no internal power or strength in themselves, and as they are daily loosing the confidence of the revolutionary party, and of the large jacobin division of the country, (of which that unex-tinguishable firebrand, La Fayette, is the leader.) It is not the proceeding the strength of the country. leader,) it is utterly impossible that their power can be of any long duration. Nothing, indeed, can be more miserable

than France at the present moment. She has no public credit—no commerce—no trade, and yet her Ministers have proposed taxes more than double the amount of those which were levied under the Bourbon dynasty. But such is always the sure result of radical governments; they are uniformly fraudulent. and swindle under the pretext of liberalism

and moderation.
We have dwelt very briefly on the affairs of France. This country we consider to be the hotbed of revolution. France has evidently prompted the Belgian insurrection, the Italian insurrection, and the Polish revolt. The efforts of this government have obviously been to shake all the thrones and dynasties of Europe. But let France look at home. As La Payette himself tells the Chamber of Deputies, 'A plot is already prepared against her.
The Allied Powers of Europe are in motion, and it becomes France, before she is prepared to convulse the rest of the world, to place her own institutions on the basis of permanency and peace.
Next to France let us regard Russia.

dismiss Russia for the present.

The Emperor of Austria acts without dis guise or dissimulation. He is a tyrant too open and avowed to stoop to hypocrisy; and it is certainly the merit of this monarch, that it is certainly the merit of this monarch, that he has always acted as he professed, and set his face against charters and liberalism at all times and in all places. He has marched without delay to muell the insurrections in semantic. times and in all places. He has marched without delay to quell the insurrections in Italy, and he appears to have fully succeeded in this effort. His troops have already

FOREIGN POLITICS.

The annexed article is could from a late number of Belt's Weekly Messenger—an se bie paper, but not friendly to the Europeas revolution new in progress.—Of course we are not to be held responsible for the sentiments of the British Editors but, copying, as we is common with most American Editors chiefly do, from the liberal journals and their correspondents, we should not impart full information to the American public as to the actual condition of 'sfairs in Europe, without occasionally extracting the state-in present distracted state will find it diffiher present distracted state will find it difficult to resist the onset of her powerful ene-mies, and that we should not wonder if the allica were again to revisit Paris.
We certainly think it but just to confers

that the opening speech of Casimir Perrier, on taking the helm of affairs, assumes a deon taking the helm of affairs, assumes a decidedly pacific tone. It ratifies the principle of non-intervention which the late ministers laid down, and professes to reform the rest of Europe, and to infuse freedom into their respective despotisms, by the pacific example of the developement of liberty in the government of France. Nevel hays the ministers, thall we do other than fire a lively sympathy for other states; but the progress of European societies belongs to then selves—their destiny is in their own hands, and liberty, and every movement towards it, ought to be national—every foreign provocation impairs and compromises it. Or the are those which govern the relations of all the other Powers of Europe; and the quiet tion impairs and compromises it. Or the part of an individual, it is a bad service to part of an individual, it is a bad service to the part of an individual. On the part of a green pa France must always affect us almost as inti-mately as the concerns of Ireland and Scot-land because it can be a supported by the support of the support of

ther words, that Monsieur Lafitte, a broken ther words, that Monsieur Lafitte, a broken ther words, that Monsieur Lafitte, a broken there words, that monsieur Lafitte, a broken the who is it that really wields the passions that been dismissed, and that he is succeeded of the people, and almost dictates the policy by a commercial person,—one Casimir Period the whole nation? It is M. Lafavette; and what says M. Lafavette? He declares that the dark of France to have gone to the what was M. Lalayetter—He decires that it was the duty of France to have gone to the rescue of liberty in every quarter of the globe; and that the triumph of July would be a very imperfect triumph, if limited to the mere overthrow of the political despotism in France; that it should extend itself to the rest of the world, and not suffer any attempt to be made world, and not suffer any attempt to be made to repress the spread of freedom by any state whatever. He particularly adverts to Poland, and charges the late Minister with base and ungenerous neglect in not having taken part with the Poles. He adds moreover, that the principle of the revolution is deserted or compromised, by permitting the Australia to enter into Italy.

Under such circumstances, it is impossible to have any confidence in the continuance of the present French ministry in office, and their profession of a pacific policy can have no effect. The real government of France is neither in the King, the ministers, nor their deputies. It effectually resides in the press and in the people, and they are open mouthed and decided for war.—Lafayette says, in so many words, that it was not despotism merely that was overthrown in July, but a 'National Sovereignty' which was established. This is a true description of the matter. A throne was overturned, and in its place, not a go vernment established, but an anarchy inau

However the rest of Europe may be involveil—however far the fire may spread, and the contagion of passion extent, we sincere-ly hope that England will not be embroiled in any continental hostilities.

## THE 'DUKE OF REICHSTADT.' (Young Napoleon.)

Doctor Antemarchi, Physician to Napoleon, at St. Helena, had the boldness, in Januon, at St. Itelena, nad the bottoness, in Janu-ary last, to publish in one of the principal Journals at Paris, a particular account, or description of the young Napoleon, in which he controverted, at considerable length, the generally circulated and received opinion, that the son of his late great friend did not

that the son or his late great Trient unit not possess, or promise any of the glorious qualities of his illustrious sire.

After stating his own personal knowledge of the many fine and promising traits of charof the many fine and promising traits of char-acter possessed by the young Prince, and for the truth of which he confidently appeals to all who have seen and known him, he refers to the accurate and liberal judgment formed by It a British traveller, as published in London,

Of all the members of the Emperor's family the Duke of Riechstadt experienced the most marked tenderness. It seems as if he (the Emperor) wished to obliterate the wrong he had inflicted on his father by his abuble-dealing. He is, indeed, an interesting youth, beautifully formed, with the countermarked fine cut line of his father, and the blue executions. emotion.

Italy, and he appears to have fully succeeded in this effort. His troops have already entered Parma and Modens, and the revolt at Rome has been aged down by the very smell of his troops. The Austrians are now supreme in Italy. We may say what we will, but is evidently so. "Implies her tem culta hovella miles hebebis beroar shus acceptes."

France has been obliged to abandon Italy as she has been obliged to abandon Poland.—

In both countries he power of absolutism has He has not that marked, plain and fami-

household.

In possession, as he is, of a large fortune, his destination will depend on his talents, and his inclination.'

U. S. Gazette.

[From the London Court Journal.] THE TUNNEL OF SEMIRAMIS.

All Europe is looking forward with anxiety to see if the great undertaking, the object of which is to unite the two shores of the Thames by a subteranean gallery under the bed of the river will be completed; if so, i will be in the present times a work of art tru ly singular in its kind. Yet notwithstanding gives a minute description, which we trus our readers will find interesting.

After the fortunate and highly gifted wo

man, and Queen of the Assyrian Empire, had man, and Queen of the Assyrian empire, nau, by the foundation of Babylon, in the year 2064 B. C. rendered her name more immor tal than that of her husband Ninus, who founded the well known city of Ninevehyshe caused two magnificent royal palaces to be erected on the most elevated spots of either shore of the Euphrates, which flowed through the midst of Babylon, from which she enjoyed a splendid view over the largest city of anti-quity. An arched stone bridge 400 toises in leugth, built with all the perfection of hydraulic architecture of the present day formed the communication between these two pasage, the Queen wished to be able to pass age, the Queen wished to be able to pass unseen from one shore to the other. The plan of a subterganean gallery was soon formed; but Seminamis constructed an infinitely more expensive, but much more secure tun-nel than Mr. Brunel. One of the lowest parts of Babylon was chosen, and a reservoir excavated three hundred stadium (thirty seven and a half miles) square, and thirty-five feet deep. into which the river was conducted when the erection of the tunnel commenced on dry

ground and in open day.

The length of it was something about four hundred toises; its inner width, fifteen; and its height, not reckoning the arch of the vault, twelve feet. The arch and side walls are formed of burnt bricks, which, being twenty bricks thick, made at least twelve feet, as their bricks by all accounts were larger than After the completion of the work, the tunnel on either side was smeared with boiled bitumen, till it acquired a coating five feet in thickness, (four Babylonian ells.) The river was then conducted into its former chan nel, and the two outlets of the tunnel enclonel, and the two outlets of the tunnel enclosed with brazen gates, which still existed in the time of Cyrus, 558 years B. C., or 1506 years after their erection. Diodorus concludes thus; 'The whole work was completed in seven days.' According therefore, to the simple calculation, at least fifty thousand willful work men must have been employed. skilful workmen must have been employed during these seven days. But, as regards the excavation of the reservoir, the dispositions must have been much more gigantic, it being easy to calculate that with the employment of two millions of workmen, it would not be completed in less than ten recer. completed in less than ten years.

FRACAS AT THE LONDON COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The London Sun gives the following description of a conflict which took place on the 8th of March in the theatre of the College of Surgeons, between the members of the College, and the police officers, acting by request of the council.

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quest of the council.

The most extraordinary scene took place vesterday in the Royal College of Surgeons that ever occurred there, and probably one of the most violent measures adopted, and a greater stretch of authority resorted to by the President and Council of the College against the respectable Members of their body, than was ever recorded of the ruling authorities of any corporate body whetever. the time the examinations were going on, there were from 200 to 300 surgeons surrounding the office door, and that there could not have been less than from 500 to 700 in the theatre This will, of course, bring to issue a legal decision on the question whether the theatre belongs to the Members or to the Council, ex-Next to France let us regard Russia. It is quite clear that the emperor Nicholas is playing a very cunning game in Poland. The Polish insurrection is a mere farce. It is altered by one who has since perused it. The Emperor of Russia should transport his mighty masses across the Vistula, and establish his military columns in Germany. This is what he is now doing. The Polish insurrection affords him a fair pretext for this purpose, and it is quite clear that he will have an army of three hundred thousand men in Germany by the end of the month. The absolute despotism of this Autocrat is incapable of any compose with a government which has the audicity to pretend to a free charter. But we dismiss Russia for the present. clusive of the College. were the Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons of his Majesty's Navy, which has given very great offence to the members of the profession at large, more particularly as it has subsequently been intimated that a trace man interest of the profession at large, more particularly as it has subsequently been intimated that a trace man investigation of CHRISTIANITY.

Some years gone, a whaling ship out of London, being commanded by a Nantucket man, touched at New Zealand for recruits; a boat coming alongside to trade, it was obsequently been intimated that a trace man investigation of the profession of the profession at large, more particularly as it has subsequently been intimated that a trace man investigation of the profession and the profession and the profession of the profession and the profession at large, more particularly as it has subsequently been intimated that a trace man in the profession and with the same fate. On the 14th of last month, just before the annual Hunterian Oration was delivered in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, the members met and passed unanimously two resolutions; lashed to a pole his whole length. Inquiry one to the effect of deeply deploring that such an order hal been issued, and the other that the President and Council should be requested to petition the Lords of the Admiralty roast him and have a feast. The Captain of that the order might wholly and immediately the trestition the Lords of the Admiralty that the order might wholly and immedirately be rescinded. The latter resolution was desivered to the President in the theatre, who pledged himself to lay it before the Council at their first formal meeting for the disposal of business. A few days ago an answer was returned to the Members, that the Council could not set upon the resolution, on the ground of irregularity? This answer greatly incensed the Members. At this season of the year a course of lectures is delivered in the theatre, —The tickets of admission to the Members state that the doors shall be open.

A custant the feast. The Captain of the ship struck with horror, requested them to deliver up the prisoner to his care, but they refused. The Captain, as well as the whole crew of the ship was desirous to relieve the prisoner; and proposed buying him; (there was one on board the ship who partly understood their language) at length by offers of considerable value, they consented to sell the prisoner. After paying good round sum for him, he was delivered in the Marquis de Villa de Medina, a sell the Marquis de Villa de Medina, a sell the misoner. After paying good round sum for him, he was delivered in the council they are a course of lectures is delivered in board, the ship; when on the treatment of the ship; when on the ship who partly understood their language) at length by offers of considerable value, they consented to a fit of insanity.

A MIRROR FOR VANITY.

Queen Elizabeth, admiring the elegant they are a tourised to a fit of insanity.

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A MIRROR FOR VANITY.

A MIRROR FOR

feture General. He still decree, propriege of the Grand Dake is with an income of the Lancet of Sattrdays, at four clock. Mr. Wakely announced in the Lancet of Sattrdays, and severe countries of the imperial Princepted. He is addressed the incepted He is captred by the Council reging house. His is the same with the imperial princepted. His is addressed the Members to meet in the Theatre-y-esterday as soon as the doer should be be of the freeze of the propriety (before the site for the lecture to begin) of petitioning either the Lords of the Admiralty or the Lord in the same with the imberrain for the redress of the greater of which they complained. The Council, on learning this, published circulars and sent the tother members, saying that on Tuesa. U. S. Gazette.

So Gazette.

The first of lecture of the Members to meet in the Theatre-y-esterday as soon as the doer should be being assured that he would as brother, he came to, and was the long of the was absent to being assured that he would as brother, he came to, and was the long of the was absent to be delivered on Tasedays, and being assured that he would as brother, he came to, and was the long of the was absent to be an antitative of the was taken as brother, he came to, and was the long of the first of the freeze should be be an antitative of the was taken as brother, he came to, and with the being assured that he would as brother, he came to, and with the long of the first of the principle of the tribe. The tribe is a prother, he came to, and with the being assured that he would as brother, he came to, and with the long of the first of the principle of the tribe. The tribe is a prother, he came to, and with the being assured that he would as brother, he came to, and with the long of the first of the freeze should be an antitive of the was taken as brother, he came to, and with the being assured that he would as brother, he came the being assured that he would an arriative of the was taken as prother, he came the the being assured that he with the long of

most excess in every corner instantaneously. Immediately cries for a Chairman were raised, and as the Concil had insulted the memther by attempting to prevent the discussion, the discussion should take place, and that there should be no lecture. In the midst of the confusion, the President, followed by the Lecturer, many of the Council, and their so icitor, took their stand upon the floor of the theatre. The Members called out from every part of the theatre that no lecture should take place, nor should any of the Council be heard until they had concluded their discussions .which doubly infuriated the members. were directed to take Mr Wakely out of the theatre by the President. They advanced to him, and he was immediately clung to by scores of the Members, who unanimously de-clared with himself that he should not go out neither should one of the Members be remov ed from their own theatre until the utmost violence was resorted to. The officers on this refused to lay their hands on any of the members and withdrew. Efforts were again made by the President and the Council to obtain a hearing for the Lecture, but all proved ineffectual. They then left amidst groans and cheers. Silence having been obtained, one of the members was elected chairman, and Mr. Wakely addressed the meeting on the subject of the order of exclusion already alluded a resolution having been passed unanimously that a petition should be presented by them to the proper quarter, praying for the aboli-tion of the order, the Secretary of the Coun-cil was sent to Mr. Wakely, who put a paper cil was sent to Mr. Wakely, who put a paper into his hand, requiring him, by order of the Council to leave the theatre. Mr. Wakely refused to go. The Secretary immediately afterwards exhibited a placard, calling upon the members to quit the theatre, which only added fuel to the fire. The Bow street officers having got an indemnity from the Council and their solicitor, for any consequences that might fullow their interference (without that might follow their interference (without which they refused to act) rushed towards Mr. Wakely and some others brandishing their staves, and seizing those gentlemen in the most violent and outrageous manner. Ha-ving refused to go out, a general scuffle fol-lowed, when the officers and an immense number of gentlemen tumbled headlong from the body to the floor of the theatre. Mr. Wakeley's clothes were literally torn to ribbons his coat, waistcoat and shirt were reduhis coat, waistcoat and shirt were reduced to actual rags. As soon as he was conveyed to the outside of the door he was released, the officers saying they had no charge against him, and he at once gave the last who had hold of him into the custody of a new police may who happened to be precised outside the control of the custody of a new police may who happened to be precised outside the custody of a new police may who happened to be precised outside the custody of a new police may who happened to be precised outside the custody of a new police may who happened to be precised outside the custody of lice man who happened to be passing near the College at the time. Soon afterwards all the members left the theatre but subsequentby Mr. Wakely appeared at the public office at Bow-street, to prefer his charge against the officers for insulting him. In the end (the Magistrates all three being on the bench) refused to hold the officers to bail, but left Mr. Wakely to indict them at the next Sessions undertaking that the officer should be sions undertaking that the officer should be

## From the Nantucket Inquirer.

then forthcoming to meet the charge. The officers stated to the Magistrates that during

SPECIMEN OF CHRIS served that a large mat my spread ever the botton of the boat, and several times it was discovered to move. The captain was anxious to know the occasion of it; but the Indians at first refused to give any information,

should improve upon this, so as to realise to blessed feeling that will always attend us when we are striving to fulfil the pointed sermon—that is to say, be good AN OLD SAILO2

## PIE PLANT.

There are several varieties of Rhubars et tivated in Great Britain, for culinary perpies, tarts, &c. Its culture for market re commenced there about 1815, and now it a said that more than 100 acres of land aren propriated to its culture in the neighborhood of the metropolis. Wilmot, the straven gardener, sends it by loads to Covent 64 den market. It is coming into general se-tice and culture among us.

This plant is raised with very little tra-ble, being a nerennial, and is one of them. liest vegetables afforded by the garden, hit a dozen plants, growing at two feet early will supply a family. It is propagated we will supply a family. It is propagated we seeds or offsetts. I have it early in Apri, by a little extra labour. I place barrels be-ving one or no head, over a few stools a plants in March, and cover and samual them with recent stable manure. The let This plant is raised with very little tras plants in Blarch, and cover and samust them with recent, stable manure. The left thus generated causes the plants to grouped the light not having access, the stocks became beautifully blanched, and soon mad the top of the cask. The acid of the the top of the cask. The acid of the the top of the cask is very similar in flavour to that the barb is very similar in flavour to that of he cooseberry. J. B. N. E. Ferne.

## HILLING CORN.

Erastus Ware. of Salem, Mass. savs of an excellent field of corn, which obtained a printing, that it was hoed three times, but at minm, that it was hoed three times, but set hilled, as has been customary; and upsa; comparis no find hilled, with a small piet, which was in some degree hilled, after a severe gale, he is satisfied that no advante is gained by hilling as was formerly practice. His opinion is that there is no benefit to be derived by hilling corn,—and corn raised as a flat surface, when the weeds are destroyed and the ground kept loose, is by no means and the ground kept loose, is by no means it kelv to suffer by the drought or the state. likely to suffer by the drought, or to have it roots impeded in the search after their propr nutriment, as where the ground is draws a round the stalk in a high and steep hill.

> From the Burlington Sential. HORRID MURDER.

On Thursday night, the 21st ult. Isia Randall, of Franklin, Vt. killed his vifend a son about 14 years of age. Randall co-menced the work of death by attacking in wife's mother, (who was at his house the care of his wife, then recovering from a sta sickness.) with a large knife, obsering the that he would kill her—the old lady received a slight wound in the arm, between ceeded in escaping from the house, when he immediately with the ferocity of a demost tacked his wife, who was in bed in the my with an infant child, and gave her a most second in the company of the com wound in the neck, but by the interference his daughter, about 12 years of age, the sether fled to another room. He then attage ed to cut the throat of his little dagitershe resisted and prevented the fatal eacher the knife by holding her hands around be neck-her hands were badly cut and a see wound on both sides of her neck. He that attacked his son who had come to the sar tance of his little sister and killed him.

The girl with the utmost presence of mis vent to another room where two years children were sleeping, and escaped with her to the garden where she hid them in the corant bushes, covering them over with a ket, in which situation they remained to covered and unhurt—and notwithstatist her severe wounds she again entered to house, took the infant and then fled to the house, took the infant and then fird to a neighbours and gave the alarm. The set bours immediately repaired to the last where they beheld a most shocking and ket rending spectacle—Handall was satisfy the fire, his son? a head severed from the dv and burning upon the coals—the best his wife was lying on the hearth and is cluthes on fire.

cluthes on fire.

Randall was immediately arrested in committed to prison in St. Albans. Ile is heretofore, been known at times to have partially deranged, and these deeds of the

Thursday, Ma

The Voters of Anne heir respective Election lay 14th day of May ne bereens from each distriction tavern on the 21st ! nominating four suitab resent this county in the and two Electors of Sens hree persons from each egates from Annapolis and the second Saturd bove mentioned tavern, idate for Congress for t A meeting of the Voresent administration of seut in the first Elec

randel county, is req e purpose of nomination eral Assembly, and two lso to appoint three per meet Delegates from A orge's on the second congress for this dist n the 2d E'ection Dis

intr. is requested on ount, in the General octors of the Senate; roons from the distr econd Siturday of June ern, to nominute & ca The Voters of the 3d State . Idministration, a Rockhold's Stone He

4th, for the purpose of egites to meet in co Favern on the second S ominate four suitable neral Assembly and twales to appoint Delegat cted by Prince-Georg nate a candidate for Co 3d Election District. -650-6 CITY

The tax for the cu Annapolis.

RICHARD RIDGELY.

The Winyaw (S. C firms the account of the

imount, we believe, history of mines and m

REVENUE F It is stated in the m of Connecticut, that fi March last, the net ga

fter paving every exp ing, clothing and instr 100 The most satisfacts mileced at the hospitalist, by the administrat

dine in scrofulous ca desperate characters. UNION RA On Tuesday next takes place between M orse Goliah, (4 years

merican Bolipse,) and mare, "Bonnets of Bl eat, for a purse of te Both horses are said norning at eleven o'c will be run fur; five h and repeat; \$100 entr AFRICAN CO

Extract of a letter he American Coloniz agton, to the Secreta riety in the city of N By the 10th of Ma

e expected to be rea be expected to be real folk, and we hope a li-sire to know, as early her are expected at N we may rely upon you 6 83000 to carry Siace the date of my phia Society has much phia Society has much 83000 for the purela Colony, which is im-Baltimore. If you goodes provisions, a chanical and agricult ac. for the expedition they will be invaluable of the low state of o plow state of to effect as much as sent year, and ner of ability of our friends present of any end of the con-post in our applica-late have been great, delies ji our trees, for a memor, a will