

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Richard C. Hildreth, to Miss Matilda Holland, both of this city.

METHODIST CONVENTION.

The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which convened at Wilmington last week, adjourned on Thursday, 19th instant, after a very harmonious session of nine days. About one hundred and fifty Ministers were in attendance. Bishops McKendree and Hedding presided.

The following is a statement of the appointments for the ensuing year, in this city and vicinity:

- Union Church—Rev. Joseph Boldiech. St. George's—Rev. G. G. Cookman, P. Hodgson, Wm. Cooper, Jefferson Lewis. St. John's—Rev. H. G. King. Fifth street church, N. L.—Rev. Joseph Rusling. Kensington—Rev. Barth. Weed. Asbury, West Philadelphia—Rev. Edwin Jeanes. Wilmington—Rev. Joseph Lybrand. Chester—Rev. Wm. Ryder, B. Ayers. West Chester—Rev. Thomas Sovereign. Reading—Rev. Joseph Ashbrook. Lancaster—Rev. L. L. L. Germantown—Rev. John Finley, — Nicholson. Burlington—Rev. J. Thompson, — Campbell. Bridgeton—Rev. W. A. Wiggins. Camden—Rev. J. Walker. Trenton City—Rev. Sol. Higgins. Pottsville—Rev. P. Ogden. Delegates to the General Conference—Rev. E. Cooper, J. Potts, C. Pitman, J. Lybrand, M. Force, D. Dail, H. White, S. Higgins, J. Kennedy, L. McCoombs, L. Leonard, S. Sharp, Th. Ware, H. Boehm, L. Warfield, W. Toubert, J. Banghart, T. Neal.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.

A young woman engaged in one of the Cotton Mills at Lowell, Mass. was choked to death by drawing into her windpipe a piece of thread, while in the act of sucking it through the eye of a shuttle.

PATENT RULER.

Among other simple and ingenious Yankee discoveries, a new ruler has lately been invented by Mr. Carrington, which will probably find favour in the eyes of all who have occasion to use such articles. It unites the advantages of the round and of the flat ruler; passing over the paper equally on two parallel cylinders. It is a simple device, but no one thought of it before.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

NEWSPAPER THIEF PINNED.

William F. Curtis was convicted yesterday at the Police Office as a common pilferer. He was brought before the bench on a charge of stealing newspapers. He was a barber of the South End, and carried of all the daily papers with perfect files of all the daily papers, without any wasteful extravagance on his part; so adroitly did he manage his business, cut so close and shrewdly, that although he was never accused of subscribing to any newspaper, his shop was well supplied with copies of each that circulated in his neighbourhood, and his patrons have frequently been indebted to him for the loan of their own.

This establishment flourished like a green baize horse, and all went smooth as soap suds, until Mr. Constable Reed received a hint that induced him to make some "imperious" inquiries, the result of which was a conviction that the "Free Trade System," as conducted by said Curtis, ought to be restricted in operation. His honour the Judge sentencing, Curtis was translated from his office and Oakum Picket in the House of Correction for the period of one month.

From the New-York Courier. POLICE OFFICE.

A circumstance of an unusual and interesting character, was brought under the cognizance of the Police Magistrates on Tuesday, which is now undergoing judicial investigation. In presenting our readers with so much of the detail as we have it in our power to lay before them, we are induced out of regard to the feelings of the highly accomplished and respectable young lady, whose alarms have been excited by the transaction, to state the material facts, but without any names.

It appears that on Monday afternoon, a well dressed female, waited upon the young lady in question; at the residence of her parents in the lower part of the city, with a note, which she stated had been given to her by a gentleman who was highly respectable, and who had requested her to deliver it into the hands of the young lady to whom it was addressed. On opening the note it was found to be anonymous, and read as follows:—

Dear Madam, Do not be angry with me that I have taken this liberty. I have seen you and admire you much. May I ask of you to call at No. 100 Mott street this afternoon at half past 4 o'clock as I wish to have a few moments conversation with you. The bearer of this letter will inform you who and what I am—there shall be nothing said or done that the first lady of the land would not be proud of hearing. Your friend, affectionately, After reading the note, the female was pin-

invest the masters of their vessels with the power to follow up any information that may seem to them to be well grounded and likely to lead to the discovery of our suffering countrymen.

I am unwilling to believe that this anticipated measure of Government is but an idle report, and that 19 brave British seamen, will be permitted to perish, unheard of, uncared for, by this nation, whilst our neighbouring country has, not long since, actually equipped a fleet, and has shown herself ready to expend hundreds of thousands of pounds to rescue but one of its meanest subjects from the persecution of the tyrant of Portugal. Such indifference on our part cannot surely exist.

Some circumstances connected with the above-mentioned expedition of Capt. Ross are of great interest, and being known to few individuals, I trust I shall stand excused for trespassing further on the limits of your columns. Captain Ross, it may be remembered, returned unsuccessful from the expedition with which he was entrusted in 1818. Up to that period his character was unblemished, and his fame stood high in the chronicles of our naval service. Naturally of an ardent and ambitious disposition, Ross could not brook the obloquy that attached to that fatal mistake at the entrance of Lancaster's Sound, and his whole mind was bent upon redeeming the error.

In this state of feeling he happened to be dining with a friend in London, when a gentleman who sat next to him whose name ought to be written in letters of gold, thus addressed him:—"Pray, Capt. Ross, how should you like again to attempt the North-west passage? Astonished at the question, and at the same time impressed with the hopelessness of such an event, Ross replied, 'Alas, Sir, I should be too happy, but there is no chance of that. I have no expectation of being so employed by the Government, even supposing it contemplated another expedition to the Polar regions.' 'Well but,' continued his friend, 'I suppose there is no monopoly of the road to Baffin's Bay. Fit out a ship of your own.' 'Indeed, Sir,' replied Ross, 'I have as little hope of succeeding in that, as my fortune is by no means adequate to the expense.' 'Oh, is that all?' hastily rejoined his generous patron, eager for an opportunity of extending his benevolence to a man whom misfortune seemed to have ground to the dust. 'It that all? Well, you shan't fail for want of funds; go and hire a vessel or build one if you please, and send the bills to me; only you must have a share in it yourself, you know, or you would be but my servant, and I shall run away with the merit of your discoveries; so you shall pay 10/ toward the outfit and be a proprietor, only take care you do not mention my name.' Ross, overwhelmed with this unexpected burst of liberality and kindness from a man who was almost a stranger to him, could scarcely believe what he heard, but being assured of the sincerity of the offer, he gladly accepted it, and immediately purchased a steam-boat, which being equipped under his own direction, left this country in the spring of 1829, with a crew, consisting of Capt. Ross, Commander, J. Ross, his nephew, an enterprising and scientific young officer, who had sailed two or three voyages with Capt. Parry; a surgeon; and I believe 16 seamen. Since that time they have been heard of but once, when they were still in Baffin's Bay.

A SCRUPULOUS CONSCIENCE.

A gentleman in the town of Richmond, Indiana, has put forth the following advertisement. Dean Swift gives a curious account of the moral effect produced by the phenomenon of a Comet in his days. If it were the means of making people more punctual in the payment of their debts, it might not be amiss for us to have a demonstration this way.

"THE COMET!!!"

As the great Comet is approaching the earth, and the result of which warns all to settle their accounts, it is hoped that those indebted to the undersigned will settle immediately what they owe me, that I may be prepared to settle mine with my creditors. There is no fun in this, mind I tell you!!

ANDREW HINDMAN.

Cobbet denies the existence of cholera in Great Britain. He declares that it is nothing more than a political attempt "to boom-boozle John Bull."

12TH OF MAY SCHEME.

The Fourth Class of the Maryland State Lottery, for 1882, will be drawn in Baltimore on Saturday the 12th of May. Clark would advise his friends to be as early as possible in either applying or sending for tickets and shares. He would also remind persons living in the country that an order from them (by mail or private conveyance) will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if they had made application in person.

Table with 2 columns: Prize of \$16,000 and Prize of 5,000. Lists numbers 1-1038 and their corresponding prize amounts.

9624 prizes, \$86,216. Tickets \$5, halves \$2.50 quarters \$1.25. For the pick of a splendid collection of numbers apply at

CLARK'S, Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries (with one exception) have been sold and paid.

P. S: Another Capital in the New York sold at CLARK'S. Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to JNO. CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore, May, 3.

trade, and a general shaking of credit, which threatens to be attended with very serious losses and inconveniences in the native bazaar of Calcutta. India appears to be participating with other parts of the world in the general stagnation of the labour of industry, and the general apprehension of some violent disorganization in the old and settled state of things.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

According to the reports that reach us, which we have reason to believe are derived from very authentic sources, cholera is even now very general in the suburbs of Calcutta, and we suspect that if it were possible to ascertain the depopulation that yearly takes place in the native villages all around Calcutta by fever, dysentery and cholera, the world would be shocked and terrified by the details.

India Gazette.

A correspondent just arrived from the spot, has informed us that the cholera has within the last week, made its awful appearance at Fulfah and other adjoining villages. He attributes the cause of the malady, in a great measure to the effect of diet; the new rice, being obtained at a very cheap rate, is eaten with unreasonable avidity, and produces obstructions in the viscera, from its turbid propensities.

A correspondent whose letter is not adapted for publication, mentions that many thousand lives have been recently lost by dysentery and cholera, in the suburbs of Calcutta.

India Gazette.

MADRAS.

H. M. ship Comet, Capt. A. Sandilands, lately arrived from New South Wales, has had a most interesting cruise.

In consequence of an application from the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island in the Pacific, (who, our readers will remember, were the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty) to be removed to Otaheite from the great scarcity of, and difficulty in procuring water on their own Island, the home government ordered the authorities at New South Wales to comply with their wishes, and for this purpose, H. M. ship Comet was sent, accompanied by the Transport Lucy Ann.

They accordingly left Sydney on the 13th October, and after touching at New Zealand proceeded to Pitcairn Island. The inhabitants, however, on their arrival, seemed to have changed their mind, and naturally showed great reluctance to leave the spot, where almost all of them had been born and brought up. They have been described to us as being a very superior race of people indeed, and much attention had accordingly been paid to their morals, and religious education—the more striking, as the Comet, on touching at New Zealand had observed the reverse—for the greatest laxity of morals prevailed, and all the good seeds attempted to be sown by the Missionaries had been completely thrown away.

After a short sojourn, the whole of the population of the Islands, amounting to 87 souls, were embarked, and safely landed at Otaheite, where the Queen had prepared for them grants of land. It will be remembered that the mutineers supplied themselves with wives from this Island before going to Pitcairn, and two of the women who accompanied the mutineers, returned in the transports to the place of their birth. The meeting between them and their relatives is described as almost ludicrous.

We regret to hear, that the state of things at Otaheite was fully as bad, if not worse, than at New Zealand. The inhabitants of many of the Friendly Islands were at war with one another, and the feelings of the peaceable inhabitants of Pitcairn Island cannot be easily described; in fact they were horror struck at every thing they saw; the greatest profligacy prevailed at Otaheite, and we really wonder at our Government allowing the change to have taken place.

Gov't Gazette, Dec. 8.

CAPTAIN ROSS'S EXPEDITION TO THE POLAR SEA.

The London Times of March 9th contains the following communication relative to this Expedition, which there is too much reason to fear, has proved not only unfortunate but disastrous.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

Sir,—At this season of activity among the vessels preparing for Greenland fishery, I am anxious to call the attention of our adventurous seamen about to be engaged in that occupation, to the fate of their unfortunate countrymen, who, 19 in number, embarked three years ago, on board a steam vessel, and quitted this country on the 10th of August, on an enterprise that of attempting the long sought north west passage. As they have not yet returned to any land with which we are acquainted, there is too much reason to apprehend that they have met with some serious accident; and that, if living, they are cut off from the means of communication with the civilized world, and are prolonging their miserable existence on some part of the coast of the Polar sea.

It is well known that this enterprise was under the direction of Capt. Ross, R. N., who commanded the first expedition to the Arctic regions, and that its object was to endeavour to penetrate some of the sounds on the western coast or at the head of Baffin's bay. The direction in which the absentees are to be sought with the greatest likelihood of success, may therefore easily be conceived and every person possessed of a spark of humanity must join with me in the hope that our fishermen will use every endeavour to gain information of them, both from the inhabitants at Disco, and from the Esquimaux at the northward of that settlement; and they will follow up any clue that may seem likely to lead to their place of refuge.

It has been rumored that Government have it at this moment in contemplation to send a vessel in search of them, but as we have not as yet seen any preparations for that measure in our dock yard yards, let the Greenlandmen act as if they were not true, and let their owners

As to the Lancasterian schools in this quarter they prosper far beyond our expectation. We now number, near 100. One of them is at Galata; and as the whole house is in my possession, one story of it will be devoted, entirely to the female department, for which we are now making arrangements.

The school in this village (Buyuk-Dere) was recently visited by the Russian, Spanish, and American Ministers, who all appeared to take a deep interest in it, contributed something for it, and now support five boys each in it. The Spanish Minister selected for himself. The Commodore, who has done much to promote this object, had been previously furnished with his quota of the boys for his little regiment; and they were, for the first time, publicly produced, marshalled, inspected, and rewarded on this occasion. The Russian Ambassador requested us to select, or find the requisite number for him. We determined on the latter, and found them.—The are picked up literally from the highways and hedges, all orphans but one, and as poor almost as poverty incarnate. To-day they were brought in here, and then, with a line of introduction from the Russian, were marched off, in order to the Russian palace, where they were received with all due honours; and, after the roll was called, they were presented each with a piece of money to buy them bread, for the poor fellows often have to go not to bed, for that perhaps, they have not, but to sleep, supperless; and their wretched appearance altogether, produced such an impression on the heart of the Ambassador, that after making suitable inquiries, he requested us to get a new suit of clothes from top to toe, for each of them at his expense.—The Commodore has kindly offered to take charge of overseeing this upon himself, and intends, I believe, to have them all dressed in livery. All this you may well suppose, has, by its novelty, excited a great deal of wonder in this village, and given the school a prodigious start. And who can tell how many of these miserable looking objects will become the honourable and excellent of the earth!

The school at Yeni Koni, supported principally, as you know, by Plitchy Constantine, contains now near two hundred boys, and is under very good regulations. I visit it as often as once or twice a month, and Commodore Porter has several times accompanied me, and expressed himself much gratified with the appearance of it. Indeed, every Lancasterian school, that has been established, prospers, and gains on the affections of the people; and the number of such schools is from time to time increasing.

Most of the boys are poor, and some of them very poor; and as they are required by the laws of the schools to bring a pocket handkerchief with them, you would smile to see what a mere bit of a rag many of them pull out for a handkerchief, and would, perhaps, say, "Well, I will certainly give a hint to some of my benevolent friends in New York, that a few dozen of cheap pocket handkerchiefs would be a very acceptable present for the schools." And if you should see how much we want a few cases of Mathematical Instruments, you would be sure and not forget to mention them also with the handkerchiefs.

I have been thinking that, if every man who publishes any thing new on education in the Western world, should send a copy of his work to be used somewhere in the Eastern, the Orientals and Occidentals would soon think and feel much more alike, and appear much more as belonging to one great brotherhood, than they do at present.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

FROM CALCUTTA.

We are indebted, says the Salem Gazette, to Mr. C. H. Allen, 2d officer of the George, for copious files of Calcutta papers, to the beginning of the present year.

The autumn of 1831, was memorable for the number and severity of the tempests in the Eastern seas, especially near the first of November, about which time the dreadful hurricane was experienced at Manila. The India Gazette gives the following description of that disastrous event:

"The fury of the hurricane began at eleven o'clock at night on the 22d October, blowing W. N. W. and shifted gradually round to N. N. E., N. E., and E., where it ceased about four o'clock in the morning. Many houses were thrown down by the violence of the storm, entire ranges of strong wooden balconies were blown away, and thousands of stone tiles were struck from the roofs. The numerous and unfortunate natives, to save their lives were obliged to abandon their dwellings and assembled screaming and howling in the streets. It was accompanied not only with thunder and lightning, the thunder bolts falling and setting fire to the native huts in every direction, but also with frequent shocks of earthquake. The devastation discovered next morning was frightful. Every house, Church and Convent has suffered more or less; and as far as the eye could distinguish, from one of the steeples, the native town, including trees and houses, has entirely disappeared, only a vast plain being presented to the view. The destruction of property is immense, the sugar and rice crops have been entirely lost.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

While the Moulavees in Lower Bengal are so active and dangerous, that horse, foot and artillery, are sent out against them, the din of disturbance is coming down to us from the farther quarters of the empire.

We are compelled to admit that there is a growing belief that affairs are not proceeding in the calm and tranquil course they were wont to pursue; and we regret to state that in addition to rumours of disturbances and resistance to our authority, there is a very general complaint of increasing poverty and wretchedness among the natives in the Upper Provinces—a remarkable falling off in the transactions of a part of them engaged in

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE. We have been favoured with the following letter from Constantinople.

ed who the writer of it was. She replied he was the Governor of Kentucky, and immediately left the house. The young lady considerably alarmed by the circumstance, submitted the note to her parents, who caused it to be laid before the Police Magistrates on Tuesday morning. It was soon ascertained by them that the house in Mott street referred to in the note, was one of considerable notoriety, the inmates of which were all taken into custody and severally underwent an examination in the course of yesterday. Among the females taken into custody, was the one who was the bearer of the note, who admitted the fact, but denied all knowledge of the person who wrote it, and insisted that his name, residence or occupation were entirely unknown to her, beyond what he had himself stated to her when he gave her the note to deliver. The principal of the gentleman before at her house had been present at the time the note was written, but disclaimed all further knowledge of him. Under these circumstances they were required to furnish security for their appearance at the Sessions, or in default, to be committed.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT BRANDYWINE. The Nashville Banner of the 18th instant, contains the following statement, by captain Hamilton, of the above distressing accident, as also a certificate of Messrs. John P. Aershen, Benjamin F. Head and Davis Shields, late clerk and pilots of the Brandywine. Both statements are sworn to, and agree in exonerating the master and crew of said vessel from censure.

As an act of justice to captain Hamilton, we have copied his statement.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, SHELBY COUNTY, Sd. To all whom this instrument of Public Protest may concern.

Know ye, that on the 11th day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, personally appeared before me N. Anderson, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified in and for the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, captain William Hamilton, Master of the steamer Brandywine, of Nashville, burthened for hundred and eighty three tons, and entered this his protest against all losses and damages to accrue from any accident happening on the late trip of said steamer Brandywine, and particularly against the loss of said steamer by fire on the evening of the ninth inst. and said captain William Hamilton being duly sworn soith.

That he left the city of New Orleans on the 5th of April, (inst.) at 5 o'clock P. M. having on board a full cargo, bound to Louisville and intermediate ports, and no accident of any kind happened or occurred to said boat until the evening of the ninth of said month, said boat running with a full head of steam alongside of the pier at head of the Twelve Outlets, about thirty miles above the town of Memphis, at 10 o'clock, P. M. a fire broke out among some carriage wheels and pieces of carriage which were wrapped with straw in the usual manner for putting up such articles for shipment at said city of New Orleans. Said carriage wheels and pieces of carriage were lying on the boiler deck near the officer's rooms and entirely under the hurricane roof. Said fire was communicated, as is supposed and believed, from fire blown by the force of the wind then blowing almost a gale, from the furnace up through the place where the chimneys pass through the boiler deck and carried aft among said carriage wheels and pieces of carriage, and said fire was entirely the effect of accident and in no wise or manner owing to the negligence of said master or crew. Said fire was first discovered by the Pilot at the wheel, who immediately gave the alarm, had turned the boat's head to the shore of the bar, from which she was about a quarter of a mile distant, where she struck in nine feet water. The master, the said Hamilton, was on deck and immediately raised one of the wheels to throw overboard, but finding that the wind, which during the whole time continued to blow hard, only scattered the straw and fire and served to increase the flames, he desisted; one of the crew threw a bucket of water on the fire, but was immediately driven away. All hope of saving the boat being lost by considerations for his own life. So violent was the fire, that when the boat struck the bar, though she had only a quarter or less than a quarter of a mile to run for the struck in nine feet water, that all her decks and cabin were in flames, and in less than three minutes from the time the fire was first discovered, it was impossible to live on board of the boat. Said boat had on board nearly one hundred and fifty persons, passengers and crew, (no exact number known, as all attempts to save even the books of the boat were fruitless and of no avail) and of that number only seventy-six persons escaped some persons perished in the flames and some drowned.

WM. HAMILTON. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of April, 1832.

NATH'L ANDERSON, N. P. DREAFUL DISASTER. The Western Mail received this morning, furnishes the following account of a terrible accident on board a steamboat, in which the loss of lives is supposed to be more extensive than any yet known in our country.

From the Nashville Republican—Saturday night, April 14.

AWFUL CALAMITY. It is one painful duty to announce one of the most awful occurrences that the history of steam boat disasters has ever afforded. Several letters have been received in town from Memphis, stating the loss of the steamer Brandywine by fire, on the 9th instant, about 25 miles above that place; and the destruction thereof of sixty, or seventy lives, either by drowning or burning. The news