

...lower gun deck, thirty-eight 42lb. they contain and three side drawers...  
...I am happy to inform you that we...  
...As it is an unusual thing to pass...  
...First.—We were from the length of...  
...My most powerful inducement however...  
...The navigation through the Straits...  
...They were fugitive, and the most miser...  
...Without possessing any features or traits...  
...In the neighbourhood of Indian Sound...  
...Inhabitants of Terra del Fuego. Capt. G...  
...LOSS OF THE SHIP MENTOR...  
...TO EDWARD BUTLER...  
...Dear Sir,—On the 18th May, 1852, I...  
...To EDWARD BUTLER...  
...Dear Sir,—On the 18th May, 1852, I...  
...After the boat was off, I set my...  
...At day light saw an island to the S. E...  
...Part of the reef dry, distance 3 or 4 mile...  
...boat and succeeded in reaching the dry...  
...of the reef, where we spent the day...  
...On the 23d at day light...  
...saw a number of canoes coming...  
...the nearest of which landed and...  
...began to plunder and enquire...  
...having informed them of the number...  
...they left us and proceeded to the...  
...this time the weather had become...  
...Great number of canoes approaching...  
...S. E. some towards the ship and others...  
...After being left to ourselves...  
...It was impossible to get the water out...  
...then took all hands into the boat (mak...

...then took in as much water and provisions as...  
...was prudent. I would mention that the wa...  
...was in large timbers cut in lengths of 4...  
...joints, and that the provision consisted of...  
...corn, rice, and some fresh pork, fished and pack...  
...ed in fat with the fish. After getting in the...  
...provisions and water, and throwing every...  
...thing of weight out of the boat, that could be...  
...spared, leaving only a shirt and pair of trow...  
...ers to a man; we then took our departure...  
...from the canoe and entered S. W. When it...  
...was a calm we would pull, and when favour...  
...ed with a breeze spread our sails; we contin...  
...ed on this way until the 6th December, at day...  
...light we saw the land, distance about 6 miles...  
...at the same time the wind was light and plea...  
...sant; in a short time I saw a number of can...  
...oes under way, and coming towards us; es...  
...pecially we must have at the risk of our...  
...lives; but our deliberations were short, for...  
...the canoes were coming so fast, though I kept...  
...my course until within half a mile of them...  
...when I steered direct for the nearest, and...  
...when within a few yards, they held up coco...  
...nuts and made signs of bartering and say...  
...ing, peeing at the same moment a canoe on...  
...the other side of the boat was not only al...  
...ongside, but into the boat, and in less than...  
...five minutes the boat was a wreck, and all hands...  
...divested of all our clothing, and distributed...  
...in different canoes; some were thrown over...  
...board and came very near being drowned...  
...After sharing out the things found in the boat...  
...they put three or four men into the take...  
...her ashore; the canoes then made sail for...  
...the island which is a spot about three-fourths...  
...of a mile long, and half a mile in width, with...  
...about three hundred inhabitants...  
...As we came near the shore I could see the...  
...women and children running along the beach...  
...dancing and capering and singing and hoot...  
...ing; we were at length landed and soon...  
...supplied with food and drink. The island is...  
...surrounded with a reef, lying off from 1 to 2...  
...of a mile from the shore; the men are stout...  
...powerful race, the women were not. During...  
...my stay among them my treatment was gene...  
...rally good; they exacted nothing from me...  
...except once or twice to go with them to gather...  
...coconuts; but their curiosity was trouble...  
...some, as no respect was paid to age, the...  
...children were most annoying; their manner of...  
...living was the most filthy I ever saw, and...  
...the men assist in domestic affairs more than...  
...any savages that I ever heard of, and the...  
...contrast between this and Pellow was very...  
...great...  
...I was now wandering about a small island...  
...frequently hungry, and not knowing what...  
...land it was, and no means of knowing; but...  
...I suppose that I had passed to the west of...  
...Mortz, and that it might be Maggo, and...  
...accordingly I thought that if I could be able...  
...to take a canoe I should steer first to the...  
...East for Ternate, but I should not see land...  
...in twenty-four hours, I should steer S. W...  
...knowing that I could not miss the land in...  
...that course; but the greatest objection to...  
...this was the difficulty we should have to get...  
...coconuts for a sea stock. Scarcely a day...  
...passed without some plan being proposed for...  
...our escape, not doubting our being able to...  
...get a canoe; but on the 5th of February 1852...  
...a ship was seen to the South, steering...  
...direct for the island with a prospect of...  
...fetching near the West side; in a moment...  
...from her appearance, the alarm was given...  
...when were seen men, women and children...  
...running from every direction, bringing...  
...their canoes to the beach and making...  
...preparations for boarding; my crew were...  
...all down on the beach and around...  
...different canoes, but I saw that my...  
...friend did not intend for me to go off...  
...I accordingly went to his brother's canoe...  
...and as soon as she was through the surf...  
...I got in, they got in their canoes, then...  
...ordered me out, but I told them that I...  
...could get them some iron if they would...  
...let me go, it being the most valuable...  
...article they can have; but that would not...  
...do, I must get out; but to get out would...  
...not do for me; when two of them took...  
...hold of me for the purpose of throwing...  
...me overboard, when an old man told...  
...me to let me go; the sail was soon set, and...  
...we got off gallantly through the waves...  
...towards the object in sight after getting...  
...through the surf, I looked back and saw...  
...that they had driven all on shore but...  
...one man beside myself; with what...  
...feelings I approached that ship no man...  
...unless he has been in a like situation, can...  
...tell; but as she drew near I saw that...  
...she was a Dutch ship with a crew of...  
...black men. After I got near enough to...  
...hail, I requested permission to come on...  
...board; the master was very kind, and...  
...on my own part, and six hundred...  
...miles from any land where I could stop...  
...at with safety, Ternate being the nearest...  
...port. After getting clear of the reefs I...  
...steered S. W. the sailing very heavy; at...  
...seven P. M. the tender blew up and the...  
...eye bolt drew out and we could not get...  
...it replaced before dark, and accordingly...  
...was obliged to lay by till morning...  
...fearing a night's run, with a strong...  
...breeze at N. E.; through the night it...  
...rained heavily, attended with thunder...  
...which drew from some of the crew the...  
...remark "that if I were at Pellow I...  
...would wait till some ship came there."...  
...For myself I can but say that my...  
...situation was not the most envious; but...  
...when the day dawned the rain ceased, and...  
...the wind moderately we got the rudder...  
...hung and went on from that time till...  
...the 20th; the winds were light and...  
...battering, the boat was nearly...  
...tight, but the canoe leaked much. I...  
...was steering S. W. the whole time for...  
...Mortz, or Gillow; at about 8 P. M. of the...  
...20th, when going with the wind abeam...  
...the boat in tow of the canoe, one of...  
...the Pellow men tending the sail boat...  
...by his negligence the canoe was upset...  
...so far as to fill; the mast went over...  
...the side, then she came up on her...  
...bottom full of water; for more than...  
...an hour we strove to get the water...  
...out of her, but without success...  
...At about 10 P. M. it came on to blow...  
...and rain. I got the crew from the...  
...canoe, all but three who stopped till...  
...morning, through the night the canoe...  
...had been so wrenched that it was...  
...impossible to get the water out of her;...  
...I then took all hands into the boat (mak...

**FOREIGN.**  
**LATE FROM EUROPE.**  
The ships Constitution, from Liverpool, Montreal, from London, Pacific, from Liverpool, and Marengo, from Havre, have arrived at New York—bringing to the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, copious files of European papers, including London journals of the 7th ultimo, Liverpool of the 8th, and Havre of the 4th.  
**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
**The East India Question.**—In the House of Lords on the 5th of July, the Marquis of Lansdowne brought forward the resolutions on the East India charter, which had previously been sanctioned by the House of Commons, and in moving their adoption spoke at considerable length. He pointed out the advantages that would accrue to this country from the relaxed system, and particularly dwelt on the necessity of opening the trade and the country to the enterprise and skill of all his Majesty's subjects. The debate, as far as it went, occupied the remainder of the night, Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Ripon, &c. took part in it. The resolutions of the Commons were ultimately agreed to, and a message sent down to acquaint them thereof.  
A confident belief is entertained that the act, the principles of which are enlightened and liberal, calculated to extend commerce, and elevate the moral character and condition of the subject, will in all its most important enactments, receive the sanction of Parliament.  
**Irish Church Temporalities Bill.**—In the Commons, on the 5th of July, the remaining clauses, with some amendments, of the church temporalities (Irish) bill were agreed to. The report was presented and adopted, without discussion, according to the previous agreement. The bill was to be read a third time on Monday the 8th of July if then agreed, and pursuant to arrangements, the only further debate in the Commons will be on the question "that this bill do pass."  
**West India Slavery.**—On the same night, (July 5th) Mr. Stanley brought forward "A bill for the Abolishment of Slavery in the West Indies." It was ordered to a second reading on Wednesday the 10th of that month.  
Mr. Barron then brought forward his resolutions declaring that the title system in Ireland had been the fruitful source of misery and crime, and that a land tax ought to be substituted, &c. Mr. Littlton moved the "previous question;" but, after considerable and somewhat animated discussion, the original motion was withdrawn.  
A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons to remove the enormous penalties against Roman Catholic priests celebrating mixed marriages between Catholics and Protestants. The bill was ultimately read a second time with only one dissentient voice.  
The Jewish Emancipation bill also went into committee. Sir Oswald Mosley's proposition to except eligibility to seats in parliament was lost, as also one or two minor ones of a kindred tendency. The final passage of this bill also is confidently expected.  
**PORTUGAL.**  
The latest previous advices from Oporto represented that an armament was fitting out by Don Pedro, whose destination, though not known, was conjectured to be Lisbon. We now find that between three and four thousand of the Constitutional troops embarked on board steam vessels on the 21st of June accompanied by some ships of war, and proceeding down the coast, passed by Lisbon, and effected a landing at Lagos in the province of Algarves.  
Algarves is at the southern extremity of the kingdom, and the people are understood to be generally well affected to the Constitutional cause. The troops are commanded by the Duke of Terceira, (Count de Villa Flor) and effected their landing without the slightest opposition. The country is mountainous and by this operation the attention of Miguel will be distracted between two objects widely separated from each other. Should he withdraw part of his force from Oporto, the residue would probably be insufficient to carry on the siege; and if he does not, the probable adhesions to Don Pedro's cause must make it wear a still more formidable aspect.  
This movement excited not a little sensation at Lisbon; and a letter from that place, dated 25th of June, says:  
"The fleet of Don Miguel, from all we learn, is certainly to sail to-morrow morning. The Duke de Cadaval paid an official visit to the two large ships this morning. One of the many reports that have been afloat is, that Captain Napier intends attacking the Bugio, if he could get possession of that battery, it would considerably relieve the entrance, and any number of troops might then disembark and that shore. While I am writing three suspicious looking vessels are in the offing, and I heard about an hour since, that it was ascertained by telegraph, that six large vessels belonging to Don Pedro were off the bar. It is believed to be long before something decisive will take place. They have many well-wishers here for their success."  
"The British vessels of war have been riding at single anchor since Saturday, to go up the river out of the way of the batteries on the approach of Don Pedro's party. The Spanish frigate is already gone up, but should the fleet of Miguel go out previously, I believe it to be the intention of Admiral Parker to follow it in the Asia, accompanied by a frigate, to prevent improper treatment to be visited on the expedition bearing the British flags. The French frigate goes out also, it is said, to protect the vessels of that country. British marines will be landed for the protection of British persons and property, should any disturbance take place here. There will be much sanguinary work, I expect, between the two parties, should the Pedrites attack

the capital. The cholera continues its ravages. Many persons among the better classes have been carried off within these few days. It has also proved very fatal at Figueras, and in that neighbourhood. That part, up to the 19th, was blockaded by a vessel belonging to Don Pedro.  
It is stated that these propositions were discussed in Don Pedro's council, viz:—  
1st. That an army of 4000 men commanded by the Regent in person, should make a descent on Lisbon—2d. That an army under the command of a General, should proceed to the Algarves, in the hope of being joined by a numerous body of Spanish malcontents and deserters, and thence proceed to Lisbon, while Don Pedro awaited the result at Oporto—and 3d. That the whole army should make a sortie from Oporto against the besieging forces, and if successful, march on to Lisbon.  
Marshal Soulticq strenuously advocated the latter proposition, but the second being adopted, he resigned his command of the army. Don Pedro has nominated him Grand Cordon of the order of the Tower and the Sword, as a remuneration for his services in the cause of Donna Maria. Gen. Salhanza was immediately appointed to succeed him.  
The enlistment for the service of Don Pedro was going on actively in Paris; and among the enlisted were a large number of Polish and Italian refugees.  
The friends of the constitutional cause are much dispirited, in consequence of the landing of Don Pedro's troops at Lagos, so great a distance from their original point of destination—Lisbon, and it is generally considered as displaying a great want of generalship on the part of the leader of the liberal army.  
The occurrence portending most disaster to the cause of Don Pedro, at present, we deem to be the acquisition of the services of Marshal Bismarck by his adversary. That officer, formerly Minister of war to Charles X, has arrived in London with his aids-de-camp and staff, on his way to Lisbon to take command of Don Miguel's army. Marshal Bismarck is an officer of great military talents. He commanded the expedition against Algiers, and we fear that the Constitutionalists have no officer in command capable of opposing successfully one of the renowned captains of Napoleon.  
At the latest dates the Mizoulette fleet continued in the Tagus. The Duke de Cadaval inspected them on the morning of the 25th; on the occasion the yards were manned. Several of the officers continue to desert. Every exertion is making to get the fleet to sea; but the prevailing opinion is, that the crews will not fight. The government of Lisbon has been made acquainted by telegraph of a militia regiment having boldly deserted from Malra, but no certain information has been received as to where they had gone.  
**SPAIN.**  
The Cortes of Spain assembled on the 18th of June for the purpose of taking the juramentum of fidelity to the young Princess of Asturias, according to the mode in which it has been usual to acknowledge the next branch in succession. It was performed on the 20th, and passed off quietly, but excited no enthusiasm.  
**FRANCE.**  
The Monitor of the 1st July contains a Royal Ordinance, dividing the sinking fund among the different stocks, in proportion to their respective amounts, as directed by the law of the 10th June, 1835. In the same paper of the 2d, there is also a Royal Ordinance, preceded by a report from the Minister of Commerce, continuing the temporary modifications made in 1831 and 1832, in the Custom House duties, as established by the existing laws, and also making some temporary modifications in the export and import duties on various articles of commerce.  
**HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.**  
The Mission of Prince Frederick to Berlin, the object of which is understood to have been to solicit the support of the Russian Cabinet, is said to have completely failed.  
Brussels papers state that the Austrian and Prussian Governments had at length come to the determination of sending accredited Ambassadors to the court of Leopold.  
**GERMANY.**  
The German papers continue the report of actual or threatened disturbances in different parts of Germany and Italy, by persons disaffected to the governments. In the little territory of Sax-Meiningen, several individuals had been arrested as members of revolutionary societies; and, in the dominion of the King of Sardinia, a sergeant of cavalry, and a lawyer had been executed upon charges of high treason. Several arrests of persons implicated in political plots have taken place recently in the Roman States.  
**NAPLES.**  
Accounts from Naples, represent the conspiracy against the life of the King, lately discovered, as one of extraordinary atrocity. The plot having been fortunately detected, the four brothers, sons of the late Gen. Rossarol, and a conspirator of the name of Rosmano, were arrested. It was agreed between the latter and one of the Rossarols that each should kill the other. Rosmano fell dead. Rossarol was wounded, but still survived. All the conspirators are said to be in the hands of justice.  
**GREECE.**  
A letter from Ancona, dated June 21, says: "The account of the dreadful catastrophe at Arta is confirmed, and was even more horrible than has been stated. The Greek papas, or bishops, and the English consul have been carried into the mountains as hostages, and what may be their ultimate fate no one can tell. It is said that the bandits have committed similar excesses in other places at no great distance from Arta. The commissioners engaged in marking out the limits of the new Kingdom have been particularly ill treated. The moment the government was informed of these terrible events, it sent detachments of

Greeks and Bavarian troops to keep the strictest guard on the frontier.  
The German papers of June 25th contain a decree of the King of Bavaria authorizing the levy of 3,500 men, in his territories, for the service of his son, the King of Greece; the expenses of all kinds to be defrayed out of the Greek treasury.  
**TURKEY.**  
According to the latest accounts from Constantinople, Ibrahim Pacha was continuing his retrograde march from Asia Minor over Mount Taurus. Some accounts state that he is seriously ill.  
VIENNA, June 31.  
It is expected that the first accounts from Constantinople will bring news of the departure of the Russian troops and squadron. Accounts received in London from St. Petersburg confirm this anticipation and state that the Russian army would immediately leave the Turkish territory, in consequence of a treaty of peace concluded between the Sultan and Ibrahim Pacha.  
It is also said that all their useless horses had been ordered to be sold, and fifteen transports have been taken up for the use of the Russian army. This movement of the Russian army is confirmed by the fact that these transports have been insured in London.  
**OBITUARY.**  
Died, on Monday morning last, at his late residence on South River, JACOB WATERS, Esq. of Anne Arundel county.  
We are authorised to state, that JOHN S. SELLMAN of the First District, is a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next House of Delegates.  
Mr. GREEN, You are requested to announce in your next paper, that THOMAS SNOWDEN, Jun'r. has consented to be a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next House of Delegates, and will be supported by  
**MANY VOTERS.**  
We are authorised to announce to the Voters of Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that ROBERT WELCH of Ben. is a Candidate for the next Sheriffship.  
**"\$20,000 FOR \$5.—LOWEST \$6."**  
**STATE LOTTERY.**  
CLASS NO. 16, for 1853.  
Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.  
To be drawn at Baltimore, On SATURDAY, the 17th of August, AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.  
Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.  
**SCHEDULE.**  
1 prize of \$20,000  
1 prize of 5,000  
1 prize of 2,000  
1 prize of 1,500  
1 prize of 1,372  
5 prizes of 1,000  
10 prizes of 500  
10 prizes of 300  
10 prizes of 200  
24 prizes of 150  
56 prizes of 100  
56 prizes of 50  
56 prizes of 40  
56 prizes of 30  
56 prizes of 25  
112 prizes of 20  
2184 prizes of 13  
13400 prizes of 6  
Tickets \$3—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25.  
Tickets and shares for sale at  
**DUBOIS'**  
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,  
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)  
August 15.  
**PUBLIC SALE.**  
THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 17th day of August next, the Farm upon which he at present resides. The qualities of this land it is deemed unnecessary to recommend, being too well known to need it. There is in the tract  
**205 ACRES.**  
Every other necessary building, including a well, and a large quantity of building materials, situated, adjoining Gifford Factory, owned by Mr. James Owens, and immediately between the farms of Mr. John G. Proud and Dr. Charles G. Worthington, two and a half miles above the Savage Factory on the Washington Turnpike Road. It is also well watered by fine springs. It will be sold if desired at private sale. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises.  
EDWARD DORSEY, of Rich'd. July 25th 1853.  
**FOR ANNAPOLIS, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.**  
The Steam boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, every Sunday morning, starting at nine o'clock from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, and return in the afternoon, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock. Passage to and from Annapolis \$1. Children under 12 years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.  
T. B. M. L. G. TAYLOR, Master.  
May 2.