From a late London Paper.

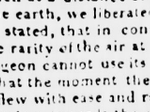
MESSRS GREEN'S ACCOUNT OF THEIR VOYAGE.

"At half past five o'clock the balloon left the earth, amidst the cheers of thousands of spectators—and as we passed over the city of London, we heard the shouts of the inhabitants in different streets. To give the public a more distinct view of the machine, as it moved with grandeur and sublimity through the atmosphere, we determined not to attain too great an altitude. Our course was west by south west, and on the river Thames we passed directly between Waterloo and Blackfriars bridges. The river Thames, with its serpentine form appeared to the naked eye not larger than a boa constrictor. When we were at our utmost altitude, St. Paul's did not appear to be larger than a dog kennel, and the monument not bigger than a walking stick! When at a distance of about 4000 feet from the earth, we liberated a pigeon. It had been stated, that in consequence of the extreme rarity of the air at such an elevation, a pigeon cannot use its wings; but we found that the moment the pigeon left the car, it flew with ease and rapidity, in a zigzag direction, towards the earth, till we lost sight of it. The thermometer varied from 69 to 73; the barometer, on leaving the earth, stood at 30 inches two tenths, and when at our highest elevation, it stood at 21 five tenths, giving an altitude of about a mile and three quarters. We passed through light currents of air and at times the earth was completely obscured from our view by detached bodies of vapour. We did not pass through a single cloud, and our voyage was very pleasant. Having been in the atmosphere about an hour and three quarters, we determined on making our descent, the country appearing open and convenient for such purpose. The first sound we heard on descending was the barking of a dog, the barometer then stood at 26 inches, which shewed that we were about three quarters of a mile from the surface of the earth. Having descended to the earth, without any concussion, and finding the spot on which we landed was a ploughing field, and unfavourable for the emptying and packing up the machine, we agreed that one of us (Mr. G Green) should alight, he did so, and Mr Charles Green reascended, and proceeded onwards to a grass field about a quarter of a mile distant, on the estate of Lady Glynn, in the parish of Ewell, a distance of nearly two miles from Epsom, where a safe descent was effected, with the assistance of a number of country people. Having packed up the balloon, we started in a chaise and four for London, and arrived at the Eagle Tavern about eleven o'clock the same night. To the directors and engineers of the Independent Gas Company, we feel ourselves particularly obliged, for their activity and good management.

"CHARLES GREEN,
"GEORGE GREEN

"Gaswell street, Monday night, London, April 4."

A British traveller, who recently visited the public prisons of Friebourg, in Swabia, remarked to the guide who conducted him through it, that so many felons brought together, constituted a school for vice. "No sir," answered the guide, "it is more; it is the University of crime, to perfect the education of the criminal." Such are all penitentiaries.



PRUNING APPLE TREES.

I beg leave through the medium of your paper, to offer a few hints to my brother farmers on the importance of pruning their fruit trees. It has been more neglected here, than in any section of the United States which I have visited. The fruit that grows in the shade where the sun does not come, nor the air circulate freely, is vapid and tasteless; and it must be obvious to every one, that the cider made from such apples is not so rich and good as that made from fruit that has had the benefit of the sun and air while growing. Pruning trees, if done properly, makes them healthy and long lived. Great care should be taken to cut off the dead limbs, & those that cross others, close, and in such manner as to leave the wood smooth, that there may be no place for the water to settle and make it rot. If it is found necessary to cut large limbs, a composition made of rosin, beeswax and tallow, of equal parts simmered together, is very good to put on the wound. It would be well to take a small sharp hoe, and carefully scrape the rough bark from the trunk of the tree and the limbs, as far as you can reach, and cut up all sprouts around the trees. It is considered of so much importance in France, to remove the sprout from around the trees, that a French gentleman informed me that if any man was so slack, as not to attend to it, the people would not trust him one dollar. Young trees should be washed with soapsuds. Take a brush, such as is used to white-wash, or a mop made of woolen rags on a stick, dip it in soapsuds, and rub the trees with it. About the middle of June, take a knife and slit the bark on the north side carefully down not so as to penetrate into the wood; but on no account white-wash the young trees; it dries and contracts the bark, and is injurous to the trees.

[N. Y. Paper.

SOAKING SEED CORN.

The practice of soaking seed corn in copperas water, immediately before planting, has been recommended by several farmers. The advantages of this process are the accelerating of vegetation and the preventing of the destruction of the plant in its earlier stages by worms, &c. The first is a desirable object, the latter is highly important. The experiment may be made with little trouble and expense, and we hope our farmers generally will be induced to try it. An ounce of copperas is allowed to every quart of seed. It should be steeped about 24 hours. Perhaps grain might be equally benefited by the same treatment.

CATTLE.

An intelligent farmer of this town has communicated to us what, he says, is an effectual remedy against injury to horse and cattle which may have eaten too much grain: It is simply to administer a pint of melted hog's lard as soon as the fact is discovered. He says he has tried the experiment a number of times and always with success. Norridgewock Journal.

AMERICAN MINERALS.

From the New Hampshire Gazette.

Samuel Robinson, A. B. has recently published in Boston, "A catalogue of American Minerals, with their localities," calculated for a guide to those who are making collections. It appears from this catalogue that the United States possess abundant sources of some of the most useful minerals, and of the stones used in jewelry. The following account of the most valuable minerals found in the United States, we have drawn from Mr. Robinson's work.

Nitre (Salt-petre) is furnished in large quantities from caverns which abound in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. In Madison County, Kentucky, there is a cavern more than one third of a mile in length, forty feet in breadth, and ten feet in height, the earth of which yields from one to two pounds of nitre per bushel. This cavern extends entirely through a hill, and affords a convenient passage for horses and wagons. In the Cherokee country, near the bank of Tennessee river, there is a cavern 50 feet high, and 100 feet wide, through which a river flows, 6 feet deep and 50 feet wide—one bushel of earth from this cavern yields from 3 to 10 pounds of nitre. In some places in Kentucky, large masses of nitre, nearly pure, are found, and at the head of vallies, sandstone impregnated with nitre sometimes rises 60 or 100 feet high—one bushel of this sand stone yields from 10 to 20 pounds of nitre.

Alum is found in 10 or 11 states, in small quantities. It has been discovered in Sheffield Lyden, Conway and Ware in Massachusetts. In Sheffield, pounds of it can easily be collected, nearly as pure as that of commerce. It occurs in several counties in Ohio, where it is collected and used for dying. In Arkansas, there is an alum cliff, where the observer on removing a few loose slates under his feet, will discover upper surface of many thousand tons of alum. Alum ore occurs at Cape Sable in Maryland, where 120 tons of alum have been made in a year.

Flint is found in several states, and beds of chalk in Missouri.

Barytes is quarried to furnish mill stones, in Washington, Mass. in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Indiana. On Racoon Creek, in Indiana, barytes cover an area of 10 or 15 acres. On Sand creek, in the same state, the locality is 20 miles in extent, and practical miners have pronounced this barytes equal, if not superior to the French Barytes.

Gypsum (Plaster of Paris) is abundant in Onondago and Madison Counties, on Onondago creek, near Cayuga lake, and in some other places in New York. It is found in Virginia, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansa, &c.

Marble is quarried in Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and several other states. At Lanesborough, Mass. marble to the value of $ 6,000 is sawed yearly; $9,000 worth is annually quarried in Sheffield; and the amount obtained from West Stockbridge is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 dollars per annum. Quarries of beautifully variegated marble are opened in Maryland. In Swanton, Vt. black dove, and grey marble are quarried.

Copperas (sulphate of iron) is found in several of the states, and many factories of this article are established in Vermont, Maryland, Ohio, and Tennessee. Beds of pure native copperas are found in caves in Tennessee. At Cunnington, in Massachusetts, there is a rock called the "Copperas rock," pieces of which are used as a substitute for copperas, in dying.

Coal is abundant in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and Tennessee, and occurs in other states. The coal of Pennsylvania is said to extend over one third part of the state. Coal is found in South Hadley, and in the Southampton lead mine, in Mass.

Salt.—It is said that an extensive plain, 250 miles S. W. from Fort Osage, presents in very hot weather, an incrustation of clean white salt, from two to six inches thick.—The hunters and Indians agree in reporting that rock salt, as white and clear as alum, exists in the Pawnee mountains near the Arkansas. Large blocks of red rock salt are found in the crevices of the mountains eastward of Jefferson Lake.

Iron ores are abundant in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and some of the other states. A bed of iron ore from 20 to 30 miles broad, and from 10 to 12 inches thick, extends from Little Falls, N. Y. to 30 miles beyond Niagara falls, a distance of 250 miles. In Massachusetts there are 17 localities of bog iron ore and many of the various oxides of iron. Beds of iron are found in Hawley, Mass. and specimens of this ore can hardly be excelled for richness and beauty. At Salisbury, Conn. a mine of iron ore has been open about 70 years, and the ore is still very abundant, and yields some of the best iron in the United States. Near Red River, in Louisiana, large masses of meteoric iron have been found, one of which, weighing more than 3000 pounds, is now in the museum of the Philosophical Society of New York. [Meteoric iron falls from the air in all parts of the world, and appears to be formed in the atmosphere by some process hitherto unknown.]

Native magnet is found in Rhode Island, New York, &c.

Native copper is found in several states, but is abundant only in the N. W. Territory, near Lake Superior. On the river Ontonagan, 30 miles south from the Lake, there is a mass, weighing, by estimation, 2200 pounds. Native copper exists in Whately, Mass.

Peat, (a species of turf used for fuel) is found in 16 towns in Massachusetts, and in three or four other states.

Yellow Ochre is obtained in great quantity, in Williamstown and Rehoboth, Mass. It is abundant in Georgia.

Lead ore (sulphuret of lead) has been discovered in almost every state in the Union. The vein in Hampshire county, Mass. is 6 or 8 feet in diameter, and extends at least 20 miles from Montgomery to Whately. The most important locality of lead ore, which the United States or the world contains, is in Missouri. It has been explored at various places from the river Arkansas to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, a distance of 700 miles. The number of mines wrought in Missouri, is 45—and the quantity of lead annually smelted is estimated at 3,000,000 pounds. The ore yields, on assay, 82 per cent. of metallic lead, and the remainder is chiefly sulphur. The oldest mine in the state, was discovered in 1720. There are rich lead mines in Illinois and the N. W. Territory.

Native gold has been found in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Native silver has been found in small quantities, in 4 or 5 states.

Zinc and *Manganese* exist in several places in the United States. Manganese ore is abundant in Plainfield, Mass.

Potters' porcelain and *pipe clay* are abundant in several states. In Savoy, in Berkshire Co. Mass. there is a bed of porcelain clay, (the clay of which porcelain or china ware is made) 3 feet deep, and of unknown extent.

Graphite (from which black lead is prepared) occurs in 10 or 12 states. There are 12 localities of this mineral in Massachusetts, and 22 in New York. Near Ticonderoga, N. Y. three tons of black lead are prepared for the market annually.

Sand, suitable for the manufacture of the best flint glass, is found in Pennsylvania, Missouri, &c.

The *Clay Slate* quarries in York and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, yield annually about 1600 tons of slate, of an excellent quality.

Novaculite occurs in numerous beds in North Carolina, and answers the description of the Turkey oil stone. It is preferred by Carpenters to any hones in the market. There is a fine bed of water hones 21 miles west of Chapel Hill, N. C.

Shell lime stone—A stratum of Limestone, composed chiefly of oyster shells, commences near Eutaw springs, in South Carolina, and extends through Georgia and Florida to the gulf of Mexico at St. Marks. It sometimes disappears under the sand. The basis of the land forming the N. E. boundary of the gulf of Mexico is formed of it; and from thence it proceeds into Alabama, where it forms a basis of 100 miles square, and includes 6 counties. It then passes N. W. to the Chickasaw country, where it terminates near the Mississippi, exceeding 600 miles in length, from 10 to 100 in width, and probably 300 feet in thickness. In some parts it presents immense banks of loose shells, 10 or 15 miles in length, without the mixture of any other substance. The tower and fort at St. Marks, and the church and government house at St. Augustine, in Florida, are built of lime-stone, composed entirely of shells cemented together.

Petrified wood (wood changed to stone) An excessive drought, in 1800, displayed to view on the bottom of the Mississippi river, near Natchez, a flat more than 100 paces wide, which was probably never before visible to human eyes. On this flat were to be seen trunks of trees in a complete state of petrifaction, bearing no marks of timber but the form. On the same flat lie thousands of bodies, of all sizes from the bulk of walnuts to that of large pots, which have the appearance of stone. Petrified trunks and branches of trees are often found in other states.

Epsom salt (sulphate of magnesia) is so abundant in a cave near Corydon, in Indiana, that it is carried away by the wagon load. It sometimes appears in masses weighing 9 pounds, and a bushel of the earth of the cavern yields from 4 to 25 pounds of the salt. Epsom salt is found in the Mammoth cave in Kentucky.

Mercury combined with sulphur occurs abundantly on the shores of Lake St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Erie. It occurs in the soil in the form of black and red sand, and in banks of clay. It yields by distillation about 60 per cent of mercury.

Petroleum, or mineral oil, is found in various parts of Ohio and New York. [In the eastern continent, petroleum generally flows from the vicinity of beds of coal; also from lime-stone rocks. It is used in the place of oil, for lighting houses, streets and churches.

Of the stones used in jewelry, Rock Crystal, Amethyst, Praise, Chalcedony, Cornelian, Jasper, Agate, Zircon, Adularia, Nephrite, Emerald, Beryl, Precious Garnet, and many others, have been found in the United States. Almost all of the stones just named are found in Hampshire county, Mass. The Topaz has been found at Goshen and Middlefield, Mass. and no where else in the United States.

BROWNING GUN BARRELS.

The method of browning gun barrels, as prescribed by the board of ordnance of England, and which has been adopted by the U. S. armories, is complicated; and the composition unchemical. The following is very simple, and unattended with any of the inconvenience attending the old method. It is much more durable, and is susceptible of as high a polish.

After the barrel is finished, rub it over with aqua fortis, or spirit of salt, diluted with water. Then lay it by for a week, till a complete coat of rust is formed. A little oil is then to be applied, and after rubbing the surface dry, polish it with a hard brush and a little bees' wax.

The N. York Mercantile of the 24th ult. says:—"We understand that Mr. RUFUS KING, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, has positively engaged the centre cabin of the Old Line ship Pacific, to sail on the 1st of June for Liverpool. Mr. King will, we are informed, be accompanied by his eldest son, Mr. John A. King, as Secretary of Legation, his lady and family."

LADKAH SHEEP.

An English traveller named Moorcroft, in Tartary, among other novelties which have attracted his attention in natural history, makes special mention of the Ladkah sheep. This animal he describes, when full grown, as being scarcely as large as an ordinary lamb of five months old, "yet in the fineness of its fleece, the flavour of its flesh, and the peculiarities of its constitution, it is said to be inferior to no race. It is as completely domicilitated as the British dog. In the night it shelters in a walled yard, or under its master's roof; in the day it feeds often on the surface of granite rocks, where cursory observation can scarcely discover a speck of vegetation. If permitted, it will pick up crumbs, drink salted or buttered tea or broth, or nibble a clean picked bone. It gives two lambs and is shorn twice in a year." Mr. M. has procured some of them to import into England. We believe our climate did not well suit the full blooded merinos. Suppose we procure some of these? By the account given, they would live luxuriantly among the most rocky and barren parts of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

N. Y. Spectator.

It is calculated that the Steam Engines now in England, represent the power of 320,000 horses, equal to that of 1,920,000 men; which being in fact managed by 3,600 men only, adds actually to the power of the population 1,884,000 men.

CONTAGION & THE QUARANTINE LAWS.

A great revolution of opinion has taken place in Great Britain on the subject of the quarantine laws; and a bill is before parliament for their repeal. This measure is founded on the generally received opinions that yellow fever is not contagious, and that the secret of prevention lies in cleanliness. Dr. M'Lean an eminent physician, whose studies and personal inquiries have been almost entirely directed to the subject of contagion, has lately delivered a lecture at Liverpool on contagion and the quarantine laws. This lecture has been published, and its reasoning, combined with nearly the unanimous opinion of European & American faculty, has produced the new measures which are in contemplation. The Boston Medical Intelligencer has the following remarks on Dr. M'Lean's lecture.

"Every thing that we have heard more and more satisfies us that he is right in his opinion, that the received doctrine respecting contagion is altogether erroneous; and that the entire system of quarantine, with its enormous cost and highly injurious consequences to trade, ought to be wholly abandoned. Sooner or later the whole system will fall before Dr. M'Lean's well-directed battery. Nat. Journal.

BOW STREET—LONDON.

NIGHT CHARGES.—The Taylors.—Nicholas Casey was charged with having assaulted Isabella Martin, a very decent and tall young woman, who deposed that as she was passing down Long acre, on her way home last night, the said Nicholas Casey "obtruded his attentions upon her," and because she requested him to mind his own business he endeavoured to push her down; but he did not succeed in so doing, and she gave him in charge to the watch.

"Well, Mr. Nicholas Casey," said his Worship, "this was a manly feat of yours; what have you to say in your defence?"

"Your honour, I was drunk," replied Mr. Nicholas Casey.

"And pray what are you, Nicholas?" asked his Worship.

"A tailor by trade, your Honour," replied Mr. Nicholas Casey.

"I thought so," rejoined his Worship, "for the taylors are now become the most troublesome people in London."

Mr. Nicholas Casey, however, pleaded that it was his first offence; and, as the young woman said she did not wish to be "hard with him," he was allowed to apologize, pay his fee, and depart in peace.

Timothy Jenkins was next placed before the bench, charged by divers of the watch with singing, bellowing and shouting, at three o'clock in the morning, in Saint Martin's lane.

In his defence, he said, "May it please your Worship, I admit the premises in point, because some friends had been supping with a few friends; and I hope your Worship will attribute it to the fluency of the liquor."

"What are you, Timothy?" said the Magistrate.

"Your Worship, I am, by trade, a tayl—lor," replied Timothy; and the Magistrate directed him to pay his fee, go to his work, and be less fluent in his cups in future.

Samuel Clutterbuck, a young man more than two yards long, was next brought forward.

"And what has Samuel Clutterbuck done?" asked the Magistrate.

"Nothing further than lying dead drunk in James street, your Worship," replied the watchman.

"Nothing further than being unable to go further?" said the Magistrate.

"Yes, your Worship," replied the watchman, "and by which means I was obliged to take him to the watch-house in a wheelbarrow."

"And pray what may you be, Mr. Clutterbuck?" said his Worship.

"A taylor by trade, your Worship," replied Mr. Clutterbuck.

"Really this is scandalous!" observed Sir Richard Birnie; "why there are nothing but tailors! What the plague are you are all about? Was there any thing particular going on among you yesterday?"

"Not that I am aware of, your Worship," replied Mr. Samuel Clutterbuck.

"I remember," said Sir Richard, "as Colonel Elliott once raised an entire regiment of tailors—they were called Elliott's Dragoons, and they did good service—they cut up the enemy as though they were cutting up a piece of broadcloth. Don't you think Mr Samuel Clutterbuck, that ten regiments of tailors might be raised in London at the present day with great benefit to the public?"

Mr. Samuel Clutterbuck blushed and smiled, and said nothing; and having been admonished and discharged, he paid his fee, and departed, to make way for—

Mr. Jeremiah Snitters, a small person, whose sinister side was supported by a crutch.

"And are you a tailor also?" said Mr. Halls.

"Exactly so," replied Mr. Snitters.

"An plaze yer Wurtchip," said the watchman, "I found him bastely disguised with liquor under the peehazes in Common garden at two o'clock this morning. He had so much of it that he could'nt move neither leg nor limb; and so I tuck him to the watchhouse"—

"In a wheelbarrow?" said Mr. Halls.

"In a wheelbarrow, your Honour, I did—for he had'nt a leg of his own to stand upon!" replied the guardian of the night.

"Very well!" said his Worship, "by and bye, I suppose every watchhouse must be furnished with a wheelbarrow for the accommodation of the tailoring fraternity."

Mr. Jeremiah Snitters begged to assure his Worship that he was not a man who made a practice of qualifying himself for riding in such a vehicle; and upon his promising to keep himself sober as possible, in future, he was discharged like the rest; as were several others of his brethren who had been found in the same comfortable condition.

TO COLOUR STEEL BLUE.

The steel must be finely polished on its surface, and then exposed to an uniform degree of heat. Accordingly there are three ways of colouring; first, by a flame producing no soot, as spirit of wine; secondly, by a hot plate of iron; and thirdly, by wood ashes. As a very regular degree of heat is necessary, wood-ashes for fine work bears the preference. The work must be covered over with them, and carefully watched; when the colour is sufficiently heightened, the work is perfect. The colour is occasionally taken off with a very dilute marine acid.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

The House of Commons were occupied on the 21st. with the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and the Courier is almost exclusively devoted to the report of the speeches made on the occasion; principally those of Mr Gouldburne, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Canning. The question was taken on a second reading, and carried by a majority of 27, in a house consisting of 569 members, which the Courier considers as a decided evidence that the bill will be carried by the House, although it is impossible to say what will be its fate in the House of Lords, as Mr. Grattan's bill in 1813, and Mr. Plunkett's in 1824, which were introduced for similar objects, were both carried by three readings with better prospects of success, but ultimately thrown out. On account of the length of Mr. Canning's speech we shall be obliged to confine ourselves to a very brief statement of the course of his remarks. Many of the petitions which had been sent to Parliament on the subject, he remarked, ought to be passed by as irrelevant to the true grounds of the question; and the debates had turned more than usual on theological questions. One petition prayed that the Catholics might not be granted privileges withheld from dissenters: he thought the object of the bill was to place them on the same ground with other dissenters. With regard to the doctrines of religion, he would not discuss them in the House; but there was no reason for excluding a man from a seat in parliament, for a belief in transubstantiation, or a denial of the divinity of the Saviour of us all, then," said he, "as to the political questions; a Papist, it is said, cannot bear true allegiance to a Sovereign of this country. But who was it brought a King to the block, and who was it stripped Episcopacy of its mitre? I will not say who they were, but they were not Papists. I am not enamoured of the doctrine of the Catholic Church, nor do I advocate the indefeasible succession of the Popes to the chair of St. Peter: but the whole question for Parliament is, whether the oppression was ever held or acted on, or rather, whether it is now held and acted on, or in a way to threaten danger to the constitution?"

Mr C said he had every reason to believe that Mr Doyle in his examination before the House, spoke what he believed to be true; and he denied that the allegiance to the Pope could operate against the government of Great Britain.—But it is said that the Irish Catholics pay a kind of political homage to their priests; let us, he said, call them off from their worship, and tell them to bow before the constitution.—"Opinion," he remarked, "is now arrived at that crisis with regard to this great national question, that if you do not anticipate change, change will overtake you. He said that the system adopted towards the Catholics was originally considered as a measure necessary to the preservation of the state; yet it was a very harsh one, and he compared the Penal Laws to the Rack, the application of which, produced sufferings so severe, that in applying the extremity of the torture in vain, the British nation shrunk from it, and resolved to adopt a more lenient course of measures. That was the true commencement of the change of their treatment of the Catholics; and the task which is now proposed is only to persevere in that policy. He rejoiced to recollect how slow they were in distressing the Catholics, and how rapidly they had progressed in the new system of melioration.—"Decent and Fair as are adverse." (Cheers.)

He praised the feelings of Lord Wellesley, Col. Ford and Mr. Brownlow, who had frankly avowed that they had been converted from decided opposition to the proposed Catholic system, and said that in this, they were representatives of the world. It was the business of the house to legislate with a view to the improving spirit of the age. The Catholics were not to be granted political power, but the capacity of possessing it. Five or six Catholics in the House could do nothing to overthrow the constitution. They never would use more violent language than he had heard from a Protestant representative of a Catholic country. In the present state of things there is existing mischief, and the seeds of future mischief; and if the exclusion is not to continue for ever, now is the time for removing it. In proportion to the prosperity and security of the country is the facility increased of granting the boon to the Catholics, without the appearance of its having been extorted by intimidation, of which he should feel ashamed; but when the country was in danger, there was reason for opposing the measure. "Who," he asked, "can look on the high and balmy state of our property, and not wish to make this fleeting state our own, and mark it by some signal act of beneficence, transmitting it to our posterity as a testimony of our own gratitude for the high favour shown us?"

After having spoken of the situation of the country at home, he would turn to see how it was regarded abroad. Other countries, he said, would naturally look to England for some defect to console themselves for what is erroneous in the principles of their government, or intolerable in its operation. They do in fact look for such consolation, and they fasten, as if by instinct, the state in which we keep the Catholic population of Ireland. He advised the house to disappoint those who wished ill to the country, to heal the wound which had long remained bleeding; "my prayer is," said he, that Parliament may adopt such measures as will accelerate so blessed a consummation. Believing the measure to be as pressing as it is just, I shall therefore, without trespassing further on the attention of the House, give it my support."—(The Rt. Hon gentleman sat down amidst loud and long continued cheerings.) [N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

[A later arrival than the one bringing the above, gives the following information.

A letter in the Dublin Morning Post, dated London April 23, says that "the Catholic bill will be lost," a new reaction having commenced among the dissenters to oppose it.]

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

Samuel H. Smith, Anthony C. Cazenove, and Clement Smith, all of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioners on the part of the U. States to receive subscriptions of Stock in the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company.

The subscription books it is expected will be opened in August.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1825.

Married, in Baltimore, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. Dr. *Wyatt*, Dr. *William Denny*, of Ellicott's-Ville, Anne Arundel county, to Miss *Henrietta Yates*, of the former place.

On the 25th ult. the subscription books for the Dry Dock Company at New York were closed in ten minutes after they were opened; and nearly three times the amount of the capital, which is 700,000 dollars, was offered in that time.

The Lady of the Ex-Emperor Iturbide, and family, of Mexico, are daily expected in New York, where they purpose establishing their permanent residence.

INTERNAL COMMERCE.—Twenty-five boats, with three hundred and nine tons of merchandise, 3276bbls. salt, 1496bbls. pork, and 192 passengers, arrived at Rochester, New York, from the west, on the Erie and Canal, in one day last week. The amount of tolls received at that village the present session, already amounts to between seven and eleven thousand dollars. A few years ago the scite of Rochester was a forest. U. S. Gazette.

USEFUL INVENTION.

From a Cheraw paper of May 13.

Mr Joseph Bell has invented a new kind of furnace for melting pig metal, and of casting machinery, &c. Within a fortnight last, he has put one of his furnaces into operation in this place, and the period of time required to melt pig metal in this furnace is only about half of that occupied by those of an ordinary kind. The great economy in building these furnaces is still more astonishing; the whole expense not exceeding $30. The quantity of fuel necessary to be used is also infinitely less.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

It appears by the Montreal papers of the 21st ult. that 700 settlers had arrived at Quebec from Ireland, during the week ending the 17th ult. A vessel had also arrived at Quebec from Greenock, which place she left the 22d April, with settlers for the township of McNab. The Editor of the Montreal Courant says, "We have been informed by a gentleman who came passenger in the Amethyst from London, that he heard from good authority in the British capital, that arrangements were making to send 15,000 Irish emigrants to Canada this summer."

PIRATES CAPTURED.

Captain Waters of the schr. [illegible] arrived here on Sunday from Porto Rico, spoke in the Gulf-stream a brig, the Captain of which informed that a piratical sloop manned with 35 men, had been captured by an English cutter and a steam-boat fitted out for the purpose at Matanzas, and carried into the latter port. The pirates who survived the action were sent to Havana for trial. It was ascertained that they had murdered the crews of more than twenty American vessels.—Balt. American.

From the Salem Messenger, May 25.

AGUILTY CONSCIENCE WHO CAN BEAR!

It has just fallen to our lot to record the confession of a murder, committed, as will appear, by a husband upon a weak and unoffending wife, in a time of illness—a time when it is natural to suppose that the tenderer feelings would have been softened in her favour. The name of the unfortunate man is William Sayre, a shoemaker, who says, that while living at Callowhill between Second and Third streets, in Philadelphia, on the night of the 13th October 1810, his wife having been about 5 weeks in a state of ill health that required attendance and broke his rest, after assisting her into bed, choked her with his hand up on her neck to death! A child of their's, five years old, was the only other person in the house. No one suspected but that she died a natural death.

Sayre continued to reside in Philadelphia for more than 4 year, when he enlisted into the army, in which he continued upwards of four years. After leaving the army he pursued his trade, occasionally travelling from one village to another in the state of New-York and Canada, till within a few months, ever worried with his foul crime; he came to his brother's at Mullica Hill, in Gloucester county, N. J. About 10 days previously to his making the confession, he came to another brother's house in this county. Remaining there a few days, but finding no where any peace to his troubled breast, he left there with the determination of destroying his own life, but, as if "whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," he wandered along for twenty miles thro' this town and over Quintin's bridge, when he accosted a man, a stranger to him, to whom he confessed the horrid deed.

This man took him before Stacy Lloyd, esq. who after receiving the confession, committed him to prison. Such is the confession and relation we have gathered from the prisoner, who appears of sane mind, and, for an illiterate person, of good understanding; neatly and well dressed for one of his age and occupation, being 45 years old, possesses a countenance inclining to agreeableness, but disconsolate, and of small stature.

He says, that he has not thought of such a thing five minutes before he committed the awful crime, that it has ever been a source of great trouble to him; nor out of his mind, except when drowned by liquor, that life has been a burthen to him; that he has never been guilty of any other crimes against the laws of the land; converses with candour, that establishes credit for what he says. His brothers, one a farmer and the other a shoemaker, are men of fair characters; and on mentioning to him the fear that his confession would bring on them the direct into tears, and said he hoped it might not be thrown up to them. If we doubt any thing he says, it is that of the confession; and we hope, for the honour of, his relations—for that of our sex and race that there may yet be proof that the deceased, whose maiden name, we learn by the prisoner, was Rebecca Crowe, died a natural death.