

THE GAZETTE AND ADVERTISER.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6.

ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

The day was commemorated in this town, by anticipation, on Saturday last. The different Uniform Companies paraded in honor of the day, and escorted the Periclean Society to St. Paul's Church, where an oration, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by James G. Bryce, Esq. one of its members.

The remainder of the day was spent by the military, and a number of the citizens, at the respective places selected for the purpose, with the greatest hilarity and good humor.

MR. RODNEY.

The latest advices from Buenos Ayres, state that Mr. Rodney's health was fast improving, and his recovery is no longer doubtful.

THE FOURTH MURDERER.

A man is confined in Baltimore jail, who is strongly suspected of being the fourth person concerned in the murder of Bossall.

BOILER BURST.

The Mobile Register of the 8th of June states that the steam-boat Balize burst one of her boilers, and that the steward was killed by the explosion.

Mr. Francis Belzoni, brother of the late traveller, is expected to follow up his brother's researches.

On Thursday last, the 1st inst. Baron de Stackelberg, Charge d'Affaires from Sweden, was presented to the President, by the Secretary of State, and had an audience of leave, preparatory to his departure from this for his own country, upon a temporary leave of absence from his sovereign. *National Government Journal.*

The New-York Evening Post says, it is now ascertained that the piratical schooner lately carried into Honduras, and which was reported to have been owned in the United States, is a West India built vessel, commanded by a Canadian Frenchman, whose papers represent her as belonging to St. Thomas. The vessel has been condemned, and the crew, 12 in number, sent to the West Indies for trial. It having been suspected that this was not the whole of the pirate's complement, an armed party proceeded to one of the Keys, where they succeeded in making 11 men prisoners; one of whom, a negro, turned King's evidence, and stated that the vessel he belonged to, (an English coaster) had been captured by them, near the Musquito shore, and all on board murdered except himself, and that his life was saved in consequence of his joining the pirates. These men were in irons at Honduras.

Quebec, June 21.

We are happy to find that Ministers have come to the determination of encouraging the culture of Tobacco in Upper Canada, by taking off a part of the duty payable on the importation of this article into Great Britain. The quantity which was raised last year, has, we have heard, much exceeded that in the preceding one, and with the protecting duty it may become of consequence to our exports. The new views now taken of the commercial policy of the kingdom, may lead us to look for other changes, equally advantageous to the Mother country and the Province, in the regulations respecting the Importation of Teas and India Goods generally, upon which representations, as well as upon Tobacco, were some time ago made from this Colony. We look at an early day to some very great change in the political as well as commercial concerns of the North American Colonies. A just and liberal spirit pervades the English cabinet. The intimation of the President of the United States, that there are pending negotiations for the establishment of consuls to the British American possessions, the settlement of the boundary line between this province and the state of Maine, and the most important of them, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, must soon call the whole attention of His Majesty's government to its possessions on this continent.

HARTFORD, (Conn.) June 29.

IMPOSTER.

A person, supposed to be from 25 to 30 years of age, rather slender, has been about Hartford several days, soliciting alms and having the appearance of a person afflicted with St. Vitus's dance. He endeavors to excite sympathy by motions of distress, saying but little, sometimes nothing, and walking with difficulty. He was last Thursday invited by an overseer of the work house, walk with him, when all at

once his limbs resumed unusual strength, and he ran like a deer down State-street. A persevering constable being called, pursuit was made, he was overtaken, and with the assistance of two others, the constable had him before a magistrate. His speech came—he was tried and committed to the work house for forty days. Our vigilant, acting overseer, ordered the master to search him, who found, concealed in a pocket in the inside of his shirt, 35 Dollars in money.

An English paper gives the following explanation of the fact that intemperance abridges life. It is fanciful enough; but a belief in its truth, and a corresponding practice, could do no harm.

An ingenious author asserts, that the length of a man's life may be estimated by the number of pulsations he has strength to perform; thus, allowing seventy years for the common age of man, and sixty pulses in a minute for the common measure of pulses in a temperate person, the number of pulsations in his whole life would amount to 3,287,520,000; but if by intemperance he forces his blood into a more rapid motion, so as to give seventy-five pulses in a minute, the same number of pulses would be completed in fifty-six years; consequently his life would be reduced fourteen years.

IRELAND.

The following is an extract from the speech of the Hon. Mr. North, delivered on the 11th ult. in the British Parliament, in the debate on the condition of Ireland:

"In Ireland the people had for a series of years suffered a variety of misery.—They had proceeded from one affliction to another. Each season brought its peculiar horror. In the one it was famine, in the next it was fever; in the third it was murder! These sad events seemed to form a perpetual cycle, the parts of which were of regular and mournful recurrence. The evils which all felt, all ascribed to different causes. The peasant attributed them to the rapacity of the landlord—the landlord to the bigotry of the clergy. For his (Mr. North's) part, he believed that they originated in many causes. He perfectly agreed with the noble mover of the proposition before the House, that one of the most conspicuous causes of the disturbed condition of Ireland, was its unemployed population. No political axiom was more certain, than that there was no State policy, no secret of government, by which it was possible to reconcile tranquillity with idleness (hear, hear, hear!) All the arts of civilization were in fact but so many expedients to make peace and industry mutually productive of each other. To an energetic people, especially, employment was a positive want. They had as eager an appetite for it as for their food. Where such a people were left without occupation, they became wild, untameable and ferocious. Disguise it as they might, such a people were in a savage state, and fluctuated, as the history of Ireland but too plainly proved that the Irish people had fluctuated between hopeless indolence and desperate mischief (hear, hear, hear!) Placed at the bottom of the scale of human beings, the Irish peasant never looked upwards. He was excited by no emulation—he was inspired by no hope—he was deaf to every whisper of ambition—he was influenced by neither fear nor degradation, nor expectation of advancement—he remained fixed on the spot at which he first drew his breath, without the wish, and still more, without the power of motion. He saw whatever existed of prosperity among his superiors, placed at an immeasurable distance from his grasp. He saw himself surrounded by men of religion different from his own, whose interest appeared to him to be at variance with his own, and whose chief or sole business he supposed to be armed as they were, with the sword of the law, to keep him quiet and poor.—Under such circumstances, his character became hardened and desperate; he saw in the violation of the law no moral culpability; he transgressed it, therefore, with out self reproach, and when his misdeeds brought him their apportioned punishment, he suffered under its infliction with the triumph of a martyr, and not with the compunction of a criminal (hear, hear, hear!) All the noble traits of such a man's original character become degraded and debased. His courage was converted into ferocity, his intelligence into fraud; his whole state and condition was gradually deteriorated; and the peasant was at length lost in the murderer and incendiary (hear, hear, hear!) These two circumstances, the place which the Irish peasant held in society, and his want of employment were unquestionably the chief sources of the perturbed condition of Ireland."

THE ALPINE HORN.

The Alpine Horn is an instrument constructed with the bark of the cherry tree, and which, like a speaking trumpet, is used to convey sounds to a great distance. When the last rays of the sun gild the summits of the Alps, the shepherd, who dwells highest on those mountains, takes his horn and calls aloud "Praised be the Lord!" As soon as he is heard, the neighboring shepherds leave their huts and repeat those words. The sounds last many minutes, for every echo of the mountain and grotto of the rocks repeat the name of God. How solemn the scene!—Imagination cannot picture itself any thing more sublime; the profound silence that succeeds, the sigh of those stupendous mountains, upon which the vault of heaven seems to rest; every thing excites the mind to enthusiasm.

In the meanwhile, the shepherds bend their knees and pray in the open air, and soon after retire to their huts to enjoy the repose of innocence.

PORTUGAL.

The Gibraltar papers received at Boston are to the 22d of May, and contain the following proclamation by the king of Portugal, from which it seems that the commotion excited by the Infant was more serious than at first supposed. His Majesty's proclamation is dated from a British ship of war, on board of which he had been obliged to take refuge.—*Phil. Gaz.*

From the Boston Courier of Monday.
LATE FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the arrival of the ship Coral, Hooper, 30 days from Gibraltar, we have been favored with the Gibraltar Chronicle of May 10, 21, 22, and 25. We find in them nothing very important. Their contents are chiefly made up of the articles already noticed in London papers. The paper of May 21, contains the following Proclamation, by the king of Portugal, dated "on board the British ship Windsor Castle, lying in the Tagus, May 9, 1824.

Portuguese! Your king is not going away from you; on the contrary, he only intends to remove the fears and anxiety under which you are laboring to re-establish public security, and to tear off the veil, which as yet conceals the truth from you; certain as he is that, at his voice, all this loyal nation will unite to support the throne, and that there will be an end to the conflict of opinions, and of the passions worked up to the great height, which lately produced the most fatal anarchy, and which threatens Government with a complete dissolution.

My son, the Infante Don Miguel, who had so recently covered himself with glory by his heroic undertaking—my Son it was that, urged by wicked suggestions, and misled by treacherous advice, ventured upon acts which, even supposing them just and necessary, ought to have emanated from my sovereign authority, and thus encroached upon the Kingly power which cannot be shared.

Early in the morning of the 30th of April, all the troops in the capital appeared under arms, and my son was seen to leave my palace for the purpose of putting himself at their head and without my knowledge, to order an immense number of individuals of all classes to be arrested; including the persons who held the highest situations in the state, my own ministers, and some of my chamberlains. The palace I reside in was surrounded by men in arms, or rather converted into a prison, and access to my royal person prohibited for several hours. And lastly were seen proceedings so violent that they bordered upon open rebellion, so much so that the Representatives of the Sovereigns of Europe thought themselves bound formally to protest against the violence thus offered to my royal authority. So rash a determination which threatened the most fatal consequences, so gross an abuse of the trust which I had put in my son, was accounted for, or vindicated on no other ground than the supposition of a conspiracy which, even if it had really existed, could not justify such unprecedented proceedings.

But, as I wished, cost what it might, to maintain the public tranquillity, and concord of my royal family, I thought it proper to direct by my royal decree of the 3d inst. that Judges should be appointed for the trial of the accused, and to forgive those acts in which my son had exceeded his powers in hopes that the legitimate course of law being thus re-established, the revolutionary measures would cease, and order be gradually restored. But the earnest wishes of my paternal heart were not fulfilled, far from it—individuals continued to be arrested, and orders issued in the Infante's name, many of which were signed by obscure persons who held no public situations.

Determined to put an end to these scandalous proceedings, and to the degrading encroachments made upon the royal authority to the evident injury of my loyal subjects, but unable to make my royal will known, in consequence of my being beset by the factions who led my son astray, and who had already, on the 30th of April, made an attempt upon my liberty, I resolved, in order to avoid a contest, the ultimate issue of which, however, could not be doubtful, considering the well-known fidelity of the Portuguese nation—upon going on board the British line of battle ship lying in this harbor, whither I was followed by the Representatives of the European Powers, for the purpose of frankly disclosing my disgraceful situation to my loyal subjects, and calling them, if necessary, to my assistance.

Having taken the advice of my Ministers, and of persons once learned, zealous for my royal service, and who have the fear of God before them, I have determined to re-assume the powers of Generalissimo of my Royal Armies, taking from the Infante Don Miguel, the commander in chief of the army which I had conferred upon him, and forbidding the authorities, and all and each of my subjects, to obey his orders, or such as may be given in his name, upon pain of being treated as rebels to the Royal Authority, which exclusively belongs to me by the grace of God.

Portuguese! Such are the first dispositions which I have made, issuing

without loss of time, the requisite orders for setting at liberty the innocent persons who were involved in those arbitrary prosecutions, and for punishing those who may really prove guilty, as accomplices to the machinations of the secret societies. My will is, that the latter should be proceeded against in strict conformity with the laws in force, and thus will virtue and loyalty be rewarded, and crime punished.

Soldiers! I do not blame you for what you have done; you obeyed the commander whom I have given you, and thus complied with your duty. This inexperienced Chief was involuntarily or ven, by perfidious advice, not at all congenial with his nature and filial obedience, to the most criminal disrespect to his Father and King. I deprive him of the authority which wicked intriguers, without any public character, induced him to abuse; and I command you to acknowledge no other authority than mine, and, confiding yourselves to the military duties laid upon you, to use the arms committed to your loyalty, for my royal service only, ever obeying the commanding officers whom I please to confirm or to appoint.

By this proclamation I confirm in the exercise of their powers those who are invested with them, so long as I shall issue no orders to the contrary; and I command all and each of them to pay the most implicit obedience to the directions that shall be given in name, by the authorities to which you are henceforth to submit. Subjects of all classes behave peaceably, and confidently expect from your sovereign the restoration of public tranquillity, justice, and general security.

THE KING.

Extract from a private Letter.

TARIFA, (Portugal.) May 14.—His Majesty, highly displeased with the Infante's conduct since the 30th of April, came to a determination of manifesting his sentiments; and, that he might do so with the less risk of compromising the public tranquillity, he, on the 9th inst. went on board a British ship of war in the Tagus, whither he was followed by the foreign ambassadors, and, there, issued a decree by which he took the command of the army from the infante, and strictly enjoined the Authorities to disregard his orders, or any that might be given in his name—At the same time he caused a proclamation to the Portuguese to be circulated, in which he related his son's arbitrary proceedings and their origin, and pointed out the result they might be attended with. He also ordered the individuals to be set at liberty who had been confined since the 30th of last month, and lastly wrote a letter to his son, desiring him to come on board. H. R. H. immediately obeyed the summons, and was subsequently removed to a frigate, it is said as a prisoner. These are, in substance, the news brought by this day's mail, which you will read at great length when you receive the newspapers. In this place some individuals had already been arrested and vindictive men were improving the opportunity, but thanks be given to his Majesty, who has put an end to this tragedy! Our latest intelligence is in the same paper of May 22d, as follows:—

By the William and Mary, in 6 days from Lisbon, we learn, that his Majesty had landed, tranquillity being completely restored; and that the Infante Don Miguel had sailed in the Perola frigate, according to some for London, and according to others, for Havre de Grace, whence he was to set out on a tour through some of the principal states of Europe.

A NOBLE HORSE.

An English paper announces the death of the highly celebrated hunter WOOLLEY WALKER, the property of captain William Healey. The performance of this horse, as an hunter, have been very extraordinary. He has been known to leap thirty-five barred gates in one day, with his owner, and in the grand steeple chase, near Newcastle, he leaped the great Burn of nine yards deep water, and won the match gallantly, which was for 200 sovereigns. On the banks were stationed men with ropes for the preservation of the daring rider, captain William Healey, who accomplished this unequalled task in the presence of thousands.

PEDESTRIAN FEAT.

At Brooklyn, L. I. on Saturday afternoon, a young man, a hatter, of the name of Stewart, for a trifling wager, (the eggs only, it was said) picked up and deposited in a half bushel, one hundred eggs, placed at a yard distance from each other, on a straight line. He was to do it in an hour, but succeeded in finishing it in fifty four and a half minutes, five and a half within time. In performing this feat, he went upwards of six miles, and stooped to the ground and then turned about two hundred times, without cracking an egg. A lieutenant in England, picked one hundred stones and put them in a basket in forty five minutes, in 1817, and won great odds laid against him on the stake. Whether he threw or tossed them is not stated; but Stewart was to lose every egg he broke, and therefore was obliged to lay them down carefully. To say that he did it with ease would not be strictly true, as his feelings and powers were considerably affected at times during the performance,

though he came out recruited and comparatively fresh at the end.
N. Y. Statesman.

SAXONY SHEEP.

The importation of sheep, selected from the fine flocks of Saxony, must be viewed with much gratification by those who feel an interest in the prosperity of this country. It is but little more than fifty years since the merino flocks of Spain were first introduced into Saxony. So rapid has been their increase since, that Saxony, in addition to supplying her own manufactories, now furnishes much of the finest wool manufactured in England. No country possesses a more favorable climate or better pastures for sheep than the United States.—Wherever the fine merino sheep of Spain have been introduced, they have been found to thrive. Their fleeces have ever been improved in quality, by attentive treatment.—From the usual enterprise and industry which has distinguished the inhabitants of this country, it will not be deemed too sanguine to hope, that nearly as rapid an increase may take place in the production of the staple article of wool, as has taken place in that of cotton, within the last thirty years; and that many who are now in existence may live to see the period when fine wool shall be classed among the great staple exports of this country.

In the western states there are few articles produced, the expense attending the transportation of which to the markets of the seaboard, will not be equal to nearly the whole actual value in such markets. The relative value of fine wool in comparison with its bulk and weight is very great.

It is common for most farmers to rely with too much confidence on the quality of the wool of their flocks, for want of an opportunity of comparing it with the wool produced from the best flocks of the country. There are many merino sheep of full blood, whose wool is scarcely so fine as that of the second quality on other sheep. Considerable quantities of Saxony wool have been sold in this country at one dollar eighty cents per pound, and selected parcels readily command two dollars per pound in England. The value of wool increases in a very rapid ratio, as it approaches the finest grades, like the diamond for every additional carat, while the expense of maintaining the sheep remains nearly the same.

[Providence Journal.]

From Crawford's History of the Indian Archipelago

IMPALING A MACASSAR SLAVE.

The criminal was led in the morning to the place of execution, and laid on his belly, being held by four men. The executioner then made a transverse incision at the os sacrum, and introduced the sharp point of the spike, about six feet long, made of polished iron, into the wound, so that it passed between the back bone and the skin. Two men drove it up, along the spine, while the executioner held the end, and gave it a proper direction, till it came out between the neck and shoulders. The lower end was put into a wooden post and riveted fast; the sufferer was lifted up thus impaled, and the post stuck in the ground. At the top of the post, 10 feet from the ground, there was a little bench, on which the body rested. He did not utter the least complaint, except when the spike was rivetted; the hammering and shaking by it seemed intolerable to him, and he then bellowed out for pain; and again, when he was lifted up and set in the ground. He sat in this situation till death put an end to his torment, which happened the next day at 3 o'clock, P. M. He owed this speedy termination of his misery to a light shower of rain, which continued about an hour, and he died half an hour afterwards.

At Batavia, criminals who have been impaled in the dry season, have remained alive for eight or more days, without any food or drink, which is prevented to be given them. One of the surgeons of the city assured me, that as soon as water gets into the wound, it occasions a gangrene, which brings on death almost immediately. The miserable sufferer continually complains of insupportable thirst, which is peculiarly intolerable to this punishment. The criminals are exposed during the whole day to the burning rays of the sun, and unceasingly tormented by numerous stinging insects.

I went to see him again, about three hours before he died, and found him conversing with the bystanders. He related to them, the manner in which he had murdered his master, and expressed his repentance, with great composure, and constant attention.