

locks of the strongest and most massive construction. He was not obliged to submit to the indignity of fetters, from which he very naturally conjectured, that they did not intend to put him to the trouble of making any very long stay there, or in the world. He, however, remained in this place a whole day, without seeing the expected assassin, and ate heartily of the food which was liberally provided for him, without examining very curiously of what materials it was composed: neither, though he was without conversation, was he entirely without company, for every half hour his gaoler unbarr'd his prison door, and looked in to see if all were safe. A second day passed in the same manner, and he began to be haunted, not so much by fears for his own life, as by a restless desire to execute his own mission with which he was intrusted by his royal master. The third night came, and weary of waiting for his murderers, he had sunk into a profound sleep, when he was awakened by some one calling upon his name.

"Ready, ready, for you!" said he, starting up, "you have been a long time coming."

"Peace—peace—not so loud," said the Lady Adelaide; for as the light of the lamp which she held in her hand, fell upon her pale but beautiful features, he discovered that it was she. "I have mastered them in dissimulation. They thought me too weak and feeble even to lift my head from the pillow, and therefore left me unfettered with bolt or key, and with only one female janitor, who is now too soundly slumbering to wake till long after day-break. You must be gone."

"Show me but how, fair lady, and I would not wait for a second bidding."

"There are two secret passages from this dungeon; the one leads to the apartment from which I have just come, and the other (touching a secret spring in the wall, which immediately opened and showed a door and a flight of steps) will conduct you through a subterranean passage beyond the castle and the town, when you must trust to your patience and your wit to elude pursuit. The Empress's messenger is expected in Gloucester momentarily, with orders for your assassination; therefore be quick."

"But how can I leave you surrounded by dangers? and even if I follow your advice, my wary gaoler will be looking in, in a quarter of an hour, to see that all is right, and the pursuit which will be instantly set on foot, will soon bring me back again to Gloucester."

"Fear not for me, said she; "my fate is sealed; a few days are to restore me to my parents. Give me your cloak, with which wrapped around me, I can supply your place on yonder couch, and so elude the vigilance of the gaoler until the morning, when I trust that you will be beyond the reach of danger."

"Thanks, generous fair one," said Alan, eagerly kissing her hand; but hearing the gaoler drawing the bolts on the outside, he hastily threw his cloak to her and disappeared behind the secret door, while she threw herself on the couch and assumed the appearance of profound slumber.

"Is the deed done?" said Earl Milo to the gaoler, as about two hours after day-break he came to the dungeon door of his prisoner.

"The Empress's emissary was not delayed an instant more than was necessary to enable him to transmit his credentials to your lordship, and to receive your warrant for the deed."

"And how did the prisoner suffer?" said the Governor in a low and hollow voice.

"He was in a profound sleep," said the gaoler. "He heaved a deep sigh as the Norman's steel entered his bosom, and then his spirit fled for ever."

The Constable hid his face in his hands, and uttered a deep groan, while his whole gigantic frame shook like an aspen leaf. "Lead me in to him," he said. "I will once more look upon the face of him who was once my friend, though he died my bitterest enemy."

The prison door was unbarr'd, and the murdered person was perceived bathed in blood, with his whole form and face enveloped in his cloak; but what was the horror of all present, on unroofing the body, to see the wan and pale, but still beautiful features of Adelaide, from whom life appeared to have escaped so quickly, that scarcely any mark of violent death was perceptible except the wound upon her breast.

A few inquiries soon revealed the whole mystery. Adelaide, whom all supposed to have been in such a state of feebleness and exhaustion as to be unable to turn herself on her pillow, had taken advantage of the profound slumber of her attendant (who did not notice her absence until she was roused in the morning to answer the inquiries of the Constable) to find her way through the secret passages of the castle, which were unknown to all but Earl Milo and herself, to the dungeon of the prisoner. There, as the reader has seen, she effected his escape, and, having occupied his place on the prison bed, she sunk into a deep sleep. The emissary of the Empress arrived in the dead of the night with au-

thority to put Alan to death, and Adelaide received the fatal blow which was intended for the man for whom she had ventured so much.

The Albany Argus of yesterday contains a sort of flash report of a case recently tried before Judge Duer, for the recovery of the value of an Egyptian mummy.—From the evidence it appeared that the mummy was a genuine one—and that while on exhibition at Rensselaerville, in Albany county, some young "students in a doctor's shop" were seized with the desire of dissecting this ancient of days, and accordingly they broke into the house at midnight, bore off the mummy, and from that day to this, it had not been heard of. Some of the parties being identified, an action of trover was instituted against them, and a decision rendered for the plaintiff of \$1200 damages, and costs of suit.—*American*.

**General Post Office.**—The Post master general has lately promulgated some new regulations for the department over which he presides. The second assistant Post master general is to be the Treasurer of the department; but no money is to be paid directly to him or by him. It is to be deposited in banks designated for that purpose by the Assistant, with the approbation of the Post master general. Where the proceeds of a Post Office do not exceed \$600 per quarter, the deposits are to be made within ten days after the expiration of a quarter: if the proceeds amount to more than \$600 per quarter the deposits are to be made monthly, and if they exceed \$3000 per quarter, they are required weekly. A certificate of deposit is to be sent to the department, and the post master is not credited with the amount paid over until his certificate is received. No Post master is to send money to the department, with his accounts, unless specially instructed so to do.—*Dayton Jour.*

**PANACEA—THE PRINCE'S CURE.**

The power of faith or credulity is often very manifest, both in the cures of charlatans and the mere visit of a physician of eminence and great reputation. Hence it is, remarks Dr. Lind, that the same remedy will not always produce the same effect even in the same person, and that common remedies often prove wonderfully successful in the hands of bold quacks, but do not answer the purpose in a timorous and distrustful patient. Both general and medical history abounds with examples of this wonder-working power; among the most remarkable of which is the siege of Breda, in Holland, by the Spaniards, in 1625. That city, from a long siege, suffered all the miseries that fatigue, bad provisions, and distress of mind could bring on its inhabitants. Among other misfortunes, scurvy made its appearance, and carried off great numbers. This, added to the other calamities, induced the garrison to incline towards a surrender of that place, when the Prince of Orange, anxious to prevent its loss, and unable to relieve the garrison, contrived however to introduce letters addressed to the men, promising them the most speedy assistance. These were accompanied with medicines against the scurvy, said to be of great price, but of still greater efficacy; many more were to be sent to them. The effects of the deceit were truly astonishing. "Three small vials of medicine," say the narrators, "were given to each physician. It was publicly given out, that three or four days were sufficient to impart a healing virtue to a gallon of the liquor. We now displayed our wonder-working balsam. Nor even were the commanders let into the secret of the cheat upon the soldiers. They flocked in crowds about us, every one soliciting that part may be served for his use. Cheerfulness again appears in every countenance, and a universal faith prevails in the sovereign virtues of the remedies. The effect of this delusion was truly astonishing, for many were quickly and perfectly recovered. Such as had not moved their limbs for a month before, were seen walking the streets with their limbs sound, straight, and whole. They boasted of the Prince's remedy, the motion of the joints being restored by simple friction with oil, and the stomach now of itself performed its office, or at least with a small assistance from medicine. Many who had declared that they had been rendered worse by all former remedies, recovered in a few days, to their inexpressible joy, and the no less general surprise, by their taking what we affirmed to be their gracious Prince's cure."—*Journal of Health*.

Some weeks ago we mentioned a tardiness, on the part of the Miami Indians, in coming to receive their annuity, owing to the improper influence of some of the Chiefs and a few Traders. Within two or three days past we have noticed many of these people calling on the Agent for their money, and we have no doubt but the firm course pursued by the Agent, will have a good effect, by convincing these deluded people that the United States, and not their miserable Chiefs, and others who are interested in defeating the best interest of the Government, should govern them.—*Miami T.*

## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

After numerous and important operations, the Russians, in great power, and to be followed by large re-inforcements, were advanced so far into Turkey that a general battle might soon be expected, not far from Constantinople itself. The passage of the Balkan was completed on the 24th July, the Turks being defeated, with considerable loss in several engagements. The next battle it was thought would take place at Adrianople. If the Russians are successful in that, they will have to fight only one more previous to their being greeted with a view of the domes and spires of the ancient capital of the Greek empire and proud city of the Musselmans. The Russian army in Asia seems to have been entirely successful. The city of Erzeroum and fortress of Hassan Kale, and other important places, have fallen into their hands, with 179 pieces of cannon, and vast quantities of military supplies. It is said that "all Asiatic Turkey is now open to them;" vast numbers of troops were preparing and marching from Russia to supply the waste of the war, and follow up the advantages gained.

There are reports that the plague has broken out at Odessa. If so, as it is the chief place from whence the Russians draw their supplies, it will no little embarrass them.

The grand vizier is said to have lost 35,000 men, with all his camp and artillery, in one battle—there are reports of mutinies among the Turks—the levies of fresh troops are made only when the military is strong enough to force the people into service—and yet stated that the porte had rejected every proposition leading to peace.—Assistance was hoped for from Egypt, but the Russian Admiral Heyden was prepared to prevent it.

Very little is said of the affairs of the Greeks. In the giant contest between the Russians and Turks, their concerns excite but a small interest.

**MEXICO.**—Tampico, by the last accounts, was still in possession of the Spaniards. Gen. Barradas having marched all his troops except two hundred and fifty, about 20 miles into the interior, the force left in Tampico was attacked by the troops of St. Anna on the 22d of August, and after an obstinate fight, in the streets and houses of the city, the Spaniards surrendered; but the Mexicans remained in possession for a short time only, in consequence of the return of Barradas, who caused a re-surrender; and St. Anna was permitted to retire to his former position at the old town of Tampico.

The battle resulted in the loss of sixty or seventy in killed and wounded. Eleven Mexicans were killed on the spot, and five in the court yard of the house occupied by Mr. Harrison an American merchant, of which they took possession during the battle. Mr. H. was very severely treated by the Spanish authorities, and a sum of money recently paid to him by a Mexican, forcibly wrested from him. Fortunately, however, on the very evening of the day of this occurrence, the U. S. ship *Hornet*, capt. Otho Norris, appeared off the port, and having sent a boat on shore, capt. N. was made acquainted with the circumstances. He immediately despatched his first lieutenant with a note to general Barradas, demanding the prompt surrender of the money. The note of captain Norris had the effect of causing its speedy delivery on board the *Hornet*, and soon after, a humiliating apology to Mr. Harrison from the Spanish officer who had assaulted him.

Foreigners and property were generally much respected, but the Americans and other merchants, have sent their property up the river and taken refuge on board of the *Hornet*, for another attack was daily threatened, which the Mexicans were confident would result in the complete subjugation of the invaders, who were equally confident of success. Efforts were making to induce the Mexicans to desert, but they remained faithful, not an individual having joined the enemy. The Mexican force is estimated at not less than 10,000 men. A destructive sickness prevailed at Tampico.

### LATER NEWS.

As was expected, a great battle took place between the Turks and Russians at the town of Kirk Kilissa, about twenty leagues from Constantinople, in which the former were defeated and dispersed. The only obstacle to the march of the Russians to the capital is Adrianople, which may be avoided by keeping along the sea—but great preparations were making by the Turks for a desperate and determined resistance. The inhabitants, it is said, are flying from Constantinople and Adrianople in anticipation of events, and the friends of the Janissaries had begun to show themselves in the former city, having set fire to the Greek suburbs of Pera, destroying 1,500 houses. The divan still persists in its refusal to come to an arrangement. Rumors of mutinies continue, and it is said that part of the sultan's troops had joined the Russians which had passed the Balkan. The Armenians are also flocking to the Russians from all quarters.

From the Potawatimie & Miami Times.

**Next Census and apportionment.**

This state, in 1820, contained 149,000 inhabitants; in 1825, it was estimated at 185,000, and in 1830, if we are not mistaken in our calculations, which are founded on the return of the polls in the several counties, it will contain 318,606; making an increase of 133,606 in the last five years.

It is uncertain what the ratio of representation may be; some say 43, others 45, and others are of the opinion it will be fixed at 50,000. Should it be settled at 45,000, and this we think most probable, Indiana will be entitled to seven representatives in Congress. Let the ratio be fixed at what it may, we apprehend there will be some difficulty in arranging the districts to suit the views of some men. It would suit Mr. such a one to have the county of Franklin attached to the first district; and it would probably suit another Mr. such a one much better to have it placed in the second; and so we might say of Vigo and many other counties in the state. We conceive it will be altogether immaterial to the people if the districts should not be so arranged as to accommodate the wishes of certain political gentlemen, who wish to go to Congress; all the people care for is to have the apportionment made to suit the public good.

The strength of the several counties, when the census is taken, will be found to be something near as follows, and should be arranged, in our opinion, in the following order, to wit:

FIRST DISTRICT.			
Allen	2,090	Wayne	16,935
Mississinewa	1,500	Henry	3,250
Delaware	1,656	Fayette	7,175
Randolph	3,500	Union	6,975
			43,087

SECOND DISTRICT.			
Franklin	10,960	Jennings	4,651
Ripley	4,881	Switzerland	5,936
Decatur	5,310	Dearborn	15,947
			47,695

THIRD DISTRICT.			
Jefferson	12,570	Washington	18,989
Scott	4,572	Clark	12,975
Jackson	5,556		
			48,868

FOURTH DISTRICT.			
Floyd	5,660	Crawford	8,675
Harrison	12,980	Perry	4,561
Lawrence	6,915	Spencer	4,610
Orange	6,900		
			45,301

FIFTH DISTRICT.			
Warrick	3,241	Martin	2,910
Vanderburgh	8,515	Daviess	4,675
Posey	5,961	Knox	6,675
Gibson	5,095	Sullivan	4,295
Pike	2,996	Green	3,955
Dubois	2,960		
			46,293

SIXTH DISTRICT.			
Vigo	4,750	Madison	2,539
Clay	1,850	Hancock	1,090
Owen	3,896	Shelby	5,136
Monroe	4,539	Johnson	3,336
Bartholomew	5,100	Morgan	3,450
Rush	7,550		
			43,538

SEVENTH DISTRICT.			
Marion	6,678	Hamilton	1,648
Hendricks	3,934	Ray	1,050
Putnam	6,214	Tippacanoe	3,264
Park	5,140	Warren	1,068
Vermillion	3,264	Carroll	1,902
Fountain	4,842	Cass	1,946
Montgomery	3,775	Miami	800
			44,625

The Indians in this neighborhood continue to settle their own difficulties, in their own way. On Tuesday last a party of Potawatimies visited this place, and retired a short distance from town to encamp; a quarrel took place between two of them, and to settle the matter speedily one shot the other with a pistol. The ball passed thro' his breast and he expired immediately. He was interred on Wednesday, on the bank of Eel river, according to their custom. We are told the deceased was a very bad Indian, having killed no less than four in his time.

Are these people to be allowed to continue this horrid practice within the bounds of an organized county, or will the civil authority take cognizance of their proceedings? Until this be done, and the punishment of the law be inflicted, we may calculate to see them pursue the same course. Nothing, in our opinion, would be as likely to deter them as the fear of being hung.—*lb.*

\*This district is not yet formed into a county by the Legislature, but we are informed that application will be made at the next session, by the citizens, who have a petition out for that purpose. It is uncertain what it may be called, we have given it the name of the river which passes through it.

†This county, or district, is in the situation as Mississinewa, and we think it ought to bear the name we have given it. Gov. Posey, Gov. Harrison, Gov. Jennings, and Gov. Hendricks have all had counties named after them; and why should not Gov. Ray?

‡Miami is a name we have given to a district, situated east of Cass county, which will probably be organized before the census and apportionment. Should neither of them be organized within that time, it will not affect our calculations because their numbers will be reckoned in the counties to which they are now attached. Mississinewa now forms the attached part of Delaware—Ray, the attached part of Tippecanoe, &c. and Miami the attached part of Cass county.

The following Letter from the late First Assistant Postmaster General, addressed to Mr. BARRY, the Postmaster General, is copied from the United States' Telegraph, of September 28th: CHEVY CHACE, SEPT. 23, 1829.

Sir: When my friend Simpson\* was here on Saturday evening, he was so diplomatic, that I could not well tell whether he came on his own account, or your account, or on the account of those who manage your official affairs. I gave, of course, little heed to his remarks, but told him of sundry acts, sayings and doings of yours, which showed your total unfitness for the office of Postmaster-General, and which must inevitably lead to your immediate removal, if known to the President. These were told him with the express intention that they should be communicated to you.

No representation on the subject had then been prepared, and the delay arose from a reluctance to take any step which might look like the offspring of resentment. Upon further reflection, however, I have concluded that, whatever appearance it may have it is my duty, both as a citizen having a proper regard to the interest of his country, and as an individual having a due regard to his reputation, to represent the subject fully.

There is a law which prohibits the payment of money to any one who is indebted to the public, until the indebtedness ceases. Being no longer your subordinate, it has now become my duty to state, in due form, to the Comptroller of the Treasury, that you are in that predicament. I have also added that your indebtedness to the amount of ten thousand dollars, is as clear, distinct, and indisputable as it is in any case whatever. That he knows very well, as a lawyer, that the pretended exculpation which lately appeared in the Telegraph, is equally at war with common sense, common law, and the decisions of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States.

You know it has always been my course and my desire to pass smoothly along the current of life, to avoid every ruffle and tempest that was practicable, to serve my friends, and to do acts of courtesy and kindness to all who came in my way. But you was advised, through Mr. Simpson, that the public is already a loser by you in payments and engagements, to the amount of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and you have been hardly six months in office.

The duty, therefore, of making these representations is no less indispensable than it is unpleasant. I cannot but hope, therefore, that you will review your course since you have been in office, and resign a situation for which you are so entirely unfitted. You know the law, that the President must discharge you from office: his duty is imperative; and if he was desirous to serve you, which I am confident he will not be, and should hesitate, it would, in the present state of parties, and of the country, bring on a motion for impeachment, which, although his friends might be too powerful and partial to allow of its reaching maturity, would occasion him inexpressible chagrin and disturbance, too great for his advanced years. You can, therefore, at the utmost, hold your station but a short period, and ought, therefore, on every account, to give up the office immediately. This measure will save me from the pain of being a public accuser, yourself from the disgrace of a removal for adequate cause, and this communication will then become confidential. For, whatever has passed, I have no wish to depreciate you in the opinion of your friends. But it would be unpardonable, knowing you as I do, to let the quarter pass, and the making of the great contracts in October next, to come into your hands, without proper efforts for prevention.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, ABM. BRADLEY.

Hon. WILLIAM T. BARRY, Postmaster General.

The Vermont election has resulted in the success of Gov. Crafts, the old Adams incumbent. There is nothing unexpected in this result; for, although the Adams ticket has prevailed, the returns show a creditable accession of republican strength. It is singular, however, that a few days previous to the election, the wives of the two principal candidates, (Messrs. Crafts and Doollittle,) both departed this life—the former by her own hand, in a fit of insanity.—*Bath Advocate*.

**The King.**—A late London paper says—On Monday last the magnificent wine cooler, manufactured for his majesty, by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, was, with his majesty's approbation, filled with port negus, at the manufactory in Dean street, that the workmen employed in its construction might toast his majesty's health, on the completion of their work. This splendid vase weighs 6930 ounces, and contains 38 gallons. There were used in making the negus, sixteen gallons of old port, one gallon of brandy, eight gallons of water, eight dozen lemons, six dozen nutmegs and 20 lbs. of loaf sugar.

\*Mr. Simpson is a Clerk in the General Post Office.