

FOREIGN NEWS.

Items of News received by the arrival of the packet ship Virginia, at New York.

Warlike preparations in France.—On Monday, Feb. 3d, Marshal Soult came down to the Chamber of Deputies, and, retracting all he had promised in the way of military reduction, increased his demand to the original amount of 371,000 men, and 78,230 horses. This, of course, excited considerable sensation in the chamber, which was by no means diminished when the minister of marine shortly afterwards asked for an extraordinary grant of 3,300,000 francs for increasing the naval force in the Mediterranean. Demands like these are strangely at variance with the pacific tenor of the French King's speech on opening the chambers.

Portugal.—Reports are current in London that Coimbra has surrendered to the Pedrites, and the Portuguese funds have again advanced.

Lisbon dates, to Feb. 2d, state, that there had been several skirmishes between the hostile parties, but the most important was on the 30th January, when the Miguelites made an attack on the Queen's forces, but were repulsed with considerable loss. On the same day General Salbando attacked the Miguelites, when they retreated, leaving a great number of killed and wounded; and he succeeded in taking about 700 prisoners, among whom were a General and several officers. Several pieces of cannon also fell into the hands of the Queen's troops, whose loss is but trifling. Some hundreds are reported to have deserted from the Miguelites, and there is no doubt but that Miguel's army must have decreased on that day full 1200.

Germany.—The Baden government has summoned to Carlsruhe, merchants and agriculturists from every district of the Grand Duchy, to obtain their opinion on the proposition for the accession of that State to the Prussian commercial system. This custom-house confederacy continues to excite the greatest interest in the smaller German States.

Turkey.—The Christians of Crete, 100,000 in number, have again made strong efforts with the Pachas, and with the Ambassadors of Russia, France, and England, to obtain a restoration of their rights of worship and liberty of action.

In the debate in the House of Commons, on the address in answer to the King's speech, a serious altercation took place between Lord Althorp and Mr. Shiel. The former having stated that the Irish members who voted and spoke against the coercion bill, did in private conversation use very different language.

Mr. O'Connell pressed the noble lord to name any member who had thus acted.

Mr. Shiel called upon the noble lord to name his informant, which he declined doing, but said, "that as he believed in its truth he took the responsibility of it upon himself." To which Mr. Shiel replied, "then I call upon the noble lord to say whether I am one of those persons to whom he has alluded."

Lord Althorp—I must say to the honorable and learned gentleman, Yes, he is.

Mr. Shiel again rose and said, that, "before his country and his God, the author of the calumny was a liar."

To prevent bloodshed, Sir Francis Burdett moved that Lord Althorp and Mr. Shiel be taken into the custody of the sergeant at arms, which motion was put and carried. The Speaker then directed the Sergeant to take the parties into custody, which was immediately done, and they were removed from the house in the custody of that officer.

After a short interval, on the assurance of both the gentlemen that they would neither originate nor respond to any hostile message, arising out of this altercation, they were released from custody, and again took their seats in the house—loudly cheered by their respective friends.

Smyrna.—The arrival of the brig Triumph, at Boston, has furnished accounts from Smyrna, to the 22d of December, which state a number of disasters to have occurred by a violent tempest which swept over that part of the world on the 15th. The frigates United States and Constitution had arrived at Milo, on the 7th, having received some damages from the storm.

Accounts from Napoli, to 13th Dec. represent the state of Greece as more tranquil than it had been for a long time previously. The Government had succeeded in making itself feared, and the laws respected. The preliminary investigations for the trial of the conspirators were still going on.

Extract of a letter, dated Serampore, Nov. 26, 1833, received per ship Star, just arrived from the East Indies.

"Most awful earthquakes have been experienced in the Upper Provinces, and we have had three or four shocks down here. They were particularly severe at Napol and Monghyr. At the former place it is supposed that about ten thousand natives houses have been levelled with the ground, and at the latter, some of the European houses have come down bodily. Part of Mr. Moore's has come down, and Mr. Leslie's has forty cracks in it, which has made it uninhabitable. They had shocks almost daily, for a whole month or more. The first shock was felt on the evening of the 26th of August, and in 24 hours they had at Monghyr, no less than thirty shocks. The accounts from the different stations respecting the earthquakes have been most awful. At one station the night of the 26th of August, has been compared to the night in Egypt, when the first born of every house was slain. It is the hand of God, and he always does what is best. It becomes us, to improve those direful instances of his Providence, for our soul's good.

From the Baltimore American, March 24.

The following notice was handed for insertion by the Cashier of the Bank of Maryland, last night, when this paper was about going to press:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

BANK OF MARYLAND,
24th March, 1834.

The Board of Directors of this Institution have ascertained with surprise and deep regret, equal to any that the community will feel, that this institution is unable to proceed with its business, and they have resolved to transfer all its effects to a Trustee, for the equal benefit of the creditors of the Bank.

The Board of Directors hope and trust that the assets will be sufficient to discharge the debts of the Institution, and their determination to stop its business at once is from a conviction that to continue it longer would only be attended with loss to the community. Their advice to the creditors, founded upon the best judgment they are now able to form, is, not to sacrifice their claims. The debtors of the Institution will have the privilege of paying their debts with the notes and certificates of deposit and the open accounts due by the Bank, these alone they hope will enable the note holders and depositors speedily to realize nearly all, if not the entire amount of their credits.

By order, R. WILSON, Cashier.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.

The anniversary of the organization of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, was celebrated in that city, on Thursday, 27th ult., by a general parade of the firemen with their beautiful and efficient apparatus. About forty companies joined in the procession, which was formed in Arch street, the right on Broad, in the morning, and marched through all the principal streets. Many of the carriages were drawn by horses, the members following, fully equipped as firemen, and carrying banners with appropriate inscriptions. A number of these banners were presented to the firemen by ladies residing in their vicinity, as a testimony of regard for their activity and efficient services. Some of the carriages were beautifully decorated with flags, &c., and the appearance of the whole parade was creditable in the highest degree to the firemen and to the city of which they are the boast.

The procession was under the command of Peter A. Keyser, Esq., chief marshal, and ten assistant marshals, chosen by delegates from the several companies. The trustees of the association rode in barouches immediately after the chief marshal, who was preceded by two or three trumpeters. The parade excited great attention, and the streets through which it passed were crowded with admiring citizens.

After the dismissal of the parade, in the afternoon, the flags, banners, &c. were taken to the Washington Hall, where they were used in decorating the saloon, where a Firemen's Ball was given in the evening. It was attended by the beauty and fashion of the city, and passed off with great eclat.—[Atkinson's Post.

On Thursday morning, two strangers called at the house of Mr. Thomas Kelly, about six miles from this village, and asked for breakfast, and for oats to feed their horses, all of which was readily furnished. The circumstances of them having no horses with them, and their conduct whilst at the house excited suspicion; and Mr. Kelly determined upon calling together a few of his neighbors to assist him in searching out their hiding place, to ascertain

their character. When they came upon them in the woods, they fled; and one of them escaped, and the other was overtaken by Mr. Kelly himself; he turned, and presented his pistol, refused to surrender, but Mr. Kelly presented his rifle, and threatening him with "a centre shot,"—he surrendered and was taken into custody. He says his name is Sherwood.

It was found that the horses were in a thicket, some fifty or sixty rods from the place where the men were found; and the men had with them a valise, containing a large number of silver spoons, marked with the letter S., and also several keys, bullet moulds, &c.

When Sherwood was brought to this village, the Sheriff of Montgomery, Col. STEBBENS, and some other gentlemen who happened to be here, were able to identify the horses, as belonging to one of the canal boats, at Dayton, and the silver spoons, as the property of Mr. STRAIN of Dayton. We learn from Dayton, that the horses were stolen; and that Mr. STRAIN's house was robbed on Wednesday night. Sherwood was yesterday taken to Dayton to undergo an examination.

Springfield Pioneer.

THE FIRST SAW MILL.—The old practice for making boards was to split up the logs with wedges; and, inconvenient as the practice was, it was no easy matter to persuade the world the thing could be done in any better way. Saw-mills were first used in Europe in the 13th century; but so lately as 1553, an English ambassador, having seen a saw mill in France, thought it a novelty which deserved a particular description. It is amusing to see how the aversion to labor saving machinery agitated England. The first saw-mill was started by a Dutchman in 1663; but the public outcry against the new fangled machine was so violent that the proprietor was forced to decamp with more expedition than ever did a Dutchman before. The evil was thus kept out of England for several years, or rather generations; but in 1763, an unlucky timber merchant, hoping that after so long a time the public would be less watchful of its own interest, made a rash attempt to construct another mill. The guardians of the public welfare, however were on the alert, and a conscientious mob at once collected and pulled the mill to pieces. Such a patriotic spirit could not always last, and now, though we have no where seen the fact distinctly stated, there is reason to believe that saw mills are used in England.

SAGACITY OF THE HORSE.

We learn that several horses were on board the William Penn at the time of the conflagration.—Among them was one noble animal, who, when the flames spread, appeared to be completely conscious not only of his danger, but that his only dependence was on human aid. He followed Capt. Jeffries, who was the last to leave the boat, like a dog, from one side to the other of the boat. At every movement of the Captain, the intelligent animal was at his side, manifesting, with singular intelligence, his apprehensions and dependence on the aid of Capt. Jeffries. The latter at length noticed him, and leading him to the railing of the boat, said "my noble fellow, you must leap this railing, or be lost." To the surprise of the Captain, the animal appeared to understand him, and, leaping the rail, plunged into the river, swam to the shore, and escaped.—Commercial Intel.

Gunpowder.—This article has produced a great deal of pain, and put thousands out of it. The Wheeling Times records a novel use of this deadly grain, which is really worth some attention. An individual of that town, while desperate under the tooth-ache, resolved on the summary method of blowing up his refractory grinder. It was an immense masticator—having an excavation equal in extent, to the cavity of a gun barrel. With the assistance of his helpmate, he dried out the cavity; filled it with powder, pounded in a wad of cotton, and, with a red hot knitting needle, set fire to the mine, when a most tremendous explosion took place. The jaw bone was rent in twain, the offending tooth demolished, and with it three others, against which there was no cause of complaint.—The poor man found himself prostrated on the floor, minus four teeth, besides having his face very much burnt. Those disposed to try the remedy, have the evidence of this case at least, that it will prove effectual.

The insurrectionary movement of 300 of the Polish refugees at Geneva, Switzerland, has been entirely suppressed. There have been some troubles in Savoy.

PHILADELPHIA.—The splendid new Philadelphia Exchange has just been completed, and it is said to be one of the most magnificent buildings in the Union. It is situated on Dock and Third Streets, extending to Walnut. The edifice is entirely built of marble—occupies ninety-five feet front on Third Street, and 150 on Walnut. The room on the lower floor intended for the Post Office is 74 by 36 feet. In the upper story is the exchange Room, occupying an area of 83 superficial feet, and extending across the whole of the building. The roof is of copper, and a great deal of Italian architectural talent has been employed in beautifying this splendid building. It was built under the superintendence of Mr. Strickland.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.

We learn from Charlestown, that a man by the name of J. L. Bowman was killed in that town on the night of Thursday the 13th inst. The circumstances as detailed to us, appear to be these: During the day some difficulty occurred between a Mr. Swartz and Bowman, and Bowman shot at him. About midnight Bowman, with others went to Swartz's house, with an intention of committing some outrage. He broke down the door, and on entering the house was shot through the head and died immediately. Swartz remains at home undisturbed.

[New Albany Gazette.

The locusts are coming—O, HO!

So says an aged gentleman, a valued friend of ours, residing in this place. On the 25th of May next, he says—and being a close observer of events, we have not the slightest cause for doubt—it will be exactly seventeen years since this numerous host of troublesome insects last made their appearance among us; and consequently, on or about the same time in the ensuing May, we may expect another visit from them. We would, therefore, advise our farmed friends and others, to be prepared to give these unwelcome visitors a proper reception—by which means much mischief may be averted.—Germ. Tel.

THE WEST.

It is delightful, now and then, to steal away from the angry din of politics, and watch the gigantic strides of Western improvement. A few days ago we saw announced, in an Indiana paper, that a steam boat had just been launched at the mouth of the St. Joseph's river. What a pleasant train of reflections this little item awakens. It seems but as yesterday, that we saw the first emigrants wending their way to the "St. Joseph's." We do not remember when the first regular settlements were commenced there, but it certainly cannot be more than five years since. Now there is a "St. Joseph's" newspaper, published weekly. Stores, taverns, reading rooms, school houses, churches, all the concomitants of a thrifty and intelligent community, have sprung up, as if by magic, in the woods. The St. Joseph's enters into Lake Michigan nearly at the point where the northern line of Indiana forms an angle at the lake with the southern boundary of Michigan Territory. From the fact that a steam boat has just been launched, it may be inferred that permanent and thriving commercial establishments have been already formed. The country has long been celebrated for the fertility of its soil, and its advantageous position for commercial purposes.

Cincinnati Republican.

A man calling himself Jacob Hammer, located himself some eight or twelve months ago, in Madison township, near Higgins' Mill, and conducted a distillery, until a few weeks ago, when he decamped, leaving about three hundred dollars of his debts unpaid, and about twenty dollars worth of property to meet them; taking with him, it is believed, fully the amount of his debts. He was not unfortunate, but dishonest. It is understood that he played a similar game at his former place of residence; and that he may not again impose upon an unsuspecting community, he is thus treated. He is by birth, a German—talks English well—is of rather short stature, and thick set. He lived, formerly, in Frederick county, Maryland, where he left a family, which fact he endeavored to conceal until a short time previous to his decampment. He is now published as a rogue, and if this notice should reach any neighborhood where he may settle, it may admonish the unsuspecting to be aware of him, to keep their purses closed, and their drawers under lock and key.

N. B. A public benefit may be done, if other papers copy this notice. Dayton, Ohio, April 2, 1834.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A most distressing accident occurred in Winchendon (Mass.) Factory, on Monday, the 24th ult. The following particulars we get from a letter from that place, to a gentleman in this town: Amos Adams, a young man about 18 years of age, one of the card strippers, in attempting to unwind a belt which had got wound up round the main line of a shaft (a three inch shaft, which we are informed revolves more than a hundred times in a minute) in the card room, caught his fingers under the strap. His right arm was wound round and round the shaft, breaking it in four places, smashing the collar bone, and drawing the shoulder from its socket. In the fright and consternation of the moment, most of the girls stopped the machinery, and thereby increased the speed of the shaft. In this horrid situation he was carried round from fifty to one hundred times, with the shaft—every revolution doubling his body, and thrashing his legs against the floor above, and then against the cards below, breaking one of his thighs in two places, and knocking his feet to pumice. The case was beyond surgical skill, and no operation was performed. He survived the accident seven hours. His head was uninjured, and he retained his mental faculties perfect to the last. He bore his misery with the most astonishing fortitude, and related all the circumstances of the case with great coolness. He seemed to take a kind of satisfaction in looking at his mangled limbs, and every now and then his head at his own request was raised up for that purpose.

Dunstable Telegraph.

LIFE OF THE HON. DAVID CROCKETT.

The Auto-biography of this distinguished son of the western wild, has at length appeared, and having given it a careful perusal we feel prepared to say that the public expectation in regard to its contents, will not be disappointed. It is an amusing work, entirely characteristic of the author, and relates, with strict fidelity to truth, the various scenes, adventures and vicissitudes in the life of this extraordinary man. His details, though given in homely language, and the style of one who sets at defiance all rules of orthography and grammar, are deeply interesting, and closely engage the attention of the reader.

The Col. declares that a chief inducement for publishing this sketch of his life, is to correct the errors of a spurious work in reference to himself, published some months since. He has adopted for his motto these lines:—"Leave this rule for others when I'm dead, Be always sure you'r right."

It is published by Messrs. Carey & Hart, of Philadelphia.—Atkinson's Post.

SCIENTIFIC.—The Gazette Medicale of Paris publishes the results of an experiment, instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the effects of sound upon the auditory nerves of a person who was trepanned, and whose ears were closed in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of his hearing through the ordinary avenues. It was proved that the sound could be communicated by means of the cicatrice, in such a manner as to render audition easy, and keep up a colloquial intercourse with persons in the same room with the patient.

We do not know that the experiment has been tried upon a subject naturally deaf; if it has, and has likewise succeeded, the discovery will confer important benefits upon society, and restore the dumb and deaf every where to the enjoyment and use of their faculties.

New York Mercantile Advertiser.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—A fire broke out last night in the buildings attached to the bakery of Mr. Choumy on Chartres St., supposed to have been the work of some incendiary negroes. The flames communicated to the adjoining valuable brick buildings, and are now spreading with fearful rapidity. A keg of powder blew up and injured some persons. The printing office of the Bee was in imminent danger, and cannot escape without much damage. The loss to many individuals we cannot even conjecture.—Argus.

A boy about 16 years of age, who carried the mail between South Bend and Fort Wayne, cut open the mail bags on Saturday last near this town. He opened all the letters, but it does not appear that any of them had contained money, except one in which \$1 had been enclosed for a printer in Pennsylvania. The bags and letters were discovered soon afterwards and brought to town. The carrier was immediately pursued, and was apprehended next morning; he is now in the goal at this place.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.