

as die together?" The words of this deep prayer were the last which ever met the ear of Zerah from the lips of her ill-fated lover. The rough arms of the guard received her fainting form. Selim saw her borne from his sight, her long hair sweeping the dungeon's floor, her dark eyes closed, her cheeks whitened by the folds of her virgin robe. He heard the bolts redrawn. The groan which then burst from his tortured breast, was the first, and last which the vindictive Amurath had the power to extort from his victim.

There was the clashing of arms, the neighing of steeds, the shouts of a multitude heard that night near the royal palace. The tumult deepened as it approached. The name of Selim resounded through the midnight air and thrilled in the ear of Amurath, terrible as the notes of the arch-angel's trumpet—it was Solyma, at the head of the insurgent band. Thousands, who were groaning under the rod of despotism, yet waiting for the impulse of some master spirit, rushed forth with gleaming weapons, and joined the war-cry which thundered on the gale. Amurath was dragged from his palace and sacrificed to the fury of an exasperated mob; while Solyma, with some of his chosen followers, descended through the dark recesses of crime till they reached the dungeon of Selim.

"Almighty Prophet! we have come, too late!" exclaimed Solyma, the glow of triumph fading from his cheek, as he beheld his martyred brother, who was breathing out his life in those protracted sufferings, which deliberate cruelty had invented and inflicted upon its victim. Selim lifted his failing glance, and a gleam of joy pierced through the gathering mist of death. "O! could she know my truth?" The energies of exhausted nature seemed concentrated in these few, but emphatic words. Solyma understood their import. Zerah was brought to the cell from which she had been so lately borne, but too fatally convinced of the strength of that faith which she had wronged. She threw herself by the side of her expiring lover. It was the last spark of a breaking heart. The prayer of Selim had reached the throne of the Elysian, and was answered in mercy now. —**THEY DIED TOGETHER**

SULPHUR IN TREES.

One of your correspondents inquires whether any one has ever tried to drive caterpillars or insects from fruit trees by putting sulphur in the body. I'll tell you what I once did. I had a thriving young weeping willow about three inches in diameter. Soon after leaving out in the spring, it became thickly covered on all the new shooting branches with green aphid or plant louse; so much so that it could not grow at all, and I was apprehensive that the tree would be nearly if not quite destroyed. The little rascally black and red pismires were continually travelling up and down the trunk and branches of the tree in great numbers. What business they had with the plant-louse above, I never knew; whether they destroyed them, or ministered to their increase, I could not ascertain; but they were both preying, as I suppose, on the young shoots and leaves together. With a half inch augur I bored the tree, say five feet from the ground, about three-fourths through the body. I then put in and filled as compact as possible the hole to within an inch of the outside, with brimstone; made a plug wood, drove it in tight, and cut smooth to the bark. In a few days, the whole concern, aphid and pismires, abandoned the tree. It immediately threw out its young shoots, and grew luxuriantly; the new bark closed over the peg, the tree was no more attacked that year. It was several years ago, and the tree is now a fine large one. This is the only experiment of the kind I ever tried, and I imputed all the benefit of driving away the vermin to the sulphur. Let those try it who have occasion, and put the result in your paper. This sage theorizing on a mere matter of fact subject, is nonsense.—*Tennessee Farmer.*

ULMUS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The *Albion Eagle* arrived on Monday at New York, from Liverpool, with London evening papers of the 12th of January.

London, January 12.—We stated yesterday that a proposition had been made to Lord Palmerston to an extension of the term fixed for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of the 24 articles. In the course of the evening the representatives of France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, assembled at the foreign Office, and after a conference of some duration, a delay of fifteen days, viz. from the 25th inst. to the 31st inst. was agreed upon, and a Protocol to that effect having been signed. Messengers were despatched by the different Ambassadors to pronounce the fact to their respective Courts.

The protocol for an extension of time was with the concurrence of Mr. Van De Weyer, the Plenipotentiary of King Leopold, who was also present as one of the six contracting parties to the treaty; and as it is not probable that Mr. Van De Weyer would have consented to prolong the period if he had not had reason to believe that the delay would lead to the ratification of the treaty, we may now hope that some arrangement will be come to for the ratification of all parties; although it is supposed that an attempt will be made at modification.

Dispatches were received yesterday at the Foreign Office from our Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, Lord Heytesbury. They contain the most unequivocal assurances of a desire to bring the Dutch and Belgian ques-

tion to a speedy and amicable issue, and we

have reason to know that they are considered

highly satisfactory by the different members of the Conference.

At Bristol, the laborers of the court martial on Lt. Col. Breerton have been brought to a sudden and melancholy close. This morning the ill-fated soldier, doubtless actuated by feelings

the weight of which the members of the military profession will readily conceive, put an end to his mortal anxieties by his own hand.—

He shot himself in his own house at Redfield, near Bristol, about the hour of 3 o'clock.

The Colonel Breerton, commanded the regular troops in Bristol, when the riot commenced which laid waste a part of that city. His conduct was denounced by the Magistrates, in a letter to the Home Secretary, and was severely censured by many of his brother officers. It was also sharply criticised in the *United Service Journal*, a monthly magazine which probably has great weight with army and navy officers, being devoted to professional subjects, and conducted with at least as much ability as any other periodical publication now existing in Great Britain.

The faults imputed to him were weakness and vacillation, at a moment when the mob might have been easily quelled. He refused to let his men act vigorously, when urged to do so by those whom he consulted; and occasionally took off his hat and cheered with the rabble.— From the facility with which another officer put down the rioters when their numbers had increased and their fury had reached its extreme point, it was argued that Col. Breerton when first called on might have silenced the uproar at once.

London, Jan. 4.—We learn that despatches have been received by Government, which state that 800 Polish officers in Saxon, who have refused the amnesty of the Emperor Nicholas, are on their march in small detachments, to France. Each receives a small sum per diem from the Saxon Government.

From the *London Sun, Jan. 13th evening.*

The Paris express mentions that the Sultan has declared war against the Pacha of Egypt, and that it was currently reported in Paris on Wednesday, that the formal refusal of Austria to ratify the 24 articles, had reached the Prussian Embassy the preceding day.

1st. session, 22d Con.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 2.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Webster called up the apportionment bill, and submitted an amendment, which, with the bill, was laid on the table. The special order having been postponed until to day, on motion of Mr. Tazewell, and with the consent of Mr. Robbins, who was entitled to the floor, the Senate took up the bill providing for the payment of the claims of the State of Virginia against the United States, for advances made during the revolutionary war; and the bill having been explained, and advocated by Mr. T. and amended on his motion, was ordered to a third reading. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Hayne, took up the bill providing for the payment of the claims of the State of South Carolina for advances made to the United States during the late war; this bill was also ordered to a third reading. The bill to alter and widen the draw of the bridge across the Potomac, with several private bills, was passed.

In the House of Representatives, a message was received from the President of the United States, with a communication from the Secretary of State, on the subject of reducing the duty on red wines imported from Austria, which was referred to the committee on commerce. Mr. Drayton, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill for the adjustment of the claims of the State of Connecticut upon the U. States, for services rendered by her militia during the late war. It was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. McDowell, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to exempt from the operation of the tariff act of 1828, imported merchandise, which it shall be proved was ordered to this country prior to the 1st of May, 1828. It was read twice, and committed. Mr. Everett, of Mass., from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill appropriating \$55,000 for the collection of American state papers, which was read and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. McDowell, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to organize the Corps of Topographical Engineers, which was read and ordered to a second reading. Mr. Smith laid a resolution on the table directing the committee on the District of Columbia, to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the issuing of notes of less than five dollars, in said District. On motion of Mr. Webster, the Apportionment bill was taken up, the amendment submitted by that gentleman being under consideration. A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Webster, Marcy, Clayton, Foot, and Bibb, took part. Mr. Clayton opposed the bill as unjust and unequal in its operations, and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. He assumed that the practice, hitherto, of fixing the number of representatives by an arbitrary ratio, had been founded on erroneous principles, and had operated unjustly towards the smaller States, and that the only fair mode of apportionment would be, to assume an even number of members for the House of Representatives to consist of, and then to calculate by the rule of three the number of representatives of each state, in proportion

and with power to send for persons and papers, to its population compared with that of the whole Union; thus: "as the whole population, and some further discussion ensued, in view of the Union is to the number assumed by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Foster, and Mr. McDowell participated. Mr. McDowell said, that for the purpose of removing the members of that House. On this principle the bank were likely to make, it was advisable to enter the investigation as desired by its friends, and at his suggestion, Mr. Watmough subsequently withdrew his amendment, and the house adjourned.

March 3.

In the Senate, yesterday, a message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the British colonial trade. Several petitions were presented and bills reported, among the latter of which was one by Mr. Smith, from the committee on finance, providing for refunding, in all cases, the duties on iron imported for the use of railroads. The bill to adjust and pay the claims of the State of Virginia, for certain revolutionary services, and the South Carolina claim bill, were read a third time and passed. The Senate, afterwards, passed into the consideration of executive business.

In the house of representatives, a variety of private bills were reported. Mr. Foot submitted a series of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, providing that the vote of the several states, for the election of President and Vice President, shall be given in the manner by which the most numerous branch of the State Legislature is elected, and, that the candidate having the highest number of votes shall be entitled to the whole electoral vote of the State, thus abolishing the electoral districts, and substituting in lieu thereof the system of voting by general ticket. It further provides that, in the event of an equality of electoral votes between the two highest candidates, the President should be chosen by the two Houses of Congress, in joint ballot, and the Vice President by the Senate; and also, that the former shall be ineligible for re-election. The consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution, on the subject of the bank, was resumed, and that gentleman addressed the house in support of his proposition, until the expiration of the hour. Mr. Wickliffe, upon the consideration of the bill from the Senate respecting an appropriation in aid of the rebuilding of the bridge over the Potomac, moved that it be committed to the committee on the District of Columbia, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of erecting a bridge, toll free, which was ordered. The remainder of the day was occupied by the discussion of the bill for the compensation of Mrs. Decatur and others.

March 5.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. McCarty presented several memorials from the Legislature of Indiana, on the subject of internal improvement and public education, together with petitions from citizens of Franklin county in that State, in favor of the renewal of the bank charter, and from citizens of Montgomery county, Ohio, against any change in the location of the Cumberland road. Mr. Wickliffe proposed an amendment to the Revolutionary Pensions Bill, and extending its provisions to the militia and volunteers who fought in the Indian war, on the western frontier, until 1794, which was ordered to be printed. The resolution of Mr. Clayton, of Geo., for the appointment of a select committee on the affairs of the bank, was, on his motion, postponed till this day. At an early hour of sitting, the House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Speight in the chair, and took up the bill to compensate Mrs. Decatur and others. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. Davis, of Mass., to grant 10,000 dollars to Mrs. Decatur, 5,000 dollars to the heirs of Commodore Preble, and the residue of the \$100,000 proposed to be appropriated to the other officers and crew of the ketch Intrepid. Mr. Everett of Mass., moved a further amendment to grant 20,000 to Mrs. Decatur and 9,000 to the nieces of Commodore Decatur, but, before the question was taken, the committee rose and reported, and the house adjourned.

March 6.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Weston from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to organize the Corps of Topographical Engineers, which was read and ordered to a second reading. Mr. Smith laid a resolution on the table directing the committee on the District of Columbia, to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the issuing of notes of less than five dollars, in said District. On motion of Mr. Webster, the Apportionment bill was taken up, the amendment submitted by that gentleman being under consideration. A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Webster, Marcy, Clayton, Foot, and Bibb, took part. Mr. Clayton opposed the bill as unjust and unequal in its operations, and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. He assumed that the practice, hitherto, of fixing the number of representatives by an arbitrary ratio, had been founded on erroneous principles, and had operated unjustly towards the smaller States, and that the only fair mode of apportionment would be, to assume an even number of members for the House of Representatives to consist of, and then to calculate by the rule of three the number of representatives of each state, in proportion

to its population compared with that of the whole Union, thus: "as the whole population of the Union is to the number assumed by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Foster, and Mr. McDowell participated. Mr. McDowell said, that for the purpose of removing the members of that House. On this principle the bank were likely to make, it was advisable to enter the investigation as desired by its friends, and at his suggestion, Mr. Watmough subsequently withdrew his amendment, and the house adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, no business

was acted upon with the exception of a memorial presented by Mr. Adams from various citizens of New York, setting forth the circumstances of the trial, conviction, and imprisonment of the two Missionaries in the state of Georgia, and praying the interposition of Congress in the matter. A discussion ensued, which, after the rejection of a motion to lay the memorial on the table by a vote of ayes 92, noes 91, was continued until nearly 5 o'clock, when it was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of Union, ayes 96, noes 93.

From the Doylestown Intelligencer.

TRIAL OF MRS. CHAPMAN.

On Saturday night last, about eleven o'clock, Lucretia Chapman, alias Mina, was acquitted of the charge of murdering her late husband, William Chapman. This was the result of a most arduous, but deliberate investigation of eleven days. The court sat on an average eight hours a day; on the first day, more than eleven hours. In noticing the result and a few of the incidents of this highly interesting trial, we have no intention to infringe upon the strict rule of the court, which is, that no publication shall be made of the facts and evidence disclosed until after the trial of Mina, which will not take place until the 23d day of April next. Appreciating as we do, the reason of the rule, we shall not, however, overwhelm it may prove to be the eager curiosity of the public, transcend the limits which authority and exact justice impose upon us, by exposing in print any statement which may affect the chance of a fair trial for the Spaniard. Reporters at the table in court, who had come prepared to spread abroad the proceedings through the Philadelphia newspapers, were required to be vouchsafed for by counsel; so that every precaution, within the power of the court, has been used to prevent any dissemination of the evidence; and for the obvious and simple reason, that it would affect the rights of the remaining prisoner.

We may, however, undertake to say, that a more extraordinary history has not for a long time, come to the ears of the people. It may well be said, that "Truth is stranger than Fiction." No writer of romance, however bold, and extravagant, has undertaken to string together a chain of occurrences so improbable; no history has recorded events more authentic. With all the light of evidence, of scientific research, of unwearyed scrutiny, there is still a mystery hanging, like the thick darkness of Egypt, upon those parts of the transaction which it was emphatically the province of the ministers of justice to ferret out.

Nearly thirty witnesses for the prosecution, and about fifteen for the defendant, were examined. The evidence was closed on Friday, and in the afternoon of that day's session, Mr. Reed addressed the Jury in a speech of four hours in length, enforcing in a manner which gained him high credit and applause, the strong points of the prosecution. His allusion to the children of the prisoner, who had been, during great part of trial, sitting at her side in the box, was exceedingly well chosen and effective. He drew from the page of history, as a parallel for their affecting situation, an anecdote, in which little children were represented to have offered up their supplications, to beseech for that mercy from the Deity, which their guilty parents dared not ask for.

He was followed in the morning of Saturday, by Mr. McCall, in a speech of three hours for the prisoner. He spared no pains to fulfil every point of duty to his client, and acquitted himself as a successful pleader. Mr. Brown spoke four hours, and Mr. Ross two hours and a half. Our object is not to heap compliments upon counsel, and we will therefore only say, that the fame of the former named gentleman for energy and eloquence, was fully sustained; and our Prosecuting Attorney consummated that persevering zeal and determination which he has abundantly manifested ever since the first suspicion of murder.

Judge Fox summoned up the whole case on Saturday evening, in a charge of somewhat less than two hours in length. What his views were, it would of course, be improper for us to indicate. The verdict, which was returned a few minutes past eleven, after two hours absence of the Jury, was *Not Guilty*. Mrs. Chapman was then discharged by proclamation, and she returned to her former residence on Sunday. On Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, Mina's trial, after argument by Rush for the prisoner, and Ross for the Commonwealth, was postponed until next Court—mainly on the ground of the publication of a letter signed by Lucretia Chapman, which was copied by the Republicans of this village from the Boston Morning Post. Upon the postponement of Mina's trial to the next term, the Court took occasion to repeat its former injunction, prohibiting the publication of any of the evidence which had been introduced in the trial of Mina.