

Imperium in Imperio.—The following article has for some time past appeared in the columns of the National Intelligencer.

RUSSIAN LEGATION.

Washington, April 15, 1833.

Notice is hereby given to all subjects of the Kingdom of Poland now residing in the United States, who have taken no part in the Polish rebellion, and who intend to return to Poland, or wish to prolong their stay in this country, that they are required to express such intention, and obtain permission to that effect, by addressing their requests, in writing, to the Imperial Russian Legation in Washington, D. C. or the Consul General in New York, within three months from the present date.

It is understood that this notice does not apply to those subjects of Poland, who, since the restoration of legal order in the Kingdom, have received permission to go or to continue to reside abroad, and who are furnished with the proper passports for that purpose.

It would seem from the foregoing, that the unfortunate Poles are to be precluded from finding a resting place even in this last refuge of the human race. They cannot reside in peace even in the bosom of the United States, unless they first obtain permission from the Imperial Russian Legation! They must either receive a passport to leave their wretched country, or they must ask permission to remain out of it afterwards. The question naturally occurs, whether this interference with emigrants to this country, who are neither criminals nor outlaws, is not an encroachment upon the spirit of our institutions and the laws of the land, which permit them to reside here without asking the consent of the "Imperial Russian Legation?" Is it not attempting to set up something like an *Imperium in Imperio?* Suppose every other Potentate in Europe were thus to claim jurisdiction or assert the right of sovereignty over all the emigrants in the United States from their dominions, and require them to obtain permission to reside here,—would not this place us in rather an awkward predicament?

The principle adopted by us is, that the citizens of every Government have an inherent right to expatriate themselves whenever they please. In support of this principle we went to war with England, and how is it that our Government now suffer the accredited agent of Russia to issue his edict from Washington requiring "all subjects of the Kingdom of Poland, who wish to prolong their stay in this country," "to obtain permission to that effect" from the "Imperial Russian Legation?" Either the edict conveys more than was intended, or more than our Government should suffer to pass unnoticed.

Black Hawk and his son—the Prophet and his son, and the other Indian hostages surrendered under the late treaty, waited on the President yesterday, to receive his orders. The President met them kindly. He directed the articles of dress provided for them to be exhibited to them, and told the principal chief that the whole would be delivered to him to be distributed with a view to their common comfort—that they must repair immediately to Fort Monroe, and remain there contented, until he gave them permission to return to their homes—that the term of their detention depended upon the conduct of their respective tribes—and that they would not be restored to their families until it was ascertained that the stipulations of the treaty had been complied with by their people, and all the bad feeling which had led to the bloody scene on the frontiers banished.

The Prophet replied to the President, and said, that they expected to be permitted to return immediately to their people; that the war in which they had been involved, grew out of their attempt to raise provisions, where they supposed they had a right to do so; that they had lost many of their people, as well as the whites; that their tribes and families were now exposed to the attacks of their enemies, the Sioux and Menomines, and that they hoped to be permitted to return to take care of them.

Black Hawk added to the remarks of the Prophet, that they considered, that, like Keotuck, they had come to visit the President, and, like him, would be permitted to return to their homes. He entered into some brief explanation of the cause of the aggressions on the frontier.

The President told them in conclusion that he was well apprized of the circumstances which led to the disasters alluded to; that it was unnecessary to look back to them—it was his purpose now to secure the observance of peace; to prevent the frontiers from being again stained with the blood of its inhabitants, the peaceful and helpless; that they need feel no uneasiness about their own women and children; they should not suffer from their enemies, the Sioux and Menomines. He meant to compel the red men to be at peace with each other, as well as with their white neighbors. That he had

taken measures with this view, and when it was ascertained that they were effectual—when the tribes had learned that the power they attempted to contend with was equally able and disposed to protect the peaceful, and to punish the violence of aggressors; when his information assured him that their people in particular, were convinced of this, and were disposed quietly and in good faith to observe the terms of peace granted to them, then they would be restored to their families. He, then, gave his hand to the chiefs and dismissed them.

Black Hawk is not an ill-looking man. His countenance is intelligent and not savage. The Prophet, we think, has more the look of the mischief-maker, and, indeed, he assumed to be the principal in the interview with the President. He was, we suppose, the instigator of the massacres perpetrated on the frontier. His utterance and manner, as well as his countenance, indicated a dark and ferocious character.

Globe.

United States Circuit Court.—This Court commences its Spring Sessions in New Haven on Monday. Judge Thompson presiding. James Everts will take his trial before this court for an illegal murder on the high seas, on board the ship *Æronaut*, of Mystic. The prisoner is committed here, and the witnesses are in attendance for that purpose.

We understand, also, that the case of *Foster vs. Huntington*, involving the constitutionality of the law against traveling on the Sabbath, will come on this term. This case, from the circumstance that the plaintiff's wife had been stopped and detained on the Sabbath, while in ill health, and within a few miles of her father's house, to which she was going, from her residence in New York, has excited considerable interest abroad,—and voluntary aid has been offered in several instances to bring the principle to the test of a legal issue.—We believe there is a decision in Massachusetts against the legality of the act.

Connecticut Herald.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

HERALD OFFICE.

MONTRÉAL, April 25, 1833.

Dear Sir:—The British American Hotel, in this city, was burnt to the ground last evening. The Messrs. Hermans were about giving a concert at 8 o'clock.

The large ball room, capable of holding 500 people, was prepared, and the anti-room to it, had been previously decorated with branches in imitation of an arbour, in which Captain Back the previous evening received the company who attended the dinner given to him by the citizens of Montreal.

About a quarter before eight variegated lamps were lighted, and in an instant the boughs, which were left from the previous evening and perfectly dry, caught fire, and presented, before you had time for reflection, one mass of flame.

Capt. Luckin, formerly of the fire department of this city, instantly closed the large folding doors, and we had no means of escape but by the windows, which were four stories high in the rear and three stories in the front.

There were at this period only 4 gentlemen and about 27 ladies present.

The cries and shrieks were appalling.

The flames soon burst into the room with an indescribable fierceness, while we were

expecting instant death.

At this critical moment a ladder was raised to one of the front windows, and miraculously we all escaped.

Had it occurred a quarter of an hour later there would have probably been three hundred persons in the room, and in that case, few could have been saved.

Nothing but the walls are standing.

Insurance about \$42,800, upon the building and furniture.

The consternation in the city was indescribable; knowing that so many lives were exposed—but we have

not heard of any one having perished.

Some have been severely burnt,

amongst whom we hear is one of the Hermans.

I write in great haste,

with a mind horrified by the scene, and

thankful for the escape of myself and family.

I am, yours respectfully.

On Saturday evening, about half past 8 o'clock, one of the guards of the U. S. Mail for New York was unfortunately shot at Bristol, in a singular manner.

The pistols had been placed at the bottom of the carriage with a mail bag over them.

When the stage arrived at Bristol, the guard Mr. George Hilson, or Washington, our informant

not being certain which, took hold of

the bag to remove it to the other stage,

and as he raised it, one of the pistols

was discharged by the motion.

The young man received the contents in his head.

A ball passed through his cheek,

directly upwards through the roof of his mouth, and lodged.

Two buckshot were found in his forehead and another in the lower part of face.

He was yet living when our informant left Bristol,

and we understand that Dr. McClellan

left the city immediately, to see him.

The unfortunate young man bears an

excellent character, and is much es-

teemed by his employer.—*Pennsylvani-*

an.

Murder.—We briefly alluded, in our last week's paper, to the sudden disappearance on the 8th inst. of Joseph L. Frothingham, who was about to enter the Oncida Institute in Whitesboro. On that day (the 8th) he had been to this city, and received about seventy dollars in cash at one of the banks. In

the evening he was in his room at the boarding house (Miss Crane's), writing to his father: being in want of light he stepped out, as is supposed, to procure some candles, and from that time to this has not been heard from. No alarm was inspired by his absence, as it was supposed he had gone to lodge at the Institute, or with some friend in the neighborhood. Several days elapsed without any notice being taken of his absence.

Feeling surprised however at not hearing from him, the lady with whom he boarded mentioned his sudden disappearance. A search was immediately commenced, and in consequence of some circumstances (not conclusive however,) two black men were arrested. One of them was discharged—the other detained in custody, until further search or confession had elicited more certain information.

Since his examination the excitement has painfully increased, by further disclosures from this black man, whose name is George Hazard. He now states that on Saturday succeeding the disappearance of Frothingham, he was hired by a certain tavern keeper in Whitesboro to take the body of Frothingham to this city and throw it into the Mohawk. He states that he took the body late in the night, from the bay-loft of this man, into a single horse wagon, and brought it to this city, and threw it into the river from the lower bridge, known as Miller's bridge. There were, as he declares, no weights attached to the body, the feet only being tied together. Immediately on the disclosure of this confession, great numbers came from Whitesboro, and together with other persons from this city, commenced dragging the river below the bridge. The testimony of the negro was confirmed by the appearance of blood on the wagon, whip, and harness. We are not however sufficiently informed as to the testimony, to state that it was consistent throughout. The tavern keeper referred to has been placed under keepers.

The interest which has been felt by the citizens in this vicinity, has been increased by minute examinations of the letters of Frothingham, and inquiries as to his character and circumstances. His family reside in Salem, Mass. and are respectable and in good circumstances. The letters addressed to him by different members of his family all exhibit a deep and affectionate anxiety for his welfare; and the letter which he had commenced to his father, a few moments before he disappeared, breathes a spirit and displays a disposition calculated to keep alive the intense interest which already pervades this part of the country. *Utica Sentinel.*

Fire at the Treasury.—The Secretary of Treasury gives public notice that, in the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 21st of March, 1833, was destroyed, including, as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him.

"With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States are requested to cause copies to be prepared, and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those herein after alluded to) which they may at any time have written to, or received from the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same.

That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf.

It is also requested that copies be written in a plain and distinct or engraving hand. Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred.

The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st of October, 1819, to the 20th February, 1833; all the correspondence relating to Revolutionary

claims under the act of 15th May, 1828,

and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of the 5th July, 1832,

and the applications for the benefits of the acts of the 2d March, 1831, and 14th

July, 1832, for the relief of certain in-

solvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved; and it is requested that before a copy be made of any circular letter or instruction, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained."

Some rascally, mischief-loving fellow played off an excellent quiz upon the good-natured population of New-Orleans, upon the first of April. The Louisiana Advertiser, a morning paper upon the first inst., was induced by the aforesaid wag, to publish the following editorial notice:

"*To the Curious.*—A strange kind of Fish supposed to be a Mermaid, said to be taken near the Chandalar Islands was brought to town last evening, and will be exhibited this morning till ten o'clock at the lower market."

No sooner was this strange announcement thrown out to the wonder-loving New-Orleaners, than—presto! away they ran; old and young, male and female, English, Irish, Spanish, French, Yankees, Blacks and Whites, Quadroons and Indians—all scrambled to the Lower Market to get a peep at the Mermaid. But, as a son of Erin would probably say, when they got to where it was, it wasn't there! The Advertiser of the next day offers a reward for the impudent wag, whom it very properly designates as a Nullifier in disguise.

Singular Phenomenon.—A friend has favored us with the following extract from a private journal kept during a voyage from this country to Madeira, and thence to Calcutta.—*Daily Int.*

"About midnight we were roused from our births, and desired to repair on deck. We did so; and what a scene presented itself! Each one of us as he stepped upon deck, stood silent and amazed, appalled, yet delighted. *We were floating upon a sea of fire!* The wind was brisk, and the waves high, but each wave tinctured into a liquid and floating conflagration; it sparkled and glowed like molten iron; and as the crest of the wave broke and fell, it seemed a shower of fire. The sky was rolled with clouds, and the night dark; yet in the reflected glare of the sea, the highest rope in our rigging was plainly perceptible. We were awe-stricken. It seemed, in the silence and fearfulness of the moment, that we were careering in our lonely way upon an *infernal ocean*. As far as the eye could reach, the sea presented the same glowing appearance, heaving and flashing, and throwing its deep red glare far up into the misty dark air. It was awful, yet most beautiful. My imagination can conceive nothing of equal grandeur, and my pen is unequal to the task of its description. It was doubtless occasioned by the singular abundance of phosphoric animalculæ.

The water, when taken up in a bucket, gradually lost its glow and finally became dark. The sea retained its fiery aspect for several hours, during all which time our ship dashed through it, scattering the spray like sparks of real fire. I understand that in this portion of the sea, and at this time of year mariners have often remarked the same singular appearance. At the time I saw it, we were in latitude 7 N. and longitude 17 W."

The Jurist is the title of a new work about to be commenced at Washington, by DUFF GREEN. It is to be issued weekly, and to contain sixty-four pages beside the cover; making three thousand, and three hundred and twenty-eight pages annually.

A part of each number will be devoted to a report and review of current legal decisions, and to the discussion of legal questions. Arrangements have been made to obtain from France and England, at the earliest date, copies of all new law books and periodicals; and whatever else may be interesting to the American jurist, whether published in England, France, or the U. States, will be carefully selected by a competent editor.

The following, which resembles the story of "the Maid and Magpie," is related as fact:—"M. F.—, of St. O-

mer, some time since, on retiring to bed, laid on the chimney piece a small gold shirt-pin, the head of which represented a fly. The next morning the pin had disappeared. A maid-servant, who had been in M. F.—'s service

but a few days, was suspected and dis-

missed. A short time after, when the

sister of M. F.— was putting up some

curtains, she found her brother's pin

suspended in a cobweb on the ceiling.

The disappearance of the trinket was

thus accounted for—A spider, deceiv-

ed by the figure of the fly, had seized

and carried it to its nest."

An eastern paper states that a few

months ago, a person of genteel man-

ners and dress, calling himself Ely,

with testimonials from persons of un-

questionable respectability, and among

others, from the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely,

had been committed to await his trial.

Natchoches Rep.

A judgment of \$133 33 was last Thursday recovered against the Rev. Dr. Helfenstein, in the District Court of Philadelphia, being the penalty incurred by him under the statute, for joining in matrimony the plaintiff's son before he had obtained the age of twenty-one years.

Principles not men.—During the late trial in Paris of a young man of the name of Bergeron, who was accused