

Foreign Paragraphs.

St. Petersburg, July 26.—Tula, one of our largest, handsomest, and most populous provincial capitals, was destroyed on the 11th of this month, by a dreadful conflagration, which broke out in a private house, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and there being at the time a violent storm, and the weather excessively hot, it spread in a few hours over the whole town in such a manner that no exertion could arrest the progress of the flames. Nine churches, 670 private buildings, the wood dwelling houses of the numerous masters and workmen of the celebrated manufactory of arms, the iron magazines, the fish market, the butcher's market &c. were consumed.

London, August 21.—The accounts which the last German papers bring of the harvest are alarming in the highest degree. In Russia, Poland, Hungary, Prussia, Silesia, Bohemia, and even in Austria, according to the papers, such continuation of drought has prevailed since the commencement of the present spring is unprecedented, and the consequences are most ruinous to the hopes of the farmer.

Relics of Napoleon's Army.—Between 200 and 300 tons of the bones of the horses, and amongst them some of those of the men, which were lost in Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, have arrived at Grimby. These are the remains of the 30,000 almost famished horses, and the miserable men, who as history relates, perished through cold in one night almost at the commencement of his retreat from that city, which the flames kindled by the hands of the Russians had reduced to ruin and desolation.

Shocking catastrophe of the Holy Sepulchre.—Extract of a letter, dated Beyrouth, May 11. "Since writing the above, I am sorry to inform you of a serious loss of life at Jerusalem, in the church of the Sepulchre. From 15,000 to 20,000 pilgrims as I am informed were assembled this year at the fete. Hundreds of them slept in the church the night before that on which the holy fires appear, and during the day thousand were wedged together within its walls, the aged and the young, men, women, and children, standing for hours without sustenance, and inhaling a contaminated and glowing atmosphere; at length moans were heard in different parts, and a heaving and great excitement was observed, till, when the flame appeared, the whole mass made a simultaneous movement towards the holy Sepulchre. Thousand of torches were instantly illuminated, the air became rarified as fire, and nature overstrained and exhausted, gave way; numbers fainted, were borne along, fell, and were trod upon.

The attempt to save them precipitated others in their fate. The screams and excitement caused those near the door to seek their escape. Their example gave a panic to the whole mass, and now a scene of death and disorder ensued beyond description; Ibrahim Pacha, who had descended to the body of the church, was borne out by overwhelming force in the arms of some men, and nearly overcome. All considerations for the prostrate and suffering were lost in the wild sense of self-preservation, the young, the aged woman, the fainting and fallen, were trodden under foot by the outrushing multitude, and the last eye that turned to glace upon the now vacant scene of tumult, beheld the vast asiles of the holy church strewed with the dead and dying pilgrims. The lowest statement gives the loss of 150 lives; one which is respectable, between 200 and 300, and report says that nearly 400 have been lost, among them many of the Egyptian soldiers and some officers."

THE FATE OF THE AERIAL SHIP.

From the London Morning Chronicle. In our Journal of the 15th instant, we gave an account of the aerial ship, which was to have ascended on that day from the Champ de Mars at Paris. Various circumstances caused the experiment to be delayed until the 17th.

At about nine o'clock in the morning, the gigantic balloon was removed from the place where it had been exhibited, to the Champ de Mars; and from that hour the whole population of the capital was in movement. Near to the spot where the balloon ship was prepared, an experiment had lately been made of a railroad, or *chemin de fer*, but this did not excite the curiosity of the gay Parisian by any means to an equal degree, as did the hardy attempt of the eighteen navigators who were about to go on a voyage for the discovery of a *chemin dans les airs!* Thus the inhabitants proceeded en masse to that same Champ de Mars, where so many waxen wings have been melted—so many airy projects exploded!

At noon approached, the reserved seats began to fill, and hundreds of horsemen, private equipages, cabriolets, carts, in short every possible description of vehicle, flanked by countless thousands of pedestrians, were seen converging from every quarter of the city towards the point of attraction, amidst clouds of dust, and under a sun worthy the meridian of Madras. As the immense masses of curious individuals, however, approached the scene of action, various indications that something had gone wrong presented themselves in the shape of returning provision carts, freighted with uneaaten cargoes, itinerant pedemen with long faces, &c. &c. &c.—and it was speedily ascertained that at about half past twelve, the balloon, which had been completely inflated, and was floating at a certain height, to which it was confined by cords, and at the moment when it was being drawn down in order that the aeronauts might embark in the

car suddenly turned a pyramidal, and burst with a loud explosion!

The crowd at first gave a cry of horror; but quickly recovering, they rushed upon the falling balloon, instantly tore it to pieces and carried it off in portions, which were exhibited and sold for a few sols the morsel, in every part of Paris, in the course of the afternoon.

This outrage must considerably adjourn the period at which the projectors can renew their attempt, which, however, they declare to be their intention to do with the least possible loss of time. The car luckily escaped from the hands of the goths who destroyed the balloon.

It is said that some slight fissures had been observed in the issue, on the evening before the balloon was to have ascended.

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Madrid Riots.—The correspondent of the London Morning Herald at Madrid gives the following scenes:

Among the persons (Jesuits from the church of San Isidro) who tried to escape in colored clothes, was one who, the moment he came into the street, startled with fear on seeing such a force, ran with all his might. This attracted the attention of one of the mounted Urbanos, who challenged him to stop, and then galloped after him. The man ran the faster, but the horseman came up with him at the end of the street, and as his hat fell off, betraying the poisoning crown, the Urbano calling out the poisoning Jesuit! cut him down. His horse alarmed threw him off, and he was severely hurt by the fall, and there lay the corpse and the slayer, until the latter was assisted to a surgeon, while the other received every indignity which could be offered to it. And three other Jesuits who attempted escape, shared the same fate; and a friend of mine saw them hauling their bodies about, and plunging swords into them at every pause. Blood being now shed, the mob rushed into the building, and as they crossed the inner square, it is stated that the Jesuits fired upon them from above. I have no means of contradicting this story as my witnesses were all outside the doors, and none but those who were engaged in the subsequent acts, and whose testimony must, of necessity, be subject to doubt, can furnish evidence upon the point. The result, however, was that 15 unfortunate friars were hunted from cell to cell, and killed. Here the people say, justly and lawfully killed. Shall I say murdered?

The mob still unsatisfied, proposed to attack the convent of San Francisco el Grande, in the street of the same name, and a numerous body of them directed themselves towards it. The friars advised of what was going on in other places, barricaded their gates; and, as the mob approached, one of them ran up to the belfrey, and began to toll the alarm bell. It enraged the crowd, as it was supposed to be a signal to the Carlists to rise in favor of the monks, and one of the Urbanos levelling his piece shot the friar in the friar in the hand with which he was pulling the rope. His companions then attacked the gates with bars and hatchets, and soon making an entrance, drove the inmates from cell to cell, and killing 15 or 16 of them. It is said that in one of the cells was found a man who had been three years a prisoner, and this circumstance added so much fuel to their fury, that not a friar that could be laid hold of was suffered to escape. Another mob had in the mean time rushed to the convent of La Merced, and there similar barbarity was repeated.

Extraordinary Phenomena.—Yesterday evening Mr. John Parker, Mr. John Rodgers, Mr. Archibald Scott, and several other persons being at the Three Mile House, observed something in the air, which they at first took to be mist or fog, but as the evening was very clear, they were induced to take more notice of it, and by holding the hands above the eyes so as to exclude the rays of the sun, they could distinctly see bodies of insects, apparently of a red or crimson color. And they were in sheets, with trains after them, resembling that of a comet, each sheet of these insects, appeared by itself, and they were moving in a direction from West to East, about 25 or 30 feet from the earth, and at least 20 yards in width, following each other in flocks like the pigeons; they observed the passage of those insects for more than twenty minutes, the sun at the time being more than an hour high.

Nova Scotian.
ASTONISHING MEMORY.

The following story, though almost incredible, is found in the English papers:

There is still living at Stirling a blind old beggar known to all the country round by the name of Blind Alick, who possesses a memory of almost incredible strength. It was observed with astonishment, that when he was a man, and obliged, by the death of his parents, to gain a livelihood by begging through the streets of his native town of Stirling, he knew the whole of the Bible, both Old and New Testaments, by heart! from which you may repeat any passage, and he will tell you the chapter and verse, or you may tell him the chapter and verse, and he will repeat to you the passage word for word. Not long since a gentleman, to puzzle him, read with a slight verbal alteration, a verse of the Bible, Alick hesitated a moment, and then told where it was to be found, but said it had not been correctly delivered; he then gave it as it stood

in the book, correcting the slight error that had been purposely introduced. The gentleman then asked him for the ninetieth verse of the seventh chapter of Numbers. Alick was again puzzled for a moment, but then said hastily, "You are fooling me sir! there is no such verse; that chapter has only eighty nine verses." Several other experiments of the sort were tried upon him with the same success. He has often questioned the day after any particular sermon or speech; and his examiners have invariably found that had their patience allowed, Blind Alick would have given them the sermon or speech over again.

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A LOCK OF HAIR.

Few things in this weary world are so delightful as keepsakes. Nor do they ever, to my heart at least, nor to my eye, lose their tender, their powerful charms! How slight, how small, how tiny a memorial saves a beloved one from oblivion;—worn on the finger; or close to the heart, especially if they be dead. No thought is so insupportable as that of entire, total, forgetfulness—when the creature that once laughed and sung, and wept to us close to our side, or in our arms, is as if her smiles, her voice, her tears, her kisses had never been. She and them all swallowed up in nothingness of dust.

Of all keepsakes, memorials, relics—most dearly, most devotedly do I love a little lock of hair; and oh! when the head it beautified has long mouldered in the dust, how spiritual seems the undying glossiness of the sole remaining relic! All else gone to nothing, save and except that soft, smooth, burnished and glorious fragment of the apparel which once hung in the clouds and sunshine over an angel's brow.

Aye, a lock of hair is far better than any picture—it is part of the beloved object herself; it belongs to the tresses that often, long ago, may have been dishevelled, like a shower of sunbeams, over your beating breast! But now solemn thoughts sadden the beauty once so bright; so resplendent! the longer you gaze on it, the more and more it seems to say, almost upbraidingly 'weep'st thou no more for me?' and, indeed, a true tear to the imperishable affections in which all nature seemed to rejoice, bears witness, that the object to which it yearned is no more forgotten, now that she has been dead for so many long days, months, years; that she was forgotten, during an hour of absence that came like a passing sound between us and the sunshine of our living—her loving smiles.

Abolition of slavery in Massachusetts.—In 1645, (only 15 years after the settlement of Boston) the public sentiment in Massachusetts was so strong against the slave trade and all slavery, that the General Court ordered a negro who had been brought within their jurisdiction by a slave captain, to be carried back to Guinea, and soon after passed laws prohibiting the buying and selling of slaves, and punished men-stealers with death. The honor of being the first government in christendom to abolish slavery, belongs, therefore, to Massachusetts in the days of her primitive simplicity and integrity.

Murder by poison.—The Jacksonville Mississippian of the 5th instant contains an account of one of the most revolting murders by poison that we ever heard of. The crime was committed upon the plantation of a Mr. Briggs, of Beatty's Bluff. It appears from the disclosures made by some of those implicated in the murder, that the wench who cooked for Mr. Briggs and his wife, procured the heads of a rattlesnake and a scorpion, and caused them to be steeped in the coffee which she served at her master and mistress's breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. B., shortly after breakfast, were taken very sick, from the effects of the coffee, which they ascertained had been poisoned. Mrs. B. swelled up and died in a few hours; and the life of M. B. was considered in great danger at the latest information. Five negro women and a negro man had been detained in jail charged with the crime.

The West Indies.—Almost two months have transpired since the slaves in the British colonies were emancipated, but no intelligence has been received of the murder of a single planter, or of the burning of a single dwelling, or the plundering of a single store. On the contrary, every thing remains quiet, and the abolition act is in the full tide of successful experiment. How afflicting must be these tidings to the alarmists in this country, who have been dwelling so long, so pathetically, and so oracularly upon the terrible consequences that must result from immediate emancipation!

Liberator.

North Carolina Gold Coin.—The Carolinians have contrived to put their gold into a shape to pass by tale. Several skilful assayists have established themselves in the gold regions, and have acquired so much reputation for accuracy, that their pieces of gold marked "five dollars," pass every where as half eagles. It is a kind of inspection, yet we think it may finally make trouble, as these pieces may be counterfeiting the national coin, or in fact any penalty at all.

TO APPRENTICES.

When serving your apprenticeship, you will have time and opportunity to stock your mind with much useful information. The only way for a young man to prepare himself for usefulness, is to devote himself to study during his leisure hours.

First, be industrious in your business never

complain that you are obliged to work; go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit which will make you respected and beloved by your masters or employers; make it your business to seek and promote his interest; by taking care of his you will learn to take care of your own.

Young men at the present day are too fond of getting rid of work; they seek for the easy and lazy employments, and frequently turn out to be poor miserable vagabonds. You must avoid all wishes to live without labor; labor is a blessing instead of a curse; it makes men healthy—it procures them food, clothing, and every other necessary, and frees them from temptations to be dishonest.

Next to your hand labor, you should be constant in the labor of your mind. You can never hope to rise to a respectable standing in the world without persevering, and constant application to study. When you read, you must not throw away your time reading novels and romances; you must study natural and moral philosophy, geography and the arts. Let not a large book discourage you, or a long story or other work prevent you from reading it through. When you have read reflect upon the principles and facts you have pursued; revolve them in your mind and endeavor to understand their meaning and utility, so that you may apply them to all the ordinary purposes of life. If you do not understand and comprehend what you read you may as well let reading alone. You have to deny yourself the amusement enjoyed by most young men, if you would prepare yourself for being a respectable man.

A rich tanner has just died in Paris, leaving a will by which he imposes on his heirs the obligation to bury him in a well tanned hide, with the tools belonging to his trade. He also requires that a monument should be erected to his memory in the centre of his establishment, in order that he may be in the midst of his workmen even after death.

Beds of oyster shells have been discovered in various parts of East Florida, twelve or fifteen feet below the surface of the soil, showing that this region was at one time covered by the sea.

Mr. T. Santom, of this village, (Coyabega Falls,) has raised in his garden, two crops of beans the present season, and the third is now full of blossoms; we noticed yesterday, several pods that were just beginning to make their appearance. Should the weather continue favorable a few days longer, he will undoubtedly realize a "mess" from the third crop. This we think speaks well for Ohio.

Review.

Singular.—A gentleman of our acquaintance informs us that while he was in Schenectady, New York, a few days since, an insane person was suddenly attacked by the cholera, and died. That from the first and during the attack, the individual was perfectly sane, and conversed freely with his relatives and friends until his death. A privilege he had not before enjoyed for a number of years.

Review.

A queer Shoe.—In the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, there is a shoe, once belonging to a monk, of existence many years back. It is made of pieces of leather, nailed together; each nail is well clinched or hammered down to prevent injury to the foot. As one nail, or piece of leather, wore away, another was nailed across without removing the old ones; this mode of repairing, the specimen of antiquity now at Oxford, must have been pursued for a considerable number of years, as there are now leather and nails enough about the shoe to make several pairs, after the same mode of construction. Its weight cannot be less than 10 pounds.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The following is the result of the late election in Maryland for members of the Legislature.

It has never fallen to our lot to record so complete a victory. The Whig majority on joint ballot will this year be 59—last year it was only

Counties,	Whig.	Jackson.
Allegany,	3	1
Washington,	3	1
Frederick,	4	0
Montgomery,	4	0
Prince George's,	4	0
Calvert,	4	0
Charles,	4	0
St. Mary's,	4	0
Anne Arundel,	4	0
Annapolis City,	2	0
Baltimore City,	0	4
Hartford,	1	3
Cecil,	0	4
Kent,	4	0
Queen Anne,	0	3
Talbot,	4	0
Caroline,	4	0
Dorchester,	4	0
Somerset,	3	1
Worcester,	4	0
	62	18
Whig Senate,	13	
	77	

Cholera in Dublin.—The authorities of the city have been compelled to re-open the Metropolitan Hospital at Grange-Gorman Lane, (Mass.) on Monday evening last, for the reception of cholera patients. No less than one hundred and fifty-eight new cases in net. Prodigies!

the city were announced on the 16th of August. One of these was a poor woman who expired on the foot path in Marlborough st. having been refused all ingress by the affrighted inmates of the house in whose vicinity she was seized with the symptoms of this dreadful disorder. Accounts from Castlebar, county of Mayo, speak of the speed with which sufferers are now carried off with astonishment. The physicians say, that the attacks of this season much more resemble the Asiatic cholera than those of 1832.

The Mayor of Quebec recently stated at a public meeting, that the cholera had carried off from fourteen to fifteen hundred residents of that city, during the present year.

The value of real and personal estate in the city and county of New York, by the estimate of this year's assessment, amounts to one hundred and eighty-eight millions of dollars!!!

Times.

Bank Robbery.—James Fulham, porter of the Western bank, ascended last week, with three or four thousand dollars in specie, which it is supposed, he abstracted from the vault of the Bank at different times.

Pondson.

PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION.

The Committee of the Senate