

I desire to state that divine Providence has directed me to-morrow morning to proceed to the French Evangelical Church, at Béthune and Rambert st., The *Catholique Libéré*, a French Protestant Clergyman recently arrived in this city from France, will preach in the French language in that Church during all the coming month of June. Services are open and free to all persons, and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

In one of the late sittings of the Academy of Sciences, of Paris, a communication was read from Mr. JUMMETT PERRAULT of Nenclouet, purposing "that, in one of his excursions in the mountains, he discovered a plant, which is a sovereign remedy against phthisis, & generally every species of pectoral complaints. He offers to send to the Academy, at the rate of 15 cents per parcel, a certain quantity of the plant, which, it is added, as far as can be judged from its description, seems to belong to a species of the *Asplenium*." If new experiments confirm the first results, Mr. JUMMETT PERRAULT's name will rank with those of the most illustrious benefactors of mankind.

NEW-YORK, May 11.—The ship London Packet, Robinson, arrived at this port yesterday in 45 days from Rio de Janeiro. The editors of the American are indebted to the politeness of the supercargo, Mr. William Peterkin, for a file of the *Literary Intelligencer* to the 17th March inclusive. It is stated that the Emperor and suite returned to Rio de Janeiro on the 11th March from their visit to the interior, and were received with enthusiasm by the inhabitants. Journey through the empire was not, however, without some evidences of dissatisfaction among the people. At the city of Oura Preto, in the mining districts, I issued a proclamation in which the

"There exists a disorderly party, who taking advantage of circumstances solely appertaining to France, endeavored to deceive you with invectives against my Invincible and Sacred Person, and against the Government, with the intent of representing in Brazil scenes of horror, and covering her with mourning; with the intent of placing themselves in office, and squandering their personal and private possessions in despite of the welfare of their country, which is never considered by those who have followed the revolutionary system."

Some slight disturbances had also taken place in Rio, but were soon quelled.

Complaints were still made against the large amount of copper money in circulation.

Arrival of the Java.—The U. S. frigate Java, Capt. Kennedy, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday morning, from Malacca, via Gibralter, Malta, St. Nicholas, St. Jago, Cape Misurina, Santa Cruz, St. Johns, St. Thomas, Portoflora, St. Domingo, and Hayata. All well aboard.

List of Officers attached to the U. S. frigate Java.

Edmund P. Kennedy, Esq., Commander; Lieutenant—Thomas A. Wyman; Wm. Inman; Wm. S. Harris; Robert Ritchie; George S. Baker; Wm. C. Whittle; Sealing Master; James M. Watson; Surgeon; Wm. Turk; Assistant Surgeon; George W. Palmer; Purser; Samuel P. Todd; Lieutenant of Marines; John G. Reynolds; Champlin; Timothy J. Harrington; School Master; H. R. Robinson; Clerk; James S. Parker; Midshipmen; Joseph W. Jarvis; Wm. Ward; Wm. A. Wurts; James T. McDonough; Edward L. Hand; John R. Tucker; Cranston; Laurie; Wm. B. Ludlow; Nat. R. Reeder; William W. Bleeker; Alcenor S. Worth; Ed.; Middleton; Albert Griffin; Jno. L. Taylor; Wm. Slade; Oliver Tod; B. M. Dore; H. Y. French; Jas. M. Gillett; Geo. B. Minor; Jas. S. Stoddard; Boatman; John Bull; Gunner; Benjamin B. Burroughs.

Revolution in Spain.—Previous to the sailing of the U. S. frigate Java, from Havaya, a report was current there said to have been brought by a brig arrived at Principe, direct from Cadiz, stating that the King of Spain had been deposited, and had fled with his family to Gibraltar; and that the "Constitution" had been proclaimed throughout Spain. It was understood at Havaya that the public authorities there had received official intelligence of the revolution, but kept it secret; the people however, only waited for the confirmation of the report, to revolt. It is nearly two months since the date of our last advices from Spain, which allows full time for the receipt of subsequent intelligence by this circuitous route.—*Norfolk Herald*, May 11.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—In copying the following article we consider it due to Capt. Bossiere and the honor of our city, that the public should suspend their opinion until the return of Captain Bossiere, which will be ere long. The brig Seraphim was regularly cleared from this place, and had only a crew requisite for such a vessel—she carries a gun a piece, but being built for a West India trader, this is for protection against Pirates. If Captain Bossiere were in any improper voyage would he have the name of his vessel to full on his steer? We have no doubt Captain Bossiere will give a full explanation of this matter on his return—but moreover will require such an explanation from the Captain of the brig Cygnus as will satisfy the most judicious.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Editor.—By publishing in your paper the following statement, you will much oblige your servant,

LEWIS ENDICOTT.

April 21, at 10, 3d A. M. lat. 23 11, N. lon. 63 05, West, the brig Cygnus, myself, master or 20 days from St. Croix, bound for Boston, saw a brig bearing N. W. steering S. E. by S.—at 11 o'clock were sufficiently near to discern the brig's hull from the deck, and judging from her appearance with my glass, the character was suspicious. I ordered my vessel to be hauled on the wind to avoid her, the suspicious vessel altering her course at the same time entering as near to us as the wind would allow her, and hoisting the American ensign, after getting nearly abreast of my vessel, and within gun shot, I was still more confirmed in my opinion that she ought, if possible to be avoided, she being a long, low brig, two reefs in her foresail, main carrying very much, and painted with two narrow white streaks. After arriving on my lee quarter, he tacked and stood for me; finding it useless to attempt longer to escape, and fearing to irritate him if I should have gone down for him; we soon approached within half a cable's length, when you saw I wished to speak with me, I made him no reply till I fairly overtook him, and then gave some excuse for not complying with his wishes, the next salutation I recd. was another sail, and I let you throat to tell you better mind that your dead and dying up; he then with the same malignant looks and threats demanded my tongue &c. what I told him; he being to know of me, crossed the brig's bow, with the intention, I suppose, of breaking off her hull, and the power we however fortunately escaped without damage.

Singular Calculation.—A celebrated menege keeper has made a calculation that the different wild animals now exhibited in various parts of Europe, consist of 225 Lions, 200 Tigers, 302 Leopards, 470 Panthers, 80 Wild cats, 70 Wild bulls, 67 Elephants, 10 Rhinoceroses, 1000 Bears, 2700 Wolves, 78 Rattlesnakes, 1040 Hyenas and 90 Crocodiles, and that if they were all loose in a world, 50,000 men would with difficulty, render themselves masters of them.

Chinese Reform.—At Jumia, says the last bulletins from China, a son of the Devil, (a Revolutionary) has lately raised his arm against the throne of China. His name is Chingyung. Having caused to be made by another son of the Devil (another Revolutionary) a great seal, similar to that of the Emperor, he actually used this great seal at the foot of a Manifesto, the fury of the Emperor, which is as rapid as lightning; and as terrible as thunder, soon alighted on the rebels who were very soon dispersed. Wakenkem was taken, and his body divided into two, thou-

sand pieces; but Chingyung (the principal aggressor) fled to Luchow. The faithful servants of his majesty were rewarded with a dignified audience truly Imperial! The principal received from the Emperor a plume of peacock, with two eyes. Poly poly received a blue star; and Hiderihi a yellow ball! The rebel Chingyung fled with great precipitation; and wits obliged to leave behind his stores of tea. At present, without doubt he is in a state of despair. "May the fury of heaven for ever pursue him; may he even be in a state of despair, and always remain WITHOUT TEA!"

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Samuel Goodridge, passenger on board brig Cygnus, from St. Croix, being an eye witness of the above transaction, as given by Capt. Endicott, do unhesitatingly declare his account of it to be literally correct, and that Capt. Endicott's conduct to the commander of the suspicious brig, was perfectly gentlemanly.

SAUL GOODRIDGE.

Boston, May 5th, 1831.

The New York Evening Post (Administration paper) furnishes the subjunctive sketch:

"The hon. Hugh Lawson White is now about sixty years of age. He is a native of North Carolina, where he pursued his legal studies with diligence and success. While yet a young man he emigrated to Tennessee, where his learning and accuracy in his profession, especially in the doctrine of real property, and the soundness of his judgment, soon procured him high reputation and extensive practice. When Tennessee was erected into a separate state, he became a member of the legislature, and was afterward elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of that time when the Bench was graced by the learned and ingenious Judge Hayward, one of the ablest lawyers of the United States, in his time. In this situation he became as conspicuous for the impartiality and soundness of his opinions as he had formerly been for his talents as an advocate. During the late war, when the southwestern states and territories were threatened with Indian invasion, Judge White was in the field as a volunteer, and on this occasion it was that he laid the foundation of that extensive knowledge of Indian affairs which he has since displayed in Congress. In which year 1810, he was selected by President Monroe as a Commissioner with Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia, and Governor King, of Maine, for the distribution among our citizens of five millions of dollars, allotted by the Florida treaty as indemnity for Spanish depredations between 1800 and 1815. Owing to the discharge of the duties of this appointment with little knowledge of commercial law, and commercial interests, from which his situation had hitherto separated him, he soon made himself familiar with these subjects, and became an able and efficient member of the board. His decisions respecting the claims of the merchants of this city and Boston were very largely interested, to the amount probably of three fifths of the whole sum to be distributed—gave universal satisfaction, by their discrimination and equity.

"In 1824, when Gen. Jackson resigned his place in the United States Senate, Judge White was elected for the two remaining years. Thereafter and afterwards for the six years of the succeeding term, he took his seat in the first Congress of Mr. Adams' administration. He was an industrious and leading member of the Judiciary, the Military, and the Indian Committees, in all the business of which, as well as in all matters relating to the public lands, he has proved himself a most able and efficient legislator. He is not a very frequent speaker, scrupulously abstaining from subjects not immediately connected with the duties of the committee to which he belongs, or which do not fall within the range of his own information and pursuits. When called upon, however, to deliver his opinions on a subject of public duty, he is one of the most able and effective speakers in the Senate. He is an uncommon degree perspicuous, copious, without useless digression, accurate in information, and forcible in argument. He is generally purely argumentative, but sometimes the force of an unexpected sarcasm shows with what power he might exercise that talent if the natural kindness of his disposition did not restrain him.

"Judge White is a man of venerable appearance, with grey hairs, of a spare make, active in mind and body, of habits of great regularity and application to business. No man enjoys in a higher degree the respect and confidence of the citizens of his native State, and the love and esteem of his neighbors."

In the London United Service Journal for April there is an article entitled, "Notes on War saw," by a British officer, "Oh! inquiry," says the author, "of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, whether he had not *Américan* in his army, he said he would introduce me to him. When one of his divisions had marched past, he called out in a loud tone, something in Russian, upon which a very fine looking young man dropped to the rear and came up to us. It was amusing to see that young gentleman, born in a land of freedom, rigged out in a Russian uniform, and approaching with the awkward and stiff gait of a Russian soldier. His name was Monroe. By the late accounts I perceive an air de ceau of that name; this must be the same gentleman."

We were gratified on Wednesday last, by viewing a salt cellar, made of Schuykill coal. The polish was nearly equal to that generally given to such pieces; and only a crew requisite for such a vessel—she carries a gun a piece, but being built for a West India trader, this is for protection against Pirates. If Captain Bossiere were in any improper voyage would he have the name of his vessel to full on his steer? We have no doubt Captain Bossiere will give a full explanation of this matter on his return—but moreover will require such an explanation from the Captain of the brig Cygnus as will satisfy the most judicious.

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The mode of selling Oriental Females.—The Turkish women are beautiful, though their beauty is of a different character from that of European females. Their eyes are blue and black, their hair luxuriant; their faces, fresh and rosy, and their persons though corpulent, (a peculiarity in the opinion of a Turk,) possess a great symmetry of proportion.

I accompanied a German merchant at Russia, in the Crimea, to the market of slaves, where the Armenian had exposed for sale two Circassian girls of the most exquisite loveliness. We engaged an intention of purchasing them, in order to gratify our curiosity, and ascertain the mode of conducting these Indian sales. The maidens were introduced to us one after another.

Their deportment was graceful and modest vivacity. The first girl presented was in her fourteenth year; she was elegantly dressed; her face was covered with veil, through which her blue eyes, as well as neck and shoulders that rivalled the pearl marble in whiteness, shone like stars piercing a black cloud. She advanced towards the German, bowed down, and kissed his hand; then, at the command of her master, she walked backwards and forwards in the tent to show her fine shape, and the easiness of her carriage; she again raised her robe, so as to show the delicacy of a leg and foot that would have charmed at Praxitels. When she took off her veil, our eyes were dazzled with a dimpled face, in which the lily and the rose were blended on the cheeks of blooming youthfulness. Her ariat was at once noble and modest; her gestures animated and dignified. Her dresses were black ebony, fell elegantly over her lovely breast, and when she smiled, she discovered teeth of a pearl whiteness and enamel.

She rubbed her cheeks with a wet napkin to prove that she had not used art to improve or heighten the bloom of her complexion. We were permitted to feel her pulse that we might be convinced of the good state of her health and constitution. She then retired with all the agility and grace of one of Diana's nymphs coming out of the fountain. Her attractive charms won the heart of any German friend, who purchased this lovely girl for four thousand piasters."

American Schools in Asia Minor.—A society of benevolent ladies in New Haven sent out in the winter of 1829, a gentleman (who had been formerly engaged as a missionary) for the purpose of instructing fifteen and opening schools for the benefit of poor Greeks. This gentleman was accompanied by his wife, a lady of fine talents, and a good deal of personal beauty, and a young lady of expensive mind, and a great enthusiasm in the cause in which she has volunteered. This little American colony has done wonders; by little means they have founded a school, by bringing from the streets the helpless and vagabond children of the Greeks. At first they had to overcome the prejudices of the parents, but in a little time the progress of the children was so glorious, that our worthy missionaries found sufficient inducement to open a second—the improvement of the children was astonishing—and instead of appearing dimly lagging in the streets, they are now employed to appear decent and tidy in school, and by the judicious efforts of the American ladies many of their children were in a short time enabled to gain their living by their industry; some of these were orphans, and without friends or relatives. The Turks have looked with apprehension on the improvement produced by this establishment and expressed a wish that it might be extended to their families; with that view, the young lady, who has so ardently devoted her faculties to the amelioration of the Greeks, is now studying Turkish for the purpose of extending information to the young females of that nation.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—First Judicial District Court—*William L. Hodges vs. creditors.*—The session of the petitioner's process having been rejected by the Court, it is ordered that a meeting of his creditors shall be held at the Office of Wm. Christy, Esq. Not. Pub., on Tuesday the 28th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of deliberating the affairs of the petitioner—in the mean time all judicial proceedings against the present and future creditors shall be suspended.

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