

The first drummer began, and taking three steps forward, applied the lash to the soldier's back—"one."

Again he struck—"two."

Again, and again, until twenty-five were called by the sergeant. Then came the second drummer, and performed his twenty-five. Then came the third, who was a stronger and a more heavy striker than his condutors in office, this drummer brought the blood out upon the right shoulder blade, which perceiving, he struck lower on the back; but the surgeon ordered him to strike again upon the bleeding part. I thought this was cruel; but learnt after, from the surgeon himself, that it gave much less pain to continue the blows as directed, than to strike upon the untouched skin.

The poor fellow bore without a word his flagellation holding his head down upon his breast, both his arms being extended, and tied at the wrists above his head. At the first ten or twelve blows he never moved a muscle; but at the twenty-fifth he clenched his teeth and cringed a little from the lash. During the second twenty-five, the part upon which the cord fell became blue, and appeared thickened, for the whole space of the shoulderblade and centre of the back, and before the fiftieth blow was struck, we could hear a smothered groan from the poor sufferer, evidently caused by his efforts to stifle the natural exclamations of acute pain. The third striker as I said, brought the blood; it oozed from the swollen skin and moistened the cords, which opened its way from the veins. The colonel directed a look at the drummer, which augured nothing advantageous to his interests; and on the fifth of his twenty-five, cried out to him, "halt! sir! you know as much about using the 'cat' as you do of your sticks." Then addressing the adjutant, he said, "send that fellow away to drill; tell the drum-major to give him two hours additional practice with the sticks every day for a week in order to bring his hand into—a—proper movement."

The drummer slunk away at the order of the adjutant, and one of the others took up the "cat." The colonel now looked at the surgeon, and I could perceive a slight nod pass in recognition of something previously arranged between them. This was evidently the case, for the latter instantly went over to the punished man, and having asked him a question or two, proceeded formally to the colonel, and stated something in a low voice, upon which the drummers were ordered to take the man down. This was accordingly done; and when about to be removed to the regiment hospital, the colonel addressed him thus: "Your punishment, sir, is at end, you may thank the surgeon's opinion for being taken down so soon." (Every one knew this was only a pretext.) I have only to observe to you, that as you have always previous to this fault been a good man. I would recommend you to conduct yourself well for the future, and I promise to hold your promotion open to you as before."

The poor fellow replied that he would do so, and then burst into tears, which he strove in vain to hide.

Wonder not the hard cheek of a soldier was thus moistened by a tear; the heart was within his bosom, and these tears came from it. The lash could not force one from his burning eyelid: but the word of kindness, the breath of tender feeling from his respected colonel, dissolved the stern soldier to the grateful and contrite penitent."

HINTS FOR APRIL.

During the present month, farmers should endeavor as much as possible to get their land into the best condition for planting, for on this will depend in a measure the success of the crop.

No pains should be spared to apply manure copiously to corn and potatoe crops—the product will abundantly repay the labor. To the smaller grain crops, as for instance, oats and barley, manure should not commonly be applied, as the benefits in such cases may not overbalance the injury.

Wheat, which has been injured by the heaving of the frost, has in some cases been greatly benefited by passing a roller over it, thus pressing the roots again into the earth.

New meadows should be rolled in the spring, to render the surface smooth for mowing.

Plaster, to be beneficial to the greatest extent, should be sown on meadows early in spring.

Green sward, in order to be turned over neatly should have the furrow slices one half wider than thick.

Seed barley, by being limed and rolled in plaster, has produced crops freer from smut in consequence of this operation, and yielded larger products.

The planting of locust trees for timber should be more attended to. The seeds when sown, should be previously scalded by pouring hot water on them and suffering it to stand several hours—the swollen ones should then be planted, and the others re-scalded.

Stocks of peach and other fruit trees, should now be cut and trimmed. Every bud should be removed except the one intended to grow.

The soil round fruit trees which do not stand in cultivated ground should be spaded for two or three feet on each side. This is absolutely necessary for young trees.

The roots of peach trees should be examined for the purpose of removing all the worms which may have eaten in the bark, and all the holes which appear should be searched for their termination, that the worms may not escape.

We wish again to urge upon farmers the great benefit to be derived from the culture of root crops—the amount of cattle food thus obtained is the too much overlooked. By good culture, many hundred bushels may be safely calculated on, exceeding many times in value a good crop of hay from the same quantity of land. Drilling, instead of sowing the seed, greatly lessens the labor of hoeing.—Gen. Far.

From the New York Evening Post.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship North America, Captain Lowher, has arrived bringing Liverpool papers of the 7th ult., and London of the 6th, one day later than was brought by the steamer Liverpool.

The address to the Queen, moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Butler, was carried by 426 votes to 86—majority 340.

In the debate on the address in answer to the Queen's speech, the Duke of Wellington said that he was grateful to see that the speech contained a declaration on the part of the Queen to maintain her sovereignty in the provinces in N. America, but that he could wish that the efforts to carry this intention into effect had corresponded with this declaration.

He said that the insurrection was a trifling one, confined to one part of the country.—It was, however, accompanied with an invasion from the neighboring parts of the U. States. There was no provocation for this invasion, except that the Queen's subjects were loyal and obedient.

The system of private war which prevails on that frontier, says the Duke, is unknown to any other part of the world. It was a system of warfare confined to barbarian nations. He hoped that parliament would look further into the subject; for it appeared to him eminently necessary that some measure should be taken to induce the Government of the United States to put into operation some effectual steps for the suppression of these outrageous proceedings. [Hear, Hear!]

The Duke expressed his conviction that if some steps were not taken to prevent it, the province of Upper Canada would be treated in the same way that Texas had been. The highest national interests were involved, he said, in this war, and it should be prosecuted on a large scale of action.

He had no doubt of the intentions of the President of the United States, but he could not restrain the expression of his surprise, when American citizens, armed with cannon belonging to the United States, invaded the British territory, and he was told that the American government could not prevent it. He held that the civil government of any country was capable of preventing its citizens from engaging in such invasions.

Lord Melbourne said that he deplored the state of things on the British frontier; yet when the disposition of the various American States to interference with each other's affairs, and the tendency to private warfare was considered, it was not greatly to be wondered at.

He remarked, however, that he thought there was no reason to complain of the preparations made by the British government to repel the outrageous attacks made on its provinces. There was a large regular establishment, and a considerable body of militia powerful enough to laugh to scorn the attacks of the sympathisers. The nature of the country, its extensive lakes, forests and morasses, made it impossible to prevent all sudden incursions. He knew not what stronger measures could be adopted.

He doubted not the sincerity of the government of the United States, as its wish to perform the duties of a neutral nation, but the nature of the country—the vast extent of the frontier—the comparative wildness of those districts—and the character of the government—had so many serious difficulties in the way of carrying this object into effect.

Lord Melbourne concluded with saying that every representation had been made to induce the government of the United States to exert itself to prevent these outrages.—He trusted that these exertions would be successful, particularly as the invaders had always been completely discomfited, and that an end would be put to this wild spirit, which is as dangerous to their neighbors as it is discredit to those citizens of the United States. [Hear, Hear.]

Lord Melbourne was followed by Lord Brougham, who said that the noble duke had told us that all the powers of the English government in Canada, would not be able to prevent retaliations by the people of Canada on the United States.

Were they to be told that all the powers of the government—which was more solidly established and much more vigorous in its character than the government of the United States could be with 12,000 regular troops, besides a large militia force, even when backed by the bulk of the people—was unable to do that which Mr. President Van Buren with every means, and not having a regular army and a strong militia to back him—was strongly censured for not doing?

He did not doubt the sincerity of the American President as regarded the English Government.

Any attack upon the American people or government, which might subvert the existing relations of the two governments, was of the utmost importance to both, and indeed to the peace and civilization of the whole world.

Looking, therefore, in the one scale of the balance at the continuance of these pacific relations, and of the unbroken harmony that now prevailed, while in the other was the value of the whole of the Canadian possessions of the crown, would most certainly, in his opinion, kick the beam.

WASHINGTON.—The following analysis of the epochs in the life of General Washington, is made out from 'Spark's Life of Washington,' which has just appeared.

George Washington attended school till he was sixteen years old. From sixteen to nineteen his time was spent in surveying, part of the time in a private and part of the time in a public capacity. From nineteen to twenty he was absent several months in the West Indies, with a sick brother, and the remainder of the time at home, settling his deceased brother's estate. From twenty to twenty-six he was in the French and Indian war. At twenty-six he was married, and resided as a private citizen on his estate at Mount Vernon, till he was forty-three. At this age he was chosen commander in chief of the American army, which station he held eight years, and retired at the age of fifty-one, to Mount Vernon.—From fifty-one to fifty-seven he passed at Mount Vernon, in agriculture pursuits. At the age of fifty-seven he was chosen President of the United States, which office he held eight years, and retired again to his favorite pursuits at Mount Vernon, at the age of sixty-five. Here he resided till his disease—three years. He died at the age of sixty-eight.

A clearer idea of his remarkable life will be obtained by the following

Summary.	
At school till	16 years of age, 16 years.
Surveying till	19 " " 3 "
In the West Indies and at home till	20 " " 1 "
In the French War till	26 " " 6 "
At Mount Vernon till	43 " " 17 "
In the Army till	51 " " 8 "
At Mount Vernon till	57 " " 6 "
President of the United States till	65 " " 8 "
At Mount Vernon till	68 " " 3 "
	68 years.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The name of John Forsyth, of Georgia, has been presented by the Republican members of the Legislature of that State, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to be run with Mr. Van Buren on the democratic ticket at the next Presidential Election.

This sketch is evidently from the pen of some highly gifted writer, and was originally published in the United States Magazine and Democratic Review. We have read this sketch with feelings of unmingled admiration at the long consistent, and brilliant republican career of this accomplished statesman. He has been in public life, and in the very eye of the nation for thirty years, and not one single stain rests upon his political escutcheon.

We find him while quite a youth discharging, with superior ability, the responsible duties of Attorney General of Georgia. We find him next in Congress from 1812, the champion of the war under Mr. Madison, and during a period of the war chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. Next we find him elevated to a seat in the Senate of the United States—then appointed by Mr. Monroe Minister to Spain—then again a leading member of Congress—then elected Governor of Georgia—then again in the Senate—and finally called by General Jackson to the highest office in his cabinet, a post which he continues to hold, with credit to himself and honor to the country, under the present worthy executive, by whom he has been favored with the strongest proofs of personal regard and public confidence. Throughout his whole career, and in all the high and responsible stations to which he has been called, we find him the marked favorite of Georgia, distinguished by the confidence of every democratic administration that has been in power since he entered upon the stage of national affairs, and the leading and able champion of democratic principles.

It is conceded that the democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency must be a southern man; and it is now generally understood that Mr. Speaker Polk will be the republican candidate for Governor in Tennessee, and that Col. Johnson, the present worthy incumbent, is designated as a candidate for the same station in Kentucky. We could wish that the circumstances rendered it expedient or proper that one of our own distinguished citizens—our Wilkins, our Buchanan, our Dallas, or our Muldennburg—could be put forward for that exalted trust. But with a citizen from the north for our candidate for the post of Vice Presidency, the south will claim, and will be justly entitled to a candidate for the post of Vice President.

Who then from the south could be selected that would bring to our cause a greater degree of strength—a more brilliant reputation for abilities, for patriotism, and for public services a more uniform adherence to Jeffersonian doctrines from the beginning to the present point in his public life—or stronger claims upon the grateful regards of the friends of Andrew Jackson, than John Forsyth of Georgia? Can the republican

party of the Union ever cease to remember—will they fail to appreciate—the memorable skill and devotion, the constant readiness and profound ability, with which, standing almost alone on the floor of the Senate, he defended General Jackson and his administration against the daily and hourly assaults of a reckless majority in that body, who were led on by feelings of implacable hostility, and prompted by the goading of disappointed ambition? Who can forget the admirable dexterity, as a parliamentary tactician, or the eloquent boldness, as a debater, with which he foiled the leaders of that majority in their attempt to employ the machinery of "panic and pressure" to break down the administration of General Jackson!

From the Vincent Chronicle, of Feb. 12.

EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.

"Anxious of judging from personal observation the extent of damage committed at Martinique and St. Lucie, a party of friends embarked from Kingstown on the 28th ult. and after an agreeable but protracted voyage bore up for Port (or as it is, erroneously, I suspect, written Fort) Royal, at 10 o'clock at night on Wednesday, the 30th.

No living being opposed our progress; no one greeted our approach. A solitary sentinel on the Savanne merely challenged, as we made our way through tottering streets and encumbered thorough fares silent as the grave. Any language of mine is incapable of doing justice to such a scene of absolute desolation; of prostrate porticos, dilapidated mansions, and piles of stone and mortar, eloquent in ruin.

The next morning and forenoon we repeated our visit, and yet more in detail went over the spots so remarkably striking the previous night; but first impressions retained their force. All the public buildings are either totally destroyed, or so rent or thrown down as to be useless. Of 1700 houses which composed the city, only 18 are saved and singular to say, these are wooden edifices. Whole lines of streets in the meaner suburbs were entombed with the inmates, by the falling in of the loftier stone dwellings in their vicinity. But of all the remarkable spectacles in this accumulation of horrors, none can vie with that presented by the arched fragments of the convent—the tattered shreds of the old, and the site of what was the new hospital.

This splendid building, but recently completed, which cost \$100,000, is entirely razed to the earth. Not a stone remains upon another, and the soil of the open space or yard, in front, is white from the dust into which it crumbled with its imprisoned patients, 46 in number, of whom 34 were military. An idea may be formed of the impetus of the earthquake in this quarter, when I mention that between ten and twelve feet in front of the base line the iron railings which ran along it.—Adjoined these masses of shattered planks and shewn fragments, is the cemetery or burying ground. Either all the killed, after being gathered together from different points, and deposited in dead carts on la Place d'Armes, and that of des Quatre Noirs, were huddled into two enormous ditches, dug for the occasion, which were instantly filled up with quick lime. Some without arms or legs others wanting an eye or a nose, women whose breasts had been torn off, were plunged in without distinction of age, rank or sex; and (says a French writer) as these hasty sepulchres could not contain the mass of bodies which clogged them up the assistants were compelled to squeeze, crowd, and stamp them, as one packs herring into a barrel!—Well might he doubt the evidence of his senses!

We found it difficult to ascertain the exact mortality. It would appear that about 900 sufferers were dug out of the ruins, and in 500 of these life was extinct. The others were carried to the artillery barracks, fitted up as a temporary hospital, and nothing can be better than the arrangements there perfected. Amputation was resorted to in numerous instances, but none survived the operation.—Government tries to conceal the extent of the calamity, in order to re-inspire confidence in the colonies—but it admits a loss of 200 dead and about an equal number wounded. Having been courteously received by his excellency the Governor, Adml. de Moges, and conversed with his aide-de-camp and various respectable individuals, I shall now detail such further incidents as may probably gratify the curiosity of our fellow citizens.

All was agreed that this awful visitation of Providence was tempered with mercy. If instead of happening at 6 o'clock in the morning, it had taken place a few hours sooner, not a soul could have escaped, as the town was buried in sleep—but occurring when the labouring population had for the most part repaired to their wonted occupations, they whose houses first fell, owing to the superincumbent weight of larger mansions, avoided the fate which engulfed their residences. The greatest fatality occurred in the streets, which, being narrow, and built with great strength, were choked up by the falling of missiles &c. Cases of individual calamity were related to us pitiable in the extreme. One gentleman said that having gone early to the public promenade, he beheld the earth yawn before him and shut again, while the trees at his side nodded like the waving of soldier's plumes.

He bethought him of wife and family; and ran eagerly back into the town, but his progress was impeded by a thick cloud of lime and ashes, which nearly blinded him;

he reached his domestic hearth at last, and found all alive; but an intimate friend had been wounded by fragments which broke both legs and thighs, and he lingered in inexpressible agony for two days, during which he incessantly called on him to terminate his sufferings. Entering a public bath to refresh ourselves, the poor owner burst into tears, telling us she could not attend to us, as now she could only mourn for a son-in-law and grand children untimely snatch-ed from her arms. A custom house officer explained how he had been twice overturned in the street, and bruised in several places, but when he at length arose the screams, groans and cries for mercy begged all description, and absolutely harrowed his feelings. "I thought," were his own words, "the day of judgement had arrived." The first to experience the shock, it is believed, were the seamen of the fleet, (recently from Mexico,) lying in the roadstead.

The vessels bounded as if they had struck on a reef, while a frightful detonation reached their ears, and then a simultaneous shriek from the shore. Within the city the earthquake is represented as composed of three shocks, and its duration to have extended to a period of from 40 to 60 seconds. The first two shocks were accompanied by a rumbling noise; then came a vibrating motion and opening of the earth; next an instantaneous thrill—and the work of destruction was complete! The direction of the shocks seem to have been transverse. A rush was made for the streets, where almost every individual was seized with stupor struck by the falling embers, blinded by the dust, or choked by unwholesome effluvia; and it is not the delusion of fancy to say that we ourselves were sensible of a still offensive smell among the ruins. Various phenomena were remarked, as preceding and following the earthquake—sparks of fire thrown up through the crevices in the earth, the of thunder under foot, and the like.

"Twenty millions seven hundred thousand francs, or more, will be required to rebuild Port Royal, if rebuilt it ever can be; as at present it can only be termed a pile of rent and pendent masonry, propped up by beams of wood, dangerous to the passers by. Its population previous to the fatal 11th of January, was computed at 12,000 souls. The bulk of the survivors have fled to the adjoining country, which has also endured its trial. Those who remain are either functionaries in public employment, or poor people, who still cling to the wreck of their little means. There cannot be a doubt that the city or port owed its destruction to the alluvial nature of the soil on which it was erected, since the Fort, situated on an eminence, escaped with a slight fissure in one of the barracks. Till more permanent provision can be made for the citizens, they are encamped under tents upon the Savanne, one of those agreeable public lounges which the French establish in their colonies, as well as in the towns of the mother country, and which must tend so materially to the amusement and health of the people.

On the same spot divine service is now performed under a canvass covering, but it appears to be attended by few male devotees. Every tongue is loud in praise of the Governor and the heads of departments, for their incessant zeal, courage, and humanity; and they have been nobly seconded by the military and seamen of the fleet, upward of 1000 of whom landed to dig out the sufferers. But for them, still greater fatality must have ensued, for the native laborers and slaves were either overcome with terror, or refused to give their services; nay, it is even added that a conspiracy existed among the latter to fire the town on the night of the 10th and 11th; and that one incendiary was taken with combustible materials for the purpose. He is supposed to have been crushed under the walls of the prison.

"Every high wind or brisk shower of rain threatens to complete the annihilation of Port Royal. In bearing up on Thursday evening for St. Pierre, under a heavy breeze, which at one time almost betokened a hurricane, we naturally felt for the unfortunate, who were again threatened with a repetition of their calamities; but up to our departure on Saturday, no intelligence reached us from this quarter. The inhabitants do speak of even fifteen shocks of earthquake to alarm them since the first, but doubtless apprehension goes far to awaken their fears. St. Pierre has likewise suffered, but not to an extent comparable to the capital. From all accounts there is reason to believe, that the earthquake was fully as severely felt; in our own island, as in any of the neighboring ones and if I may be permitted to appeal to natural causes, a principle one is to be found in the *Souffriere*, which must have acted as a safety valve for the escape of the imprisoned inflammable matter, the more especially as a strong sulphuric odour was discernible throughout the Charib country some days previous to the catastrophe. Rents in the houses, the total demolition of others, and key-stones dislodged, attest, nevertheless, the violence of the shock at St. Pierre, which is built of equal solidity with Port Royal."

Joseph Benton, a revolutionary veteran in the 108th year of his age, recently received his pension at the county treasurer's office, Philadelphia. He was supported by his daughter, a young lady of sixty.

The estimated aggregate debt of the state of New York, is laid at forty-eight millions of dollars.