

thought of the terrible change which had been effected in her condition in the course of a few short hours during which she had been plunged from the summit of bliss into the lowest depth of woe, she could hardly retain possession of her reason, and more than once was strongly tempted to terminate her intense and agonizing suffering by a voluntary death.

She was however, soon aroused from her sad reverie, by the voice of Edward, who told her that the pirates were attempting to get out by raising the scuttle. The feat was a difficult one, and there were no other means of egress from their confinement. She assured them however, that if they did not cease any attempts of the kind, she would feel compelled to shoot them without mercy. They felt convinced that she would be as good as her word, and with horrible curses desisted from their desperate

Caroline then put a pistol into the hands of the boy for she could trust to his courage and fidelity, and stationed him at the fore-scuttle, with directions to shoot down the first Spaniard who should attempt to get out and with a faint heart, she slowly proceeded to the cabin. She gazed upon the body of her husband, which was extended on the floor. One side of his head was terribly crushed and lay in a dark pool of gore. Her soul sickened at the sight. She threw over the body a counterpane, which she took from one of the berths. When she ascended the deck, the sun was rising in the East.

The whole of that day was passed in care and sorrow—and no imagination can picture the sadness which reigned in the bosom of this young widow—no one can realize her real and utter desolation, as she remained with no other companion than this boy, on the deck of that vessel, with the dead lying around her, and the living eager to glut their vengeance in her blood, and striving to escape from their thralldom requiring unceasing vigilance on the part of herself and Edward, to prevent them from carrying their designs into effect. She looked around the horizon in vain for a sail—not a vessel was to be seen, and when night again spread her dark mantle over the earth she resumed her station on the fore-cabin, and with a pistol in her hand, was prepared to oppose the egress of the pirates. And through that long night, she remained at her station, expecting every moment that her remorseless and cruel prisoners would attempt to break out—but she resolved that they should never take her alive.

Soon after day-light, the next morning, her woes were somewhat alleviated by the sight of a vessel at a distance and Edward was directed to hoist the flag, and down, as a signal of distress. The vessel was steering in a direction towards them, and proved to be the ship Astolfo, Captain Atkins, who promptly furnished them with assistance, as I have already related.

In due time the ship arrived safely at Havana—the pirates were delivered up to the Spanish authorities, and soon after paid the fearful penalty for their crimes. Caroline Howard took passage in a vessel for New England, in a few weeks found herself again beneath the parental roof. But her heart was scathed with sorrow, and the memory of the fearful scenes which she had witnessed, cast a gloom over her spirits which could never be chased away.

Range and Severity of the Late Earthquake.—The earthquake which has recently desolated a large portion of St. Domingo was one of the most severe has occurred in any part of the world for many years; and perhaps more extensive in the sphere of its operations than any since the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon, in 1755. It appears that on the same day, and very nearly the same hour, the effects of this recent earthquake were felt at various places ranging from port au Prince to the base of the Rocky Mountains. The greatest explosion from the force of internal bent up fires was felt at Cape Haytien, St. Domingo on the 7th instant; here they had three successive and violent shocks and previous to the first of them a shock of the earthquake was felt at Porto Rico, on the morning of the 7th of May, which as far as we have yet learned was the most easterly point that the effects of it were felt. The internal fires, it seems, then took a northwesterly direction, struggling to escape from their prison house, and ultimately tore the ground asunder and broke out at Cape Haytien. It stretched clear across the breadth of St. Domingo and was felt at Port au Prince on the same day and at nearly the same hour. It also travelled on and was felt at Mayaguez to Van Buren, Arkansas, and clear up to the foot of the Rocky Mountains: where it was also felt on the same day. It thus travelled at least 1500 miles, and perhaps was felt even further. It is sublime and awful though; here we have proofs of the existence of a body of internal fires 1500 miles long and probably as many deep. N. Y. Herald.

The governor of Iowa has issued a proclamation forbidding persons to settle on a portion of the lands lying between the Des Moines river and the Northern line of Missouri, on the ground that the tract of country referred to belongs to the Iowa Indians, and the laws of the United States guaranty to them undisturbed possession of it.

HOARDING SPECIE.

The Village Recorder relates the following:

A deposit of between 1100 and 1200 dollars of gold, all in eagles and half eagles was made at the bank of Chester county, last week, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Marshal, widow of the late John Marshal, of Pennsbury township we believe, some 8 or 10 miles south of this borough. This gold was found after a long search, in an old desk, which had in it several secret chambers, and is supposed to have been secreted by John Marshal some time prior to his death twenty-eight years ago. The desk was curiously constructed, of great antiquity and it appears on raising the lid presented a series of pigeon holes. The desks and its contents were bequeathed by the old man to his wife, and at her death she left it to her friend and relative Mrs. Way as a family relic, and without any idea of its contents. A few days since, but many months after the death of Marshal the desk was carefully examined in search of treasure, and it was an old belief in the neighborhood, that Mr. M. had a tin-cup of gold, but after his death, no one knew what had become of it. The desk was searched; a small crevice in the bottom attracted attention—on inserting the blade of a knife it flew open, and several hundred dollars in silver were found! This magnificent discovery stimulated curiosity and further search was made. The pigeon holes were tried—they drew out—and behind them was a series of boxes. On examining these boxes, lo! the long talked of gold was brought to light, the El Dorado, after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century was discovered, and a great mystery is vealed.

STRANGE DOINGS IN GEORGIA.

The following extract of a letter is published in the Charleston Courier:

PARRV, (GA) May 9, 1842.
The times are becoming appalling—really alarming. We have just returned from Sumpter Superior Court. Its first day's session was this day week. We took all our plain verdicts entered up our judgments attached the notes—put them back in the clerk's office that night. Some fiends it was not ascertained who, but some six or eight must have been concerned, entered the Court House, carried off clerk's desks in which was contained every paper, docket, record book, &c pertaining to the office, and consumed the whole by fire. There was nothing saved except the few cases the members of the bar happened to have in their hats and pockets. We lost every case but two, where judgment had been taken. Notes are gone also. No trace left behind.

The next day being Sheriff's sale day—and a great deal of property advertised, the court proceeded on with such cases as the bar had out, until sale hour arrived when it suspended for the sales—and as soon as the Deputy Sheriff commenced, he was instantly seized by three ruffians and carried off to an adjacent swamp.—The Judge repaired to the court room, made an address to the populace, commanded the principal Sheriff to summon the posse and pursue, bring back the deputy, and the men who carried him off.—The sheriff lead the way commanding the crowd of at least 250, to follow and aid him—the crowd went out dispersed over the town, and not half a dozen would go. The Sheriff and three or four approached to near the place where, the outlaws were, and fellow came out with a double barrelled gun, and told the Sheriff that there were twenty five or thirty men in the swamp well armed—that he might advance, if he did he would do it at his peril—that fifty millions of armed men could not capture the outlaws.

The Sheriff had no arms and could get none to put in the hands of the friends of the law. We tremble for the country, for the perpetuity, of the government.—Mobocracy stalks abroad in noon day sun, with impunity, and without a blush. God save the country and destroy the spirits of mobism.

Destructive Fire in New York.—*Outrageous Act of Incendiarism.*—Early on Wednesday morning, a fire was discovered in the fifth story of the extensive publishing establishment of the Messrs. Harpers which resulted in the destruction of about \$100,000 worth of property, including an edition of 20,650 copies of James novel, Morley Erenstein. Of this large sum, \$45,000 was insured in several offices among the rest, the Spring Garden Insurance Company. There appears to be no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary and the principal cause was the securing of one or two sets of James' novel Morley Erenstein, and the destruction of the remainder of the edition. It appears that the Harpers, by paying very large sums to James and Bulwer, get a manuscript copy of their novels. They had this new novel all printed, bound, and ready to be packed and sent into the country on the following day. It appears also that several publishers had offered the Harpers large sums for the privilege of publishing it simultaneously with them, but they refused, and not a copy of the work had left the bindery. Another publishing house offered a well known printer &c., a very large premium if he could procure a copy by any means. All sorts of means were resorted to by certain persons to obtain a copy of the work but without avail, up to the night of the fire.

Bennett's Herald says the incendiary, whoever he was, broke in and then made a

feint that he was merely a burglar by breaking open the desks of the Harpers. The robber then went up stairs passed the press room without molesting it—(proving he knew where the particular work was) went up to the bindery, stole one or more copies and then before he retreated, either accidentally or designedly set fire to the bindery and destroyed the rest of the edition. All this cannot be doubted for a moment. And it is devoutly to be hoped that the whole thing will come out, and the infamous villain be exposed. For whoever has the copies he stole (there was no other out in the country) will not dare to publish the work under these circumstances.

A Female Demon.—A great commotion was raised in Lynn, Mass., on Monday, in consequence of the death of a little boy who had been outrageously flogged by his school mistress. The little fellow, on Saturday, went home and complained that the mistress had whipped him severely, but his complaints were not alarming, and nothing more was thought of the matter. At night he retired to bed with a little brother, who, on waking in the morning, found him dead. On examination, his body limbs and head were found much bruised and swollen, and it was very evident that his death had been produced by injury of brain, occasioned by the treatment he had received from the woman who, it turned out upon investigation, hung him up by the heels, and beat him for a long time with great violence with rulers! The wretch was immediately secured, to be dealt with as her in humanity deserves.—Ledger

A TARIFF BILL FOR REVENUE

was yesterday reported by the indefatigable Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and now, if we may speak figuratively of the business of the session, all the irons are in the fire. We wish that none of them may burn!

We have glanced our eye over the bill, with a view to give the reader a general idea of its character. It proposes to lay duties on goods imported from abroad, on the chief articles thereof, as follows:

On unmanufactured wool exceeding eight cents per pound in value, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On the same article of the value of eight cents or under per pound, a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem.

On all manufactures of wool forty per cent. ad valorem, except carpeting, blankets, and some other article, on which special ad valorem duties are proposed.

On cotton unmanufactured, three cents per pound.

On all manufactures of cotton not otherwise specified, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

On all articles of silk, according to their character, thirty or thirty five per cent.

On manufactured hemp forty dollars per ton.

On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured by rolling, eighteen dollars per ton; on the same article made in whole or in part by rolling, thirty dollars per ton.

On lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, three cents per pound.

On cut glass, from twenty five to forty five cents per pound; on plain, moulded, and pressed glass, from ten to sixteen cents per pound.

On all articles of china or any other earthen ware, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

On tanned sole or bend leather, six cents per pound; on calfskins tanned and dressed, three dollars and fifty cents per dozen, &c.

On all bound books in the English language, twenty cents per pound, &c.

On raw sugar, two and a half cents per pound.

On teas, according to their quality, twenty cents, fifteen cents, ten cents, down to Bohes, on which a duty of three cents only is proposed.

On salt, ten cents per bushel.

After going through a long enumeration of specific duties a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem upon all remaining articles.

An additional duty of ten per cent. on all articles imported in foreign vessels in cases where a specific discrimination is not made in the bill.

All duties hereafter to be paid in cash.

The bill also proposes to repeal the proviso of the Land Distribution Act which suspends the operation of that act in the event any duty being laid by congress of a higher rate than twenty per centum ad valorem.—Nat. Intel.

BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.

The present national debt of Great Britain commenced in the reign of William III. in 1697, the amount was £5,000,000 sterling and it was deemed enormous at that time. In 1705, it was £14,000,000 sterling; in 1714, £4,000,000; in 1749, £78,000,000; in 1764, after the end of a seven years' war, £130,000,000; in 1763, in 1786, three years after the American war, £267,000,000; in 1798, after the civil and foreign war £462,000,000; in 1841, at the close of the French Revolutionary war, £571,000,000; in 1841 at the close of the against war Bonaparte, £865,000,000, in 1871 £848,000,000; in 1840, £789,568,720.

A man walked on Monday, in Boston, four miles in thirty-eight minutes.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA AT BOSTON.

From the news brought by the Columbia, and published in the city papers, we glean the following of the most important items.

England.—There is nothing of especial interest from this country.

Money was abundant.

There continued to be a great many failures in the commercial business of London, and also in the manufacturing towns. One of the heaviest houses in Manchester stopped payment on the 14th;

The southern country of England had suffered somewhat from drought; while in the northern part the season was quite wet. On the whole, vegetation was quite promising.

The Ball Masque given by her Majesty, on the 12th May, to the nobility and gentry of the land, was one of surprising brilliancy and magnificence. The number present was computed at 1,800, comprising all the beauty, the loveliness and fashion of the land.

Her Majesty wore a crown of gold, studded with large jewels of various colors, the points of the crown being formed with the vine leaf; from the crown were suspended oreletters of diamonds. Her Majesty wore two rows of large pearls round her neck. The mantle of cloth of gold was fastened by a broad gold band, extending the width of the chest, studded with large jewels of various colors, while a similar bands, studded in the same manner, was laid down the whole length of the chest, the effect of the whole being that of a large jewelled cross the miniver with which the surcoat was covered in front forming the back ground.

Prince Albert wore a crown, similar in design to that of the Queen. His mantle of red velvet, bordered with gold, and edged with pearls, was fastened across the chest with a broad and jewelled gold band. The tunic of blue, embroidered in gold, was fastened around the neck by a jewelled collar of great brilliancy—the same magnificent mode of termination was adopted at the wrists. A beautiful girdle, supporting a diamond hilted sword completed the leading features of Prince Albert's costume.

Mr. Washington Irving delayed his departure for Spain, in consequence of a special invitation to the Queen's ball.

France.—Another conspiracy has been detected to assassinate the King of the French. A number of persons were arrested in Paris; amongst others the notorious Considere. Among the projectiles seized were several intended for the destruction of the king, by being thrown into the carriage, and to assassinate, of course, as many of his like family as might happen to accompany him. It is stated that the information which led to the detection of this plot was given by the mistress of one of the conspirators, who has been since murdered and her body thrown into the Seine.

Germany.—The city of Hamburg, the great commercial emporium of Germany, and of Europe, is a heap of ruins.

The fire broke out on Wednesday night, the 4th instant, and there is every reason to believe, was the work of an incendiary. It extended to fifty-two streets, most of which were reduced to ashes. The loss of property was from three to four millions sterling, but it is believed that the total loss will be double that amount. The canals through the city were dry, so that no water could be found. The fire raged from Wednesday night to Saturday morning. On the latter day, at nine o'clock, the Danish, Hanoverian, and Prussian troops entered the town, with gunpowder, commenced blowing up the house to arrest the progress of the flames. This was completely effected by Sunday morning. The Senate ordered every person to leave the town and nothing could exceed the heartrending spectacle of thousands of poor people frantic with their losses, and without the means of procuring food or shelter.

It is stated that 60 streets, courts, and alleys, and 15 public buildings, in all about 1,500 houses have fallen a sacrifice. The number of lives lost is said to be between 250 and 300.

The New Hamburg Zeitung on the 13th inst. stated that the losses are computed as follows:—\$30,000,000 of dollars for goods burned in the warehouses; 20,000,000 dollars for furniture and other valuables in warehouses; and this independent of the value of the houses destroyed which are proposed to be rebuilt by a state loan.

Spain.—It is stated, by authority of a letter from Madrid, that the Queen's mother and the King of France were engaged in securing the aid of the Pope to contract her votens to some one Bourbon Prince of their own choice, as soon as she has completed her 12th year, on the 10th of October next.

Miscellaneous.—The loss of the three principal Insurance Offices in London by the Hamburg fire, are £300,000, £200,000 and £150,000.

The Queen of England subscribed £500 to the Hamburg sufferers, and Prince Albert £100. Ten thousand pounds in dollars had been sent from London to purchase provisions and provide shelter to those left destitute by the fire.

On Saturday evening week, a jewel box, exceeding in value two thousand pounds

sterling, the property of Lady Corbet, and three dozen silver forks and spoons, were stolen from her apartments in Paris.

Mensur Ernst the famous Norwegian runner, now at Moscow, has engaged to walk from that city to Jerusalem in thirty days. His departure was fixed for the 1st inst. He is to receive 25,000 silver rubles if he succeeds in his undertaking; He is at present 59 years of age.

Another member of the University of Oxford, Mr. Scott Murray, has renounced Protestantism, and become a Roman Catholic.

A piece of gold weighing five ounce and a half, the heaviest piece of unwrought gold yet found in Ireland, was picked up in the Wicklow mines recently.

A baker in Belfast announces that he has imported a large quantity of flour from America advertising that he can sell 'Six and half pound of the best bread for one shilling'.

Eight new islands in the Pacific, are stated by the Cape papers, to have been discovered by an English whaler they are fertile, inhabited, and of considerable extent.

A LETTER FROM GEN. JACKSON.

The following letter was read in the United States Senate last week, and soon after the bill to refund the fine imposed on the old hero of New Orleans was defeated.

HERMITAGE, March 14, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th February last, and hasten to reply to it.

Having observed in the newspapers that you had given notice of your intention to introduce a bill to refund to me the fine (principal and interest) imposed by Judge Hall, for the declaration of martial law at New Orleans: it was my determination to address you on the subject; but the feeble state of my health has heretofore prevented it. I felt it was my duty to thank you for the disinterested and voluntary act of justice to my character, and to assure you that it places me under obligations which I shall always acknowledge with gratitude.

It is not the amount of the fine that is important to me; but it is the fact that it was imposed for reasons which were not well founded; and for the exercise of an authority which was necessary to the successful defence of New Orleans; and without which, it must be now obvious to all the world, the British would have been in possession, at the close of the war, of the great emporium of the West. In this point of view, it seems to me that the country is interested in the passage of the bill, for exigencies like those which existed at New Orleans may again arise; and a Commanding General ought not to be deterred from taking the necessary responsibility by the reflection that it is in the power of a vindictive judge to impair his private fortune and place a stain upon his character which cannot be removed. I would be the last man on earth to do any act which would invalidate the principle that the military should always be subjected to the civil power; but I contend that at New Orleans no measure was taken by me which was at war with this principle, or which, if properly understood, was not necessary to preserve it.

When I declared martial law Judge Hall was in the city, and he visited me often, when the propriety of its declaration was discussed, and was recommended by the leading and patriotic citizens. Judging from his actions, he appeared to prove it. The morning the order was issued he was in my office, and when it was read, he was heard to exclaim: 'Now the country may be saved; without it was lost. How he came afterwards to unite with the treacherous and disaffected, and by the exercise of his power, endeavored to paralyze my exertions, it is not necessary here to explain. It was enough for me to know that if I was excusable in the declaration of martial law in order to defend the city when the enemy were besieging it, was right to continue it until all danger was over. For full information on this part of the subject, I refer you to my defence under Judge Hall's rule for me to appear and show cause why an attachment should not issue for a contempt of court. This defence is in the appendix to 'Eaton's Life of Jackson.'

There is no truth in the rumor which you notice that the fine he imposed was paid by others. Every cent of it was paid by myself. When the sentence was pronounced, Mr. Abner L. Duncan, (who had been one of my aids de camps and one of my counsel,) hearing me request Major Reed to repair to my quarters and bring the sum—not intending to leave the room until the fine was paid, asked the clerk if he would take his check. The clerk replied in the affirmative and Mr. Duncan gave the check. I then directed my aid to proceed forthwith to get the money, and meet Mr. Duncan's check at the bank and take it up—which was done; these are the facts, and Major Davezac, now in the Assembly at New York, can verify them;

It is true, as I was informed, that the ladies did raise the amount to pay the fine and costs, but when I heard of it I advised them apply it to the relief of the widows and orphans that had been made as by it—