THE EX-EMPRESS MARIA LOUISA.

FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

"This Lady lives in a style of great splendor at Parma, but without ostentation. With the Noblesse of the country she has little society. The greater part of them were ruined in their property by the French Revolution, and the whole body, like the rest of their brethren in most parts of Italy, are at the very lowest ebb in point of character and education. Her court is composed principally of Germans. The inferior servants are chiefly French, and nearly the same who served her when on the Throne of France. The Count de Niepperg, who negotiated the treaty in virtue of which Ferdinand of Naples was restored to his Throne, acts as her Grand Chamberlain; her dames d'honueur are also Germans; her Private Secretary is a Piedmontese. M. M'Auley is her Minister of State and Grand Chancellor; a young man, Irish by birth, who is possessed of considerable property in the Kings County, in Ireland, where his family have resided for a long period.

"The disposition of the Ex-empress is extremely mild: her manners unassuming. Her natural reserve, the French mistook for for hauteur, of which, in fact, she has not the slightest trait. The few persons whom she admits to her society, are so far from being treated as if that were paying their court to a Princess, that they soon feel themselves easy in their conversation with her. The usual accomplishments of her sex she possesses in more than the usual degree. She plays on the piano and sing extremely well. She reads a good deal of English, and she speaks it with a better accent than could have been expected, and with more fluency. English books constitute a large part of her library, and she has made it the fashion at Parma to learn English. Her fondness for her son is well known; at her expence, his retinue at Schoenbrunn has been rendered far more ample and splendid than that provided for him by the Emperor Francis.

"The title of Majesty is always given to her, when spoken to; but, when spoken of, she is called not l'Imperatrice, but la Sovrana.—She has, at Parma, the toilette given to her by the city of Paris on her marriage, and the cradle of the young king of Rome, as well as the jewels and the entire of the wardrobe. The toilette and cradle were described in the French papers at the time. The jewels are supposed to be far more valuable than those of any crowned head in Europe. Although this Princess is certainly not distressed by her absence from Bonaparte, and was but little cast down at her political reverses, she has latterly grown very thin, and therefore looks unlike the portraits of her sold in England."

Worcester, May 28.

We mentioned in our last, that the worms were destroying the grass in the vicinity of this town. Since that time we have understood, that "*grass alone*" will not satisfy their greedy stomachs.—They are busily employed in the gardens and fields, in destroying most kind of vegetables. Many fields of corn have been entirely cut down, and in some instances we have heard of Spring grain being essentially injured by them.

We cannot however but hope that their race is almost run.—and that plenty will yet crown the hopes of the husbandman. We have full confidence in the mercy of an all-wise God, and do not doubt that we shall have an abundant harvest the present season.—The rain with which we are now blest, inspires new hope in the breast of the farmer, and our opinion corresponds with that of many of our friends, that a soaking rain will arrest the progress of the worms, and that the fields upon which they have depredated, will yet furnish food for our cattle.—*Ægis.*

Boston, June 2.

Scarcity among the Indians.

The Indians in the state of New-York have suffered severely during the last winter, in consequence of the failure of the last year's crop of Indian Corn—their principal dependence for subsistence. One tribe of 700 persons who usually raise 7 or 8000 bushels of corn in a season, raised last year not more than 50 bushels, dried in the ordinary way. By boiling the unripe corn, and drying it by the fire, they secured something more. The several tribes receive annuities from the State or the United States, but they amount to no more than two or three dollars per man, and are entirely insufficient for procuring them a subsistence. They have therefore been dependant on the scanty charity of a few Missionaries and others, for the means of preserving their lives through the winter. The number of the six nations now in New-York, are stated as follows: Senecas 2000; Cayugas 100: Onondagos 700; Tuscarroras 316; the Stockbridge tribe 4000.—Wheat in the Western part of New-York wears a very fine appearance.—It is said that it never looked better.—*Daily Adv.*

From the Boston Centinel.

HUMANITY HONORED AND REWARDED.

The following are communicated as among the facts substantiated before the Trustees of the Humane Society at their last meeting, of the intrepid exertions of Mr. Tewksbury, and his son, in saving the lives of several of our fellow-citizens, as mentioned in a late Centinel. Few, if any instances, will be recollected, which more skill and judgment have been evinced, or where a more deliberate and magnanimous exposure of life to jepardy, in saving the lives of others, has been exhibited.

On the 26th May last, Mr. William Tewksbury, of Deer Island, and his son, Abijah R. Tewksbury, a lad of 17 years old, were at work on the eastern part of Point Shirley, near Winthrop's Head. About 4 P. M. a boy came running from the Point and informed him that a pleasure-boat had upset in a direction between Deer Island and Long Island. Without waiting for further information, he immediately took his son into his canoe, set a small fore sail, and run through Pulling's Point gut, towards Broad Sound. The wind was so high, that with the smallest sail the canoe nearly buried herself under water. Having relieved her, he stood in a direction for Long Island nearly half a mile, without discovering any indication of the object of his search. He then discovered his wife and children on the beach of Deer Island, running towards Sound Point. This induced him to keep on the same course, and in a short time he discovered the hands of several men in the water, and as they rose and fell on the sea he was impressed with the belief there were more than twenty buffeting the waves, and contending against death. Being perfectly aware of the little burthen and slight construction of his canoe, (she being of the smallest class of "lapstreaks,"*)—the wind blowing a violent gale—his apprehensions for his son's and his own safety—had almost caused him to desist from the extreme peril of exposing his frail barque to be seized on by men agonized by despair, in the last struggles for life. He however prepared for the event, took in his sail, rowed among the drowning men with fixed determination to save some, or perish in the attempt. By an exertion of skill, to be equalled only by an aboriginal chief, in the management of a canoe, he succeeded in getting seven persons on board, and was attempting to save the eight, when his son exclaimed, "father, the canoe is sinking, we shall perish." This exclamation, calling his mind from the purpose on which it was bent, exposed to him his most perilous situation. Six inches of water in his canoe, nine in number on board—the upper part of her gunwale but three inches above water—the wind high—a heavy sea running, and constantly washing on board, and nearly a mile from the nearest land. That nine might even have a chance of being saved, he was obliged to leave one unfortunate man hanging on the stern of the jolly belonging to the pleasure boat. Of the men saved, one was so little exhausted, that he could assist in bailing—another could set up, and the others lay motionless, and apparently lifeless, on the bottom of the canoe. There not being room to row, Mr. T. had no alternative but to paddle his boat before the wind, and was but able to reach the extremity of Sound Point. The instant she struck, she filled with water from the violence of the sea. Exertions were still necessary to save the five helpless men in the bottom of the canoe. In giving her assistance at this time, Mrs. Tewksbury was much injured by the convulsive grasp of one of the men, apparently in the agonies of death. They were all conveyed to Mr. T's house, where by the application of hot blankets, tea and medicine, they were recovered. Four did not recover so as to be able to speak for more than three hours. Eleven persons were in the pleasure boat when she overset—two of whom attempted to swim to the shore, and were seen by the survivors to perish 30 or 40 rods from the boat. One was drowned in the cabin. After landing those saved, Mr. T. returned with all possible expedition to the relief of the man left on the jolly. He was gone! The distance from the place where Mr. Tewksbury and his son where to work the place of the accident is one mile and a half.

The above facts being made known to the Trustees of the Humane Society, they voted, That seventy dollars in money, and a Silver Medal of the value of ten dollars, with suitable inscriptions, be presented Mr. T. Thirty-five dollars to his son; twenty dollars to Mrs. Tewksbury; and five dollars to the boy who ran with the information of the boat having upset.

Names of the persons saved—Messrs. Thomas Currier, William Currier, John Humphrey, Stephen Jackman, William Brewer, (a lad 16 years of age) Charles Field, and Rolla, a Lascar lad.

Names of those lost.——Messrs. Benjamin Thayer, Elisha Tobey, William Frost, and Michel Whittemore.

* This canoe, or skiff, is sharp at both ends—greatest length 14 feet, and rakes very much; four feet six inches wide in the widest part, and eighteen inches deep.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 26.

From the Charleston Courier of June 17.

Captain Norman, of the brig Georgiana, arrived on Monday evening, in 14 days from Barbados, has favored us with the papers of that Island to the 3d inst. and with Demerara Gazettes to the 8th ult. Some extracts follow:

Bridge-Town, May 7.

By an arrival from Trinidad, intelligence has been received of the expedition that was seen by the brig Harmony, which arrived here on the 9th instant. It is, as was then supposed, from Spain, and destined to be employed against the Republican forces in Venezuela. The following extract of a letter gives an account of this armament:

"*Trinidad, 15th May,* 1817.—On Sunday, the 11th inst. a 74 gun ship, 2 frigates and 15 sail of transports, were signalled passing the Boca, supposed to be Spaniards, with troops on board, to change the order of things on the Spanish Main. We have now a report that Barcelona is in possession of the Royalists, and that Augustura has surrendered to the Independent army."

His Majesty's ship Brazen, arrived on Sunday from St. Kitt's.

The ship Posthumus, for Jamaica, came in at noon.

Entered at the Custom-House.—Ship Lancaster from Liverpool; and brig Adelphia, from Norfolk.

MAY 31.—The papers received by the Swifisure Packet on Tuesday last, were to the 24th ult. inclusive, by which we learn that his Excellency Lord Combermere, with his lady and suite, arrived on the 21st, and would embark on the 23d—and that the vessel (ship Ann) will touch at Madeira on her way hither.

His Excellency Major-General Ramsay, embarked on board the Duke of York (treasury vessel) on Thursday morning last, for Antigua, and upon quitting the Engineer's Wharf, was saluted by the Park of Artillery at St. Ann's.

It is likely that one of the many piratical cruisers that are now infesting the ocean, under pretence of bearing the flag, and aiding the cause of the Insurgents in the Spanish provinces, has made her appearance in the neighbourhood of this Island. The following particulars are given by the brig Adelaide, N. S. Dill, master, that arrived yesterday from Charleston:—"On Monday, the 26th May, in lat. 18, 13, N. long. 59, 30, at 6, P. M. was spoken by a sharp built brig, on the pilot-boat construction, with a figure head, painted with a small, narrow, yellow streak, shewing 18 guns, and had on deck 160 to 180 men. Having ascertained that we were bound to Barbados, they hailed to know what was our cargo, and ordered us to heave to and they would send a boat on board; but soon afterwards directed us to make sail, observing that Barbados bore S. by E. of us, and that they had boarded a ship 5 days from that Island, in long. 60, W. This vessel then steered across us in a S. S. W. direction for the latitude of Barbados, and night coming on, we lost sight of her."

JUNE 2.—Intelligence has been received from the Bay of Honduras, that the inhabitants had opposed the landing of the rebellious Negroes transported from this colony, 25th January last, and had sent home a remonstrance to Government on the subject. The Negroes are still on board the vessel, [the Frances Mary] at the Contractors expence.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Monday.

We gave on Friday last some verbal intelligence, brought from Bahia, by the Augenoria, which had then arrived at quarantine in this port, having left that city May 8. We now give the principal articles of intelligence which we find in a file of papers of that city, received by Mr. Topliff from his correspondent. The Junius, at Philadelphia, left Bahi five days later, and brings a report, that Monte Video had been taken from the Portuguese by the Buenos Ayreans, and that a part of the Bahian troops had joined the republicans of Pernambuco. We have no means of testing the truth of these reports. They are stated in too loose a way to entitle them to much credit, though the events cannot be regarded as by any means improbable.

Translated from the Golden Age of Brazil, printed at Bahi, (St. Salvador) for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

BAHI, April 29.—A vessel that has touched at this port from Rio Janeiro brings the intelligence that a squadron of his Most faithful Majesty's ships sailed thence to blockade the ports of Pernambuco with considerable forces, the commander of which has issued the following

PROCLAMATION:

Rodrigo Jose Ferreira Lobo, Chief Division of the Royal Army, Commander of the Squadron of the North, to the inhabitants of the province of Pernambuco.

Nothing could cause more astonishment as well as pain to the mind of the King our Lord, than that a province of Brazil, where so many brave and honorable men have made themselves illustrious by their valor in opposing a powerful enemy, and restoring the laws of the Portuguese crown, should now be the theatre where individuals, unworthy the name of Portuguese, are engaged in an atrocious rebellion, daring, after having excited a popular disorder, to throw down the representative power of his Majesty, expel the Governor, and establish a factious government of their own.

His Majesty is at the same time persuaded that the majority of the inhabitants of Pernambuco will preserve the honor and fidelity that they inherit from their ancestors, and that they will always give proofs of the same to his august Majesty, and he has no doubt but that the unexpected and factious breaking out of the rebels will be shortly suppressed, and they brought to the same sentiments.

It is painful to the compassionate heart of His Majesty, to be obliged to force and vex his subjects, in procuring the means of subduing the rebels. But not being able entirely to avoid them, his august Majesty has given me orders to blockade with all the forces under my command the ports of Pernambuco.

Moreover, it is the policy and duty of his Majesty, to employ all the instruments that Providence has placed at his disposal, in destroying in the most speedy manner possible the seeds of a civil war, the thought alone of which is so dreadful to the mind of our Sovereign, and which has filled with such horror the hearts of all his faithful subjects who have heard of this plot on the national fidelity, which has no example in the Portuguese Monarchy, and who with an exemplary patriotism have placed their persons and property at the diposal of their Majesty, to make what use of them he sees proper. But his Majesty hopes that his good subjects, the inhabitants of Pernambuco, will on their parts make every endeavor to avoid such extremities.

On board the frigate Thetis.

Rodrigo Jos Ferreira Loba.

Every day vessels arrive at this port, ordered off from Pernambuco. The Princess Charlotte from Bengal, has arrived here, which was employed by the Commandant of the blockade to transport the men and arms which were requested by the people of