

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 27.

HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL SIGNATURE.

The following is a copy of the Bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor on Tuesday, entitled a Bill "to enable His Majesty to appoint certain persons to affix His Majesty's Royal Signature to Instruments requiring such Signature."

Most Gracious Sovereign,—Whereas your Majesty has been graciously pleased to communicate to your Parliament, that your Majesty is labouring under severe indisposition, which renders it painful and inconvenient to your Majesty to sign, with your own hand, those instruments which require the sign manual; and that your Majesty relies upon the dutiful attachment of Parliament to consider, without delay, of the means by which your Majesty may be enabled to provide for the temporary discharge of this important function of the crown, without detriment to the Public service; We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, have taken your Majesty's gracious Message into our immediate consideration; and although trusting in the providence of Almighty God that your Majesty may be speedily restored to health and strength, we feel it our duty to your Majesty and to the people of those realms to comply with your Majesty's most gracious recommendation; and we do therefore humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of His Majesty, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty's Royal sign manual, to appoint one or more persons or persons, to be therein named, each of whom shall have full power and authority to affix His Majesty's presence, and by His Majesty's command, His Majesty's Royal Signature, by means of a stamp, to be prepared for that purpose in the form following: That is to say, "George R." or in cases where the Royal Signature has usually been by initials only, then by means of a certain other stamp, to be prepared for that purpose in the form following: that is to say, "G. R." to any warrant, commission, or writing or instrument, subject to the provisions and regulations hereinafter contained; and His Majesty's Royal Signature so affixed, shall be valid and effectual and have the same force and effect as His Majesty's sign manual, and shall be deemed and taken to be, to all intents and purposes His Majesty's Royal sign manual, and be obeyed as such.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no person so to be appointed shall affix His Majesty's signature as aforesaid to any such warrant, commission, or other writing or instrument, without a memorandum in writing previously endorsed thereon, describing the nature and object of such warrant, commission, or other writing or instrument, signed by the Lord High Chancellor, the first Lord Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury, the President of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Seal, and His Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, or any three or more of them: Provided also, that the person affixing His Majesty's Royal Signature shall subscribe thereto the words following: that is to say, "In His Majesty's presence, and by His Majesty's command," and subscribe the same with his own name.

And be it further enacted, That the said stamps so to be prepared as aforesaid shall be prepared by the order and under the direction of the Lord President of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and shall be kept in the custody of the Lord High Chancellor, the first Lord Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury, or the President of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, or the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Seal, or one of His Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, and shall not be affixed to any such warrant, commission, or other writing or instrument, except in their presence, or in the presence of one or more of them, who shall attest the same accordingly.

And be it further enacted, That each of the persons so authorized to affix His Majesty's Royal signature, shall, before he shall presume to act under His Majesty's warrant or commission authorizing him so to do, take and subscribe the following oath,—that is to say,

"I, A. B. do swear that I will not affix the Royal signature to any warrant, commission, or other writing or instrument, under and by virtue of an Act, entitled an Act to enable His Majesty to appoint certain persons to affix His Majesty's Royal signature to instruments requiring such signature, except in His Majesty's presence, and by His Majesty's command; and will truly and faithfully perform the duty entrusted to me by the said Act."

"So help me God."

which shall be taken before the Lord High Chancellor, who is hereby authorized and required to administer the same.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent His Majesty from signing any warrant, commission, or other writing or instrument, with His Majesty's Royal sign manual in the usual and accustomed manner, or to prevent any warrant, commission, or other writing or instrument signed by His Majesty from having the same validity and effect as if this Act had not passed.

And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in full force until the expiration of one month after the meeting of the next Session of Parliament; but the same may be altered or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in the present Session of Parliament.

The public is fertile in speculations about the causes of Prince Leopold's extraordinary retreat from the sovereignty of Greece, in which though some danger was to be encountered, great glory was to be achieved. One of them is curious. It is to the effect that Count Capo d'Istria, who is of Grecian parentage, has himself all along been looking to the sovereignty; that he saw the Government could not be conducted without great pecuniary assistance; that this could only be obtained from England; that he yielded his pretensions in favour of Prince Leopold until it should be obtained; and that as soon as the Allies had pledged themselves to guarantee the money wanted, the Count turned round and frightened the Prince from his property. Surmises and conjectures of this kind should be received with doubt; time only can determine the truth or invention in their possibility.

Six hundred dogs have been embarked, for the purpose of trying whether the cisterns and wells are poisoned in the vicinity of Algiers.

The following anecdote of the King is related by a gentleman of high rank, who accompanied His Majesty on his visit to Ireland. On his way the King called at the seat of the Marquis of Anglesea, at Plas Newydd, and being very fond of children, he amused himself for some time with those of the Noble Marquis. One of them, a little boy of about five years of age, while playing on the King's knee, looked in his face and said, "Mrs. Collins my nurse, tells me that you are the King; but I do not believe her, for you are not different from any other man—if you are the King, why do not you wear your crown?" His Majesty turned to one of his courtiers, and observed there is wisdom in infancy. This child can see nothing extraordinary in a

King, whilst those about me would almost persuade me that I am a God."

The unfortunate Mr. Comyn was executed at Lime- rick on the 26th April. His crime was forgery. He was several times respited, but no interference on the part of the government being expected, the painful arrangements were made on the day above mentioned. A deep concern prevailed before and up to the awful moment, among all classes of society.—The report says—

On the arrival of the Dublin Mail all was inquiry with regard to any remaining hope of a respite, but in vain. Shortly after one o'clock, immense numbers of people flocked towards the place of execution, in front of the new gaol, and every surrounding height that commanded a view was densely thronged, although at an early hour it was generally understood (in order to remove any idea which he might still entertain of receiving a reprieve), that the dread scene should not be brought to a close until an advanced hour of the day.

The Rev. Messrs. Cullinan and Geoghegan remained with Mr. Comyn during the entire of the previous night, administering to him the consolations of the Catholic Church, to which faith he conformed since his conviction. He prayed very fervently somewhat exhausted, he retired to take some rest, and slept soundly for nearly the morning and he appeared to enjoy great comfort from their spiritual instructions.

The door underneath was shut, and the eyes of the multitude were fixed upon that by which Comyn was to make his appearance, on a level with the drop. In about ten minutes after it was opened—when Mr. Comyn, supported by the Rev. Dean O'Shaughnessy, and the Rev. Mr. Comyn, P. P., Kilkee, were seen kneeling in prayer, a little way in from the door. With a calm and dignified composure, Mr. Comyn removed the cravat off his neck and turned down his shirt collar, laying his neck bare for the executioner, who proceeded to pinion his arms. He affectionately embraced the Clergymen who surrounded him before they retired to the interior of the room. For a few minutes he seemed occupied in prayer—and, in the intensity of devotion, raising his eyes towards Heaven, called for mercy through his Redeemer. He turned to the people, and, with a firm and audible voice, cried out, "Pray for me—pray for me. The Lord have mercy on me." The very Rev. Dean and the Rev. Mr. Comyn assisted him to rise, as he felt rather weak, and seemed labouring under some inconvenience from the fatigue of prayer. When he presented himself to the fatal trap, the people were struck with his fine gentleman-like appearance, and a distinct murmur was heard amongst the thousands who were present, as the executioner withdrew, and instantly touching a spring, the drop fell. The convulsive heaving of his chest for about a minute and a half were exceedingly violent, and after a quivering motion of the lower part of the body, he ceased to live. His sufferings were considered to be rather long, as he struggled for over five minutes. After his fall, the Clergymen continued for a long period in prayer. The usual time allowed for the body to be left suspended (about half an hour) having elapsed, it was lowered down and put into an elegant coffin richly mounted, and conveyed in a hearse, followed by a train of carriages, and more than 5,000 persons, outside the town. The principal part of the cavalcade accompanied his remains to Gorroin, from whence they are to be removed for interment to the family vault at Madoboy in the west of the county.

All the public offices and shops throughout the Town of Ennis were closed; and the melancholy gloom to be met in every countenance, showed how deeply and sincerely he has been regretted.

The following very solemn profession of faith, signed by this unfortunate gentleman, on the day he suffered, was sent for publication:—

26th April, 1830.
Having attentively listened to the Clergymen and laymen of different persuasions on the most important of all subjects, my eternal happiness, I am firmly convinced that the Holy Roman Catholic Church is that in which I can more securely die. During the last month, I have laboured to avail myself of the advantages and graces imparted by the Mother Church exclusively, and with my last accents I leave my blessing to the Very Reverend and Venerable Dean O'Shaughnessy, the chaplain of this prison, and to the Rev. Gentleman whom he has selected to administer spiritual consolation to my departing spirit.

PETER COMYN.

Jas. Fitzpatrick, Ralph Cullinan, Jas. O'Shaughnessy.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—A paper has just been printed, by order of the House of Commons, which shows the number of persons who have become insolvent in England and Wales since the year 1813:—

Years.	Insolvents.	Years.	Insolvents.
1814.	1893	1822.	4955
1815.	2686	1823.	4241
1816.	3886	1824.	3637
1817.	3268	1825.	3655
1818.	3548	1826.	4681
1819.	3484	1827.	4334
1820.	4252	1828.	3717
1821.	5290	1829.	4063

Upon this statement a London paper, which endeavours to show that the country is in a state of decay, observes, "It appears from the above that the total number of insolvents since the peace is not less than £60,991. During the first four years of the peace the number was 11,590; whereas during the last four years it has increased to 16,755."

On reading this remark persons who do not take the trouble of referring to the document would suppose that the number had been progressively increasing from 1814 to the present time. But what is the fact? In the four years beginning with 1820, and ending with 1823, the number of insolvents was 18,498, nearly 2000 more than in the last four years.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 9.—The Court of Correctional Police was yesterday occupied with a case of rather a singular description. In the place usually occupied by criminals stood a young woman of the most graceful figure, and whose dress was in the utmost degree recherche. Madame Houdard (the name of the accused) was no other than the presiding divinity at a celebrated agency office for marriages, which she has lately established in Paris, where she has outruled several others of the same class. She has for some time been offering to gentlemen tired of celibacy tender companions for life, ladies of known discretion and high respectability, gifted in a moral light with the most desirable qualities, and in the worldly sense with marriage portions of from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand francs, consequently, it may be easily imagined how her office was beset with applicants. To believe her own account, she has brought about some of the most fortunate and advantageous matrimonial engagements. Her services, however, were not to be obtained gratis. In order to obtain her favour, and a place in her report, it was absolutely necessary to become a subscriber to her list for three months. By virtue of this subscription, entered upon beautiful rose paper, and a payment of 72 francs, Madame Houdard engaged to exhibit to the subscriber for the space of three months, all the young ladies whose hands, hearts, and fortunes happened to be at her disposal. Her truly benevolent occupation was, however, interrupted by a disappointed wine-merchant, who preferred a complaint against Madame, charging her with swindling. The complaint will be better understood in his own words:—"I applied to Madame to procure me a wife (said he) with a half-silly, half-simple look at the accused." She instantly said to me, "Monsieur Lazard, you have just come in

time; I have just what will suit you; there is now at my disposal a most lovely creature, a sweet young widow, who has lately buried her husband. She is related to an eminent Counsellor, and is every thing a man can wish for. As to her fortune, *C'est superbe! c'est magnifique!* 150,000 francs, and a quantity of other property." I immediately said I should wish to have all the particulars and terms. Madame told me that the first step was to become a subscriber, and pay 72 francs. This I complied with, but after waiting anxiously for some time, nothing was effected, and I was told that a great deal of delicacy was to be observed in bringing a finger to a happy issue.

At last I was invited to a dinner where the party widow was expected to make one of the gay. I went at the hour appointed, having taken care to dress in the best style; shortly after my arrival at the office, a young female, elegantly attired, made her appearance and joined the dinner party. I subsequently understood that this Doctor's widow—this niece of a Counsellor, as she was described to me, was no other than Madame Aldegoode, a sempstress, and something worse. I soon had little doubt that Madame Aldegoode made a livelihood by lending her services on those occasions when wishing to see how far this force would be carried, I pretended to be anxious to excuse and hesitated a great deal, and at last received a letter, which gave me to understand, in very plain terms, that my visits would not be acceptable after that period—that the Counsellor, her uncle, wished to marry his niece to a gentleman in the Treasury.

Mlle Bonhomme, formerly servant to the accused was called as a witness by the complainant. She stated, whilst she was in Mlle Houdard's service, she saw several gentlemen come to the house in order to get wives, and whatever gentleman came the same lady was presented to him, and that lady was Madame Aldegoode. When two or three gentlemen happened to come at the same time, Madame Aldegoode after seeing one, made some excuse, and retired to another room, Madame Houdard introduced her to another candidate. When the gentlemen went away, these ladies amused themselves, and laughed heartily at their expense, observing how many more fish were caught in their net.

President—Have you known any other persons complain of having been deceived in this way?

Witness—Oh, several; and amongst others, a tall, strapping sergeant-major of the Royal Guard, Madame Houdard said to him on his first application, "Come Monsieur, turn about. I must examine your figure, in order to see if you will match the lady I have in my eye for you."

The accused on being called on for her defence, denied the charge altogether, declaring that she had effected several marriages amongst persons of great distinction and whose names she would mention but from motives of delicacy, and if not prevented by the confidence reposed in her. The only thing that hindered the complainant's marriage was the bad account which she received concerning his character, and therefore she was not surprised at her wishing to be revenged. With respect to her servant it was the complainant who induced her to quit her place, and she heard that she had since been taking particular care of her.

The court, after some consideration, were of opinion that the facts did not amount to swindling, according to the meaning of the 405th article of the Code, and discharged the accused.

This young woman was so overjoyed at hearing of her acquittal, that she fell into a swoon, and was removed from the Court in a state of insensibility.

ITALY.

A Paris paper of the close of April says—

"We mentioned some time since, that *Vesuvius* had lately presented some of the usual signs of an approaching eruption. The following details are from a letter of a recent date from Naples:—"Two new openings have been formed in the crater of *Vesuvius*, from which issue fire, and bituminous matter that accumulates around the orifice of the volcano. For several days, a loud report was heard to proceed from the interior of the mountain, undoubtedly caused by the violence of the efforts of the lava to force a passage. This report created great alarm, as it presented the symptoms of a most terrible eruption. The city seemed shaken, and a frightful rumbling noise was heard beneath the ground as if the burning volcanic substance was poured beneath the foundations of the houses. Fortunately the shocks have not been so frequent or so violent since the new openings have been formed. Our fears therefore begin to cease. The hermit on the mount seriously tho't of abandoning his retreat, and the peasants who dwell in cottages below, had already made preparations for departure."

The *Scientific Expedition to Egypt*, set on foot by the Tuscan Government, according to a letter from Florence, closed its quarantine on the 7th ultimo, and a few days afterwards its members paid their respects to the Grand Duke. They have brought with them no fewer than 1300 drawings of the most interesting basso relievo, which they met with on the exterior and in the interior of the Egyptian monuments; many of them being colored after the originals. Some of these drawings refer to the history, some to the religion, and others to the public and private life, of the ancient Egyptians. The former contain not only very valuable and unexpected illustrations of the earliest periods of Egyptian history, but of the annals of the most celebrated nation of Asia and Africa, in times which the records of written history. The expedition has also brought a rich store of remains, the results of excavations, made under its directions, in various parts, but particularly in the plains of Thebes. They consist of a series of basso-relievs of an historical and funeral nature; of a monolithic granite, which was used as a tabernacle in the great temple on the island of Philæ; of a large sarcophagus of beautiful line-stone, covered with sculptures; of eight valuable mummies; a superb collection of vases, made of burnt clay, alabaster, or of gold or stone, which either ornamented or represented the symbols of worship; several small columns of wood and stone; and lastly, a variety of fragments of walls, covered with ancient Egyptian paintings in fresco.

ASIA.

By the last vessel from New South Wales, a letter was brought addressed to the town clerk of Sheffield from a person named Cooper, formerly of this town, who, it appears, had sentence of transportation for life passed on him about 25 years ago, when he had scarcely arrived at manhood. About eight years ago he received a free pardon from the government authorities at the settlement, and began to acquire property of his own. The letter alluded to states that his possessions produce him £500 per annum, and that he is anxious to discover, if alive, an infant daughter whom he left in this town when he was sent abroad, and endow her with a portion of his wealth. In this communication, the names of several gentlemen now living are given as clues to the enquiry. Mr. Grossland, our vestry-clerk, has happily succeeded in tracing the infant, who has been found a married woman, settled in London, with but small means.—*Sheffield Iris.*

AFRICA.

ALGIERES.

At a time when the eyes of all Europe are turned to the prosecution of hostilities on the part of the French nation against the Algerines, we are disposed to think our readers cannot but thank us for laying before them the following brief sketch of a people, whose history as a whole, stands without a parallel on record.

The government of the Algerines is despotic; for, although chosen by the majority of the soldiery, all of whom have an equal right of voting, the Dey, once seated on his throne, rules with the most absolute sway for the remainder of his term. Formerly, the reign of the Dey was only of six months duration; it now generally lasts until his assassination, which takes place wherever any serious discontent arises amongst the troops. Remonstrance or temporising is unknown;—abdication or retirement impracticable; and so few have been the instances of a Dey dying a natural death, that such an event has insured to the individuals the honours of canonization.

For the maintenance of his power, the Dey is attended by twelve officers, ready to execute his slightest wishes, to bring to him the heads of whomsoever he may accuse; and these his officers, though often unarmed, seldom meet with any resistance in the execution of their orders.

His senate, or privy council, consists of a dozen ministers, amongst whom affairs of state are decided, in a manner somewhat after the European fashion; these ministers he elects or displaces at pleasure; in fact the Dey in his own person concentrates all the power of state, with the exception of authority in religious matters. He declares war, and makes peace; he imposes taxes and tribute; he is sovereign ruler of all public affairs—general of the troops, and supreme judge both in civil and criminal cases; his will is law; nor would there be any bounds to his power, but for the existence of the divan.

The Divan of Algiers is nothing more than the general assembling of the ruling (Turkish) militia. With this view, this assembling should take place every Saturday for the examination of important matters, and of the decrees of the Dey, which are not of force until approved of by the assembly.

But the stormy sittings of senate of twenty thousand soldiers, could not long be found compatible with the promptitude, secrecy and unity necessary for the government of such an aristocracy. At present the military only make their appearance at the divan on special occasions, and then without arms; they are represented by their officers, with whom are associated all the ministers and principal functionaries in the nomination of the Dey. The senate, thus curtailed, consists nevertheless of seven hundred members, the *Caia*, or minister of the palace, respecting the Dey; the *Agas* of longest standing in the army, presides over a statement of the *Caia* opens the meeting with his opinion, affairs, upon which the president gives his opinion, and afterwards all the other members in succession, according to their seniority. Such is the dreaded power of the Dey, that his wishes seldom meet with any obstacle, unless in very important affairs, and when the assembly feels that the spirit of insurrection is sufficiently matured to second its opposition. The divan assembles regularly every Saturday, and occasionally, by special convocation, on other days, to approve, for form's sake, the chief resolutions of the executive power.

The decisive and military manner in which the greatest and least affairs are equally treated in this singular government, is truly admirable. Every day, Fridays excepted, which is their day of devotion, and Thursdays also, which the Dey sets apart for his own private affairs, the sovereign is seated in his palace from the hour of morning prayer, until eleven o'clock, and from two in the afternoon until sunset. All the members of the administration, and the two great judges of civil causes, or *Cadis*, are there—At the doors, and in different parts of the palace are seated functionaries of a lower order. The four secretaries of the Dey, and the terrible ministers of his will, surround the throne; the one to record his decrees, the other to execute them. The right of access to the presence is open to every one. Whatever be the suit, public or private, complaint, process, reclamation, or demand, the suitor comes and finds the functionary, of whose assistance he is in need, and the sovereign master, to whom he may finally appeal in all decisions. This concentration of authority, gives an astonishing celerity in the settling of affairs. In a few minutes an irrevocable decision is obtained and as quickly put into execution.

Some civil causes, such as those touching divorce and inheritance, are taken before the *Cadis*; others of more importance are placed before the Dey, and it is interesting to see the efficacious mode of avoiding protracted or vexatious pleadings adopted by this otherwise contentious race. Every man who loses his suit, receives the bastinado for having taken up the time of the magistracy with an unworthy cause. The same punishment is inflicted upon every one bringing forward an action on frivolous pretences; and as a summum bonum, the judge is empowered in all cases of great obscurity and embarrassment to order the bastinado to be inflicted on both plaintiff and defendant, to teach them in future to simplify all questions they may have to submit to the eyes and ears of justice.

Of the manner in which their piracies are organized and conducted, a few words will suffice for explanation. Every commander of an armed vessel has to ask permission of the Dey before he can put to sea, which however, is never denied, unless the government should think fit to put his ship in requisition for its own use. On obtaining leave, the captain hoists his flag, and fires a gun as a signal to all who may wish to join him in his expedition, that he will depart on the ensuing day; all comers are received, and it is only when under weigh, that a list is drawn up of the complement gathered. Each captain, however, takes care to ensure the services of some of his Turkish friends, who in their turn bring others with them; for the Turks only bear arms and fight, the Moorish sailors being only for the working of the vessel, and the service of the gunners. Each of these volunteers brings with him a coverlet, in which to wrap himself, and which forms his only equipment. As for numbers, much depends on the reputation of the captain, and the confidence he is capable of inspiring. When very full, the Moors are disembarked, and the Turks only retained; these are always commanded by an old officer, who takes the title of *Agas* of the vessel, and without whose advice the captain can do but little. In return the *Agas* is accountable to the Dey for the conduct of the captain, who is punished if failing in any capture from want of perseverance in the conflict, or if allowing any vessel to escape under any other than a clear passport.

On a return to harbour with a prize, the first step is to disembark the slaves, who are conducted before the Dey. The consuls of all nations with whom the Algerines are on friendly terms, are then summoned and each inquires after such captives as may be of his country, taking an account of whether they belonged to the captured vessel, or were only passengers in her:—in the latter case, they are given over to the protection of the consul, in the former they are sold as slaves. Of those thus condemned, the Dey takes his choice of one in every eight, who are sent to the government barracks, the remainder are the property of their captors.

The cargo is afterwards landed, and of this the Dey likewise selects an eighth portion; his officers

then claim for the state all the sails and rigging of the prize, which thus stripped, is sold, and again the Dey steps in for an eighth of the produce. In the subsequent division among the crew, all Christian slaves serving as sailors, if there be any on board, are allowed an equal share of booty with the rest. Of the slaves, those who become the property of the state, are generally treated with tolerable kindness—those who fall into the hands of private individuals, are of course at the mercy of their masters, and consequently experience every variety of treatment.—*Athenaeum.*

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 30.

PROCLAMATION, By Walter Bowne, Mayor of the City of New-York.—Whereas it appears from the report of Dr. John S. Westervelt, the health Officer at the Quarantine Ground, that many cases of Small Pox have occurred on board vessels which have arrived with emigrants from foreign ports; and that Small Pox exists to an unusual extent in the interior part of this State and the State of Pennsylvania, which without doubt, has been introduced by persons arriving from abroad by the way of Canada; and whereas it is at all times proper that the public should be fully informed on the subject in order that they may avail themselves of the benefits of vaccination.—I do, in this public manner, make proclamation of the fact; and earnestly recommend to my fellow citizens to use all diligence to prevent the spreading of this loathsome disease—which can be done in no manner so effectually as by a resort to vaccination.

And whereas many persons have entertained doubts of the efficacy of vaccine disease as a security against the Small Pox. I have deemed it advisable to publish the following statement, derived from the Health Officer, by which it will appear, that no instance where the vaccine matter had been received, did the Small Pox obtain, although it operated under circumstances peculiarly calculated to produce the most distressing consequences.

The ship Brunswick sailed from London with 215 passengers, of whom—
Sixty-eight were vaccinated and escaped,
Twenty-three inoculated,
Five escaped unprotected by either previous disease,
Ten have had Small Pox previously,
Five have died on the passage,
One hundred and four now labour under or are convalescent from Small Pox.

Total—215
The Mayor earnestly urges all who have not had the Small Pox, nor have had the benefit of vaccination, to apply without loss of time to the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre street, or to the Northern Dispensary at Greenwich Village. It is to be understood that vaccination is performed by the institution gratis.

WALTER BOWNE, Mayor.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed to the President of the United States, by the committee appointed for the purpose, at Frederick, Md. FREDERICK, JUNE 18.—Sir—The undersigned have been delegated by our Republican fellow citizens of Frederick, upon your unexpected arrival amongst them, to offer you a cordial welcome, and to express to you their unaltered confidence in your integrity, patriotism and political wisdom.

Called to the discharge of the important duties, incident to the elevated station you occupy, by the decisive voice of a commanding majority of the American people, it might reasonably have been hoped, that to the just measures of your Administration, a candid and liberal support would have been accorded, by all classes of your fellow citizens. If, in this hope, we have been partially disappointed, the result furnishes but another evidence of the intolerance of party and of its uncontrollable tendency to distort every act, however praiseworthy originating with political adversaries.—It is, nevertheless, satisfactory to reflect, that to the general course and measures of your Administration, the approbation of a very large proportion of the people of these States, has been cheerfully awarded, and that the march of public opinion in their regard, your vindication, has been steadily onward. In the approving sentiment, those whom we represent, cordially concur; and, as an evidence of their unimpaired respect and confidence, have instructed us to invite you to partake with them of a public dinner to-morrow, at 5 o'clock.

We have the honor to be, with sentiments of the profoundest respect, your fellow citizens,

COMMITTEE.

Wm. Tylor,
Abm. Shriver,
Jno. Nelson,
F. Thomas,
Wm. M. Beall.

To ANDREW JACKSON,
President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Gentlemen—The cordial welcome given me on this occasion, by my Republican fellow citizens of Frederick, commands a return of my most sincere thanks, which I trust will not be the less acceptable on account of my inability to partake with them of a public dinner to-morrow. The objects of my visit to Tennessee, although not entirely of a public nature, do not admit of the delay to which my return to Washington might be subjected, if they were made to yield to the pleasure which the hospitality of my friends, especially when accompanied by such flattering evidences of confidence and esteem as are now offered in my behalf, is so well calculated to produce.

In the discharge of the duties which I have been called upon to perform, I am supported by the consoling reflection that I have acted according to the best lights of my judgement—and it is a source of the deepest regret that these have not allowed me to concur on all subjects with a majority of both Houses of Congress. Where we have differed, however, the grounds, I trust, have been candidly stated to the People, to whom all the functions of our Government ought to look, not merely for the decision of constitutional differences, but of expediency also, when in the opinion of either branch of the Legislative power, they may endanger the safety and prosperity of the Union. Whatever may be the issue of these cases of disagreement, I feel satisfied that the appeals to the sovereign tribunal, which they have suggested, cannot be productive of any mischief to the country at large; and I cannot but regard the spirit in which this portion of the community is exercising its part of the power over them, as a most gratifying proof of the wisdom recurring frequently to the fundamental principles which they will bring into discussion.

I tender to you, Gentlemen, individually, and to those you represent, my earnest wishes for your prosperity and happiness, and have the honor to be most respectfully, your obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

PIRACY. The Repeater, at Baltimore, in 30 hours from the coast of Africa, gives the following intelligence. On the 19th May was boarded by a boat from his B. M. Sloop of War Medina, bound to Capt. Rose that a dispatch vessel, bound to Sierra Leone, was boarded a few days previous by a pirate, and the crew treated in a most horrible manner, tying the captain and first officer back to back