

The young Conspirator.  
Having a short visit to Philadelphia, some years since.

Foreign News.

New York, July 15.

Later from England.—By the fast sailing ship Salem, Capt. Richardson, arrived at an early hour this morning, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 5th of June, and Liverpool to the 9th, inclusive.

The King, as will be seen by what follows, was still alive, so late as 2 o'clock on the morning of the 3th, but all hope of his recovery was abandoned, and his exit was daily and almost hourly expected.

London, June 9.  
The following is an extract from a letter received this morning, from Mr. Williams' private correspondent, at Windsor:—

Windsor, 2 o'clock, A. M. June 8th.  
His Majesty is still alive, but his distressing situation warrants the expectation that each succeeding hour will close his earthly reign.

From the Times, of June 9.  
We have received accounts from Windsor, which lead to the belief that the King was barely expected to survive the night, though the natural vigour of his Majesty's constitution has more than once carried him through a crisis almost equally severe. The Duke of Wellington, who had been sent for express, arrived at 9, and did not leave till 11.

From the Morning Post of June 9.  
We are grieved to state that the intelligence respecting His Majesty is of most momentous import. We deem it expedient to inflict upon the feelings of our readers the painful details of our private advices—the official announcement of the royal sufferer (after what he had already endured) having passed the last night, under considerable embarrassment, being of it more than sufficient, for the lamentable occasion.

Two French frigates and an English corvette have been wrecked off Algiers. It was expected that the fleet would arrive off Algiers on the 21st of June.

The wife of Lord Lamb, celebrated under her maiden name, Miss Paton, had quarrelled with her husband, and left him. The ground of difference was that his Lordship married her to make money by her labours.

The Rothschilds are said to have agreed to furnish Turkey with money to discharge the demands of Russia, so that the troops of the latter may evacuate the territory of the former within a year.

Public conversation continues to be divided between the two subjects of Prince Leopold's resignation, and the Luxembourg separation.

There are four candidates for the crown of Greece: the 21st of the King of the Netherlands, Prince Albert of Prussia, the Prince of Hesse, and the brother of the King of Bavaria.

The King had sent a message to Parliament, desiring some authority to be given for the affixing of a royal signature to public papers.

The number of commissions, warrants, &c. which require the royal signature, is very great; in one department, alone, there are several thousand public instruments ready to be issued on receiving the sign manual.

By a report of the House of Commons, it appears that a very singular post office fraud was detected in 1822, after it had been in operation for 12 years. Forty one clerks and letter carriers in the Edinburgh post office had conspired to steal money from letters, and for the period mentioned abstracted as much as twenty pounds a day.

Petitions against death for forgery were presented on the 24th May in the Commons, from the bankers of 212 cities and towns of the United Kingdom, and signed by the firms and individuals representing nearly 1,000 individual merchants.

Lord Holland has made a declaration in the House of Lords that the Whigs are determined to oppose the Wellington cabinet. There are some symptoms of a revival of old parties in England. The resignation of Prince Leopold has given fresh energy to them.

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Law.—In an action for libel against the editor of the Standard News, the verdict for the plaintiff was one farthing damages; the defendant's expenses however amounted to two hundred guineas.

The Heir Presumptive of the British Crown.—The London papers intimate the probability that the name of the Princess Victoria Alexandrina will be exchanged for that of Elizabeth the King having more than once hinted his wish that she should take the latter name. This Princess, on whom the crown of Great Britain will devolve in case of the decease in her life time of the present King and the Duke of Clarence, was born in May 1819, and her father the Duke of Kent, died in the January following. The London Court Journal says, that she is accomplished in a degree quite extraordinary for her age.

Columbia.—Capt. Hatch, of the schr. Franklin, arrived at N. York from Maracaibo, states that information reached there on the 15th June from Bogota, that 2000 of Bolivar's troops had gone over to Gen. Paéz; and that Bolivar had returned to Cartagena. A number of officers and soldiers had arrived at Maracaibo from Bogota, having been disbanded.

FREE PRESS.

AUBURN, JULY 21, 1830.

COUNTY MEETING.

A County Meeting of the Farmers, Mechanics and Workmen, and those friendly to their interests, will be held at the Western Exchange, in Auburn, on the 17th day of August, 1830, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of devising such measures as are deemed necessary for arresting the evils under which they are labouring.

LYMAN PAINE, Chm. of last meeting.  
PHILO B. BARNUM, Sec'y.

Mr. Doubleday, in his last paper, takes more than one occasion to say, that "Full provision is made by law for the free instruction of all poor children." To the honour of the state, such a provision has been made—but it is still imperfect.—The poverty of the parent must be made known before the child can receive any benefit.

Up to his neck, he is unable to bear the expense of educating his offspring, money is taken from the public fund for that purpose—but how many are there who would prefer seeing their children grow up in ignorance and vice—a curse to themselves, and to community at large.

—to receiving the assistance of the State, on such terms; and how many children, are, in consequence, allowed to waste those years in idleness, which should have been employed in study? Perhaps it may be said "this is a false pride—no crime is attached to poverty—no should men be unwilling to receive whatever aid is necessary to render themselves or their families better able to fill the stations which they may occupy in after life." Be it so—admit that the feeling is founded on incorrect principles—where is the difference? That it exists, there can be no doubt, and it is a feeling which arises in error or otherwise. There is a feeling in the breast of every man which spurs the idea of being the object of charity. He will bear much—will put up with many inconveniences, before he will receive assistance from others—and many, from this mistaken notion of independence, will prefer that their children "come up," untaught, before they will receive the amount of their tuition as a mark of their poverty.—Therefore do we say—let the state provide for the education of ALL, so far as the useful branches are concerned—let the child of the rich, as well as of the poor be educated at public expense. We would by no means advocate a measure for bringing the education of the wealthy down to the standard of the education of the poor—but we would raise the condition of the latter, as far as is consistent, to a level with the former. We would send the subject before the legislators of this nation—it is one of the most vital importance—and we doubt not, were it properly introduced, would receive such alterations as would be best suited to the spirit of our institutions.

WORKINGMEN.—A meeting was lately held in Rochester, of Farmers, Mechanics, and Workmen, and those friendly to their interests, who after hearing an animated and well written address, adopted the following resolutions, which we copy from the last Examiner:

Resolved, That we lament the present state of party feeling and party bitterness, the prejudices arising from which are allowed to mingle in the common concerns of life; to destroy the kindred sympathies between man and his fellow man, and prevent that unanimity and concert of action in public concerns, so indispensable to the prosperity of the commonwealth.

Resolved, That we are indiscriminately opposed to the courses taken by the present prominent parties in this state, and cannot recognize the leaders of them, as friendly to the general interests of the people, so long as they shall persist in their present pursuit.

Resolved, That we are in favour of a total abolition of Imprisonment for Debt.

Resolved, That we oppose, or prescribe no class of our fellow citizens on account of their professions, or occupations.

Resolved, That so far as is consistent and practicable we are in favour of a more extended and equalized system of education; a system by which the poor can have the opportunity to elevate themselves through mental cultivation and education, as well as of the rich.

Resolved, That in order to concentrate public opinion, to elicit the views of our brethren throughout the state, and combine our strength, it is necessary to hold a STATE CONVENTION, to be attended by delegates from each county, and having powers to discuss our principles, and recommend such candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor as they shall deem most devoted to the interests of the people, and not the party.

Resolved, That we recommend the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, as the most eligible place to hold such convention.

THE WORKINGMEN of the Fifth Ward in the city of New-York, have done nobly, as will be seen by the following result of the late election for Aldermen. They have risen in their might, and of course, their candidate is elected.

For Anthony Lamb, (Workingman) 717.  
Myndert Van Schaick, (Jacksonian) 617.  
Wm. Levens, (Whig) 445.

This affords another evidence, that as soon as the workingmen, are convinced of their true course, there is no power in our land capable of thwarting their wishes—no Juntes which they will be unable to overthrow. Let them be united—and they will go on triumphantly, though a monied aristocracy appear on one side, and infidelity on the other.

MONTHLY TRAVELLER AND SPIRIT OF THE PERIODICAL PRESS. The 7th number of this work which we have before noticed published by Messrs Badger & Porter of Boston, has been received, and fully sustains its former interesting character.

THE STAGE REGISTER, also, another work by the same publishers, containing a correct list of nearly five hundred different lines of stages; their arrivals, departures &c. &c. It is what every traveller and man of business ought to have.—Rochester Examiner.

There are incidents in real life which so much resemble the pictures drawn by fancy to amuse the mind, that they are read only to wing the heavy moments, and are remembered without profit or feeling. Such an one, perhaps, is now before us, but it is no less true, or partaking of the colourings of fiction.

THE ESCAPE.  
A Letter from our Foreign Correspondent.  
One day in the cool retreats and pleasant gardens of Camden—a small place, directly across the Delaware from that city. From its numerous charms—its rural walks—its hospitable inhabitants, and pure, cool breezes, this has become a favorite spot with the dozens of the city, who as well as travellers, seek in its healthy shades a grateful change from the crowded streets of the metropolis.

We passed some time in rambling through its public gardens, and, in admiring the neatness and taste which had been displayed in their formation; and our eyes continually rested on the varied scene of trees, and flowers, and vines, interspersed with here and there a statue, until we found ourselves repeating—

"O, who would live tarried in a court,  
And may enjoy such quiet walks as these!"

The day was fast wearing away—the sun had long passed its meridian—and before again going on board the little steamboat which plys across this noble stream, we sought the sitting-room of the building, adjoining the garden. The furniture was neat, yet not extravagant—and would almost have escaped our notice, had it not been for a small likeness which hung over the mantel-piece. We gazed upon it with interest—there was a look of youth, of nobleness, and of reflection displayed in its outlines which we had never yet seen united in any other countenance—and our curiosity was awakened. Upon making inquiries of the mistress of the house, she gave us the following little narrative, which we now give as near as we were able, in her own words—

"Ah, sir," said she, "the mentioning of that likeness brings with it many sad recollections. The gentleman to whom it belonged, was a foreigner, who had come to this country for the benefit of his health. But alas! he came too late—

—for although he was yet young, the seeds of disease were sown in his system, and consumption had fastened its signet upon his brow. His emaciated form—his ill-coloured cheek—his sunken eye—all told his hold upon existence would soon be broken; and that death in a few months, at farthest, would consign his body to the grave. He seldom spoke—yet from his settled melancholy, it was easy to discover that some misfortune had befallen him, which had awakened feelings too powerful for his nature. O, sir, it is a sad sight to see the gradual decay of youth—to watch the eye, as its lustre is fading away before the writhings of disease—and feel a consciousness that nothing can be done to avert its progress.

He opened his door rather earlier than usual—he was sitting by his table—a small book of manuscript was before him; and I observed a teardrop, bright as the lightning, glew upon his cheek, and, supposing it was his wish to be left to his own meditations, I departed. After some hours, I again went to his door—all was still—I knocked, and was invited to go in. He was reclining on the bed, and looked upon me with a glance which can never be forgotten—it thrilled my very soul. With a faltering lip he said, "Take these (putting in my hand that likeness and the small volume I had observed before him on the table)—and forget not WILLIAM—I am dying!" The words had scarcely passed his lips, when he fell back upon his pillow, and expired.

She accompanied me to his grave in a retired spot in the garden, which he had chosen for his last resting place. A small white stone was above it, on which had been engraved, "WILLIAM, aged 31." He had never given any other name, since his residence among them; but had always avoided saying any thing which could lead to the discovery of his connections.

I paused upon his grave—and I request the little volume of writings which had been left as a "forget-me-not," was brought, and read above his remains. Tears were shed at such a place without being attributed to selfishness—and feelings may be indulged over the grave of youth and genius, without forfeiting the claim to manliness and stability.

"Hear a poor, a sorrowful tear,  
From pity's burning ocean flow,  
The sun is when earth's heart is sore,  
Has had the sun of grief's low glow."

On returning to the house, I was desired to take a transcript of the manuscript, and I did so from the first page to the last, placing them in a volume, under the head, which will be found below.

The following is a transcript of the portion of his death, and is undoubtedly the last he ever penned.

LAST HOURS OF A CONSUMPTIVE.  
To DEATH.

O, Death! how have I wronged thee! I have looked upon thee as a tyrant. I have felt  
The cold blood chill my veins from childhood's feet,  
And when I saw that aged man, grey,  
(That man in whom I saw my father's face,  
My father, and my life, my joy, my life,  
It may be that I cursed thee, then. His dark eye  
Was clouded—his form was cold—his heart was still:  
I felt his hand—a thrill—his breath—his life—  
Passed through my veins—I loved upon his core!  
But at the scene his change—long years have past,  
And I, who once was gay, am now  
I know not what! Strong raving strings  
Unloosed by the world, and how it by none!  
It was not always thus! No—I have loved—  
And I have been beloved, most fondly too—  
Yet still, the object of my adoration,  
Was plucked by thee, who was so beautifully  
As are the sweetest flowers of the field  
To form the bouquets of misery. She weeps  
After I, and those distant ones—  
Her nature kind—and true—and true—  
Yet when she died—O, then I wept again!  
The cause of all my sorrow.

I have changed,  
And gladly would I press thee to my heart—  
Act now I love thy friend—thy brother—  
Thy hand has gently on mine—and I fear  
Thy voice in mine to claim my friends  
In your church—no—no—no—no!

DANCING WHALE!—A Mr. Whale intends giving a public ball at Newark, N. J., on the 23d inst.

"A PARTY MAN" came too late for this paper.

LOVE.—Every poet that ever had an existence has written of it—every minstrel has sung of it—and every maid has dreamed of it; but we much doubt (we must own however that our own natural knowledge on this point is very superficial) whether all that has been written, sung and dreamed, comprises more than is compressed into the following stanzas:

"O, love! love! love!  
Love's like a dizziness;  
It wunna let a pure bodie  
Gang about his bizzness!"

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.—The 21st number of this work has come to hand. It should be welcomed into every family where health is considered worthy of preservation. It can be seen at this office.

[COMMUNICATED.]  
THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER.—In looking over the columns of this paper, I noticed the following *meccum* which was served up, no doubt, as being adapted to the *gout* of the readers of that doleful journal.

The weight which political writings have with the public, depends greatly upon the spirit in which they are written. There is something about them which betrays their true character, as the deportment of the man often indicates the qualification of the gentleman, or discovers the traits of the blackguard. The following extract could never have been penned but by one who was destitute of all the requisites of the first and abounding in all the qualities of the latter; and cannot be read by any man without disgust, whose sense of decency and capdour is not debased to a level with that of his notorious author. When the avowed organs of a party descend to the use of such vile blackguardism, it ought not to awaken any other feelings than those of pity and contempt; and the sure and speedy means of securing for them (those feelings from an honest and discerning community is to lay before the public the productions of those debased and disordered minds who utter their oracular ravings with somewhat similar displays of demoniac inspiration to those assumed by the priesthood of heathen mythology—no description can exhibit them in such vivid and true colours, nor expose their characters in such broad light as is afforded by their own intemperance and vituperating productions.

The Editor says, "The party that nominated Mr. Lamb is one of the most dangerous—the most unprincipled that ever agitated this city. Emerging from the scenes of corruption and intrigue which marked the progress of a desperate faction in the Adams and Clay party of 1828—covered with the disgrace and contempt of the more respectable and honest Adams men—they undauntingly went to work last year, gave their secret aid and assistance to Skidmore and his small gang, who in September and October duped and deceived the honest mechanics, and afterwards carried their plans into operation during the succession of riots that disgraced the city for the last seven months. Under the guidance of Cook, Gayon, Balsh and their secret advisers and colleagues, who are well known in this city, they worked themselves into the ranks of the honest mechanics—they assumed the most secret disguises—they commenced operations upon the legislature, destructive to the interests of this great city—they beguiled and deceived General Root—they produced disaster and ruin to some of the most prominent of our commercial interests—they obstructed the passage of laws for the abolition of imprisonment for debt—for the improvement of schools—for the safety of the public—and, when it could serve their purposes, they were ready at any moment to advocate the most monstrous doctrines, subversive of the good order and peace of society, the security of the property and the sanctity of religion. The greater portion of the leaders of this party, are broken down men—ready for ruin and plunder; and bent on elevating a man to the presidency, whose public conduct in Congress, has done more, than all others put together, to ruin the trade and prosperity of New-York, and to deprive the mechanics and workmen of business and employment. They are lobby members by profession—they are aristocrats in heart—they love to see mischief afloat—they assume any principle and any disguise, however atrocious, to accomplish their present purpose. For six long months in conjunction with the mad fanatic Skidmore, they have been sowing mischief and division among the honest mechanics and democrats of New-York. Even in the nomination of their candidate, Mr. Lamb, their nature peered forth beyond every other dictate of prudence."

If the honest and reflecting men of this country—those who regard its morals, its religion, or its virtue, can read the foregoing, without disgust, and even if they belong to "the party," not blush for the degradation of themselves & their cause, when such productions are required as its props and support, they can look with greater complacency upon displays of moral and intellectual debasement, than becomes them. But to the honour of the community, the source whence such slander issues is despised; to the honour of "the party," they are not reprobated but by its most servile and degraded partisans. And even to the honour of Duff Green be it said, he has enough of principle to despise and denounce the source whence they emanate.

Whether the Courier and Enquirer, by their scurrility and misrepresentation, has been the cause of changing the politics of the 5th Ward in New-York, or whether the principles of the workingmen have operated to open the eyes of the citizens to their true interests, the fact is certain that Anthony Lamb, the candidate of the true workingmen, is elected Alderman, by a majority over the Tammany and Jackson candidate, and the Courier and Enquirer is left to its sober reflection to determine how far its scurrilous and unprincipled course has served to bring about this result, and open the eyes of the people to the true character of "the party" who sets up its editor as their political champion and the organ of their principles.

The Indians.—By the subjoined article, we begin to see the bitter fruits of the new principles adopted by General Jackson and his cabinet, towards the Southwestern Indians.

The President has renounced the parental and fostering care of the Indian tribes, and publicly declared to them that they must submit to the laws of the states within whose territorial limits they are.—He has decided that these states may, notwithstanding the constitution, treaties and laws of the United States, extend their municipal laws over the Indian tribes, within their respective limits—and after this concession, he has most absurdly supposed that the laws of congress protecting them from intrusions from our own citizens, were yet operative, and he accordingly directed the removal by military force of certain citizens of Georgia, who had either made settlements on the Cherokee lands, or had entered thereon to dig for gold. We perceive in the opinion of Judge Clayton, that he asserts the supremacy of the laws of Georgia over those of the U. States, and denies the authority of congress to protect the Cherokees. If the President was correct in fulfilling the treaties and laws of the United States, guaranteeing the Indian tribes in the peaceable possession of their lands, and in recognizing them as independent communities with all the rights of self government, then, beyond all doubt, Judge Clayton has but followed in the path pointed out by the President. For if Georgia, by virtue of her sovereignty, has a right to consider the Cherokees as her subjects, and as amenable to her laws, the laws of the U. States cannot also be operative within the state of Georgia—there can be no such thing as a concurrent jurisdiction over the Indian tribes—that is to say, the U. States and Georgia cannot at the same time both have right to legislate in regard to them—collisions of an irreconcilable nature would immediately occur.

The effect of Judge Clayton's decision is obvious—the Cherokees have no longer any thing they can call their own—Georgia asserts, and her governor has lately proclaimed, that she has the fee simple title to sell the lands in the possession of the Cherokees, and requiring those Indians and all others, to cease from taking any gold or silver therefrom. Henceforth the authority of the United States is impotent, and the Cherokees can expect no protection from them.

The time will shortly arrive, if it has not already come, when the precipitancy, to say the least, of the course pursued by Gen. Jackson, will be level to every capacity. He has for the purpose of stigmatizing the policy of his immediate predecessor in office, and to gain the good will of Georgia, given up and nullified the solemn treaties of the United States, entered into which these Indian tribes by the old congress, by Gen. Washington, and every President since the adoption of the constitution. He has virtually repealed and nullified the act of congress of 1802, which guarded and protected these Indian tribes from all intrusions and encroachments from the citizens of the United States, under severe and heavy penalties. In short, Gen. Jackson has abandoned the Indians to the tender mercies of Georgia, and we shall soon see the fatal consequences of this rash and unprincipled course of procedure; but we commend the subjoined article to the attentive reading of our subscribers.—Albany Gazette.

Millidgeville, June 26.  
The Gold Digger.—The Athenian of last Tuesday, contains the decision of Judge Clayton upon a case of habeas corpus, which originated in the arrest of a man by the name of Wm. Robbins, with his companions, by a detachment of the United States' troops, intruders on lands in the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians.

These men were arrested on the information of one Bean, a white man, enjoying the privileges of an Indian, which was that Robbins and his companions had ordered off said Bean, who, was, or had been, digging gold, and that they, Robbins and company, had tools with them for the purpose of digging gold, and had declared they would dig gold in the Cherokee nation, in defiance of the laws of the United States, the Governor's proclamation of the troops.

Judge Clayton ordered Robbins and companions to be released. The grounds taken by him in this case were, that the officer exhibited no authority for the arrest of the men; that no offence was committed, though an offence might have been intended; that the territory was Georgia's, and had been organized since the first of June, from which time the authority of the U. States ceased, if ever they had any; and that, if any offence is committed, the offenders are alone amenable to the State laws; that the congress have no right to pass a law which does not relate to the regulation of commerce among the Indians, and that the digging of gold in the nation, actually committed, much less the intention only to do so, is no act which comes within the right of Congress to punish, under said power to regulate commerce.

An Indian Candidate for Congress.—The Alabama Planter's Gazette, of the 8th inst. says, that Moshaluttaba, an Indian Chief of the Choctaw nation, (long known as the devoted and uniform friend of the whites,) in an address to the voters of Mississippi, announces himself as a candidate to represent them in Congress. It is known that the Legislature of that State has passed a law extending its jurisdiction over all the Indian tribes, within its boundaries; and conferring on the natives the full rights of citizenship. The editor thinks it probable that Moshaluttaba will be elected as the number of his countymen is supposed to exceed that of the whites.

Working Men's Party.—This powerful and regenerating party is making astonishing progress in the state of New York; their objects, so far as we have learnt, are laudible and praiseworthy; to raise the industrious and working classes to participate proportionally in the public legislative councils, and subdue oppressive and overbearing customs and law, which paralyze the energies of the tradesmen, farmers, and mechanics, appear to be the design of the party. Some little difficulty has arisen between the two prominent journals, the Daily Sentinel and Evening Journal, both of which have advocated the cause of the Working Men; Fanny Wright, through the medium of the Sentinel, has contaminated the party with her infidelity, and through the agency of the Evening Journal, it has been denounced and exposed; this woman unfortunately for her sex, has spread the pernicious heresies through that city in a manner which is truly astonishing; she recently gave a farewell lecture at one of the theatres in New York to a crowded house, a large share of which were ladies of rank and influence. Some of the New York papers state that when she first arrived, she could scarcely number three hundred followers, now she has twenty thousand.

On the 1st. Jan. 1825, Mr. Munroe's secretary reported a surplus in the treasury of \$1,946,597, 13—and on the 1st of Jan. 1829, Mr. Adams's secretary reported a surplus of \$3,972,435 \$1—So that Mr. Adams left in the treasury \$2,025,838 68 more than he found in it, besides having paid

\$45,303,533 43 on account of principal and interest of the public debt—making the enormous sum of almost

\$50,000,000 applied by Mr. Adams to the payment of the public debt, and left in the hands of Gen. Jackson, over and above the amount, which Mr. Monroe committed to his keeping—Independently of the vast sums which Mr. Adams applied for internal improvement purposes—and which there can be no reason for Gen. Jackson's refusing to apply, other than his hostility to the system, and friendship for the nullifying policy of the south, and his disposition to gratify southern cupidity by the oppression of the Indians and the purchase of their lands, at the expense of the whole for the benefit of the few.—Haver-gate Torch Light.

Ages of Sovereigns.—The following are the ages of the different European sovereigns.

Charles X. of France, 73.  
Pope Pius VIII. 68.  
George IV. 67.  
Bernadotte of Sweden, 66.  
Felix of Sardinia, 65.  
Frederick VI of Denmark, 62.  
Frederick William III of Prussia, 65.  
William I. Netherlands, 58.  
Francis of Austria, 52.  
Francis of Naples, 51.  
Mahmoud II. Turkey, 46.  
Ferdinand VII. of Spain, 45.  
Louis of Bavaria, 44.  
Nicholas I. of Russia, 34.

The youngest and only female sovereign is Donna Maria da Gloria, the legitimate Queen of Portugal, (Don Miguel not having yet been recognized,) who is in her 13th year. She promises to be very beautiful, but her health is very delicate, and she is so lame as to be obliged to use crutches. She is now at Rio Janeiro, with her father, the Emperor of Brazil.

With the exception of the petty German and Italian states, the above will give a notion of the probability of the length of the reigns of the present European sovereigns.

SUMMARY.  
Fulton's Heirs.—We were happy to observe in the Chancellor Livingston, a box, conspicuously placed, with the following inscriptions:—

"I have trusted to Posterity."—FULTON.  
FOR FULTON'S HEIRS.

The box we understand, was sent on board, just before she left New York, for the purpose of testing the popularity of the plan recently proposed, for procuring a contribution of one cent from each steam boat passenger, for the relief of the widow and children of Fulton.

National Debt.—Six millions, four hundred thousand dollars of the debt of the United States was paid off on the 2d inst. reducing it to \$42,165,406, comprising the funded debt as it stood on the 1st of Jan 1830, and the unfunded debt on the 1st October, 1829. If from this aggregate amount we deduct the seven millions of dollars of five per cent. stock in the United States Bank, the present debt of the United States may be estimated at about thirty-five millions of dollars.

The "Unfortunates."—Much is said in the papers about the unfortunate Wilson and the unfortunate Porter. The epithet is so commiserative, that it might be supposed they had been robbed on the highway. Mr. Bulwer, in a note to Paul Clifford, derides the Americans for styling Stephenson, the fraudulent banker, the celebrated. We should in fact be cautious as to the use of term which may subvert, or surround guilt with a false halo.

A magnificent monument is now about to be erected at Florence in commemoration of Dante, the celebrated Italian poet, one of the principal restorers of literature in the middle ages. It consists of a cenotaph, surmounted by the statue of the poet. He is represented as sitting in a chair, his head being supported by his right hand; two allegorical figures are by the side of him.