WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1826.

GALES & SEATON,

TWICE A WEEK-ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

THE ELECTIONS .- Our readers, we find from frequent inquiries, are at the present moment all agog for Election News. We have little to add to what we gave them on Saturday; but that little they are entitled to receive. And here it is:

It gives us sincere pleasure to announce that at the election held to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the ejection of James Gra-HAM, of North Carolina, from his seat in the House of Representatives at the last session, (which was a clearly unjust action,) the said James Graham, being again a candidate against his late competitor, has been again elected to the House of Representatives by a majority of more than a thousand votes. Well done, NORTH CAROLINA! Well done!

ALABAMA.

The Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of the 13th instant gives the following returns of the late

Below is a corrected table of the returns as far as heard from. It may not be strictly correct yet, though it must be nearly so:-Mer. Advertiser.

The second second	1836.		1835.	
	White.	Van Buren.	White.	V. B.
Mobile, -	. 2	0	1	1
Baldwin,	0	1	0	1
Montgomery, -	2 3	1	1	2
Dallas, -	. 3	0	3	0
Wilcox,	. 2	0	1	1
Monroe, -	1	1	0	2
Clarke,	. 0	1	0	1
Butler, -	- 2	0	2	0
Perry,	2 3	0	2 3	0
Lowndes, -	. 3	0	3	0
Marengo, -	- 1	1	1	1
Autauga	. 1	2	1	2
Washington, -	1	0	1	0
Greene,	3	0	2	1
Tuscaloosa, -	2	2	1	3
Sumpter,	. 0	1	1	0
Russell Chambers, -	1	0	0	1
Macon, Tallapoosa,	1	0	1	0
Barbour,	1	0	1	0
Pike,	1	0	0	1
		-	20 70 10	-
	30	10	23	17

This table exhibits a great gain for the Whigs We have seen a statement from the Nashville Union, however, which comprises returns from five of the populous Van Buren counties, none of which are included in the above table, viz. Limestone, Lauderdale, Morgan, Madison, and Jackson, in which counties twenty Van Buren Members have been chosen. So that the general result of the Election for Members of the Legislature of this State is altogether uncertain.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal states, however, that out of 21 counties heard from there is a majority of 21 elected to the Legislature in favor of Judge WHITE.

From Alabama, the Tuscaloosa Intelligencer (the only paper received by the last mail from that State) of the 6th instant says—" It affords 'us much gratification to find that the returns ' are more favorable to our cause than we anti-' cipated. Some more returns, by report, have ' been received, but not with sufficient accuracy ' to state them. We feel very confident there ' will be a majority in each branch of the Legis ' lature in favor of WHITE."

We have selected a few extracts from leading Whig presses on the subject of the President's Declaration in favor of Neutrality and an observance of our existing Treaty with Mexico, which will be found in the preceding columns These papers hold but one language on the subject. The unanimity and earnestness with which they approve the course of the President on this occasion is a proof of the sincerity with which, for obvious errors in his Administration, they have in other instances condemned the course of the Executive. As for the presses under the direction of the Kitchen Cabinet Counsellors, if they have not openly censured the manly tone of the President on this occasion, they have at least damned it with very faint praise.

It is with deep regret that we announce the intention of the Hon. Abbot Lawrence to decline a re-election to Congress. We are authorized, however, to mention it. With regard to Mr. Lawrence's eminent fitness to represent this great commercial district, we believe there is but one opinion. His political opponents, as well as his political and personal friends, are satisfied that his talents and influence in the present Congress have been excited in the manner best adapted to promote the interests of his constituents. We know that Mr. Lawrence is not a man who wants decision, and we presume that he has not adopted his present purpose without deliberation; but we cannot suppress the hope that he may yet be induced to change his determination. He is just the man that should represent the city of Boston for the next twenty years .- Boston Courier.

We cannot say that we are much surprised at this determination on the part of Mr. LAWRENCE; for, certainly, the experience of the last Session was not such as to prepossess any gentleman in favor of service in Congress. Most sincerely, however, do we unite in both the hope and the opinion expressed in the two last sentences of the above annunciation .- Nat. Intelligencer.

The veteran General FENWICK has returned to this city from the Southern campaign. A report has been current for some time that he intends to resign his commission in the army.—Patriot. THE KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS DISBANDED.

Gen. Combs has handed us the following letter, addressed to the Governor of Kentucky, a copy of which was sent to him by express from Frankfort.—Observer.

HERMITAGE, Aug. 7, 1836. Sir: Arriving at this place on the evening of the 5th instant, I was made acquainted with the requisition of Gen. Gaines on the Governors of Tennessee, Kentucky The letter of Gen. Gaines and the proclamation of Governor Cannon, of Tennessee, made known the basis of this requisition. Regarding the reasons assigned by General Gaines as not consistent with the relations which we have maintained with Mexico, since the existence of the civil war in Texas, or with those which it is our duty and wish to cultivate with that Government, as long as it observe good faith and friendship in its intercourse with the United States, I feel myself called on to inform you that that re quisition has not received my approbation, and that I trust, will forthwith cause them to be mustered and discharged, and await for further orders from the General Governmen respect to any other requisition for the militia.

The 10,000 volunteers authorized by the late act of Congress have been apportioned among the States and Territories nearest to the theatre of actual or apprehended hostilities from the Indians. They are considered sufficient, combined with the regular troops, to maintain the peace of the frontier, and to terminate the war which now exists with the Creeks and Seminoles. All of them have not been brought into the field, but Gen. Gaines was notified that 1000 volunteers in Arkansas, and 1000 in Missouri, had received orders to be organized and held in readiness for one year's service, should the emergency arise making their employment necessary on the frontier now commanded by him. This circumstance makes the pre sent requisition of Gen. Gaines still more unaccountable particularly as it is believed that our Western frontier i now tranquil. Under these circumstances, you will please cause the troops called for by the requisition in question if they have been raised, to be discharged. They will b paid as soon as an appropriation by Congress can be ob tained for this purpose

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON. To his Excellency Mr. MOREHEAD

The number of graduates at the late_commencement in Yale College was eighty-one. A new professorship has been created-that of Mathematics, which is now made a separate de-

Governor of the State of Kentucky.

The New Haven Herald states that the number of students admitted to the new Freshmen class, or who have applied for admission, is nearly two hundred.

The Hon. MAHLON DICKERSON, Secretary of the Navy, has returned to Washington, and the Hon, Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasu ry, has recovered from his recent indisposition

CHARLESTON, Aug. 15. From Florida .- The schooner George and Mary, Capt. WILLEY, arrived here from Jacksonville, E. F. this fore noon. Capt. W. furnishes the following information :

Major WILLIAMS was killed on Monday morning last by body of 200 Indians, at St. Arthur's Bridge, while on his way from Black Creek to Nonardsville. His son-in-law who was with him at the time, made his escape, and re turned. Major W. is said to be the individual who struck the first blow with the Seminoles, having killed one o them in an affray in a dispute about cattle. The desire to kill him was so great that they allowed his son-in-law to

We understand that Major W. was the keeper of the public house at Picolata.—Patriot.

Intercourse with the South.—We learn, with great satisfaction, that arrangements are about being made to run a line of steamboats between Savannah, by the way of Charleston and Baltimore; and it gives us additional pleasure to be enabled to state that the capital necessary carry this plan into execution has been subscribed in the South, and that the boats are to be built in Baltimore

The bills drawn by the American Missionaries in India for their own support, and to sustain their operations, have grown to so much importance as to be quoted in the regular price current. The Singapore price current of March 25 quotes as follows: "Exchanges—Scotch Bank bills on London, at 60 days' sight, to the amount of about 5,000l. have been sold at 4s. 4d., and American Missionary bills at 3 months, 4s. 5d. pr. Sp. dollars.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

. A person lately falling into a mill stream, was drawn in to the wheel. "What is the matter?" asked a looker-on Only a person travelling in cog," was the answer.

THE DEAD RESTORED .- The following is an extract of letter from young Mahan, (son of Mr. Francis Mahan, o the firm of Mahan & Bradley, of Philadelphia,) whose supposed death was some time since announced:

METAMORAS, JULY 14, 1836. are still (fourteen of us) in prison, and I have no idea of bein exchanged soon, from the circumstance that the commissioner who came here to treat for an exchange of prisoners could no effect it, and were themselves imprisoned, which has blaste our hopes of freedom before the war closes.

Naval.—The U. S. sloop of war Concord arrived here on Thursday last from Tampa Bay. Officers and crew all The GRAMPUS sailed on Sunday.

Bosron, Aug. 18.
The Independence — The U.S. ship Independence was taken from the Dock yesterday noon. The process of letting in the water was commenced at half past 11 o'clock and in one hour she was afloat and outside of the dock. She has been razeed, and thoroughly repaired: from a " of a large class, she has been reduced to a 64, and he model is one of the most perfect that ever floated. She wil loubtless work easy, and sail fast. The masts are nov being put in. She is to be fitted for sea with all convenien despatch; it is said that she is to be commanded by Capt. Jesse Wilkinson, and her destination is the Pacific. She was originally launched at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, on the 4th of July, 1814. Com. Downes superintended her removal from the Dock, and every thing was managed to admiration.—Atlas.

PORT GIBSON, JULY 29.

A fatal affray took place in the yard door of Doct. A. P. Jones, of Jefferson county, on Saturday evening, 23d instant, about 2 P. M. between Mr. Elias Barnes, of Claiborne county, and Mr. Lewis Watson, of Jefferson county, in which the former gentleman was mortally wounded, and died instantly. The circumstances leading to this unfortunate accident were investigated by the proper civil authorities, the same night, on the ground, and, after hearing the evidence, a verdict of justifiable homicide was returned by the jury.—Correspondent.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 6. Captain Watts, of the schooner William and Frances n four days from Matagorda, says that the day previous o sailing Captain O'Neal, of the Texan artillery, had ar. rived there, on business connected with Government matters: he was only one day from the army, and stated that the Texan forces had increased since last accounts to 3,500 men; that a further augmentation of from 500 to 700 was laily looked for, (being on their march for head quarters,) and he confidently asserted that, before the lapse of many lays, the troops would have further increased to upwards of 5,000. The intended march and invasion of Metamo ras was much talked of-the project was rapidly matur ng, and would ere long be carried into effect-in which case but little apprehension as to the result was entertaind; indeed, the Texans were almost sanguine of certain uccess; the primary obstacles to its prevention at the resent period (as reported by the spy just returned,) beng the great scarcity of water, and the contagious maladies eculiar to the season, on those arid wastes over which they would necessarily have to pass.

Our army is still at Victoria, upon the river Guadaloupe Lamar had arrived there, agreeably to the last accounts and presented himself as Commander-in-Chief of the Texan forces; but, with all his popularity, was unable to obabinet. The question was put to vote, whether he should njoy the chief command, or Rusk continue in his former apacity, until the arrival of General Houston. The mat the two latter gentlemen—so that Rusk remains Brigadien anding, and the authority of Major Gene ral Houston will be recognised as soon as he arrives in camp. Lamar is said to have behaved in his usual and erested and patriotic manner.

FROM THE RED RIVER GAZETTE, HILV 23. By a gentleman (Mr. Perkins) who arrived here on Tuesday last from Texas, we are informed that Captains Carnes, Miller, and H. Teal, together with other prisoners, who were so treacherously taken by the Mexicans at Metamoras, have since been liberated, with the exception of Henry Teal. The reason why Teal was detained is emained with Teal-the others went to join the Texan

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, AUGUST 10. By the arrival of the schooner Halcyon, Captain Dickrson, from Metamoras, we have been put in possession of our regular file of papers from that city to the 29th ultimo. Whatever of interest they contain will be found below.

By a letter received from the American Consul at Metanoras, we learn that the Mexican Government have opened their ports to all kinds of provisions, during the war with Texas, paying an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent.

The blockade of the port of Metamoras by the Texan ruisers does not appear to be very efficient; both Mexican and American vessels are permitted to pass without olestation. All was quiet in the city when the Halcyon eft, and but few troops there. The speech of J.Q. Adams on the admission of Texas into the Union was published n an extra at Metamoras, and greatly admired.

The Metamoras Mercury, of the 29th ultimo, says that, rom the want of authentic information from the interior
tean give no particulars of the troubles said to exist there
we same time nore convinced of the fact by the above. Where the revo-ution will first break out, or where it will end, is still in

FROM THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BULLETIN BOARD.

Extract from a letter dated

METAMORAS, JULY 29, 1836. Metamoras, July 29, 1836.

The Camanche Indians,* a few nights past, came into Metamoras, and stole about 700 horses belonging to the Mexican cavalry, and committed other depredations. The Mexican troops, between 3,000 and 4,000, have positively refused to march into Texas until they have been paid what was due them. The officers in command endeavor to pacify them by saying that the conducta is daily expected from the interior with \$200,000. Gen. Filasola's defence was published in the Mexican papers, and reflects great discredit on the Mexican soldiers.

The Texan prisoners in this place are compelled daily (in chains) to sweep and cleanse the streets!

Since writing the foregoing, I have just heard from good authority that some of the principal officers of the Mexican

uthority that some of the principal officers of the Mexican rmy have declared that they will not go into Texas until sufficient quantity of provisions has been sent before hem, and they must be paid their arrearages, as they will to longer trust to the promises of the Mexican Govern-

* These are the Indians whom the Mexicans are charged with having enlisted in their service!

Sea Monster in the Bay of Bengal.—Extract of a letter from Lieut. W. Foley.

"On my voyage to Madras, in May last, I saw a most extraordinary fish, and which had never before been seen by any seaman on board, although some of the officers and crew had been employed in the whale fishery. It was of he size of a whale, but differing from that animal in shape, potted like a leopard, in a very beautiful manner. It came lose under the stern of the ship, during a calm, and we ad a magnificent opportunity for viewing it. It had a ery large dorsal fin, which it moved about with great radity, when made angry, in consequence of the large ones that we threw down upon it rashly, for it possessed ufficient strength to have broken the rudder and stove in he stern of the ship. Several large fish, seemingly dog ish, about a cubit in length and upwards, were gambolling about the monster, entering its mouth at pleasure, and returning to the water again. The following will give you some idea of its shape: The mouth very large, dorsal fin, black or dark brown, tail also, both covered with spots like a leopard; head lizard shaped. May it not be the Plesioaurus or a species of that fish, known to have existed for-nerly in the waters of the ocean? Having given you this meriy in the waters of the ocean? Having given you this statement, it is proper that I should also give you the names of those who were eye-witnesses of the existence of this extraordinary animal. They are as follows: Capt. Tingate, at the time commanding the ship Cashmere Merchant, now commanding the Competitor; Mr. Smellie, Mr. Pike, and Mr. Landers, officers of the vessel. The bove gentlemen will corroborate my statement. Captain Fingate and Smellie were old sailors and had never before seen the fish, or one resembling it. There were also several European seamen on board, not one of whom had ever een it before." - Jour. Asiatic Soc. for January.

The ladies, when they essay to be witty or pointed, effect their object with a peculiar grace. At a late dinner given to a company of Georgia volunteers on their return from Florida, the following toast was received from a lady:

"By Miss Cornelia A. Wingfield:—The private soldier, whose common lot is to bear the burden of the battle, while his fificers bear away its honors; the fair of the land will extend to tim a more righteous judgment, and a more equal reward."

PORTLAND, (ME.) Aug. 17.
A NOVEL ARRIVAL.—A vessel arrived here to-day with ight hhds. of eggs from Labrador. They are sea duck ggs—large and beautiful. The owner is now retailing hem at 25 cents per dozen. Many of our citizens have surchased them, and pronounce them delicious. The capain reports that he left a brig at Labrador, loading with hem for some southern port.

The Ogdensburgh Advertiser of the 11th ult. states that the man who murdered Col. Albert French, of Cornwall, last winter, was tried at that place on the Friday previous found guilty, and executed on Monday.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Extract of a Letter from Judge Brackenridge to the Editor of the New York Star.

TARENTUM, (PENN.) Aug. 1, 1836.
Sia: The flattering manner in which you were please o notice my last letter would have induced me to have romptly complied with your request, in relation to the bour ary of Texas, but that my decrease. in reluctance to appear before the Public in a way whi nay seem presuming, prevented me at the moment. The noreasing interest in the position of that country have been supported by the interest in the affairs of the infant Republic another crisis in the affairs of the infant Republic that the infant pproaching, and I fear that a collision between the United tates and Mexico is almost inevitable. The boundary set up by our Government in the place of

the Sabine, contrary to the treaty, contrary to all the mand to the continued assertion of Louisiana, is something of irely new to me. The Rio Hondo, between Natchitoche and the Sabine, was the boundary until the treaty of 1819 he country south of it to the Sabine was considered a kin of neutral ground, and jurisdiction was claimed and exer used by both nations. The treaty contemplated that S bise river on which General Wilkinson was encampe n one side, and Salcedo on the other. I never heard on nother Sabire, nor did it ever enter into the head of an eaty. I think the case too plain even for the pretence caim. The boundary is the stream commonly known a he Sabine, to the 31st degree, thence north to the Red iver, up that river to the 100th degree of longitude, then to the Arkansas, thence to its source. Thus giving up to the Arkansas, thence to its source. Thus giving up great extent of country between Red river and the Arka country intended for our Southern Indians. I considered the boundary at the time, as settled with Spain, highly objectionable, being of opinion that our peace and security required that we should have at least all the streams which are tributary to the Mississippi. The Colorado ought to have been the boundary to its source, thence along the mountains of Santa Fe, to include the sources of the Red river. This error, committed under the Administration of Mr. Monroe, in the treaty with Spain, it was hoped might be remedied by a treaty with Mexico. But the same error has been committed by the present Administration; there was, therefore, very little ground for the crimination and was, therefore, very little ground for the crimination and recrimination which took place last winter. I do not entertain the least doubt that this boundary could have been obtained on both the occasions referred to. The importance of it may yet be seen, if the Mexicans should be successful in expelling the present population of Texas. Nothing but the defeat of Santa Ana prevented this collision, and an open war between us would have been the necessary consequence. The boundary from the 31st degree on the Sabine, and the point where it will touch the right bank of the Red river, has never been ascertained There is a large American population, perhaps the mos important in Texas, on the rich red lands of that river bove and below that unknown line; we have expendentage sums in opening the great obstruction to the naviga on, and in consequence, according to the statement captain Shreve, who now superintends that work, the em ration has been immense for the last three years. These settlements have been found chiefly under the supposed protection of the United States; a part of the population was actually under the jurisdiction of Arkansas; they have since found the Texans under the belief that the are beyond the boundary, but with a hope of being annexed to the United States. Now, I ask, would not a Mexiarmies? Would such victorious armies be restrained from invading one of the most important districts represented in the Texan Convention, merely because this might possible bring them in collision with us? From this statement, in ones suppose it to be. Let the result of the contest be what t may, nothing can prevent us from being involved in it out a complete revolution in Mexico, or a purchase by ou

For my part, I have very serious objections to the exercision of our territory, and think it probable that this is the case with a great majority of the People of the United States; and it is by no means certain that the Republic of Texas will agree to the arrangement. On the score boundary the acquisition of a part of Texas is highly distrible; but the statesman both of the United States a Mexico would discover serious objections to an independent republic interposed between them. Great Britain, I think, would be in favor of it: a free port at Galveston consequently an immense depot of merchandise for ulterior distribution, would extend the field of her commerce. But my objection to the connexion arises from looking forward to the duration of our confederacy, and I feet our towns. General Government; the vast amount of its revenues; the number and importance of public trusts; the discipline of party, which requires the "hireling" to support the master, and the master to sustain the "hireling;" and from the and the master to sustain the "hireling;" and from the difficulty of bringing home to the great mass of the People a sufficient knowledge of their public affairs, and of the acts of the public agents, without which the grossest abuses may escape detection. I have been forcibly struck with the objections made by a gentleman of London, Mr. R. Jackson, to the plan proposed by Dr. Franklin in 1751 (20 years before the Revolution) for a General Government of the Colonies, with a President and legislative body at Albany, in your State. Mr. Jackson observes, "that small States always best preserve their manners. Whether this tates always best preserve their manners. Whether this appens from the greater room there is for attention in the egislature, or from the less room there is for ambition an warice, it is a strong argument, among others, against an an an accompanion of the colonies of America, or even a ederal one, that may tend to the future reducing them uner one government." The plan of Dr. Franklin was pro ably the origin of our present federal compact, which ha nabled us to avoid so many evils, and which has advance ed the prosperity of our country with such rapidity; but it is also the cause of those stupendous corruptions and usur-pations, which have brought upon us some of the most odipations, which have brought upon us some of the most odious vices of despotism. I think there is one of the provisions in the Albany scheme superior to that in our Constitution; all appointments to civil offices were to be made by
the legislative body, leaving only the formality of the commission to the President; while military appointments were
to be made by him, with the consent and approbation of
that body. Our Senate, instead of having a real part in
the appointment to office, as was intended, has now become the mere office of registry to the President; and we
have seen that a President sustained by a blind popularity. have seen that a President, sustained by a blind popularity, has been very near accomplishing the subversion of the Constitution by means of his patronage, combined with his Veto. Thanks to the last Congress, we have for the present escaped a danger, of which there are too many of our fellow-citizens who do not know the extent. The passage of the Samples Personal law has given us a breathing place. of the Surplus Revenue law has given us a breathing place, and the election of the honest farmer, statesman, and soldier, of Ohio to the Presidency, will afford us a hope that the political fashions are about to change.

COLUMBIA ARTILLERY COMPANY.

According to a notice published in the city papers, calling on the members of the old "Columbia Artillery" to reorganize that corps, a meeting was held at the City Hall this evening, when Mr. Ignatius Mudd was called to the

this evening, when Mr. Ignatius Mudd was called to the Chair, and Mr. James Clephane appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and pointed out the necessity of the citizens enrolling themselves, the city being entirely unprotected, and exposed to any in cidental danger without the means of defence,

report, and make the necessary arrangements to carry the bject of the meeting into effect. Resolved, That a meeting be called for Thursday evening text, at the same place, and that it be published in the dif

ferent papers of the city.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Thursday even-The meeting then adjourned to the meeting then adjourned to the stand, at half past seven o'clock. ing, the 25th instant, at half past seven o'clock. IGNATIUS MUDD, Ch'n.

OFFICIAL.-FROM THE GLOBE.

Baron KRUDENER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, having left this country for some nonths, on leave of absence, Mr. KREHMER, the Secretary of Legation, has been designated, by order of the Emperor, to discharge the functions of Chargé d'Affaires.

[Baron KRUDENER sailed from New York, last week, for Liverpool.]

COPPER IN VIRGINIA.

The copper region of our State is beginning o excite a great deal of interest throughout the country, and it is a subject well worthy the attention of scientific and practical men. The importance of this subject will readily be perceived, when we recollect that the demand for copper is almost unlimited, and constantly increasing, arising from the new uses to which it is almost daily being applied, and that copper mines are among the most certain and profitable solidated mines in Cornwall states the value of the products of that mine, for the last year, to be (£152,000) one hundred and fifty-two thousand pounds sterling: they employ three thousand five hundred laborers, and steam power equivalent to seven or eight thousand horses, and are now working at the depth of more than 1,600 feet below the surface. The average yield of the ore from that mine is between eight and nine per cent. of copper. The analysis of the copper ores of this State show them to be much richer, and, lying nearer the surface, they can certainly be worked to much greater profit. There are two copper mines in this State, one called the United States, situated in Orange county, and the other the Phœnix Mine, in the county of Fauquier, which are attracting considerable notice. There has as yet been but little work done at the United States, but commence operations, under what are believed to be very favorable auspices. The Phœnix Mine was worked to a considerable extent, many years since, by an English company, and a large quantity of ore taken from the mine, and snipped to Europe. That company were forced to aban don the enterprise, owing to the impossibility of keeping under the water with the imperfect machinery of that early day. A party of gentlemen have recently undertaken to work this mine. An engine has been erected to free the mine of water, which it easily accomplishes: skilful miners have been employed, and it is hoped the work will be pros-ecuted with vigor. The ore taken from the mine since the present company have commenced operations is very rice

present company have commenced operations is very rich and beautiful, and the prospects on the whole are very flatering. They have unwatered the mine, and ascertained that the vein is of regular formation and sufficiently large. We have seen in this city specimens of the ore of the Phenix Mine, and they are of extreme wealth undoubtedly. They are now undergoing analysis by Dr. Johnson, and we may state the result at an early day.

The early history of the Phenix Mine is curious. It was worked some fifteen or twenty years before the Revolution, and the ore sent to England to be smelted. Its richness may be conjectured from its bearing transportation across the Atlantic, and still paying profit.

ion across the Atlantic, and still paying profit.

There is, we are happy to say, a deep interest beginning to be taken in the mineral wealth of Virginia, and a spiri ratification of the curious, and in the hope of impellin

ss of any copper mine yet undertaken in America.

2. This vein is from two to five feet in width, which in Cornwall would be considered very considerable.

3. The vein cuts the formation at a high angle, and

when that is the case it never gives out in depth
4. No reliance can be placed upon any mine favorable the superficial indications, when the existence of

The vein is not only free from any admixture which night injure the copper, or render its reduction difficult out actually contains an abundant quantity of limestone

the substance employed for its flux.

6. The ore is exceedingly kind and rich, and will bear comparison with specimens from the famous mines of Cuba and Chili.

7. Considerable quantities of ore have been taken from the mines and shipped to Europe, as is proved by the re-fuse left on the surface, and the testimony of numerous

8. In England few copper mines are productive for the first few hundred feet, whereas this one has yielded much fine ore about that of fifty.

9. The present formation, which is intersected by the vein, is superficial. This is the opinion, expressed with great confidence, of Professor Rodgers, who states that the copper has come from beneath where the regular mine-

ral formation will be found after penetrating through the upper horizontal strata.

10. The vein is probably of desirable length, as specimens of ore have been found upon its course at a consid-

then of ore nave been tound upon its course at a considerable distance in both directions.

11. The property includes nearly a mile upon the supposed course of the vein.

12. The existence of a branch at the depth of fifty feet

makes it probable that there are other veins—parallel veins. It is rare that a single isolated vein is found.

13. The mine is but 25 miles from tide water, and 4 from

canal now in process of construction. 14. There are roads and settlements, and, above all, bundance of wood, in the neighborhood.

15. The mine is in actual operation - a steam engine and ample mining materials are upon the spot, and an opportunity will soon be furnished of obtaining any additional ma chinery of the most improved kind in the immediate neigh-borhood.—Richmond Whig.

At Little Rock, (Ark.) on Saturday, the 30th ult. the Hon. DAVID DICKSON, a member of the House of Representatives of the United States from the State of

At City Point, on Tuesday night last, Capt. PETER BARRETT, of the ship Maryland, of Alexandria. On the 11th ult. at Fort Gibson, A. T. AUGUSTE A. CHOUTEAU, Esq. aged 46 years, formerly a resi-lent of Missouri, but for many years past a citizen of Ar-

At Cincinnati, on the 4th inst. BRANNOCK PHIL LIPS, aged 14 years; and on the same night, aged 39 the Rev. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, father of the abov

youth, and one of the editors of the Western Christian Advocate. On Friday night, two weeks ago, after a protracted illness, Mrs. ANN MAY, wife of the Hon. WILLIAM L. MAY, of Springfield, Illinois. Her husband had been absent near eight months at Washington, and was

expected home on the evening when she expired. Off and fondly did she wish for his return before her last monent, but He who does all things for the best with morals, saw fit to order it otherwise; she was taken hence before this last earthly wish could be gratified.—Illinois

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Broke jail at Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Maryland in the night of the 15th August, ALEXANDER YATES, wh was there confined on a conviction of murder in the second de tree, and sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years. The having been much injured. The subsciber will give the abover eward, and all necessary expenses paid, if delivered to him the conardtown or the penitentiary of the State of Maryland.

GEO. H. MORGAN,

POLITICS OF THE DAY

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE One of the greatest mischiefs which the preent dynasty has brought upon the nation has grown out of its reckless contempt for the stability and security of property. To answer temporary ends, its organ has never scrupled to overlook, not only the great objects of all community, but the interest of every American citizen whose prosperity depended upon the permanency and regularity of the operations of business. From the beginning, the interposition of the slightest obstacle to any favorite measure, by the National Legislature, has been answered by direct and inflammatory appeals to the constituency, backed by perverted statements and slanderous imputations. The intervention of the People has been invoked in turn against every measure which contradicted the will of the President. Responding to these appeals, large masses of persons have been, from time to time, stimulated into various excesses against the rights of individuals and of pro-perty; and the opinion has been widely admitted, that con-stitutional forms are subordinate to the momentary and caricious influence of primary assemblies. Under this in-tigation, the community has learned practically to set aside

the laws, to adjudge, sentence, and execute punishment on offenders, and grossly to invade private rights.

With the wide-spread derangement of the currency consequent upon the President's inveterate antipathies, and the accompanying denunciation of all property-holders— the least as well as the greatest—as aristocrats and traitors, dangerous combination. The increased price of labor and food, and the depreciation of the value of money, have mutually acted and reacted upon each other. The relations of business have been deranged, the pursuits of soper industry have given way before stock-gaining and enermous speculation, an uneasy itch to acquire wealth has fretted one class of citizens, while a morbid jealousy and suspicion has haunted another with visions of undefined natural rights and unrewarded labor; the laws have sunk n public estimation, and the power and vitality of the

The Bank of the United States has been destroyed, and every local Legislature is rushing in with its devices to fill the vacancy created by its destruction. An Administration intent upon a single end, and blinded by passion, could not foresee this necessary result of its efforts until it was not foresee this necessary result of its efforts until it was too late. They then attempted to stop the gap with a handful of gold; and they now have the impudence to pretend before the People that this river of paper, which twenty-six States are vieing with each other to pour out, can be dammed by Senator Benton's armfull of bullion. Having opened the sluices, he stands, the worthy man, like the boor on the bridge, waiting for the stream to pass by, or tossing now and then a Treasury circular upon its surface to measure its rapidity or perchange to divert its course. to measure its rapidity or perchance to divert its course. Its depth the Senator's fathom-line is incapable of ascertaming. As for estimating it by the necessities of a widepopulation, or the exigencies of a peculiar and com-l system, such a thought of course never crossed plicated system, such a thought of course never crossed his mind. Carthage was to be destroyed—what matter for means or consequences? Jam toto surget gens aurea mundo—I will put gold into every man's purse, exclaimed the Midas of Missouri: alas, he and his friends have but added fitty millions of paper to the rags they denounced!

We appeal from the policy of General Jackson, and that of his nominee, to those whose crime it is, in the eyes of the Administration, to have made their industry available for their sustepance: those who own aristocratic nigs and

all be extended which laughs at and derides the regular relation between money and commodities, and stimulates every possible influence by which that relation can be deranged. The large capitalist suffers least in such a crusade against a stable system of barter and exchange. His superfluity only is attack, while the luxuries, the necessaies, the very livelihood of others, fall in rotation. Whatver it may pretend, an Administration which has proved followers of its own camp, whose business it is to strip the dead. That society is radically and universally disordered, in which Liberty and Law have ceased to watch over property, and in which government, instead of the protect-or, is the enemy of the well-ordered relations of its citizens

LAMENTABLE INCIDENTS.

FROM THE NATCHEZ COURIER, AUGUST 1. .- We understand that an unfor tunate circumstance took place in this city on Saturday evening last, by which Mr. Thacher Cotton lost his life. mest, seemed to be nearly these: About half past 9, the quest, seemed to be hearly these. Mount han past 3, the report of a pistol was heard in the street, near the upper corner of the Steamboat Hotel, kept by Mr. Lane; immediately after a groan was heard, and the cry, "you've killed me." Mr. Cotton then came into the bar-room of the hotel, stating that he had been shot, and wished for a room and a physical stating that he had been shot, and wished for a room and a physical stating that he had been shot, and wished for a room and a physical stating that he had been shot, and wished for a room and a physical stating that he had been shot, and wished for a room and a physical stating that he had been shot, and wished for a room and a physical stating that he had been shot, and wished for a room and a physical stating that he had been shot, and wished for a room and a physical stating that he had been shot, and wished for a room and a physical stating that he had been shot, and wished for a room and a physical stating that he had been shot, and wished for a room and a physical stating that he had been shot, and wished for a room and a physical stating that he had been shot, and wished for a room and a physical stating that he had been shot, and wished for a room and a physical stating that he had been shot, and wished for a room and a physical stating that he had been shot, and wished stating that he had been shot as the stating that he had been shot a stating that he had been shot, and wished for a room and a physician to make examination. Medical attendance was immediately furnished, a physician happening to be present at the time, but entirely unavailing, the ball having entered between the lower ribs, and passed through the large arteries leading directly from the heart. The ball lodged under the skin on the back. Mr. C. lingered in great pain about an hour after being taken into the house where he expired, an internal hemorrhage arrange his death.

taken into the house where he expired, an internal hemorrhage causing his death.

We understand that Mr. C. stated distinctly the name of the individual who shot him, which we forbear to mention, as also the various contradictory reports as to the cause of the affray. We presume they will be accurately investigated before a legal tribunal, the perpetrator of the deed being in custody, and to be examined this morning at 10 o'clocks

Murder again.—By a gentleman who came passenger in the Carrollton, we learn that a person by the name of Herring had deliberately shot his own son through the heart at Vicks-

burg, a few days since.

Another Fatal Affray in this State.—We presume the Public are beginning to see the absolute necessity of turning their faces against the savage practice of wearing arms, and redressing one's own grievances. We have hitherto passed these things by in silence, hoping they would have their day, and then sink into oblivion; but we find this course will answer no longer, as the list of fatal rencontres of the passionate and reckless is evidently on the increase. We do not mean to say that our State is alone in these things; and, in order to show some who have unduly censured her that she is not, we shall in a few days publish a number of these matters that will prove it; but that Mississippi has her full share of them, and that their occurrence elsewhere is no reason why her citizens should not take some step to put an end to them, are facts which, we presume, will not be questioned. The article which led to these remarks is from the Rodney Telegraph, and is subjoined.

FROM THE NATCHEZ COURIER OF AUG. 2. Mr. Hughes, who shot Mr. Cotton on Saturday night, was, yesterday, examined by the proper authorities, and cleared. It appeared in evidence, we are informed, that Mr. Cotton (who always went armed with pistols) had threatened to take the life of Mr. H. whenever or wherever he should meet with him, which caused the latter to prepare himself. On the fatal night he met his death he accosted Hughes by asking, "Is it Hughes?" which being answered affirmatively, he made a motion to draw a pistol, upon which Mr. H. instantly fired upon him. We are opposed to the whole system of carrying fire-arms in ordinary life; but when they are fatally used, it appears less lamentable that the brunt of the encounter should be borne by the aggressor, Murder again.—On Saturday afternoon last, about 40°clock,

that the brunt of the encounter should be borne by the aggressor, Murder again.—On Saturday afternoon last, about 40°clock, a Mr. H. W. Fleming, merchant, of Fayette, was mortally stabbled by Wm. A. Sellers. The dispute arose about a debt due from the latter to the former. This is truly "a new way to pay old debts;" and it would, perhaps, be as well if every man should arm himself, and let us go to killing each other as a pastime. This is the eighth affair of the kind that has occurred in Mississippi within a few days. We have heard some further particulars of this transaction, for which we have no room to-day,

TOR SALE OR RENT-A Tan Yard, with a Bark Mill and a never-failing spring, situate in Newport, Charles county, Md. For terms apply as above to IN SENATE, TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Senate pro ceeded to the consideration of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a resolution of his on the subject of money paid by the legal representatives of the late General Brahan to the United States district attorney for the northern district of Alabama, and by him paid into the hands of certain men in Madison county, Alabama.

Mr. MOORE said he had introduced the re solution which had brought forth the report and accompanying documents, as a response, under a sense of official public duty, in consequence of rumors having obtained currency deeply implicating the Treasury Department, the United States district attorney for the northern district of Alabama, and others, concerning a loan of publishing the concerning a loan of pub lic money amounting to something like thirty-six thousan dollars, to Caruthers & Kinkle and others, in Alabam.

for one, two, three, four, and five years.

In order that others may fully understand the history of this transaction, it would be necessary to bear in mind that, in 1819, the late General Brahan became indebted to the Government for about eighty thousand dollars, and upon his executing deeds of trust and mortgage upon rea and personal property, which gave the Government fu and ample indemnity, indulgence had been given him, i his lifetime, which had been extended to his legal representatives until a short time past; and now, he in consequence of the very great exigency and strattene condition of the public finances at present, the Departmen was not permitted to give longer indulgence, and that the Executive had been required to coerce payment from the estate; which having been done, and the money paid int the hands of the district attorney for the northern district of Alabama, he, in pursuance of what he presumed to b his instructions from the Treasury Department, had paid the same over to Caruthers & Kinkle and others, on a loan upon time, and still holding the estate of the said late Gen-

eral Brahan responsible for the final payment of the debt.
Mr. M. said, from the conspicuous situation these bene
ficiaries and recipients of the favor of the Treasury De partment occupy in the correspondence now be Senate, it may not be improper to inquire who they are and more particularly as regards Caruthers & Kinkle Sir, (said he,) these gentlemen are celebrated in their section of country as being warm, enthusiastic, political partisans, great favorites of the Administration, and particularly of the Post Office Department, from which they have heretofore (not under the present head of that Depar-ment) obtained all the important mail contracts in that sec tion of country; and, having risen to affluence by a liberal participation in the extra allowance system, they take Turner, also Simon Pure, into the firm, who, by carrying religion on his lips and politics in his heart, had rendered himself acceptable to the party. The firm (the trio) have been loud and noisy politicians—"express great fears" of the auful consequence of dividing the party; yes, the DEMOCRATIC party, in their estimation, ought not to be dividing the party. rided,

They have been active also in exciting and prosecuting

an unnatural and illiberal persecution against any publiservant who they thought had been too honest to sacrific his principles and his honor for party considerations—wh was teo proud to become a fawning sycophant, and too in dependent to be as servile as some of their own party and they themselves were. And now, from the laboriou exertions of his honorable friend from Ohio (Mr. Ewing and his colleagues on the Committee on the Post Offic and Post Roads (to whom the Public owed much) for th exposure of that mal-administration and system of favor itism and espionage that had bankrupted the Departmen and which exposure had put a stop to the extra allowance system, these gentlemen abandoned many of their contract for carrying the mail, and became successful applicants for the least of the stop of the s the loan of the public money, in order to carry on large land speculations, which promise greater advantages than mail contracts without extra allowances; for he was informed, upon good authority, that Caruthers went fortwith the money to the great land market, for the purpos of investing it in land speculations. It was necessary that he should be in a hurry, because he had good reason to believe that the heirs of Brahan might complain, (as the have done,) and cause an examination to be made into th transaction, which might produce utter disappointment.

And, although he would not say that the Treasury De-

partment had been wilfully derelict in duty, yet he say that he thought the whole correspondence auti a strong suspicion that it had not used due diligence in this matter, in order to prevent impositions.

Sir, (said Mr. M.) will any one believe, if he had been

so lost to a proper sense of what was due to himself as public functionary, and those whom he represented, as to have interested himself for any political friend, that he could have obtained from the Treasury Department the use of thirty-six thousand dollars for five years under similar the same of the could have been supported by the could have obtained from the treasury Department the use of thirty-six thousand dollars for five years under similar the could be considered by t for himself or his friend, would have been properly scruti nized, and the impropriety would have appeared glaring Can any one doubt whether the Secretary of the Treasur so readily, and in such laconic style, " make the arrange

ments [forthwith] to-day?"

Mr. M. said he was not so much opposed to these mer having the use of this money; for he would as soon they should have it as for the pet banks to receive it, and loan it out to other partisans; but his objection was to the manner in which it had been unnecessarily coerced from th worthy widow and heirs of the late Gen. Brahan, whe thought had more claims upon public sympathy than Sir, (said Mr. M.) one thing most extraordinary was, that whilst the Treasury Department acknowledges the delalready well secured, and that "it had no right to substitute the substitute of the debtor in the place of another for the same debt. it should have seen the propriety and utility, as connect with the public interest, and a due regard to that justic which the worthy widow and heirs of the late Gen. Bra which the worthy widow and heirs of the late Gen. Brahan had a right to demand, of granting indulgence for the
payment of this money, when a portion of it had already
been paid into the hands of the executor, and property sole
and bonds obtained entirely sufficient to meet the payment
of the remainder, and upon application, not made by the
widow and heirs or legal representatives, but those unconnected with the estate; but for the estate to be held still resible for the final payment of the debt virtually alrea discharged, whilst others have the use of the money for sp lative purposes, was truly "the unkindest cut of all." Sir, none are so ignorant and blind as not to see the

leading cause which influences these men in their politica course; why they inscribe on the door of their mail coache. the name of the "heir apparent," in large capital letters why they cry out so loud "don't divide the democratic the control of party;" yes, "the lovely democratic party must not be di-wided;" why the Governor of Alabama appoints the senior contractor his aid-de-camp, and why his aid franks him and his slavish creatures in turn through all their line of many

Sir, is it not a little surprising that this military Governo should have permitted his patriotic and military aid to g in pursuit of large land speculations instead of accompany ing him in the Creek nation in pursuit of that rich harves

ing him in the Creek nation in pursuit of that rich harvest of military glory and military laurels which have been so profusely heaped upon him of late?

But, sir, to be serious, the plain English of all this is, they do not want "the spoils divided;" they want "all the loaves and fishes;" all the money themselves; and, to obtain it, they are willing to become "man-worshippers" and mere subalterns in the ranks of unprincipled partisans.

Mr. M. said he would detain the Senate no longer, but conclude by asking that it would indulge him in his proposition to have the report and accompanying documents

position to have the report and accompanying docume

[Here Mr. WRIGHT moved that the motion to print be

laid on the table until to-morrow morning. Carried.]
[On Wednesday M1. King, of Alabama, called up the report of the Treasury Department, and, when he had con

Mr. MOORE said he had not been disappointed in the ef Mr. MOORE said he had not been disappointed in the effort made by his colleague to palliate the censure which he thought was likely to fall upon the Treasury Departmen for the course it had pursued relative to this matter, but he could not believe he had been at all successful in that effort. Mr. Moore said his colleague had been adroit in his attempt to change the true issue; he had done him the hono to refer to his course some three or four years since in or position to the bill for the relief of General Brahan himself he would not deny at that time he opposed the bill, believing conscientiously that from the peculiar manner in which the debt had accrued, he, consistently with a duty he the owed those whom he represented, was bound to oppose it and although he then differed from his colleague, the Ser and atmosphere their different from his colleague, the Sen-ate then accorded in his views. But times have changed. The Treasury at that time was not overflowing; the wits of the best statesmen there had not been put to the rack in order to devise ways and means for its appropriation; the

bill then was for the relief of General Brahan, for the reasons alluded to, which it was unnecessary for him to enlarge upon. It was true he opposed it from a sense of duty but he could not admit that his colleague had done him justice in quoting some terms in which that opposition was istice in quoting some terms in which that opposition was ade; in that he had been mistaken. But this was a mater foreign to the question before the Senate. He had, as member of the Committee on Public Lands, been desirous at the bill for the relief of the widow and heirs of the late. neral Brahan should have received their favorable con tration, and was yet in hopes the Senate would pass the training, and was yet in hopes the Schate would pass that it and for this he did not consider himself as obnoxious the charge of inconsistency. Times were different. The rties had changed, and the bill itself was a different mea re. Again, he said his colleague had unnecessarily and atuitously volunteered himself in the defence of the hon mber in the other House, who represented the district in which the parties resided, before any charge against hin lad been made; he had not even mentioned his name in my remarks of his in connexion with this matter. His colunteering in his defence, therefore, was altogether un lled for. He knew his colleague was unwilling to see by thing like politics connected with the giving Caruther Kinkle and D. B. Turner the use of the thirty-six thou and dollars of the public money. It was natural for his port and accompanying documents be printed, which ould enable others to judge for themselves. Mr. M. said it was contended that all who had had any

gency in this matter had acted with a view of promoting in this matter had acted with a view of promoting in the late General Research of Mrs. Brahan and the heirs of the late General Research eral Brahan; but with such views the course pursued, h thought, was inconsistent, and not at all calculated to prouce such a result. If the indulgence and the use of the loney had been sought for them, the applications would doubtless have been made by them or their legal representa tives; and if, as had been intimated by his colleague, the ob ect in giving the order upon the United States District At orney, in favor of Caruthers, had been only to suspend he final settlement of the matter until time was given to thow the final action of Congress upon the bill now pending, why then he would say they had been very unfortunate in the means they had availed themselves of in orde

o effect their object.

With such an object in view, it seemed to him the order would have been different, not that the arrangement 's should be made to-day or immediately," (he believed wer the words,) but let a conditional arrangement be made by the words,) but let a conditional arrangement he made by which these men may have the money, for the use of the estate, until the fate of the bill pending before Congress shall be known. But, in lieu of this, orders were given that these partisan gentry should have the benefit of the money for five years, unconditionally, and without consulting the widow and heirs immediately interested.

Mr. M. said he thought, as he had said before, that if the application for the use of this money had proceeded from those entertaining different political views, and by some who had been less distinguished as enthusiastic and zealous partisans, the application would have been more

lous partisans, the application would have been mor rigidly scrutinized, and the result different; but he was willing the Public should have an opportunity of forming a correct opinion upon this subject; and to enable it to do so, he hoped the report and documents would be printed. And they were ordered to be printed accordingly

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

FROM THE PITTSBURG ADVOCATE.

BEAVER, (PA.) AUGUST 12, 1836.

Mr. WILSON: I cannot conceive how any person can be swept down the Ohio, from Pittsburg to this place, on such a day as this, and in one of your swan-like river steamboats, without feeling an irresistible inclination to tell the whole world how delicious are the pleasures of such a voyage. You Pittsburghers boast of the rapid improvement of your country; and let me tel you that, if you did not improve it, you would little deserve such a country—a country which demands only improvement to make it all that human nature can desire. The first touches only have been sketched on the canvass, and even the design of the picture is imperfectly developed. In a few of the charming seats half hid, half exposed, we have touches of what these

shores are to present at no great distance in time.

Coming up the Juniata and scanning its transcendent mountain scenery, there was one reflection I could not repress, had I made the attempt, and that was, "This will always be mountain scenery." Yes! such scenery, grand, always be mountain scenery. These such scenery, grawful, but savage, arrests, indeed, enchains, the attention first—but I could perceive it on others, and felt very stro on myself, that there was a want which was increased the heart sighed for human habitation. The feelings man, as a social being, cannot, more than for a few br moments, enjoy pleasure from landscapes on which the re sidences of his fellow-men are frowned away forever. Thi happy force of humanity, which compels us to mingle our sympathies with those of our species, is called into action and radiates the countenance of the pilgrim over this earth

When passing over the Alleghany mountains, and gliding, as it were, down the vales of the West, the more round ed form of even the mountain ridges, and the more increasing fertility of soil, tells the traveller, "you have reached a new egion." This transition becomes, at every step, more appeart, and is especially evinced in the fertility of the soil ar the gigantic growth of forest trees indicative of such fertility. The tall though graceless hemlock gradually give way to the deep green clad sugar tree. Memory of years long gone by presses upon me when I look upon or speak of this lovely tree. Half a century past, when civilized man entered these wilds, the sugar tree poured its sweets nto his (in many respects) bitter cup, and gave to man, and hose dear to him, a luxury amid dangers and privations. It is not mock, but a real expression of feeling that strikes ing to my heart, when I see the fall, by the axe, of gar tree. It seems like ingratitude against a benefactor who poured balm on our hearts amid desolation. Time and all its changes, however, has spared this ornament, thi

real phenomenon of our woods—and its sturdy stems and sun-defying foliage render it an ornamental tree, the pride of every place that has the advantage of possessing it.

Along the slopes of the Ohio hills, acclivities, which put all art to the blush in their endless variety of position, we see the country seats already peeping from their perches, appearing to be placed just where Nature designed them to re few and far between. Most of those slopes are ye are lew and far between. Most of those slopes are ye clothed in their native green—but they stand in pyramidal strength and grandeur, and far beyond pyramidal beaut and enduring solidity, awaiting the sure progress of human society. One mansion after another will rise, and the per son who now passes down the stream in youth will, eturns in age, and not very advanced age, exclaim

"What a charge!"

These anticipations are not with me prophetic—they are calculations of the future from what I have seen of the past. When I contrast Pittsburg and its environs, as it was in the summer of 1798, when I first visited the place, f thirty-eight years, what may we not rationally anticipat even a less coming period ?

Yesterday, after my arrival here, I visited the traces of Fort M'Intosh, and on the ground where it stood, onl faint traces remain of this, far within my memory, out-pos civilization. Yes; many years after my young feet trode hills of the West, Pittsburg, Fort M'Intosh, and Wheeling were our inadequate out-posts against savag war; for, far within this circle, my own memory can sup ply many names of those whose blood was poured on the earth, and whose dying moments were rendered mor dreadful than we, now steeped in peace, can conceive. On the almost obliterated memorial of Fort M'Intosh, where n unbroken carpet of grass now covers the plain, my mind was forced backwards, and a retrospect of fifty-five years resented on its back ground the early dawn of those set nents made in tears and blood, which have eventuat n our now blooming, prosperous, and happy country. This written in a room of one of the public houses in the nea rough of Beaver, which has risen on the same plain which once held Fort M'Intosh.

Adieu; you will hear from me at the different points of my tour, as I love, with the feelings of an old man, to be communicative of the delight I myself enjoy in traversing hills where new-born evidences of civilization present them-

WILLIAM DARBY.

have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County
Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate o
Daniel P. Finny, late of said county, deceased. All persons hav

aug 22-w4w

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

The attention of the reader is requested to letter from the Hon. N. H. CLAIBORNE to his constituents, which will be found on the first page of to-day's paper. It is, we learn, the practice of that gentleman to address a letter to his constituents, annually, in which he gives them his views upon matters connected with the Government, and his reasons, in a candid manner, for the course he may have pursued in relation to any important measure upon which he may have been called to act while in the halls of legislation. Could any higher compliment be paid to the intelligence and judgment of his contituents?

We like the custom of Mr. Claiborne, and would like to sec it imitated by every member o Congress, from every State in the Union. would like to see every member of Congress tel his constituents what were his opinions upon al the important measures that might come before that body for its action. Could they be induced to do so, could they be induced to explain to their constituents the motives by which their course had been governed, whether by party con siderations, private interest, or their country good, the abuses which of late, through the in fluence of power, have crept into our halls of le gislation would soon meet with a rebuke as steri and effective as that which in olden time freed the Holy Temple from the profanations of the Jewish money-changers .- Martinsburg Gaz.

CLAYBROOK, JULY 22, 1836. To the voters of Bedford, Patrick, Henry, and Frankli counties. Virginia.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It was my intention to have address you a circular letter, in the course of the last session ongress, detailing the legislative operations of that body at, unfortunately, the measure I had most at heart (the ill regulating the custody of the public purse,) was long esisted, and did not pass, until, aided by public sentiment we were enabled to carry it through both Houses by alnost unexampled majorities. It was then too late to proper and publish what, under different circumstances,

rould have prepared and published.

The removal of the public moneys had produced the nost bitter feelings, as you well know. The manner the banks were selected, and other things, on which it is unnecessary now to dwell, had been made the theme of reiterated denunciation on the floor of Congress. The deposite will of the last session, happily, silences all this clamor. The bublic purse is now under the control of the law, as it hould be, enacted by the National Legislature. The passions of the law is the law. ent that I cannot describe. It was looked to as a light ispelling the darkness which had, for several years, encir led our political horizon, as a new guaranty that our glo ious free institutions would live forever. Happy I am to say that, on my journey home from Washington, and since my arrival at the place where this letter is dated, I have net with no human being who disapproved the deposite bill. On the contrary, all who have conversed with me or he subject have admitted that it was a necessary and prober measure, and I may well say it has been and will be ustained by a large majority of the People. In the House of Representatives, I believe, forty-three only voted against. In the Senate there were six votes in the negative.

eak from memory, as my journals have not yet come t and. The entire bill was inserted in many of the news apers, and, with few exceptions, it appears to have me ae approbation of the editorial corps. The bill provide or the distribution of the surplus revenue, at the end of his year, among the different States. The sum that, become doubt, will fall to Virginia, will be about two milions of dollars. This astonishing accumulation of mone n the public Treasury has been brought about, first, b he payment, a year ago, of the balance of the national lebt; secondly, and principally, by the astonishing in rease in the sales of public lands; and in the third place y the increase in the amount of imported articles.

tion of laws passed by Congress in 1817—principally at the instance of the late William Lowndes—the payments to wards said debt annually absorbed about twelve million of the revenue, during the Administrations of Mr. Monroe Mr. Adams, and the present incumbent. Of the mone which came into the Treasury while Mr. Monroe wa President, forty-eight per cent. was applied to the paymen of the national debt. Of the money that came into th Creasury while Mr. John Quincy Adams was President orty-three per cent. was applied the same way. The law, f 1817 remaining in full force, the balance of the debt was aid off during the present Administration. Under this administration, thirty-eight per cent. of the receipts was pplied to that object, until, as above stated, the debt was nidated. The payment of the national debt, then, is one

the causes of the surplus in the Treasury.
Had the tariff of 1828 remained, the receipts at the cus tom-house would have been forty-five millions at least, du-ring the present year, from duties. Notwithstanding the great annual deduction in duties, by the operation of the compromise bill, the receipts are as large as they ever were. ng of the last session of Congress, What shal e done with the existing surplus revenue? In the Senate proposition was made to expend it in fortifications, &c This, at first, I am sorry to say, was most favorably received; and the appropriating power was carried to a greater eight than it ever had been before, under any of our Preneight than it ever had been before, under any of our Presidents, in the history of our Government. It is a fact that the appropriations made during the last session amounted hearly to forty millions of dollars. Those with whom acted in opposing this great expenditure of public money acted in opposing this great expenditure of public money (and from the commencement of the session,) held that it was calculated to destroy our republican institutions. Many of the appropriations made added greatly to the patronage of the Government, and were thereby more objectionble to me, increasing the number of those stipendarie who are fed from the toil and labor of others, and who no infrequently secure their preferment by a surrender of

Had the proposition for belting the frontier, inland and Had the proposition for belting the frontier, inland and maritime, with fortifications, succeeded to the extent many had appeared to wish, large standing armies would have been quartered on the people, and the foundation laid for the future appropriation of numerous millions. This is not all. The structure of our Government would soon have been changed. History proves this observation true. Standing armies, luxury, and corruption, are the causes assigned by historians for the decadence of free Governments with if this was not the case. I would ask, what no assigned by instortian for the decadence of free coveri-ments; but if this was not the case, I would ask, what ne-cessity is there for expensive military preparations? I am-swer, there is none. Our strength is great at this time; it is every day increasing, and in a little time, long before we could surround the country with bricks and mortar, we shall be in a situation to laugh to scorn all the military re iances of our foes, should it be our unfortunate lot to have such. I have ever considered it wise to fortify our princi pal seaports, and to have sundry arsenals, &c. through the country; but I think it more safe to rely on a rampart of orave men, in time of danger, than on a Chinese wall around he country, however thick and high.

Those who will make themselves acquainted with the

propriations made at the last session of Congress, before public feeling urged the deposite bill through, will be atisfied how necessary it was to pass it. For my part have ever considered that the best Administration which was the most sparing in the exercise of the appropriation power; which, seeking no aid from the extravagance plendor, and pomp of its legislation, depended mainly on the fections of the People for support. Such an Administra tion encourages economy, the proper corrective to publi and private profligacy, and holds to a strict accountabilit

the public servants The deposite bill returns to the State the money receive ed from the people of the State, over and above what the necessities of the General Government required. This is strictly just. If the bill receive the support from the people which it is hoped it will, it will put a stop to the system of internal improvement by the General Government, which was carried at the late session of Congress to a most alarming extent. It will cut up by the roots those demoralizing speculations which have existed over a great portion of the country to such an extent (said a member on the floor of Congress) as to convert the whole country into a great gambling shop, or words to that effect; speculations which were stated, by memorials from the people on our frontier, to be the cause of the wars we are now engaged in with the Indian tribes in Florida and Georgia. It will render

the General Government more economical. It will silence the strife that for two years has disturbed the whole nation twill do still more—it will enable the State Legislature

N. H. CLAIBORNE.

o improve the whole country; to enlarge the empire numan knowledge; and, by railroad communications, weld more strongly the links that connect together all the parts of this noble Confederacy. The bill was supported republicans, State-rights men, and strict construction It was a fortunate destiny to vote for this billhave supported it from its first instigation, when it was as-sailed by prejudice, up to its final passage, when nearly all admitted it ought to pass. This bill forms a glorious epoch

It is hoped you will approve the manner of this address or a firm expression of opinion in your representative That is right. Your suffrages, for which I gratefully hank you, tell me this; and hence I give my opinions free ly, hoping for your approbation Your fellow-citizen,

FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER, AUG. 12. GENERAL JACKSON vs. THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE. In February, 1835, prior to Judge White's ote on the Expunging Resolution or the Three Million Appropriation, the Editor of the Globe leclared to the Editor of this paper that, unless the Judge was withdrawn, it would become a ques-

tion between him and Gen. Jackson. In fulfilment of this prediction, as soon as it was discovered that the Tennessee candidate would not be withdrawn in favor of the New Yorker, the Globe and its coadjutors set about leliberately to drive Judge White into opposition by the grossest abuse. This device of kicking n man into hostility to Gen. Jackson, and then crushing mith the overwhelming weight of the General's popuarity, is much in vogue, and greatly relied on among the party tacticians. As Judge White adhered to his old priniples, however, regardless of the calumnies of "the party," he expedient failed. In the few instances where his votes liftered from those of "the party," the people of Tennesseo plainly saw that he was acting out his old principles, and they accordingly nominated him for the Presidency through their Representatives at the last session of the

What then was to be done? The calumnies of the official organ of the Government and failed of their intended effect.

The Gwin letters had spent their force. The franked Globes proved an abortion.
The manuscript letters of Gen. Jackson to members of the Legislature, complaining of Judge White's official con-duct, passed unheeded by the great mass of the people.

The State of Tennessee, by an overwhelming till supported Judge White. What was to be do But one resource was left, and its adoption is characteristic of the decision, the fearlessness, and the policy of Gen Jackson. In all of his controversies, private and public

Jackson. In all of his controversies, private and public, he has never hesitated promptly to assume such a position as made it necessary for him or his adversary to go down. It is one great secret of his success in life.

Aware of the devotion of the people of Tennessee to him, a direct issue with them on the question of the succession presented to him the only hope of carrying the State for the New York candidate.

That such an issue had been resolved on, we have for some ime had the most satisfactory proof. The ground was in act broken in Nashville before Gen. Jackson's arrival a the Hermitage. For some weeks previous, it had been boldly and repeatedly proclaimed by the managers in Nash ville, that the support of the Administration and of Judg White was inconsistent and irreconcileable; and they pro anely endeavored to fortify this position by the scriptura 'ye cannot serve God and mammon.

puotation, "ye cannot serve God and mammon."

By and by, Gen. Jackson reaches the eastern confines of the State on his way to the Hermitage, and, according to the statement of Judge Emmerson, of the Jonesborough Republican, openly assumes the character of an electioneer

In Knoxville we hear of his denouncing Mr. Peyton fo having voted against a certain bill, when the fact is, that Mr. P. both voted and spoke in favor of the bill!

On the whole route from Blountsville to the Hermitage,

of the whole found from Blothitsvine to the Heimitage as far as we have received intelligence, he electioneered openly for Mr. Van Büren.

Finally, on his arrival at Lebanon, he tenders an issue to the people of Tennessee, by declaiming "in substance to a most respectable citizen, who professed to be the friend of himself and the respectable of Judge White, that such a thing was impossible; that no man could support him and Judge White both." This statement we published in the Banner of Monday, on the authority of Van Buren men. I has not yet been contradicted. We now challenge a contradiction. If the substance of this most extraordinary conversation on the part of the President of the United States is not correctly presented—(we state it necess arily from hearsay)—we call upon his friends, who were present and heard it, to come forward and correct the error Wi

Envite them to do so through our columns.

But the truth of the statement is undeniable—it is known to various individuals: nay, the President will not authorize the contract of the contract rize a denial. He has no concealment, Like the standing up to be married, "he came on purpose." H intentionally and deliberately made up this issue with the people of Tennessee: He says to them, in substance, "your support of Judge White is wholly inconsistent with

our support of my administration—for we are antipodes P. S. Since writing the foregoing, we understand that n presence of the committee who waited upon the President yesterday at the Hermitage, he gave his version of the conversation which he had in Lebanon in reference to the support of Judge White, the substance of which version is, that the support of Judge White's course and principles and Gen. Jackson's measures and principles involve a di-

This is tantamount to the statement published by us or Monday on the authority of Van Buren men. But to cu off all pretext for cavilling about words, we can *prove*, if it be denied, that a member of the committee, who is a Van Buren man, did state that General Jackson said, on the oc-Casion referred to, that no man could be a friend of Judge White and himself both—they being antipodes. It was upon this authority that the statement in the Banner of Monday was made. In principle both versions amount to precisely the same thing.

PRIVATE TUTOR WANTED.—A gentlema wishes to employ, at a moderate salary, a Teacher calle of preparing boys to enter a college, and who can produ atisfactory recommendations as to character and conduct. The ituation is a pleasant and desirable one, in a private family about 20 miles below Washington City, on the Potomac river. For further information apply to WM. L. Brent, Washington City, and Page 23 and 24 and 25 an

City.

OTICE TO TEACHERS.—The Trustees of the Rich and Academy will proceed, on the 20th September next, to appoint a Teacher of Modern Languages. Qualifications to teach French, and some one other modern tongue, at the least, are indispensable; while it is desirable to procure a teacher competent to give instruction in French, Spanish, Italian, and German. The compensation of the teacher being dependent utility fees is a feature processing amount; but it will be a controlled to the controlled German. The compensation of the teacher being dependen on tuition fees, is, of course, uncertain in amount; but it will be the teacher's fault if it do not prove both ample and permanent These fees are fixed at \$10 per pupil, for tuition in any one language, for the session of five months, and \$5 for each additiona language taught, and are required to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Academy in advance. The number of pupils entered in the School of Modern Languages within the academic year lately ended, was about sixty.

Its entered in the School of Modern Languages within the acallemic year lately ended, was about sixty.

The academic year is 10 months, commencing 1st October, and ending 31st July.

Applications will be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary of he Board of Trustees of the Richmond Academy (Richmond, Virginia) or to

WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, aug 22—2awt16Scp.

President.

aug 22—2awt16Sep.

President.

ARMS FOR SALE.—The subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale that valuable and highly improved farm on which he now resides, about six miles from Washington and Georgetown, immediately on the Rockville tunnike road, containing 250 acres of land, well adapted to the tun pike road, containing 250 acres of land, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, rye, oats, and tobacco, as well as clover and plaster, which acts well, with a never-failing spring of excellent water, near the dwelling. The buildings are, a two-story frame dwelling, nearly new, with passage through the centre, and back buildings, containing eight rooms and kitchen, together with the necessary out-houses, viz. quarters, barn, corncrib, stone dairy, carriage house, and stabling for 16 horses, sheds for stock cattle, and a comfortable overseer's house, containing six rooms, nearly new, with a well of good water near the door, and an orehard of young and thriving choice fruit of various kinds. Also, the farm called Sligo, next above and adjoining, containing 320 acres, with a large portion of first-rate meadow land, well set in timothy and clover, a young and thriving orchard of selected fruit trees, just in bearing. Both the above farms are well watered, and have a full supply of first-rate timber for rail stuff and fuel. The situation for health is universally acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any in Maryally acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any in Mary land. Those wishing to purchase can obtain further particulars on application to George W. Phillips, Washington, H. G. Wil-son, Georgetown, or the subscriber on the premises. THOS. N. WILSON,

aug 23-eo2w

Montgomery county, Md.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TOBACCO. I perceive by a notice, signed by a large numper of respectable tobacco planters in one of the neighboring counties of Maryland, that a convention is called to memorialize the Legislature on the propriety of abolishing the State wareouses for the inspection of tobacco in the city of Baltimore, and repealing the existing laws imposing restrictions on the transportation of obacco from the State, so as to enable the planters to avail themselves of the markets in the eighboring States; and, also, to consider such other mea section of the State from the ruin with which it is threat

As one of those who have a deep interest at stake in this natter, I rejoice that it is about to attract that attention which it so justly deserves. For fifteen years past, tobac to has been depressed below what may be called a living ice, and nothing but the relief afforded by the culture of rain, as an auxiliary crop, has prevented the tobacco rowing region from sinking under this long-continued de

It is now very important that the attention of the con-ention should be directed to the real causes of this depres-ion. Although the State warehouse system may be obectionable, as the restriction upon exports of tobacco from ne State undoubtedly is, I am not among those who re gard either as the cause of the present depression in the price. That must be sought elsewhere, and, instead of disuting about mere local deposites at home, we must look broad for the true cause of our distress. Price, we all know, is determined by the relation that

may occasionally result from speculation, must, in the nd, always be regulated by the consumption. To adance the price of our staple, then, it is clear that the prouction must be diminished or the consumption increased. The latter object is the most desirable to us, and should irst claim our attention; but if that cannot be accomplished by the measures which will be indicated, we shall be forced the former, by substituting some other article of culture

Although the home consumption of tobacco is now very onsiderable, we are still dependent upon foreign countries or a market for the great bulk of what we produce; and, as ncrease of population, the average exports are about the same is they were forty years ago. Nor need we wonder at this, when we reflect how many restrictions are imposed upon the trade in tobacco abroad, all tending to keep down con-

If England, instead of laying a prohibitory duty of twelve jundred per cent., would admit our tobacco at a revenue uty of even one hundred per cent., it would probably do the consumption there, now estimated at twenty thou and hogsheads per annum; and if France and Spain—where a species of governmental monopoly exists, and cussia, and the German States, where the duties are very nigh, could be induced to admit our tobacco at moderat ities, a like result would no doubt follow in all the ountries, and thus the aggregate consumption would be reatly increased. This is the point, then, to which we uld direct our attention, and to that end let us memoialize the President of the United States to instruct ou ninisters abroad to open a negotiation on the subject of to-pacco, and insist upon its admission into the European ports on more favorable terms than at present; and if this cannot be effected by negotiation, let us then pray of Congres levy discriminating duties on certain of the productions of hose countries, until their duties on our tobacco shall be educed. There is nothing unreasonable in this. On the

contrary, the proposition would be perfectly fair, and based upon reciprocal advantages.

In some cases we have already treaty stipulations in favor of some of our productions—cotton, for example; and in return, we have reduced or abolished our duties upon ertain articles of foreign growth. Why should it not o with tobacco? It certainly stands more in need of such uxury that may be dispensed with by foreign countries, he other is a raw material, indispensable to them to keep heir manufactories in operation, and which it is their inerest to admit as cheap as possible. We take from France, innually, about fourteen millions of dollars worth of silks, vines, and brandy, all articles of luxury, at reduced duties.

As one of the great staples of the country, it is matter As one of the great staples of the country, it is anticonf surprise that tobacco has not received more attention from the General Government. Although our exports have a veraged about six millions of dollars per annum, and the trade has always been loaded with heavy restrictions broad, I am not aware that it has ever been the subjec f formal negotiation with any foreign Government. Mr. efferson, while Minister to the French Courr, adverted it in some of his discussions with that Govern as not pursued to any result. Its importance would seem to entitle it to more regard; and the hope is indulged that the subject will now be presented in such a form as to com-mand that attention which is due to it.

August 20, 1836. FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Editors: For goodness' sake insert the followng anecdote. There are knaves and there are honest men ere are, also, fools, and there are men of talents. the world be at some pains to keep the run of these things—to judge truly of both praise and censure, and put the ears on the real ass. But to the anecdote—it is as follows: "Contemporaries are tolerable judges of temporary erit, but often most erroneous in their estimate of lasting fame. Burnet, you know, speaks of 'one Prior,' and Whitlocke, of 'one Milton, a blind man.' Burnet and av you of Heath, the obscure chronicler of the civil wars He says, One Milton, since stricken with blindness, wrote against Talmasius, and composed an impudent and

blasphemous book, called Iconoclastes.' "
The above is applicable to the present times. How many excellent men are traduced—how many knaves are sus-tained. Let the People, as they regard private justice and the public good, see through these things, and judge right y. If a statement is made, let them ask who is the wit ess: is he a man of veracity?—is he a man of character he is anonymous, he should be set down as nobody, un ess he shows by already established facts, and correct reaoning, the verity of his conclusions.

WISS WOOD'S FEMALE ACADEMY, Miss ny in September. In this Academy young ladies are instructed in the higher

In this Academy young ladies are instructed in the higher ranches of English education, both solid and ornamental; also, in the French and Spanish languages.

Her house is spacious, well accommodated to the reception of oarders, located in a pleasant and healthy part of the city, on the west side of 13th street west, between E and F streets oorth. She receives both hoarders and day scholars on the post reasonable terms.

The writer of this article was present at the late examination of the pupils of Miss Wood's Academy, and justice requires him to say that he has witnessed many highly interesting public examinations, but was never more gratified than with this. In grammar, geography, history, mathematics, algebra, &c. the young ladies gave the fullest demonstration that they were well stablished in the elementary principles of the sciences which her are pursuing. Their compositions evinced a development ey are pursuing. Their compositions evinced a development and classic taste beyond what is common for their year. of mind and classic taste beyond what is common for their years und the whole of the exercises were calculated to bear conviction to every mind that Miss Wood and her assistants are teachers of no ordinary merit, and that the character of her seminary requires only to be known to secure to it the most ample parameter.

YNO PRINCIPALS OF COLLEGES OR OTHER SEMINARIES OF LEARNING.—A gen-

He is qualified to teach the Latin, Greek, and French lan

e will be willing to assist in the instruction of any of the Enlish classes where he may be engaged.

Address Washington City post office, box 35.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The London Spectator, in the following extracts, presents a spirited sketch of the part taken in the Upper House of Parliament on the final discussion of the Irish Municipal bill:

The Peers have this week revelled in the exercise of irresponsible power. They have proved how feeble is the curb which the Reform act was supposed to have placed on their will to work mischief. The "glorious majority of eighty-six" has had no other effect than to stimulate increase their hostile array. We gave warning gainst the delusion that the Peers would yield to the grow-ng majority of the people's representatives. From the first re saw and said that the Peers would not yield; that their

tion. Our predictions have been verified. So far from flinching, Lord Lyndhurst, on Monday, deended and reiterated his taunting reproach against the base of the Irish nation. He based the refusal of the saxon institutions, which Englishmen and Scotchmen love, the ground that the majority of the Irish are aliens in ood, language, and religion. His party adopted his opin I their forces, and refused their assent to the amendments f the Commons by the decisive vote of 220 to 123. Lord Fitzgerald's motion the numbers were 203 to 119; so

that certainly the Tory resolution was not shaken, but confirmed, by the "glorious majority of eighty-six."

The debate in the Lords was unequally sustained on the side of Ministers, and very poorly by the Tories. Lord Melbourne vindicated the policy of his Government in an apparity speak and a desire welly of the policy of the confirmed with the policy of the confirmed was a desired well as the policy of the confirmed was a desired well as the policy of the confirmed was a desired well as the policy w opening speech and a closing reply of very superior order. Both-were characterized by the largeness of views and earnestness of tone which we have frequently seen occaearnessness of tone which we have frequently seed occasion to admire in the Premier. Earl Grey, at last, accorded to Ministers the co-operation which he has so long withheld, and which they affect to prize so highly. We doubt whether the old Earl gained a single additional vote for the cause which he supported. He did not advance any new or forcible argument in its behalf. Perhaps it is because we have been recently accustomed to the results and robust we have been recently accustomed to the manly and robust loquence of Melbourne that Grey's speech on Monday, light struck us as being so feetle, and, to use a vulgar hrase, so "maundering." Lord Grey appeared in the haracter of a mediator, or middle-man. He professed to have a plan of compromise, and he attempted to explain it; but it was quite unintelligible. He proposed that the elec-tors in Irish municipalities should have the right of voting or only half the number of Councillors, in order to insure share of the representation to the Protestant minority. ut how this was to be effected by his plan; who were to choose the other half of the Council, or whether they were to be nominated by the Crown; or in what way the hody was to be put together, Lord Grey did not seem to understand himself, and certainly did not explain to his hearers. Whatever it was, it found little favor in the House.

Lord Ellenborough, indeed—surmising, perhaps, that his vast sinecure would be far from safe if matters came to

the worst—affected unusual moderation, and hinted that some such arrangement might be the basis of a new bill, if some such arrangement might be the basis of a new bill, if combined with provisions to put down agitation. But the Duke of Wellington would listen to nothing like compromise; he avowed his resolution to adhere to the Lyndhurst bill, and not to give the Irish Catholics the power to elect their own local rulers, for that they are Catholics. Lord Lyndhurst's speech was unworthy of his talents: it bore the marks of labor, but not of power—of labor applied to the meanest use, a personal self-defence, and a personal attack on Sheil, O'Connell, and Russell: two of the three columns, which his speech, as reported in the Times, fills. columns, which his speech, as reported in the Times, fills, were occupied with this unworthy matter, the very garbore occupied with this unworthy matter, the very garo-e of Tory newspapers; Cicero, "in Catilinan," was oted, schoolboy fashion, against O'Connell, and the con-mned tragedy of "Don Carlos" against Lord John Russell, its author! Was not this fitting employment for an accomplished Ex-Chancellor, in the House of Lords, when he subject of deliberation was the right governing of seven

nillions of people?

Lord Holland said several good things; but he was more diffuse and not so happy and terse as is his wont. Of course, his arguments, and the general tone of his speech, were in accordance with that sincere attachment to popular ghts and liberal principles for which Lord Holland has

The above is a sketch of the Peers' proceedings on The above is a sketch of the Peers' proceedings on Monday. In a Committee of Conference on Thursday, their tardy "reasons" for refusing to concur in the leading amendments of the Commons (for they made a parade of giving way on some small matters) were communicated to that House. There they met with the reception they merited. Lord John Russell would not insult the representatives of the people by again soliciting them to consider how much more they could yield. Its moved that the reasons of the Peers should be taken into consideration "that day three months"—a Parliamentary phrase for never. Sir lay three months"—a Parliamentary phrase for never. Sir Robert Peel durst not venture another trial of strength; and Lord John's motion was carried, after an animated depate, without a division. So the Irish Municipal bill was In the towns of England and Scotland, men are well and quietly governed," by esteemed rulers of their own choice: the towns of Ireland are oppressed and plun-lered by self-elected Orange corporators, whom the people

both despise and hate.

The tone of Ministers, on this occasion, was decorously elevated; some thought it even strong. Lord John Russell and Mr. Spring Rice held out the prospect of carrying a bill of the same sort next year. They grounded this hope on their previous experience of what the Lords have

lone after a certain degree of pressure from without.

Sir Robert Peel fastened himself to the Peers and their policy. He shrunk from defending Lord Lyndhurst's lan guage, but eulogized his conduct. He reprobated the immediate decision of the question, and wished for time to have the reasons of the Lords printed and considered; yet he admitted that injury would arise from delay and further discussion. He denied that the Peers were irresponsible slators, for they were responsible to God; and he deared his conviction that their treatment of Ireland was in accordance with the "preponderating mass of public opin-on" in England! Altogether, a speech more feeble, illoical, self-contradictory, and even ludicrous in parts for its olemn absurdity, has seldom been heard in the House of commons. The Tories seemed dismayed at the miserable exhibition of their leader; who turned round and round for cheers, which even the "Roarers" were too sulky to ive him: they felt that he had not carned the wonted

Mr. O'Connell appeared to great advantage. Stern, earnest, gravely impassioned rather than violent, he stood like
one holding the commission of Heaven to hurl denunciation against guilty oppressors. To common personalities
he never stooped, but shook the scourge of satire over the
head of the Tory leader, and placed his notion of responsibility in its real and ridiculous light. He abstained from head of the Tory leader, and placed his holded of responsi-bility in its real and ridiculous light. He abstained from noticing Lord Lyndhurst's abuse of himself; and reserved all his energies for a brief but most emphatic description of the consequences of the proceedings of the Lords—of their exasperating effect in Ireland, and ultimate bearing on the great question of Peerage Reform. Mr. O'Conn produced a stronger impression than by this short and altogether appropriate speech.

Mr. Roebuck was calm, sarcastic, and philosophical in his exhibition of the vices, natural and inevitable, of irresponsible legislation. Nobody could gainsay the truth of his position, that men will abuse power for the exercise of which they are not held accountable to their fellow-men nobody could deny that the Peers of England, as a body had allowed their selfish interests to predominate in their legislative acts, and their earthly propensities to overcome the heavenly sanction; by a regard to which latter, according to the hypocritical member for Tamworth, they were to be kept in the right path. Yet, though these truths were undeniable—almost self-evident—we question whether they were not for the first time clearly stated and laid down as such in the House of Commons on Thursday. s come when, cant being on the wane, and plain truth in the ascendant, they will be as familiar there as in other

The Irish Municipal bill is the only measure of reform absolutely lost this week; but we refer to our parliamentary report for an account of Tory demonstrations with regard to the bills for amending the electoral registration, and establishing a civil registration of births and marriages, which render it almost certain that the most valuable portion of those measures will be cut out by the Peers. In that case they too must be rejected by the Commons. There is no question whatever as to the fate of the Irish Church bill—that must go of course. As the session proceeds, others will be stifled or mangled; and then the reformers will be told for comfort, that, in time, the Peers must yield; that, by much asking, something will be got by the Com-

TEUTRAL SPIRIT, for making Cologue, Florida Water, Bay Rum, Lavender Water, &c .-The subscriber has obtained apparatus for making Neutral Spirit, an article which, being free from the unpleasant flavor of alcohol, is greatly preferable for preparing the above perfumery. The above Spirit will be supplied to druggists, &c. at a price which will enable them to substitute it for alcohol in the preparation. which will enable them to substitute it for according to preparation of perfumery. Best Cologue, Florida Water, &c. for sa by

C. FARQUHAR,

aug 24—eo3t

King street, Alexandria.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1836.

THE PUBLIC LAND FRAUDS, &c.

In perusing a very interesting circular letter from the Hon. RICE GARLAND, one of the Representatives in Congress from Louisiana, we were so much interested in the subjoined passage, that we have thought we could not do better than lay it before our readers. It gives, in a condensed form, from responsible authority, an account of what passed in the House of Representatives on the subject of the alleged Land Frauds, at the late session of Congress.

EXTRACT FROM MR. GARLAND'S CIRCULAR

The war that has been for months past waged with the Seminole Indians in Florida, still continues. That which has more recently commenced with a portion of the Creek nation is likely to be brought to a more speedy termination. These wars will cost the country from five to six millions of dollars, in all probability, and a loss of life that cannot be appreciated. It the truth shall ever be known in relation to the causes of these wars, I hazard very little in saying that they have arisen more from the oppressions and frauds practised with impunity on the Indians by the citizens of one or two States, than from any other cause. It is the duty of the Government to protect and defend our citizens, be the causes of war whatever they may, and I have voted for every appropriation for that purpose; yet I cannot refrain from saying that, if the tomahawk and scalping-knife were, or could be made to fall only on the heads of the heartless speculators, their fate would not excite either my sympathy or regret.

Within a few days of the close of the session, a petition from about eight hundred residents of the States of Georgia and Alabama was presented to the House of Representatives. It stated that shameful and outrageous frauds had been practised on the Creek Indians, which they had no doubt had brought on the war. They intimated, in terms that could be understood, that some of those who had been engaged in practising frauds upon the Indians had been instrumental in exciting them to hostillties, the better, it is supposed, to conceal their share in them. They asked Congress to adopt some course-calculated to ascertain the frauds, and bring to justice the perpetrators of them. A proposal was made to refer the petition to a committee of the House, to be invested with ful power to send for witnesses and documents, and, if necessary, to proceed to the Indian country, to examine into the alleged frauds, and recommend the adoption of such measures as might be deemed necessary to expose the fraudulent transactions, do justice to the Indians, and punish the guilty. A proposition so fair and reasonable was resisted by the great body of the friends of the Administration, and voted down by them; and the petition of a large number of citizens addressed and the petition of a large number of citizens, addressed to Congress, asking that body to provide a remedy for alleged wrongs and gross frauds, was sent to the President to make *inquiries*, and take such measures as he might deem proper to correct the evils of which the petitioners

This is but one instance, among several others, in which have resisted or evaded inquiries by committees into the manner in which the public business has been transacted The Committee on Indian Affairs, at an early period o the session, asked for authority to send for documents and papers; and to examine witnesses, stating it was necessary an investigation should be made into the manner our In dian affairs were administered. The authority was given and I have understood the committee were diligently em ployed afterwards in their examinations. They were ne-cessarily extensive, and required much time. A few days previous to the adjournment, a short report or statement was made to the House by the chairman, acting, as he said, under the unanimous direction of the committee, in which he stated, in substance, that the committee had no been able to get through the investigation with which they had been charged; that they had ascertained enough to satisfy them it ought to be continued; and asked further authority to sit during the recess of Congress, for the purpose of proceeding with the taking of testimony. committee was composed of supporters and opponents of the Administration. They were unanimously of opinion, as I understood, that they ought to be permitted to contisession; but it was refused by the casting vote o the Speaker.

Attempts were made at other periods of the session to investigate the transactions of other Departments of the Government. The connexion between the Treasury Department, the deposite banks, and their agent or agents was the subject of one resolution. It was proposed to examine into the administration of the affairs of the Genera Land Office, and the operations of the land system generally; and a gentleman from Virginia offered various reso lutions to raise committees, to examine each Department of the Government, and to lay its proceedings before the People; but his resolutions were not adopted.

on the 20th of June last, a resolution to raise a committee to inquire into the alleged combinations and connexions between members of Congress, different officers of the General Government, and the deposite banks, for the purpose of speculating in the public lands with the public money, was adopted, and the committee appointed; a majority of whom were decided friends, and supporters of the Adney, was adopted, and the committee appointed; a majority of whom were decided friends and supporters of the Administration. They made some progress in the examination with which they were charged; but not being able to complete the investigation, from the advanced period of the session, they made a report in part, which concluded with certain resolutions, which I copy as they are printers to the House printers to the House.

"Mr. Hunt, from the select committee appointed to inquire whether members of Congress or others had procured public moneys of the deposite banks, for the purpose of speculating in the public lands, made a report, accompanied by the following

the public lands, made a report, accompanied by the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the select committee appointed by this House, on the 20th June, 1836, be increased to nine, and that said committee have power to sit during the recess of this House.

"Resolved, That said committee embrace in their inquiries any connexion between deposite banks or others, and the land offices, for the purposes of speculation.

"Resolved, That said committee inquire how far, and to whom, for speculation in public lands, the deposite banks have issued certificates of deposite without an actual deposite in cash, and to what extent they have been received in payment for purchases of mblic lands at the several land offices.

chases of public lands at the several land offices.

"Resolved, That said committee inquire how far, and to what extent, combinations in the purchase of the public lands have been formed, or are forming, sufficiently strong, from interested motives, to control to any extent the legislative action of Con-

Very grave matter is involved in these resolutions, cer tainly deserving investigation; and it came before us in a very imposing manner, being the report of a committee specially appointed. Yet the House of Representatives refused to adopt the resolutions and continue the comm know nothing personally of the transactions alluded to but rumors and reports affirming the facts, were in circula-tion here, in which the name of a very high public func-

I have felt it my duty to lay these circumstances before you, that you may draw your own inferences from them. The impression made on my mind is, that investigation and examination into the manner in which our affairs have been and are conducted, so far from being invited, as it would have been if every thing was right and proper, habeen openly resisted, or evaded by the operation of parlia

The Belgian papers state that a good looking young man formerly a drum-major in the service of the King of the Netherlands, and exceedingly tall, is now showing himself as a curiosity at Parma, being 6 feet 4 inches (nearly 8 feet 10% inches English) in height, and weighing 416 lbs. THE ELECTIONS.

In the new State of ARKANSAS, the first Elecwhich exhibit the following results:

FOR GOVERNOR. Pulaski co. St. Helena. J. S. Conway, 202 196 A. Fowler, 215 20 For Congress. Wm. Cummins,

167 156 A. Yell, Mr. Cummins is the Whig (White) candidate and Mr. YELL the Van Buren candidate for Representative to Congress.

Copying into the preceding page a Letter from our old correspondent, Mr. DARBY, to the Editor of the Pittsburg Advocate, reminds us to state, that we learn from a prospectus for the daily and country "Advocate and Advertiser," at Pittsburg, that the editorship of the literary and political departments of that journal has just been confided to Mr. DARBY. The proprietor has been fortunate in securing the aid of talents of so high an order as Mr. Darby's. We know of no man more profoundly versed in the philosophy of history, or more competent or felicitous in the application to the present times of the instructive lessons which it affords.

The attractions of his pen cannot but add to the interest which its Whig friends have always felt in the Advocate, to whose columns we shall now look with increased interest.

MAJOR GATES .- We understand that the President has, at the request of Major GATES, ordered a Court Martial to re-examine and pronounce on the circumstances of the affair at Fort Barnwell. - Globe.

Mr. STEVENSON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, had an audience of the King of Great Britain, on the 13th, to present his credentials. Mr. VAIL, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, at the same time took leave of his Ma-

Mr. THEODORE S. FAY, Secretary of Legation of the United States of America, was presented to his Majesty by Mr. STEVENSON, the Minister of the United States.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD .-We learn from the Baltimore Gazette, that the receipts on this road for the months of April, May, June, and July, were as follows:

For April,					\$19,230 33 22,189 45
May,					
June,	-		•	- 1	18,613 91
July,		-			17,648 07

Total for four months, \$77,681 76 A small portion of the above amount was for freight. The average number of passengers daily was nearly 250. It will be seen that the number was not greatly reduced by the adjournment of Congress.—[One-fifth of the amount, it must be remembered, goes to the Treasury of the State of Maryland. With this deduction, how-

The New Orleans American of the 9th says: The Baltimore Texan Guards, under the command of Capt. George Stiles, left this city for Texas on Saturday afternoon, in company with the Kentucky volunteers, in the schooner Julius Cæsar.

ever, it is still a very pretty stock.]

WILLIAMSPORT, (MD.) Aug. 20. The Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company arrived in this place on Wednesday last in the Packet Line, and proceeded on their route of examination of the canal location on Thursday morning. While here, they appointed Mr. WM. S. MORRISON collector of tolls, as the successor of Mr. Wm. Harvey, who is about emigrating to the West. Mr. Morrison will make a very competent officer, and his appointment will give general satisfaction.

The party was composed of the Hon. Geo. C. WASH-INGTON, President, John P. Ingle, Esq. Secretary, Messrs. Janney, Gunton, Henderson, and Marbury, Directors, and Mr. Fisk. Chief Engineer. It is probable they will proeed as far west as Cumberland before their return. This noble work will no doubt be prosecuted with that energy and despatch which have heretofore distinguished the Board. and under the most favorable circumstances, our State having turnished them with ample resources. It is expected that the line now under contract, to some distance above Hancock, will be rendered available for the next summer and it is confidently hoped and expected that the whole route to Cumberland will be finished in a period not exceeding two years, bringing us within convenient access to the mineral resources of Alleghany .- Banner.

The extensive Cabinet Manufactory of Mr. James Green, at the corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, is nearly completed, and will soon be occupied by its enterprising proprietor. This establishment will be one of the largest and most complete of the kind in the United States. the surmounted by a handsome cupola, and when finished will, besides its solid advantage, be an ornament to our

The building of the First Presbyterian Church, on Fairfax street, is going on with spirit. This will be a plain but handsome edifice.

We are glad to learn that it is in contemplation shortly to commence in this town an extensive Shoe Manufactory, apon the largest scale, and equal in every respect to those of the same kind in the Northern manufacturing towns. Success to this and all similar efforts! We think we see in what has already been begun the commencement of a good work, which is destined to make Alexandria a MAN-FACTURING city; this, with her trade and commercial ad vantages, will secure to her, in time, increasing prosperity.

[Gazette.

Recovery.—All of the \$18,000 stolen at Buffalo, by a man named Clark, from the value of Mr. Harris, Cashier of the Canton Bank of Ohio, has been recovered. He had an accomplice in the theft, named Abner Atherton, with whom he divided the money; and fearful he would be be-trayed by him, he disclosed where his portion was hid—the trunk of an old tree in the Indian reservation. Atherton has also been caught, and he too made known where his share of the spoils could be found.

A curious hoax has been played off on the good citizen of Paris, which shows that the French, if not so credu-lous as their neighbors on the other side of the channel are not free from that very comfortable quality of gullibility An Italian named Count Sortorio, calling himself an office in the Pontifical forces, deposited with a notary in Paris a decree of Charles V. a brief of Pope Pius IV. and other documents dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, the purport of which was to confer on the direct line of his

of the golden spur (equites auratos.)

The Count's liberality, however, very greatly transgressed the prescribed limits; for, in less than two years he delivered more than thirty diplomas, and received the new chevaliers with the form and ceremony due to the august occasion. The number of these, and their high price, at length excited suspicion, and it was soon ascertained that the Count's credentials, decree, and brief, all owed their birth to his own fertile invention, and that the knights of the spur have been gloriously humbugged. The impostor was sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

THE AFRICAN COLONY.

The following letter is from a very intelligent tion was held on the first day of this month. We colonist, who emigrated from Norfolk, Virginia received yesterday returns from two Districts, a few years ago, and lately returned to Liberia from a visit to the United States. We copy the letter from the July number of the African Re-

> Monrovia, Liberia, April 26, 1836. Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that we had a passage of 35 days, and were very wel treated by the captain; also enjoyed good health I am happy to say to you that I am more in favor of the Colony of Liberia than when I left; or my return home, finding the Colony in a more beautiful way of improvement than ever it has been. When I way in the United States, I said many things in favor of the Colony; but I find that I said not half enough. No, sir or there is no place like this for the colored race of man be found in their reach, where they can enjoy the sam rivileges as here. To fly to the North or South is al privileges as here. To hy to the North or South is an icelly; to go to Canada or Hayti is nonsense, for in either there are prejudices as high as mountains, against which but few are able to contend. Here is our home. The Colony is in good health. Farming is going on well, and all is quiet at this time. Many of the farmers from Mississippi are doing well, and think they will be able to ship produce from here to the United States in less than two cears; they are much encouraged in their present crop There is no doubt but we shall do well here. For my cw oart, I have never been so perfectly contented with mituation in all my life; I am now at home! There is but one thing that now troubles me, and that is my brethren my kinsmen according to the flesh, who will not listen t he truth, and embrace an opportunity of getting and doir cood. However, this darkness will shortly be remove the project of unthinking men; they must give way, the cannot stand. I hope that the confidence of the friends of the good cause will be encouraged by the present state the Colony. I would say more did the time permit. conclude with my best respects to you and your family sir; and feel myself under great obligation to you for you attention to me whilst I was with you in the North; no only to you, but to the gentlemen in every place I visited This undeserved respect will never be forgotten by me no, not so long as I live. I know not language to expres my gratitude. I can only desire and pray for their and our prosperity in time and eternity.
>
> I remain your humble servant,
>
> BEVERLEY R. WILSON.

Rev. R. R. Gurley.

PREACHING TO THE INSANE.—The deeply in eresting experiment of preaching the Gospel to he Insane has been fairly tried in the Lunatic Asylum attached to the Edinburgh Charity Workhouse. The result is detailed in a report recently submitted to the Managers by the Chapain, from which we make the following extracts In general from 40 to 45 patients attend Divine service. Their conduct in the chapel might afford a salutary lesson to many in possession of all their faculties. After attending the morning service, the duties in which they had been engaged usually formed the subject of conversation for the remainder of the day, and sermons heard in their happier days are remembered and compare with what they hear from their chaplain. On on occasion, in the middle of the service, it is stated that occasion, in the middle of the service, it is stated that a man subject to epilepsy sunk to the ground in frightful convulsions. Two of his companions, both generally restless and troublesome, voluntarily went to the assistance of the superintendent, and removed the unhappy man; and when the door was closed, the rest prepared to listen with unshaken composure. At another time, the boys belonging to the Charity Workhouse, who led the singing, stopped short in the first line of the hymn, when one of the most hopeless of the patients immediately raised the tune, discharging, in the most becoming manner, the duties of Precentor, much to the satisfaction of the congregation. It tion, or quiet, for five minutes at a time, when their Bibles are placed in their hands, will join, from morning till evening, in the services of the Sabbath, with a steadiness and verence which would become the most rational persons Mr. Johnston, shortly after the introduction of Divine service, having repeatedly been present at worship on the Sunday, in order to ascertain how far it was possible t secure the attention of the insane to a lengthened address privately desired a very restless patient to write an account fithe next sermon. He did so, and, on receiving the p per, the Chaplain was not a little surprised to find that n material part of his discourse had escaped the notice of hi watchful auditor. Many other instances are related, equally striking, to show the good effects produced by admitting these unhappy persons to partake of that worship of God, to which they had been accustomed in their better days.

The package containing one hundred thousand dollar belonging to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, which was advertised as lost, has been found. It had been depo sited in a fire-proof, and had dropped between the shelv and the wall. It was accidentally discovered in search

As the steamboat Fredericksburg, from Baltimore, w coming up the river on Sunday last, a sail boat, off India Head, with two persons on board, not far from her, wa The steamboat immediately rounded to, an succeeded in saving the persons, who clung to the botto of their boat, and were for sometime in great peril.—Ale

Two publications on the subject of the Florida campaign have appeared at the South—the first by M. M. Cohen and the other by W. W. Smith, both citizens of Charles ton, who served as volunteers, and were appointed to official stations in the campaign they have undertaken to illustrate.

APPEARANCES.—Some years since a merchant on Lor Wharf advertised for Spanish milled dollars. The pr what advertised for Spanish limited dollars. The pre mium was high. A Roxbury farmer, who came into tow, for manure, and who took pride in appearing like a beggan with a shovel on his shoulder, called at the counting-roor of the man, and asked him if he wanted silver dollars

of the man, and asked him if he wanted silver dollars. "Yes," said the merchant; "have you got any?" "Not with me," replied the farmer, "but I think I have a few at home. What do you give?" "Four per cent." said the merchant; and added, "I will give you seven for all you have." "Well," said the man, "I should like to have you just clap down on paper how much you give, and the number of your shop, or I shall be puzzled to find it." "Yes," said the merchant, "that I will do: what is your name?" "Edward Sumner," said he. The merchant then wrote as follows, and gave it to him:

name?" "Edward Sumner," said he. The merchant then wrote as follows, and gave it to him:

"Edward Sumner, of Roxbury, says that he thinks he has some Spanish dollars at home, but don't know. I hereby agree to pay him seven per cent. premium for all such dollars as he may produce.

"If I find any," said the dung-cart man, "I will call with the target of the dung-cart man, "I will call with the same transport of the same challes, if I don't with them to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock: if I don't, you won't see me." The appearance of the man satisfied the merchant that his dollars would be scarce. At nine

clock the next day, however, the man appeared, and cocking full after stocking full was carried up and emptied on the table, till seven thousand were counted. The mer-hant, somewhat restive, but honorably caught, took the silver, gave a check for the amount, with seven per cent. added; and pleasantly remarked, "I did not really suppose, from your appearance, that you could have more than

Mr. S. took up his check, and replied in his own pecu-iar emphatic style, "Sir, I'll tell you a truth which a man if your standing in the world ought to know, and it is this -Appearances oftentimes deceive us.

A Touch of the Romantic.—The New York Advertiser has received a copy of the "Algemiene Zeitung," a newspaper published at Vienna, which gives an account of the upsetting of a pleasure boat, by which the Princess Adelaid aide Sophia was precipitated into the water, and would have drowned if it had not been for the exertions of Mr. Bell, a young American gentleman, son of Dr. Bell, of Charleston, S. C. who, happening to be near in another pleasure boat, immediately plunged into the river (without knowing the quality of the lady) and rescued her from a watery grave. He was the next day invited to the imperial palace, where he was presented by the Princess herself with a breastpin, studded with diamonds, and valued MR, MADISON'S OPINIONS.

FROM THE CHARLOTTESVILLE ADVOCATE.

We extract the following from the Washing ton Globe. It purports to be from a note attach ed to a Fourth of July Oration, delivered by Mr. Bancroft. This statement is so completely a variance with Mr. Madison's whole course o conduct for many years, that we have no hesitation in pronouncing it utterly void of truth We have conversed with several gentlemen who have had the most favorable opportunity of knowing Mr. Madison's opinions, and they all agree that there cannot be a word of truth in the assertion. Mr. Madison was so extremely cautious in expressing himself upon any question touching the politics of the day, that even his most intimate acquaintances were ignorant of his political preferences:

"Mr. Madison was alike opposed to the Whigs of the South and to the Whigs of the North; not to them personally, but to their doctrines; and his preference of Mr. Van Buren, whom he personally esteemed most highly, was the result, not of that personal esteem, but of love to the Union. The party that rallies around Mr. Van Buren was to Mr. Madison the party of union."

LARGE SALE .- All that part of the Cass farm lying next to Fort street, amounting to about 400 acres, was purchased, a few days since, by Messrs. O. Newberry, Benj. B. Kercheval, E. P. Hastings, and C. C. Trowbridge, for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. We congratulate the citizens of this city on this result, as it will now be brought into market, and such improvement made as will add incalculably to the appearance of that portion of

A fight between a Porpoise and an Alligator.—A few days ago, some gentlemen standing on the shore at St. Andrew's Bay, had an opportunity of witnessing a singular contest between a porpoise and a large alligator. The combat lasted about half an hour, at the end of which time the alligator gave in, and soon after floated on shore in a dying condition. He was found to have been literally bruised to death by the strokes which the porpoise was seen to inflict upon him with his tail .- Pensacola paper.

Diligence on Fire. - On Sunday, one of the diligences of Messrs. Laffite, Caillard & Co. caught fire on the hill of Vauderland, between Paris and Senlis. The passengers lighted, and the coach was thrown on its side for the pose of extinguishing the flames; but nothing could be saved, except a small part of the luggage. A quantity of bags and chests filled with money were consumed, and their contents scattered on the ground. It was, however, all collected and saved. Several of the passengers were severely burnt. It is believed that the accident was occasioned by some persons smoking on the roof ioned by some persons smoking on the roof.

Mademoiselle Garnerin is performing balloon excursion at Paris, which might put our æronauts to the blush. Sho has the courage to descend with the parachute, which sho lid the other day

Murder.—Another shocking murder was lately perpetrated in Yazoo County, (Mississippi,) on the person of a Mr. Harris, schoolmaster, and was committed by a Mr. pose of death, and poor Harris died in the grasp of the father while the son inhumanly butchered him. Harris even when tightly pinioned, fought and died most glorious ly, as he wounded young Bird mortally and his father se verely. Bird is in the Vicksburg jail awaiting his trial.

[Gallatin Messenger.

Ammonia, in a liquid state, (Spirits of Hartshorn) in highly recommended to cauterize the wounds which labor highly recommended to cauterize the wounds which moorers may receive from the bite of vipers during harvesting. It is a specific for the bites of all venomous serpents of insects. Applied both externally and internally, it cures the bite of a rattlesnake. It will instantly remove all unea-

iness from the bites of musquitoes. THE PIROUETTE!-The pirouette in dancing appears to bear an analogy to what the shake was in singing, in the time of Farinelli. The elder Vestris executed this grace much better than his son, but he was never profuse application; he left it to be an object of desire. Bu that ornamental portion of the dance has become the principal. Young Vestris did not perform it with delicacy; he turned when extraordinary venerity; and when the centre of gravity warned him of the danger of a loss of equilibrium he checked himself, and resumed his position by a forcible stamp of the feet. It this expedient be not a miracle of balancing the figure, it is one of address discretion and laneing the figure, it is one of address, discretion, and ne cessity. Unhappily, the pirouette has not remained th sole property of Vestris; it is become the favorite resourc of most other dancers, "and," says Noverre, "if I may be pardoned the expression, the daily bread of the publi turn themselves, and they also turn the heads of the spec tators.—Paper on Dancing at the Opera, in the Londo New Monthly Magazine.

MARRIAGES.

In Warrenton, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Norwood, JOHN TAYLOR WILLIAM, Esq. U. S. Navy, o Miss CATHARINE, only daughter of James Somer-

VILLE, Esq. on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Hartford, FREEMAN CONVERSE, Esq., Principal of Frederick College, Maryland, to Miss EMILY MILLER, daughter of Giles Miller, Esq. of Middletown, Conn.

DEATHS.

At the Red Sulphur Springs, on the 13th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. JAMES R. KEATING, in the 39th year of his age, formerly of Alexandria, but for some years past a resident of Old Point and Norfolk.

In Bladensburg, Prince George's county, Maryland, on Sunday morning, the 21st instant, Mary Catharine, in-fant daughter of Dr. Richard H. and Elizabeth Day, being just 10 months old.

TO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.—Having been induced by a number of my riends to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff for he county, I pledge myself, if elected, that the duties thereof he county, I pledge mysen, it elected, shall be executed with fidelity and humanity.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

aug 24 -wst WILLIAM THOMAS.

VE 10 THE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.—The undersigned respectfully offers him elf to the citizens of Prince George's County as a candidate fo he next Sheriffalty, and pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of that office with industry, honesty, and a water delity to the public interest.

SAMUEL FOWLER, may 10—tf

Nottingham

THE AQUASCO FARM FOR SALE. -- Th subscriber will offer on the 10th day of October next, this valuable estate in Prince George's county, Maryland, binding on the Pauxent river, and lying between the farms of Mr Thomas T. Somerville and the late General Covington, con Thomas T. Somerville and the late General Covington, containing between 1,800 and 2,000 acres. As a tobacco farm, it is equal, if not superior, to any farm in Maryland; its improvements are two brick dwellings, with a falling garden, two stables and corn-houses, ten large tobacco-houses, nearly all of them recently erected, sufficient to secure 150 hogsheads of tobacco. It will be sold to suit purchasers, on a long credit. If the farm is not sold on the day of sale, it will, on that day, be rented to the highest bidder for a term of years.

Terms made known at the sale.

WASHINGTON BERRY.

FOR RENT, and possession given on the 1st day of September, a large Frame House, with brick base ment, with a garden and large stable attached to the premises. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. It is

premises. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. It situated on 7th Street West, and near the residence of William A. Bradley, Eq. For terms apply to L. S. BECK.

N. B.—The above named property will be sold at a sacrific for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call an examine the premises. aug 24—3t

ALE OF KENTUCKY LAND.—In pursuance ALE OF KENTUCKY LAND.—In pursuance of a deed of trust from Wm. A. Knox, deceased, to the subscriber, dated the 15th day of January, 1830, and of record in the Hustings Court of Fredericksburg; and also in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Spotsylvania, pronounced on the 31st day of May, 1836, in the case of Hawes and Alexander, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the tavern of Turner H. Ramsey, in the town of Fredericksburg, on Friday, the 9th day of September, 1836, a tract or parcel of Land, containing 2,000 acres, more or less, and lying upon Trade Water river, in the State of Kentucky. The title is believed to be good, but the subscriber will only convey such as is vested in him by the deed and decree aforesaid. A more particular description of this land will be given upon the day of sale, when the trustee will exhibit all the deeds and other papers, relating to the land, which are in his possession.

are in his possession.

PHILIP ALEXANDER, Trustee and Executor of
William A. Knox, deceased.

Fredericksburg, Va. Aug. 12.

FREDERICKSBURG AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

FROM THE FAUQUIER INDEPENDENT REGISTER, AUGUST 13. I take the earliest opportunity of giving you he outlines of a highly interesting conversation had with Mr. Shaw, the engineer of the Alexandria route, to whom I was introduced this morning. He finishes the route to-day, but has passed over the ground I pointed out to you last ght, from Falmouth to the level above, and found no ob truction entitled to a moment's consideration. From Fred-cricksburg to Alexandria he makes 57 miles, passing near Ericksburg to Alexandria he makes 57 miles, passing near Brentsville. Varying the route, to head the waters of Cannon, or Cannon's run, so as to avoid the hills in the vicinity, and bring it on the Warrenton level, increases the distance half a mile, making 57½ miles, and gives a cross cut to Warrenton, on a most desirable level, of 18½ miles. He ineets with but one serious obstruction, which is in the passage of the Occoquan, and which sinks into comparative insignificance when compared with the difficulties of the river route. He farther says that its preference over any other route can admit of no doubt whatever. The any other route can admit of no doubt whatever. The contemplated route by the Potomac would require pil Solution from the by the Folomac would require pre-bridges at the mouths of Aquia, Chopawamsic, Quantico, Neabsco, Occoquan, Poheck, Dognesty, and several minor streams; and Mr. Shaw thinks, and justly, that so large a body of water as the river, agitated as it frequently is by neavy storms, and meeting with the counter-currents from the creeks, would so disarrange the work as to render the passage of the cars unsafe, and require frequent repair and pendent of this difficulty, he informs me that the cliffi of considerable height, approach in many places so near th water, that the foundation of the road would have to be laid in the bed of the river, which, to be made permanent, must require great labor and expense. The Fisheries, also, would be so interrupted, if not rendered totally valueless, at to render it necessary to condemn them in toto. The expense of this measure must be considerable, when we heries for several seasons past, and the increased demand for fish from the vast amount of unproductive labor now en ployed on railways, canals, mines, &c.

The distance by the Potomac route is fully or over 50 miles, making only a difference of 7 miles; and the difficulties, some of which I have above stated, independent of he fisheries, which could not cost less than \$100,000, and would probably reach to \$200,000, would make the expens I have thus given you, very succinctly and roughly, have been interrupted half a dozen times since I bega views of the Engineer, (and he is a most intelligent and in-teresting man,) which leave no doubt of the policy and propriety of adopting the route through Fauquier. Yours truly.

Office of Bank United States,
WASHINGTON, AUGUST 23, 1836.
HE subscriber will dispose of the whole or of any part of
the following described property, belonging to the Ban
of the United States, at fair prices, and he invites proposal IN WASHINGTON.

Lot No. 11, in square No. 14, vacant.
Lot No. 10, in square No. 27, with a good two story brick house, on Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Mr. Forsyth's.
Lot No. 17, in square No. 36, with two story frame building, near General Thompson's.
Lot No. 9, in square No. 77, vacant.
Lots Nos. 9, 10, and 11, in square 106, vacant.
Lot No. 9, in square No. 118, on Pennsylvania Avenue, with a good three story brick house, being one of the seven buildings.
West half of lot No. 1, in square No. 166, vacant; fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue, near the War Department.
Lots Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in square No. 169, with the valuable improvements thereon, known as the property of the late Wm. Wirt, Esq.
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 20, 22, 23, and 24, in square No. 221, with the buildings thereon, now occupied by this office as the banking house, dwelling, &c.

ouse, dwelling, &c. Lots Nos. 6, 8, 10, and 12, in square No. 230, vacant, some of

Lots Nos. 6, 8, 10, and 12, in square No. 230, vacant, some of hem fronting on the canal.

Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, in square No. 250, vacant.

Lot No. 4, in square No. 257, vacant, near canal.

Undivided moiety of lots 1 and 2, in square 257, vacant.

Lots Nos. 4 and 5, in square No. 225, on Pennsylvania Avenue, with the large brick tavern, lately occupied by Mrs. Strother.

Lot No. 7, and parts of lots Nos. 3 and 4, in square No. 385, on Maryland Avenue.

Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in square No. 533, vacant.

East half of lot No. 4, in square No. 461, with the large brick one on Pennsylvania Avenue, occupied by Mrs. Ball as

Daruing nouse.

Lot No. 3, in square No. 576, vacant.

Lot in square south of No. 744, fronting 1274 feet on 1st stree

nd 132 1-6 feet deep, on the Eastern Branch.
IN GEORGETOWN. Two three story brick houses in Cox's row, 1st street. One three story brick house in Smith's row 1st street. One three story brick house at corner of 1st and Market sts Two three story brick houses on Washington street, opposit e Union Hotel.

One three story brick house on Bridge street, now occupied Mr. Abbott, One warehouse and lot on Water street, now occupied by Mr

One small frame house and lot on parts of lots Nos. 30 and 31,

ligh street.

Lot No. 85, on 1st street, vacant.

Lots Nos. 100 and 110, in Threlkeld's addition, vacant.

And the island opposite to Georgetown, known as Mason'

IN VIRGINIA. A tract of land in Albemarle county, being part of that formerly owned by President Monroe.

IN MARYLAND.

Tract of land in Frederick county, called Gurnkirk, adjoining the town of Clarksburg.

RD. SMITH, Cashier. [Globe and Metro.] mg 24-dif if CIRCULAR Medical College of Louisiana. The

Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence, as, on the first Monday in December, and continue until the

first of April.

Anatomy—By Warren Stone, M. D.

Surgery—By Charles A. Luzenberg, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine—By Edward H. Barton, M. D.

Materia Medica, Hygeian, and Therapeutics—By J. Monro

Mackie, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—By J. Jones,
M. D.

M. D. Physiology and Pathological Anatomy—By John Harrison, M. D. Chemistry—By W. Byrd Powell, M. D. Demonstrations in Anatomy will be given at the Charity Hos

Clinics will be delivered twice a week at the Charity Hospi al, by the Professor of Surgery, and by the Professor of the

al, by the Professor of Surgery, and by the Professor of the Professor of

tical, relating to their future profession.

The Hospital, by its regulations, is open at all times during the day to the visits of the students.

The Professors pledge themselves to give every attention to the instruction and welfare of the students whilst under their care; and will particularly charge themselves with the task of making the Course as demonstrative and practical as possible, being convinced that the great benefit derived to the student from attending lectures consists in the acquirement of knowledge which cannot be attained in the closet.

The Faculty have the satisfaction to assure those at a distance

which cannot be attained in the closet.

The Faculty have the satisfaction to assure those at a distance that good board can be obtained at from \$3 50 to \$5 per week; and they fully calculate that, from the readiness and cheapness of supplies of every kind which a student or practitioner may require, (books, medicines, clothing, &c.) and the facility of travelling to and from this place, at all seasons, together with the mildness of the climate during those months to which the lectures are assigned, and the unpraelled practical advantages there. ear a comparison (even on the score of economy) with almo

any similar institution.

E. H. BARTON, M. D., Dean,

aug 24—wtlstN

New Orleans aug 24—wtlstN New Orleans.

A UCTION NOTICE—Sale Postponed.—The sale of Cases from the Indian Department, and of Brussels am Ingrain Carpets, was postponed, on account of the inclemency of the weather, till Thursday afternoon, 25th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock. At same time, a good second-hand Carriage and Harness, and a pair of Horses. Two Gigs.

An assortment of Household Furniture.

Terms at sale.

Ren away from the plantation of Mrs. L. M. Taliaferro, o Ran away from the plantatice of Mrs. L. M. Taliaferro, on the 21st of May, 1836, a negro boy med JIM, about 14 years old: there are no marks remembered by which to designate him, but believed to be a scar over his right eye, received when a child, and not very distinct. He is about the height of boys of 14, his person rather slight, not very dark complexion, a high, retreating forehead; prominent, large eyes; active, brisk, and intelligent—clothing not remembered.

As the boy left the farm without cause, it is thought he may have been decoyed off with a promise of freedom.

If taken within 20 miles from home, I am authorized to offer for him \$50; if taken and lodged in any jail so that I get him again, one hundred miles from home, and in the State, \$100; if taken out of the State, and lodged in jail, or brought home, I will pay \$200 for the boy.

BERNARD COLE, ang 22—2aw2w

Fredericksburg, Va.

PYEDWARD DYER.—Sale of Handsome and Genteel Furniture.—On Wednesday, 24th August st. at 11 o'clock A. M. I shall sell at the dwelling of Mr. shin Nourse, on Fstreet, west of the Navy Department (corner F and 19th streets) being formerly occupied by T. Ringgold, sq. all his household and kitchen furniture, consisting of, as

Hair sofa, sideboard, elegant centre table Card tables, dining and tea tables Handsome mahogany chairs Handsome mahogany chairs Cane seat and Windsor chairs Pier and mantel glasses
New parlor carpets and rugs, of first quality
Brass fenders and fire sets
Plated candlesticks, castors, &c.

Dinner set, best quality China tea service Cut glassware, hall and stair capeting, hall lamp Maple high and French bedsteads

Excellent feather bed, chamber carpets Bureaus, handsome toilet glasses Chamber sets, mahogany and other washstands, &c. &c. Refrigerator, cooking stove with appurtenances, kitchen

utensis.
Terms: All sums of and under 30 dollars cash; 30 to \$50, 60 lays; over \$50, three months' credit, for notes with approved indorsers bearing interest.

EDW'D DFAR, ndorsers bearing interest.
aug 17—d [Globe] ONDON GOODS.—The subscriber has just received

from ship Medora, via Baltimore, Ferry's prepared parchents, a variety of Steel Pens, Backgammon Boards, Chessmen, Violin, Guitar, and Harp Strings,

White and Colored Spool Cottons,
Ruby, Pica, Diamond, and other Bibles; these are a very
beautiful article; Albums,
Card Cases, Blotting Cases, Travelling Cases,
Rosewood Writing Desks,
Ladies' Dressing and Work Boxes,
Table Mats, Dowlases, and Wines,
And many other articles, for sale at a small advance for cash,

And many other armores, at short time.

r to punctual customers, at short time.

EDW. S. WRIGHT,

IME AND HYDRAULIC CEMENT.—The

A subscriber having been appointed agent for the sale of the company, respectfully informs the cubic that he is prepared to fill all orders from any part of the United States, for any quantity of the above articles; the quality of which, he confidently asserts, cannot be surpassed by any in the United States, either as regards purity or strength.

aug 24—5t

JOHN COBURN.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The three-story brick House on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, nearly opposite Dr. Gunton's, and late residence of Mrs. M. A. Cana, deceased.

Also, a Lot of ground, in square No. 903, containing 6,845 square feet, on Eighth street, east of the Capitol.

The above property will be sold on accommodating terms, or the house rented low to a punctual tenant. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE STETTINIUS,

and 24—6t.

Administrators. 36

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A person who has been well taught the different branches of an English edbeen well taught the different branches of an English edtruct and improve two young children, may secure a desirable tome and a reasonable salary by addressing a letter to the Postaster at Easton, Maryland.

CARD.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he will leave the city of Baltimore on or about the 15th of September, for the West and South. He will pass through the States of Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, and Louisiana, for the purpose of making collections for several citizens of the District of Columbia and the City of Baltimore. Persons having elaims against individuals residing in the above mentioned parts of our country, and wishing them collected, can, by applies. ng claims against individuals residing in the above mentioned parts of our country, and wishing them collected, can, by application to him, be informed upon what terms he will undertake the collection of the same. He will also be pleased to attend to any other business entrusted to him. He will remain for a few days at his office, in the city of Washington.

aug 24—3t

SAM. STETTINIUS.

ELLING OFF AT COST.—The undersigned having determined to remove to the West on the 1st of September, will retail his present Stock at cost until that time. Families wishing to supply themselves will do well to give him a

call.

NOTICE.—Persons indebted are requested to make payment before the 1st of September, or their accounts will be handed over to an officer, to be dealt with according to law.

TO LET—the Store now occupied by me, on Pennsylvania Avenue, and nearly opposite the Centre Market, Possession given on the 1st of September.

aug 24—d1w (Tel.) W. DOUGHERTY.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A two-sto house, situate in an eligible and healthy neight on 9th street, between E and F streets north, FOR SALE OR RENT .- A two-story brick

the residence of Mr. Jacob Bender, and opposite the new Me-hodist Church. STAN'S MURRAY.

For terms apply to aug 24—eotf VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.— he subscriber, as Executor of the late Robert North Carnan, and as authorized by his last will and 'estament, offers for sale, by prithe contract, that valuable FARM, in Balt wate contract, that valuable FARM, in Baltimore county, on which the deceased for many years resided. It contains 560 acres, or thereabout, of choice land, and is situated on Garrison Forest, about ten miles from the city of Baltimore, by the Reistertown turnpike road, and but a short distance further by the Sasquehanna Railroad, which passes within forty feet of one of the boundaries. About 200 acres of this contract of the c its boundaries. About 200 acres of this land are well timbered, and the residue judiciously divided and fenced off into meadow and grain fields, fourteen in number, nearly every one of which has its never-failing stream of water. It is susceptible, also, of an advantageous division into two parts, each having a fair pro-

The peculiar adaptation of the soil to the growth of the diferent grasses, and especially timothy, in connexion with its proximity to market, greatly enhances its value. One hundred one of hay have been sold from this farm in one year, and the aggregate sales of its produce in one twelve-month are said to

The improvements are good and extensive, consisting of a large two-story stone DWELLING, with a capacious frame wing, in which are the kitchen, pantry, &c.; managers and servants houses, ice-house, two dairies; snith shop; two large Barns, one of them comparatively new, and built on the most approved Switzer plan; hay barracks, large and well built.

The long-established reputation of this property as a first-rate farm, makes a more minute description unnecessary. Mr. Robert Wilkinson, now residing on it, will show it to persons desiring to purchase, who can, on application, have an opportunity of seeing it. Taking into consideration the eligibility of location as regards markets, health, and society, and the exceeding fertility of the soil, it may, with propriety, be said that such an estate has not been offered to the Public for years.

For terms, or other information relating to this farm, apply to have exceeded \$6,000.

For terms, or other refer to the Public for years.

For terms, or other information relating to this farm, apply to
Joshua Tevis, Esq. Church alley, Philadelphia, to Robert Wilkinson, Esq. on the premises, or to the subscriber at Baltimore.

SAMUEL I. DONALDSON,
aug 22—44

No. 43 St. Paul's street.

WALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. The undersigned Commissioners, acting in obedience and under the authority of an order of the high Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 10th day of October next, at Grimes' store, adjoining the premises, that highly valuable tract of land situated in Prince George's county and State aforesaid, two or three miles south of the eastern branch of the Potomac, called "Barnaby Manor," containing by patent 1,407 acres, and now the residence of Henry A. Callis, Esq.

This land abounds in wood and timber, having a great excess above a supply for the demands of the farm, and much more than any estate near it. It is well watered, and remarkably healthy. A considerable timothy meadow can be made on it, at a small expense. The soil, originally fertile, has suffered from bad and excessive cultivation; but its aptitude to the growth of red clover, and happy susceptibility to the action of gypsum, insure and facilitate its restoration to fertility in a short time, and at little expense.

The buildings are comfortable, and sufficient for the accom-

and lacilitate is resonant to the accommodation of a large family. A sum not exceeding \$500 will be required in cash; for the residue of the purchase money, three years' credit will be given, the purchaser executing bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

JOSEPH KENT,

GEO SEMMES.

NOTLEY MADDOX. PREDERICKSBURG LAW SCHOOL.-In consequence of my inability to complete before the winter the publication of a Digest of the Law of Real Property, which I am preparing, as a text-book for students, my Law School will

une suspended for another year.

JNO: TAYLOE LOMAX,

Prodonick they

aug 17—w4w

Fredericksburg.

OTICE.—By virtue of two commissions issued out of Montgomery County Court, and to the subscribers directed, we will proceed on Saturday, the 17th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., on the premises, to divide the real estates of which Thomas B. Offutt and Selah Offutt died seized, lying and being in Montgomery county, Md.

BURGESS WILLETT,

THOS. S. WATKINS,

july 14—2mcp

SAMUEL T. STONESTREET.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.—We have received by the late arrivals our fall supply of splendid Clothe ed by the late arrivals our fall supply of splendid Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Petershams, Pilot Cloths, plaid, striped, ribbed and plain Cassimeres. Also, super 6-4 red Paddings, Bear Skin, &c. for over coats.

All the above will be sold to merchant tailors at a small advance.

BRADLEY & CATLETT.

vance. BRADLEY & CATLE aug 5—3taw2w (Gl 3taw2w & Alex. Gaz. eolm)

MR. MADISON'S POLITICAL LEGACY.

To Messes. Gales & Staton: I see, by your paper of to-day, that the Boston Courier questions your authority to pronounce the forthcoming work by Mr. Madison "to be the only authentic History of the Constitution," and that you have professed yourselves unaware of any other such, or any account of the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, beyond a few memoranda by one of the New York Delegates.

I have this morning received a letter from a relative high in the confidence of Mrs. Madison, the sole executrix of the lamented dead. To her alone has been committed the trust of giving to the world many of his now invaluable papers. I give you from that letter the title which has been used to the works of Mr. Madison, first destined to be published, that yourselves, the Editors of the Boston Courier, and the Public may compre hend their scope. It is as follows:

"DEBATES IN THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFED-ERATION in the years 1782, '3, and '4, by JAMES Madison, then a Member, with Letters and extracts of Letters from him during the period of his service in that Congress; to which are prefixed the DEBATES, IN 1776, ON THE DECLARA-TION OF INDEPENDENCE, and on a few of the Articles of the Confederation, preserved by Th. Jefferson; and, also, Debates in the Fed-ERAL CONVENTION OF 1787, by James Madison,

The idea will not escape you, that the Congressional Debates of this work particularly recommend themselves by their peculiar fitness to fill a chasm in the series of Debates in Congress not accessible by other means.

My friend states: "The Letters attached to 'them equally supply the substance, though not 'in the form, of what passed in that body during 'Mr. Madison's service, and sometimes more 'fully than the Debates, which, with those taken 'by Mr. JEFFERSON, prefixed to them, embody 'all that is known to exist in that form.'

You have already given an extract from the Will of the departed patriot, which embodies, in his own words, his conception of the estimation in which this work might be held by the American People. If you are disposed to publish this friendly note of mine, perhaps you may again recite those words of his dying bequest.

"And I also give to her, (Mrs. M.) all my 'manuscript papers, having entire confidence in 'her discreet and proper use of them, but sub-'ject to the qualification in the succeeding clause. Considering the peculiarity and mag-'nitude of the occasion which produced the 'Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, the characters who composed it, the Constitution which resulted from their deliberations, its effects during a trial of so many years on the 'prosperity of the People living under it, and the interest it has inspired among the friends of ference that a careful and extended report of 'the proceedings and discussions of that body which were with closed doors, by a member who was constant in his attendance, will be particularly gratifying to the People of the United States, and to all who take an interest 'in the progress of political science, and the 'cause of true liberty. It is my desire that the 'Report as made by me should be published under 'her authority and direction; and as the publica-'tion may yield a considerable amount beyond 'the necessary expenses thereof, I give the nett 'proceeds thereof to my wife, charged with the following legacies, to be paid out of that fund 'only: first, I give to Ralph Randolph Gurley, 'Secretary of the American Colonization So-'ciety, and to his executors and administrators, 'the sum of two thousand dollars, in trust ne-'vertheless that he shall appropriate the same to, 'the use and purposes of the said Society, whe-'ther the same be incorporated by law or not 'I give fifteen hundred dollars to the University of Virginia, one thousand dollars to the college ' of Nassau Hall, at Princeton, New Jersey, and one thousand dollars to the college at Union-'town, Pennsylvania, for the benefit of their re-'spective libraries.'

And he further directs that there be paid out of the same fund different sums for benevolent purposes, making the amount particularly designated as payable out of this source near 13,000

I would have you publish the contents of this note, that the Public may be aware of the true character of the publication thus bequeathed, and that I believe it would be fully in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Madison to promote a proper understanding of his (her honored husband's) Will and Legacies, were she consulted.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

Mr. Power, the celebrated Irish actor, has been performing for some time in Dublin, where he drew down the vengeance of the "gods" upon his devoted head. The performances were for his benefit. After the play he was good-humoredly called upon to sing "The Groves of Blarney," but refused to comply. The greatest uproar and confusion prevailed. Groans and hisses for Power made confusion prevailed. Groans and hisses for Power made the welkin ring with cries of "You ungrateful rascal," "Off to America," "May you never come back." In fine, the rest of the entertainments passed in dumb show, and the Lord Lieutenant and his party, who occupied a private box, with the respectable portion of the auditory, had to leave the house. The same actor well nigh escaped a quarrel with one of the stellæ minores a few nights since. The poor wight came on the stage to announce Lady Dunderwood's carriage in Teddu the Tuler, but having taken derwood's carriage in Teddy the Tyler, but having taken an extra glass he pronounced the name indistinctly. Power rejoined, "Lady what?" Again was an effort made to utter the name, but with as little effect. Power took him by the hand, and turning him to the footlights, said, "I must tell your landlady to stop your grog." This sally caused a laugh at the expense of the poor understrapper, who was excessively indignant on the occasion.—London

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER. A correspondent of the Boston Atlas complains bitterly of il mode of numbering the houses in the streets of that city, and havy of illustration instances a particular street—Mount Vernor way of intustration instances a particular street—Mount vernon, where, he says, the numbers of the houses appear to have been sown broadcast. We don't know how a stronger or more appropriate expression could have been found for such a scandalus irregularity, or one which could more properly be applied to some of the streets of this city.

MR. MADISON AND THE CONSTITUTION.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS. The decease of Mr. Madison, the survivor of the members of the Convention of Philadelphia, necessarily draws the attention of the public mind to that assembly of statesmen, and to the great work there accomplished. It has already been remarked that the profound secrecy with which their debates were conducted, and the scrupulous adherence of the members to the injunction not to disclose any part of the proceedings, leave us without the ordinary means of information as to the progress of their labors. Facts have since transpired calculated rather to awaken than to satisfy curiosty. Some of them have already been noticed in our former remarks.

In the library of the Historical Society in this city, are copies of two printed draughts of the Constitution, in the condition in which it stood before the Convention, at different periods of the session. They are curious documents for the student of constitutional history. It is understood that only sixty copies were printed for the use of the members, under the inspection of a committee, and probably no other copies are now in existence, than those above mentioned.

The two draughts are, in many respects, essentially different. It may, perhaps, be difficult to designate their relative character, except only that the powers of the Government are less distinctly marked in the first than the second, and that these powers, whenever conferred, or by whatever branch to be exercised, are less tram- | GAINES upon that functionary, for a regiment of melled by limitations than in our existing Con-

In the first draught the Executive Department was to be in a President, chosen for seven years, by Congress, and afterwards ineligible, to be styled his Excellency—to appoint, by his own authority, all officers not otherwise provided for, and to be Commander-in-chief of the Army, Navy, and Militia of the United States. The clause by which this latter power is now limited in our Constitution, and which limitation gave so much trouble during the late war, is not therein

On the other hand, the power "to make treaties, appoint ambassadors and judges of the Su preme Court," is taken from the President, and rested altogether in the Senate of the U. States.

This first printed draught of the Constitution was ordered after the very troublesome question of representation in the House and Senate, which at one time had nearly dissolved the Convention and had been adjusted by the grand committee, of which Mr. Gerry was chairman, as we have already mentioned, so that it may be thought that the scheme then presented had a very fair chance of ultimate success.

Now, there is a private history in this matter, which, if Mr. Madison has not revealed, will be

forever lost to posterity. Up to this period, Governor Randolph and Governor Gerry, the leading representatives of two distinct classes of political men, heartily united in putting their shoulders to the wheel, and endeavoring, by every exertion they could make, to press the Convention to a successful ssue. There is abundant evidence that, up to this time, both those gentlemen, and the members with whom they acted, were exceedingly conciliatory in their views, yielding up favorite projects, and submitting to changes in detail, in he hopes of accomplishing their objects: and it is certain that, at almost any time previous, it 'free government; it is not an unreasonable in- they had voted in opposition, the Convention would have been dissolved. Yet, after the alterations made in the first draught by the second both these members became so hostile to the instrument that they refused their signatures; and it is believed that several who would have declined signing the first, concurred in, or at least accepted, the second.

We cannot learn the cause of this refusal by the one party; or concurrence by the other, from an inspection of the printed copies, especially as Governor Randolph, Governor Gerry, and Mr. Luther Martin, the then Attorney General of Maryland, (considered the best read lawyer in the Convention,) who also refused his signature, nad no very strong bond of political sympathy. We rather conjecture that the result was brought | culinary department, and corrected his course about by the want of some provisions which thereby? Such, at least, appears probable. But, nese gentlemen, or at least the two first named, desired to add to the draught before it left the Convention.

Governor Gerry's objections, as communicated by him to the Legislature of Massachusetts, would apply as well to the first as the second. Governor Randolph's, if we may judge by his subsequent conduct, would more strongly apply to the first; and the Attorney General of Maryland's statement went equally against both.

In some way or other, State rights were at the pottom of the difficulty. Massachusetts and Virginia probably felt that their former superiority n the Union would not be retained, and that little Maryland did not find that her former inignificance would afterwards cease. But what we suspect is, that the jealous republicans of the Convention felt afraid that too much was to be trusted to the administration of the Government in settling the condition of the country.

It was a favorite, if not a popular maxim, that, as to government, That which is best administered is best.'

and to this doctrine these men could not submit. On this topic, about which we have a stronger interest than mere curiosity, we hope to be enlightened by the forthcoming work of Mr. Ma-

New York, Aug. 19, two o'clock.

Balloon Ascent.—Mr. Lauriat, the æronaut, made a
beautiful ascent last evening from Castle Garden. He a first took a northwest direction, and then, falling into another current, sailed off to the eastward, and landed on Long Island, about thirty miles from the city. He returned to town this forenoon, with his balloon, having met with no serious accident. He however lost his hat, and was in some peril while descending, in consequence of a rent which had been made in the balloon. He also suffered se-verely from cold, having encountered a hailstorm in the

upper regions.

At the time of his departure, the wind was fresh from the southeast, and continued so most of the night. As usual in such cases, he found the wind above in nearly the opposite direction. It was quite dark when he landed; Consequently, he must have been aloft at least an hour. He took his departure from Castle Garden a few minutes past six. The balloon, when he reached the earth, was so stiff with ice that it was difficult to fold it up.—Jour. Com.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber, intending to remove to the South, will, on the first Saturday in September next, in the n of Dumfries, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, all his ng interest, consisting of the one-half of a first-rate outlit, in complete order, together with a lease of the shore for the next four years. The shore adjoins the well-known shore of the late Doctor McPherson. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call on Mr. JOSEPHUS BRUMITT, Charles County, SPIRIT OF THE WHIG PRESS.

It is not a little amusing (says the Alexandria Gazette) to witness the reception which the President's letter to Governor Cannon has met with in the camp of the Faithful. The Globe placed it, without comment, in a middle column, and it was not until the next day that any notice was taken of it. The Pennsylvanian gave it the go-by in the same unceremonious manner; and the Richmond Enquirer contents itself with barely observing that "if what we have heard about Urrea's employing the Cherokees be true, those troops may be wanting. This does not seem to be known to the President. If the Cherokees take the field, we shall regret the recall of the volunteers." Here are two "ifs" within a short space of each other, indicating, very clearly, that the writer was in a dilemma. The truth is, this letter and the result of the late elections, have thrown the Administration presses into the greatest confusion. There is a panic now, sure enough.

FROM THE FREDERICKSBURG ARENA. THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. GAINES.—The Letter of the President to Gov. Cannon, of Tennessee, counteracting the requisition of General mounted gunmen to march to the Sabine, meets with our unqualified approbation—a compliment which we have rarely been able to pay to the acts of the Executive. We yield to none in abhorrence of the sanguinary conduct of the Mexicans; a conduct aggravated by the blackest treachery, and scarcely to be credited in the age in which we live, and in a people which calls itself Christian. We can readily understand the sympathy which is generally felt in this country for the fate of Texas; an instinctive sentiment founded upon the most praiseworthy feelings of humanity and national fellowship. But this sympathy should not blind our eyes to the pereption of what is intrinsically right or wrong. It was indeed in this very circumstance that we saw the chief danger of the step taken by Gen. Gaines, knowing that, in certain contingencies, which were very likely to happen, he would not, even if disposed to do so, be able to restrain the ardor of his men, who, from spectators and keepers of the peace, would irresistibly become belgerents and auxiliaries.

The laws of honor and integrity should govern nations as well as individuals. A violation f public faith may, apparently, subserve the inerests of a country upon a particular occasion; out the ultimate consequences, not to speak of the loss of national character, must be calamitous. For communities, as well as the members who compose them, honesty is the best policy. Nor is a government justified in adopting what the French call la politique sentimentale, particularly when it must be done at the expense of ustice and public faith, and in a case where selish views might seem to lurk under the specious eil of "the tyrant's plea, necessity." the more pleased at the spirit so unexpectedly manifested by the head of the Government, because we think Texas is safe—safe by her own courageous efforts, which place her on higher ground than had she derived aid from the Govrnment of the United States. Such public assistance would not only have cast a foul stain pon the escutcheon of our country, but might have justified other Powers in interfering in behalf of Mexico, by throwing a sword into her scale, as ponderous, if not more so, than the weapon which has been almost shivered in inglorious warfare with a few miserable bands of

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

On the President's late Letter .- But what will the Globe say? Has the President taken fresh observations while on his journey to Tennessee, and out of the influence and obscuration occasioned by the smoke and fumes of the ove all, what will the Richmond Enquire say, when it sees this document? In the Enquirer, received this morning, the editor takes the Kitchen view of our relations on the frontiers and with Mexico, and talks exultingly of certain of the Whig papers of New York having "gone off half-cocked," but which it says are now," giving back" into the Kitchen doctrines. With the true culinary swagger, it cries out-What says the National Intelligencer to these backslidings of its friends? Or will it still go on to take the side of Mexico," &c. The letter of President Jackson takes the exact position of the Intelligencer, in regard to our relations, rights, and duties, in the actual state of things; and it may well be demanded in return-What will the Richmond Enquirer say, when it sees this letter? Oh! what another complete and sudden summerset we shall see enacted by this veteran and venerable professor of all doctrines!

FROM THE SAME PAPER, OF SATURDAY. Some of our contemporaries appear to favor the doctrine that one cannot or should not express approbation in reference to the late letter of President Jackson or his "Proclamation of Neutrality," in the war now raging in "a portion of the Republic of Mexico," without also endorsing and approving his previous course, so far as it is known or inferred, on Mexican or Texan affairs. In other words, to approve of the last step, involves approbation of all the previous steps. From such a doctrine we must dissent. With regard to the sentiments and opinions of the national Executive on this subect heretofore, we have had little if any means f ascertaining their quality and bearing, except from the paragraphs put forth from time to time, through the official organ of the Kitchen. These were certainly of a character to "make the judicious grieve," and to afford apparently wellfounded cause of alarm for our "neutrality" and good faith towards all our neighbors. But the positions taken in the letter from President Jackson, dated from the Hermitage, on the 6th instare quite a different affair. It is the President by himself, against the President influenced by his lower cabinet; and such is the radical difference between the former steps and the last, that it seems to us no one can disapprove the first without approving the latter. For our parts, we heartily approve of the principal positions Maryland, on or the subscriber, at Dumfries.

And doctrines of the President. The aug 12-3t ROBERT B. MERCHANT. and doctrines of the President. The

filling our duties and obligations to others, while and in spirit. we guard and uphold our own rights. But the previous doctrines of the Kitchen-the outgivings of the "fourth department," are, we repeat, a very different matter. These have at no time been to our taste; and we should find it as difficult to approve them now as formerly.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

It will be recollected that, in speaking a few days since of the contemplated movement of Gen. Gaines upon Nacogdoches, we expressed great confidence in the wisdom and discretion of the President to arrest any action of the commanding officer that would have a tendency to compromit the neutrality of our Government in the war now going on in Texas. We refer the reader to the correspondence of the President with Governor Cannon, of Tennessee, published in another part of this day's paper, for the views lands and speculators in slaves, desiring to exof the former on this subject, and to show that | tend the market for their commodities, had so our confidence in his good sense has not been disappointed. The course of the President may be accounted for by the fact that he is now beyond the influence of the cabinet improper, and that his native sense of justice and propriety has been uncontrolled in this matter by the "malign influence" of his kitchen advisers. Left alone to himself, he has acted, on a highly important subject, in a manner every way becoming, and which will cause as much surprise among his friends as it will admiration among his enemies. From the tone of the Globe and other subordi nate organs of the Administration, the country has been left to infer, as well as to fear, that the invasion of the neighboring territory of Texas, and the requisition on the part of Gen. Gaines, for four or five thousand mounted volunteers, under the pretence of holding the Indians in exerted its utmost power to induce the belie different purpose, had met the sanction of the Executive. We are happy to be able to furnish a document that will remove this deception, and troops, into the territory of a nation between place the Executive and the country in their honor, justice, and good faith. FROM THE SAME PAPER OF SATURDAY.

As we predicted, the letter of the President to Gov. Cannon, of Tennessee, has taken the organ at Washington all aback. The Globe of yesterday, in an article on the subject, of considerable length, attempts to reconcile the letter of the President with a previous order from the War Department to Gen. Gaines, wherein that officer is enjoined to "act cautiously in carrying into effect his instructions, and to do nothing which can compromit the neutral relations of the United States." On turning to this document, which has already been published in this General Jackson has an enviable influence paper, it will be found that, although the injunction of "caution" and "neutrality" is imposed on | Gen. Gaines, he is at the same time, by these very orders, invested with discretionary powers, the exercise of which could not have failed to embroil the country in difficulties. The requisition on the Governor of Tennessee for the volunteers from that State was, in fact, but carrying these discretionary powers into effect; and the letter of the President was just in time to arrest its execution, to save the country from an haps to preserve it from more important conse quences. The Globe has evidently been taken by surprise, and it would seem from the following paragraph, which that paper has on the subect, that notwithstanding the President has declared that the neutrality of the country must be preserved, he is not to have his way after all: "Let Urrea close his negotiation with the Cherokechiefs, and set them to work to bring all the tribes they can draw into the scheme; let him march his troops under the banner of 'extermination to the Sabine,' with his

savage allies for avant-courriers, and he will soon see it troops spoken of 'in the proclamation of neutrality [meaning of course the President's letter to Gov. Cannon across the Rubicon, and at Nacogdoches. In the mean time, all we can say is, that we hope the President may prove the strongest man

ter may prevail. The United States and Mexico .- The corres-

pondence between the President of the United States and the Governor of Tennessee is not less surprising than agreeable to us, and, we suspect will considerably astonish and perplex a goodly number of our countrymen who, from interest or sympathy, have been looking forward with exceeding glee to the prospect of a collision between the United States and Mexico, for the especial benefit of the speculators in Texas lands.

We confess that we did not anticipate from the more pleasure, as its views are in accordance President so prompt and decided a rebuke to with those heretofore expressed by the National the over-zeal of General Gaines, so effectual a stop to his headlong propensity for measuring swords with the Mexicans. The Globe has deceived and misled the Public in this matter. The indications in that paragon of journals have Is Gen. Jackson a member of that party, Mesbeen strong and violent of hostility to Mexico, friendship to the Texans, and anxiety to mingle in the strife as allies of the latter, without any particular regard to the faith of treaties or the if he were always removed from the malign in obligations of national integrity and honor. Of fluence which in Washington warps his feelings course, we supposed that the Globe, in this, did and judgment. We subjoin his letter. but present the views and feelings of the President; but it seems that we did injustice to the latter in so believing. Or it may be that the better course pursued by General Jackson is the first fruit of his removal from the influence of the lower cabinet. At the White House he is surrounded by plotters who have their own interests to serve, and who unfortunately possess the means of guiding his opinions and his conduct; at the Hermitage he is free and untrammelled; he breathes a purer air; the thousand strings and wires by which his movements are guided and controlled at Washington are now cast off, and almost the very day of his arrival is signalized by a step which commands the approval of honest men, and which has evidently been prompted by sound judgment, and a disposition "to do nothing but what is right," as well as "submit to nothing that is wrong.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO—HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—It is with unfeigned satisfaction we republish from the Tennessee papers the correspondence between the Governor of that State and the President of the United States.

The letter of General Jackson is honorable to

just policy of this Government, by strictly ful- the President to fulfil these obligations in letter

The National Intelligencer does not, in our udgment, overrate the importance of this document, in comparing it with General Washing ton's famous Proclamation of Neutrality; for imminent as was the peril to the country, at the period when that was issued, of a war agains Great Britain, provoked by French revolutionary agents, and the frenzied spirit of party, it was not a peril of such dreadful portent as that which threatened, up to the very hour when this letter saw the light, to force this free and prosperou nation into a contest with Mexico, in behalf of what is called the liberty of Texas.

A war with Great Britain, or any other leading European Power, would be one of evil certainly and suffering-but not of evil and suffering, un mixed and unrequited; but a war with Mexico in such a quarrel as that which speculators in nearly succeeded in blowing into a flame, would be one of dishonor, of suffering, and of loss in-

We thank the President cordially for the manliness of the letter, which-written at a distance from the evil influences and combinations a Washington-so completely extinguishes the hopes, whether ambitious or mercenary, that ooked for their accomplishment to a war beween the United States and Mexico.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL HERALD. THE GLOBE ALL-A-BACK .- One cannot but mile at the ridiculous position in which the Pre sident's excellent letter to the Governor of Ten nessee has placed the mendacious editor of the Globe. Heretofore that profligate paper has check, but which were obviously intended for a that Gen. Jackson approved the unjust interference of Gen. Gaines, in the Mexican and Texar quarrel, and the coward-like entrance, by our whom and ourselves the most friendly relations proper position—the champions of national have been heretofore maintained. But we are nappy to find, by Gen. Jackson's letter, that the mpression given to the Public by the Globe is a false impression, and that he will sanction no ac of Gen. Gaines that is not in accordance with strict neutrality and impartial justice, and that cannot be justified by the well-established prin-

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

ciples of international law.

It is with no ordinary sensations of pleasure that we give place to the official letter from the President of the United States, which will be found in another part of this Gazette, to-day. It is undeniable that, whether justly or otherwise among the People of this country; and we are glad to know that this influence is likely, in the present case, to be most advantageously exerted. The document is of the utmost moment at thi period. The Globe, which for some time past has been teeming with revolutionary paragraph on this subject, must be put all a-back by this effusion of the President. Besides being an exposition of his own honest and calm sentiments t is a most emphatic rebuke to the Government

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

The Globe says that the late call of General Gaines upon the Governors of Kentucky and Tennessee, for troops, was in strict conformity with President Jackson's instructions. What will that paper say when it receives President Jack. son's letter, countermanding Gen. Gaines's requisitions?

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

Gov. Cannon's object was to know from the President how far these requisitions met with his approbation. We are happy to say that the President's answer is a rebuke of Gaines's requisition for troops. His letter is, indeed, through out, worthy of a President of the United States of the two, and that his notions about this mat- and we cannot help thinking that the absence of the Kitchen Cabinet has enabled him to do more justice to himself and his station than

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

Gen. Jackson reached his residence, the Hernitage, on the 4th instant. Hearing, at that place, of Gen. Gaines's requisition for 4,000 volunteers, to march to the Sabine, for the ostensible purpose of protecting that frontier against imaginary enemies, he has promptly countermanded that requisition, and ordered Intelligencer and the Whig presses generally and for the avowal of which we have been de nounced by the Globe and its affiliated copyists as "the Mexican party in the United States. sieurs of the Globe?

This honorable act of Gen. Jackson is strikingly illustrative of what his conduct would be

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS

THE PRESIDENT'S CORRESPONDENCE. The Globe must be in a fog when it sees the President's bulletin from the Hermitage, disapprove ing the call of Gen. Gaines for more volunteers from Tennessee. The National Intelligence promptly opens its battery upon the official or gan, and turns the guns of the President upon the cabinet of Mr. Blair; for certain it is the President comes out decidedly against the course of measures which the Globe is advocating. The cause of this, undoubtedly, is that the President is in Tennessee. The air s purer there than in Washington. "The maign influences" that infest and poison the atnosphere of the White House, do not reach the Hermitage upon the Tennessee.

Neutrality is the principle fully and honoraoly preached in the letter from the Hermitage. Neutrality is, indeed, the best aid our Government can give the Texans-for our regular army is nothing in physical power, while the volunteers are as numerous now as if the Government was in the fight. The National Intelligencer, therefore, and the New York American, and the New York Commercial Advertiser him. It states, fully and explicitly, both the ob- newspapers which have taken strong grounds ligations of this country to observe a strict neu- on this question of neutrality, are highly delight-

ty," issued from the Hermitage-looking upon | and to avoid all steps that might reasonably ex- | Globe, as yet, is dumb. The Evening Post t as a document which promises, for the time pose us to the suspicion of playing into the cries "See, we were right!" The Times has being at least, to maintain the ancient, true, and hands of either party—and the determination of not, as yet, heard the news, but we shall hear from it in a day or two.

> FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.
> PRESIDENT JACKSON.—A very long mark ought to be set down to his credit for the letter which appears in this day's paper, disapproving of the conduct of General Gaines, and expressing a determination to preserve inviolable our treaty with Mexico. We attribute the manly course the President has taken to the fact that he has got out of the atmosphere of the Kitchen Cabinet, that Van Buren, Kendall, and Blair have not been enabled to whisper into his ear. The invasion of a neighboring friendly territory is only sanctioned by the Globe and the Kitchen Cabinet, who, for the last month, have rung their praises in favor of General Gaines and the course he has taken. The Globe has as yet been silent, and not only refrains from any remarks. but abstains from publishing the document.

The commendable promptitude of our President in the matter (of Gen. GAINES) to which we alluded yesterday, furnishes a clear ground of hope that his future opinions and counsels, effectual as they are, will be of the same tenor as those embraced in his letter to Governor Can-NON. Let him follow out these principles, and their inculcation will be the crowning act of his official life. It will add a beautiful and parting lustre to the evening of his decline, and yield to his friends and the nation at large a satisfaction, of the prevalence of which he will have reason to be proud. It will be in strict accordance with the first principles of the Government, as promulgated in the text of the Constitution; a continuation of that precept so copiously furnished by the sages of the Revolution, and timehonored by the American People; and it will furnish a guaranty that the honor of this nation is

FROM THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISE It would appear from this letter, that the course taken by Gen. Gaines in relation to Mexico has not been sanctioned by the President, and we rejoice for the honor of our nation that its Chief Magistrate has: o distinctly marked it with his disapprobation, and our gratification is none the less because the President's letter at the same time rebukes the ready zeal and vulgar ribaldry of the official paper. The Globe on Wednesday-a day's delay would have spared it the disgrace—used the following language towards those who have anticipated the President in expressing the very same disapprobation for the very same reasons:

not likely hereafter to be overtopped and smoth-

ered by the base desire of gain and conquest.

"The eyes of the country are upon the wretches who took part with France in her meditated wrong upon us, and who now side with the butchers of Goliad, who would oring the hordes of the prairies to ravage our frontiers

Let President Jackson swallow this with what stomach he may!

THE ISLES OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

I think there is not, within the knowledge of the "allheholding sun," a spot so singularly and exquisitely beautiful. Between the Mississippi and the Cimmerian Bosphorus, I know there is not, for I have picknicked from the ymplegades westward. The Thousand Isles of the St.

ven; I could forget them as soon.

The river here is as wide as a lake, while the channel just permits the passage of a steamer. The islands, more than a thousand in number, are a singular formation of flat, rectangular rock, split, as it were, by regular mathematical fissures, and overflowed nearly to the tops, which are loaded with a most luxuriant vegetation. They vary in size, but the generality of them would about accommodate a tea-party of six. The water is deep enough to float a large steamer directly at the edge, and an active deer would leap across from one to the other in any direction. What is very singular, these little rocky platforms are covered with a rich loam, and carpeted with moss and flowers, while immense trees take root in the clefts, and interlace their branches with those of the neighboring islets, shathan a thousand in number, are a singular formation of flat. their branches with those of the neighboring islets, shadowing the water with the unsunned dimness of the wilderness. It is a very odd thing to glide through in a steamer. The luxuriant leaves sweep the deck, and the black funnel parts the dropping sprays as it keeps its way, and you may pluck the blossoms of the acacia, or the rich chestnut flowers, sitting on the taffrail; and really, a magic passage in a witch's steamer, beneath the tree-tops of a untrodden forest, could not be more novel and startling Then the solitude and silence of the dim and still water. are continually broken by the plunge and leap of the wild deer springing or swimming from one island to another; and the swift and shadowy cance of the Indian glides out from unseen channel, and, with a single stroke of his broad some unseen channel, and, with a single paddle, he vanishes and is lost again, even to the ear. [Willis's Inklin [Willis's Inklings.

THE MERMAID.-BY A. TENNYON.

Who would be A mermaid fair, Singing alone, Combing her hair Under the sea, In a golden curl, With a comb of pearl,

With a comb of pearl,
On a throne?
I would be a mermaid fair;
I would sing to myself the whole of the day;
With a comb of pearl I would comb my hair;
And still as I combed I would sing and say,
"Who is it loves me? who loves not me?"
I would comb my hair till my ringlets would fall,
Low adown, low adown,
From under my starry sea-bud crown

From under my starry sea-bud crown,
Low adown and around:
And I should look like a fountain of gold Springing alone
With a shrill inner sound, Over the throne In the midst of the hall; Till that great sea-snake under the sea, From his coiled sleeps, in the central deeps, Would slowly trail himself sevenfold

Round the hall where I sate, and look in at the gate With his large calm eyes for the love of me And all the mermen under the sea, Would feel their immortality
Die in their hearts for the love of me.
But at night I would wander away, away;
I would fling on each side my low-flowing locks,
And lightly vault from the throne, and play With the mermen in and out of the rocks; We would run to and fro, and hide and seek

On the broad seawolds, in the crimson shells Whose silvery spikes are nighest the sea.
But if any came near, I would call, and shriek,
And adown the steep like a wave I would leap,
From the diamond ledges that jut from the dells;
For I would not be kist by all who would list, Of the bold merry mermen under the sea;
They would sue me, and woo me, and flatter me,
In the purple twilights under the sea;
But the king of them all would carry me, Woo me, and win me, and marry me, In the branching jaspers under the sea; Then all the dry pied things that be In the hucless mosses under the sea
Who curl round my silver feet silently
All looking up for the love of me.
And if I should carol aloud, from aloft
All things that are forked, and horned, and soft
Would lean out from the hollow sphere of the sea,
All looking down for the love of me.

TEW BOOKS.—Inklings of Adventures, by the author of "Pencillings by the Way," 2 vols. Price \$2. For sale by P. THOMPSON.