

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

We publish the particulars of an attack upon an abolition printing office in Cincinnati on the night of the 30th ult. They evince a settled determination on the part of the people of that city not to tolerate incendiary attempts to excite the fears of sister states, but they have taken a direction hardly less censurable than the course pursued by the abolitionists themselves—and besides, have given the fanatics new ground on which to stand. For persecution begets sympathy—and the tears of sympathy blind the eyes of truth. The frailties of martyrs are not recorded—their sufferings alone are emblazoned. Thus with the fanatic abolitionists: the evils they would meet to others are lost sight of in the personal injury received—though the consequence of their acts is infinitely greater than their present sufferings. Brute force is not a missive of truth—and the enemies of immediate abolition will only add strength to the cause they oppose by using it. Let it be opposed by reason and justice—by the barriers which the constitution has thrown around the question, and by genuine love for our brethren of the confederacy, and its advocates will soon sink into the contempt they merit.

MEXICO AND TEXAS. According to the Charleston Courier of the 5th instant, late accounts render it probable that the Mexicans will not attempt another campaign against the Texans, until the fall. The United States sloop of war *Warren* and schooner *Grampus* had arrived at Tampico, and the Mexican government, through the new commandant, had apologized for the insult offered the American flag and the officers of the *Jefferson*. Gomez, the commandant who gave the insult, had been removed. The movements in Mexico against centralism, and to restore the constitution of 1824, are increasing in importance, and there is a disposition to remove all the high functionaries friendly to Santa Ana. A forced loan of 2,000,000 had been declared in the city of Mexico, against which the English and French ministers had protested, calling on foreigners not to contribute. Later accounts from Vera Cruz represent Santa Ana's party as out of power, the federal party as succeeding every where, with little bloodshed, and as indisposed to prosecute the Texian war. Houston had not yet joined the Texian army, and was not likely to do so. He was said to be at his residence near Nacogdoches. Lamar, the new Texian commander, possessed the entire confidence of both the army and the cabinet.

The treaty entered into between Santa Ana and Gen. Houston reached Mexico in the latter part of June, and was immediately laid before congress; no definite arrangement had been entered into at the last advices.

A FAILURE! Great excitement has been created in Buffalo, N. Y. and its vicinity by the failure of Benj. Rathbun, one of the greatest speculators and business-men in that region of enterprise. Rathbun was an extensive property holder, owned a number of stores and employed twelve hundred workmen and three hundred teams—and was engaged in the erection of a large number of buildings and a splendid exchange at Buffalo, and a large hotel at Niagara falls. His liabilities are estimated at nearly \$3,000,000, and his property at \$2,600,000. But the most extraordinary fact developed is, that, of the vast amount due by him, upwards of \$1,500,000 is of paper with forged endorsements, which has been shaved at ruinous rates. To meet his liabilities Rathbun has assigned his property to five trustees, viz: Hiram Pratt, Lewis F. Allen, Joseph Clary, Thomas C. Love and Millard Fillmore, who have given notice to that effect, and directed all persons in the employ of, or indebted to, the insolvent to make payment to them, &c.

Among those who are to be first paid, (after defraying the charges of executing the trust), are "the clerks, mechanics and daily laborers in his employ at Buffalo and

Niagara Falls, the amounts that may be due to them respectively," and also "all persons residing in Buffalo, or in the counties of Erie, Niagara and Chautauque, to whom he was indebted for building materials, horses or other personal property purchased for the purpose of carrying on his business operations, such sums as he was indebted to them therefor;" with a numerous list of confidential creditors named in the trust deed.

On the 4th inst. the hands employed by Mr. Rathbun in his various establishments—amounting to upward of 1,200—held a meeting for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be deemed most advisable to secure the payment of the amounts due them. They were addressed by the assignees, and informed of the course intended to be pursued toward them, and full assurance given them that they would ultimately be paid. With these explanations and assurances the hands were fully satisfied, and the meeting was adjourned without farther action.

On the 3d inst. Lyman Rathbun, the brother of Benjamin, was arrested on the charge of forgery, and on the 4th Benjamin was arrested on the same charge; both were fully committed for trial. A clerk, who was suspected, has fled.

It is rumored that several banks will suffer severely by this extraordinary event, and it is certain that it will fall heavily upon individuals. But the recuperative energies of Buffalo will soon overcome the shock she has received, and the "speculations" of Rathbun be only remembered as a caution for the future.

FROM FLORIDA. The Indians have destroyed the light house at Cape Florida, and killed a negro man. The keeper made a most miraculous escape by ascending the light house and holding on the lightning rod while the building was burning, the Indians firing at him while in that position, and wounding him in the foot. A revenue cutter hove in sight at the time, when the Indians made off, and he escaped with his life. Nothing of importance had transpired in the vicinity of the military stations in the interior.

THE CREEK WAR. By an arrival at Baltimore the editors of the American have received Charleston papers of a late date. Accounts from Fort Mitchell had been received there up to Saturday, 30th ult. which communicated no news of any importance. Slight skirmishes continued to take place almost daily between the Indians and the troops, on the Georgia side, but they produced no important results. Gen. Jesup's head quarters were at Tuskegee.

REVOLT OF NEGROES AT HAVANA. The Providence Courier contains an extract of a letter from Havana of July 19th, which says—

"Yesterday afternoon there was a revolt among the negroes outside of the wall. They fired a wax manufactory and killed a corporal of the army. They were attacked by the cavalry and soon put to flight—6 negroes being killed and 10 taken prisoners, who will be garroted in a few days. A skirmish also took place between six highway robbers and a party of soldiers, about 20 miles from this city, which resulted in the capture of 4 of the robbers. One soldier was badly wounded. The prisoners were brought here and will be served the same as the negroes.

"The weather is very hot, and there is much sickness; business is entirely paralyzed, and there is nothing doing."

NEW ORLEANS, was exempt from disease at the last accounts, and there were no premonitory symptoms that occasioned alarm. The Bulletin states that since the almost depopulating epidemic of 1833, the bills of mor-

tality show as few deaths, in proportion to the resident population, as any other of the large cities of the union. This improvement in the health of the city is attributed to the clearing of the country and the reclaiming of swamps in the vicinity, and the introduction of a more rigid sanitary police.

**UNITED STATES BANK.** A very large and respectable meeting of the planters, merchants and other citizens of Charleston, S. C. was held in that city on Thursday, the 25th ult. in pursuance of public notice, to take into consideration the propriety of the establishment of an agency of the United States bank of Pennsylvania in the city of Charleston. After the meeting was organized, Mr. Robinson offered a series of resolutions expressing surprise and regret at the effort recently made by some of the citizens of Charleston, to procure such agency in that city, and declaring that the measure should be deemed nothing more nor less than "an effort to plant in the state of South Carolina, under the seductive appellation of an exchange agency, a branch of the said bank, called the bank of the United States, totally irresponsible in its corporate capacity to our laws, and enjoying in effect the highest financial privileges, without the payment of one cent in the way of bonus, to the treasury of our own state."

The resolutions also provided for the appointment of a committee to memorialize the legislature, with a view to subjecting the said agency to prohibitory taxation, in case such agency should be established there. After an address from gen. Hamilton, in support of the resolutions, they were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the several papers of that city.

[Charleston paper.]

**NAVAL.** The United States ship Peacock capt. E. P. Kennedy, was, according to the New York Courier and Enquirer, at Batavia on the 16th of February last. She sailed from the United States on the 12th of July, 1835, and crossing the south Atlantic ocean, doubled the cape of Good Hope, and ran through the Mozambique channel to the island of Zanzibar, where she anchored on the 2d of September. On the 8th she again sailed. On the 21st got ashore in the Gulf of Mazeera and got off again on the 25th. On the 29th anchored at Muscat, and sailed for Bombay on the 10th October, where she arrived on the 24th; there she found the United States schooner Enterpize, capt. A. S. Campbell. On the 26th, the ship was received into dry dock and damages repaired. On the 4th December she got under weigh, and steering along in sight of the coasts of Hindostan, doubled round cape Comorin; and on the 15th anchored in the roads of Colombo, island of Ceylon. On the 24th sailed from there and crossing the equator for the third time since leaving the United States, passing through the straits of Sunda on 11th January, and anchored at Batavia on the 12th. She was to sail from there on the 17th February, supposed for Siam.

The American squadron under com. Elliot, composed of the frigates Constitution and Potomac, corvette John Adams, and schooner Shark, arrived at Leghorn from Genoa on the 17th June.

**JOSEPH BONAPARTE** and family recently left the U. States, with an intention of remaining in Europe. The cause of his removal has not been stated, but the following, from a Havre paper of the 16th ult. is calculated to throw some light on the subject.

"The beautiful estate of Prangin, in the Canton de Vaud, to which Joseph Bonaparte retired in 1814, has lately become the subject of litigation in the courts of justice. When the count de Surveilliers resolved on quitting Europe, he sold Prangin to Madame Gentil de Chanac, who, in making the purchase, intended to cut it up like Malmaison, and sell it in detail. Disappointed, however, in her expectations of profit, she authorised a Mr. Hartman to dispose of it as a whole, engaging to allow him 3,000 francs of commission, if the price should not amount to 830,000 francs, and if it exceeded that sum to abandon to him the whole of the surplus. Two months were allowed him to effect the sale, but before the lapse of that period, the lady had found a purchaser herself, on which Mr. Hartman sued her for 20,000

francs of damages, but has been defeated, in consequence of a saving clause in her contract with the purchaser. Such is the uncertainty of human affairs, that the estate of Prangin, the princely retreat of a fallen sovereign, is now the property and the place of residence of a watch-maker of Geneva, Mr. Junod, who in 1814 was a common beggar."

**LUCIEN BONAPARTE.** The London Metropolitan for July informs us that prince Lucien Bonaparte's memoirs are now in the press at London and Paris. As the entire manuscript is completed, and in the hands of Messrs. Saunders & Otley, whom the prince has appointed his publishers in England, France and America, no delay in the progress of the work will take place, beyond that which may be required for preparing the several editions.

**CANAL TOLLS.** The tolls collected on the New York canals from the 15th to the 31st of July, 17 days, amount to the sum of \$108,608 73. The whole collections for July amount to \$194,010 95, being \$33,013 04 more than the collections for July of last year.

From the 22d to the 31st of July, 10 days, there was collected for tolls at Buffalo, the sum of \$13,573 87, being twice the amount collected for the corresponding ten days in 1835. The whole amount of tolls received at Buffalo for July, was

At Rochester for the same time	\$20,075 73
Albany	23,637 87
Troy	33,118 75
Oswego, Erie tolls	13,239 26
Oswego	5,697 67
	1,929 79
	7,627 46

The tolls received on the Erie canal alone, for July, amount to the sum of \$171,847 05. In July, 1835, they amounted to 140,553 52

Increase \$31,293 53

The principal part of this increase has been at the following offices, viz:

Buffalo.....	\$9,916 61
Albany.....	6,330 74
Rochester.....	7,624 21
Montezuma.....	4,738 08
Utica.....	992 33

\$29,602 02

The principal part of the increase in July is from the tolls on produce from the far west, and on merchandise for that region.

[Albany Argus.]

**NEW YORK.** The dinner given on the 4th of July by the corporation of New York cost the city \$2,758 50, being \$758 50 more than was appropriated. The bills were, however, ordered to be paid, only two members voting in the negative. The following are the items:

Welsh, for dinner.....	1,800 00
Various bell ringers.....	74 00
P. W. Engs, for wine.....	581 00
Waiters.....	18 00
Music.....	65 00
Childs & Heveo, printing.....	67 00
Powder, &c.....	87 00
Police officers, &c.....	66 50

\$2,758 50

**MICHIGAN.** The Detroit Daily Advertiser of July 27, contains the following notice of the proceedings of the legislature of Michigan:

"The act to provide for the election of delegates to a convention, has been passed and approved. It was determined, after full argument, to withhold from the people the right of giving a direct vote on the boundary question. This right of the people was resisted by that portion of the members who are known as "the Norvell section." They are a majority in both houses. The people will be likely to eject them at the next election. They were unwilling to trust the people. It is therefore just and reasonable that the people should not trust them."

A state convention is to meet on the fourth Monday of September, at the village of Ann Arbor, to decide upon

the question of accepting the terms fixed by congress for the admission of the territory into the union. It will consist of 50 members, of which Wayne is to send 8; Monroe 4; Washenaw and Livingston 7; Oakland 6; Macomb 3; Lenawee 4; St. Joseph, Cass and Kalamazoo, each 2; Saginaw, Genesee and Skiawasee 1; Ottawa, Kent, Ionia and Clinton 1; Allegan and Barry 1; St. Clair, Berrien, Calhoun, Jackson, Branch, Hillsdale, Lapeer, Michilimackinac and Chippewa, each 1.

MR. CLAY. The Messrs. *Leary*, hat manufacturers at Louisville, Kentucky, lately presented Mr. Clay with an elegant new hat, as a small tribute of their respect for him, and as a specimen of western manufacture. The Louisville Journal says, "it is indeed an admirable specimen of workmanship—the finest we ever saw." To their letter accompanying the hat, Mr. Clay returned the following answer:

*Ashland, July 19, 1836.*

Gentlemen: I have received your obliging letter of the 15th instant, with the drab beaver hat which you have done me the favor to present to me. It fits me exactly, appears to be of excellent material and workmanship, and comes very seasonably, as I happened to be in want of such an article. I thank you cordially for it.

I feel, too, gentlemen, very grateful for the sentiments with which you have done me the honor to accompany this acceptable present. In looking back upon my past public career, no part of it affords me more satisfaction than my humble endeavors to place the manufactures of our country upon a solid foundation. To that policy we are mainly indebted for the general welfare of the whole union. It has paid the public debt, accumulated a vast surplus in the public treasury, secured to labor its just reward, and given to the grain growing states a degree of prosperity scarcely surpassed by that of the planting states themselves. I sincerely believe, greatly benefited by that policy. It has done more; it has laid the real independence of our country upon broad and deep foundations; for political speculators may say what they will about the exchanges of foreign commerce, that nation is most independent, happy and prosperous, which makes within itself most of the supplies necessary to human comfort and subsistence.

That you, gentlemen, may long share in the common prosperity of our country, is the fervent wish of your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Messrs. P. & C. L. L. *Leary*.

SOMETHING FOR THE CURIOS. In the great valley, between the north and south mountains in Pennsylvania, commonly called the Eastern ridges, a well was dug some years since in Franklin county, and another in Cumberland county, thirty or forty miles from the former, which led to a discovery affording a subject for interesting speculation. After proceeding in each instance to the depth of about thirty-six feet, the bottom of these wells suddenly gave way, but fortunately when the workmen had retired, and a torrent of water gushed up. A lead with 50 fathoms of line was sunk without finding the least obstruction! They remain at this time untouched and of unknown depth! The presumption is, that there is a subterranean lake in that quarter, and how it extends under the base of the vast primitive mountains, situated between the Susquehanna and Pittsburgh, will never be ascertained, unless by some terrible convulsion of nature, it should be precipitated in the tremendous abyss. [*Alleghany Magazine.*]

AN INCIDENT. A party of ten persons of both sexes, were crossing the Hudson from Saugerties to Tivoli in a little boat rowed by two of the party. As they reached the middle of the river, a large sturgeon sprang from the water in front of them and threw his huge length into the bottom of the boat, passing directly between the feet of the two gentlemen who sat foremost, and laying himself exactly in the middle under the seats. Great was the surprise and confusion; but one of the gentlemen immediately caught the floundering fish by the tail, and tied it fast with the boat's painter. The creature in the mean time uttered the most plaintive sounds, moaning with a noise much like that of a cow. It was taken to Tivoli, where it was found to measure eight feet and a

half in length and to weigh one hundred and fifty pounds. It was then cut up and given to the workmen of a foundry on the eastern bank of the river, who made an excellent supper on this Albany beef. If the sturgeon had thrown himself on one side of the heavily loaded boat, it would have been overset, or if he had darted among the women and children who sat in the hinder part of the boat, and one of whom was an infant, there is no knowing what might have happened.

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*]

SWAN RIVER. Yesterday letters and papers were received from the new settlement on the Swan river to the late date of 23d January. The advices are very favorable. The colonists were advancing in prosperity much more rapidly than was anticipated at the commencement of last year. The number of acres of land under cultivation at the close of 1834 was 900 acres, but at the commencement of the present year 1,500 acres were in cultivation. The harvest, it was expected, would be abundant, and shipments of grain were about being made to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. In the last year 27 merchant vessels had arrived at the colony, only a few of which, however, were British. The first American vessel that had visited the colony had come in shortly before the advices left. Money continued scarce among the colonists, and the supply of goods had been so abundant that portions had been reshipped to the River Plate. The natives were very friendly, and many of them were employed by the colonists as messengers to different parts of the colony. The flocks of cattle and sheep had much increased. In the population, also, there had been a marked increase. The governor had given a ball just before the accounts left, which was attended by upwards of sixty of the principal colonists, and in a style, (observes one of the letters), "which brought to our recollection similar entertainments in Old England. The colony is in a thriving state."

[*English paper.*]

FLOUR. For the five days preceding the 15th ult. there were shipped from Cleveland for the New York market, fourteen thousand barrels of flour, and twenty thousand barrels of wheat.

Mr. James W. Waples, engineer on board of the steam boat Wilmington, capt. Black, plying between Philadelphia and Wilmington, has invented and put in successful operation a "spark catcher," that is better calculated for steam boats than any thing of the kind we have ever examined. It is also adapted to locomotive engines, and from its appearance is less costly than others we have seen.

[*New Castle paper.*]

An importation of water melons was made a few weeks ago from Havana into New Orleans, from whence portions were sent up the Mississippi, and sold at five dollars per pair.

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ITEMS.

Revenue of Boston. The revenue that accrued in Boston during the last month was \$512,300. The amount accrued during the same time last year, was \$363,000; increase \$149,200.

Smelting of iron. We learn from the Pottsville, (Pa.) Journal that Dr. Geisenheimer has succeeded at the Valley Furnace, in smelting iron with anthracite coal. The cinder flowed freely and the iron was entirely free from coal.

The prince of Orange is said to have insisted vigorously on frugality and hardness in the education and bringing up of his sons. When the king of Holland held his court at Brussels the only food the prince allowed them was cold beef and vegetables; they slept on a hard mattress on the floor with no other covering than a sheet and coverlid, even in winter, and were not allowed the luxury of gloves even in the most inclement weather.

Shocking accident. Eighteen persons were injured and several killed at Greenville, Pitt county, N. C. by the explosion of a cannon which had been filled with brickbats, rammed down upon the cartridge, and fired in honor of a political triumph!

Gold coinage. Amount coined at the mint within the month of July last (of which \$110,297 in quarter eagles), \$220,102.

Postmaster general. The Globe of the 5th inst. says, that the health of some of the postmaster general's family has made it necessary for him to leave the city. His duties will be discharged in his absence by S. R. Hobbie, esq. first assistant postmaster general, in conformity with the following section in the

ate act to change the organization of the post office department, viz:

"Sec. 40. And be further enacted, That in case of the death, resignation or absence of the postmaster general, all his powers and duties shall devolve, for the time being, on the first assistant postmaster general."

*Resignation of the chief justice of New York.* The Albany Evening Journal intimates that chief justice Savage will shortly resign his seat on the bench of the supreme court. The causes of his resignation are said to be entirely of a domestic nature.—"For fourteen years," says the Journal, "he has discharged the duties of this high office, in a manner which will cause his unexpected and premature withdrawal to be felt as a public calamity. He will retire from the bench where a Kent and a Spencer preceded him, leaving his high reputation undiminished—the purity of its ermine untarnished. [N. Y. Commercial.]

*Emigrants.* There arrived at Quebec on the 18th to the 28th of June, 3,084 emigrants, of which 2,000 were from Ireland, 1,024 from England, 44 from Scotland, and 6 from the lower ports.—Including these, there have already arrived, 16,027 persons, being an increase of 9,376 in the number of emigrants to the same date last year.

Toledo, the famous scene of the recent hostilities between our sister states of Ohio and Michigan, is said to contain a population of 2,000 inhabitants—six hotels thronged with visitors, 7 warehouses, and 12 to 20 steamboats arriving and departing daily.

*Beet root sugar.* It appears that the manufacture of beet root sugar is taking a wide extension, not only in France, but in Germany. A traveller who has lately made a tour in that country, states that from Poland to the Rhine, nothing is to be seen but preparations for the culture of the root and the establishment of manufactories. This branch of industry has also excited attention in the states of the king of Sardinia, as the Royal Academic society of Savoy has just proposed a prize of 600 francs for the best memoir on the resources for the manufacture of sugar from beet root possessed by Savoy, and the advantages that may result from it.

*New York.* Jesse Buel, of Albany, and Gamaliel H. Barstow, of Tioga, are the whig candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor of this state.

The New York Star states that three or four hundred thousand dollars have been taken from that city to send to the west to purchase public lands!

*Mexico.* Of her whole population, estimated at the present time to be about eight millions, not more than one-fourth, of so large a portion, consists of unmixed whites of European blood called Creoles: What are called *Mestizos*, of mixed Spanish and Indian blood, constitute another fourth. There are several hundred thousand *Zambos*, or those of Indian and African descent; about one hundred thousand negroes; and the remainder, nearly one-half of the entire population, are native Indians. [Baltimore American.]

*Dayton, Ohio.* The Dayton Journal states that thirty-seven acres, east of the canal at that place, had lately been sold at the rate of \$700 per acre—and would be immediately laid off into building lots.

*Fire in the woods.* The woods in some parts of Lower Canada have been on fire. An article dated Sherbrooke, July 23d, mentions that the Drummondville woods had been on fire for the last ten days, and that great injury had been done to the crops. The progress of the flames had been fierce and rapid, and some of the inhabitants who were nearly surrounded by fire, were in a state of great alarm for their fences and buildings. There had also been fires in the woods between Cliff's Inn and Mesiskoui bay.

*Turkish names.* The Turks have very queer names for their vessels of war. One is called the "Opener of Triumph"—another "Old Luck"—another the "Protected of God." They have also, the "Aid of God"—"Vessel of Victory,"—"Salvation of Splendor," and so on. The pride of the Turkish navy, however, at this moment, is a schooner recently built by an American ship builder at Constantinople.

A Turkish newspaper has been established at Constantinople by the sultan, who is said to be a contributor to it.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 30th of June inclusive and Paris papers to the 2d of July.

##### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The English news is unimportant. We stated in our last rejection, by the house of lords, of the amendments of the commons to the Irish municipal bill. The lords have appointed a committee to draw up a statement of their reasons for disagreeing to the amendments.

In the house of commons on the 29th of June, many petitions were presented on the subject of the Irish corporations bill, and for the abolition of tithes. Mr. S. Crawford represented that one of them implored the house to assist in promoting the views of the "universal liberator of mankind, Daniel O'Connell"—language that produced no ordinary entertainment.

*The Polar expedition.* Captain Back sailed on Tuesday night from Chatham, in command of his majesty's ship Terror,

on his expedition to Wager river, on the south west of Sir Thomas Ross' Welcome, with a crew of 60 men. His return may either be expected next November, or the same month in the next year.

A Mr. Kearsley, who appears to be one of the butts of the radical members in the house of commons, was lately interrupted in a way offensive to his sense of his own importance. The following scene then took place:

"Mr. Kearsley rose, and assuming an extremely grave and earnest air, and placing his glass to his eye with one hand, and putting his hat under his left arm, looked very steadfastly across the house at Mr. Paul Methuen, and exclaimed: Sir, when the honorable member for North Wiltshire thinks proper so precipitately to interrupt me, I am tempted to exclaim, 'Paul, Paul, why persecutest thou me?' (Here the whole house was convulsed with laughter, which continued for several minutes, and which was much increased when the honorable member left his seat on the second row of the opposition benches, and walked down quietly to the floor of the house, where after bowing thrice, in a style, the solemnity of which made it irresistibly ludicrous, he made three efforts to retire, but being stopped at the bar, came back to his place amidst renewed shouts of laughter, and cries of 'chair and order.'")

Lord Melbourne, the British premier, has been tried for *crim. con.* with Mrs. Norton, a lady of some literary notoriety, and a member of the Sheridan family. The husband is a police magistrate, and it is said that the trial originated from political motives. The jury acquitted lord M. without leaving the box, the witnesses against him being, from their own showing, prostitutes and drunkards, who lived in Mrs. Norton's family.

##### FRANCE.

The attempt of Louis Alibeu to assassinate the king, briefly noticed in our last, engrossed the attention of all parties in France, and caused much speculation. All, however, condemn it, and it does not seem to have been the result of a conspiracy, or that Alibeu had accomplices—yet forty or fifty persons have been arrested on suspicion, who, it is said, will probably be discharged in consequence of the insufficiency of the testimony against them. Alibeu was committed to the conciergerie, and was lodged in the room formerly occupied by Fieschi, carefully guarded. When first committed he displayed much assurance and bravado; but when left alone he seemed depressed, and it is said he made an attempt to destroy his life by dashing his head against the wall. He generally made short replies to interrogatories, and he continued to give the impression that he was without accomplices. It was expected that the preparations would be completed for the commencement of his trial, within the first eight days of July. A friend of Alibeu, named Freysse, with whom he had lodged in Paris, was arrested at Bourdeaux, by virtue of a telegraphic order, and sent immediately to Paris. It was thought that Freysse had no knowledge of the attempt.

The assassin is a native of Lyons, quite a young man, tall and slight, his hair black and his complexion pale. He was clad in a neat frock coat, but his shirt was dirty and in rags, and he was without stockings. Only 22 sous were found in his pocket.

During the evening of the day on which the attempt was made upon the life of the king, all the ministers, the peers and the deputies at Paris, waited upon him and congratulated him upon his escape. Among the addresses to him was the following from the chamber of deputies.

The address by the M. Dupin, president of the chamber of deputies.

"Sire! The chamber and the country are deeply indignant, but the public confidence is not shaken. We place it above all, sire, in the person of your majesty, who appears to be exposed to such proofs only for the purpose of displaying in the eyes of a nation, which is ever the friend of true courage, that magnanimity which so eminently distinguishes the king of the French. Sire, whenever your august head becomes a mark for assassins, each of us would willingly make a rampart of his body. The rebels attack, in the person of the king, the vital principle of order and peace on which depends the welfare of the country. This principle he will defend by closing more firmly around that dynasty which France has raised to the throne only because she considered it worthy of consolidating the revolution of July. Sire, the enemies of public tranquility were too deeply afflicted by seeing how, under the loyal government of your majesty, every thing was becoming stable in the midst of a prosperity which may almost be considered as a prodigy. It became a necessity for them to endeavor to stop the current. A fanatic has conceived the atrocious idea of a new crime, but an invisible hand averted the blow.

"Let us hope that a firm and vigilant administration may find the means of drying up the source of these disastrous attempts. Rely also upon the chamber, sire: the absent deputies will not disavow the sentiments of those who are present; we are all unanimous in detesting such crimes and we are all willing to combine in preventing a repetition of them. Amidst the most profound grief in those days of anxiety, sometimes reserved for the most tender and generous minds, Providence affords means of compensation! Our excellent queen will find them in the affection of the whole nation, in that pure love we bear towards her family. Her sons will soon return. Whenever they pass, they will be received with the same sentiments with which we are animated, and they will traverse France hailed by repeated cries of *vive le roi!*"

At this conclusion cries of *vive le roi* were repeatedly uttered by the deputies present.

His majesty's answer:

"I cannot express my emotion on the sentiments you have testified towards me. You have habituated me to receive them on very painful occasions, similar to the present. But I cannot refrain from telling you how deeply they have impressed my heart, and what consolation and confidence it derives from them. Yes, gentlemen, it is with your support and your concurrence, in contending against fiction, that we shall prevent a return of these deplorable attempts, which would be of little importance if they concerned me alone; but it is France that is attacked through me, as your president has said, it is social order, it is our laws."

Here his majesty was interrupted by a general acclamation of *vive le roi*! Yes! Yes! All! All! cried the deputies, with a force we cannot render.

"You know that I remain at my post, whatever may be the danger; that my devotion to France is unbounded; and that I am ever ready to die in the breach, in defending that which France has confided to me, and which I have sworn to maintain."

Here the cries of *vive le roi*, were repeated with an enthusiasm beyond all expression.

"I sufficiently repeat to you how deeply I am affected by your sentiments. I thank you in the name of the queen and my family. You may well conceive their sensations at the terrible moment. When the explosion was heard the queen was in my carriage, opposite to me, seated by the side of my sister. After such a shock they have both need of the consolations you have afforded them. Nothing can be more delightful than the manifestations of the sentiments with which you have surrounded me. I am deeply sensible of them, and the recollection of them will never depart from my heart, or from those of my family."

These words, which the king pronounced with great emotion, were followed by fresh acclamations.

The king had been urged, since the attempt of Alibeu, to establish a body guard, but would not listen to it, saying that bayonets had not been wanting, and that he would rather expose his life than to submit to such servitude. His majesty had addressed the following letter to the archbishops and bishops of France:

"REVEREND SIR: A new attempt has just threatened my life. Providence has preserved it. My gratitude is raised toward Him who has covered with his powerful hand a life entirely devoted to the welfare of France. I have the firm conviction that their persevering protection will aid me in maintaining in my country peace and respect for religion, order and law. My intention is that a solemn *te deum* and thanksgivings should be celebrated in all the churches of your diocese.

"LOUIS PHILIPPE.

"Paris, 27th June, 1836."

The court of peers was prosecuting its inquiries; but as the chamber of deputies has not been specially summoned in reference to this occurrence, it was thought that no new laws of a repressive character would be proposed. France, say the papers, comparing the impression produced by the last attempt upon the king's life, as contrasted with that of Fieschi, is now indignant, but not alarmed. It has been decided that the celebration of the fetes of July, will not take place this year, as was intended.

It is stated in a Paris paper that M. Serurier will resume his post as ambassador from France to the United States, as soon as Mr. Livingston is again accredited to the court of Paris, or some other charge d'affaires appointed.

#### SPAIN.

Great anxiety was felt at Madrid for the situation of affairs in Valencia, where the queen's forces are greatly outnumbered by the Carlists. Upon the subject of Spain, the ministerial Evening Journal contains the following: "On the 24th inst. 13 Carlist battalions, commanded by Garcia, attacked Larrasoana with five pieces of artillery. A company of the foreign legion which defended a block house, blew it up after a vigorous resistance. The viceroy, setting out from Pampeluna with six battalions, turned the enemy's position and drove him back upon Buratin, after having killed or wounded nearly 400 of his men. The Christians set out in pursuit of the remainder the day after."

Advices from Madrid of the 23d June, speak of an arrangement about to be entered into by a re-union of the grantees to guarantee a loan. Should this fail, it is said, the queen will pledge the royal domains. Mendez Vigo, the new war minister of Spain, had arrived at Madrid. Cordova, the former minister of war, had returned to the army. Another account says Don Carlos' army was suffering greatly from desertion, and it was supposed that a majority of his troops would abandon him. He was still at Villa Franca.

#### ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

A serious difficulty has arisen between lord Ponsonby, the British ambassador at Constantinople, and the porte, in consequence of the injuries inflicted upon a Mr. Churchill, an Englishman, who was residing in the Turkish capital. It appears that Mr. C. on a gunning excursion, in the vicinity of the city, accidentally shot a small Turkish boy—the wound was very trifling, but the cries of the boy attracted the attention of some Turks, who, learning the cause of them, rushed upon Mr. C. and after assailing him with violent language, inflicted the

punishment of the *bastaado* in the most severe manner. He was then committed to a vile prison and loaded with chains. The affair becoming serious the Turkish authorities became alarmed, a few days after the affair, and thrust Mr. C. into the street. He found his way to his lodgings and has remained quite ill ever since. As soon as he was able he communicated his case to lord Ponsonby, who forthwith commenced a correspondence with the porte and demanded redress. What has since transpired is not known, but from the following paragraphs we would infer that the affair has assumed a very grave character.

"Advices are received in Paris from Constantinople of the 9th inst. stating that the differences between lord Ponsonby and the porte had assumed such an angry appearance as to lead to the cessation of all intercourse. The Turkish fleet, which had passed the Bosphorus, was, in consequence of some vague fears that the British ships would make a descent upon some part of Turkey, recalled."

#### Private correspondence from Paris.

M. Boutaneiff (the Russian ambassador) had forwarded to his court and to London remonstrances and protests against the charges directed against him and his imperial master by lord Ponsonby, justifying himself against the imputation of having had any thing to do in producing the treatment of which Mr. Churchill had been the object. The Austrian ambassador had also protested against those accusations declaring them to be unfounded.

The Austrian government has forwarded to its representative at the court of London a formal remonstrance against the conduct of lord Ponsonby in the respect in question, and stating unequivocally that it (the Austrian government) will consider as a declaration of war any act of hostility committed against Turkey by any power of Europe, and that it is determined, moreover, to maintain in its fullest extent and meaning the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

#### EGYPT.

The *Swabian Mercury* contains the following intelligence from Alexandria, dated April 25.—The army of Mehemet Ali has been completely annihilated near Djeddar; more than 60 officers in their flight have arrived in Egypt. A corps of 4,000 Egyptians had taken refuge in Arabia, after deserting the flag of the viceroy. The character of these Felahs ought to be known, in order to give a just idea of this strange dissolution of a military body. These men, transported into Arabia, against their inclination, rudely give way to the inspirations of fatalism, which they try in vain to repel, and they desert their satrap. The European officers and soldiers, to the number of 33, who had followed the army into Arabia, have resigned their posts; they propose returning to Europe, and have addressed themselves to their consuls, in order to obtain the means of so doing. The workmen at the arsenal of Alexandria have themselves set fire to the building, because their wages were not paid. Only one corvette fell a prey to the flames, and the fire was soon got under. The guilty persons are not yet discovered but every one knows that the fire originated in malice. The new decree relative to the monetary system has not produced a favorable impression. A report is current that all the consuls who accompanied Mehemet Ali in his expedition into Lower Egypt have received orders based on the firman granted to lord Ponsonby, to demand the abolition of the system of monopoly. This measure had been dictated by the certainty that England will neglect no means for insuring the execution of the firman. M. Mimaut, the French consul, has already asked for the same privileges as England; not only for France, but also for all the European states. News from Aleppo mentions that the European consuls, upon the giving of orders by Ibrahim Pacha for the abolition of the monopoly with regard to England, have demanded the same thing for their own states, but that Ibrahim refused, alleging, as an excuse, the order of the sultan and of the viceroy. The young pacha still levies troops at Autab, and is on the point of setting out for a general inspection of the frontier fortresses.

#### MOB AT CINCINNATI.

About two months ago an abolition paper was established in Cincinnati edited by James G. Birney and entitled "The Philanthropist." It had not been issued but a few weeks before public excitement was felt in reference to it, and on the night of the 14th of July, the press room, being in a separate building, was broken open, and the press and materials found in it defaced and destroyed. The parties injured applied to the mayor to issue a proclamation, offering a reward to apprehend the perpetrators. This he declined until they should deposit the amount to be offered. The deposit was made, and on Monday morning July 18, the proclamation was published. Two or three days afterwards a notice was inserted in the daily newspapers, calling a public meeting of the citizens on the 23d July, to decide whether they would permit the publication or distribution of abolition papers in that city. At that meeting resolutions were adopted condemning the spirit with which the "Philanthropist" was conducted—and it was denounced as unjust to the other states, as at variance with the opinions of the great mass of the population, and in direct violation of the solemn pledges given by its conductor. The meeting also resolved to use all lawful means to suppress every publication of a similar character in the city, and appointed a highly respectable committee to wait upon Birney and his associates to remonstrate with them upon the dangerous tenden-

cy of the course they were pursuing, to communicate to them the actual tone of public feeling in the city, to request them by every motive of patriotism and philanthropy to desist from the publication of their paper, and to warn them that if they persist the meeting cannot hold themselves responsible for the consequences.

In accordance with their instructions, the committee through their chairman addressed a note to Mr. Birney, desiring an interview. This was answered by a note from Birney, of rather an evasive character, but referring the committee to the abolition executive committee. Several notes were passed between the respective parties before an interview could be obtained. At length the parties met, and, after a long interchange of sentiments, the committee of the meeting found it utterly impracticable to accomplish any of the primary purposes for which the interview was sought. The committee then passed a resolution desiring the abolitionists to give an explicit answer in writing, whether the abolition paper would be discontinued or not. To this resolution the committee received the following response:

Cincinnati, July 29, 1836.

SIR: Whilst we feel ourselves constrained altogether to decline complying with your request, as submitted last evening, to discontinue the *Philanthropist*, we think it but just to ourselves, and respectful to our fellow citizens generally, to offer a brief exposition of the reasons that persuade us to this course.

1. We decline complying, not so much from the fear that the particular cause in which our press is employed may be injured, but because compliance involves a tame surrender of the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS—THE RIGHT TO DISCUSS.

2. The *Philanthropist* is the acknowledged organ of some twelve thousand or more of our fellow citizens of Ohio, who believe that slavery, as it exists in our country, is altogether incompatible with the permanency of her institutions; who believe that the *slavery of the south or the liberty of the north* must cease to exist; and who intend to do what in them lies to bring about a happy and peaceful termination of the former, and this as speedily as facts and arguments and appeals to the consciences and understandings of slaveholders can be made instrumental to effect it.

3. The *Philanthropist* is the only journal in this city or neighborhood through which these facts and arguments and appeals can be lawfully addressed to the community. It has been conducted with fairness and moderation, as may be abundantly proved by the acknowledgments of those who are opposed to its object. It has invited the slaveholders themselves to the use of its columns for the defence of slavery, and has given up to a republication of their arguments a large share of its space.

To discontinue such a paper, under existing circumstances, would be a tacit submission to the exorbitant demand of the south that *slavery* shall never more be mentioned among us.

4. We decline complying with your request, because, if it has originated among our own citizens, it is an officious and unasked for intrusion on the business of others; if among the citizens of other states, it is an attempt at dictation as insolent and high-handed on their part, as a tame submission to it would be base and unmanly on ours.

5. We decline complying with your request—because we would not preclude ourselves and others from discussing in the most advantageous manner a subject which, by the acknowledgment of all, is of momentous consequence, and which is now occupying the mind of the whole nation.

6. We decline complying—because the demand is virtually the demand of slaveholders, who, having broken down all the safeguards of liberty in their own states, in order that slavery may be perpetuated, are now, for the fuller attainment of the same object, making the demand of us to follow their example.

With these reasons—to which many more might be added, did time permit—we leave the case with you; expressing, however, our firm conviction, should any disturbance of the peace occur, that you, gentlemen, must be deeply, if not almost entirely responsible for it, before the bar of social and enlightened public opinion.

JAMES C. LUDLOW,  
ISAAC COLBY,  
WM. DONALDSON,  
JAMES G. BIRNEY,  
THOS. MAYLIN,  
JOHN MELENDY,  
C. DONALDSON,  
GAMAL, BAILEY,

Executive committee O. A. S. society.

J. Burnet, chairman, &c. Cincinnati.  
Thereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That the members of this committee reluctantly accepted the responsible trust committed to them with no other motive than the hope of being able to allay the excitement which they believed to exist, and to prevent the violence which they feared might be its result. That in discharging their duties they have used all the measures of persuasion and conciliation in their power. That their exertions have not been successful, the above correspondence will show. It only remains then, in pursuance of their instructions, to publish their proceedings and adjourn without day. But ere they do this, they owe it to themselves and those whom they represent, to express their utmost abhorrence of every thing like

violence, and earnestly to implore their fellow citizens to abstain therefrom.

NOTE. John C. Wright, one of the committee, has been absent during all its proceedings, and Stephen Burrows, another member, declined acting.

JACOB BURNET,  
JOSIAH LAWRENCE,  
ROBERT BUCHANAN,  
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,  
OLIVER M. SPENCER,  
DAVID LORING,  
DAVID T. DISNEY,  
THOS. W. BAKEWELL,  
JOHN P. FOOTE,  
WM. GREENE,  
WM. BURKE,  
MORGAN NEVILLE,  
TIMOTHY WALKER.

The above report was published on Saturday morning, the 30th of July, and on that night the public feeling found vent in acts of open violence—the following particulars of which are published in the Cincinnati Whig of the 1st inst.

About nine o'clock on Saturday evening, between four and five thousand people (as is supposed) had assembled around the publication offices of the abolition paper, edited by James G. Birney and printed by A. Pugh, at the N. E. corner of Main and Seventh streets. In a few moments the types and printing materials of that establishment were seen dashing out of the windows into the street, amid the cheers of the immense mass of the people below.

In a very short time the windows of the building and every thing in the office were completely demolished and strewed about the streets. The printing press was broken to pieces, and the largest piece dragged through several of the principal streets and then thrown into the river. Thus far every thing was done in the most systematic order, and as is believed, was tacitly countenanced by a very large number of our most respectable citizens.

At this juncture, however, the names of Birney, Donaldson, Colby, &c. (all leading abolitionists) were shouted by numerous voices and immediately three or four hundred of the mob rushed to Birney's dwelling. The mob were well provided with tar and feathers. On arriving at Birney's house, the abolition editor was demanded—his son, a youth of about sixteen, came to the door and assured the multitude that his father was not at home.

It was soon satisfactorily ascertained that he had left the city in the stage for Hillsborough several hours previously. The mob then directed their course to the house of one of the Donaldsons, (the other residing in the country), and demanded him to be delivered up to them. Some ladies came to the door, and pledged their word that Donaldson was not at home, and assured the multitude that no one but ladies were in the house. The mob immediately departed in search of, but did not succeed in finding him.

It was afterwards ascertained that he fled from the house a few minutes before the arrival of the mob, and had escaped through an alley or retired street to some unknown place.

The cry of "Church alley" was now resounded through the mob. This is a place where a quantity of black and white men and women, of infamous characters reside, huddled promiscuously together in five or six small buildings.

In a few minutes the inmates of these wretched brothels were turned into the streets, and the windows of the buildings, and every article which the building contained destroyed and scattered to the four winds of heaven.

Here by the peaceable interference of several citizens, the progress of the mob was arrested, (as was supposed, finally) every body, apparently, promising to disperse and go home.

An hour or two afterwards, two or three hundred again collected together and demolished the windows and all the furniture of 6 or 7 small negro houses of bad character on and near the corner of Columbus and Elm streets, in the part of the town commonly called the Swamp. In the course of this attack a gun was fired from the window of one of the houses, and a young man by the name of Kinsey was severely shot in the hip and leg with large sized pigeon shot. The wound we believe, is not considered very dangerous, though he was perforated with twenty odd shot.

The mob having accomplished all they intended, finally dispersed about three o'clock on Sunday morning.

Some further movements occurred on Sunday night, caused by an impression that Birney was concealed in a house in Fourth street. But a committee having examined the premises and reported that he was not there, the mob, after having been addressed by the mayor, dispersed. The city has since been quiet.

On the 2d of August a public meeting was called, which was addressed by judge Burnet, Joseph Graham and Joseph S. Beach, esqrs. after which resolutions were adopted pledging the meeting to support the civil authorities in their efforts to preserve the peace, and expressing an opinion that the recent outrages were caused by the establishment of the abolition press.

FROM FLORIDA.

From the Washington Globe.

We have been furnished with the following communication from governor CALL to the war department, and the accompa-

nying report from the gallant captain LEE, giving a more particular account of the affair with the Indians on the 9th of June. The lamented col. HEILEMAN had promised a more circumstantial statement; but this duty has now devolved on the officer second in command—himself dangerously wounded. He is only now so far recovered as to be able to discharge this duty.

Tallahassee, 21st July, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to inclose a copy of the official report of captain Lee, relative to the engagement with the Indians near Micanopy, on the 9th day of June last. Captain Lee explains sufficiently the reason why this report is now made, and why it was not made at an earlier period. The gallant major Heileman was brevetted for his conduct on that occasion, but unfortunately did not live to receive the intelligence of this acknowledgment of his worth. It appears to me, both from the report of major Heileman and captain Lee, that the latter officer and the two surviving lieutenants who acted under his orders, are equally entitled to this distinction, I would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety, as well as the justice, of conferring brevets on capt. Lee, lieutenants Humphreys and lieutenant Talcott for the gallantry and bravery with which they fought on that occasion. This just reward for their services would have a happy effect on the future operations of the army. I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.

R. K. CALL,  
Governor and commander-in-chief.

The honorable secretary of war.

Fort Defiance, Micanopy, East Florida, July 12.

SIR: On the day following the engagement near this place with the Indians on the 9th of June last, major Heileman made a hasty and imperfect report of the event to brig. gen. Eustis, who at that time commanded the troops in Florida, in which he merely gave a general outline of the occurrences of the morning, stating to me at the time that, as soon as the state of my wounds would allow me to give him a special account of my knowledge of the affair, he should make a detailed report of it, based upon the representations of lieutenants Wheelock and Humphreys and myself. Within three or four days afterwards, major Heileman was attacked with a severe illness that terminated in his death, which sudden and lamented event has deprived the army of one of its most valuable officers, at a time too when our country could ill afford to lose the services of such an accomplished and gallant soldier.

The death of major Heileman devolves upon me the duty of giving you a detailed statement of the occurrences of the engagement. In performing this duty, I shall confine myself to a plain relation of facts, leaving it to you to draw such conclusion as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant.

On the morning of the 9th June last, about 10 o'clock, the enemy, in large force, having shown himself about three quarters of a mile from our picketing, in an easterly direction, the troops were immediately paraded under arms, and orders given by major Heileman to lieutenant Wheelock, in command of about twenty-five dragoons, and myself, in command of nineteen men of company I, 3d artillery, and a brave volunteer teamster, named More Bleock, to make a sortie and attack him. Being the senior officer, I was directed to take command; and having received major Heileman's final orders, I instructed lieutenant Wheelock in what manner to approach and assualt the enemy. I then proceeded with my immediate command by a route concealed from the observation of the enemy, and after marching about half a mile to the right, to the point of a small hammock near the Tusawilla lake, unexpectedly found that the opposite extremity of this hammock, about 300 yards from my position, was occupied by a large body of Indians. Just at this time lieutenant Humphreys, who had been ordered out by major Heileman subsequently to my leaving the pickets, arrived with a detachment of 25 men, composed of detachments from companies D and E of the 2d regiment of artillery. I directed him to make a circuit to the left around the hammock, which order he promptly obeyed, and had not proceeded more than 250 yards before he found himself in contact with the enemy's left.

The dragoons, led on by their intrepid and gallant commander, lieutenant Wheelock, whose untimely death we have recently been called upon to mourn, were now warmly engaged with the enemy's right, charging on horseback and delivering their fire without dismounting—the Indians retreating before them. Having delivered their first fire, they reloaded on their ground, charged and fired again, and so on until the enemy were forced into the Tusawilla hammock, their strong hold. Meantime lieutenant Humphreys gallantly charged the left—the enemy keeping up a retreating fire. Lieutenant Humphreys made several efforts to bring them to close quarters, but in vain, they having the advantage in celerity of movements. As the enemy approached the hammock in retreating, the length of his front was necessarily diminished, and, as a consequence, the different detachments of our troops were brought nearer together. Lieutenant Humphreys at this time observed one or two attempts to outflank our left, which he as often defeated by a prompt and judicious movement in that direction.

Having given lieutenant Humphreys his orders, I proceeded to enter the hammock, moving in an oblique direction towards the rear of the enemy. The trees being sparse, and the undergrowth not sufficiently thick in many places to conceal my men, I was obliged to move with great caution and celerity. I soon found myself in the enemy's rear, at the distance of about 150 yards. I continued to move on until I reached the extreme

verge of the hammock, being at that time about twenty paces in front of my company. It now became necessary to examine more particularly the position of the enemy, in order to attack him to the best advantage. I therefore crept forward about ten or twelve paces upon a small knoll, and found myself in full view of about fifty Indians, as many more being concealed behind the brow of a small hill, the nearest about twenty and the furthest about seventy yards off. Their backs were towards me, and they were eagerly and intently observing the movements the troops commanded by lieutenants Wheelock and Humphreys.

The dragoons under lieutenant Wheelock having a few moments previously become warmly engaged, I remained several seconds in this position, my men still advancing, during which time I observed two Indians, whom I supposed to be chiefs, from their earnest conversation and gesture which induced me to believe they intended to make a movement to the rear of lieutenants Humphreys and Wheelock, from whom they were as yet entirely concealed. My men had now arrived at the verge of the hammock, and I only required about five paces more to enable me to pour a volley amongst them before their knowing of my presence when we were unfortunately discovered. Being in advance of my men, and on elevated ground, and my dress being somewhat conspicuous, I soon became a general mark. Instantly I gave my command to charge, raised my rifle, and flashed it at one of the supposed chiefs.

The scene of panic and confusion which ensued on the part of the Indians baffles all description. Some fired at me without taking aim, some fled without firing at all, and some took to trees. My company were now clear of the bushes, and charging handsomely, throwing in shots wherever a good opportunity offered—myself leading about twelve paces in advance. I had proceeded only a few steps, when I felt a terrible concussion against my shoulder—a great difficulty in breathing—and was seized with bleeding at the mouth. I found that I was badly wounded, but having strength to keep my feet, determined to lead the charge as long as I could stand. I turned to my men, observed to them I was wounded, and ordered them to push ahead. I had scarcely resumed my front, and advanced three or four paces, when I was brought to the ground by a severe wound through the thigh given by an Indian who was about twenty yards distant behind a tree. Sergeant Hall, my orderly sergeant, came and asked whether he should have me carried from the field; I told him no—to charge with every man. It was not necessary to repeat the order—the men sprang forward at the word.

As the rear of the company was about passing me, one of my sergeants and several of my men came and urged me to be moved to a safer place; I ordered them to leave me where I was, and charge. One of them asked me to lend him my rifle; and in a moment more I found myself alone. Having remained in this situation upwards of an hour, and the battle being over, my orderly sergeant, with several men, returned, and informed me that the enemy were entirely driven off and silenced. The remainder of the company, under sergeant Bennett, moved to the left, and joined lieutenant Humphreys. Lieut. Wheelock and his command were the first to get into action; my company were the next; and lieutenant Humphreys and his command were engaged immediately afterwards. Not more than five or six minutes elapsed after the first fire upon the dragoons before all three of our detachments encountered the enemy.

As soon as the action became general, major Heileman left the pickets with a six-pounder field piece, and advanced rapidly towards the scene of action, but when he had nearly arrived within reach of the enemy, some person reported to him that a body of Indians were moving towards the rear of the pickets. Apprehending an attack in that direction, and there being but a few teamsters and citizens, besides the sick left within the work, under the command of lieutenant Talcott, major Heileman deemed it necessary immediately to return to the pickets with the gun; but finding on his arrival that the alarm was false, he directed lieutenant Talcott to proceed at full speed with the field piece to where the troops were still engaged with the enemy. This order was promptly obeyed by lieutenant Talcott, who arrived on the field just in time to render good service, in finally silencing the fire of the retreating enemy, who after a few well directed shots from the artillery, sought shelter in an extensive and dense hammock, about two miles from the pickets and about a mile and a quarter from where the battle first began.

The engagement lasted about an hour and a quarter. The Indian force is supposed to have been at least 250: ours, you will observe, amounted to but 70 men, exclusive of those with the field piece, which arrived upon the field just at the close of the action. Three of our men were severely wounded, one of whom has since died, and another has lost an arm; three others are slightly wounded. Of the officers, I was the only one injured, having received two severe wounds, one in my left shoulder, and one through my left thigh. The enemy it is believed suffered severely, but to what extent cannot be ascertained, as those disabled by our fire were borne off by their retreating comrades.

In closing this report, I feel great pleasure in expressing in this public manner, at the unanimous request of the officers present, the high sense entertained by us of the unmerited exertions of Mr. George Center, a citizen of this place,

in rendering every assistance in his power, both to the wounded and the well amongst our troops, not only on the day of our engagement with the enemy, but at all times. I cannot too highly applaud his generous and disinterested conduct. I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant.

R. B. LEE, *brevet capt. 3d artillery.*

*His excel. gov. Call, commanding-in-chief, army of Florida.*

THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

To every American reader, not only to every statesman and politician, but to every freeman capable of rightly esteeming the institutions under which we live, no forthcoming work can be of greater interest than the only authentic history of the constitution of the United States, from the lucid and faithful pen of James Madison, the first (or one of the first) of its great founders and architects. Of the value of such a work no one could be a better judge than Mr. Madison himself, and he has in his will, providing for its publication, borne the most emphatic testimony on the subject, whilst directing the avails of the publication to be applied to purposes wholly disinterested, humane, and literary. We are indebted to a friend for a copy of so much of the will of the illustrious deceased (dated April 15, 1835) as relates to this work; in which, as follows, we are sure that our readers will find much to interest them:

"I give all my personal estate of every description, ornamental as well as useful, except as hereinafter otherwise given, to my dear wife; and I also give to her all my manuscript papers, having entire confidence in her discreet and proper use of them, but subject to the qualification in the succeeding clause. Considering the peculiarity and magnitude 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 people living under it, and the interest it has inspired among the friends of free government, it is not an unreasonable inference 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 publication 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," &c. &c.

GENERALS SCOTT AND JESUP.

*Extract from the Washington "Globe" of July 20.*

"With regard to the 'intrigue of gen. Jesup,' it is proper that we should say a word in the absence of that officer. The representation made to disparage him through the opposition prints, since gen. Scott has obtained a copy of his letter from the department, leaves no doubt that the circumstance of its having been addressed to the editor of the *Globe*, is greatly relied on, to bias this controversy. We have had no communication from gen. Jesup since we received it, and can therefore only offer our own interpretation of his motive in writing to us.

"Gen. Jesup was our next door neighbor, while he remained with his family in the city, and from the friendly relation which always subsisted between us, he had reason to suppose that as a public journalist, we would be willing to do justice to him in the difficulty which had arisen between himself and gen. Scott. He knew that gen. Scott had transmitted to the war department, letters in which were lodged the heaviest charges against him—that he was charged with pushing the Alabama troops into the midst of the Creek country, against orders—that he was charged with bringing them into a situation where he had every reason to suppose that they would starve—that he was charged with bringing upon gen. Scott the danger of a mutiny among the Georgia troops, who were impatient for action, and were ready to break through the restraints of gen. Scott's plan, to reach the enemy; and finally, that he was charged with failing to communicate and deranging the whole scheme of the campaign.

"Gen. Jesup had seen that we had published, from time to time, such of gen. Scott's official despatches as he desired to appear in the *Globe*; he had seen that we had published his violent official attack on major Reed of the Florida troops; he had seen that we had excused gen. Scott's unfortunate Florida campaign, and had brought forward every palliating circumstance to relieve him from its consequences; the indignation of the south, universal dissatisfaction among the people, and the chagrin of the president, whose confidence had preferred him to the command. Knowing these things, gen. Jesup certainly had some reason to take care that we should be apprised of his view of the transactions reported upon by gen. Scott, that we might not impart intelligence to the public without a knowledge of the whole case.

"It is apparent, from gen. Jesup's letter to us, that he expected to be arrested by gen. Scott on his charges; and if not, that he intended to retire from his command, and call for an investigation of them himself. It seems he wished to communicate the motives of his conduct to the president, and he felt that he could not do this through an official channel, without inculpating gen. Scott in such a manner, as would put him under the

necessity of subjecting that officer to a court martial. Standing in the relation of second in command, we infer that gen. Jesup did not choose to take a course which could be construed into an attempt to supplant his superior. He therefore stated his determination 'to apply to be relieved,' and if not arrested by gen. Scott on the charges preferred against him, for his own vindication, to call for an inquiry into his own part, and have the campaign investigated. When we delivered this letter to the president, the secretary of war was at his house, and he apprised the president that gen. Scott had written a letter to gen. Jesup, full of charges, and upon explaining them, the president said he would recall gen. Scott. He disapproved of gen. Scott's conduct of the campaign. He approved of Jesup's; and as he was obliged to put down a dissent which threatened to mar the campaign, he instantly wrote his order on gen. Jesup's letter, without consulting the secretary or any one else. If there had been any difficulty in determining, as to the general whom he would employ in the further prosecution of the war, gen. Jesup's letter relieved him from the invidious office of choosing between them, and offending one or the other. Gen. Jesup's letter was an informal communication, intended to assure him that he would ask to be relieved. This voluntary retirement would at once have put an end to the divided councils, which were likely to produce disasters in the Creek campaign, and have left the field of glory to gen. Scott. In doing this, gen. Jesup, it seems, felt it due to himself, to indicate the ground on which he meant to defend himself against the charges which produced his resolution; and that he might not be considered as preferring official charges against his superior, which would call upon him to require his arrest in the midst of a campaign, he addressed his note to an unofficial person—the editor of the *Globe*.

"Upon reading the communication, the president thought fit to give a turn to the controversy which we did not anticipate on handing the letter. He considered it due to the public interest to reverse the positions assumed by the two generals. He deemed it proper to hold general Scott to accountability, and make general Jesup the accuser. And as his letter, although unofficial, was not confidential, he directed it to be filed, as a public document, with general Scott's letter, to apprise him of the whole foundation of the order upon which he was recalled."

*Extract from the "Richmond Enquirer."*

"A rumor has been put forth in the south, which does the greatest injustice to general Scott. It has been propagated by some of the presses, and directly countenanced by some of the toasters of the 4th of July. He has been suspected—indeed, openly charged, with intemperance. For instance, at a dinner given by a portion of col. Beall's regiment, in Baker county, Georgia, the following coarse and illiberal toasts were drunk:

*Fourth standing toast.* 'General Winfield Scott: A slave to the bottle, and a detractor from honest fame.'

*By the company:* General Winfield Scott: More animated by the fumes of the Champagne bottle, than the love of country.'

\* \* \* \* \*

"The assertion that Winfield Scott is a slave to the bottle, in any sense of the term, is a calumny, base and unfounded. We know it—every man who is acquainted with his habits knows it to be false. When the public service demands it, no officer is more active, zealous and untiring. In the whole course of a long acquaintance, we have often seen him gay, animated and agreeable, but never a slave to the bottle, and never intoxicated by its fumes. The love of country and glory are his idols. That he is not the detractor of others' fame, let his late order on taking leave of the army of the south, and his compliment to gen. Jesup, attest for him. Would that gen. J. had better deserved it. Would that he had not appeared to play the part of the detractor! Far better would it have been for him to have suppressed all resentment on account of Scott's letter, to have consulted no private feeling, rather than compromised his own high character! If he had conceived it to be his duty to criticize gen. Scott's conduct, why did he not, as became an officer and a man, address himself frankly and at once to the president or the secretary of war, or the organ designated by the rules for the government of the army. Why did he send his complaint through a third party, and leave it to work in this underhand form; its effects against his superior officer? And why, when he and gen. S. made friends on the 23d June, did he not frankly tell gen. S. of the letter he had written, and promise to withdraw it? What gen. J. now owes to himself is, to request his own immediate recall. We regret that he has been driven by any considerations to commit such errors—and his duty is now to do all he can to repair them. He ought to show to the world that he did not design to effect Scott's recall by his private letter. He should scorn to profit by any such means—and he should convince his countrymen, that as he would blush to raise himself at the expense of another, so he will not be indebted for his promotion to any indirection. In a word, Jesup should say at once: 'I did not mean to raise at Scott's expense. I did not write my letter with any such design—but since it has wrought this effect, I will not hold the command upon any such terms. I will not subject myself to such imputations. I therefore ask to be permitted immediately to give up the command.' If he can, he should so speak, and he should so act. Such, at least, is our humble opinion.

As for general Scott, we would now cease all discussion—we would quietly leave his merits to be investigated by the court of inquiry, which will be called as soon as is compatible with the



interests of the service—but some of the whig slangwhangers will not permit the subject to rest. The very men who were abusing the president for his selection of Scott, and were reviling him as the favorite and scyophant of the administration, are now attempting to make the most of his recall. They are seeking to turn it into a party question and effect to take his part against the president. They charge gen. Jackson with indulging an ancient grudge against him, notwithstanding the distinction which he has paid him in the Black Hawk war, the South Carolina crisis, the Florida war, the Creek war, and the French question. They are also attempting to barb the arrow by the most insidious insinuations against Mr. Van Buren and his son."

From the Washington "Globe."

We have been put in possession of a letter from gen. Scott to a gentleman, in relation to the mode in which his controversy with gen. Jesup has been drawn into the newspapers. He says,

"I have not written a word to the Bulletin; I have not, in fact, suggested a line or a fact for any newspaper whatever. So far from doing any thing in that way, I have taken care to converse but little, even with my friends on military matters, in controversy, lest my knowledge of circumstances and my feelings should find their way into the public papers, being aware that in the great political contest now raging, every thing likely to change a vote would be seized upon for the purpose."

In reference to the particular publications of Webb and King, alluded to in the Globe, the general says,

"This day, Wednesday week, I went over to New York and met col. Webb close to Trinity church, after the ordinary salutation, I asked him whence he derived the particulars of an article on my subject, in his paper of the day or day but one before? In the act of evading the inquiry he was interrupted by Charles L. Livingston, who joined us. He then finished the answer, and stated to Mr. L. my question. After some jocose remarks, he invited Mr. L. and myself to spend the following Saturday evening and Sunday at his house, on Long Island, I declined, on the ground that I did not wish to associate with politicians, under my circumstances, as I might be led to speak of recent military events, &c. Mr. L. who is a strong supporter of Mr. Van Buren, and myself, then walked up Broadway, and colonel Webb down. The next day I again went over to New York, and chanced to meet Mr. Charles King. An article in his paper a day or two before, headed a general in search of the government, had been pointed out to me. I asked him particulars &c. He gave me no satisfactory answer: when I remarked to him, as I the day before had said to Webb, all the world will attribute the article to me; I declare before God, that I am as ignorant of the source of either article, as Mr. Blair himself can be."

Upon the absolute and circumstantial denial made by general Scott himself, we unhesitatingly declare, that we acquit him of the suspicion of having prompted the attempt to divert his case into a political channel, and make it subserve party interests, and so avail himself of party support. General Scott will certainly, however, pardon the mistake, inasmuch as he foresaw that "all the world would attribute the articles to him." Webb's display of the letter, and King's hue and cry of "a general in search of the government," being simultaneous with the arrival of gen. Scott, in New York, was calculated to fasten the impression on us more than others, because on inquiry at the department, we learned that no copy of the original letter on file had ever been made out, but that taken on by gen. Scott to New York; and also, that the general had reported himself to the acting secretary of war—had demanded a court of inquiry; and had his demand complied with, which, as it concluded his business with the department, left no doubt on our mind that if he had other objects, rendering the pursuit of the secretary unnecessary, he had communicated the exigency to those editors who represented the absence of that officer, as a wrong to gen. Scott.

We find the following in the "Fredericksburg, (Va.) Arena:" "There had been difficulties between Scott and Jesup, and strong complaints had been forwarded by the former against his subordinate, for disobedience of orders, and disrespect. On the 23d June, three days after the date of Jesup's letter to Blair, a full explanation took place between them, which led to a thorough reconciliation, and Scott promptly addressed the department, to neutralize the effect of his previous representations, and, in his general order, after being recalled, spoke in handsome terms of Jesup. On this occasion, not one word was said by Jesup of the letter which he sent to Blair to be laid before the president. Until he reached Norfolk, Scott was in total ignorance as to the cause of his recall, or the individual who had procured it, and we know that it was with difficulty he could be brought to believe in the existence of the letter—so little was he capable of suspecting Jesup's duplicity.

The following account of the manner in which general Scott obtained a copy of the letter of general Jesup to the editor of the "Globe" is taken from a letter published in the Philadelphia United States Gazette.

"On the arrival of general Scott at Washington he at once repaired to the war department, and entering the audience room asked 'who represents the secretary of war?' Forth stepped Mr. Harris, who from being a subordinate clerk, has rapidly passed through sundry transitions, until he has become commissioner of the Indian bureau, and acting secretary of

war, and replied that he was the representative of the great functionary. General Scott then demanded a sight of the letter of general Jesup, to which I have referred, from the files of the department. The files were accordingly produced and examined, and the offensive letter was drawn forth with the still more offensive endorsement, and laid before the general, who took a copy, and in an hour or two afterwards left Washington again, in search it is presumed, of the secretary of war, who has gone to some of the northern springs, and with a determination to demand immediately a court of inquiry to examine into the causes which led to the unsatisfactory issue of the war."

#### MR. VAN BUREN'S OPINIONS, &c.

In the last "REGISTER" we published a letter from Mr. Van Buren in reply to a communication from a committee of "the democratic party of the city and county of New York, in favor of equal rights and opposed to monopolies." At a general monthly meeting of the same party convened at the military and civic hotel, in the city of New York on the 1st instant, the following report of the convention in relation to its proceedings and correspondence with Richard M. Johnson and Martin Van Buren, was read, and after a long and animated discussion adopted, and ordered to be published.

#### REPORT.

The convention of delegates elected and convened pursuant to a resolution passed on the 15th April, 1836, at a general meeting of the democratic party of the city and county of New York, friendly to equal rights and opposed to all monopolies, having attended to the duties assigned to it, respectfully request leave to report:

That, on the subject of the first part of the aforesaid resolution, viz: "To advise and recommend a state convention," diversities of opinion have prevailed in your convention, both as to the practicability and utility of it. As respects its being practicable, although there is abundant evidence that the principles and measures advocated by the anti-monopolists, have in all parts of the state numerous friends and talented advocates, yet, as there is not an organization of the real and honest democracy, it would consequently require much time to disseminate circulars, to interchange sentiment, produce organization and concert of action, necessary to the formation of a convention.

As to the utility of the measure at this time, it is held by many of your delegates to be somewhat questionable, for the reason that there will be a general convention of mechanics and working men, at Utica, on the 15th of September next; and being satisfied that their objects must necessarily be founded on the same principles, and in favor of the same reforms in government, as are urged by the anti-monopoly democratic party, viz: equal rights, equal laws and equal justice, it is therefore believed that the one convention will supersede the necessity of the other.

With regard to the latter clause of the resolution passed on the 15th April, that is, "to address the candidates for the presidency and vice presidency, on the subject of the principles and reforms advocated by the anti-monopoly democracy," your convention has corresponded with the nominees of the Baltimore convention exclusively, because, either the consistency, or the ability, or the democratic faith of the other candidates, is a matter of great doubt in the minds of the people.

Your convention acknowledges, with the highest gratification, that the communication which has been received from R. M. Johnson, and already published, is in full accordance with our declaration of principles, of which it is an able and happily expressed exposition. The frank and unlimited avowal of his political tenets, is alike honorable to him as a democrat, a patriot and a man.

But the same encomiums cannot be justly applied to the answer received from the candidate for the presidency, Martin Van Buren, and which has also been published. It is evasive, unsatisfactory and unworthy of a great statesman. The world, however, will judge of the motive which dictated it.

The 8th article of our constitution of organization, and recorded resolution passed on the 20th of January, 1836, prohibit our support of any candidate who will not avow his entire concurrence with our declaration of principles, in article V. The letter of Richard M. Johnson being amply satisfactory, while that of Martin Van Buren is not so to any true democrat, the constitution of the United States in this case, leaves us only a choice of evils, as it respects the presidential election, either to give up the fundamental tenet and objects of our organization, or not vote at all, and thereby withhold our support from Richard M. Johnson, the man whom we would delight to honor. Such alternatives exhibit the anomalous political absurdity of that clumsy aristocratic machinery, the electoral colleges, by which the citizen is deprived of the inalienable right of voting directly for officers in whose hands the government is placed, and particularly where that right is clearest and strongest, as in the case of the highest functionaries of the republic, where legislative power is united with executive. Your convention, therefore, strenuously recommends that memorials be constantly and perseveringly presented until the constitution be so amended, as that the citizen can vote directly in the election of president and vice president of the United States.

A committee has been chosen by the convention to draft an address to the people of the state of New York, in relation to the ensuing election. This committee, pursuant to its appoint-

ment, reported an address which has been amended and adopted. Another committee has also been appointed to correspond with our friends in the county of Suffolk, with the view of advising them to nominate one of their fellow citizens as a candidate for the office of lieutenant governor. The latter committee is also instructed to communicate to the electors of the counties comprising the first senatorial district, a resolution of the convention requesting them to appoint delegates to a district convention, for the purpose of nominating a senator to be supported at the ensuing election. This committee is engaged in the duty assigned to it, and will duly report to a future county meeting.

In compliance with a resolution of the county meeting, the convention has had under consideration the propriety of permanently establishing a democratic newspaper. Subscription papers have been ordered, and are now in circulation for signatures.

With regard to the unfinished business of the convention above stated, the committees will report to the county meetings the duties they have yet in charge. The following resolution is therefore offered for adoption:

*Resolved*, That the second convention of the democratic party in favor of equal rights and opposed to all monopolies, is hereby, as a convention, dissolved. By order of the convention,

E. G. BARNEY, *president*.  
DANIEL GORHAM, }  
B. F. HALLOCK, } *vice presidents*.

James J. Stratton, }  
John A. Riell, } *secretaries*.

#### UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

From the *Globe* of the 6th instant.

We have been furnished for publication with copies of the following order, issued by gen. Gaines, and of his instructions to the officer commanding the United States troops near Nacogdoches:

##### ORDER—NO. 29.

*Head quarters, western department, camp Sabine, 11th July, 1836.*

The present posture of affairs in Texas indicates the probability of Indian disturbances on the western and southwestern borders of the United States, in the course of the summer and autumn. On this hypothesis must be predicated all military movements on this frontier. It is therefore directed that, on any service requiring a detachment of the troops at any military station or camp, to be sent on duty in the wilderness on which they may be absent more than two days, and out of supporting distance, not less than two hundred infantry, or one hundred and fifty mounted men, be detached. The fate of major Dade's command in Florida illustrates the importance of a strict attention to this order.

By order of major general Gaines.

(Signed)

GEO. A. McCALL,  
*A. D. C. and act'g assistant adj't general.*

*Head quarters, western department, camp Sabine, July 10, 1836.*

Sir: Having received satisfactory information that, among the Indians who have recently committed depredations upon the frontier inhabitants of Texas, in Robertson's colony, there were some of the tribes residing within the limits of the state of Louisiana or Arkansas, I have deemed it proper, in order to ascertain to what extent these Indians have participated in these depredations, and, at the same time, to restrain their hostile incursions into Texas, to direct your attention to the matter; for which purpose you will repair, with the forces under your command, to the town of Nacogdoches, where you will, for a time, be occasionally stationed until otherwise directed; and to which place I have ordered seventeen thousand four hundred rations of flour, with the like quantity of the small parts of the ration, together with eight thousand five hundred rations of pork, with authority for a supply of beef, sufficient to complete the whole supply to 17,400 rations.

Your position at Nacogdoches must combine the several advantages of *strength, health and comfort*, and it must be fortified by a small breast work constructed of light materials, with a block house or two, at the opposite angles.

The primary object of the present occupancy of that post is to enable me to carry into effect instructions of the president of the United States, embraced in the letter from the department of war, dated 12th of May, 1833, of which I inclose herewith a copy for your information and government.

Should you find any of the Indians, of our side of the supposed national boundary, manifesting a hostile spirit, you will urge them to return to their villages and be peaceable. But should they, or any other Indians, or other armed forces, be found in a warlike attitude, or in the act of any decided hostility against the United States troops, or against any of the inhabitants of this frontier, or of the disputed territory to the south or east, or north of Nacogdoches, you will in that case employ the forces of your command to arrest or otherwise restrain them from such hostility, notifying the commanding officer here of their position, probable numbers and conduct; to the end that the forces at this place may promptly support and co-operate with you, in their arrest or punishment. But you will not attack them without evidence of their hostility, demonstrated by their conduct rather than by their threats, taking care to conform strictly to the precautionary measures prescribed in the instructions herewith enclosed, as well as the general regulations of the war department.

You will keep the commanding officer at this place, and at Fort Towson; informed of every movement, and every measure, connected with or embraced in the directions and duties assigned to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) EDMUND P. GAINES,

*Major general commanding,  
To the officers commanding the U. S. troops at or near Nacogdoches, near Texas.*

#### CORRESPONDENCE ON TEXIAN AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.

To the editor of the *Inquirer and Courier*:

*South Ninth street, August 3, 1836.*

SIR: The article published in your paper of the 29th ult. appointing me an agent in the Texian affairs, so far as respects myself is improper. No one was warranted to appoint me.

To correct the error, I request you to insert in the *Pennsylvania Inquirer and Daily Courier* the paper that accompanies this. It is a copy of a letter addressed to "John Swift, esq. or any member of the committee," and was delivered to John Hemphill, esq.

As I see no notice taken of the request it contained, I find it due to myself, and opinions in this case, to ask this act of justice at your hands, and I present the same request to the editors of such papers as published the appointment, to insert in their papers the letter addressed to Mr. Swift. Very respectfully, I am your obedient servant, JAMES RONALDSON.

The following is a copy of the paper referred to by Mr. R. in the above letter.

*South Ninth street, July 29, 1836.*

SIR: In this morning's *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, I observe that at a meeting, where you presided as chairman, I was appointed a member of a committee connected with the affairs of Texas.

I am sorry that the person to whom I am indebted for the nomination, overlooked that courtesy we owe to each other.

On occasions such as this, it is proper to inquire of the proposed agent if it would be agreeable for him to accept the office. Had such an inquiry been made on the present occasion, there would not have been cause for troubling you or the public with an individual's private reasons for declining the appointment.

I have yet to be informed that the projected independence of Texas is to benefit the United States as a nation, or add to the happiness of my fellow citizens; and as to its accession to the United States doing good, that is out of the question. We have already a territory tolerably compact, and quite as large as can be used for many centuries to come, and which has a diversity of interests sufficient to give occupation to all the skill and patriotism we possess, applicable to the mighty duties of government. And I see in this affair the elements of great injury to one of our important branches of industry.

Every reflecting man must see that Texas, whether as an independent state or an integral part of this union, or cultivating cotton with slaves, the effect must be to bring more rivalry into the selling market, by which prices will be reduced, at the same time the Texian market will increase the price of slaves; and, consequently, the cost of making cotton will be enhanced in the United States, and the planters be subjected to a two-fold loss.

My feelings are for the comfort and happiness of the people of this union, and I cannot see that the enhancing the cost of making cotton here, and increasing the quantity grown in other countries, is to do us good. This is one reason for my not interesting myself in Texian affairs.

In the next place, we must recollect that like causes produce like effects. Heretofore our republic has excited in the European powers no fretful jealousies of our acquisitions; influencing the "balance of power," this Texian affair has in it much of the elements of causing such a ferment; the treaties, quarrels and wars this principle has caused, and their effects are well known. Let us ask, what would be the condition of Turkey if Russia had not been held in check by the fears of European powers keeping her Czars from extending their empire to the Dardanelles?

I have no desire that there should be cause for any power suspecting the United States of intentions to carry their rule to Mexico. I hope no such idea will be entertained, because such an intention would not add to the durability of the United States, and of a certainty it would injure the general happiness, virtue and independence of my fellow citizens. This is another reason for my declining the appointment you have made.

It is possible that citizens may differ in their views of foreign policy, and at least some of the parties be wrong. But as it respects ourselves, I hope we will be perfectly united in efforts to keep from our land distress or dishonor—recollecting the good example we have in Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and others, whose virtues I hope will not be lost as examples for ourselves, or the Washingtons or Franklins, if such there be, either in Texas or Mexico.

Be pleased to notify the gentlemen who are interested in the affairs of Texas, that I respectfully decline the appointment referred to. With sentiments of respect, I am your obedient servant, JAMES RONALDSON.  
*To John Swift, esq. chairman of a meeting held in the Masonic Hall, July 29, 1836, or any other of the committee.*

P. S. Please have the goodness to cause this communication to be inserted in those papers that published the appointment.

**MILITARY ADVANTAGES OF RAIL ROADS.**

General Gaines, of the U. S. army, in a long letter respecting certain proposed rail roads in Tennessee and the neighboring states, takes the following professional view of the subject. It probably has not occurred to most people to consider it in this light.

"In reference to the military aspect of the subject of rail roads with steam power applied to vehicles of land transportation, I have much to say, more, more indeed, than I can flatter myself with a hope that the committee of the legislature would feel inclined during the present season to hear. It is a subject so entirely within the unquestionable sphere of my professional vocation—a subject, too, of such tremendous and awful import, when taken into consideration of the national defence, that I have felt it to be my duty, for some 5 years past, to devote my attention to it, as I ever deemed it, in obedience to my official oath, to meet in battle my country's enemies. It is tremendous and awful, because it is destined soon to enable us, the people of the United States, with the aid of our state governments and our United States government, to wield with irrefragable effect all the vast elements of the military power and countless resources of the central and interior states and districts, to any threatened point of our national frontier, in time to crush the invader, strong as he may be, before he could possibly take any one of our first rate fortifications, if prepared for a vigorous defence; and without an expense of more than one-tenth of time or of money than the present and all former means of national defence required—with little or no expense on our part of health or of life. The subject is awful, because it places at the control of instructed man, a power hitherto, from the beginning of the world up to the present age, was believed to belong only to Him who created and who controls the elements of all power! It presents to us the means of wielding, without the usual animal power, from this spot to an Atlantic seaport, distance 600 miles, with 72 locomotive engines, an army of 100,000 men, and 600 tons of cannon or other arms, in 60 hours—in the short space of 60 hours! A cargo of men and arms that would, with our present roads, require 36,000 draught horses and 6,000 wagons, to convey the baggage and ordnance and stores of this army the same distance; whilst the 6,000 wagons and the 36,000 horses would cost \$3,000,000

The cost of the 72 locomotives, at \$5,500 each, would be but 396,000

Making a difference of \$2,604,000

With rail roads, such as those which I have deemed it to be my duty to advocate, this disposable force may be thrown, in 4 days' time, from these central states to any section of the national frontier, in season to meet and beat an invading foe, before he could possibly take, by the best means of approach yet devised, any one of our strong fortifications. Whereas, without rail roads, this great disposable force would waste millions worth of health, and life, and treasure, in vain efforts to meet the invader, without being able to find any other trace of his footsteps than such as may be marked with his rifle and sword. He will have time to land and to measure his strength with the gallant bordermen that may happen to be near the point of attack; and when, whether repulsed or victorious, the enemy will have withdrawn from that point, and, by the aid of steam power applied to his fleet; he will have directed his attention to some other vulnerable point, where he may be least expected, and where he will have time to re-enact his tragedy of fire and desolation. And in this way, our whole Atlantic and Mexican border may, in a war of two or three years, be completely overcome, and sacked to an amount of property (to say nothing of national honor) more than sufficient for the construction of ten such rail roads as those which I have advocated; and these disasters may be effected by a force of less numerical strength.

[American Magazine of Useful Knowledge.]

**DINNER TO THE HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN.**

A number of the citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county, (Kentucky), according to previous arrangements, convened together at the spring at Bellefonte, (in the vicinity of the town), on Saturday week, for the purpose of extending to their distinguished fellow citizen, the hon. J. J. Crittenden, the compliment of a public dinner, as a testimonial of the high regard in which they hold his public and private character. At least five hundred persons were present to partake of the festivities of the day, and every one in that large assemblage felt and expressed the sentiment of a cordial "welcome home" to their "neighbor and friend." The following are a few of the regular toasts:

*The senate of the United States*—Glorious body! where the states shine like a constellation. Kentucky's blaze is not lost in the glare of that galaxy!

*Our guest, the hon. J. J. Crittenden*—We sent him abroad because he loves his country and its constitution; he has vindicated the true glory of an American statesman. He has won new honors for his state and himself in the senate—he deserves them, and he wears them well. His name is now woven in the web of his country's history—his fame is identified with its glory. We welcome him home, and hail our neighbor and friend.

*Henry Clay*—Virginia claims him, but she is selfish, though she boasts his birthplace; Kentucky claims him, but she is selfish, though he is a Kentuckian; America claims him, but

America too is selfish, though he is an American; he belongs to the whole civilized world—to whatever climes appreciate human liberty; his name belongs to history—his fame to eternity.

*His excellency governor Morehead*—The genius of internal improvement has graven his name forever on the rocks and cliffs of our rivers—on every highway and road; this is glory enough for the Kentucky statesman; but Kentucky has other works of glory to accomplish on a broad theatre, worthy his expansive mind, and her voice proclaims, "thou art the man."

*James Madison*—The father and expounder of the constitution; the pure and lofty patriot; the chaste and incorruptible statesman; the ripe scholar, the profound philosopher, the unblemished citizen; his private life was as exemplary as his public one was useful and glorious. He has gone down to the tomb with the blessings of earth and heaven on his head.

**THE CORAL FISHERY.**

The time for the coral fishery in the Mediterranean is from the middle of April to the end of July. It is fished up in the following way. There are generally seven men to a boat, six of whom manage it while one is the fisher. The machinery employed for tearing the coral from the bottom of the sea consists first of all two beams crossed, and tightly fixed at right angles to each other, with a leaden weight to press them down; to these beams they fasten a great quantity of hemp loosely twisted, among which they mix strong nets. When the machine has been let down into the sea and the coral is thought sufficiently entangled in the hemp and nets, they draw it out by a rope which they unwind according to the depth, and which sometimes requires half a dozen boats to draw it. The operation is toilsome, and even attended with danger. \* \* \* \* Do not hypercritically chide me for dwelling so long on the subject of this substance. A bit of ornament and a bauble it is, I grant you; but remember that the coral insect, though a very little gentleman, is more important in one respect than Columbus himself. He is not a finder of islands and continents, but a founder of them. This thing, though but recently admitted to be a living creature, encroaches on the ocean itself; diminishes his dominion, increases the proportion of habitable land on our planets and contributes with the submarine volcano, to change the aspect of the world. The volcano, as an agent of nature, does his business with terrible despatch; he heaves up the bottom of the sea to a moderate distance from its surface and there leaves a submarine rocky bank; but in a thousand instances this bank would emerge from the ocean as an island, unless the little coral insect set to work in building his house upon every hard substance that he can find at the bottom of the sea. When the first generation of these animacules ceases to live, their structures adhere to each other by virtue either of the glutinous remains within them or of some property in salt water, and the interstices being gradually filled up by sand and shells, a mass of rock is at length formed. Future races of these animacules erect their habitations upon the rising bank, in their turn to increase but principally to elevate this monument of their wonderful labors. An able voyager (capt. Plinders) who had written on the formation of coral reefs, observes that "the care taken to work perpendicularly in the earlier stages marks a surprising instinct in these diminutive creatures; for when their wall of coral, which is erected for the most part in situations where the winds are constant, arrives at the surface it affords a shelter, to the leeward of which their infant colonies may be safely sent. To be constantly covered with water, seems to be necessary to the existence of the coral insects, and therefore their habitations are always under the sea's surface. But above their habitations matter accumulates till it overtops the waves at low water, and this matter being exposed to the action of the air, loses its adhesive property, salt plants take root upon it, and a soil begins to be formed. Ere long the bank is visited by the sea-bird; by and by the nut of the cocoa or the pandanus is thrown ashore, and the wearier land-bird, resting on his wings on the soil, deposit on it the seed of herbs and trees. Every tide and every gale adds something to the bank, and it gradually spreads into an island of luxuriant vegetation. Man comes at last to take possession of the new estate and he may well say that the architecture of an insect has laid the foundation of his property.

[Letters from the south in the New Monthly.]

**LOANS OF PUBLIC MONEY**

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND PUBLIC OFFICERS.

*House of representatives, July 2, 1836.*  
Mr. Hunt, from the select committee to which the subject had been referred, made the following report:

The select committee, appointed under the resolution of the 20th day of June, 1836, "to inquire whether any member or members of congress, head or heads of departments, or any other officer of government, has received any accommodation or facilities from any person or persons, bank or banks, in the employment of the government, or not, in obtaining the use of the public money for the purpose of 'speculating in the purchase of the public lands,'" report:

The committee, anxious to submit to the house the result of their investigations at as early a day as possible, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the treasury on the 22d of June, asking the names of the deposit banks, where located, and the names of their respective presidents and cashiers. This information

was furnished by the secretary, under date of the 23d of June. On the 24th of June, the committee directed the following letter to be sent to the Girard bank, Philadelphia, the Moyamensing bank, of the same city, the Union bank, Baltimore, and the bank of the Metropolis, Washington city, viz:

*Committee room, June 24, 1836.*

SIR: I am instructed by the select committee to carry into effect a resolution passed by the house of representatives of the 20th instant, to transmit to you a copy of said resolution, and also a list of the heads of the several departments, and a list of the members of congress, the better to enable you to give your statement on the subjects of inquiry.

The committee are not able to furnish you with a complete list of the others officers embraced in the resolution; the inquiry, however, is as comprehensive as the resolution, so that, if you are possessed of any information connecting any officer or officers of the general government of the United States with the subjects of inquiry, you will be pleased to set it forth in your statement.

The first branch of the inquiry relates to any accommodation or facility that any member or members of congress, head or heads of departments, or other officer or officers, may have obtained from any person or persons, bank or banks, in the employ of the general government.

The secretary of the treasury has informed the committee that the \_\_\_\_\_ bank is employed by the government as a bank of deposit, and that you are the president of said bank. You will be pleased to state whether any person embraced in the resolution has obtained any accommodation or facilities from said bank, either directly or indirectly, or from any person or persons having any general or special management or control of any of the business of said bank; and, if so, state the name of such member of congress, head of department or other officer, and the kind of accommodation or facility he or they so obtained; and to what amount or extent.

The second branch of the resolution relates to the purpose for which the accommodation or facility was obtained.

If you answer in the first branch of the inquiry affirmatively, you will then state whether, according to the best of your knowledge and belief, such accommodation was obtained or used for the purpose of speculating in the purchase of the public lands, and the grounds of your knowledge or belief.

I am instructed to say that your answer to the foregoing inquiries will be strictly confidential, except so far as the answer may have a direct reference to the object of the resolution.

I am, &c. &c.

H. P. HUNT, chairman.

On the 25th of June, the same letter was sent by mail to the following deposit banks in the city of New York, to wit: the Manhattan company, the Mechanics' bank, and the bank of America.

To the circular addressed to the bank of the Metropolis, the following answers were received from the cashier and president, under dates of the 25th and 27th June:

*Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, June 25, 1836.*

SIR: I had the honor of receiving, by the hands of gen. Van Ness, your communication of yesterday's date, directed to the president or cashier of this institution, with a copy of the resolution under which your committee acts.

I can at once briefly give a general negative to the inquiry contained in the resolution, so far as relates to this bank. But permit me respectfully to add, as explanation, that we have, indeed, for many years past, been in the habit of making occasional loans to members of congress, heads of departments, and other officers of the government, among numerous borrowers; the number and amount of them, though still moderate, has increased of late years; since, our means have also been increased. But never have we loaned any money to them, either before or after we became a deposit bank, except such as we considered under our own exclusive control. We have, it is true, and long have had, both public and private deposits in our vault, which, when received, pass immediately into the general mass of stock of our means; but we loan, on the whole, without distinction or discrimination, according to our own discretion, unrestrained by any other consideration, as relates to depositors, than that we must always be ready to repay the amount of their respective deposits on demand. We consider the deposits by the government converted into private funds, at our sole disposition, for future active use, (having bound ourselves in ample security for their repayment), under no control of the secretary of the treasury, or any other authority, or individual. The secretary has no knowledge of, nor is he consulted about, our loans to individuals, either public or private; in fact, we consider them as loans of our private funds, although we have received a part of them, on general deposit, from the government.

Therefore, sir, I answer, that we have made no loans, nor given any accommodation or facilities, in obtaining the use of the "public money;" still less so for any known purpose of speculation in the purchase of the "public lands," to either or any of the descriptions of individuals mentioned in the resolution.

This is the way in which we have always considered the relation between the loans and deposits, and their reference to each other.

The president of this institution is preparing a communication to you, which you will soon receive. I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

GEO. THOMAS, cashier.

Hon. Hiram P. Hunt, chairman, &c.

*Bank of the Metropolis, June 27, 1836.*

SIR: I had the honor of receiving your communication of the 24th instant, to which was appended a copy of the resolution of the house of representatives, passed the 20th, under which you act.

In the third paragraph of your communication, intended as explanatory of the resolution, and specifying the particular points of inquiry, you say, "you will be pleased to state whether any person embraced in the resolution has obtained any accommodation or facilities from said bank, [of the Metropolis], either directly or indirectly, or from any person or persons having any general or special management or control of any of the business of said bank; and if so, state the name of such member of congress, head of department, or other officer, and the kind of accommodation or facility he or they so obtained from said person or persons or bank, the time or times when obtained, its character, and to what amount."

In relation to this inquiry, sir, permit me respectfully to observe, that, by the 1st and 6th sections of the act of congress, entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to certain banks in the District of Columbia," &c. (of which this bank is one), approved March 3d, 1817, "the president and directors of each bank have full powers to make, revise, alter and annul all such rules, orders, by-laws and regulations for the government of said corporation, and that of its officers, servants and affairs, as they shall, from time to time, think expedient, subject only to the restrictions herein [therein] contained."

By the 14th article of our by-laws, afterwards adopted in pursuance of the above provision, after having been reported by a committee of our board of directors, of which committee one of the most distinguished lawyers in the country, (Judge Duvall), of the supreme court of the United States, then one of its directors, was chairman, it is provided "that every transaction at the board relative to paper offered, or the amount discounted, and the debts due by individuals to the bank, are to be considered confidential by the directors and officers of the bank."

And it is further ordered, that "the officers shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of the duties entrusted to them."

This 14th regulation has been strictly adhered to; and, in accordance with its principle, by the articles of agreement between the secretary of the treasury and the bank on the 9th of October, 1833, in relation to the reception and management of the public deposits, it is, among other things, stipulated that the secretary or his agent shall have a right, at any time, to examine into the books and affairs of the bank, "except the current accounts of individuals, or as far as is admissible without a violation of the bank charter."

Now, sir, without going into any argument or discussion on the subject, I respectfully submit to you and the committee the question whether, in the absence of any provision in the act of congress (charter) obliging or authorising us to expose the private and individual accounts or concerns of the customers and dealers of and with the bank, and with the prohibitory laws referred to, (of which your committee, I suppose, were not before apprized), before us, whether, under these circumstances, a compliance with the above requirement of the committee will be pressed upon us?

Far from wishing to avoid the most critical scrutiny, as relates to ourselves, into our affairs, or our administration of them, we are unwilling to treat those of our customers in a manner which may be considered as a breach of faith.

An application, understood to be similar in principle to that of your committee, as above stated, was some time ago made to us by another, and I then presented to that committee precisely the same case or difficulty which I now do; but was afterwards informed by them that they did not mean to interfere with the principle of the by-law referred to.

I presume, sir, that you would consider it useless for me, at present, to add any remark applicable to the second branch of the resolution as stated by you.

Begging you to be assured of my disposition to give you and your committee every useful and satisfactory information on this or any other subject, I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN P. VAN NESS, president.

Hon. Hiram P. Hunt, chairman, &c.

N. B. The cashier, I understand, has written to you, and I hope in a manner that may be considered correct and satisfactory.

On the 24th June, subpoenas were issued to three witnesses in the city of Washington, requiring their attendance before the committee on the 25th of June. These witnesses have been examined by the committee, under oath, and the following is the evidence given by Preston S. Loughborough, one of said witnesses:

*Preston S. Loughborough, sworn as a witness by Samuel Burch, justice of the peace.*

The witness states that he resides in Washington city, District of Columbia, and is the chief clerk in the post office department. He has understood that two or three joint stock companies have been formed, and have purchased public lands and Indian reservations, and that officers of the government and members of congress are connected with them.

Question by Mr. Hunt. Who are those officers of the government or members of congress?

[Mr. Loughborough wished for time, and promised to deliver his answer to this question in writing.]

Mr. Loughborough presented in writing the following answer to the question yesterday propounded to him by Mr. Hunt. The committee thereupon resolved that the answer was not satisfactory, and that the witness be required to state the names of the persons alluded to in the question, which he declined doing, for the reasons stated in his written answer.

*Mr. Loughborough's answer.*

In regard to some of the persons, my information is merely from hearsay, and therefore not evidence from me to the committee. As respects the others, their transactions have no connexion whatever, so far as I know, with the public money, or with any bank in which it is deposited. I do not conceive their names or affairs can be important or useful to the committee, in a public view, any more than any other private transaction of a friend made known to me, in which he has purchased a farm, sold a horse, or become a member of a company for commerce or manufacture. If the persons of whose interests I speak (and they are interests in which I have no concern) had acquired them by means of loans or accommodations of the public money, obtained for that purpose from deposit banks, I should not hesitate to state their names, and what I might know, if any thing, of their loans or accommodations. But I know of no case in which a loan of any money, public or private, has been obtained from a bank for the purpose of speculating in the public lands.

From the Union bank of Maryland an answer was received on the 26th June, under date of the previous day. From the Girard bank an answer was received on the 28th June; and from the Moyamensing bank, and those addressed in the city of New York, answers were received on the evening of the 29th June.

On the 29th June, the committee, finding themselves greatly embarrassed by their labors in the house, at the most critical period of the session, and viewing the shortness of the time left them, even if otherwise unengaged, to pursue the delicate and important inquiries committed to them, resolved to suspend further investigation, and to submit a history of their labors to the house.

After the committee had come to the above resolution, the following letter was received from the president of the bank of the Metropolis, under date of the 29th of June:

*Bank of the Metropolis, June 29, 1836.*

SIR: I have not had the honor of a reply to my communication to you of the 27th instant. After having stated to you, both personally and in writing, what were my difficulties and embarrassments, which I understood you in conversation to be sensible of, and this done justice to the institution over which I preside, and to its customers, as well as to myself, I intended decidedly, as I presume you understood from my letter, to be governed in the case by the final decision of the committee. But to prevent any erroneous inference, or possible doubt, I have now the honor to add, that all the books and papers in the bank are completely open to you; and every facility will be given there by every officer of the bank to promote your inquiries, which we wish limited only by the discretion of the committee, and such regard for established usage as they shall think not interfering with the legitimate objects of their inquiry. Or, if the committee prefer to state any specific cases or inquiries they shall immediately be attended to.

The scope of the resolution and inquiry is so extensive and indefinite, as to embrace a great part of the operations of the bank: and overloaded as we all are by an extraordinary pressure of business at this time, our books also being constantly required at bank, I take the liberty of respectfully suggesting what is the most convenient mode for us, and what will probably be the most satisfactory to the committee of accomplishing their object. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN P. VAN NESS, *president.*

The committee have not deemed it proper, in the present stage of their investigation, to present to the house the whole testimony taken by them, nor to report the answers received from the various banks, other than those from the bank of the Metropolis.

Should the house be of opinion that the inquiries embraced in the resolution ought to be prosecuted, the committee would then ask for an increase of their numbers to nine, and for liberty to sit during the recess of congress; and that the resolution be amended so as clearly to embrace any connexion between deposit banks or others, and the land offices, for the purposes of speculation.

And with that view the committee ask leave to submit with this their report 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 deposit 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 deposit banks have issued certificates of deposit without an actual deposit in cash, and to what extent they have been received in payment for purchase 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 congress.

*Remarks of Mr. Hunt on presenting the above report.*

Mr. Speaker: From my connexion with the committee submitting the report just read at your table, I may be permitted, I trust, without wishing to provoke a protracted debate at this stage of the session, to submit a few remarks in reference to the labors of the committee, and the nature of their report.

Sir, this committee was raised on the 20th June, 1836, in pursuance of a resolution which I felt it my duty to submit. The committee met and organized for business on the 23d June. They felt deeply the embarrassments of their situation, called, as they were, to institute inquiries of the most important and delicate nature, at a period of the session requiring all their strength of body and mind, in the discharge of their duties in the house. The members of the committee, notwithstanding these embarrassments, proceeded at once to execute the high trust confided to them. A note was directed to the secretary of the treasury, asking for such information as would enable the committee to address inquiries to those deposit banks from which answers might reasonably be expected during the present session of congress. That call upon the secretary was promptly and fairly met, and various banks were addressed by the circular set out in the report. From the deposit bank of this city no answer was received until Sunday night, the 26th of June. That answer was laid before the committee on Monday morning, the 27th June. From the same bank a further answer was received, and the committee, anxious to do no injustice to the bank, have considered it proper to place before the house those answers entire. The committee have submitted no comments of their own upon the logic or ingenuousness of those answers, but have left it entirely to this house to say how far a course of special pleading on the part of a moneyed institution, in an inquiry of this kind, shall be tolerated by congress. Then, with regard to the witness, Loughborough, the committee, to avoid all imputation of injustice, have preferred to give his testimony entire in the words furnished by himself, after abundant time given for reflection, (if not consultation), and that, too, without any remarks of theirs as to the singular course taken by the witness, under such circumstances.

As regards the third and last communication received from the bank in this city, and set forth in the report, it is only necessary to say, that it came too late to enable the committee to profit by the facilities therein proffered. The bank now proffers an examination, and I stop not to inquire whether this is the result of better reflection, or of that kind of advice (equivalent to a command) proceeding from a high personage, who at least has never been obnoxious to the charge of evasion or duplicity.

Mr. Speaker, I have made these remarks in justice to the gentlemen associated with me on this committee, and trust the house will feel that the committee have lost no time in prosecuting the inquiries committed to them.

The question is now presented for the consideration of the house, whether this inquiry shall be prosecuted to a final result, or be ended, for the present, in an imperfect, unfinished state. In favor of prosecuting the inquiry you have the unanimous opinion of the committee, as expressed in the resolutions accompanying their report.

This question of investigation by a committee of this house was yesterday argued by gentlemen as though its only object was to aid the judicial tribunals of the country in detecting and punishing the guilty. Again, it was urged that no good had ever resulted from such investigations. Sir, I deny that the principal object of investigation is to aid your courts of justice, or to bring the guilty to punishment. That consequence may, indeed, and often does, flow from it; but the primary object is to correct your legislation in reference to the great interests of the country; you cannot point your legislation until you understand the nature and extent of the evils to be remedied. And how are you to ascertain those evils, and their extent, but through an investigating committee? Sir, talk not of referring for a redress of grievances to executive officers, some of whom stand charged; in the eyes of the community, with the very offences sought to be redressed; but rather trust this office to your own body—to gentlemen amenable to this house, and, more than that, amenable to their constituents, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

In your public lands you have a domain, if properly used, of incalculable value. But, sir, if the abuses charged in the land offices really exist, and we cannot, for want of information, correct them, better would it be for the morals of this country, and the stability of this government, to cede at once, nay, to sink this domain.

You have two Indian wars now raging in your country, at an immense cost of blood and treasure, and these wars are openly charged to the mal-conduct of speculators and government officers, and yet you refuse all efficient inquiry. But for inquiries instituted by this house, the nation, in all human probability, would still have labored under the former abuses of the post office department. That inquiry, though conducted by a committee raised in high party times, and composed of the most opposite political elements, led to a radical reform of that department.

Why oppose free and full inquiry into alleged abuses? It is said these inquiries cost money. Be it so. Think you the peo-

ple of this country value money, sordid pelf, when required in defence of their rights, or in reforming the abuses and corruptions of those in the high places of government? Inquiring committees should not, indeed, be raised upon slight grounds; but in cases of strong probable cause, I hold it to be our duty to inquire. In the monarchy of England it has long been settled as the law of parliamentary proceeding that newspaper reports furnish a ground of inquiry, and Mr. Jefferson, in his manual, has given the sanction of his high authority to the English doctrine. In the present instance, the inquiry is asked, not upon rumors merely, but upon evidence and deliberate opinion of a committee, after having given much attention to the subject.

Will gentlemen suppress inquiry from considerations of party? Far gone, indeed, must that party be that can use its wigs to shield speculation, corruption and crime.

If the present inquiry is to be prosecuted, the committee ask for an increase of their numbers. This has appeared to them necessary in reference to the multifarious nature of their duties; but should the house be of opinion that the present number is sufficient, they can readily modify this or any and all of the resolutions reported from the committee. One word as to the resolution enlarging the shape of the original one. It has been submitted in order to avoid all cavil, and to reach alleged abuses most alarming in their nature and extent. Now, sir, as to the proposition of the committee to sit in the recess of this house. An affected sneer has been attempted as the readiest mode of evading this entire question from a quarter that, with my knowledge of the situation of gentlemen, I confess has not a little surprised me for its boldness and frontery. Let me tell gentlemen that in this or any other matter I am not to be deterred from my duty; nor will an intelligent people, in matters of high importance to their interests, receive the sneers of the suspected as a satisfactory and exculpatory answer. Sir, it needs no argument from me to prove the utter impossibility of pursuing an inquiry of the kind proposed during the session of this house. During the session gentlemen have duties to their constituents, connected with your daily legislation, which may not be disregarded—duties the discharge of which requires their constant attendance in the house. Under such circumstances, gentlemen cannot bring to the inquiry that physical strength and undistracted mind absolutely necessary for its prosecution.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to say this case is now before the house with full power to give to it its proper shape and direction. Whatever may be that determination, the committee will feel that they have fearlessly and faithfully discharged their duty, having no private griefs to redress, and anxious only for the purity of their country's legislation and the stability of its government.

[The above report was, after these remarks by Mr. Hunt, ordered to lie on the table: and so the matter ended.]

#### CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Thursday, July 25, 1836.

The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company assembled this day in general meeting, according to the order of adjournment on the 18th instant; the mayor of Washington in the chair.

PRESENT—The state of Maryland, by Benjamin S. Forrest and James W. McCulloch, esquires.

The corporation of Washington, by the mayor, George Waterson, G. C. Grammar and Jonathan Seaver, esquires.

The corporation of Alexandria, by the mayor, Hugh Smith, A. C. Cazenove and R. H. Miller, esquires.

The corporation of Georgetown, by the mayor, Wm. S. Nicholls and James Dunlop, esquires.

Also, the proprietors and representatives of a considerable amount of stock held by individuals.

The chairman of the general committee returned to the board the special report of the president and directors of the company on the subject of agreements with the parties who claim the water power of the Little Falls of the Potomac, together with the papers in relation thereto, referred to the committee on the 18th instant, and asking that the committee may be discharged from the consideration thereof. It was, therefore, ordered, that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The president of the company laid before the meeting a copy of the following proceedings of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company; which, on being read, was ordered to lie upon the table:

At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, held at Commerce street hall, on Saturday, 23d July, 1836, at 10 o'clock, A. M. hon. Nicholas Brice in the chair; John J. Donaldson, secretary. The committee appointed at the last meeting made the following report and resolutions:

Whereas, from the proceedings of a meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, held on the 18th July, 1836, it appears that, to obviate doubts and prevent future collision between that company and the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, the canal company before definitive action upon the act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at its last session, entitled "an act for the promotion of internal improvement," is desirous of coming to an explicit agreement with the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, to the following effect:

First. That the permanent bridges across the canal of the canal company, authorised to be erected under the provisions of the third section of said act, shall not be built at an elevation of less than seventeen feet above the water line of the canal; and that where the rail road company shall desire bridges of a less elevation, they shall be pivot bridges, or be constructed on such other plan as may be agreed on between the two companies.

Second. That in the places where, under the first, second and third sections of the said act, a joint construction of the works of the two companies shall occur, the slopes of the river wall of the canal shall be of such inclination as has been adopted, for the necessary security of the canal at other places upon it.

And whereas it appears to this meeting that these propositions may be acceded to without disadvantage to the rail road company; and it is just that stipulations asked for with declared views to the peace of the two companies, and the harmonious prosecution of their works, and to prevent "protracted, expensive and uncertain litigation," and to seek only to secure the free and safe navigation of the canal, and upon the faith of the canal company proclaimed to be intended to assure only what "experience has induced them to believe essential to the stability of their work," should with a responsive spirit of conciliation, be acceded:

And whereas it appears that, upon these propositions, and others being submitted by the directors of the canal company to that of the rail road company, the latter declined acceding to them, under a persuasion that it was not, antecedently to the adoption of the act by both of the companies, authorised to enter into any arrangements modifying its provisions or regulating its operation; and whereas it is the desire of the stockholders of the rail road company that such authority should be conferred: therefore,

Be it resolved by the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, in general meeting assembled, as the opinion of the said rail road company, that the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company (notwithstanding their acceptance of said act) should have and exercise the right and privilege of determining by their engineers, and to that determination conforming in the construction of their work, the proper slope or angle of the river wall of their canal; being such slope as that company has adopted at other points on their canal for its security, at all places where the canal and rail road may come in contact, in the course of the joint construction contemplated by said act, so, however, that said slope, as so determined, shall not prevent, retard or interfere with, the location of the rail road, as the same may be determined by the commissioners mentioned in the third section of the act aforesaid; and further, that wherever it may be necessary, as provided for by said third section, for the rail road to cross the canal, if the crossing be by permanent bridges, they should be erected at the elevation of at least seventeen feet above the water line of the canal, or of as great an elevation as that of the bridges now about to be constructed over the canal at Harper's Ferry; and that where the elevation of the rail road above the canal may not admit of such height for the bridges, they should be made to work upon a pivot, or with a draw, and so as to create no difficulty in navigating the canal. And the president and directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company are hereby authorised to stipulate and agree with the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, in conformity to the opinion of this meeting, now expressed. And the faith of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company is hereby pledged to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, that after the act aforesaid of the general assembly of Maryland shall have been accepted by said canal company, the said canal company shall have and enjoy the rights and privileges aforesaid in relation to the slope of their canal, and that the rules and terms aforesaid respecting said bridges shall be applied to the construction thereof.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the chairman and secretary of this meeting, be transmitted by the chairman to the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, to be submitted at the next meeting of the stockholders of said canal company, and that a similar copy be transmitted by the chairman to the president and directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company.

N. BRICE, chairman.

JOHN J. DONALDSON, secretary.

George Waterson, esq. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That no payment shall be made from the funds of this company to any person or persons for attending before the congress of the United States, or the legislature of any of the states, to obtain the passage of any law, nor for any services rendered in promoting the passage of any law, except for the travelling and other necessary personal expenses of such persons as may be authorised by the president and directors to attend for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. D. Green, the resolution was laid on the table.

Charles F. Mayer, esq. laid before the meeting the following copy of certain proceedings of the governor and council of the state of Maryland; which, on being read, was laid on the table:

State of Maryland, in council, July 26, 1836.

Whereas, by the eighth section of an act of the general assembly of this state, passed at May session, 1836, entitled "an act for the promotion of internal improvement," it is provided that "as to the said subscription to the stock of the Maryland

canal company, before the subscription shall be made, it shall, upon reports and estimates to be submitted to the governor and council, after an actual survey of the said routes, by engineers to be appointed as hereinafter prescribed, be, by their judgment, ascertained whether, and at what expense, the construction of the said company's canal, with due supply of water, be practicable, from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the city of Baltimore, by the valleys of the Monocacy and Patapsco, or by a route diverging from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, at the mouth of Seneca river, exclusively within the limits of this state; and in order to said decision, the governor and council may act upon any report and estimates of any engineer or engineers of said company, and of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, and upon those of any that by the governor and council may for the purpose, at the expense of said company, be appointed, who are hereby authorised and directed to appoint an engineer for that purpose."

And whereas the governor and council appointed Charles B. Fisk, esq. engineer, on the part of the state, and the said Maryland canal company appointed George W. Hughes, esquire, engineer, on the part of said company, to make the necessary examinations, surveys and estimates, in pursuance of the aforesaid act: and whereas the said engineers have this day submitted to us the following report:

## REPORT

To the governor and council of Maryland, as to the route of the Maryland canal.

Annapolis, July 26th, 1836.

The undersigned having been appointed to ascertain "whether and at what expense with due supply of water a canal be practicable from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Baltimore, by the valley of the Monocacy and Patapsco, or by a route diverging from the said Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from the mouth of Seneca, exclusively within the limits of this state;" have the honor to report that, under their direction two parties of engineers have been engaged during much of the present month, making such surveys as might serve to form a correct opinion upon the question submitted to them for investigation.

The attention of the undersigned was first directed to the supply of water for the summit level on "Parr Spring Ridge;" and a personal examination have satisfied them that the natural flow of the streams which have their rise in the ridge, was entirely inadequate to the wants of a canal of even the minimum dimensions prescribed for the cross-cut canal, and that therefore it would be necessary to collect into reservoirs the surplus waters of the winter and of the wet season, in order to meet the deficiencies of the summer and dry season.

To ascertain whether in this way by reservoirs "a due supply of water" for a summit could be had, we directed lines of level and of survey to be traced out, embracing all the areas of country which drain from a level higher than, or may be made available to, the several summits respectively.

For the commencement of our operations we selected a route as favorable as any, if not the most favorable of all—the one connecting the head waters of the Linganore with those of the western branch of the Patapsco, with the lower summit proposed by Brigg's in 1823.

The extent of drainage into the lower summit of the Linganore route from actual survey, conducted as above, is less than a surface of 20 square miles—an extent of country barely more than one-third of what we need, even if we could treasure up all the water of the winter and of the wet season.

The result of this minute and accurate survey is so decisive that in addition to a personal and careful examination of the country that can be commanded by a summit at any other point along Parr Spring Ridge, (having reference to the field notes of Brigg's survey of 1823, which may be fully relied on so far as accuracy of levelling is concerned,) we feel called upon to express at once fully and decidedly our opinions and accordingly we do so—"a due supply of water" cannot be had on any line of canal crossing "Parr Spring Ridge."

This opinion is sustained in the strongest manner by the experience of the Union canal of Pennsylvania, on whose works it has been necessary to resort to artificial means to collect a sufficiency of water for the summit. A reference to the Union canal, is unhesitatingly made, inasmuch as the engineer on the part of the state has lately visited that work with the view of obtaining such information as might have a bearing on the subject under discussion—and we report that calculations of the supply of water furnished by a given extent of country, which can be made available through the natural flow of streams and the aid of reservoirs based upon the experience of the Union canal, sustain fully and unquestionably the opinion we have already expressed of the utter insufficiency of water to feed a canal of the assumed dimension and capacity of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal passing through Parr Spring Ridge, at any point within the limits of the state of Maryland.

Other routes than across the ridge have been suggested for a cross-cut canal, exclusively within the limits of Maryland.

It has been thought for instance that the waters of the Potomac might be brought down on a high level from the mouth of Monocacy, up the Seneca valley, thence nearly parallel to Parr's Ridge, along its south western base and around its termination at Vansville, by a route that would avoid a summit and admit a continuous descent to Baltimore. It has also been suggested in like manner to take the Potomac water from the Great Falls, from the Little Falls, or perhaps from some point higher up, and to pass along exclusively within the limits

of Maryland, without a summit. All these plans we pronounce utterly impracticable, for we have proved them to be so by actual examination with the level.

A plan has been suggested for crossing Parr Spring Ridge, of which we have made no mention. It is to gather all the drainage of the western side of the ridge by running the canal up the Linganore, thence along the ridge and to pass through it at Westminster. This and all similar plans are more impracticable (if possible) than the direct route through the ridge.

Our examinations have brought us to the conclusion that the most northern practicable route from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Baltimore; and in fact the most judicious line for such an extension of the canal, is on or near the location traced by Dr. Howard, in 1827, through the District of Columbia—and as far as we are enabled to form an opinion, the estimate of cost submitted by Dr. Howard, on his plan, was substantially correct.

We have spoken of the "due supply of water." We will now show what we consider to be that supply. Its amount depends on the leakage of the summit level and that portion dependant on it for its supply—on the leakage of the lock gates—on the length, breadth and lift of the locks, and to some extent on the trunk of the canal, and lastly on the amount of tonnage which it is calculated to accommodate. In estimating the leakage of the canal and lock gate, the minimum amount on a well constructed canal has been assumed or ascertained from actual observations on canals in our neighborhood.

As it regards the dimensions of the locks in length and breadth, and of the depth of the trunk of the canal, the same dimensions have been taken as those adopted on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, of which this should be considered as an extension. If otherwise. If the locks should be made shorter or narrower, or the trunk shallower, it would be as preposterous as to place an extension of a rail road with rails closer together or wider apart, so that the cars of the one could not pass on the other.

In regard to the width of the trunk and lift of the locks the undersigned have considered themselves at liberty to vary from the similar dimension on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal when called to do so by a scarcity of water—to continue the comparison, it is like increasing the grades on a rail road by which the useful power of a horse, or of a locomotive engine is diminished, or the capacity of the road lessened. In calculating the quantity of water required, the lift of the locks on those portions of the line dependant for their supply on the summit have been put at 4½ feet only. The effect this small lift may have as to loss of time in the transit of trade, and also the effect of narrowing (as we are compelled to) such parts of a canal as are deficient in water, come properly under the head of the capacity of such canals, when compared with other canals of larger expanse.

The probable amount of tonnage, or the number of locks full of water, that will be taken daily from the summit, is another very important element in estimating the requisite quantity of water.

Looking to the history of the inland navigation of the United States—to the Erie canal, with its 40 feet width and 4 feet depth, now in progress of enlargement to 70 feet width and 7 feet depth—originally with single locks, now in part with double locks, which will soon be the case along its whole line. Considering that this enlargement has been called for by the public in less than 12 years after its completion; and when we look further at the great increase of the western trade and its greater anticipated advancement, we do not feel justified in [taking as] the basis of our calculations less than a double set of locks in constant use.

With these elements of calculation 3,800,000 cubic feet will be daily required for a due supply of water.

In reference to the extent of country which will furnish this quantity of water we have already stated that the entire drainage of all the surface which can be commanded on any one of the summits is insufficient, and now add that it will furnish but little more than one-third of the water we deem necessary.

It may perhaps be said that in 1823, the commissioners appointed by the executive of Maryland to survey the same ground pronounced on the practicability of the route of the Linganore across to the head waters of the Patapsco, and that they speak with confidence of the supply of water. In answer to this we may reply, that about the same time these surveys were made, the Union canal was planned and commenced with reservoirs, then considered ample to supply the summit with water and to pass daily 100 boats. This canal has been finished and is now in use and with only 25 boats passing daily—with locks 75 feet long, 8½ feet width and 4½ feet lift, their reservoirs for the three summer months furnish less than 1-10 of the water required. The greater part of the remaining 9-10 being forced up with pumps, 96 feet into a feeder 3 miles long; a small portion acting as a regulator on the summit, is pumped up 32 feet. The undersigned believe that with scarcely an exception in Great Britain, disappointment has followed where reservoirs have been relied on to collect and retain a sufficiency of water for active trade. We will add one other remark before dismissing this subject. It appears from an inspection of the report of the U. S. engineer, in 1826, on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, that more than five times the extent of country, and more than five times the quantity of water can be commanded on the summit of that canal through the Alleghany mountain than we collect on the summit through "Parr Spring Ridge."

Satisfied of the impracticability of the several routes exclusively within the territorial limits of the state of Maryland, submitted to our examination, from the entire insufficiency of water to feed the summit levels, we have not deemed it necessary to prepare detailed or even general estimates of their cost; but are satisfied that the entire cost of either of the proposed routes affords, even if a sufficiency of water could be obtained, would not fall short of six millions of dollars, excluding the heavy damages to water rights and other property, inseparable from the construction of such a canal along the valleys of the Monocacy and Patapsco.

It is a matter of regret to the undersigned that they have not been able to avail themselves of the experience and talents of col. S. H. Long, the engineer appointed by the city of Baltimore, whose occupations have detained him elsewhere.

They hope in a short time to submit the details of their field operations to be placed on record to be referred to at any time hereafter by those who may choose to examine minutely into the data on which their opinion are based.

Geo. W. HUGHES, U. S. civil engineer,  
on the part of the Maryland canal co.  
CHARLES B. FISK, civil engineer,  
on part of the state.

Upon consideration whereof, it is hereby resolved by the governor and council that, in their judgment, the construction of the said Maryland canal, "with due supply of water," is not practicable, by the valleys of the Monocacy and Patapsco, or by a route diverging from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal at the mouth of Seneca river, exclusively within the limits of this state, and that "the most northern practicable route" for the said canal is on or near the location traced by Dr. Wm. Howard, United States civil engineer, in 1827, through the District of Columbia, a copy of the report whereof to the chief engineer of the U. States, was transmitted by the governor of Maryland to the general assembly, at December session, 1827.

Council chamber, Annapolis, July 26, 1836.

I, Thomas Culbreth, clerk of the executive council of the state of Maryland, do certify that the foregoing is truly copied from the proceedings of the governor and council this day.

THOS. CULBRETH.

Benjamin S. Forrest, esq. offered the following resolution: Resolved by the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, in general meeting, That the act passed by the general assembly of Maryland, at its last session, entitled "an act for the promotion of internal improvement," be, and the same, with its provisions, is hereby approved, assented to, and agreed to by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company; and the president of the company is directed to communicate, under his signature and the corporate seal of the said company, this approval, assent, and agreement to the governor of the state of Maryland, on or before the first day of August next.

Richard S. Cox, esq. offered the following preamble and resolutions, as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Forrest, and which were accepted as such by him.

Whereas the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, at a general meeting of its stockholders, has authorized the president and directors of said company to enter into an arrangement with the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, in relation to the construction of bridges over the canal, when they may be required by the said rail road company, and also in relation to the slopes which, in the judgment of the canal company, may be required to give stability to their works:

And whereas, also, the reports made by the surveyors appointed for that purpose have established the fact that the most northern practicable route for the contemplated canal of the Maryland canal company is substantially the same as that surveyed and recommended by Dr. Wm. Howard in his report of June 25, 1827, extending through the city of Washington into Georgetown:

And whereas the said Maryland canal company has, by its solemn and deliberate act, authorized an agreement, binding itself to adopt said route for the projected work, and assurances have been given that their said company, by its president and directors, will, within a short period, give the certificate as required by the 8th section of the act of the general assembly of the state of Maryland, that a sufficient amount has been subscribed to the stock of said company to justify the commencement of the construction of their canal, and to insure its completion by the most northern practicable route: therefore,

Resolved, That the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, assembled in general meeting on this 28th day of July, 1836, does approve, assent and agree to the several provisions of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed on the 4th day of June, 1836, entitled "an act for the promotion of internal improvement," so far as the same are applicable to this corporation; and that the president of the said company be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to communicate an attested copy of this resolution, under the corporate seal of this company, to the governor of the state of Maryland, on or before the 1st day of August next.

Resolved, That the president and directors be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to enter into the agreement and stipulation required by the 7th section of said act of the general assembly of Maryland in the form, and binding this company to the terms therein prescribed in and by said section.

And whereas it is deemed by this corporation important to its interests that the Maryland canal company should agree to con-

nect its canal with the canal of this company, at a suitable point in Georgetown, above the locks in said town, as a preliminary to the acceptance of the recent act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled "an act for the promotion of internal improvement;" and whereas there is reason to believe that the said Maryland canal company is prepared to enter into a binding contract to that effect, if required so to do: therefore,

Be it resolved, That this company deem such agreement a necessary preliminary to the final acceptance of the aforesaid act of said general assembly, and that the president and directors of this corporation be, and they are hereby, authorized to obtain and enter into said agreement, and that, until the same shall be made, the acceptance by this corporation of the aforesaid act of said general assembly shall not be filed with the governor and council of said state.

And be it further resolved, That the president and directors of this company be further authorized and required, as of this preliminary to the filing of said acceptance of said act, to enter into an agreement with the said Maryland canal company, by which said Maryland canal company shall bind itself to give, within three months from this date, the certificate required by the 8th section of said law, that a sufficient amount has been subscribed to the stock of said company, to justify the commencement of the continuation of their canal, and to insure its completion by the route through the District of Columbia as the most northern practicable route.

Francis S. Key, esq. offered the following as an amendment to the substitute, to come in at the end of the first resolution:

Provided, That an arrangement shall be made with the president and directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, by which it shall not, under any of the provisions of the act of the 4th June, 1836, proceed with the construction of its works in the valley of the Potomac river, above Harper's Ferry, until the loan to be contracted agreeably to the said act, for paying the subscription of three millions of dollars to the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company by the state of Maryland, shall have been actually negotiated.

And also resolved, That the acceptance of this law by this meeting is made upon the expectation that the subscription it contemplates shall be made available by the loan authorized by the said law, and it is hereby declared to be a condition of this acceptance that the said loan shall be accomplished within the time hereinafter stated; and this acceptance shall be binding on this company from this time until the first day of January next; and if the said loan shall have been then accomplished, it shall be forever binding on this company; but if the same shall not then have been accomplished, then this acceptance shall be no longer binding on this company.

On the question of agreeing to the amendment, it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the substitute as offered by Mr. Cox, and it was agreed to by the following vote—ayes 4,101, noes 2,333.

On motion by Richard S. Cox, esq. the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, by the acceptance by the several companies therein mentioned of the terms and provisions of the act of the general assembly of Maryland of June 4th, 1836, all doubts are removed as to the completion to Cumberland of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, within as short a period as the proper execution of the works will permit:

And whereas, the interests of the several stockholders in said company, and more particularly those of the state of Maryland and the cities of the District of Columbia, are indissolubly connected with the trade upon said canal, and require that that trade should be enlarged to the greatest practicable extent:

And whereas, it has been deemed expedient by those who have the management and direction of similar works of internal improvement, particularly those of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to invite to the use of those works by the most liberal tariff of tolls:

And whereas, to give full efficiency to the efforts which are now making to develop and bring into activity the inexhaustible and invaluable mineral and other productions in the vicinity of said canal, incitements should be held out to all who are or may be interested in these subjects by a liberal and permanent adjustment of the tariff of tolls, to augment the trade and business of the canal to the greatest possible extent, and at the earliest practicable period of time:

Be it resolved, That the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal be, and they are hereby, requested, as early as may be convenient, to arrange and adjust with the proper authorities of the state of Maryland a full and complete tariff of tolls, as well upon the ascending as the descending trade; that these tolls be arranged upon the most liberal terms compatible with the interests of the company; that they be made uniform throughout the entire extent of the canal; that the faith of the company be pledged not to increase said tolls without imperious necessity; and that upon such commodities and productions as may bring the Chesapeake and Ohio canal into competition with other works of internal improvement, it be especially enjoined upon the president and directors to make said tariff as liberal and favorable as the competition of said other and rival works may demand.

After some other unimportant business the meeting adjourned.



Exchange company, that he has ordered a copy of Canova's statue of Washington to be executed in marble by Raccis, a distinguished artist, and that, when finished, it is to be shipped to New Orleans, to be presented to the company, and placed in the exchange room.

After 30 years' negotiation, a company has been formed at Paris to supply that city with water. The capital is 40 millions of francs.

The great manufacturing town of Manchester, during the last four years, has had an increase of 700 new streets, 7,000 houses and 42,000 inhabitants.

*Egyptian enterprise.* A Mogul merchant from Egypt has established a steam tow-boat on the Indus, which runs up to Hyderabad, and proves very profitable in towing up rafts laden with merchandise.

The new houses of parliament, it is computed, will cost £800,000.

*Great steam enterprise in the Indian seas.* The East India company are about to construct two steam ships, each of 200 horse power, to go regularly every month from Bengal to the cape.

*A clean people.* Over 137 millions of pounds of hard soap are annually made in England; in Scotland but 10 millions.

*Telegraphs and steam do away with distance.* The vote on the estimates for Algiers in the French chambers, was conveyed in 24 hours from Paris to Toulon by telegraph; and in two days more by steam to Algiers.

*Earthquake in Calabria.* The Journal des Deux Siciles, by last arrival, gives the details of a tremendous earthquake that in the night of the 24th of April, desolated the district of Rosano in Upper Calabria. The whole of that part of the country, more or less, sustained disasters; but it was felt most severely in the communes of Rossano and Crossa. In the former, the shock was instantaneously followed by the fall of most of the houses; in the latter, not one tenement remained; 192 individuals have perished, and 240 have been severely hurt. The inhabitants of whole communes hastened, with laudable alacrity, with their magistrates and medical men, to the assistance of the inhabitants, and the scene is represented as afflicting in the extreme. The populace and the authorities digging from under the ruins the dead bodies, or those nearly crushed to death, amid the groans of the sufferers—the anxieties—the lamentations—and the despair of those who had escaped, but were seeking for relations or friends, with scarcely a better hope than to receive their last breath. Public charity did all that it could to afford immediate succor to a people suddenly deprived of shelter, raiment and food. The Journal de Naples contains a statement of which it thinks, however, may be exaggerated by the natural terrors of the imagination in such a catastrophe.—That at the moment the shock was felt, an ignited meteor was seen along the shore of the Calabrozzani; in the form of large flaming beams—that long and deep clefts tore up and destroyed the fields—that the sea retired 40 paces on one side, and advanced the same distance on the other—and that on the shore were found volcanic matter, and fish of a species unknown to the fishermen of the country. The same shock was felt at Giosa, in the province of Otranto, and at Craco, in the province of Basilicata, where some houses were thrown down.

*Coal.* The Miners Journal says that the report published in a New York paper that the supply of Pennsylvania coal would fall short this year by two hundred thousand tons is incorrect. On the contrary the supply of this year will be an increase of at least one hundred thousand tons above that of the last.

*Progress of the arts.* The May bug is now becoming an entirely new article of commerce. A society formed for the purpose, at Guedinbourg, has caught nearly 19,000,000 May bugs to make oil of them. They have already made the attempt in Hungary and obtained three measures of oil, from eight measures of the May bug. They put the insects into earthen pots covered with straw or a tissue of metallic threads, and turn them over upon a heated vessel, which is destined to receive the oil which flows out—this oil is particularly good for greasing wheels. [Paris paper.]

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

From Liverpool papers to the 20th and London to the 19th July. GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The third reading of the established church bill was to come on in the house of commons on the night of the 18th ultimo, when two important amendments were to be moved, and it was thought the bill would pass.

A tremendous storm, attended with hail, thunder and lightning, passed over the eastern part of England on the 12th ult. doing immense damage to property.

#### FRANCE.

*Alibeu,* who attempted to assassinate Louis Philippe, was executed on the guillotine on the 11th of July. He bore his fate with much firmness. His last words are reported to have been as follows: "die for the republic. I repeat that I had no accomplices. I am as pure as Brutus and Sancti, and, like them, wished for the liberty of my country."

Great preparations are making in Paris for the celebration of the "three days." The king has signified his determination to be present, notwithstanding the remonstrance of his ministers.

Much excitement was caused in Paris by the trial and conviction of the editor of the Gazette de France, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 4,000 francs, for publishing an objectionable article, or, as the Gazette says, for defending a principle diametrically opposed to that for which, on the morning of the same day, Alibeu suffered death. The editor maintained that the celebration of the anniversary of the revolution of July was "an act of deep hypocrisy—an attack upon the good sense of the public, and a provocation to moral anarchy, which supports anarchy de facto."

King Louis Philippe had at length consented to advance King Leopold of Belgium the 40,000 pound sterling agreed upon as the marriage portion of the princess Louise of Orleans, now the consort of the king of the Belgians.

#### ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

The sultan of Turkey, in consequence of the representations of the English ambassador, in the affair of Mr. Churchill (see page 418) has dismissed the reis effendi, and thus removed all apprehension of difficulty between Great Britain and Turkey.

#### SPAIN.

Advices from Spain show that the queen's troops have met with some reverses. On the 11th of July, general Evans, at the head of 8,000 troops, attacked Fontarabia, which was stoutly defended by the Carlists, who numbered about 4,000. After meeting with partial success, the British troops were compelled to retreat with considerable loss. Several women were seen, during the engagement, fighting bravely on the side of the Carlists. The accounts from the Asturias were, on the whole, unfavorable to the cause of the queen. Paris papers to the 16th state that the Carlist expedition into the Asturias was making unchecked progress.

Some further cruelties of the ruffian Carlos are mentioned in the Phare de Bayonne; fifty persons seized by him, upon the slightest possible pretext, were lately drawn from their prisons at Mondragon, and marched on Onate. Three of the prisoners were shot during the march, before the eyes of their unhappy comrades; one, a gentleman who had neglected to take the place of his son accused of desertion; another, a physician of 80 years of age, M. Manzanera, who was shot at his own door at E-scoriza, and his crime seems to have been, that his son had been the constitutional minister at Cadiz, in 1823.

#### DEPOSITES WITH STATES.

The forms adopted by the treasury department in respect to this subject, are published below for general information.

##### No. 1. Letter to the governor of each state.

Treasury department, June , 1836.

Sir: The congress of the United States recently passed an act in relation to the public money, a copy of which is inclosed.

You will perceive what is provided by the 13th section of it, in respect to the course of this department and the several states in the union, concerning all the money in the treasury over five millions of dollars.

The object of this communication is to invite your official attention to the subject of that section, so far as it is connected with the power and interests of the state over which you preside. The time and manner of acting in the matter, belong of course to the consideration of yourself and the other proper state authorities; and this department would entirely forbear from any suggestions in relation to them, except the expression of an earnest desire, arising from public considerations of convenience to the fiscal operations of the treasury, that whenever the final action of your state shall be had on the subject, the result may be communicated to this department at as early a day as may be found practicable. With high respect, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the treasury.

His excellency

##### No. 2.—Form of a receipt by a state.

Whereas, by the 13th section of an act of the congress of the United States, entitled, "an act to regulate the deposits of the public money," approved the 23d of June, 1836, it was enacted, "that the money which shall be in the treasury of the United States on the first day of January, 1837, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with such of the several states in proportion to their respective representation in the senate and house of representatives of the United States, as shall by law authorize their treasurer, or the competent authorities to receive the same, on the terms hereafter specified; and the secretary of the treasury shall deliver the same to such treasurer or other competent authorities, on receiving certificates of deposit therefor, signed by such competent authorities in such form as may be prescribed by the secretary aforesaid.

And whereas, the state of \_\_\_\_\_ has by an act of its legislature, passed on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand eight hundred and thirty \_\_\_\_\_ authorised and directed the \_\_\_\_\_ of the said state to receive its proportional share of the said surplus moneys of the United States on deposit with the said state, upon the terms specified in the said acts of congress.

And whereas, the secretary of the treasury, in pursuance of the provisions of the said act of congress, and in conformity with the provisions of the said act of the legislature of the state of \_\_\_\_\_ has delivered to the \_\_\_\_\_ thereof the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars and \_\_\_\_\_ cents, the same being the first instalment or one-fourth part of the rateable proportion of the said state in the surplus money in the treasury on the first day of January, 1837.

Now therefore be it known, that I, \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby certify, that the said sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars and \_\_\_\_\_ cents has been deposited by the secretary of the treasury with the state of \_\_\_\_\_ and that for the safe keeping and repayment of the same to the United States, in conformity to the said act of congress the state of \_\_\_\_\_ is legally bound, and its faith is solemnly pledged. And in pursuance of the authority of the act of the legislature aforesaid, for and in behalf of the said state, I hereby affix my signature and seal in testimony of the premises, and of the faith of the said state to pay the said money so deposited, and every part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the secretary of the treasury, for the purposes and in the manner and proportions set forth and described in the said recited 13th section of the act of congress aforesaid, and by a requisition or notice similar in form to that hereto annexed; addressed to the care of the governor of said state.

Signed and sealed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand eight hundred and thirty \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST,

No. 3. The form of a requisition or notice for repayment will be substantially as follows.

Treasury department, 183 .

To the state of \_\_\_\_\_

Under the provisions of an act of congress entitled "an act to regulate the depositories of the public money, passed June 23d, 1836," and an act of said state passed \_\_\_\_\_ certain sums of money belonging to the United States having been deposited with the state aforesaid for safe keeping and repayment in conformity with the provisions of said act, said state is hereby notified, that a portion of said money, viz: the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ is required to be repaid to the United States, by the state aforesaid, for the purposes named in said act, and in conformity with its provisions.

(Signed) Secretary of the treasury, Care of his excellency governor of said state.

[The repayment of the said sum to the treasurer of the United States will be, in one of the following modes, which this department may in any particular case prefer and direct, viz:

1. By a request annexed to the above requisition to place the same to the credit of the said treasurer in the bank of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ on or before the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next, and to take duplicate receipts therefor one of which receipts sent to the said treasurer will be a sufficient voucher for the amount of said repayment on the part of said state.

2. Or, by a request written by said secretary on the back of a common treasury warrant directed to the state for payment by said treasurer, that said state would pay the same, and which warrant, with a receipt of payment thereon, will be a sufficient voucher as aforesaid.]

INDIAN WAR.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 30th ult. says that the Georgia volunteers had a sharp encounter with a body of four or five hundred hostile Indians who had crossed the Chattahoocchee, near McCrary's ferry, on their way to Florida. There was some loss in killed and wounded on both sides—among the slain, it is reported, was capt. Jernigan who recently distinguished himself. The Georgia volunteers had been re-enforced and were in pursuit of the enemy at the last accounts. Two armed steam boats had been despatched up the river to prevent the return of the Indians.

Duncanville, August 2.

To his excellency, gov. Call:

Sir: Your letter, enclosing an express from G. H. Crossman, A. C. M. U. S. army, was handed to me by Mr. Max Yandy, about 11 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday last. The express being indefinite as to the position of the Indians, and the force in pursuit of them, it was deemed best to gain farther information before we proceeded. Messrs. Fabian Adams and William Brinson very generously volunteered their services to go to Flint river, and obtain the latest and most direct information.

Upon their arrival there they met with maj. Hoxey, who gave them the following intelligence: The number of Indians was supposed to be about 150 warriors, and the like number of women and children. The whites had had four engagements with them, with the following results: On Sunday, nine Indians killed; on Monday two whites, the number of Indians not known; on Tuesday, two whites killed, the number of Indians not known; on Wednesday, 14 Indians killed, 20 horses taken, and the Indians completely routed. In the four engagements between fifty and sixty Indians are supposed to have been killed, and twelve white men. The battles were fought in Stuart and the upper part of Lee county. Major Hoxey had received no intelligence of them since Wednesday last, then major general Sanford was in pursuit of them. Major Hoxey has five companies stationed between Flint river and the Chickasahatchee, for the purpose of intercepting the Indians, and preventing their escape to Florida. He will stay there until that party are all destroyed. Should they evade him, and pass the river, upon information of the fact he will immediately pursue them. I will immediately communicate to your excellency all the intelligence I receive.

Yours, respectfully,

THOMAS E. BLACKSHEAR.

"Tallahassee, (Fla.) Aug. 2.

"A small party of Indians, say 30 to 55, made their appearance on the Ocella, about 41 miles from this place, more or

less, last week, killed two men, took off a boy about 12 or 14 years old, and burnt a house. It is also said they took off a female, the lady of the house. Capt. Fisher's company, stationed at Gamble's plantation, went in pursuit of them, and succeeded in rescuing the boy and recovering the spoils. They fled into a neighboring hammock."

It is stated that the government is endeavoring to make an arrangement with the friendly Indians on the Georgia frontier, to enter the service of the United States in the approaching campaign against the Seminoles.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

From the Nashville Republican, Aug. 6.

General Gaines's requisition. We delay the publication of our paper to a later hour than usual, for the purpose of laying before the public the following documents, with which we have been furnished by the governor:

War department, May 4, 1836.

SIR: Major general Gaines, to whom the command of the western border of Louisiana has been assigned, has notified this department that he has called upon your excellency for a brigade of militia, the whole, or as many of them as practicable, to be mounted.

I am instructed by the president to request your excellency to call into the service of the United States the number of militia which have been or may be required by general Gaines, to serve not less than three months after their arrival at the places of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged. Very respectfully, your ob't servant, LEWIS CASS.

His excellency N. Cannon, governor of Tennessee, &c.

War department, July 25, 1836.

SIR: Major general Gaines has apprised this department that he has made a requisition upon your excellency for a regiment of mounted gun-men for the service of the United States.

Copies of the despatches received from general Gaines have been transmitted to the president of the United States, who will issue such orders upon them as he may think the circumstances require. Meantime I have the honor to inform you that, in order to prevent any inconvenience or delay, in the event of the confirmation of general Gaines's requisition by the president, a disbursing officer will be ordered to proceed to the state of Tennessee with the necessary funds. Very respectfully, your most ob't servant,

C. A. HARRIS, acting secretary of war.

His excellency N. Cannon, governor, &c.

The above letters from the war department having been received to the president by the governor, the following was received in answer:

Hermitage, Aug 6, 1836.

SIR: I have received your letters of the 29th ult. and the 4th inst. accompanied by the copies of communications which were addressed to you on the 4th of May, and the 25th July, by the secretary of war, and also accompanied by your proclamation of the 20th, founded on the requisition made by general Gaines, bearing date the 20th of June last. The documents referred to in the communication to you of the 25th ult. from the war department, have not yet been received.

The obligations of our treaty with Mexico, as well as the general principles which govern our intercourse with foreign powers, require us to maintain a strict neutrality in the contest which now agitates a portion of that republic. So long as Mexico fulfils her duties to us as they are defined by the treaty, and violates none of the rights which are secured by it to our citizens, any act on the part of the government of the U. States, which would tend to foster a spirit of resistance to the government and laws, whatever may be their character or form, when administered within her own limits and jurisdiction, would be unauthorised and highly improper. A scrupulous sense of these obligations has prevented me thus far from doing any thing which can authorise the suspicion that our government is unmindful of them, and I hope to be equally cautious and circumspect in all my future conduct. It is in reference to these obligations that the requisition of general Gaines in the present instance must be considered; and unless there is a strong necessity for it, it should not be sanctioned. Should this necessity not be manifest, when it is well known that the disposition to befriend the Teians is a common feeling with the citizens of the United States, it is obvious that that requisition may furnish a reason to Mexico for supposing that the government of the United States may be induced, by inadequate causes, to overstep the lines of the neutrality which it professes to maintain.

Before I left Washington, general Gaines intimated to the department of war that some indications of hostilities from the Indians on our western frontier had been made, and that, if it became necessary, he would make a call for the militia. He had also informed the department of his ill health, and asked for a furlough to enable him to visit the White Sulphur Springs. I directed the secretary of war to grant him the furlough, and to inform him of the apportionment which had been made of the 10,000 militia under the recent volunteer act; and if the emergency should arise which would make it necessary to increase the force under his command, that a thousand volunteers in Arkansas, and another in Missouri, raised agreeably to this act,

would be enrolled and held ready for the service. This force, aided by the portions of the dragon regiments that would be stationed in that quarter, and those of the regular army already there, were deemed amply sufficient for the protection of the frontier near to the Indians referred to. There are no reasons set forth in the requisition which the general has since made upon you, to justify the belief that the force above enumerated will be insufficient, and I cannot therefore sanction it at the present time. To sanction that requisition for the reasons which accompany it, would warrant the belief that it was done to aid Texas, and not from a desire to prevent an infringement of our territorial or national rights.

I deeply regret that the Tennessee volunteers, whose prowess and patriotism are displayed so promptly on all occasions that threaten the peace or safety of their beloved country, have been called out on this occasion without proper consideration. They can for the present only be mustered into the service and discharged. If there are funds appropriated out of which they can be paid, an order to this effect will be given.

The ten thousand volunteers authorised under the late act of congress are intended for one year's service, and must be employed to meet all necessary calls for the defence of our frontier borders. Should the occasion arise for a greater number on the western frontier, the call would be made on Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. There is, however, no information to justify the apprehension of hostilities, to any serious extent, from the western Indians. Should a necessity arise, the volunteer brigade from East Tennessee will be ordered to the western frontier as soon as their service can be dispensed with where they now are employed.

I would barely add further, that the authority given you by the order of the 4th of May having been satisfied by yielding to the requisition of gen. Gaines, a new authority from the department of war was necessary to authorise you to comply with that of the 28th of June. The government of the United States having adopted, in regard to Mexico and Texas, the same rule of neutrality which had been observed in all similar cases before, it was not to have been expected that general Gaines should have based this requisition for additional military force on reasons plainly inconsistent with the obligation of that rule.

Should Mexico insult our national flag, or invade our territory, or interrupt our citizens in the lawful pursuits guaranteed to them by the treaty, then the government will promptly repel the insult, and take speedy reparation for the injury. But it does not seem that offences of this character have been committed by Mexico, or were believed to have been by general Gaines. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

*His excellency N. Cannon, governor of Tennessee.*

P. S. Before closing this letter, the documents referred to by the acting secretary of war as having been transmitted to me, have been received.

A. J.

KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.  
GENERAL ORDERS.

*Lexington, August 11, 1835.*

It is my painful duty to announce to the volunteers of Kentucky, that the requisition made by gen. Gaines, has been annulled by the president of the United States, so far as relates to the troops from Tennessee; and, although I have not been officially informed of the fact, so far, also, I have no doubt, as relates to the troops from this state.

The rendezvous of the troops under my command is, therefore, suspended until further orders.

LESLIE COMBS, *comdt. K. V. M. G.*

*Louisville, Ky. 18th Aug. 1836.*

COLONEL: I enclose you herewith a slip from the office of the Louisville Gazette, containing a letter from the president of the United States to the governor of Tennessee, disapproving the requisition of gen. Gaines for volunteers, at this time. The president's letter arrived here just in time to prevent my making engagements for transportation and supplies for the regiment, required from this state, to any great extent. It appears to me that it would subject the volunteers to additional expense to rendezvous at all after this letter. At all events, I would advise that it be delayed until an officer is sent on with funds to pay them off. I am, very respectfully, your obed. servt.

J. B. DUSENBERRY, *asst. Q. mast. U. S. A.*

*Col. L. Combs, com. K. V. Lexington, Ky.*

LATEST FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

*From the Louisiana Advertiser, Aug. 2.*

By the arrival of the schooner Indiana, captain Rantford, in five days from Tampico, we learn that 1,800 men were on the eve of marching from that place for Matamoras; 4,000 more were said to be on their march from San Luis, for the same destination. It appears that the main body of the army are about to rendezvous at Matamoras, previous to marching against Texas. Gen. Fernandez is to act second in command of the Mexican army under gen. Urrea. Captain R. contradicts the report that the Mexicans are indifferent about the prosecution of the war in Texas; on the contrary, he states that nothing can exceed the military enthusiasm that seems to pervade all classes, almost causing a general suspension of business, and naught else was talked of but war.

We are indebted to capt. Bridges, of the schooner Urchin, from the annexed:

*Galveston Bay, July 21.*

Str: I arrived here on the 17th, after a passage of four days, and was conveyed down by the Independence, com. Hawkins, off the bar of Galveston. I saw the Texian schooner Brutus and brig Durango. I could not learn that the Mexicans had a single armed vessel at sea; the schooners Invincible, captain Brown, and Terrible, (formerly the Union), captain Allen, have gone on a cruise along the coast of Mexico. The Mexican army (about 3,000) are still at San Patricio, 125 miles from Victoria, where they concentrated after the battle of San Jacinto: they have made no movement since. It is reported that 500 troops are at Matamoras; but as they apprehend an attack on that place by the Texian army, they are somewhat certain to remain there. Our army (200 infantry and 500 cavalry) are at Victoria: the cavalry made an excursion a few days ago to the immediate vicinity of the Mexican encampment, and brought off a few prisoners. The cabinet is at Velasco, but expect to remove to Matagorda. Santa Ana and Almonte are yet at Columbia, with the army; and rumor has it that Santa Ana is to be tried. Gen. Coss and the other officers are at Galveston island. It is supposed that our army will, in three weeks, amount to 3,500 men. Col. Crockett's nephew has just arrived here; he left the colonel's son, with 200 men, a short distance from the army. As soon as the reinforcements now on their way arrive, it is expected they, with the troops here, will march to and attack Matamoras.

*From the New Orleans Bee, Aug. 1.*

FROM MEXICO. Our regular file of papers from the city of Mexico are to the 7th ultimo, but contain nothing of importance; they are silent upon political movements. By the arrival of the schooner Indiana, from Tampico, we are alike deficient of political information; it would appear as though the papers were wilfully ignorant of any thing going on in the country. These papers are the organs of government, and of course say nothing of the political movement.

From Matamoras, by the schooner Water Witch, capt. Watkins, we have received our regular file of papers. The papers contain nothing positive: all is vague and uncertain as to the situation of affairs in the country. Troops to the amount of 4,000 men are at Matamoras under general Urrea, awaiting information of the arrival of a small blockading squadron that has sailed for the purpose of blockading the port of Galveston, intending to take up his line of march for the interior of Texas as soon as the plan is matured. The troops are said to be in good spirits, and anxious to march to revenge the defeat of their brethren under Santa Ana. Five chiefs of the Cherokee Indians were at Matamoras, and had offered their services to the commandant of the Mexican forces, who, it is said, has accepted them; the warriors were to march immediately to join the army.

The schooner Haleyon, at Matamoras, was to sail in a few days for this port, with about \$200,000 on board.

Both the Mexican and Tampico papers appear to have agreed to represent every thing as peaceable and quiet in the city of Mexico, as well as in the different states. A circular has been issued from the government calling for immediate aid, of money and reinforcements from all the states, to be sent against Texas. The "De Diario" of the 4th ult. contains a proclamation of the commandant of Oajaca, addressed to the troops of the garrison, recommending them to unite their force to repulse any sedition that may arise. This proclamation is dated on the 22d June. At Guadalajara, the same step has been taken to arrest the plans of revolt that are constantly projected.

*From the New Orleans Bee, Aug. 3.*

MEXICO. The schooner Creole from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 26th ultimo, was towed up yesterday. Among the passengers on board is the American consul for the port of Tampico, who gave us the verbal information that, at the time of his departure, every thing was quiet at Tampico. A single point attracted the public attention; it was the expedition against Texas, talked of by the whole people. Our next number will probably contain some further news. The amount of specie on board the Creole is \$30,000.

*From the New Orleans Bee, July 30.*

We think the following official documents relative to the treaty for a suspension of arms between Santa Ana's troops and the Texian army will appear interesting to most of our readers:

General government, war and navy department,  
central section—army of operations,

GENERAL: I transmit you the treaty I have concluded with his excellency David G. Burnet, president of the republic of Texas. It is my wish that you thoroughly acquaint yourself with its contents, and hasten to put it into execution. Any measure or remonstrance, the object of which would be to break it, is entirely useless. I trust your excellency will answer me by the return of the express. God and liberty. I have the honor to be, &c.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

*To his excellency general Don Vicente Filasola.*

*Articles of the treaty concluded between his excellency Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, general-in-chief of the army of operations, president of the Mexican republic, on the one part,*

and his excellency Don David G. Burnet, president of the republic of Texas, on the other part.

Art. 1. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana agrees not to bear arms, nor engage any individual to take them against the people of Texas, in the present struggle for independence.

Art. 2. Hostilities, both at sea and on land, will immediately cease between the Mexican and Texian troops.

Art. 3. The Mexican forces will evacuate the Texian territory and recross the Rio Grande.

Art. 4. The Mexican army, in their retreat, will use no man's property without his consent, and a proper indemnity; the soldiers will take but the necessaries of life when the owners will not be found on the premises; and a correct account, stating the value of the articles taken, the place and name of the owner, when known, will be handed to the general of the Texian army, or the commissioners, whose duty it shall be to settle and receive payment.

Art. 5. All personal property, including horned cattle, horses, negro slaves, or any other goods and chattels taken by the Mexican army, or by divisions, or which may have found a refuge with said army from the first invasion, will be restored and delivered to the commanding officer of the Texian forces, or to such person as may be appointed by the Texian government.

Art. 6. The troops of both armies are no more to come in contact with each other; the Texian general will, therefore, take care to keep between the encampments a distance not less than five leagues.

Art. 7. The Mexican army will not halt in their retreat, but to provide for their sick, for their equipments, &c. and to cross or ford rivers; any other halt not justified by any plausible motive of necessity shall be considered an infraction to the dispositions of the present treaty.

Art. 8. The present treaty shall be transmitted with all possible expedition by an extraordinary express to generals Don Vicente Filasola and T. J. Rusk, in order that they accomplish what is prescribed to them, and agree together on what must be done to execute the present stipulations in the shortest delay.

Art. 9. Every Texian prisoner now in the power of the Mexican army, or of any of the Mexican authorities, shall be immediately set at liberty, and furnished with passports to go back to their homes. The government of Texas shall, on their part, set at liberty an equal number of Mexicans, of the same rank and grade, and treat the remaining Mexican prisoners of war with the greatest humanity; the cost of their maintenance being supported by the Mexican government when any extra comforts will be allowed to them.

Art. 10. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana shall be sent to Vera Cruz as early as the Texian government may think proper.

And in order that each of the clauses herein specified may be fully executed, the present treaty has been in duplicates by the contracting parties, at the port of Velasco, May 4th, 1836.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA,  
DAVID G. BURNET,  
J. CALLENS,  
LECCETAS OF HALS,  
VACLUS HARDENAN,  
JECY IRAXURURY,  
P. H. GRAZCON,  
MARTINES UECAS.

**YOUR EXCELLENCY:** As I was ready to march forward at the head of the army I command, I received your communication, with the treaty concluded between your excellency and the general of the Texian forces. Had it not been for the arrival of these documents, I should have continued to execute the preceding orders I had officially received from your excellency. It becomes now my duty to take every necessary measure to carry your last instructions into execution. Any delay on my part will only be occasioned by the necessity of transporting those of my men who are sick; my field equipments and other stores, as is provided for in the treaty. This convention being duly drawn with all formalities, and bearing the signature and ratification of your excellency, as general-in-chief of the army of operations, which, jointly with your quality of president of the Mexican republic, leave me neither right nor faculty of resisting your orders, my duty is to obey, and promptly put them in execution. Such has hitherto been my conduct since the beginning of the campaign. I shall religiously observe all the clauses, such as the respect for private property, the exchange of prisoners, and the paying for every article of food or provisions delivered to the army.

In the second place, and in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty, I shall agree with the general commanding the Texian forces, as to our joint execution of the convention, and as to any necessary claims, under all circumstances. God and liberty.

VICENTE FILASOLA.

To his excellency Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, president of the republic of Mexico.

On the borders of the stream del Mugerero, on the 26th of May, appeared under the tent of his excellency Vicente Filasola, general-in-chief of the Mexican army of operations, col. Benjamin Smith and captain Henry Telz, of the Texian army, who handed to said general Filasola a document directed to him by his excellency Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, president of the republic; and said colonel Smith having exposed

he came fully authorised, as appeared by his credentials, signed by general Thomas J. Rusk, in order to ratify in his name the treaty of a cessation of arms, concluded between general Santa Ana and the Texian government, on the 14th of May, and also to put in execution the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty.

In consequence, general Filasola, after perusing said documents, appointed to examine and verify them gen. Don Eugenio Folsa and col. Don Augustin Amat, of the Mexican army, who accomplished the object of their mission, and as quainted his excellency with the result; thereupon, general Filasola having made up his mind, under these circumstances, determined to act in conformity with every thing relating to the army of operations, in the 10th section of the treaty, and in the same manner as the general of the Texian forces would do.

The contracting parties agreed that, on the part of general Rusk, there should be appointed several commissioners, who should follow the Mexican army at such a distance that they could be perfectly acquainted with every occurrence, and every just claim foreseen by the several articles of the treaty, and therein mentioned; and for this object any thing they may want from the army of operations will be granted to them.

And to give full power to this understanding, the contracting parties agree to sign the present document by duplicates, with the commissioners from both armies.

Head quarters, stream del Mugerero, May 26, 1836.

EUGENIO FOLSA,  
HENRY TELZ,  
AGUSTIN AMAT,  
BENJAMIN SMITH,  
VICENTE NEUCES.

Rio de las Neuces, May 31, 1836.

Secretary of war and navy, centre section—first division.

**GENERAL:** I made known to his excellency the president per interim, your communication, dated Right Shore of Rio de las Neuces, 31st ultimo: in answer to which, I have to inform you, agreeably to the supreme orders I have received, that the whole of this communication has been looked upon with the greatest indignation.

Your excellency will have to answer for the serious offences you have committed, in not adhering to points which the supreme congress ordered you to maintain, cost what they might; from that moment a serious charge lies on you for having forgotten the dispositions of art. 2, title 3, chap. 7, of the military ordinance, which invested you with the command of the army; in no light whatever ought you to have considered that the general-in-chief was in full exercise of his functions while in captivity. And had he even been at the head of the executive power, no order emanating from him carried with it obedience, unless countersigned by the secretary of the department from whence it would have emanated. The president per interim is greatly surprised that you could have accepted such conditions as common sense alone rejects, and which only could have been adopted through the grossest ignorance of the dispositions of our military laws, and particularly the circumstances under which the executive power is executed in a republic like ours.

Consequently the president per interim condemns all the stipulations of the convention signed at Velasco the 14th of May, 1836, because the general who signed it had neither the power nor the authority to do so; he more particularly condemns as a contempt of the rights of nations, all that part of the concordat which grants the title of republic to a portion of one of the revolted states of the Mexican confederation, and the title of president to the chief of those bandits.

The president per interim concludes by requesting you, if you have not already done so, to remit immediately the command of the army unto general Don Jose Urrea, and that you repair, without delay, to this capital, and there answer for your conduct before the tribunals of your country.

God and liberty.

TORNEL.

To his excellency the general-in-chief of division, Don Vicente Filasola, Mexico, June 25, 1836.

#### BATTLE OF WE-LI-KA POND.

From the Washington Globe.

We publish the official report of the battle of We-li-ka Pond near Micanopy, received yesterday at the adjutant general's office, being a copy of lieutenant Maitland's (3d artillery) report, forwarded by him to the governor of Florida.

Fort Defiance, Micanopy, 18th July, 1836.

**SIR:** In obedience to your instructions to evacuate the post of Fort Drane, if the commanding officer, in exercising a sound discretion, should deem it necessary, I have the honor to report that the commanding officer, captain Merchant of the 2d regiment of artillery, in consequence of the large and increasing sick report, determined to remove the troops to this place. The movement commenced this day at eight o'clock, consisting of twenty-two wagons, loaded with commissary and quartermasters's stores, with an escort of a detachment of twenty-six dragoons of the 2d regiment, under the command of captain Ashby, and thirty-six men detailed from the different artillery companies at the post; also a five and a half inch howitzer, under the charge of lieutenant Whitby, 2d artillery, making a force of 62 men. On our arrival at the We-li-ka Pond, within one mile of this place, the discharge of several rifles apprised us of the presence of the enemy. Capt. Ashby immediately went with his dragoons in the direction from which

the fire was discovered, and scoured the neighboring hammocks, without finding the enemy. It is proper to state here, that in the first fire private Holmes of the dragoons, was dangerously wounded in the abdomen, (since dead). Proceeding on our route opposite a long hammock, within a quarter of a mile of Micanopy, we were attacked by a body of Indians estimated from what we saw of them, and from their firing, to be about 250 strong. The firing commenced near the front and on the right of the train, and was continued through its whole length, a quarter of a mile. The men returned the fire with spirit and promptness. During the engagement, capt. Ashby, who I regret to say, was soon after the commencement of it, severely wounded, but refused to leave the field until loss of blood compelled him, finding the enemy in great strength, and pressing on us, despatched a dragoon to this place for a reinforcement. On his way he met two detachments under lieutenants Temple and Talcott, 31 strong, on their march to assist us.

They arrived at an important moment, and did us good service. Lieutenant Temple reached us, having scoured, on his approach, a point of hammock from which the enemy had very much annoyed us. As soon as lieutenant Temple and his command had taken their position in line, captain Ashby ordered a charge in the hammock, which was instantly executed, and the Indians driven beyond the reach of our fire. During this time lieut. Talcott was actively employed in removing the wagons in their direction to this place.

Of the good conduct and courage of the troops, it is sufficient to say that every man did his duty.

My gallant commander, captain Ashby, distinguished himself by his courage and activity, and did not leave the field, even after receiving a severe wound, until feebleness, from loss of blood, made it absolutely necessary.

First lieut. Temple, 31 artillery, rendered the most essential service, by his timely arrival from Fort Defiance, and the gallant manner in which he charged the hammock. Lieut. Whitby, who had charge of the howitzer, served it in the most efficient manner; and from the prominent position, was a mark for the enemy, which drew a sharp fire on him, and disabled several of his men.

We regret to say assistant surgeon Weightman received a severe wound in his left thigh.

Sergeants Smith Johnson, of company D, 2d dragoons; Smith, company F, 1st artillery; Hall, company I, 3d artillery; Peterson, company I, 3d artillery; Baydon, company H, 3d artillery; all distinguished themselves by their courage and good conduct in discharging the duties that devolved on them.

Report of the killed and wounded at the battle of We-li-ka, East Florida, 19th July, 1836.

Dangerously wounded.....	5	(two since dead).
Severely do.....	5	
Slightly do.....	1	

Total.....11

From our well directed fire we no doubt killed and disabled many of the enemy; but as is usual, they carry them off to the dense hammock to which they retreated.

We had three horses killed in the field, and several severely wounded.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. MAITLAND, 1st lieutenant commanding.  
General R. Jones, adj. gen. U. S. army, Washington.

FROM BARBADOES.

From the N. Y. Star.

We have received through a friend, files from Barbadoes to July 18th inclusive. Information received there from St. Kitts, states that the troops at that place are suffering much from fever, which has proved fatal to many of them, especially to the Europeans, as usual.

The previous accounts published of the successful working of the apprenticeship system at Demerara, appear to have been entirely erroneous.

At the southern estate of district E, there was lately a serious strike on the part of the slaves, who rebelled against the manager and the magistrate, and fled to the bush, where they built houses, but were finally captured, after a severe action, by the constabulary force. Nine out of the thirty-seven received corporal punishment as ring-leaders.

In consequence of certain legislative acts of St. Kitts, assuming a responsibility over the parliament at home, by fettering the abolition bill with compulsory manumission, emigration of white laborers into Demerara has received a considerable check. By the Demerara Gazette of June 30th, we learn that in consequence of the above acts four vessels had left there for the purpose of conveying laborers thither from the poorer islands.

The steamboats Dee and Columbia, now perform their trips regularly between Barbadoes and Jamaica.

His majesty's brig Harpy, which arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, from Trinidad, July 16th, with the loss of her foretopmast from a heavy sea, brought £13,000 in doubloons for the commissariat.

The Bridgetown West Indian, speaking of the abstraction of white laborers for the supply of Demerara says:

"The number of laborers abstracted from St. Kitts by fair or foul play, we have not the means of ascertaining, but 395 have been brought here on their way to Demerara. This, it appears,

as one of the "poorer" islands is now called on for its quota of laborers to till the "splendid" mud of Demerara. We can well afford to spare not 150 to 200, but 15,000 to 20,000, provided they are taken away in families. But we do hope the legislature will interfere and prevent any able bodied person from leaving this island until he gives security, that his family shall not become a burthen to the community. Our friends in the land of mud will not think us unreasonable in demanding this.

THE FATHER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

MR. MACFARLAND'S ORATION.

Richmond, July 26, 1836.

DEAR SIR: I am desired by the committee, who were "charged with making arrangements for the funeral solemnities of Mr. Madison," to request you to add to the favor already conferred, by furnishing at your convenience, a copy of the oration you delivered yesterday, for the purpose of having it printed. Very respectfully,  
JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

To William H. Macfarland, esq.

Richmond, August 1, 1836.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, on behalf of the committee, I submit to your disposal, a copy of the address, prepared at the request of a meeting of the citizens, on the occasion of the death of Mr. Madison. It was prepared on short notice, and under perpetual interruptions, and is, I am very sensible, imperfect—but the circumstances to which I refer will, I hope, be allowed as some excuse. Very respectfully,  
W. M. H. MACFARLAND.

Dr. John Brockenbrough.

FELLOW CITIZENS: When death removes some cherished friend, it is a pleasure to the survivors to dwell upon the memory of what he was, and the ties that bound them; to call to recollection the various graces of mind and person, which won esteem and admiration; and to speak the praises of the deceased to those who honored him for his virtues, and are sorrowing that they shall see his face no more. It is indeed a mournful pleasure, and serves to awaken a deeper and more affecting sense of bereavement; but the heart of sensibility and devoted attachment is relieved by its own wailings, and finds solace in ingenuous grief.

This, which is the sad privilege of the bereaved, when death invades the small circle of personal friendship, and removes some devoted object, becomes, in some degree, the nation, when the victim is the nation's ornament and benefactor. The solemn occasion deserves to be marked by every circumstance of affecting and impressive ceremony. When the father of his country dies, his country should be a mourner at his tomb—and tell the good he did, the evil he prevented—the multiplied blessing derived from a devoted and well spent life.

The desire to live in the memory of those who are to succeed us, is natural to the human soul; and stronger always with men of generous and elevated views. Urged by that feeling, and yielding obedience to the dictates of their own conscience, which with such men is above all other influence, they are as ready to oppose as to humor the impressions of the day, and fearlessly encounter the clamors of passion and prejudice, content to place their vindication on the issue and leave the award to posterity. Their vision is on the future—and whatever be the trials that await them, they expect a sweet return for all, in the thankfulness of those who reap the rich reward of their labor and privations.

It was the happy fortune of the illustrious man, whose services and virtues we this day commemorate, to hear the sentence of his country upon his public life, whilst he yet stood among the generations which he blessed. The voice of congratulation, which never failed of a cheerful audience, as oft and again his countrymen strove to do him homage, bore unerring testimony that the great results to which his life had been devoted, were accomplished, and found worthy the wisdom which designed them.

It is an occasion for devout thanksgiving to the Almighty Disposer of Events, that so many of the men of the revolution, and of the era not less eventful, which immediately succeeded it, lived to behold the full maturity of the new system. Who does not own the mercy of God, in thus sparing them, to witness the triumphant success of the bold innovation, which through years of perplexity and danger, they toiled to mature? More favored than the holy deliverer of captive Israel, they went to their rest in the land of their hopes and affections, leaving it united and prosperous without example. Nor can we fail to perceive other considerations for thanksgiving in the length of days which a kind Providence bestowed upon them. Spared until time, which tests the wisdom of all human contrivances, had placed its seal upon their great scheme for man's melioration, thenceforth the charge of defending and preserving it devolved upon the generation whose inheritance it was. And now or hereafter, to permit it to suffer violence or decay, would be sad folly and the worst ingratitude.

I could have wished that you had selected some one more familiar with the details of the public and private history of our venerable Madison, and endowed with eloquence worthy the occasion, to pronounce his eulogy. His fame is above all general and vague declamation. To do justice to his exalted character, and comprehend to the full extent his claims to the lasting and grateful remembrance of his country, the civil history through a long period must be attentively examined,

It is only by tracing the progress and attending to the formidable obstacles, which opposed the introduction of our wise system of government, that a correct idea can be had of the peculiar difficulties and embarrassments of its authors and early advocates, and the patience, resolution and address which the circumstances demanded. Not only were the subjects new, and the most important that could be submitted to man's judgment; but the position of those to whom they were referred, and who were called upon to institute a new system of civil polity, was without a parallel. And to add to the sources of perplexity and anxious solicitude, the public mind was inflamed and agitated by the questions which grew out of the novel and extraordinary condition of the country. But neither the extrinsic difficulties, nor the perplexity and embarrassments which belonged to the arduous undertaking of constructing anew the "solid edifice of social order and civil and religious freedom," disturbed the constancy or diminished the noble ardor of those to whom it was committed to embody, in enduring forms, the principles of the revolution. And we who are now assembled to pay the last honors to the patriot statesman, enjoy the consolation of knowing, that his name is identified with the rise and maturity of our institutions and civil polity.

The occasion does not admit of the minute historical review, which, as I have said, would alone suffice to do justice to the memory of Madison. Nor would I, if time had been afforded, presumptuously enter upon a task, for which eloquence and comprehension not unlike his own would alone be adequate. There is in truth now no need of such an effort. The solemn observances and the public assembly of the day eloquently express the vivid remembrance yet retained of his invaluable services and devoted life. It was in it should be so.

The interval between 1783, when peace was declared, and 1788, when the federal constitution was finally ratified, was a period of fearful interest. During the war, the sense of common danger and a common object, made up in some degree for the want of energy and decision in the confederate government; but upon the restoration of peace, the imbecility of the system soon became apparent. The government had contracted large debts, and, to meet the just demands of the public creditors, had to rely upon the tardy and uncertain contributions of the states. The long continuance of the war had impoverished the country, and the people, who had looked forward to the cessation of hostilities as the commencement of unrivalled prosperity, were clamorous and impatient under the privations which they continued to experience. The government was reproached with disregarding the public faith, and the violation of solemn engagements. Among others who complained of injustice, were the officers and soldiers of the army, whose claims were as meritorious as the assurances upon which they relied had been repeated and explicit. It was indispensable to the preservation of the union and the national character, that congress should be invested with the authority to ordain commercial regulations, and effectually to represent the nation in its new relations with foreign countries. But the confederation was viewed with jealousy, and strong repugnance was avowed to the delegation of powers which might render it independent of the states. In fine, the government possessed neither authority to command obedience, nor was the object of such general favor and good will as might serve to conceal its impotency. The country appeared to be verging rapidly to a crisis, and in the full and undisputed enjoyment of independence, its condition seemed more discouraging and desperate than in the most gloomy and disastrous moments of the war.

The frightful ills to which it was exposed, impressed the leading men of that epoch with an anxious and fearful sense of the necessity for reforming the government in those particulars in which it was perceived to be fatally defective; and, as might have been expected by such men, with their impressions of the public exigencies, they sought the situations in which they could be most useful. Hence the congress of 1783, was of unusual ability.

Mr. Madison was a member of that congress. He had been a member of the two preceding; and though but a young man, had acquired an influence, which nothing but great abilities and the purest integrity could have conferred. No better evidence could be desired, of the high consideration in which he was held by the congress of '83, than the fact of his being placed at the head of the committee, of which the other members were Hamilton and Ellsworth, to prepare an address, recommending to the several states, to vest in congress permanent funds, adequate to the payment of the interest and final redemption of the public debt, and to consent to change the mode for ascertaining the proportions in which they were to contribute.

The obvious policy—nay, justice of the measure proposed, was such that it is not easy at this day to imagine the reasons upon which it could be resisted; yet it gave rise to a protracted debate, and encountered strong and earnest opposition. That Madison was selected with two others so distinguished, to prepare an address invoking the acquiescence of the states in a measure to restore and support public credit, is evidence that the issue of the appeal was uncertain, and that great reliance was placed upon his weight of character. The address which, as chairman of the committee, he prepared and reported, was worthy the reputation of the distinguished body from which it emanated, and marked by that fervid public spirit which led

the author to regard the good faith and honor of the government with the care with which he preserved his own.

In his "paternal and affectionate letter" of the 8th of June, '83, to the governors of the several states, George Washington, with special commendation, referred to the "dignity and energy" of the address, and, with an energy and dignity peculiarly his own, enforced the obligation of "faithful and pointed attention" to the several duties indicated by the crisis.

The occasion does not admit of an inquiry into the objections alleged against the plan recommended by congress, and which defeated an arrangement sustained by more than parental authority. That and other considerations of interest belonging to the era, and which it will be the pleasing duty of the biographer of Madison to notice, as illustrating the beneficent influence which he exerted over public measures, must be passed over as excluded by the limits to be observed in this address. It will suffice to say, that having applied himself to the maintenance of the credit of the government and of domestic tranquility, and having had the rare fortune to attract the especial commendation of the *father of his country*, he was not to be diverted from his course by the variety and magnitude of the opposing obstacles.

Leaving congress, of which, by a provision in the confederation, he could not be a member for more than three years out of six, Mr. Madison, (who had belonged to the body at a still earlier period), was returned to the legislature as a member of the house of delegates. The theatre of his exertions was changed—but his was that capacious and Catholic public spirit, which is incapable of overlooking the welfare of the whole, whilst occupied in the cares and interests of a part. Careful that nothing should be omitted which belonged to the legislation of his own state, he was no less careful to seize—nay, to make the opportunity of efficient action in behalf of the union.

In January, 1786, the Virginia assembly passed a resolution respecting trade and commercial relations, and appointed commissioners to meet such as might be appointed by the other states, to take into consideration the important subject, and report an uniform system. Mr. Madison, to whom belongs the distinction of being the patron of the measure, was one of the commissioners of this commonwealth. And a resolution, (as the sequel disclosed), which in its terms looked not beyond the commercial arrangements, was the harbinger of our now cherished national government, and may be regarded as its origin—so that Madison was connected with the earliest inception, as he was confessedly with all the later stages in the great movement, which reached its consummation in that wisest and best of human productions, the American constitution.

The commissioners, consisting of a delegation from five states only, executed their responsible trust by adopting an address, recommending a radical revision of the federal system in general convention. The Virginia assembly was the first to approve the measure, so auspicious of peace, union and energy in the administration of the government—and the first, therefore, to repel the trans-Atlantic imputation, "leave them to themselves, and their government will soon dissolve." Mr. Madison hastened to announce the resolution providing for a general convention, and the unanimity with which it was adopted, to general Washington; and added, "it has been thought advisable to give this subject a very solemn dress, and all the weight which could be derived from a single state. This idea will also be pursued in the selection of characters to represent Virginia in the federal convention. You will infer our earnestness on this point from the liberty which will be used of placing your name at the head of them."

We are brought by our rapid retrospect—it could not be otherwise than rapid and general—to the meeting of the federal convention in Philadelphia, in '87. It was the last reliance of the friends of order and of the union, and if it failed, universal dismay would be the bitter portion of the nation. In the care which was every where taken to give weight and influence to the delegation, by the selection of the first men in the respective states, was seen the impressive sense which prevailed of the variety and magnitude of the interests that would be submitted to its solemn deliberation. The interests of a single community had been, in all past time, a task for the highest human wisdom and address. What human wisdom and address were competent to combine and reconcile the jarring interests of thirteen states mutually independent!

I would claim nothing for Madison, to the prejudice of his compatriots, nor subtract from what his modest and gentle nature esteemed among the highest of his honors, the selection of himself as a fellow laborer with the venerable men with whom he was associated. Impartial history has assigned him a principal and leading agency, in procuring the convention to be called. And as a member, none carried with them a more thorough comprehension of the difficulty of the whole subject; none applied themselves with greater devotion until the end was accomplished—nor was there a character better formed to conciliate by the grace with which he could yield in matters that were unimportant, and the mild dignity with which he would insist in those of more moment. For his eulogy and that of his associates, through a period of laborious, painful and anxious deliberation, more expressive than any description, is a simple reference to the instrument which their wisdom devised. Unnumbered blessings have flowed, and blessings yet untold will flow from it.

When the convention adjourned, the work of reform was but in part accomplished. The constitution had yet to be ratified;

and jealous and vigilant beyond any instance of popular criticism, was the scrutiny to which it was subjected. Here in our own state, where now all profess to hold it in sacred admiration, the question of its adoption was debated between two parties nearly equal in numbers, and each led by men of unquestioned ability and of no less unquestioned public spirit. At that critical juncture, when the cause of the constitution depended upon a judicious and forcible appeal to popular judgment and the love of union, the papers, which are yet preserved under the title of *The Federalist*, made their appearance. And such were the candor and moderation, the fullness and vigor of the exposition—so visible the marks of honest conviction, and patriotic solicitude for the result, that party was disabused of its fierceness, and for once submitted to be instructed. In a life less illustrious, and furnishing fewer examples of severe and active wisdom, the numbers which he contributed to the series would alone be a monument of the devotion to great national results of rare and splendid endowments. In the life of Madison they serve as an imposing memorial, that his efforts were unremitting until the constitution rested in safety.

Of all the deliberative bodies of which he was a member, perhaps that which made the greatest demand upon his "philosophical mind and the copious resources of his mature and disciplined wisdom" was the Virginia convention in 1788. We can never recur to that assembly without sentiments of mingled pride and veneration. The alarms, agitations and evils of the time, we only know as matters of history; but in the memorials which have descended of the unsurpassed ability and eloquence of the men of the convention, we feel a filial interest, as associated with the glory and renown of the commonwealth. Whatever reasons there were for regret, at the time, that Madison and Henry held opposite opinions, none now would have had it otherwise. It served for an occasion to display those pre-eminent endowments, not of the champions only, but of others, their colleagues, that shed an unfolding lustre upon their country. Of Marshall, among others, himself an early champion of his country, as he was in subsequent life one of her brightest ornaments—loved, revered for the unsurpassed excellences of his character—who but recently hath gone to his reward, whilst yet his admiring country trusted that his honored days would be prolonged.

At the close of a toilsome session, the Virginia convention adopted the constitution and the small majority of ten, by which it was carried, is a perpetual memorial of the indefatigable zeal and power of oratory with which it was resisted, and of the almost superhuman vigor and devotion that sustained it. Madison might thenceforth have reposed from his labors, secure of the respect and veneration of succeeding ages. He had become memorable whilst he was yet in the early vigor of manhood, and in the large agency which he had had in quieting the public mind, in diffusing sound opinions of government and sentiments of respect for its authority, in adapting the legislation to the novel condition of the country, and its high destiny, and in maturing the federal constitution and procuring the acceptance of the people, might have rested, as the evidence of a well spent life.

After the adoption of the federal constitution, he continued to serve his country for a period of nearly thirty years, in congress, in the legislature of the state, at the head of the department of state, and as chief magistrate of the union.

It would be no less interesting than calculated to deepen our impressions of his activity and influence, to notice the important agency which he had in the settlement of the numerous subjects which claimed the immediate attention of congress under the new government. Time, however, does not permit. But, as suggested by the previous narrative, and as illustrating his great anxiety to redeem the constitution from just objection, by guarding against the danger of perverting or abusing its powers, it should be mentioned that, at the first congress, he introduced and carried a proposition for its amendment, by the addition of several new articles. The proposition was ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, and thus made a part of the constitution. A later and yet more memorable instance of similar public service was the resolutions of '98, and the report of '99, known as Madison's resolutions and report. He had been long admired as an author and advocate of the constitution, but was then to appear in the new character of commentator, and impartially to unfold its meaning and define the limits of the authority of the government. It was at a period of excitement; questions of deep import distracted the public councils and agitated the people; and in the opposing divisions, on either side were many of those who had assisted in laying the foundations of our civil fabrics. At that critical juncture, the public mind of his own state in a condition of peculiar exacerbation, he was called once more to the legislature, to exert his benign influence in composing popular uneasiness, and to rescue the constitution from (as was believed) imminent peril.

The manner in which he met the occasion and disposed of the grave subject, marked a new era in the politics of the country. So conspicuous was the elevation of his character, and such the grace of his modest and unassuming deportment, that those who dissented from his conclusions, no less than those who followed in his lead, paid him the homage due to superior wisdom and virtue. No state paper has appeared, which has excited such a general and wide spread influence over public opinion, as the report of '98; and it is yet referred to as au-

thority; by a number, which the course of public measures has perpetually enlarged. If as our state pride inclines us to believe, our cherished commonwealth has had, and we trust still has, a high character with her sister states for just comprehension of the constitution, and devotion to its principles, the enviable distinction is to be ascribed in no small degree to Madison and his celebrated report.

Mr. Madison was secretary of state at a period when the diplomatic relations of the government were especially critical and unsettled. And when he was advanced to that higher station, the highest to which his country could elevate him, as a pledge of her affection, and the proof of her reliance upon his wisdom, the administration of the government was signally arduous and responsible. For his administration it was reserved to commit the government to that last and severest of all trials, war—with a nation strong in her resources and proud in her military renown.

There were diversities of opinion and contentions among public men in respect to points in his administration, as there had been in respect to all those which had preceded him. The charities of this occasion forbid allusion to party triumphs. But though we may not allude to such topics, we may speak of facts that are notorious, and not less true, than they are the occasion of congratulation with all parties. None hesitate to bear their grateful testimony to the signal purity and simplicity of the chief magistrate. All admit that the war which it was his fortune to declare, and better fortune to terminate, elevated the government to a proud eminence in the view of the world, and invested the name of an American citizen with a new title to consideration and respect. All, as they look back upon the trials through which he conducted the government, not safely only, but with honor, feel an unwelcome glow of devotion to their country and her institutions. As one of our chief magistrates, the memory of Madison will be honored, as long as the glory of the country is any part of its concern.

Looking back upon his long career of public service, as he passed from one high trust to another yet more responsible, what is there wanting to complete his title to be considered as the benefactor of his country? What to secure the fame to which a patriot may aspire, and is a patriot's reward? On what occasion was he unequal to the exigency, and what state exigency did he not encounter? When his career commenced, you were without a constitution—your government without authority—and the times were portentous of instant and fearful disclosures. Aided by his compatriots, he gave you a constitution, an efficient government and union—and with these he added what, in a peculiar and emphatic sense, was his own, the example of an upright and conscientious functionary. None ever imputed the existence of a selfish, or mercenary, or factions motive—or complained that he was wilful and had disregarded the public interest—or impatient and had mistaken it. The scrupulous regard to the minutest propriety which was conspicuous in his private relations, was exhibited in all his official acts. Sensible that our institutions have no other foundation than the attachment and confidence of the people, he endeavored to confirm their confidence and attachment by the mild, impartial, conscientious and dignified manner in which he administered the powers with which he was invested.

The last public scene in which he appeared, passed in our immediate view. You well remember the venerable appearance of the venerable man. The spirit of earlier days glowing in his aged bosom, he came up to assist the men of another generation in revising and amending their constitution. What could be more lovely and impressive than the spectacle! The patriarch of the land—the object of universal affection and benediction, returned to the labors which distinguished him in the infancy of the republic! The interest of the occasion derived additional solemnity from the union with him and two others, alike the relics of a former age; memorable for the variety and extent of their public service, and venerable for every virtue and excellence. More than forty years had intervened since they last met in convention—again they met in convention, for the last time, mutually esteemed and honored by one another.

Thus closed the public life of the aged Madison—the end in perfect harmony with the beginning. He had occupied the highest stations to which a citizen may aspire, and possessed an influence, that the personal consideration in which he was held carried beyond the limits of official importance; but such was his unaffected modesty, he seemed unconscious of his honors, and concerned about nothing but his duties. The example of a high functionary is scarcely less important than his official acts—the errors and aberrations of a private citizen at most, but disturb the current of public sentiment, whilst those of leading men tend to corrupt the fountain. Madison was conspicuous for grace, propriety and dignity, no less than for clear and thorough comprehension of the complicated and arduous subjects of civil policy, and the ability and energy of his labors. On the various theatres that brought him in connection, and often in collision with the first men of the age, than which no age has been illustrated by a greater variety and splendor of endowment, moral and intellectual, he displayed a capacity for public business which always placed him in the first rank, and the admiration which his talents attracted mingled with respect and esteem for his virtues. It was the disinterested and chastened public spirit of which his daily life was the witness, that fitted him for the singular success which attended his efforts, and gave him power to prevail over minds pre-occupied with opposing

opinions. It was impossible to see him without being struck by his modest and unpretending manner, which in a measure concealed his talents and virtues, nor to meet him in private without being cheered and enlightened by his presence. His fame is engraved on the polished pillars that support the noblest fabric which man has constructed—and as often as we admire its beauty, and glory in its being the strength and ornament of our land, we should think of the accomplished and devoted artist, and if we may not aspire to his mental eminence, emulate and practise his virtues.

Madison is no more! No more can we apply to him for counsel, or summon him to our aid! Full of years, time having ratified the beneficence of his plans for the welfare of his fellow men—he was gathered to his fathers. But he yet survives in the institutions, in the renown, and in the affections of his country. He sought in life no distinction but that which might attend the unremitted devotion of his time and powers to civil and religious freedom. He asked nothing in return, but a father's request, accompanied by a father's blessing, that his country would be faithful to her obligations.

#### THE LATE GROSS OUTRAGE UPON MR. CHURCHILL. Correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle.

Constantinople, May 21.

All Constantinople has been in an uproar about the affair of Mr. Churchill, whose case was mentioned in my last. As soon as the minister for foreign affairs refused to give him up at the demand of lord Ponsonby, the affair ceased to be personal, and assumed strictly the form of a national question. The Turkish minister had refused to conform to treaties! Our ambassador, therefore, broke off all communication with the porte, and demanded an audience with the sultan, with a view, it was conjectured, of asking his highness with what minister he is henceforward to transact business, as he cannot possibly continue to have intercourse with one who has carried his insolence so far as to set at defiance the existing engagements. The minister for foreign affairs has so completely committed himself, and lord Ponsonby has declared so openly to have signal satisfaction, that the minister and the ambassador will not be able both to keep their posts. Two men cannot well stand on the point of a dagger. It is not a little remarkable that the Turks should have selected Mr. Churchill as an object of their vengeance, when it is known to every one that he has for years past, as a public writer, been one of the warmest of their advocates—a man who had no small share in exciting public opinion in Europe in their favor. But then he has seen clearly the interests of his own country, and the progress of whose promising enemy to Russia, the progress of whose projects he has been active in pointing out. Now, as I have said a hundred times, it is not the Turks who rule here, but the Russians. The former would have made no difficulty about giving up Mr. C. but on Monday the 9th instant, a Russian drogoman and the reis effendi were closeted for two hours, and when the interview terminated our countryman was sent over to the bagnio with a regular firman of committal, just as if he were a common felon, a convicted thief, or a confessed murderer! The French ambassador got scent of this, and despatched to Mons. Boutenief, his secretary of embassy, to say that such a rumor had got afloat, and that he hoped the Russian minister would take the earliest opportunity of proving that it was a calumny. When, therefore, all the ambassadors sent in notes, to protest against this invasion of Frank privileges, the Russian was the first who got his note in.

On the 12th, just before sunset, as Mr. C. was beginning to read away his tedious evening, he heard a rush towards his cell, and in an instant its doors was thrown open, and he was summoned forth—whether to death or liberty was to appear afterwards, and he soon perceived that the Turks, finding him too hot to be held longer without burning their fingers still more seriously, were determined to get rid of him. Mr. C. asked if he was to be released by the hand of his ambassador or not? and on learning that he was not, he refused to leave the prison with his own consent. The officers, therefore, *put him out* without his irons removed, and he was told to go about his business. He therefore got into a kaick and went home. No longer supported by the excitement of his peculiar situation, he had scarcely reached the bosom of his family, when he was seized with a fever. He has since been visited by medical men, (who were refused admittance into the bagnio when he most wanted them), and by leeching, bleeding, poultices, lotions, diet and repose, they have got him round a little, although he is not yet able to leave his room. One of the many blows he received whilst in the hands of an infuriated rabble and a lawless military, has left severe pains in the chest, which he may carry with him to his grave.

I have yet to learn what is the exact nature of the satisfaction lord Ponsonby will demand, but I suppose it will be the personal punishment of all who had a hand in exercising their cruelty on Mr. C. the dismissal of the minister for foreign affairs, some guarantee for the future good behavior of the Turks, and a compensation to Mr. Churchill adequate to the magnitude of the offence committed. Lord Ponsonby has a difficult part to play, for whilst he must insist upon complete satisfaction being given, he has our national interests to attend to, and these require, on the part of England, the greatest tenderness towards the Turks. To quarrel with them in the mass will never do; and, after all, the misconduct complained of has been committed only by a few individuals, whose services the

state can do very well without. Suppose that in our rage against these few individuals, we wreak our vengeance on the whole nation, we should be acting in a most silly way. If we love not the Turks for their sakes, let us still love them for our own. Gold has been the ruin of many a man, and yet we should deem them mad were they, on that account, to throw into the sea all the gold that subsequently came into their hands. When our vital interests are concerned, we must distrust ourselves of passion and prejudice. England must not, however, omit to punish severely the occasional misconduct of Turkey. Even a spoiled child now and then meets with chastisement, and if we do not make a stand on this occasion to secure our rights and liberties here, we shall lose them to all eternity! The porte has been anxious to establish that it should have the power to exercise its police, even when foreign subjects are concerned, without the interference of the ambassadors; but it has been proved now, as many a time before, that it is not to be trusted with that power. Mr. Churchill was nearly murdered, without being allowed the benefit of a single word he had to say in his defence, and when the reis effendi sent him from the *tumrak* to the bagnio, he never saw one countryman. He might say it was useless to see a Frank who could not understand his language, but that excuse would not hold good to Mr. C.'s case, as he happens to know Turkish for all common purposes, nearly, if not quite as well as any other language; and when at the kehaya bays at Scutari, he was asked his name, he wrote it himself in Turkish, as the kaib had some difficulty in making it out, so that they could not pretend that he was punished because he was unable to explain himself. He told all the chiefs wherever he was, that he had for years spoken well of the Turkish empire. He had better have concealed this fact, for it only secured him worse treatment. There are few people in the world, who like to be told of their own weakness. One of Mr. C.'s intimate friends, a gentleman of high rank, inquiring after his state, said "he was ashamed to go near him because he was a Turk," a delicacy in a well regulated mind by no means incomprehensible. All the Frank world are on the tiptoe of expectation to see exactly how lord Ponsonby will act in this affair.

Ever since my last the fete of the circumcision has been going on, and it will not finish till to-morrow. It has proceeded more slowly than would otherwise have been the case on account of the extremely bad weather last week. On the 13th we had the severe cold of winter, and they write from Adrianople that a considerable fall of snow took place there on that day. Yesterday the foreign ambassadors went to the Sweet Waters, on an invitation to dinner with various ministers and gravees, some with one and some with another. I have heard that the reis effendi and lord Ponsonby met at the seraskier's tent, but have yet to learn what may have passed between them. The Turks have of their own accord dismissed the kehaya bey of Ahmed Pacha, and the kadi of the Mekemne of Scutari, which is an earnest of their desire to give every satisfaction to our ambassador.

We have a report in town, which if true, will excite great indignation almost throughout Europe. It is that the Russians have actually marched 12,000 men through Wallachia to Silistria, which is really violating the Turkish territory, for the purpose, it is alleged, of assisting in the evacuation and conveying guns, stores, &c. back to the Russian territory. Russia has so many *arrives* *trains* in all she does, that I must confess I do not like the look of this fresh manoeuvre of hers.

Sir Henry Bethune proceeds in two days for Persia, in the mercantile steamer the *Essex*, which will take him as far as Trebisonde. He takes with him lieutenant Wilbraham and eight sergeants of the rifle brigade, to teach the young Persian idea how to shoot.

J. R.  
Mr. Churchill addressed the following to lord Ponsonby:  
(Copy.)

Kadikoy, 13th May, 1836.

"My lord: Although confined to my bed, in consequence of the injuries I have received, I hasten to lay before your excellency a statement of my case. I should have done so whilst still in my bagnio, but was ever led to suppose that my liberation would take place immediately.

"On the afternoon of the eighth instant, being out with my gun and dogs, I fired at and shot a quail. In going to pick up the bird, I observed a small Turkish boy at a distance of about 90 to 100 yards, who was crying out that I had wounded him. As my charge was not heavy, and the shot was the very smallest to be found in the country, I could scarcely credit this, but ran up to satisfy myself that the child was not seriously hurt, with a view of offering all the consolation in my power. I was soon surrounded by such Turks as were in the immediate neighborhood, and was exposed to blows of many. One young ruffian in particular, whom I shall have no difficulty in identifying, was liberal in his practical abuse, and but for the cooling counsel of older heads, I verily believe he would have killed me on the spot. I confined myself to the defensive, and made no difficulty in giving up my gun, one barrel of which was still loaded, signifying at once my consent to await the arrival of the guard, which had been sent for, without making an attempt to escape. About a quarter of an hour may have elapsed before the guard came up, and the bystanders amused themselves in the mean time in heaping upon me a load of imprecations, the young ruffian named keeping me ever on the alert to evade off the blows it was his constant attempt to put in with his fists. The guard came, consisting of a *mutasim* or lieutenant, a ser-



gent and a corporal, I believe, and three or four men. To the former I immediately explained who I was, how the accident occurred, and assured him I was ready that instant to accompany him to the superior authorities. I soon perceived that it was intended I should receive, then and there, a sample of Turkish justice, which first punishes and then inquires into the merits of a case. I therefore warned the lieutenant of the consequences of the step he contemplated taking, and resisted to my utmost the attempt of three or four men to throw me on the ground. One of these in particular had shown a ferocity which found vent only in deep curses and hard blows. I shall not fail to recognise him. The soldiers having succeeded finally in bringing me with my face to the earth, secured me in that position, and two men, with the regular police sticks used for torturing thieves, murderers and others, administered the chastisement that had been determined on. I cannot pretend to say what was the exact number of stripes (they may have been 40 or 50), but this I know, that every one has left a mark as long and as broad as the hand of a man. I have exhibited a specimen of these marks to captain Johnstone, of the Madrass army, who was perfectly shocked at it. The stripes having been suspended, I was picked up from the ground and marched off to the office of the kehaya bey of Scutari, the slightly-wounded child being mounted on an ass, which I thought a very proper conveyance for such an expedition. Had he been seriously injured it would have been cruelly thus to parade him about. He was first carried with much triumph and exhibited to the kehaya bey, to whom I was then introduced. On my entrance he started up from his sora with a fury perfectly demonic, heaped curses on my head, refused to hear a word I had to say in my defence, and seemed to deliver me over to the carrosse to exercise their cruelty on me. Indignation boiled in my breast, and in one of those myrmidons of lawless power, who was particularly conspicuous for being more brutal than the rest of his fellow brutes, I said they might do what they pleased, but he should repent of his ferocity, a threat which only served to add fuel to the fire. This man consoled me for the unmerciful beating I had received by assuring me, with a solemn oath, that had I fallen into his hands, he would not have ceased his stripes until the last spark of life had been beaten out of my body! To him and two of his fellows I was intrusted, in order to be conveyed to the mekemme of Scutari. Scarcely able to walk, and with a violent pain in my chest, brought on, as I thought, by an extravasation of blood in the lungs, my speed was kept up by the knocks and pushes of the carasses in general, and of the brute *par excellence* in particular. Having reached the mekemme, and the child having first set a whining and then produced to conjure up the storm which it was considered needful should attend me every where, I was dragged to the upper story. At the top of the stairs a tall young man in the garb of a gentleman received me, bearing in his hand a cane which he demolished with due heroic fury over my devoted head and face. I here expected further ill treatment; but a suspension took place.

"The chief of the office, whoever he was, declared that as a Frank was in question, he would have no hand in further tormenting me, as it was a matter which concerned the *oumour* kharidje naziri. This was consolation of the right sort, and hope began to dawn upon me for the first time. I had fully expected a second bastinadoing, and felt I might not have survived it. A Turkish surgeon was sent for. He examined the wounds of the child and pronounced them to be slight, and I was afterwards called in to hear a note of the injuries read over. I was not allowed to say a word of course—a statement of the whole affair had been already drawn up at the dictation of my accusers; and on my remonstrating against such a proceeding, I was told this was a *kesch* (estimate of damages) and not a *miraffe* (trial). All having been settled at the mekemme I was made over to a carass of the kehaya beys, and when alone he showed himself to be more humane than when herded with the others. He allowed me to enter a Jew's shop, and write a note to let Mr. Pisani know how I was situated, and I have no complaints whatever to make against him. I then understood that I was to pass the night in the *pirelike* (prison—literally place of fleas) at the kehaya beys, but that was not the case; a *kiatib* drew up a note of the affair for the *oumour* kharidje naziri, after having ascertained from myself who and what I was. Whilst this was being copied, my faithful pointers, which had never quitted me an instant, were taken care of. I had a pleasure in seeing that a sympathy was extended to them which had been denied to their master. Turks appear to have a fellow feeling for dogs which they cannot entertain for men, whom they resemble not.

"From the kehaya beys I was sent under charge of the humane carass, who had orders to deliver me over to the *oumour* kharidje naziri, with a note of the accusation against me. It being already sunset ere we reached Constantinople, I was thrust into the *tumuk* to await the excellency's orders, and there I passed the night, the dirty boards my bed, a filthy rag borrowed from a fellow prisoner my only covering. A high fever, however, kept me warm, and my sufferings were such that I required all my philosophy to bear up under them with any thing like complacency. The rest your lordship must know, when I was honoured with the ponderous chains of the bagnio, and when I was driven forth from thence without being told why I was released. The bagnio, black as it is, is comparatively a bright page in the history of my sufferings. Captain Kelly and Mr. Rhodes took good charge of me there, and every

comfort I could require or enjoy in such a place was supplied, without any objection being made by the goalers. They are particularly civil, and can bear testimony that it is a well-regulated establishment.

"I cannot refrain from stating to your lordship that during the time of my confinement a galley slave (a Cephaloniot, Demetrious Caligha by name) acted as my servant, to my entire satisfaction. This man was put into the bagnio seven years ago, in consequence, it would appear, of having been caught in a tavern brawl, in which a Turk had been stabbed by one of Demetrious' companions. The companion, though equally a Cephaloniot, was beheaded as a *rayah*, and Demetrious remains in bondage to this day, probably without the means of making his case known to your excellency. I inquired into the man's conduct since he has been a captive, and have pleasure in stating that I was told it has been exemplary.

"Your lordship will perceive that there have been various individuals who made themselves conspicuous as my tormentors, viz:—

1. A young man of Kadikuoy.
2. A *chaoush* or *onbashi* of the guard.
3. The *muzlatin* (or his superior, if he was acting under orders).
4. The kehaya bey of Ahmed Pacha. (This ferocious fanatic old fool, perhaps, flies too high to be easily brought down; but your lordship must be aware that he is notorious for his zeal in the persecution of Franks on every possible occasion. I am much mistaken, or, like some of the blood-thirsty tyrants of old, he would wish to see the whole Frank world standing before him with one neck, that he might have the supreme gratification of severing it at a single blow.)
5. One of his carasses.
6. The gentleman of the mekemme of Scutari.

"If the state of my health permitted it, I should have done myself the honor of waiting upon your excellency, in order to give verbally any further details or explanations that may appear necessary. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. N. CHURCHILL.

"To his excellency the right hon. lord Ponsonby, &c.

"P. S. to the above. Between three and four years ago a young *rayah* accidentally shot me near *Moideven* Kuoy. The entire charge of his gun entered my forehead and scalp, and laid my skull bare to a considerable extent. Although this occurred in an open plain, and at a distance of ten yards, so far from seeking to have the young man punished, I lost no time, after being myself taken care of, in sending a surgeon to bleed him, as I was fearful that his excessive grief and agitation might be injurious to him; and as a further proof that I bore him no ill-will, I placed in his hands a few days afterwards, a present of 150 piastres in money. For myself I labored under the effects of the accident for six months, and to the day of my death a portion of my cranium will remain visible; but I have never uttered the slightest reproach against the innocent cause of my sufferings. It was perhaps needful to make known this affair, as it presents a striking contrast between the conduct of a civilized being, and that of vindictive barbarians, under circumstances precisely similar in their origin and result."

N. B. A second letter was addressed to lord Ponsonby, detailing the exact mode in which the bastinado was applied, giving particulars of the precise treatment experienced in the bagnio, and of the mode in which Mr. C. was sent away from that prison, with various other explanations, calculated to make his lordship perfect master of the subject.

#### THE LAST OF MAJOR DADE'S COMMAND.

From the Charleston Courier.

We have had some conversation with Ransom Clarke, the sole survivor of the detachment under major Dade, massacred by the Indians after a gallant contest, last December. The circumstances attending the escape of Clarke are truly miraculous.

It appears that the surprise of the corps was complete. About 8 A. M. of December 23th, major Dade rode in front of the column of march, and told his men to "have a good heart; that their difficulties and dangers were now over; and as soon as they arrived at Fort King, they should have three days rest, and keep Christmas gay." The words were scarcely out of his mouth, when a discharge took place, and the major and his horse both fell. This sudden attack naturally disconcerted the troops, but in three minutes they were all as steady as veterans, and the fighting commenced in earnest. It continued with varied success, until the six pounder came up, on the discharge of which the Indians retreated, advantage was taken of this, and a hastily constructed breastwork was thrown up, in expectation of another attack, which took place in about an hour, when the enemy came on like devils, yelling and whooping in such a manner, that the reports of the rifles were scarcely perceptible. The action lasted from 8 A. M. to 4 in the afternoon—the United States troops amounted to 117, and the Indians are supposed to have been 800 strong with 100 negroes, who were more savage than the Seminoles. The enemy fired principally from a distance, and only made one charge with tomahawks and clubs but were repulsed. So long as a man stood, the resistance continued; and the six pounder was fired quickly and regularly as long as men remained to load it. At the end of the action, the inclosure within the breastwork was a foot deep in blood. With respect to the officers, as long as life remained they cheered and encouraged their men, and fell sword in hand. Captain

Fraser, second in command, and lieutenant Mudge fell at the first fire, when the major was killed. Clarke was at the extreme right flank, and when he heard the crack of the rifles he looked at the major for the word of command, but a volley from 800 rifles swept the advance guard entirely, and not a man remained standing. Lieut. Henderson had his left arm shattered, and lieutenant Keys had both arms broken. The latter got one of the men to tie both arms with a handkerchief, and was placed against a tree, where he was tomahawked by the negroes. The troops then took each to his tree, and an irregular firing commenced, till the arrival of the six pounder and the temporary retreat of the Indians as above mentioned.

At the second attack nothing could equal the coolness and deliberation of the troops; and as Clarke observes, "they were as cool as if they were in the woods shooting game." The weather was very warm, and about 1 o'clock the action began to slacken, upwards of 60 or 70 having fallen, and two officers only then surviving, capt. Gardiner and lieutenant Bassinger. While a man could load a musket, the firing was continued. Capt. Gardiner received 5 or 6 shots before he fell; the mortal wound was in the breast. When he fell, Bassinger said, "now, my boys, let us do the best we can—I am the only officer left;" and the firing recommenced. About half past 2, he was brought down by a rifle shot in the thighs, and he was afterwards cruelly massacred by a negro. Clarke received his first wound in the thigh, about one o'clock, outside the breast work, which brought him to the ground. He soon recovered himself, and crawled and limped in. He placed himself along it and commenced firing in that position, but in the act of elevating the musket, received a wound between the elbow and right shoulder. He still continued to fire and load, but again received two wounds, one in the head from buck shot, and a small rifle ball in the back. He still kept on till about 4 o'clock, when he received a ball on the right scapula from a negro; who, when he fired, cried out "There damn you!" This disabled him, and he fell on his face, and continued motionless. The enemy immediately rushed into the breast work, and took possession of the arms and ammunition, provisions and baggage, which they carried out of the fortification. About 50 or 60 negroes then came up on horseback, and began stripping the dead, and cutting and mutilating all who showed any signs of life. They seemed to be in a hurry, and after finishing their work of slaughter, they hurried off. All this time Clarke was lying by the side of Bassinger, and they stripped his jacket off, one observing, that "he had a wound in the head, and was not dead." Another said "let him lie; he will suffer more than if he were killed outright." One of them remarked, that "he had a good pair of boots on, and they would fit him—whereupon he pulled them off, and they departed precipitately. This was about four o'clock, and Clarke remained as the negroes left him, till about nine, when he got up, and looking around in the moonlight, he crawled over the bodies, and feeling one warm, found that it was a private, named De Courey, who was wounded in the side and left arm, but slightly. Clarke told him that he was thinking of trying to get back to Fort Brooke, on Tampa Bay, about sixty-five miles distant. He agreed to accompany him, and Clarke crawled along on his left hand and knees part of the way, and part of the way he was led by De Courey. Next day, about noon, they came upon an Indian on horseback, who was loading his rifle. They agreed to separate, in the hope of easier escaping him, and Clarke darted into a hammock of palmetto and brush. The Indian pursued De Courey, and fired, but missed. He then crossed a road, and ran over a hill, which was the last Clarke saw of his hapless comrade. After hearing the report, Clarke, from his retreat, saw the Indian return on horseback, and rode about the hammock, searching all around. At one time he came within ten feet of him, but at length gave up the pursuit and rode away. Clarke then resumed his painful journey, and on the fourth day after the massacre got into Fort Brooke, where he found private Thomas, one of the detachment who had also escaped; and next morning, another, named Sprague, came in, but they are since dead, and Clarke is the only survivor of this gallant and devoted band.

The foregoing particulars are taken from the lips of this brave man, and they are here given with a view of showing what men suffer in the defence of their country, and to urge his claims upon the sympathy and benevolence of his fellow citizens. He is a fine looking young man, in the prime of life, with his right arm irreparably injured; willing to labor for his subsistence, but the hostile shot has crippled him; and it is to his country he must look for support, in the condition he has been reduced in that country's service. We hope that the appeal may not be in vain, and that those who regard patriotism and bravery, valor in the field, and heroism in the utter extremity of human misery, will open their hearts and purses to this brave soldier.

In order to give as much efficiency as possible to the plain and simple narrative here recorded, we subjoin an official document, which discloses the present condition and the future prospects of this disabled soldier.

Washington, June 23, 1836.

Ransom Clarke, late a private in major Belton's co. 3d U. S. artillery, one of the three individuals who escaped from the massacre of major Dade's command, on the 28th December, has just made a tedious and painful journey from New Orleans to this city, to obtain the pension allowed him by law. The pension commences 3d May, eight dollars per month; the first payment is due 4th September. Clarke received five wounds in

battle—one on the right shoulder, depriving him forever of the use of his right arm; one in his right thigh; one in his right temple; one in his arm, and one in his back. The wound in his shoulder is yet open, and an exfoliation of the bones occur almost daily.

What adds, if possible, to the interest of Clarke's situation, is the fact that he is the only survivor of a boat's crew in Mobile bay, in January 1835, when lieutenant Chandler and five men were drowned by the capsizing of a boat belonging to Fort Morgan. Clarke has expended his pittance of pay in his journey here, is without funds, and can receive no portion of his small pension until September.

This brief statement is made with a view of procuring donations for his immediate relief. The appeal is made without Clarke's having solicited it, by those who know the truth of his story. His honorable discharge, and surgeon's certificate of disability, are on file, and duplicates in his possession.

J. H. HOOK, major U. S. A.

#### REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS. From the Fredericksburg (Va.) Arena, COLONEL LAURENS.

The late major William Jackson, of Philadelphia, was a member of general Washington's military family, during the war of the revolution, and was subsequently secretary of the convention which framed the federal constitution. He was in the habit of keeping a journal, and we are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following very interesting extract, copied by major Jackson himself:

Colonel Laurens was one of the most gallant and accomplished men of that revolution, of which he was the latest victim, and had his life been spared, there is no doubt he would have taken an active part in the subsequent affairs of the country, and probably have risen to its highest honors.

Major Jackson's journal has never yet been published. We understand that in consequence of a promise made to Mr. Madison, he laid an injunction on his executors not to let it see the light during the life of that gentleman. It will form an important addition to our stock of information relative to the formation of the constitution, and we hope to see it forthwith.

#### EXTRACT.

In the sixth year of the war of independence, the events of the campaign had been very adverse to the American arms, and at the close of 1780, the resources of the United States were in extreme depression. General Lincoln, who commanded in the southern department, after a brave and protracted defence of Charleston, against the army and fleet under sir Henry Clinton and admiral Arbuthnot, was compelled to capitulate and to surrender his gallant garrison prisoners of war.

By this success, and the subsequent defeat of general Gates, at Camden, the British forces gained a control in the south, which threatened the most extensive and disastrous consequences. The main army, under general Washington, reduced by detachments to the southern states, was badly clothed, irregularly provisioned, and without pay; the magazines were empty, the treasury exhausted, and the public credit of no avail.

In this alarming crisis of the national affairs, general Washington convened a council of his most confidential officers—a faithful and minute representation was submitted to congress—and it was respectfully suggested, as the most immediate means of relief, that a special minister should be sent to France, to solicit a loan of money, and supplies of clothing and military stores, with a request that a naval superiority might rendezvous on the American coast, at an appointed time, to enable the commander-in-chief to undertake offensive operations against the dispersed posts of the enemy.

Congress acceded to the opinions of this interesting communication, and referred the nomination of the minister to general Washington, whose selection of the "all accomplished Laurens," justified the confidence of government, and secured the successful completion of this important trust. As aid-de-camp to general Washington, colonel Laurens was fully informed on every subject that could give furtherance to the negotiation, and being perfectly master of the French language, he possessed in an eminent degree, the power of illustrating all its objects. By the partiality of his gallant friend, the writer of this memoir was appointed secretary of the mission.

On the 9th of February, 1781, we sailed from Boston in the frigate Alliance, captain Barry, and arrived at L'Orient in twenty days. Pursuing, without delay, his route to Paris, col. Laurens met the maréchal de Castries, minister of marine, then on a visit to the seaports, at Hennebond, and having announced himself to the maréchal, he very politely directed relays of horses to expedite our journey.

On his arrival at Paris, colonel Laurens entered on the objects of his mission, and repaired to Versailles, was introduced under every advantage that distinction of character, ardent zeal of disposition, and consummate ability to demonstrate the reciprocal interests of America and France, could confer. Having delivered his credentials, and been graciously received at court, memorials, explanatory of all the views and objects of his appointment, were immediately presented to the count de Vergennes, minister of foreign relations, and they were repeated and enforced by personal intercourse, from the 6th of March to the 2d of May, when colonel Laurens conceived from the protracted state of the negotiation, that it was the policy of the cabinet of France, by delaying the aid which he solicited, to exhaust the power and resources of Great Britain and America,

and to render both subservient to her views. Under this impression, and a belief that it was rather the policy of the ministers than the king, colonel Laurens decided to make a representation, which should condense all the essential points that had been heretofore stated—and this paper he determined to place in the king's own hand.

A memorial, embracing a luminous statement of facts, with clear deductions from them, was accordingly prepared, and, on the morning of the levee day, when it was to be presented, we went to the cabinet of the count de Vergennes, where we found Dr. Franklin and the count. Colonel Laurens, introducing the subject of his mission, was urging with his usual animation, the necessity of a compliance with his solicitation, when the count de Vergennes, in a manner at once smiling and sarcastic, observed—"Colonel Laurens, you are so recently from the head quarters of the American army, that you forget you are no longer delivering the orders of the commander-in-chief, but addressing the minister of a monarch, who has every disposition to favor your country." Colonel Laurens rising from his chair with some emotion, stepped to the opposite side of the room, and turning to the count, addressed him in nearly the following words—"Favor, sir! the respect which I owe my country will not admit the term—say that the aid is mutual, and I cheerfully subscribe to the obligation. But as the last argument I shall offer to your excellency—the sword which I now wear in defence of France as well as of my own country, unless the success I solicit is immediately accorded, I may be compelled, within a short time, to draw against France as a British subject."

The force of this brief but appropriate remonstrance was keenly felt by the first diplomatist of Europe, and some time elapsed before the count was sufficiently collected to say, "Mais voilà le bon Monsieur Franklin, quel est content de nous." "No one," replied colonel Laurens, "respects that venerable gentleman more than I do—but, to repeat your excellency's observation, I am so recently from the head quarters of the American army, that many circumstances of the highest interest are familiar to me that are yet unknown to that worthy man. I must now inform your excellency, that my next memorial will be presented to his majesty in person. I have the honor respectfully to salute you?"—and left the room. On reaching the door colonel Laurens remarked on what had passed and said we must go to court, where the act will finish.

The special minister of the United States was announced, and we entered the audience apartment, where the king was standing in the centre of a semi-circle, having the old count Maurepas on his right, and the count de Vergennes on his left. Having bowed to his majesty, colonel Laurens instead of passing among the foreign ministers, advanced towards the king and saluted him a second time, and approaching nearer to him, presented the memorial, which was received under some embarrassment—for although, as being an accredited minister, it was not refused, the innovation on the forms of the court, was altogether unexpected—and the king gave the paper to the marquis de Segur, the minister of war. The looks of all present marked their surprise.

When the ceremonial of the levee was over, we went to the inn, where we dined—and on our return to Paris, in going by Dr. Franklin's house at Passy, I asked colonel Laurens if he would not stop and see the doctor; he said he would see no one till he knew the result of that day's proceeding. The next morning, while at breakfast, he received a note from Mr. Necker, requesting an interview at 12 o'clock. On entering the drawing room we found Mr. and Mrs. Necker, and the late Madam de Stael, at that time a young lady about 13 years of age. The ladies having retired, Mr. Necker said to col. Laurens: "I have the honor to inform you, by instructions of his majesty, that the loan which you solicit in your memorial of yesterday is accorded. The fifteen hundred thousand livres which you request, may be sent to major Jackson at Amsterdam, for the purchase of clothing and military stores, will be forwarded from Brussels—and any other accommodation connected with my department will be cheerfully granted."

On the next day colonel Laurens was asked to interview with the marchal de Castries, who said, I am directed by his majesty to say, that the count de Grasse, who is now at Brest, will, with twenty-five ships of the line, bound to the West Indies, will, conformably to the request in your memorial of yesterday, repair to the American coast at the time general Washington shall point out. The howitzers, which you want, cannot be furnished from the marine arsenal, as we have none of that calibre; but major Jackson will be able to procure them in Holland. The frigate Resolve will carry you to America, with such part of the money as you may wish to take with you. Any other facility within the department of marine will be accorded.

This was this important negotiation, which, as leading to the capture of Cornwallis' army, and supplying the wants of the treasury and the troops, was certainly the hinge on which the success of the revolution then turned, brought to a happy close, by the talents and decision of a youth, who had not yet attained his 25th year—but whose matured mind and heroic spirit admitted no other rule of official conduct, than the honor and interest of his beloved country.

W. J.

#### BI CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Friday the 5th inst. was celebrated by the citizens of Providence, R. I. in commemoration of the second centennial return of that city and state. The ceremonies were commenced

in the Baptist meeting house by an address to the throne of grace—an ode, written for the occasion, was then sung. Immediately succeeding the ode, an oration was delivered by the hon. Judge Pitman, which abounded with interesting historical facts, and eloquent expositions of the motives which impelled the struggles of the first colonists. After the oration a hymn was sung, &c. and at 5 o'clock the subscribers with a number of invited guests, sat down to a sumptuous dinner. Previous to this, however, the gentlemen assembled, partook of an Indian banquet, provided under the direction of the committee of arrangements, and designed so far as practicable to be in imitation of that usually served up by the sachems on great occasions.

Tradition says, that at the interview had by Williams with Miantonny, this chief sachem invited him to a regal repast near what is now styled Williams' spring; and the dainties then placed before them, were such as were now offered to the company, which, together with their disposition, were as follows, viz: an Indian mat, being spread out, a large wooden platter well filled with boiled bass, graced the centre; and was supported, on the one side, by a wooden dish of parched corn, and on the other, by a similar one of succotash; beyond the whole, an enormous bowl of wood, flowing to the very brim with pure water, supplied by the self same crystal spring, which of old furnished to the red man his invigorating draught, invitingly presented itself to the thirsty lookers on, who by means of the antique cup appended to its edge, were furnished with convincing proof that the beverage quaffed by the Indian in his native state, cheered but did not inebriate.

After the regular toasts, thirteen in number, had been drunk, a number of letters were read from distinguished individuals, who were unable to attend. Next succeeded the volunteer toasts, when John Tootland, esq. offered the following:

"The members of the Rhode Island delegation in congress."

The hon. Asher Robbins then arose and addressed the president as follows:

Mr. President: Connections formed here at an interesting period of my life, and while I was one of your fellow citizens, (though many years have since gone by), makes Providence still appear to me as another home, and has a corresponding hold on my affections. Notwithstanding the astonishing changes in her growth and appearance since I first knew the place, (what I then knew as pasture grounds, and meadow grounds, and corn fields, I now see studded with houses; and crowded with population), yet the striking features of her topography, which cannot be changed, make her always appear to me, on every return here, though different, still the same; and these never fail to recall the many pleasing images of the long past. And while I look around on these astonishing changes, this rapid growth, and to the causes which have produced them, and the inexhaustible nature of those causes, my imagination is no less pleased to indulge visions as to the distant future, and to contrast what she now is, with what she will then be.

As I have on another occasion made our beautiful bay, on a smaller scale, another Egean sea, with islands as beautiful, though not as celebrated—so in my anticipations of the future, I have made Providence, now in embryo, another Constantinople standing at its head. And in my waking moments, I see nothing in the nature of things to arrest her progress to this splendid destination. Nothing, if no revolution intervenes—no fatal policy is interposed to enfeeble her growth and blast her prospects. The reign of order and of liberty—the reign of the constitution and wise laws to preserve both, and to develop the resources of the country, will and must insure this result.

There is something in the growth of places, and in the laws which govern that growth, that seem not to be well understood, and perhaps are not easy to be explained. Physical advantages of local situation, though important, are not alone sufficient to account for that growth. The other causes, whatever they may be, are still more important; for we see that they are able to overcome even the want of those advantages—not the entire, but the want to some extent. What is there in the local advantages of Nantucket, for instance, to make her what she is? A little barren island in the ocean, with an inconvenient harbor—with not a tythe of the advantages of hundreds of ports on the coast—she took the lead of most of them. Though she has imparted growth from her growth to other places—has thereby made New Bedford what she is—has been sending off her swarms from time to time to settle down elsewhere, and to display, wherever that is, the prolific energy of their parent stock—yet with all these drains upon her, she still goes ahead, and takes the leads of the rivals she has made for herself. At the time when Penn first landed on the banks of the Delaware—when that angle formed by the Schuylkill with the Delaware (the present site of Philadelphia) was a wilderness; at the same time, what is now the site of Perth Amboy, was also a wilderness. Both had great physical local advantages for commerce, and so equally great that the most intelligent men were divided in opinion, as to which was due the preference—some giving it to one, some to the other. Philadelphia now is a great city, the second in the union, with boundless prospects of indefinite future increase; but Perth Amboy remains an obscure village to this day, scarcely known in the commercial world to exist.

It is evident, therefore, that the sole cause of this growth is not to be found, as many suppose, in the physical local advantages of the site. There is, and there must be, a still more powerful one. Many events appear to be fortuitous, which nevertheless are the effects of laws fixed in the nature of

things, and whose operations are uniform. There is something apparently accidental in the growth of places, but doubtless it is so only in appearance, and that it is the effect of some uniform cause. I think I see that cause in the peculiar character of some of the men who happen to settle in the place. Men who give it its first impulse, and thus shape its after fortunes—men of ardent enterprise and bold adventure—men who conquer all difficulties, because they believe them conquerable, and act upon that belief—men who infuse their own spirit into others, till it is diffused over the whole community in which they live, and make it become the character of that community—a character that propagates itself from generation to generation. It is remarkable that a character once impressed upon a community, how steadily it maintains itself and descends with it to all after times; and its effect too, is remarkable upon the growth of that place—always progressive more or less rapidly—unlimited, and, as it would seem, illimitable. London was a city in the time of Julius Cæsar, (such a city as barbarians could have)—it has been steadily growing ever since—and vast as it now is, it is said to be now growing more rapidly than ever. The original impulse is not yet spent, and never will be, till that character is destroyed by which that impulse is continued.

Rome, from a little village on the banks of the Tiber, went on steadily increasing for seven hundred years, under the republic, and then onward under the empire, till its population accumulated to six millions; and then nothing stopped its increase but the transfer of the seat of empire, and of Rome itself as it were, to the shores of the Bosphorus, and that inundation of barbarians, which soon afterwards obliterated every trace of that character on which its increase depended.

Providence, from the beginning, has had to boast, some men—the number more or less from time to time—of this peculiar, this Thermistoclean character. Men who might say, as Thermistocles said, "True I do not understand the art of music, and cannot play upon the flute; but I understand the art of raising a small village into a great city." He might point to Athens and say—behold the work of my hands—Athens, the pride of Greece, and the glory of the ancient world. I gave her that commerce which gave that fleet which conquered the Persians and made her the mistress of the seas and the empire state of Greece for so many years. So these men might point to Providence and say—behold the work of our hands, not yet an Athens, but which the impulse we have given to it may make her another Athens in every thing but political power.

It might be invidious to refer to names prominent in your history and signal in their influence upon the fortunes of your town. For in doing justice to some, I might do injustice to others, whose merits ought not to be forgotten nor passed over in silence. But I cannot forbear to refer you to your distinguished fellow citizen, now no more, who opened to his country his commerce beyond the cape of Good Hope, and led the way. He was the very soul of ardent enterprise and bold adventure, and no less ardent in every public cause, than in his own pursuits. His every movement in life was marked by nobleness of sentiment—nobleness of sentiment was indeed the distinguishing trait of his character. Perhaps no man ever lived whose beneficent influence was ever more felt in the growth of any one place.

Nor can I forbear to refer you to those of your fellow citizens who first opened to our country that inexhaustible source of wealth, the cotton manufacture. And here you will excuse me also for referring to him whose signature stands to the declaration of our national independence; because he was such an ornament both to your town and to our country. I knew him well. His tall and venerable figure—his silver locks—his striking features, full of intellectual character, are still fresh before me. He was my friend and patron at that early period of my life. How often have I sat with him, evening after evening, to listen to his instructive discourse—and never have I known a man more capable of imparting instruction. For I have never known a man of more universal reading, nor one whose memory was so faithful. Then his experience in the varied scenes of his political life, which spread over a great part of the early history of this state, then a colony—embracing her connection with the mother country, and occasionally with the other colonies, made his conversation a treasure of interesting anecdote; and would have made his memoirs, if he had written them for posthumous publication, a most interesting legacy to his country.

I attended him in his last moments; and it was impossible not to be struck with the magnanimity they displayed—magnanimity indeed was the distinguished trait of his character. No holy martyr of religion, no heroic sage and philosopher, ever submitted to the stroke of death and paid the debt of nature with a more cheerful resignation.

In conclusion, I will beg leave to propose as a sentiment, *The memory of Stephen Hopkins*—The true model of the sage, the statesman and the patriot.

#### DINNER TO MR. WISE.

A large number of the citizens of the county of Accomack, as a manifestation of their respect for the honorable HENRY A. WISE, of their admiration of the zeal, ability and manly independence with which, during the last session of congress, he exposed the abuses of the general government, gave him a public dinner at Dire's hotel, in Drummond Town, on the 14th day of July.

After the cloth was removed toasts were drank, among which were the following:

The American states—The only barriers between the general government and unlimited despotism: Every patriot should protect and defend them in the exercise of all their constitutional rights.

The legislature of Tennessee, by unanimously re-electing judge *White* to the senate of the United States, has given ample proof to the president that "his interference with the freedom of elections" was duly appreciated.

State rights and the United States senate—To pretend attachment to the one, and to endeavor to diminish the constitutional power of the other, is the grossest political hypocrisy.

Our guest, the hon. HENRY A. WISE—A faithful sentinel, whom no power can intimidate nor bribe seduce: The minions of power and corruption will never forgive him, and while faithful as he is, his constituents will never forsake him.

[When this toast was drank and the cheering had subsided, Mr. Wise addressed the company at considerable length, with his accustomed eloquence, in support of his course during the late session of congress. After the conclusion of the speech, Mr. Wise gave the following toast:

"The Eastern Shore of Virginia—sound to the core: it is in part relied on to redeem the state of Virginia from disgrace, and the government of the United States from the foulest pollution and the basest despotism: The Country expects every man to do his duty in November."

BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH—

"Justum et tenacem propositi virum,  
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,  
Non vultus instantis tyranni,  
Mente quætit solida."

"The man who is just and firm to his purpose will not be shaken from his fixed resolution either by the misdirected ardor of his fellow citizens or by the threats of an imperious tyrant."

JOHN TYLER and WILLIAM C. RIVES—

"More true joy Marcellus exiled feels,  
Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels."

Letters were received from Messrs. *John Tyler, John Robertson* and *Balie Peyton*, in answer to letters of invitation addressed to them. Copies of these letters are subjoined.

Letter from the hon. B. Peyton.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of invitation "to attend a public dinner to be given on the 14th inst. by the citizens of Accomack county, Virginia, as a manifestation of their respect for the hon. Henry A. Wise, &c."

I regret that it is not in my power to be present on that occasion, for there lives not the man in honor of whom I would with more pleasure break bread and take wine, than Henry A. Wise, I have known him long and intimately: I have seen him at the bar and in the house of representatives—tested in every way; and he has been the same, bold, frank, honest, talented patriot and friend in every situation of life.

Gentlemen, I fully concur with you in the belief that the national administration of our government is most infamously corrupt in many of its departments, but I must say I entertain the same opinion of the president of the United States now that I have always entertained, and believe him to be a pure man, and an incorruptible patriot. John Randolph, whose loss at this time Virginia and all America has cause to lament, said of Gen. Jackson, that "his very weakness leaned to virtue's side."—This is emphatically true, and to these amiable weaknesses may be attributed all that is wrong which is done in his name. Search the world over in all its history, and you cannot find a man more devoted to his friends—more incredulous to their foibles—more immovable in his confidence in all they say and do. However excellent these qualities are in a friend, however inestimable they are in a wife, yet they cannot do otherwise than subject a public officer to error and imposition. Unfortunately for the president and the country, those disciplined politicians and cunning jesuits, who have joined hands around him to the exclusion of all the patriotic and disinterested, are the apostates from the ranks of his enemies, who care as little for his reputation as they do for the maintenance of sound principles, or the permanent prosperity of the country. He is surrounded by a mercenary corps, who, to advance their own selfish views, hesitate not to influence and exasperate his feelings by foul calumnies against his most sincere and disinterested friends. Not only so, but they write and publish in the *Globe*, as having his sanction, arguments and doctrines directly at war with the most valued and cherished principles, as set forth by himself in his own messages. And yet these now claim to be his friends, and the guardians of his fame and consistency as a statesman. There is not one of the ancient principles of the president—those principles upon which he came into power, so sacred that they will not, and are not daily in the habit of bartering away or trampling in the dust, and that, too, in the name, and as they would have the world believe, by the sanction of the president. He is not, he cannot be aware of this. They have his ear, they have his confidence: they are going for his office, and use his influence, caring nothing for his fame or his consistency.

A recent occurrence will satisfy every one of the extent of the president's confidence, and how little are to be trusted the feel-