TWICE A WEEK-ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS. Price for a year, six dollars Payable in advance.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1836.

We have copied from the Government paper the latest official letters connected with the movement of General GAINES across the Sabine. They rather confirm than detract from the force of our former information and impressions on this subject. The attentive reader cannot fail to perceive, that, though the General still talks of Indians, his aim is palpably to resist any attempt of the Mexicans (or Texans) to re-occupy the post of Nacogdoches, or any part of the territory included within a line drawn north and south through the meridian of that post! "Should 'any Indians, or other armed forces, be found 'in a warlike attitude," says the General, "or ir 'the act of any decided hostility against the U 'S. 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 'are," &c. This is a plain and direct avowal of the purpose of this military commander (jus tified, no doubt, by his instructions, public or private) to interpose the Army of the United States between the Texans and the Mexicans, in the event of the former retiring within the line which the President of the United States, at his sovereign will and pleasure, has chosen to substitute for the treaty (and, of course, legal and constitutional) boundary between the two countries. Well does Gen. GAINES designate it as "the supposed national boundary line." It is nothing but a supposition, from beginning to end, and a most groundless and indefensible one.

Does the reader doubt, either of the immorality or inexpediency of the act? We will convince him in three lines. Whatever the United States has a right to do towards Mexico, that Government can lawfully do towards the United States. Suppose that, upon the pretext of two murders committed some hundred or two miles in our interior, the Government of Mexico should be so lost to all respect for national law, for our territorial rights, for her own plighted faith, as to send a thousand or two of men up the Sabine, march them on to Natchitoches, fifty miles on our side of the treaty line and take military possession of all the territory of these United States west of a line drawn north and south through Natchitoches: suppose all this (monstrous as is the supposition)what would the reader say to such an invasion of our territory? Would any reader of ours justify it on the ground of the existing treaty, or of any pretended necessity? Change names only, and this is the naked story of our conduct towards Mexico.

It gives us pain to receive the unpleasant tidings from Cincinnati that mob-law has been resorted to in that city, with the purpose of suppressing a nuisance, which persecution is the surest means to strengthen and give consequence to. We give the account of the affair from the Whig, of that city, except that part of it which justifies, or at least palliates, the proceedings of the mob. However specious may be the pretext for mob violence, it is hardly possible that it should not be itself an evil worse than that which it is intended to cure: that the remedy should not be worse than the disease. It is a sufficient objection, in one word, to these mob proceedings, that they must be, in every case, proceedings not only unauthorized, but forbidden, by the laws.

The annual Elections in Indiana and Ken-TUCKY took place last week. In the former State Members of the State Legislature only are now chosen; the election for Governor, &c. not taking place until next year. In KENTUCKY a Governor also was to be chosen. We shall learn the result of these elections within a few

A State Convention in MICHIGAN is to meet on the fourth Monday in September, at the village of Ann Arbor, to decide on the question of accepting the terms fixed by Congress for the admission of that Territory into the Union. It will consist of 50 members.

It is stated that Mr. KENDALL officiates as President in the absence of General Jackson .-

Mr. KENDALL, it is announced, has left the city for the benefit of his health. Who officiates in his absence?

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

Beaver, (PA.) August 3.

An Ohio paper speaks of a boy that, at twelve years o age, weighed 160 pounds. Pretty fair weight, to be sure but not up to Beaver county. We have a heavier case, or rather, pair of cases, as follows: About three weeks ago, a pair, or match, as the case may be, were married in the southern corner of this county, and from the hymeneal altar were taken to the scales, they were "weighed in the balance," and certainly not found wanting. Their weight, in conjunction, was 750 pounds!! There is no doubt of the correctness of this statement angree in another cases. the correctness of this statement—names in another co

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the first regiment of dragoons, dated

FORT LEAVENWORTH, UPPER MISSOURI, JULY 11, 1836.

" Captain Duncan is now absent with his company, with orders to endeavor to keep peace between the Missouri militia and the Indians, two white men having been killed by some Pottawatamies, and the Governor having ordered out six hundred militia to drive the Indians beyond the limits of the State. No disturbance with the Indians is, men have been brought into this post, without some excess should be committed by the militia. The general opinion appears to be that the Indians were justifiable in killing them, as they were notorious horse thieves, and were at the time on a whiskey-selling expedition, with three others. Although you may see some reports in the papers about the Indians being unfriendly, you must not be alarmed; they are as friendly now as they ever have been, and nothing is to be apprehended from them more than at any other time."-N. Y. American.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. B. S. ROBERTS, 1st Regiment of Dragoons, commanding at Fort Des Moines, to the Secretary of Wai,

dated 14th July, 1836. "I see by reports in the Eastern papers that a 'letter has been received at the War Department, stating that Black wampum belt amongst the western Indians,' and consider it my duty to inform the Department that the report is without the slightest foundation. Black Hawk and his family are at this time in their lodge within two hundred yards of my quarters, and have been, for the last year, encamped within five miles of this post. He has only been absent, during this time, five or six weeks, on the Des Moines river, near Keokuck's town, raising corn. The old man is ecoming very infirm, and should he be disposed, would not be able to carry on another war against the whites. He, however, is perfectly conquered, and knows too well the force of the whites, to involve his own or any other nation in war with them.'

MORE INDIAN FIGHTING.

COLUMBUS, (GEO.) JULY 29. THE WAR NOT ENDED YET .- On Sunday morning last, a severe engagement took place, as usual, between the Georgians and the Indians, in the neighborhood of Mr. Quall's plantation, above Roanoke. We have not received the particulars of the fight, but learn that information was given to the forces stationed at Fort McCrary that fresh igns of the Indians had been discovered in a swamp in Mr. Quall's plantation; upon which, Capt. Calhoun, of De Kalb county, with a command of ninety men, was despatched in pursuit of the enemy. In scouring the place, fresh trail was found, leading out of the swamp in the direction of Lumpkin. It was followed. In a short time the party came up with a small gang of Indians, of thirty or more, and commenced the fight. The Indians soon fled, leaving seven of their number killed. The whites, after the first skirmish, supposed the Indians whipped, and the fight over; but they found that this advance party was mere decov to draw thom they soon found themselves completely flanked on both sides. The battle was renewed, but the ammuni tion of the whites being exhausted, they were compelle to retreat. In the engagement, the whites lost five killed, and several wounded. Among the slain were Mr. Colly, (overseer for D. P. Hillhouse, Esq.,) a brave man, and much respected; a Mr. Willis, and Dr. Orr, of De Kalb the names of the others not yet known to us. It is said that the whites had only three rounds of cartridges apiece when the fight first commenced-a very unfortunate over-

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING STAR.

A report of the Anti-monopoly Convention is published in the Evening Post. Mr. VAN BU-REN is denounced; but the Post begs hard to wait for a letter he has written to bear on the Kentucky elections. The Convention winds up their report as follows:

"Your convention acknowledges the highest gratifica tion that the communication which has been received from RICHARD 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 arowal of his political tenets is alike honor

ble 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 mostatesman. The worl tives which dictate it."

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 omes 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 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, hapy, and prosperous, which makes within itself most of

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

Messrs, P. & C. L. L. LEARY.

FIRE.—On Wednesday evening last, in Attleborough, Mass., about one and a half mile from Central Falls, the Cotton Factory owned by Ansel Carpenter and Royal Sibley, was consumed by fire. Loss estimated at about \$8,000—\$3,000 on the property was insured at the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of this city.—Providence Journal.

The St. Louis Republican of the 23d July furnishes the annexed account of DISGRACEFUI

lay night by the riotous proceedings of a few disorder nen, who, about 12 o'clock, proceeded to the office of the men, who, about 12 o'clock, proceeded to the office of the St. Louis Observer, broke open the doors, upset the press and cast the types into the street. We believe that no more than fifteen or twenty individuals took part in the mob. About 10 o'clock a drum was beat, and a few men appeared at the call, marched into Water and Main streets and, without increasing their numbers, thence proceeded to execute their work. One of the Aldermen, Bryan Mul to execute their work. One of the Aldermen, Bryan Mullanphy, Esq. attempted to arrest the proceedings; but finding it impracticable, being unassisted by the watch or any of the city officers, he was obliged to desist. We understand, at the time of writing this paragraph, from the Mayor, that he is determined to prosecute the leaders of the mob to the extent of his powers.

"We put aside altogether the individual whose conduct has furnished a pretended excuse for this outrageous violations of the law."

nas furnished a pretended excuse for this outrageous violation of the law. His publication may have been imprident; but that he had a right, a constitutional right, which he should have surrendered only with his life's blood, review Judge Lawless's charge to the grand jury, and declare his own sentiments and his innocence of the accurate declare his own sentiments and his innocence of the accu-sations against him in that charge, is a position that we hold to be entirely tenable. His reputation is, doubtless, as dear to him as any man's, and he would have been un-worthy the name of an American cirizen had he not per-formed his duty to himself, to his family, and to the coun-try. Putting that aside, because we believe a more important question than a mere personal one is involved, wask, where is this thing to end? Who can predict that the ate of this man's property may not be visited upon the most worthy citizen of the town, without warning, wit ess excuse, and with no recourse whatever upon the troyers of his estate? Who can feel himself secure, wh molestation, to break into houses and to cast all they coain to the winds? Is it not the duty of every orderly izen to put down this devilish spirit, which is at war wi all law, sets public opinion at defiance, renders propert and even life insecure, and puts every thing at hazard? becomes us all to act with promptness and energy, with determination to support the law, and to protect the property of every citizen, no matter how obnoxious he may be to any portion of the community."

ABOLITIONISM.—It is doubtless recollected by our readers, that at the late Anti-abolition meetng in this city, a committee of highly respectable and influential gentlemen was appointed to wait upon James G. Birney, and his leading Abolition associates, for the purpose of remon strating with them against the course they were oursuing, and by arguments and persuasion en eavor to induce them to stop the publication f their mischievous paper. 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 pass ed between the respective parties before an interview could be obtained. At length the parties met, and, after a long interchange of senti nents, the committee of the meeting round 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 expli cit answer in writing, whether the Abolition paper would be discontinued or not. To this esolution the committee received the following

CINCINNATI, JULY 29, 1836. SIR: Whilst we feel ourselves constrained altogether t 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 per-

We decline complying, not so much from the fea that the particular cause in which our press is employemay be injured, but because compliance involves a tan surrender of the Freedom of the Press—the Right T Discuss.

2. The Philanthropist is the acknowledged organ of some welve 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 o do what in them lies to bring about a happy and peace oil termination of the former, and this as speedily as facts and arguments, and appeals to the consciences and under-tandings of slaveholders can be made instrumental to ef-

3. The Philanthropist is the only journal in this city of eighborhood through which these facts, and argument nd appeals can be lawfully addressed to the community t has been conducted with fairness and moderation, a has been conducted with farmess and moderation, as may be abundantly proved by the acknowledgments of hose who are opposed to its object. It has invited the daveholders themselves to the use of its columns for the lefence of slavery, and has given up to a republication of heir arguments a large share of its space.

To discontinue such a paper under existing circumstants.

To discontinue such a paper, under existing circumstants, would be a tacit submission to the exorbitant demands of the South that Slavery shall never more be mention nong us.

4. We decline complying with your request, because, in

t 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 dicion as insolent and high-handed on their part, as a tame bmission to it would be base and unmanly on ours. by We decline complying with your request because would not preclude ourselves and others from discuss

ng 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 na 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 at-tainment of the same object, making the demand of us to ollow their example.

With these reasons—to which many more might be adled, 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 so-

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 dopted by the committee:

Resolved, That the members of this committee reluctantly

accepted the responsible trust committed to them with no othe notive than the hope of being able to allay the excitemen which they believed to exist, and to prevent the violenc which they feared might be its result. That in dischargin 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

glike violence, and earnestly to implore their fellow

tizens to abstain therefrom.

Note.—John C. Wright, one of the committee, has

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.

FROM THE SAME PAPER.

(POSTSCRIPT.) About nine o'clock on Saturday evening, be tween four and five thousand people (as is sup posed) had assembled round the publication of fice of the Abolition paper, edited by James G Birney, and printed by A. Pugh, at the northeast 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 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 or four numered of the mob rushed to briney's dwelling. Or The mob were well provided with tar and feathers. Or arriving at Birney's house, the abolition editor was de manded; his son, a youth of about sixteen, came to the door, and assured the multitude that his father was not a home. It was soon satisfactorily ascertained that he had left the city in the stage for Hillsborough several hours reviously. The mob then directed their course to the ouse 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 tha Donaldson was not at home, and assured the multitude that no one but ladies were in the house. The mob im nediately departed in search of, but did not succeed in find-ng him. It was afterwards ascertained that he had fled from the house a few minutes before the arrival of the moband had escaped through an alley or retired street to some

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, hudlled promiscuously together in five or six small building In a few minutes the inmates of these wretched brothel were turned into the streets, and the windows of the build ings, and every article which the buildings contained, de stroyed and scattered to the four winds of Heaven.

An hour or two afterwards, two or three hundred again ollected together and demolished the windows and all the urniture of six or seven small negro houses of bad characer, on and near the corner of Columbia and Elm streets n the part of the town commonly called the swamp. I he course of this attack a gun was fired from a window one of the houses, and a young man by the name of Kin sey 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

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

Thus have the abolitionists brought upon our hitherto beaceful city a highly disreputable mob, which every good citizen and supporter of the laws cannot but lament and condemn. These continued scenes of violence and mobism nust be arrested, and the laws sustained

BOSTON, Aug. 3. The Rescue of the Slaves .- The outrage comm blacks on Monday in the forcible rescue of two fer risoners from a court of justice, has excited but one feeling f reprobation and indignation among our citizens. We earn that the prisoners, after having been hurried into arriage, were driven rapidly over the mill-dam to Need am, where they took the railroad cars for Worcester. man informs us that he saw a party of blacks in th gentleman informs us that he saw a party of blacks in the cars for Worcester, at Framingham, apparently in a high state of excitement; but he was, of course, ignorant of the transaction which had transpired in town. They have not been overtaken. The question will naturally be asked how it was possible that such an outrage could be committed with impunity in open daylight; but when it is considered that the court-room was crowded chiefly with blacks, and that the plan for the rescue was preconcerted, and all ar rangements aptly made, it will no longer be a matter of wonder. The court and the sheriff were taken by surprise and all attempts to resist the impetuosity of the sable movere ineffectual. The doors were blocked up, and the were ineffectual. The doors were blocked up, and the egress of the officers of justice was, for a long while, forcibly prevented. Mounted men were, as speedily as possible, sent in pursuit; but they did not succeed in tracking

his first successful attempts to turn aside the current betted the blacks on this occasion are deeply culpabl scorn of every intelligent friend of the laws of his country. That respectable females should have played a part in sucl a scene of violence and disorder is hardly credible.—Atlas

degrees, into Lower Canada, and amongst a descripti the people heretofore distinguished for their peaceable induct and respect for authority. There has been a quar Induct and respect for authority. There has been a quar-l, for some time past, amongst the inhabitants of St. Pierre is Becquets, on the south shore, in the District of Three ivers, about the place for the building of a new parish burch. The matter has been in the courts at Three Rivers. The foundations had been demolished, and the parties guilty of this act of violence had been indicted there termined upon by the proper authority, was resumed, and the walls of the church were raised several feet, when, or the night of the 17th instant, a mob of about 50 or 60 pe sons, disguised and armed, assembled, surrounded near the church, threatened and used violence to the in finally pulled down the dwelling inhabited by those they ha ill-treated. They then retired, uttering threats and impr cations against all concerned in the building.—Gazette.

St. Louis, July 26.

Another Boat Destroyed.—We understand that the steam Another Boat Destroyed.—We understand that the stean out St. Charles was burnt to the water's edge at Richmon unding, Mo. on Thursday night last. The fire took place abovelve o'clock at night. The loss is estimated at twelve thou and dollars, of which three thousand were insured. Books, pers, and money (amounting to \$1,200) in the iron safe, were deroyed; and so rapid was the speed of the flames, that those coard had not time to save their trunks.

FROM THE WEST.-OFFICIAL.

FROM THE GLOBE OF SATURDAY. We have been furnished for publication with opies of the following order, issued by Gen. GAINES, and of his instructions to the officer

commanding the United States troops near Nacogdoches: Order, Head Quarters, Western Department, No. 29. Camp Sabine, July 11, 1836.

The present posture of affairs in Texas indicates th obability of Indian disturbances on the western and uthwestern 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 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 commend in Flacila illustrations. ommand in Florida illustrates the importance of a strict ttention to this order.

By order of Major General Gaines:

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 ong the Indians who have recently committed depredigns upon the frontier inhabitants of Texas, in Rober cemed it proper, in order to ascertain to what extent these adians have participated in these depredations, and, at the time, to restrain their hostile incursions into Texas, 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 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 breastwork, 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

dent of the United States, embraced in the letter from the Department of War, dated 12th May, 1836, of which I en

upposed national boundary, manifesting a hostile spirit ou will urge them to return to their villages and be peaceouted territory to the south or east, or north of Nacogdoches lying the commanding officer here of their position, probable numbers, and conduct; to the end that the forces at thi 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

You will keep the commanding officer at this place, and t Fort Towson, informed of every movement, and the direction

EDMUND P. GAINES, To the officer commanding the U.S. troops at or near Na

GREAT FRAUD AND FAILURE.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, AUG. 6. Great Failure at Buffalo.—The news of the ailure of Benjamin Rathbun, at Buffalo, which was received this morning, caused a very unusual sensation in Wall street. His affairs have for months past been the subject of much speculation, and his notes, endorsed by some ten or twelve of the best names in that city, have been crowded upon the market at the enormous discount of three or four per cent. a month. They have served for the quotations of some of our neighbors in giving the condition of the money market. The credit of every body in Buffalo of course became deeply implicated, and it was said repeatedly that, if 'Rathbun failed, all Buffalo

Mr. Rathbun's business was enormously extended. In addition to large operations in real estate, in which he was constantly engaged, he was a contractor for erecting the great hotel, and many other buildings. In this line he had shops and establishments of his own for making bricks, and furnishing and working all sorts of materials for building. He had no less than four stores kept in his own name, three of which were one hun-He owned the line of stages from Buffalo to Batavia, and He owned the line of stages from Burnary to Barray, and in fact almost all the lines running out of that city, and for this and other purposes owned six hundred horses. He employed twenty-eight clerks, and two thousand other persons in the various departments of his operations. His employed twenty-eight clerks, and two thousand other per-sons in the various departments of his operations. His skill and enterprise, sustained by a large number of well known fortunate speculations, gave him a reputation for talents and wealth, by which, until now, he has been able to carry on these diversified and almost limitless operations. But he has failed at last. From statements which are as he consequences will not be ruin on so broad a sca and been anticipated, if indeed there is any ruin at all. any rate, it does not appear that the citizens of Buffalo are likely to lose to any considerable extent. Mr. Rathbun, we understand, represented the whole amount of his debts at a million and a half of dollars, and on more than a milion of his paper he acknowledged that he had forged the names of rich neighbors. On a particular occasion he pro-cured L. F. Allen and eleven others to endorse three of his notes for 5,000 dollars each. The transaction was generally known in Buffalo. These notes, with the endorsement thereon, he multiplied at his pleasure, and the forgeric assed unsuspected, as, whenever a forged note was men ioned, it was taken for one of the well-known and genuin

notes. This forged paper was sold in Wall street, in Canada, and wherever a market could be found for it.

To pay the million and a half of responsibilities, Mr. Rathbun exhibits a list of property which he has conveyed to assignees, valued at two millions and a half. Other perhese statements are near the truth, it is to be hoped that the affair will not in the end prove seriously injurious to any one. Rathbun and a brother who is charged with having executed the forgeries, have fled to Canada.

y. The segar-smokers, the tobacco-chewers, the The above is from the New York Express; Mr. Brooks

is right. The puff-tobacco-smoke-in-your-face-men, the spit-on-your-carpet-men, the-lie-down-on-the-sofa-in-pre sence-of-ladies-men, the-pick-their-teeth-at-the-table-me the-stand-on-the-side-walk-so-that-the-ladies-can-scarcel get along men, and the gabble in the theatre men and we men, and the sit-on-the front-porticos of the public hotels with-their-feet-on-the-railing-men, all need to be gently rubbed with a brush made of pins, or tickled with a rusty nail.—Philadelphia Com. Adv.

CORRESPONDENCE ON TEXAN AFFAIRS IN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INQUIRER AND COURIER:

South Ninth Street, August 3, 1836. Six: The article published in your paper of the 29th ult. appointing me an agent in Texan affairs, so far as respects myself is improper. No one was warranted to appoint me.

point 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. Sin: In this morning's Pennsylvania Inquirer, I observe hat at a meeting, where you presided as chairman, I was appointed a member of a committee connected with the af-

I am sorry that the person to whom I am indebted for the nomination, overlooked that courtesy we owe to each other. 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 independnce of Texas is to benefit the United States as a nation. or add to the happiness of my fellow-citizens; and as to its ccession 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 o come, and which has a diversity of interests sufficient to give occupation to all the skill and patriotism we posse applicable to the mighty duties of government. And I see in this affair the elements of great injury to one of our mportant 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 rivalship into the selling market, by which prices will be reduced, at the same time the Texan 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

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 Texan 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 Texan 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 keepbeen held in check by the fears of European Powers keeping her Czars from extending their empire to the Darda

I have no desire that there should be cause for any Pow-I have no desire that there should be cause for any Powers 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 approximate two laws made.

pointment you have made.

It is possible that citizens may differ in their views of 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 appoint-

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

ation to be inserted in those papers that published the ap-

P. S. Please have the goodness to cause this communication

FROM THE NEW YORK STAR THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO.—The people of the valley of the Mississippi are persuaded that the Texan contest will terminate in the conquest of Mexico. The Grand Gulf (Miss.) Advertiser says: "As it is pretty well understood that the uprise of Texas is based upon the downfall of Mexico, there will be no lack of volunteers, particularly in the autumn, when there will be an open road to the ancient city of Montezuma."

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3. RENCONTRE.—A serious affray took place yesterday on a arm a few miles from this city, between a gentleman, formerly a merchant of this city, and his son-in law, by which the latwas very severely injured from the discharge of a gun loaded

It appears, as far as we can learn the facts of this painful afnary, that the son-in-law, with his wife, two gentiemen, and a magistrate, drove out to the seat for the purpose of enforcing the claim of the lady to a portion of the property. The father warmed them to keep off the premises, and them innuediately discharged the gun, the charge of which took effect on the thigh and groins of the son-in-law, and also slightly wounded the lady

MARRIAGE.
In Wiscasset, JOHN PAINE, Esq. of Thomaston, to Mrs. ANN BRIGHT, of Boston

[The above couple are now more than 70 years of age. Upwards of fifly years ago they were betrothed, but by some fortuitous circumstances their union was prevented. Since that time they have each been married twice, and have never seen time they have each been married twice, and have never seen cach other until the day previous to their wedding. Whether the happy couple pictured to themselves the same youthful persons they were when they last met, we cannot say. If they did, old Time must have somewhat disappointed them. We unite in wishing them years of uninterrupted happiness in the relation which Providence has thus singularly brought about.—Wiscasset Intelligence.

On Saturday afternoon, the 6th instant, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jane Lepreux, Mrs. MARGARET CAMPBELL, consort of the late DANIEL CAMPBELL, in

Passed Midshipman JAMES F. DUNCAN, of the U.S.

Navy, a native of Pennsylvania.

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., Mr. JOHN
LOUIS TRUCHET, a native of France, for many years
Secretary to the French Consul in that city, aged 81 years.
He lived respected, and died regretted by all who knew lifth. JONESBOROUGH, (E. TENN.) JULY 16.

Mr. Murray, we believe, was a native of Maryland by has for a number of years been a resident of this county.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

GENERAL GAINES'S MOVEMENT .- We look upon the advance of this General as one of the most important movements an American officer. or the United States Government, ever made: but we confess we are puzzled to see upon what motive, or for what cause, the advance is made Without doubt, he has acted by authority from Washington, for it cannot be presumed that a commander of an army would have made such a move, without the most explicit and direct instructions. In the absence of facts, however, for a reason, we must resort to conjecture. Such as we have, we give.

FROM THE POLITICAL ARENA.

If we are involved in a war (says that paper) it will be the 'most useless and wanton one ever undertaken by a nation professing to be governed by maxims of justice and equity in its intercourse with others. That our People and Government have presumed, thus far, upon the weakness of the Mexicans, is obvious. Is there any one who will say that our conduct would have been the same had Canada been the scene of revolt instead of Texas? Would expeditions of armed men have been fitted out in Boston and New York? Would an American General have taken possession of Malden, or Brockville, or Toronto, or Montreal? No. Whatever our sympathies with the insurgents in Canada, the power of Great Britain would have made us scrupulously adhere to a neutral course. Mexico is weak, so far as aggression upon our territory is concerned. Her weakness, indeed, invites invasion, and probably some of her finest provinces would soon be overrun; but, weak as she is, she has it in her power to annoy our commerce dreadfully.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

As at present advised, we do not hesitate to endorse and adopt the sentiments of the National Intelligencer contained in the article concerning General Gaines's movements. We know of no contingency existing to justify our Government in marching an army seventy miles within the territory of a friendly Power, and there taking up its head quarters. It will hardly, we should think, be argued that the measure is necessary to the protection of our own territory! and, until assured to the contrary, we must look upon the movement as connected with ulterior views, utterly at war with those principles of truth and justice which have heretofore formed the basis of our relations with foreign Powers, and upon which we have built a national character which proudly challenges the admiration of the world. We shall watch the denouement of this proceeding with fearful solicitude.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE

The course pursued by General Jackson, in ordering a large army to assemble on the frontier of Louisiana, near the river Sabine, in connexion with the fact of an intended movement of Gen. Gaines to Nacogdoches, renders it more than probable that the design is to provoke a war with Mexico. Such a measure would no doubt be highly popular with that class of persons found in every large community, for whom the dull pursuits of civil me present no charms, or who would expect to profit by the activity which would be given to certain employments by the expenditures incident to a war. The idea which so extensively prevails that Mexico is a helpless nation, that could not meet us successfully in the field, seems also to bristle up the courage of others; and if we add to these classes the number who are actuated by feelings of revenge for the cruel acts of the Mexican troops in their war against Texas, we should find a large party in the country who would be willing to go to war to-morrow, if General Jackson would but say the word. Now, as we are inclined to the belief that many more improbable things have happened than the one to which we allude, we will offer a few brief remarks upon the probable issue of a war with Mexico.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

The advance of General Games with the troops under his command, from the Sabine to Nacogdoches, is probably the result of instructions from Washington, or of some circumstances with which the Public are unacquainted. We cannot withhold the expression of our opinion that nothing has yet met the public eye, which would warrant him in taking a step of so much importance.

We see it stated in a New Orleans paper that his advance was occasioned by orders from the President, founded on a conviction entertained by the Executive, that the true line of division between the United States and Mexico placed Nacogdoches within the limits of the territory of the Union. Without prejudging this ques-tion, we cannot but think, if this be the case that the time of enforcing our rights is ill chosen.

We think General Gaines was perfectly right in calling out, as he did, a large contingent of men from the adjacent States, for the purpose of appearing on the frontier, under the peculiar position of the adjacent country, with a force becoming the dignity and power of the United but we repeat that nothing has vet transpired to justify him, in our belief, in advancing one step beyond this point.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The recent occupation of the Mexican territory by General Gaines, acting of course by the authority of the Supreme Executive, is exactly consistent with Gen. Jackson's uniform course of policy in such cases, ever since the period of the Seminole war. In all questions of international law touching boundary lines, where the most scrupulous care is requisite in adjusting the balance of political justice, it has always been his practice to cut the matter short by toss ing his own sword into the scale which he wish ed to preponderate.

What the ultimate object of this movement on the part of the President of the United States may be we will not undertake, at this moment to pronounce; but there are people in the world who will be wicked enough to say that the object is to prevent the reconquest of Texas by

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING STAR. Movement of Gen. Guines .- Although it would not be prudent to condemn the course of Gen Gaines in crossing the Sabine without a knowledge of all the motives controlling his movements, we nevertheless consider it a step of deep and solemn importance, and cannot avoid expressing our regrets that he should have deemed it necessary to violate the territory of a friendly Power without the most urgent considerations. Hitherto the Government of the United States has not been committed by a single act in the contest between Texas and Mex-

ico. The power and the right of preventing emigration to Texas, of prohibiting citizens from espousing the cause of Texas, is of very doubtful character, and would, in our estimation, be highly impolitic, even admitting the right to do so; but it is a far different question, and of very wide distinction between interfering to prevent the act of others and doing that very act ourselves. The crossing of the Sabine by the troops of the United States is an overt act, an invasion, to all intents and purposes, of the territory of a friendly Power, and, as such, it is a matter of great regret. We wish to see Texas free; once free, we wish to see it annexed to the Confederacy on grounds of mutual safety and protection; but we would not sacrifice the national faith in a single instance to secure the liberty of Texas, or deviate from that straightforward, honest path in which it is the duty, as it should be the pride of the great American nation to tread. Our national faith is all that intrigue and corruption have left to us; let not that share the common fate of our Constitution and laws. It may be possible, and we hope it is so, that General Gaines wishes to check some dangerous movements of the Indians, and will return to his former quarters when the objects of this movement shall have been attained; but if he brings the troops of the United States in conflict with the Mexicans, and in aid of Texas, and thus commits the Government of the United States in this revolution, he will have assumed a dangerous responsibility, which the People will disclaim by punishing the offenders.

The hostility of Mexico towards us, the bad feelings by which they may be actuated, is no apology for any step on our part which violates the existing treaty. We have a reputation at stake with other nations as well as with Mexico. Let her army strike a blow against us; it will then be time to defend, and, if necessary, to

FROM THE AUGUSTA (GEO.) CHRONICLE.

The United States and Mexico. - We publish in another column of this morning's paper an article headed "War in Disguise," from the National Intelligencer, which, we have no doubt, will be perused with very general interest. We fear the conduct of Gen. Gaines, who appears to be led on by sympathy for the people of Texas, without a just regard for the rights of Mexico, will involve the United States in a rupture with the Mexican Government. We hope the officers of our Government will endeavor to preserve peace with all foreign countries, when it can be done consistently with our rights; and we hope, also, that Gen. Gaines will give no cause of offence to Mexico, by entering her been done by that nation which could render such a movement just or proper.

The New Orleans Bee, in an article on this subject, states that "good and sufficient reasons will be soon placed before the Public, for thi measure of Gen. Gaines;" and that he has not acted unadvisedly in this matter. The same paper also states "that the Mexican Government was fully aware of this movement, and that it had not been made without some understanding between her and the United States."

We are of opinion that the Bee must be in error as to the understanding between the two Governments regarding the movements of Gen. Gaines; and we are wholly at a loss to account for any motive on the part of the Mexicans which could prevail on them either to give their consent to or sanction such a movement.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

The invasion of Mexico. - We do not yet re ceive any information which affords the slightest justification of the movement of the United States troops, under Gen. Gaines, across the river Sa bine, the known boundary between the United States and Mexico. Had this movement been made even in the absence of every other enemy, it would have been regarded, unless accompanied with satisfactory explanations, as an unequivocal act of hostility. But being made at a time when the country is occupied by troops enlisted in this country, acting under the Government of Texas, it is giving a direct countenance and aid to the enemy of Mexico, and is an act of the most decidedly hostile character which could be committed by our Government. Such an act, deliberately committed by the order of the Executive of the Union, is equivalent to a declaration of war if the Mexican Government see fit so to regard it. It is a war entered upon without the shadow of justifica-The only pretext is the alleged hostile acts of some Indians, at a great distance from our border, and whose hostilities consequently do not affect our own citizens. In the absence of all other apparent motive for such a war, it will be regarded by foreign nations as a movement of our Government to seize upon the territory of a neighboring peo-ple who are not in a condition to defend their own rights. It is deeply to be regretted that the President has not regard enough for the national character to guard against such a stigma upon the national honor.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

"Wan in Disguise."—Under this caption, the National Intelligencer makes some very judicious reflections in reference to the recent annunciation, by Gen. Gaines, of his intention to cross the Sabine, the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as solemnly recognised by treaty, and to take post at Nacogdoches, 50 miles west of that line, upon the ridiculous pretext that the Mexican Indians had killed two or three whites within the Mexican territory! Even if the story be true, we should like to territory! Even if the story be true, we should like to know what the United States Government has to do with it; much less what right one of its Generals has to "assume the responsibility" of invading the territory of a neighbor-ing and (so far as Mexico is concerned) a friendly Power, without orders from his Government! This is a new sort of diplomacy, an improvement on Napoleon's system of an armed neutrality.

It is impossible not to believe that Gen. Gaines has a se cret as well as an avowed reason for this sudden discover of the necessity of a strong force on the Sabine. When to all appearance, the Texans were about to be overwhelm ed by the semi-barbarians of Mexico; Gen. Gaines made large levies upon the Governors of the neighboring States and then, as now, the apprehension of Indian hostilities was the pretext! The wonderful victory of San Jacinto Mexico, and the consequent loss of Texan lands to speculators in the United States, at all hazards.

We people who entertain this opinion will suppose General Gaines's real instructions to run somewhat thus—"Step in, General, and see fair

FROM THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER.

TEXAS.—It is a perilous thing for one head to attempt t argue both sides of a question, in rapid succession. What s the true line of conduct for the United States to pursue with reference to Texas? We will content ourselves with expounding briefly only one opinion—that which we hold ourselves. The United States has a treaty of amity with The Mexican republic is divided by a civil and each belligerent fraction is equally entitled to the friendly feeling of the United States under the treaty. Bu as in all cases of war between Powers both friends to us, it is our duty to preserve an inviolate neutrality between the belligerents. If a colorable charge of interference in favor of either can be fixed on us, we taint our national faith; and if we interfere in favor of that party which is sprung from our own soil, and clings to us against the other party which we might suppose too weak to demand satisfaction of us, we shall deserve the severest censure ever cast on the American name for selfishness and insatiable rapacity. The moment the President is satisfied that the Texans. as in all cases of war between Powers both friends to us, it The moment the President is satisfied that the Texans have an established government completely organized, and that their territory is under control of a polity separate from that of Mexico, it will be his duty to us to acknowledge its separate existence, by receiving ministers from it, by sending ministers to reside at its capital, and by diplomatic overtures towards treaties of amity and commerce with it. This has always been our policy: a State de facto is a State to us. We recognise it as soon as it manifestly has a perma nent establishment. The President seems to think it be nent establishment. The President seems to think it becoming to wait the issue of the present invasion, and by

that to regulate his conduct. In this course (and whatever be the issue of the President's reflections) there is no de parture from the strictest neutrality, nor from our usual line policy with reference to Spain proper, Portugal, South What is meant by "such a recognition of its separate existence and its right to a separate existence, as would entitle us to receive it into the Union," we are at a loss to understand. Let us distinguish a little. The United States never meddle with the question of the right of a new people

o a separate existence, nor should they ever: their only inquiry is, does this new people, in point of fact, exist under its own governance? If yea, recognise it.

Of course the question whether we shall admit Texas into our Union has nothing to do with this recognition: whether we shall admit her or not, will not form a degree more or less perfect, of her recognition. Recognition of in-dependence implies the fair claim to an exchange of diplo-matic relations, with a view to the establishment of treaties

of amity in all their modifications, of limits, of commerce It is unnecessary to add that we cannot admit Texas into our Union until she makes a treaty of peace with Mexico, and is recognised as independent by Mexico. To admit her into our Union is to make a league, offensive and defensive, between us and Texas; the Constitution makes this the consequence: but this is a declaration of war by us against Mexico; that is all, if Mexico be at the time still at

against Mexico; that is an in weater to be at the constraint war with Texas. Nobody could recommend this measure to Congress, except those who think so meanly of Mexico as to suppose that this act of war on our part would so overwhelm Mexico as to cause instant submission to the Texan claim of independence from her. We are not among these: if it would cost one moment's armed intervention by us in this family warfare, though it shed no blood, and only exposed Mexico to scorn for her imbecility, we would adjure Congress to save us from the pollution of bad faith, and to remember that such a taint would be on the honor of America, like

a stain upon a vestal's robe, The worst for what it soils.

FROM THE NEW HAVEN PALLADIUM. Invasion of Mexico by the United States .- The last date rom New Orleans announce that Gen. Gaines had actually marched into the Mexican territory and established his head quarters at Nacogdoches, fifty miles beyond the limits of the United States, in accordance with his secret orders from the American Executive. This, we should say, was carrying the joke too far by fifty miles. The freedom and independence of Texas is greatly to be desired, even at the expense of much blood and treasure; but not at the sacri-ice of American honor. General Gaines has been all eyes and ears since the commencement of the Texan war, and has appeared to snuff up employment in every breeze from that region, and to credit every rumor of "Indians about." When the Mexicans were in full pursuit of their enemies, who were retreating towards the Sabine, Genera Gaines was on the march towards the same rives, and call s was on the march towards the same river, an untry for treepe, that he main justify the feet of the states in that see y of the United States. Soon after this came the battle nd victory of San Jacinto. Gaines was about the first to ommunicate the news to Washington, together with the fact that he "no longer entertained any apprehensions a to the Indians in that quarter." (!) The Mexicans, con trary to the expectation of many, it seems had no idea of giving up on the strength of one flogging; they have, therefore, collected another large army, and again are on the march for Texas. No sooner was this fact ascertained than our hero became very restive again and full of appre hension. The Texan General writes to him and inform him of a monstrous big threat which the Mexicans made about driving their enemies across the Sabine. This is enough for Gaines; he forthwith "saddles white Surrey for the field;" again calls upon the Governors around him for more troops, and marches to Nacogdoches! These things may all be shown to be right and just, and no direct or indirect breach of the public faith; but unless the Administration has some reason for its convenient this has been reason for its convenient than the reason for the reason for its convenient ration has some reason for its course in this business more ressing and extraordinary than has yet been intimated or nagined, it will appear, in the eyes of the People and of other nations, to be deserving the scorn and contempt so justly due to every Government that disregards and tramples upon its plighted word.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS. The News from Texas—Crossing the Rubicon.—New Orleans journals of the 14th ult. bring us later advices from Texas, which we have placed on our outside page. We learn, in addition, that the Governors of the Southwestern States have issued their proclamations, calling into service companies of mounted volunteers, in conformity with the

request of the President.

When it was announced, some three or four months ago, that the Government of the United States had issued conditional orders to General Gaines to cross the Sabine, and the docupy a portion of the Mexican territory, those orders were assailed both on the floor of Congress, and in the newspapers, with a force of reasoning which seems to have been quite unanswerable. At all events, no supporter of the Administration made an attempt to answer it. Even the Globe itself observed a profound and prudent silence.

This indication of public opinion ought to have been sufficient to cause the Government to recall the orders; and as General Gaines soon laid aside his warlike preparations, and has till lately conducted himself in a quiet way, the opinion became general that the orders were countermanded.

manded.

But this, it seems, was not the caze. We are now officially informed that General Gaines has issued a new requisition on the Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, for another army of volunteers; and that he is preparing to take possession of Nacogdoches, and the tract about it known in Texas as the "Red Lands."

The pretence under which this seizure is to be justified The pretence under which this seizure is to be justified is one of the most contemptible efforts at picking a quarrel of which history furnishes any account, and well deserves to be recorded on the same page with the reasons of Louis XIV. for invading Holland, and the somewhat similar arguments which were got up to justify the partition of Poland.

By the treaty with Mexico, the Sabine from its mouth to the 32d degree of porth latitude is produced by the statement. the 32d degree of north latitude, is made the boundary be-tween that country and the United States; and to prevent any dispute as to what river was intended, Melish's Mar of the United States is referred to, and made a part of the or the United States is referred to, and made a part of the treaty; and thus the river, called the Sabine on that map, is solemnly declared to be the boundary. Yet, notwithstanding this clear and precise determination, than which it is impossible for any thing to be more clear or more precise, our Government has the unblushing impudence to tell the Mexicans that the Sabine—so called on Melish's man so called by all the people whether American Meri map, so called by all the people, whether Americans, Mexicans, or Texans, who live in the neighborhood, and so called for the last three hundred years—is not the true Sapine, the boundary between the countries; but that the name and character belong to another river, not so called on any map or by any people, and never heard of as the boundary, or imagined to be so, till the discovery was made at Washington this past winter!

To take possession of Nacogdoches and the west bank

of the Sabine, under the mere authority of a title so miser-ably weak, and so essentially defective, was too much even for General Jackson; and it was necessary to back up the wilful invasion of a neighboring country by certain addi-

tional props prepared for the occasion.

General GAINES was alarmed with a ridiculous story of a grand alliance between the Indians and Mexicans; and as

play on both sides; but take care that our side gets the day."

| Sand troops! It seems strange that the dread of Indian hostilities should be excited and dissipated just as the Mexican power waxes and wanes.

| Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and wanes. | Mexican power waxes and waxes | Mexican power waxes and waxes | Mexican power waxes | Mexican po he might take possession of Nacogdoches; because, if an Indian war broke out on the west of the Sabine, it would be impossible to prevent it spreading into Louisiana. On this same pretence of the combustible character of Indian warfare, if the Indians were to attack the frontiers of Cana

of Montreal and Quebec. Under the pretence that these hostilities are dangerous to the peace of the United States, Gen. Gaines has made a new call for troops upon the Governors of the adjacen States, carefully selecting those in which the Texan fever rages highest. He is concentrating his regular force, which amounts now to about two thousand men, and is again

preparing to occupy the Mexican territory.

If this purpose is carried into effect, it will be one of he most barefaced aggressions ever committed, and will nake General Jackson's zeal for peace, justice, and the xact fulfilment of treaties, of which he boasted so much uring his controversy with the French, the laughing-stock

What should we think if the Mexicans, under pretence of danger from our Indians, should undertake to occupy a portion of our territory? Is there a man from Maine to Louisiana who would not be indignant at the idea?

And shall we, the "most enlightened people on earth," he greatest lovers of peace and justice, who have publicly iven out that we will neither do wrong ourselves nit to it in others; shall we, under a pretence so filmsy, be

uilty of a wrong so outrageous?

If we are to have a Mexican war, let us be open and bove-board about it. Let us imitate the high bearing an old chivalry of the highwayman, not the mean and sneak ng spirit of the pickpocket. If we must have the lands of Mexico, let us take them openly; and let us avow that our nly title is our power to take them. Why should we intate the arts and chicaneries of the cheat and swindler, who robs his neighbor under the pretence of title, and in o doing attempts to supply the place of force by the less aanly vices of hypocrisy and fraud—vices which, after all, vail him nothing, till force comes in to strengthen and con-irm his possession?

FROM THE SAME.

WAR WITH MEXICO.—Have the American merchants and ship owners satisfied themselves as to the expediency and the advantages of a war with Mexico? Are they de trous to expose themselves and their property to the depre-lations of a fleet of privateers of all nations, who will b eady, as soon as the signal of war is given, to pounce upon our ships like vultures on their prey? If they are not prepared for this—if they are not willing that the course of wheir peaceful and profitable industry should meet a serious and a bloody interruption—if they are not willing to yield up the commercial interests of the country a free and ready sparifice to volunteering aggregated and lead steeling chesses. sacrifice to volunteering vagabonds and land-stealing chevaliers—if they are not ready and desirous to subject themselves to all the miseries and losses of privateering at sea, for the sake of aiding in piracy on shore, then we tell them T IS TIME THEY RESTIRRED THEMSELVES.

If we get engaged in a contest with Mexico, it will be a bitter and a bloody feud; and our commerce will furnish a mark which will call to the aid of the Mexicans all the desperadoes of the ocean. We shall find that they understand, as well as others, how to avail themselves of the aid of "volunteers." The Gulf of Mexico and the West India sees will sway with a will suppose the standard of the s dia seas will swarm with cruisers. These vessels will mee with a kind reception in the French, the Spanish, and the English islands, which no doubt will make haste to adopt our new code of neutrality, and, sustained by our weighty example, will delight in the opportunity of growing rich

It may perhaps be said that our fleet will be able to keep the Gulf clear of hostile cruisers, and to blockade all the Mexican ports into the bargam. Without stopping to dis-cuss what our fleet could or could not do in the Atlantic seas, we must recollect that Mexico has a seacoast of more than a thousand miles on the Pacific; a seacoast abounding in excellent harbors, and which could not be blockaded by the united fleets of all the world. Hence the Mexican cruisers would proceed against our whale ships and our Indiamen; and one rich capture would repay them for a twelve-month's cruise. To protect this distant commerce to guard the millions of property affoat on the Pacific ocean, would be wholly out of our power; that vast amount of property, which at this very instant is quadruple the value of Texas, and all its inhabitants, from President

Burnet inclusive, down to the "volunteer" who has last set foot in that land of promise.

We are now upon the very verge of a war; a war which, end as it may—and how it will end is more than an included but the day it may, a war which will involve our national character in the deepest disgrace. We are on the verge of such a war.

Administration for it. Thus far they have no more than kept nece with the apparant wishes of the Pacele. If we kept pace with the apparent wishes of the People. would recall them to the sense of their duty—if we still desire that PEACE may be preserved—if we would save ourselves from the expenses, the losses, the sufferings, the disgrace of such a war, the cry for PEACE AND JUSTICE must be made to echo through the land in tones that cannot be neglected or mistaken. Let the People meet in their primary assemblies; let the newspapers, which have done so much of the mischief, set about undoing it as speedily as possible; let all the People, without distinction of sect or party, who have not run mad with the passion for conquest and plunder, publicly and solemnly declare that they will hold as the worst enemies of their country all who aid or the country all who aid or abet in involving her in a contest so useless, so pernicious so disgraceful. Unless something of this sort be done, and abet in involving ner in a contest so useless, so pernicious, so disgraceful. Unless something of this sort be done, and done quickly too, we may make up our minds for a long, a bloody, a costly, and destructive war; a war, in the course of which the loss of a single battle, and the appearance of a hostile army east of the Sabine, may draw after it a servile insurrection; and which, with all our self-complacent beauting is perhaus contractable to the sabine to of our Union, as in the dismemberment of Mexico.

ELISHA STEVENS,

Late of Massachusetts. COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, POINT COUPEE, LOUISIANA.

RUSTEES' SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscribers, as Trustees, will offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 1st day of September next, at the residence of Mr. Joseph N. Burch, sen. in Prince eorge's county, at 12 o'clock M. a tract or parcel of LAND, ving and being in Prince George's county, which was hereto-re, by deed bearing date the 5th day of May, 1830, conveyed y the said Joseph N. Banch, sen. to a certain William L. Hodgby the said Joseph N. Banch, sen. to a certain William L. Hodgson, in trust, for certain purposes therein mentioned, the said parcel of land comprising part of several tracts of land, to wit: a tract of land called "the Enlargement of the Mill Dam," with the water-mill thereon, containing fourteen acres and an eighth of an acre; part of his "Lordship's Kindness," containing two hundred and thirty seven acres; part of "Piscataway Forest," containing sixty-three acres; a tract of land called "Plymouth," containing one hundred and forty acres; a tract called "Mill Dam Enlarged," fifty-eight and three-quarters acres; a parcel of land not named, containing seven and a quarter acres; a tract ont named, containing fourteen acres; a part of the "Wildow's not named, containing fourteen acres; a part of the "Widow's Trouble," containing two hundred and fifty acres of land; and a part of a tract of land called "Joseph and Anne," containing forty acres and a quester; the whole containing eight hundred and twenty-four acres and three-eighths of an acre, more or tess. Also, an undivided moiety of a parcel of land, a part of three tracts of land called "Joseph and Anne," "Hazard and Prevention," and "Inclosure," containing two hundred and eighty-six acres and an eighth of an acre. Also, several valuable negrees.

groes.

Terms of sale.—The negroes will be sold for cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor. The lands will be sold on the following terms: One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one-third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds or notes, with security, to be approved by the Trustees, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. The Trustees are authorized to convey the property to the purchaser upon payment of the purchase money.

JOHN J. LLOYD,
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,

TEFFERSON, VA. JOCKEY CLUB.—The next meeting of the Club will commence over their fine course near Charlestown, Virginia, on Monday, September 26, 1836
The ball will open with a grand Match Race for \$1,000 between Col. Duvall's c. c. Charley Scott, by Sir Charles, 4 years old and G. Harness's b. f. Florinda, by Star, out of the dam of En-

ceiro.
Second Day's Purse, \$500, four mile heats.
Third Day's Purse, \$200, mile heats, best 3 in 5. Second
Race, same day, a Sweepstakes for 3 years old, two mile heats,
entrance \$200, h. f. To close by the 15th August. Three en-

tries or no race.

Fourth Day's Purse, \$300, two mile heats. Same day, a Sweepstake for 3 years old, mile heats, entrance \$100, h. f. To close by the 15th August. Three entries or no race.

The entrance for the purses will be six per cent. The course is an exact mile, and has been much improved since last year. Charlestown is on the railroad leading from Baltimore to Winchester, and only 8 miles from the canal from Washington City.

WM. CROW, Jr.

Treasurer.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

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

heir constitutional rights. The Legislature of Tennessee, by unanimously re-electing Judge White to the Schate of the United States, has

iven ample proof to the President that "his interference with the freedom of elections" was duly appreciated rith 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

ypocrisy.

Our Guest, the Hon. Henry A. Wise—A faithful sen tinel, 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

ded, 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 foullest 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 quatit 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 im

JOHN TYLER and WM. C. RIVES-" More true joy Marcellus exiled feels, Than Cæsar with a Senate at his heels."

Letters were received from Messrs. John Ty-LER, 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 the 14th inst. by the citizens of Accounce county, Virginia as a manifestation of their respect for the Hon, Henry A. Wis

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. ime Virginia and all America has cause to lament, said of Gen lackson, that "his very weakness leaned to virtue's side." This is emphatically true, and to these amiable weaknesses may

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 it suits, who have joined hands around him 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 worst each. 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.

omistency.

A recent occurrence will satisfy every one of the extent of the President's confidence, and how little are to be trusted the feelings of even so honest and just a man as Andrew Jackson, when he has to rely on such sources of information. He was induced to denounce the course of one of his old friends, who now differs with him in nothing but Van Burenism, about the close of the last session of Congress, for having used, as he said, every effort to defeat the appropriation to carry into effect the Cherokee treaty. A colleague of the member who was present, suggested to the President that he was mistaken; but the seeds were sown, had taken root, and it was impossible to eradicate them; he continued to indulge in the most excited denunciation against the member for his opposition to that measure, notwithstanding the Globe newspaper has recorded him as voting, on the engrossment and final passage of the bill, in its favor, and, also stated correctly, that he spoke at considerable length in its support. If they wish to throw the weight of the President's influence upon any individual, they craftily whisper into his car that which will certainly arouse his feelings: denunciation and excommunication follow, and the unfortunate man is convicted, sentenced, and executed, without knowing the ground of his accusation. entenced, and executed, without knowing the ground of his

You have been pleased to allude, in terms of approbation, to my course as a representative from Tennessee in the last ses-sion of Congress. If there is any thing worthy the approbation and encouraging applause of freemen to be found in my course t is mainly to be attributed to the deep and abiding interest fel this mainly to be attributed to the deep and abiding interest felt by the people of my district, and my State generally, in the present state of our national affairs. I have been but a cold and feeble representative of their wishes and feelings. I have great cause to be proud of my native State; she has stood firm, unsubdued, and unsubduable, while one State after another has been seduced, forced to make war upon honest men and popular favorites; yes, even upon the records of the Government and Constitution of the country. Transsee, the Sparts of the and Constitution of the country. Tennessee, the Sparta of the Republic, is still erect in the defence of the ballot-box, the Constitution, and liberties of the People. I hope and trust that Virginia will not appear to the world in a contrasted light with Tennessee, with herself, in a cause so worthy of her fame, her sires, her sons: that she has not "lost the breed of noble blood."—that her evaluties are the Tennessee, with herself, in a cause so wormy or her lattic, her sires, her sons: that she has not "lost the breed of noble bloods"—that her revolutionary stock has not degenerated, has been manifested to the world by your thorough-bred Virginia representative from Accomack. It is time for Virginia to show her blood in these days of venality, hypocrisy, and corruption; she owes it to herself, to her sisters of the South and West, who are struggling to maintain her ancient doctrines; she owes it to the whole country, and its dearest interests. Peunsylvania has broken the manacles which were prepared for her giant limbs. Will Virginia wear them? If you break the wand in Virginia, the "Magician's occupation's gone."

I beg leave, gentlemen, to offer through you a sentiment, which I enclose, and give assurances of my very high regard. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

BALIE PEYTON.

Messrs. Thomas R. Joynes, and others, Committee.

Messrs. Thomas R. Joynes, and others, Committee [N. B. The toast referred to in Mr. Peyton's letter was, bustake, no doubt, omitted to be enclosed in his letter.]

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN TYLER. GLOUCESTER, JULY 3, 1836.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 28th June, inviting me to a public dinner to be given by a large number of the citizens of Accomack to Mr. Wise, at Drummond Town, on the 14th inst., was received on yesterday, and it is with no little regret that I find myself compelled to forego the pleasure of being with you on that occasion. No one would more cordially unite in the proposed manifestation of respect than overally. obsed manifestation of respect than myself. I was an eye-wit-ness, for a part of the late session of Congress, to the bold, fear-ess, and independent course of our mutual representative, which ttracted to him the attention of the whole country, and placed juin in the forement replaced in the whole country. him in the foremost rank with the advocates of truth and jus-tice. It is no light affair for a man to assail the ranks of a domi-nant party, or to beard a popular Administration and expose its errors; this, however, was the work of Mr. Wise; and as a voter of a free electoral District, he has my most unqualified support.

In substitution for my personal presence, I beg leave to ten-ler the subjoined sentiment, which I hope will prove acceptable o yourselves and those you represent. I am, gentlemen, truly and faithfully, yours, &c. JOHN TYLER.

Messrs. Thos. R. Joynes and others, Committee. "The faithful representative of a fice people, clothed in the rmor of truth; he battles for violated rights, and, regardless of

self-aggrandizement, sustains with his whole strength the in-stitutions of his country."

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON.

RICHMOND, JULY 7, 1836.

Gentlemen: I have deferred until now replying to your polite invitation, received the day previous to the adjournment of Congress, hoping that, on my arrival at home, I might find it in my power to accept it. Urgent duties, however, of a professional nature, to say nothing of domestic concerns long neglected, demand my attention, and compel me to relinquish the gratification of meeting you at the dinner to be given to your faithful representative and my respected colleague, to which you have tendered me so cordial a welcome. I will not affect to be insensible of the honor done me by associating me in thought with one so distinguished for the zeal, ability, and manly independence with which he has exposed official corruption and abuse. Conscious as I am that you greatly overrated my humble efforts in aid of the same cause, I trust I may say, without the imputation of vanity, that none can more earnestly or honestly desire which it professed, in order to obtain power, and which it has abused that power to subvert and destroy.

Be pleased to offer on my behalf, to the citizens of Accomack,

whom you represent, the subjoined toast, as expressive of my sentiments, and I hope not uncongenial with their own; and to say to them, that I shall ever cherish a proud recollection of the pprobation they have been kind enough to express of my poli

Accept for yourselves, gentlemen, individually, my grateful thanks for the friendly manner in which you have addressed me on this occasion, and believe me, very truly and respectfully,

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Messrs. Thos. R. Joynes and others, Committee. "The Grand Inquest of the Nation—Recreant to its trust, when striving to screen official delinquency. Honesty needs to disguise—fears no scratiny: conscious guilt wraps itself in

To the Planters and Growers of Tobacco in Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

CU are invited to attend a Convention to be held in the town of Upper Marlboro', (being the most central place,) on Monday, the 22d of August next, for the purpose of memorializing the next Legislature of Maryland on the propriety of abolishing the "State Warehouses for the inspection of Tobacco'" in the city of Baltimore; and also of repealing the existing laws imposing restrictions on the transportation of Tobacco from to in the city of Battimore; and also of repeating the existing laws imposing restrictions on the transportation of Tobacco from the State, so as to enable the Planter to avail himself of the markets of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Alexandria, and of other neighboring States, without being taxed with the cost of double inspection; and of adopting, generally, such measures as may be calculated to relieve the Tobacco-growing section of the State from the ruin and suffering which now seems to await it.

DAVID CRAUFURD,
THOMAS CLAGETT,
W. B. C. WORTHINGTON, JAMES LAMAR,
DANIEL CLARKE,
WILLIAM G. CA JOHN B. BROOKE, THOMAS F. BOWIE, I, JAMES LAMAR,
WILLIAM G. CARTER,
THOMAS W. CLAGETT,
FRANCIS M. BOWIE,
MARIEN T. LAMAR, HORATIO C. SCOTT, JOHN HODGES, ROBERT BOWIE, WILLIAM B. HILL, WALTER B. BROOKE, JOSEPH B. HILL, BENJAMIN DUVALL

NIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The next sessi

of this institution will commence on the 1st day of September, and end on the 4th day of July following.

The Faculty is composed of the following Professors:

1. Of Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.

2. Modern Languages—Dr. Geo. Blættermann.

3. Mathematics—Charles Bonnycastle.

4. Natural Philosophy—William B. Rogers.

5. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. John P. Emmet.

6. Medicine—Dr. Alfred T. Magill.

7. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. Ang. L. Warner.

8. Moral Philosophy—George Tucker.

9. Law—John A. G. Davis.

In each department are thoroughly taught the branches usu-

In each department are thoroughly taught the branches usu-ully comprehended in it. Besides which, in that of Mathematics are included Mixed Mathematics and Civil Engineering; and n that of Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres and Political Econ-

ny. In the Department of Law, besides Municipal Law in all its oranches, there are here taught the Law of Nature and Nations, he Science of Government, and Censtitutional Law.

In the Medical department, the Professor of Medicine embra-

or in his course not only the Theory and Practice of Medicine ut also Midwifery and Medical surrepractures, and the Probut also Midwifery and Medical officerations, and the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery includes Physiology in his; on all which branches, as on Chemistry and Materia Medica, full courses of Lectures are delivered. Owing to the length of the session, (ten months,) the three Professors of this department are enabled to perform the duties which, in other Medical schools, it requires double that number to perform; whereby the expense of tuition is very much diminished. And the student having but nine lectures a week to attend, instead of six a day, is enabled to study the subjects of lecture, on which, moreover, the class, as in all the schools of the University, are regularly and rigidly examined. The school of Anatomy and Sur-

over, the class, as in all the schools of the University, are regularly and rigidly examined. The school of Anatomy and Surgery is liberally supplied with subjects for dissection, and has attached to it a large Anatomical Museum. A student who has attended a full course of Medical Lectures in this institution is entitled to offer for graduation in the Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Transylvania schools, after one session's attendance.

To be admitted into this institution, the applicant must be sixteen years of age; but the Faculty may dispense with this requisition in favor of one whose brother is a student.

Every student is free to attend the schools of his choice; but if under twenty-one, he shall attend at least three, unless he has the written authority of his parent or guardian, or the Faculty

art under twenty-one, he shall attend at feast three, unless he has the written authority of his parent or guardian, or the Faculty shall, for good cause shown, allow him to attend a less number. He must, on matriculation, deposite with the Patron all the money, drafts, &c. in his possession, and the amount must at least be sufficient to pay his fees, dormitory rent, &c. and three months' board. All funds subsequently received by him must be also deposited with the Patron, who has charge of his dishursements.

bursements.
Students are required to wear a uniform dress prescribed by the enactments, consisting of cloth of a dark gray color, at a price not exceeding six dollars a yard.
The Faculty may allow any man of good moral character, above the age of twenty-three, to attend the lectures in any of the schools of the University, and to reside out of the precincts, exempt from the regulations prescribed for the government of students, except only those which enjoin respectful and orderly deportment.

The expenses of the whole session are as follows: Board, washing, lodging, and attendance, Fuel and candles at cost, and 5 per cent. commission to the Patron, estimated at Rent of dormitory \$16; for half, when occupied by two students, Use of Library and public rooms, Fees—if one Professor only be attended, \$50; if two, each \$30; if more than two, each \$25,

Total, exclusive of clothes, books, and pocket money, - \$218 In addition to the above fees, there is in the School of Law on extra fee of \$20, payable by those students who attend the

Senior class.

The allowance for clothes is limited by the enactments to \$100; and for pocket money, to \$40.

Religious services are performed at the University every Sunday by the Chaplain, who is appointed in turn from the four principal denominations of the State.

JOHN A. G. DAVIS, Chairman of the Faculty aug 6-cpw4w

OTICE TO TEACHERS.—The Trustees of Char lotte Hall School wish to engage the services of two gentlemen. The duties of one will be confined exclusively to the English and Mathematical Department; the other will be expected to aid, as necessity may require, either the English or Classical Instructor. The salary of the former will be \$650 per annum; the assistant will receive \$500 per annum. The salaries will be paid quarterly. Commodious and pleasant rooms, in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, will be furnished by the Trustees. The above appointments will be made on the 2d Monday of September next. Applicants for either situation will please address their communications, postage paid, to the subscriber, at Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Testimonials of capacity and character will be required. Board can be obtained at from \$90 to \$100 per annum.

By order of the Board of Trustees:

J. MILTIMORE.

aug 6—cptd Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's Co. Md.

The Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, will publish the above, and send the account to this office.

OTICE.—To all whom it may concern.—This be ortice.—To all whom it may concern.—This be ing the last year of my Sheriffalty, I am determined, with out any further delay, to complete my collections, and have a final settlement with all and every one who has any claim against me. My many and heavy liabilities on account of officers' fees, &c., urgently demand a prompt application of all the means in my power, that I may fully and speedily be enabled to meet them. I therefore take this method of notifying all persons who are indebted to me to be prepared for settlement at an early day, that my public business, so far as regards the collection and payment of money, may be settled by the 1st day of October next. I most carnestly request those individuals in the county to whom this notice is particularly addressed, not to disregard it, and delay the payment of their several accounts when called on, otherwise I shall be obliged, and certainly will proceed to collect by acceution, without respect to persons. execution, without respect to person

THOMAS BALDWIN,
Sheriff of Prince George's Co.

We have compiled, on the preceding page, a few extracts from our mail papers, which show in what way public opinion tends on the subject of the excursion of our military forces beyond the western limits of the United States. It will be seen that we are far from being singular in the construction which we have been obliged to put upon those proceedings. The official paper of yesterday affects to deny that the movement of Gen. GAINES has any reference to the pretence of a claim to territory beyond the Treaty Boundary. How came the President of the United States, then, to instruct Gen. GAINES, in the Secretary of War's despatch of October 25th, that the old post of Nacogdoches (of which the General has taken military possession) is "within the limits of the United States, as claimed by this Government?" With all its passion and false reasoning, indeed, the Globe of yesterday again confesses the design to raise a question concerning the boundary, in the following sen-

"Whether the more western branch of the ' waters, disembogued into the sea by the river 'Sabine, shall be established as the boundary, or 'the more eastern branch, which retains the name 'in the higher latitudes, shall be held the true boundary, is a matter of very little importance ' to the United States," &c.

Now, we maintain that the question here suggested is one which cannot be raised by any one less blind or less wilful than he who should deny that the Sun shines in the Heavens and upon the Earth at noon-day.

As to Gen. GAINES'S course, it is only what we predicted in publishing, in May last, the letter of the Secretary of War above referred to. Our language then was this: "We object to the 'authority expressly given to our commanding 'General on that frontier to advance into the 'Mexican territory as far as Nacogdoches; con-'sidering such an authority, under present cir-'cumstances, as one very liable, and very likely, ' to be construed into an order-and, consequent-'ly, an authority which ought not to have been 'given." The event has shewn that we were right. The commanding General was not many weeks in possession of that letter before he advanced to Nacogdoches. Further, we do not doubt, from the previous declarations reported to have been made by him, that he would have asserted this pretension in behalf of the United States, though he had not been, as he has been, specially authorized to do so.

We will now state a fact, the knowledge of which has kept us wide awake to the pretensions to Mexican (or Teran) tarritory made by the Executive in public documents, and to the march of the troops into territory thus, in the face and teeth of the treaty, claimed for the United States. That fact is this: Some time before the disclosure of this pretended claim on the part of the Executive, a Manuscript Map, purporting to be a map of TEXAS, was prepared at the Capitol, in this city, and was displayed in more than one public apartment of that building, exhibiting, as the boundary line between Louisiana and Texas, a line drawn from the Neches to the Red River, instead of the line from the Sabine, at its intersection by the 32d degree of latitude as stipulated by the Treaty with Mexico, which Treaty the two nations have sworn "religiously" to observe. It was, in three words a false map. From the fact we have stated, every one will draw his own inference. Our inference was, the moment we heard of it, that there was mischief afoot; and the result has, to our mind, decisively confirmed our judgment of the matter.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION .- The General Election in this State for Governor and State Legislators takes place to-morrow. In a few counties, excepted from the general rule, the election took place in the week before last. The test question as to U. States' politics is the Governor's Election, R. D. SPAIGHT (now the Governor) being in favor of Mr. VAN BUREN for President, and Gen. Dudley, his opponent, being a decided supporter of Judge White for that office. The counties heard from, eight in number, are the strong-hold of "the party." They give Spaight 4,268 votes, and Dudley 3,122. In the estimates previous to the election, the Van Burenites claimed in these counties a majority of 2,375 votes; and the White party allowed them a majority of 1,475, being 329 more votes than they received.

Another section of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad has just been completed and brought into use. The road is now in operation from Richmond to within five miles of Bowling Green.

The following Letter, from a friend in New Jersey makes a complaint such as are more frequent than the ought to be, at least in the present excellent state of the

Mossis. Mossis. (N. J.) Aug. 8, 1836.

Messis. Gales & Seaton: I have been a subscriber to the Intelligencer for twenty or twenty-five years past. During the last twelve or eighteen months I receive it so irregularly that I feel bound to discontinue it altogether for the present, which, I assure you, I do with great reluctance. We have a daily mail assure you, I do with great reluctance. We have a daily mall except on Sundays, and yet I sometimes receive the three papers of one week by the same mail, and more frequently two than one. At least one-third of the papers due have failed altogether during the last eighteen months. I have visited Washington twice or thrice this season, and your last number, which I have read in the city, came to hand four days after my return home, its contents having been published by other presses before its arrival

Please make up the account to 1st September next, and discontinue it thereafter. The bearer, my son, will pay the bill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant and friend.

The Globe asserted, some days ago, that the Light-House bill was defeated at the late session of Congress by Mr. Senator Davis. Our attention having been called to the facts of the case we find that the Light-House bill was received by the Senate from the House of Representatives on the 29th of June; that on the 30th it received its first reading, its second reading on that day being objected to. On the next day (July 1) it was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce. On the day ollowing, (July 2,) being the last day on which either House could transact business, the committee, having no time whatever for a due examination of the bill, returned it to the Senate with the following report, the perusal of which will show how untrue it is that Mr. Davis defeated the bill in question:

The Committee on Commerce report upon the bill from the House of Representatives providing for building lighthouses, light-boats, beacons, buoys, and making surveys

for the year 1836, as follows:

The bill makes provision for the erection and establish nent of an unusually great number of light-houses, buoys, beacons, &c. appropriating for that purpose the sum of \$\\$467,944\$, all which demand great care, caution, and ex-

These various improvements are to be placed along ou extensive sea and lake coast. The bill was committed to the committee yesterday about 12 o'clock, accompanied by a mass of documents which it would have required the rea mass of documents which it would have required the residue of the session to peruse, if the committee had no other employment. The Senate, however, must be apprized that two other bills were placed in their hands, one at the same time and one the day preceding, making about \$1,900,000 of appropriations for the improvement of harbors, rivers, &c. These bills were also accompanied by a very great mass of papers and documents, to which, with other indispensable business, the attention of the committee has been devoted with great assiduity. It has been impossible for them to give these measures so much deliberation as was desirable. They have, therefore, had no opportunity to examine the light-house bill, and are conopportunity to examine the light-house bill, and are con-strained to return it to the Senate to be disposed of as they

may think is most wise.

They take this course with great reluctance, because many things provided for in this bill are important, but these several measures reached the Senate and the comnittee so late in the session, that no other alternative i eft, as this bill must, if taken up at all, be acted upon this

J. DAVIS, Chairman.

We regret to learn that the Hon. WILLIAM ACKSON, the Representative in Congress of the Ninth District (of Massachusetts) declines a re-election. The course of this gentleman at Washington has been such as to meet the decided approbation of every opponent of misrule in his district and in the Commonwealth. He has acted on all great national questions with Granger, Slade, Denny, and other Anti-masons from New York and Pennsylvania, who have gone, in one solid body, in support of the Constitution and the laws. It gives us great pleasure to state this fact, which we do, accompanied with an expression of our strong belief that Mr. Jackson will not lend the influence of his character to promote the election of any individual as his successor, who may incline to favor the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency .- Atlas.

POTOMAC DRAGOONS .- We are requested to give notice that a meeting of the members of this corps will be held at the Union Tavern, in Georgetown, on Thursday, (to-morrow,) 11th nstant, at 4 o'clock, to receive and act upon the reports of the committees appointed in conformity to the resolutions of the last meeting. A full attendance is desirable of all who have joined, and who are dispused in join the corps, in order that its organization may take energy without delay.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 2. We have much pleasure in stating that a letter from Capt. Ashby to his friend in this city, dated Micanopy, 20th July, has been shown us, from which we learn that his wound is not a dangerous one. The ball passed through his neck, near the jugular vein, but did not touch it. He expresses the hope that he will shortly recover.

WILLIAMSPORT, (MD.) Aug. 6. We are gratified to hear that the packet line from this place towards the District, which has been in operation bout two weeks, meets with liberal encouragement. Persons who have availed themselves of the facilities thus pre-sented, are much pleased with the accommodations provid ed, and the readiness with which they are forwarded, either to Hagerstown or Clear Spring. The packet runs regularly every day, Sundays excepted, when the boat necessarily returns from Shepherdstown home.—Banner.

Carolina, a few days ago, by reason of the bursting of a annon among a number of persons who were celebrating an election triumph. It appears that the piece had been discharged, until heated; and with a view of increasing the report, the persons who had possession of it were engaged in ramming down brickbats upon the cartridge. A num-ber of the bystanders, white and colored, were assisting in ber of the bystanders, white and colored, were assisting in holding up the piece, (it not being mounted on a gun car-riage;) and while thus clustered around the mouth of the cannon, or within its range, it exploded, spreading wounds and death among eighteen persons. Several were killed, and the rest more or less severely injured.

Ogdensburg, (N. Y.) Aug. 2.

A son of James Kircum (of Fowler, in this county,) returned home, on the 23d ultimo, after an absence of two weeks, during which time no one but his father and mother resided at home. On his arrival he found his mother was absent, and his father pretending to know nothing of her, he made inquiries of the neighbors. Search was then commenced, but the body was not found till Sunday evening, the 24th, when it was found about three-quarters of a mile from the house, in the woods. A coroner's jury examined the body, and found that a charge of shot, something like buck shot, had entered in near the right hip; and the opinion of the attending physician was that the throat had been cut, although the parts about it were considerably decayed. The body must have fain there several days, and was a ed. The body must have fain there several days, and was a norrid sight. The husband, James Kircum, is now in jail at Canton, to await his trial.—Republican.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ultimo, at Harford, Md. Mr. WILLIAM LENOX, of this city. His sickness was protracted and

painful, but his death triumphant and happy. On the 8th August, Mrs. MARGARET FOUNTAIN, in the 41st year of her age. Her friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, (this day,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence near the entrance of the Navy Yard.

On Saturday, 6th instant, MARY LOUISA, daughter of Mr. Perrin Washington, aged one year and twelve

dersigned respectfully informs the Public, that notwithstanding the unprecedented extent of patronage with which the Pavilion has been honored since it was opened for the reception Pavilion has been honored since it was opened for the recognition of company, he has room for fifty or sixty additional boarders.

C. BAILEY.

moved his office to his dwelling on E street, between 10th and 11th streets, immediately north of Edward Dyer's Auction

N THE MATTER OF ZACHARIAH HAZLE, an Insolvent Debtor.—Upon the petition of John Dev-lin, J. W. Beck, and Thomas J. Barrett, creditors of the said lin, J. W. Beck, and Thomas J. Barrett, creditors of the said insolvent debtor, it is ordered, this 6th day of August, 1836, by William Cranch, Chief Judge of the District of Columbia, that notice be given by publication of this order three times in the National Intelligencer, before the 13th instant, that, on the 15th instant, at the court-house in Washington county, a Trustee will be appointed in the place of G. L. Giberson, removed, when and where the said Zachariah Hazle and his creditors are requested to attend.

Copy—Test:

W. BRENT,

Copy—Test:

LATEST FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS.

FROM THE MOBILE CHRONICLE. By the schooner Columbus, Capt. Haskins, lirect from Velasco, sailed on the 17th ultimo, we learn that the Texans now feel no apprehension of being attacked by the Mexicans before

November or December. An extract of a letter by her says: "They cannot march at this season, nor before the fall rains; many of their men during their retreat perished for the want of water. Our army is bout 3,000. The people are determined to stand, and have no more moving off."

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS AMERICAN, JULY 26. Late and important from Mexico .- No further movements towards the prosecution of the war against Texas will probably be made before the fall. The last accounts from Tampico represent that city as perfectly quiet: no armed force was there, and no disposition made towards raising one. The U.S. sloop of war Warren and schooner Grampus had arrived at Tampico and the Mexican Government had, through the newly appointed commandant, apologized to this Government for the insult offered the American flag, and the officers of the Jefferson, and removed the commandant of Tampico, Gomez, who gave the insult.

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 arrangements had been entered into when our informant left, and onjecture upon the subject would be useless.

We have been favored with the perusal of a number of letters received by highly respectable ouses in this city, which throw considerable ght upon the internal affairs of Mexico. Excitement is following excitement, and convulsion succeeding convulsion, and none can foretell the consequences. Nothing will save Mexico from a ploody civil war of some duration, but the placing the reins of government in the hands of her most intelligent and rudent men. The "Pronunciamiento," issued by the daily gaining partisans; and the confusion is such in that section, that unless there be a general co-operation such as is rarely to be met with, the overthrow of the General Government is inevitable. The chiefs of both parties are exerting themselves to re-establish the Constitution of 1824 revised by a National Convention. Toro, the command ant of Yucatan, has been deprived of his authority, on account of his attachment to Santa Ana. Gen. Felipe Codallos has been named in his stead; and it is supposed that Ciriaco Vasquez, commandant of Vera Cruz, will share the same fate, for like reason. And, in fact, it is bey to Santa Ana, either personally or to his cause, will be emoved, and replaced by others of opposite sentiments from extension to the commandant of Tampico, was deprived of his place partly on the same grounds, and partly for the insult given to our flag. His place was supplied by Ferias, the same individual that was imprisoned, in 1839, at Nacogdoches by the colonists of Texas. Gen. Filasola has een summoned before a Council of War, for alleged mis-conduct in obeying the orders of Santa Ana, issued while

the was a prisoner of war.

The General Congress is busy passing a law, levying a contribution on all landed property, besides that which weighs so heavy already, and has for the last four months, on houses. Of the large number of troops who left San Luis Potosi for Tampico, only 108 had arrived at Atta-mira, a town situated seven leagues from the place of em-barkation. From the above it will be seen that little hopes of any successful campaign against Texas can be expected take place very soon, if at all.

Still Later.—By the arrival of the schooner Almaltia,

rom Vera Cruz, we learn that all was quiet in that city when the Almaltia departed. There were no troops in the city, and it was thought that no attempt would be made to aise any. The prevailing opinion among the intelligent por

resident and non-resident foreigners: to this every minister strongly objected, and unitedly drew up and sent in a prost, stating that if the objectionable measure were carried nto effect, they should consider it equivalent to a declara-ion of war against their several Governments. It is unecessary to say that the highly offensive step was aban-

The Since the above was in type, we have received further information. It appears that a forced loan of two millions had been declared in the city of Mexico; that the English and French ministers entered their protest, calling upon foreigners not to contribute towards the amount. Santa Ana's party was considered to be out o power, and the Federal party was succeeding in every direction; State after State was revolutionizing, and that too, with little bloodshed; the priests were little cared for; the treasury was completely exhausted. It was said that the new party would not, on any account, prosecute

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, JULY 26.

TEXAS .- No further change has taken place in the relative situations of either the Mexican or Texan army and no movement of importance may be expected till to wards the close of September. Both armies are awaiting reinforcements. General Houston has not yet joined the Texan army, and we have been informed he will not We understand that he is at his residence near Nacog doches, which he reached a short time since. General LAMAR, who superseded him in the command, has the cntire confidence of both the army and cabinet.

THE "OLD MANSION HOUSE" AND VA-LUABLE LOTS.—At private sale, if applied for Wednesday, 10th August next, the highly valuable an eautifully situated property, well known as the "Old Mansio conse," with the lots on which it is situated, and adjoining, lyin

The lots are Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, in square 389, and 20, ir quare 390. The above will, if not previously sold at private ale, be offered at auction on Wednesday, 10th August, at e, be offered at auction on Wednesday, 10 clock P. M. on the premises. Terms at sale Application to be made to EDW. DYER, july 30—eo&ds Auctioneer

EDWARD DYER.—Sale of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and Navy Yard Bridge Stock,—By rder of the Orphans' Court and the Administrators, I shall set public auction, at my Auction Store, on Saturday next, 6t august, at 5 o'clock P. M.—

August, at 5 o'clock P. M.—

10 shares Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Stock

3 do Navy Yard Bridge do

Terms—A credit of two, four, and six months; the purchaser's bond will be required, with approved security, bearing integet from the day of sale.

E. DYER,

The sale of the above Stock was postponed occount of the inclemency of the weather, till Wednestant, at the same hour. E. DYER,

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away fro the subscriber, living near Upper Marlboro', Princ George's county, Maryland, a negro man, named JIM, of JAMES JOHNSON, about sixty years of age, six feet high very black, and has a down look when spoken to; his hea quite gray; he has no notable mark or scars about him recolected; his clothing not known. I think it probable he may attempt to make his way to the lower part of St. Mary's county where he was purchased many years ago, and has relation residing. I will give the above reward, if taken in any of the adjoining counties; if in this county, or District of Columbia twenty-five dollars, or secured in jail so that I get him again.

MILLIAM J. BERRY.

ang 9—d3w

WITHIAM 5. BLEAUT.

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

THOS. S. WATKINS, SAMUEL T. STONESTREET. TRAINING STABLE.—The subscriber having em ployed Alfred Baltee to train for him the present season can take in two or three horses to train, if application is mad immediately.

FRANCIS THOMPSON, aug 6—cp2t Charles Co, Maryland, near Port Tobacco. FROM THE SOUTH.-OFFICIAL.

We have been furnished with the following communications tion from Governor Call to the War Department, and the accompanying report from the gallant Captain Lee, giving a more particular account of the affair with the Indians on the 9th of June. The lamented Colonel Heille-MAN had promised a more circumstantial statement, but this duty has now devolved on the officer second in com-mand—himself dangerously wounded. He is only now so far recovered as to be able to discharge his duty .- Globe.

Tallahassee, July 21, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor herewith to enclose 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 asion, 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 HELLEMAN and Captain LEE, that the atter 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, Lieut. HUMPHREUS, and Lieut. 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 distaing to me at the time that, as soon as the state of my distance of the affair, he should make a detailed report of it, a upon the representations of Lieuts. Wheelock and Humps and myself. Within three or four days afterwards, Maeileman was attacked with a severe illness that terminated atry could ill afford to lose the services of such an accom

giving you a detailed statement of the occurrences of the en-gagement. In performing this duty, I shall confine myself to a plain relation of facts, leaving it to you to draw such conclusion

On the morning of the 9th June last, about 10 o clock, the enemy, in large force, having shown himself about three-quaters of a mile from our picketing, in an easterly direction, the troops were immediately paraded under arms, and orders given by Major Heileman to Lieut. 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 Bleeck, 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 Lieutenan Wheelock in what manner to approach and assail the enemy I then proceeded with my immediate command by a route connear the Tuscawilla Lake, unexpectedly found that the opposit ently to my leaving the pickets, arrived with a de ntly obeyed, and had not proceeded more than two hundre

t. Wheelock, whose untimely death we have been recently call dupon to mourn, were now warmly engaged with the enemy ght, charging on horseback, and delivering their fire without ered their first fire, they reloaded on their ground, charged if fired again, and so on, until the enemy were forced into the seawilla hammock, their strong hold. Meantime Lieutenan imphreys gallantly charged the left.—the enemy keeping up etreating fire. Lieut. Humphreys made several efforts to ng them to close quarters, but in vain, they having the advance in celerity of movements. As the enemy approached the proced in extremely a the langth of his form, was no executive. nammock in retreating, the length of his front was necessarily liminished, and, as a consequence, the different detachments of our troops were brought nearer together. Lt. Humphreys at this ime observed one or two attempts to outflank our left, which h

reself in the enemy's rear, at the distance of about 15 ore particularly the position of the enemy, in order to attack in to the best advantage. I therefore crept forward about tenter to each upon a small knoll, and found myself in full ew of about fifty Indians, as many more being concealed being 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 of the troops commanded by Licutenants Wheelock and

The dragoons, under Lieutenant Wheelock, having a few mo-lents previously become warmly engaged, I remained severa econds in this position, my men still advancing, during which me I observed two Indians, whom I supposed to be chiefs, from leir earnest conversation and gesture, which induced me to be-eve they intended to make a movement to the rear of Lieutenants Humphreys and Wheelock, from whom they were as ye entirely concealed. My men had now arrived at the verge of the hammock, and I only required about five paces more to enaole me to pour a volley amongst them before their knowing on presence, when we were unfortunately discovered. Being a dvance of my men, and on elevated ground, and my dres

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. iking aim, some fied without firing at all, and some took to tree ty company were now clear of the bushes, and charging han when the word of the control of aving strength to keep my feet, determined to lead the charges s long as I could stand. I turned to my men, and 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;

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 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. Lieutenant 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 teamsters and citizens, besides the sick ten 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 sho's 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 be gan. The engagement lasted about an hour and a quarter. The Indian force is supposed to have been at least 250 z 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 fered 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 unremitted exertions of Mr. George Center, a citizen of this place, in rendering july 12—wt16Aug

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.

e clean, and disinterested conduct.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. B. LEE, Brevet Captain, 3d Artillery.

His Excellency Gov. CALL, Commanding in Chief, Army of Florida.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of th Washington National Monument Society will be held this day 12 o'clock, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

THIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS—Allegham by County, Maryland—With a Charter from the State.—The late law of Maryland, appropriating three millions of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and a like sum to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, having been ac cept both companies, and the early prosecution and con plets both works thereby secured, the subscriber deems a proper time to offer to the notice of capitalists and others he estate in Alleghany county. The Legislature, at their last December session, granted him a liberal and very valuable charte with authority to take in partners, at such valuation of the lan as might be agreed on, for further developing and bringing in activity its resources for operating in every description of lun her and mining humans and with the vivillage of nurchesis. en thousand additional acres; the capital two minited than and dollars, and the company to be organized as soon as fi housand dollars are subscribed, and twenty thousand actua river and waters of Fifteen Mile creek, between forty and lift miles below Cumberland, by the river, and twenty-two by the turnpike, fronting on the canal about half a mile, and with sight of where it is now constructing. And as a route for the railroad has been run, within a few days, through the ravine the creek, and through the heart of the property for sever miles, and the grades found satisfactory, there is every reas for supposing it will have the advantage of this great work pas mall tenement, and the farm on which the subscriber reside containing about one hundred and forty acres of cleared land rielding good crops of corn and small grain, and tobacco of the finest color and texture, and highly adapted to grass, of whic there is a good deal laid down. The Dwelling is new, and th out-buildings such as are usual, with a barn, stables, and tobacc

in the lumber business could be carried on to great profit, and an extended scale. Large supplies will be required for both the canal and railroad; and, the distance being short to Williams port, any quantity could be readily sold there, and at the variou marts for lumber below, as well as in the District of Columbia and at Baltimore and Annapolis, as soon as their contemplate canals to intersect the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal are finished.

canals to intersect the Chesapeake and Onio Canal are ninshed.

To say nothing of the plank, scandling, shingles, spars, and ship
timber of every description, it is believed that the trade in
staves alone, for foreign export and home consumption, would
make a very profitable concern.

There is no large estate on the line of the canal below Cumberland so conveniently situated, with such a supply of timber
of the first quality, connected with such mineral prospects. With
regard to the minerals, it is to be observed that the lands lie in regard to the minerals, it is to be observed that the lands lie is the range of the fine Juniatta iron, are strictly within the mine ral region, and are supposed, from the samples distribute through the estate, from the indications of the springs, and from some partial diggings, together with the opinions of scientiff men, to contain extensive beds of iron ore; and, from the range of country, the nature of the rocks in many places, with marin and other impressions, and from the actual discovery of a vei of anthracite coal a few miles below, on the Virginia side of the river, that valuable mineral is likely to be found. Extensive beds of bituminous coal exist, and have been long used, about thirty-five or forty miles northeast of this, near McConnell town, in the same run of hills; and, as the out-runnings of coal wave been recently discovered within a short distance of the

There can be scarcely a doubt, if iron ore in the greates der this charter would have very peculiar advantages in con-cting the iron with the lumber business; no timber would be st. The most valuable portions could be used for market, an

with the description given. He desires to make the earliest ar-angements possible for the organization of the company, and will promptly answer any letters on the subject addressed to im "near Bevansville, Alleghany county, Maryland."
WM. CARROLL.

OT No. 14, IN SQUARE No. 620.—Notice is hereby given that application has been made for the way newal of the Collector's certificate of my purchase, at tax sale on the 18th of July, 1832, of Lot No. 14, in square No. 620, it the city of Washington, for the purpose of procuring from the Corporation a deed thereon, said certificate having been lost, aug 10—3t

DANIEL CAMPBELL.

s believed to possess as many contribution to its being substan-ially built, it has an excellent garden, with a considerable quan-ity of choice fruit; it has an ice-house, dairy, smoke-house bath, granary, two stables, two carriage-houses, and a never

58 VALUABLE CITY LOTS.—Will be sold, a public auction, on Monday, 22d instant, 58 valuable situated in an improving part of the city, viz. In squares 370, 401, 403, 424, 426, 427, 446, 449.

Sale to take place as above, at the Auction and General Com-nission House, opposite Brown's Hotel, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the following terms, viz. one-fifth cash, and the balance in welve and eighteen months, the purchasers giving notes, with proved endorsers, on interest; and the property to be resold in ten days' notice, at their risk and expense, on a failure to comply with the terms.

A more particular description of the above desirable Lots, as o numbers and location, to be had of the auctioneers.
P. MAURO & SON,

aug 10-3t&M Auctioneers.

PY P. MAURO & SON.—Household Furniture,
Piano, &c.—On Friday, 12th instant, 10 o'clock A. M.
at the private residence of a gentleman about removing from
the city, on New Jersey Avenue, a few doors south of the old
Bank of Washington, we shall sell all the Household Furniture,
consisting in part of
Mahorany Sidaheard

Mahogany Sideboard, Dining, Breakfast, and Card Tables, Washstand, &c.
Parlor, Chamber, Hall, and Stair Carpets,
Mantel and other Looking Glasses,
A most excellent Piano Forte, manufactured by Geib, of

A most excellent Piano Forte, manufactured by Gells, of New York.

Parlor and other Window Curtains,
Fancy Chairs, Fire Irons,
Knives and Forks, Plated Candlesticks,
Various Dining, Breakfast, and Tea China, Glassware, &c.
First-rate large Mahogany Bedstead,
Other Bedsteads,
Best Feather Beds and Hair Mattresses,

Best Feather Beds and Hall Matterson,
Bedding, Bureaus, Washstands, &c.
Also, the necessary Kitchen utensils.
Terms: Cash for sums under \$25. Sixty days on from \$25 to \$50. Sixty and ninety days on all over \$50, for approved endorsed notes bearing interest.

P. MAURO & SON,
Auctioneers.

aug 10-3t AND FOR SALE.—The subscriber will ofter at public sale in the town of Port Tobacco, on Monday, the 16th day of August next, the Farm on which he now resides, containing about 350 acres of land, perhaps inferior to very few farms in Charles county, in point of situation, fertility of soil, and consequent productiveness of crops. It lies adjoining to the town of Port Tobacco, and also in part binds on the creek, which abound in fish and wild fowl. The mansion-house is commodious, and in fish and wild fowl. The mansion-house is commodious, and stands on an eminence, commanding a beautiful prospect of the creek to the Potomac river, and the surrounding country. The out-buildings are in tolerable repair, and would afford, with a trifling expense, every convenient accommodation. There are on the premises a new warehouse, for the inspection of tobacco, a storchouse, and granary on the water side, which are well situated for the grocery and lumber business, both of which have been and are still carried on successfully. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, as it is believed a more desirable situation, particularly for a professional man, cannot be procured in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be accommodating. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

EDWARD F. NEALE, inly 12—wt16Aug

TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 8, 1836. GENTLEMEN: The appearance lately in your paper of the Report made by Mr. Hunt, of New York, chairman of a select committee, accompanied by his remarks, makes it proper for me to ask you to publish this communication.

The surprise with which I perceived the notice taken of

my examination in the Report drawn by Mr. Hunt, was only equalled by that caused by the perusal of his speech as published in your paper. I doubt not it will be appreciated by all to whom the distinction between truth and its pposite is familiar.

Extract from the Report of Mr. Hunt, pending my exami-"Question by Mr. Hunt. Who are those officers of

"Question by Mr. Hunt. Who are those officers of the Government, or members of Congress?"—(connected with companies that have purchased public lands.)

"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," &c. &c.

Thus the House and the Public are informed by Mr.

Hunt that I hesitated and petitioned for delay, to frame an answer to his question, and that on the next day, for the first time, the answer was made.

The correctness of these positive statements may be determined after reading the following note from Messrs. Garliand and Lewis, being all the other members of the committee present at the time the question was asked, dictated in a spirit of the most honorable frankness, in answer to my

House of Representatives, July 4, 1836.

Mr. P. S. LOUGHBOROUGH: Mr. P. S. LOCCHBOROUGH:

Sir-Your note of yesterday has just been received. According to my recollection of the circumstances attending your examination before the special committee to which you refer, I think that injustice has been done you in the report, and that, according to the report, you are placed in rather an equivocal position.

ition.
When you were examined, you very distinctly and frankly borrowed money of either of the deposite banks for that or any other purpose; that if you knew that they had made any such loans, you would, without hesitation, disclose their names. After this answer was given, the clerk of the committee was directed to record the answer, but, before he did so, you proposed, to prevent any inaccuracy or misapprehension, to write out your answer yourself, which was agreed to. You then commenced writing it out; but before you had finished, it was stated by some writing it out; but before you had finished, it was stated by some member of the committee that the House was in session. You were then requested to prepare your answer by the meeting of the committee the next morning, which you promised to do. This is my recollection of what occurred. I did not understand you as asking time to prepare your answer; I understood the delay as intended to accommodate the committee.

It is due to the chairman of the committee to say I do not think he intended doing you the slightest injustice. I read the report before it was adopted, and the inaccuracy did not occur to me.

Your obedient servant,

J. GARLAND.

My recollection of the transactions of the committee during the examination of Mr. Loughborough are precisely the same as above stated by Mr. Garland.

D. H. LEWIS.

I have marked for italics those parts of the letter most to

the point.
Mr. Hunt in his speech says: "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." How far Mr. Hunt (for I most cheerfully exonerate the committee, pressed late in the session with other business, and confiding this as usual, perhaps, to their chairman, has succeeded in avoiding "all imputation of injustice," must appear manifest to all; and all will be able to judge consideration. Certainly the witness is not indisposed to adopt as to Mr. Hunt (cherishing no personal ill feelings towards him, and wishing rather not to be constrained as he has felt himself, unwillingly, to this statement in justice to himself,) that forbearance of opinion indicated in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Garland's letter. More accuracy of statement would not, however, be misplaced in

congressional reports.

If committees have privileges, citizens have rights. My position was disinterested. I had borrowed no money of a deposite bank to speculate with, nor did I know of any such lan to any officer of Government or member of Congress.
My answer, promptly made, was full to all the points respecting which the committee was authorized to inquire.
My declining to answer commenced with the departure of the question beyond the limits of the chairman's authority which I saw in the resolution of the House. The question, it is true, pointed at others. The question, it is true, pointed at others. The questioner did not seek me, but through me the names of others with whom I was not connected. Yet I could not hesitate in resting I was not connected. Yet I could not hesitate in resting upon a principle of obvious propriety which I was resolved should not be violated in my person. That my view of the powers of the committee was well founded, appears from the concluding resolution of the report proposed for adoption by the House. The submission by the committee of that resolution, which would have enlarged its powers, shows I was not alone in my opinion. The House gave its judgment of the whole proceeding by refusing the additional powers—a conclusion, I believe, not unacceptable to many of both Houses, and of all partics.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant P. S. LOUGHBOROU

TRAME SHOP, &c.—On Saturday next, 13th instant, at half past 3 o'clock P. M. I shall sell at public auction, the frame Shop and Shed on D street, between 9th and 10th streets, lately occupied by James K. Plant as a cabinet work-shop.

Terms cash.

EDW. DYER,

DUBLICSALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia and county of Washington, the subscriber will sell at public auction, on Wednesday, the 14th September, at 5 o'clock P. M. part of lot No. 5, in square No. 219, with the improvements, consisting of a two-story frame dwelling, the property of the late John Connell, deceased.

Terms of sale.—One-fourth cash, the purchaser to give his notes for the balance, with an approved endorser, bearing interest, payable in four, eight, and twelve months after date. When the notes are fully paid, the trustee will convey to the purchaser the interest vested in him by said decree. Sale on the premises, directly north of the residence of Richard Cutts, Esq.

JOHNSON HELLEN, Trustee, E. DYER, Auctioneer. E. DYER, Auctioneer.

aug 10-2aw&ds

SALE OF GENTEEL GOOD FURNITURE. On Wednesday next, the 17th instant, I shall sell at the residence of Mrs. Cottringer, on F street, between 12th and 13th streets, her Household Furniture, consisting, in part, of, viz.

heis, her Household Furniture, consisting Mahogany Sideboard, Bureaux
Dining and Breakfast Tables
Washstands, Carpets
High and low post Maple Bedsteads
Good Feather Beds, Mattresses Shovels and Tongs, Andirosses

Shovels and Tongs, Andiross, &c. &c.

Best plated silver edge Tea Urn

Baskets and Candlestian Silver Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons China and Glassware
One excellent Cooking Stove
One small Chamber Stove and pipe
Kitchen Furniture, Grates, &c. &c.

A very fine Painting, Portrait of Washington, by Stewart Sale at 11 o'clock A. M. Terms at sale.

aug 10—3t EDW'D DYER, Auct.

Ou Friday avant, BRANDY, GIN, WINE, &c.

On Friday evening next, at half past 4 o'clock, I shall sell, without reserve, on account of whom it play concern, at my warehouse, corner of D and 10th streets, viz.

Quarter and half pipes French Brandy
1 pipe Holland Gin, very superior
5 quarter casks Marseilles Madeira Wine
Jamaica Spirit and St. Croix Rum in barrels

Malaga, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines of superior quality
Also, to close consignment—
20 boxes Dun Fish

20 boxes Dun Fish
6 kegs Lobsters
3 kegs Nails
2 dozen Wire and Sand Sifters
Boxes Figs, Do. Fancy Soap
Bags Filberts, Almonds, barrels Rice, Allspice, &c.
And many other articles in the Grocery line, deserving the ttention of grocers and others.

EDWARD DYER, Auct.

TROUND PLASTER.— Ground Plaster, deliverable at any of the landings on the Patuxent river, for sale on the most reasonable terms. Applications by letter (post paid) will be duly attended to.

CH. J. NOURSE,

Geographym Mills. aug 6-d&c2aw3w

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, HUNTINGDON Co. PA. July 30, 1836.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: From the point where the eastern section of the Pennsylvania canal joins "the Portage Railroad" this is written. From the window at which I am writing, and about two hundred yards distant, is certainly one amongst, if not the greatest phenomena on the earth; that is, a commercial port two hundred and twenty miles from, and elevated nine hundred and fifty feet above, tide-water. It is no misnomer to call it a commercial port. From a pamphlet put into my hands this morning, and which was written and published by Mr. S. W. Roberts, Principal Assistant Engineer of the Portage Railroad over the Alleghany moun tain, the subjoined paragraph is extracted:

"About fifty thousand tons of freight and twenty thou About hity thousand tons of freight and twenty thousand passengers passed over this road during the season
of 1835. This is but a beginning of the vast trade destined to take this route, which was nearly an untrodden
wilderness five years ago. The State of Pennsylvania
has reason to be proud of her public improvements, and
the Alleghany Portage Railroad is one of the most important links in that great chain which connects Philadelphia with Pittsburg."

PITTSBURG, AUGUST 2, 1836. I was about closing the preceding extract at Hollidaysburg, when I was interrupted, and prevented from resuming the communication until compelled to set out on the railroad, by which and the western section of the Pennsylvania ca nal, I arrived in this city yesterday evening.

The recent passage along the great line of Pennsylvania improvements has not only given to me increased conviction of the importance of such works, but they have given me new ideas of human power, in overcoming the impediments placed in the path of melioration. Let any person leave Duncan's island at the junction of the Juniatta with the Susquehanna, and pass thence up the canal and locks to the village and port of Hollidaysburg, and that person will see mountain precipices cut, and a navigable canal created in the very presence of the most stern frowns of Nature. But if Nature frowned when man bade her defiance, she has smiled upon him as he entered her temple; and here opens, indeed, a temple rich in all that can allure-scenery changing with every glance of the eye, and every change disclosing new and unexpected beauties. This communication is not, however, written to delineate scenery; it is written to throw my humble mite once more into the scale in favor of works as necessary to man, now in his advanced state of civilization, as a path through woods could be to the savage.

As society advances, so does requisite improvement in means of intercommunication. The great body of the Caucasian family of mankind has been by time, and the revolutions it gene rates, broken into fragments, all of which have made advances in the arts of civilized life; but how very greatly do they differ in the degrees of advance? In modern ages, the Teutonic branch has assumed the lead, and now stands at the head of mankind. In Europe, from many causes, insular situation for one, the Anglo-Saxon has again taken the lead amongst Teutonic nations; and why? Because her physical powers, directed by her genius, have given efficacy to her force; because her institutions have secured freedom to individuals, either as single persons or members of corporate bodies, and made law and not brutal strength the regulator of human

The United States have risen stems from this mighty trunk, and, planted on a new and fertile soil, have flourished. But departing from figure, and using plain facts, the members of the United States Confederacy are now, as to improvement, in a very similar relative situation with the nations of Europe. The States, from the fact that, as a nation, no general system can be adopted, are left to themselves, and, so far, are independent nations. They have, without reference to position or force, comparatively set out in the career of improvement very unequally. To the great question, what means is the best to pierce the Western interior? New York sessed, in 1815, '16, and '17, one of those men, in the person of De Witt Clinton, who had sound sense for his guide, and who, from that guide, received the invaluable lesson that nations were only the superlative of families, and that precisely the same principles of economy applied to the largest as to the smallest family. This man to good sense united genius to plan, and perseverance to pursue his plans; and, more, he possessed a remarkable clearness of expression when explaining his plans to others. To many enlightened men these plans were sparks of fire and the New York canals were the mighty con-

There are two very distinct kinds of retrogradation-one real, and the other relative. The real is, when the man or the nation actually goes backwards in power or in the arts of civilized life; the other is, when the man or the nation stands still, and permits others to advance. Of the two, the former is shameful, and the latter humiliating. The history of improvement in the United States will supply the reader with examples.

I need not recall public attention to the enormous increase of the THE WEST. Two States added to the Confederacy in one year, was surely sufficient to secure attention from the most careless. But I still doubt whether the absolute consequences to the Eastern and old States have been duly weighed. Pennsylvania did not either fold her arms or shut her eyes when the New York canals were completed, but roused, and determined to use every effort to prevent the infliction of either species of retrogradation. The apparent con nuity and actual elevation of her mountains deterred her not, and her splendid lines of canals and railroads have united her two great commercial and extreme cities, and, in fact, united the Ohio and Delaware rivers.

Let who chooses make the application, will unhesitatingly assert that water itself cannot more surely flow into the lowest and widest opening given to it, than that commerce will fol-low the channels of easiest, cheapest, and quickest routes; and that relative consequence amongst the Atlantic cities and Atlantic States depends on their comparative means of reaching the West. WILLIAM DARBY.

ANTED.—A Governess for a family of small children.
A person suitably qualified, and able to furnish sufficient recommendations, may hear of an eligible situation by addressing a letter to T. at the Fredericktown, Md. Post Office.

POLITICS OF THE DAY

FROM THE JONESBOROUGH (TENN.) REPUBLICAN The President of the United States arrived in this town on Monday last, about 12 o'clock M., and early on Tuesday morning set out for West Tennessee. His health, which has, for some time past, been feeble, has improved since his departure from Washington. In common with a great number of citizens of every party who were in town, we paid our respects to the Chief Magistrate. During the short conversation which passed on general topics, we heard nothing from him having any allusion to the approaching Presidential election, or to party politics; but we have learned, from sources, the correctness of which we are not at liberty to question, that during his stay he openly assumed the character of an electioneering partisan. This we extremely regret, both for his own sake, and for the sake of the country; for, while we are unable to conceive of a more undignified position which a President of the United States could assume, we are well assured that the example, if followed, must prove most pernicious to the best interests of the country, and most dangerous to its liberties. These considerations, we presume, have hitherto induced all former Presidents, from Washington down to the present time, carefully to abstain from declaring a preference for any man as their successor.

If it be said that Gen. Jackson is a citizen of the United States, and that in his character of a private citizen he has as much right as any other man to use his personal influence in elections we say that he is not now a private citizen, but the Chief Magistrate of the whole nation, possessing a power and patronage, which gives to him an official influence far exceeding any of a personal character which as a private citizen he would possess. That during his continuance in office the separation of his private from his official influence is manifestly impossible; both must be exerted, or neither. If Gen. Jackson may rightfully exert both, every future President wil be justified in doing the same. Whatever confidence, therefore, may be reposed by the people in the integrity and patriotism of Gen. Jackson as an individual, this does not diminish the danger of the precedent-a precedent which it is most manifest may be used by his successors, for the vilest purposes, from the most corrupt motives, and perhaps to the very destruction of liberty itself. We, therefore, entertain no doubt but that all reflecting men, who look beyond the momentary effect of the ultimate consequences of a political procedure, and their influence on the best and highest interests of the country, to whatever party they may belong, will unite in strong expressions of their disapprobation of a course of conduct on the part of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, so unworthy of his station, and so pregnant with danger to our free institutions. With regard to the people of Tennessee, we have too much confidence in their intelligence, in their manly spirit of independence, and in their patriotic devotion to the liberty of their country, to believe, for a moment, that they will, by surrendering their own judgments, and bowing to the dictation of any man, however exalted his station, tarnish their own honor, and forfeit the high reputation which their State has acquired throughout the Union, and we might almost say throughout the world, by the noble stand assumed and hitherto maintained, both by her people and her Legislature, in favor of the freedom and purity of the elective funchise No! the people of Tennessee claim, and they believe that they possess sufficient intelligence to enable them to elect their own Chief Magistrate without the aid of either a Rucker Caucus, or of a Presidential dictation; and whatever others may think of the correctness of their pretensions, they know that they have the right, and like freemen they will exercise it, of judging for themselves, in a matter vitally affecting the rights and liberties of themselves and of their posterity, for generations yet unborn.

We therefore deeply regret the prevalence of those malign influences by which Gen. Jackson has been induced to adopt a course of conduct alike hostile to his own fame, and dangerous to

the best interests of his country. We regret to add that the President, under the influence of some vague and unfounded suspicions of its connexion with party politics, expressed his decided opposition to the propos ed Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad-an enterprise alike honorable and beneficial to the whole country, and vitally interesting to East Tennessee in particular, whose future prospects of prosperity are all dependent on its accomolishment—an enterprise which we had fondly noped would have been hailed with applause and good wishes for its success, by every patriot in the land, to whatever party he might have been attached. But such is the baneful influence of party spirit on the minds of men, that it too often distorts their judgments, and leads them to adopt and to act upon opinions which, under more favorable circumstances, they would be among the loudest in condemning.

Engraving .- It is a subject of regret among the admir ers of this art, that its higher efforts in this country are re-pressed by circumstances beyond the control of its profes ors. Nearly all our engravers on copper and steel are at bresent occupied with plates for the annuals and the bankng institutions. These are necessarily very small and ighly finished, but destitute of that vigor and boldness which is necessary to give effect to a large picture. Excepthe splendid engraving of Vanderlyn's Ariadne by Durand the splendid engraving of vanderlyn's Ariaone by Durano, we have seen no large plate in the line manner, executed in this country for several years, which is calculated to raise the character of engraving in this country. The small engravings, of which so large a number are annually executed, are very well in their way; but unless some change in the course of events should take place, we see no prospect our engravers being encouraged to rival the prod of the great European artists for years to come. All the best talent of the country in this department of art is engaged on subjects so minute, that while they may claim the praise of being "elegantly little," they can by no means aspire to be "magnificently great."—National Gazette.

The Baltimore Athenæum mentions a curious case for the lawyers, as having recently occurred in that city. A laboring man engaged himself to dig a cellar in Old Town a few weeks ago, and was to have, according to agreemen the dirt which should be taken out in the excavation While at work he found a jar containing a considerable quantity of gold and silver, and very naturally conclude that it of course belonged to himself; but the owner of the property, hearing of his luck, put in a claim for the money on the ground that only the dirt was to belong to the laborer; this the laborer resisted, upon the plea that the understanding was that he was to have all that he took out of the cellar. The case is now undergoing legal investi-The case is now undergoing legal investigation.-Metropolitan.

POTTSVILLE, (PA.) Aug. 3.
On Tuesday last, a man by the name of John Martin fell fron
coal car on the Valley railroad; the car passed over his leg
nd shattered it in such a manner as to render amputation ne

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE. LONDON, JUNE 17, 1836.

The conflict of political parties has again rought us to the verge of a "crisis;" yet, thanks o the experience of the last six years, the nation exhibits little alarm at the probable result of he present awkward position of the two Houses of Parliament. The vexing question now is a projected reform of the Irish municipal goernments. Two years ago a royal commission ssued, appointing certain gentlemen of the Irish Bar to examine into the constitution and working of these bodies. After a protracted and laporious inquiry, they reported that "the corporations had long become unpopular; that they were in many cases of no service to the community; in others, injurious; in all, insufficient and inadequate to the proper purposes and ends of such institutions." They therefore recommended their entire reconstruction, upon the principle of representation embodied in the recent acts for the reform of Parliament, and of municipal corporations in England and Scotland; that is to say, of vesting the election of corporate officers in householders rated at £10 per annum, (a basis of constituency which, in Ireland, is sufficiently narrow.) To effectuate this recommendation, the ministry introduced, early in the present session, a bill, which received the cordial support of the Irish members, and was carried through he House of Commons by considerable majorities; not, however, without the most strenuous opposition of the "conservative" party, who somewhat inconsistently with their adopted cognomen, called for the entire destruction of these ocal governments. This they did upon the plausible pretext that to raise the Roman Cathoic influence in proportion as they abased the Protestant, would be impolitic and unjust. But whence would arise the increased power of the Catholics? From their great numerical majority, is the answer. And why, it may be confidently asked, is that majority to be deprived of its just influence in the State? To this the insulting response is, The Irish People are incapable of managing their own local affairs. But the true source of opposition lies deeper. It was the policy of our ancestors, in the vain nope of fostering the Protestant religion in Ireland, to vest in its professors all the administrative powers of the Government, and to "hedge them round" by the odium of exclusive privilege and, though this system has notoriously failed and has been yielded piecemeal as the nation has advanced in the science of government, there is yet a large party in Parliament who cling to it as the only means by which Ireland can be safely governed. This case forms an instructive commentary upon the policy of a State-Church. There are rash thinkers who question its benefits in a religious point of view: be these what they may, it is certain they are purchased at the cost of much national peace, and by the sacrifice of many obvious ameliorations of our political system. By this rule all our public measures are tested. Are they consistent with the interests of the Church, more frequently fancied than real? Then, should any wordy bigot in Parliament proclaim the contrary, seasoning his harangue with such phrases as "spoliation, plunder," "revolution," &c. they are straightvay entirely rejected, or mutilated to uselessness Bill. It reached the House of Lords backed b

But to return to the Irish Municipal Reform Ferent fate awaited it; the Tory "amenda of the other Hou was returned altered both in title and object; and as if such a proceeding were not sufficiently offensive to the Irish nation, the Lords thought it fitting to defend their conduct by bitter philippics against the religion, and unfair aspersions of the motives of the People of that country. Lord Lyndhurst, among others, had the incredible folly to justify his propositions on the ground that the Irish were "aliens in blood and religion, and only waited a favorable opportunity of hrowing off the British Government." The House of Commons, it must be confessed, has met this insult to its legislative capacity in a spirit of sufficient humility. Discretion is said to be the better part of valor; and moderation in resistance is sometimes indicative of firmness. The sequel must decide. For the present they have determined to resist the principle of the Lords' amendments by reinstating twelve of the destroyed corporations. As the number in the original bill was sixty, it will be seen that this is a pretty large concession to their lordships. But it will not do; they have already rejected a proposition of a less liberal character made by the Duke of Richmond, which limited the number to seven. The long-threatened collision between the two Houses is, therefore, near at hand. "What is to be done?" is a question on every tongue. The answers are few and vague. Much depends upon the disposition of the King. If he is favorable to the measure, a dissolution of Parliament is probable, in which event the ministerial majority will undoubtedly be increased to an extent that must awe their lordships into a more conciliatory bearing. Should the King refuse this, the ministry must resign, and then we shall have another shortlived attempt at carrying on a Tory administration. In the mean time a new question will be pressed into the arena-a reform of the Hous of Lords. Should the present ministry be driv

Charleston, Aug. 1.

Distressing Casualties.—Yesterday afternoon, between and 5 o'clock, a pleasure sailing boat, well known in this harbor, called the Water Witch, started from one of our wharves for Morris's island, but not wishing to arrive there before evening, she took a turn round the harbor, and was about to proceed to the above named island, when, in the act of staying, owing te negligence in having the fore sheet belayed, she filled and sunk There were four young men on board, viz. Henry Street Charles Kindell, Jr. Augustus Allender, and Arthur Bremar, two of whom, Charles Kiddell, Jr. son of Charles Kiddell, of this city, and Arthur Bremar, a German youth, engaged as an assistant in a counting-house, and who had been but a short time in this city, were, we regret to say, drowned Street and Allender were most fortunately saved; the former being taken from the top of the main-mast, and the latter picked up a short distance from the boat (having supported himsel upon the hatch,) by the steamboat Santee, which was about on mile distant at the time the accident occurred, and prompth. CHARLESTON, Aug. 1. mile distant at the time the accident occurred, and promptle proceeded to their relief. One of the survivors states that Mr. Kiddell struck off from the boat, and commenced swimming to wards James's island, and that Bremar had hold of the hatch for a moment, but sunk, exclaiming "save me, save me."—Courier

en from office, its reconstruction will be impos

sible without making this measure a sine que

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

Accident off Staten Island.—A sail-boat, with three mer was upset on Monday evening, during the squall. One of the ndividuals, WM. INSLEE, (formerly Inslee & Mount, sign painters,) was drowned. The other persons, Henry Child and roung man, his apprentice, escaped, after swimming a mile an thalf. Poor Inslee has left a wife and family of eight childre otally unprovided for. It is hoped that the painters will commiserate the fate of this unhappy widow and children.

FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN, AUGUST 4. By the ship Republic, Captain Williams, the Journal of Commerce and the Courier and Enquirer have received intelligence two days later than our last advices, and we are indebted to their columns for the extracts given below from the European papers.

An attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe, the King of the French, has again been made, and the hand of the murderer providentially and almost unaccountably turned aside. The Paris Press, except the National, which is silent on the subject, unite in condemning the atrocity. The King, it appears, acted with great courage and sang froid. Instead of stopping at the Tuilleries, after the attempt on his life, he continued his journey to Neuilly, where his family were in waiting to receive him, ignorant of the danger he had escaped. An affecting interview took place, and, from his arrival till midnight, his palace was thronged with foreign Ministers and Peers, &c., anxious to congratulate him on his safety.

The Chamber of Peers was immediately convoked to receive a communication from the Government, and the Dukes of ORLEANS and NEmours were summoned to Paris by telegraph on their return from their tour in Lombardy.

Another interesting piece of intelligence received by this arrival is, that the British House of Lords have taken into consideration the amendments of the Commons to their amendments in the Irish Municipal Bill, and the result was that the amendments of the Commons were rejected, the numbers being for the amendments 78, against them 142. Lords Melbourne, LYNDHURST, and Earl GREY, were the principal speakers on the occasion. The amendments of the Commons being negatived generally, the Lords appointed a committee to draw up a statement of the reasons for their disagreement with the other House.

The accounts from Spain, though presenting nothing decisive, still strike us as exhibiting, in strong colors, the lamentable weakness of the Queen's Government. It is true, Don Carlos does not appear in a much more enviable position. Cordova, the commander-in-chief of the constitutional army, had returned and placed himself again at its head, but no action between the contending parties of any account had taken

The captains of the packet ships Columbus, Sheffield, and George Washington, have each been presented by their cabin passengers with a piece of plate, as a mark of respect for their kindness and gentlemanly conduct during their voyages from hence to Liverpool.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES, JUNE 27. We have been favored with a copy of a telegraphic despatch received yesterday by the French Embassy. It runs thus:

You will easily credit that the horrible crime of which this man was guilty caused a great sensation in the metropolis. It was particularly observable at Tortoni's, where the gamblers in the funds usually congregate of evenings. There the affair was variously described and related, and with few comments, but all, of course, condemnatory of the crime attempted. There was, and is, however, less of sensation perceptible, and less of indignation expressed, than at the attempt of Fieschi. This may be accounted for by the deplorable effects of that attempt, although it faited to attain its great end; but I say, without fear of contradiction, that there was and in the same attained to attain the great end; but I say, without fear of contradiction, that there was and in the same attained to attain the same atta last night and to-day, compared with their demeanor on former similar occasions. I spoke to a dozen people of different classes of society last night of the affair, and from not one of them did I receive, in return for my observation or communication, more than an evasive shrug—a gesture which, to me, conveyed no expression of regret or horror. Every respectable, every decent man will reprobate the crime in question; but I should like to see people come forward and speak out as they did after the explosion of the infernal machine in the Rue St. Nicaise, by which the life of Napoleon was sought to be taken away; or even as they did after the similar attempt of the 28th of July last. I have had occasion lately to notice the profound apathy of the people of this country in respect to other important I have had occasion lately to notice the protound apathy of the people of this country in respect to other important matters, and am sorry to perceive that, with some honorable exceptions, similar coldness and indifference pervade the mass of the people to-day. I think I could account for this seemingly ungrateful and lamentable fact, but it might appear more the expression of feeling than the utterance of a deliberately formed opinion. It is moreover, I am sure,

The ease and security of the assassin, in making the atmultiplied precautions taken to obviate the possibility of such a crime, which I briefly referred to in my letter of last night, destroys forever the illusion that human foresight can defeat human malice. I had occasion, immediately after the close of business on the Bourse yesterday, and two hours before the event of which I speak, to go to the Avenue de Neuilly—a few hundred yards beyond the Barriere de l'Etoile. I observed at every step I took indications that the King was in Paris, and that he was expected to pass on his return. These indications were the posting two mounted gens d'armes (de chasse) at the corner of ev ry street and road leading into or from the Champs Ely sees, and the Avenue de Neuilly. Independently of these were several men (whose faces no man can mistake) dre ed, or gallopped their horses backwards and forwards, f taking the air for pleasure, but whom I well knew to be police agents; every man of them, of course, armed to the teeth. Nor was this all; for in the contre-allees or foot-paths, the whole length of the Champs Elysees, I encoun-tered other men of the same corps, promenading with the sluggish yet watchful bearing of their class, when engaged in what may be termed the preventive service. Beyothe barrier, the same appearances were perceptible. Eve moment, one or other cavalier, en bourgeois, reached the end of a cross road, when—as I have seen hussars, an other light cavalry soldiers, acting as chasseurs—they earnestly but rapidly scanned the whole length of the road, and then proceeded on their way.

I need not remind you that I stated, yesterday, that a guard of dragoons was round, before and behind the King's

carriage; that two sentinels were under the guiches, gateway; that the Guard of Honor (horse and foot) wit in the gate, in the court yard, was under arms; and the quay, were similarly drawn out; and that, above all, a cloud of police agents, in colored clothes, were on the spot— I know not that M. Gisquet, Prefect of Police, was him elf present;) and yet, in the face of all these precautio and safeguards, an assassin was able to rest a firearm (t it was not an air gun, but a new species of fire-lock, made to resemble a walking-stick) on the window of the King's

carriage, take aim, and fire upon him.

These facts prove, among other things, that cutting off heads is not a preservation against crime, as had been fond ly hoped when Fieschi, Morey, and Pepin were put to death; that to gag the press is not a security against the spread of disaffection; and that, in short, there are in France (which I never doubted) desperate men, fanatics in politics, as there were formerly in religion, against whom bolts, bars, spies, guards, scaffolds, and guillotines, are no

This leads to another observation. Alibeau (the priso er) is a native of Lyons. I need hardly remind you that several Lyonese are at this moment suffering imprisonmen for the affair of April, 1834. I run little risk, therefore, in predicting that it will turn out that Alibeau was connected with the insurrection of 1834, in his native city, or with some or other victim of it.

The Court of Peers will be reconstructed to-morrow An inquiry will, of course, be immediately commenced and, that done, a report will be made to the Court, and the trial of Alibeau will come on. Think not, however, that this will be an immediate result. All the connexions and

this will be traced. He will, himself and his friends, be examined and re-examined, and then, and not till then, will be put upon his trial; so it will yet be some months ere this pparently simple affair will be wound up.

It is superfluous to add that the intended visit of the

King and Royal Family to Fontainbleau is definitively ostponed.

FROM THE COURRIER FRANCAIS OF SUNDAY. "Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a new attempt was made apon the King's life, which fortunately proved as unsuccessful as the former. Just as His Majesty had entered his carriage, to return to Neuilly, and was passing under the gateway leading to the quay, a young man who had placed himself on the side opposite to that of the post of the National Guard, lifted up a cane in which a pistol barbal head head standard it at the carriage, and fired it as el had been fixed, placed it on the carriage, and fired it

"Louis Philippe was that moment bowing to the National Guards through the other window. Whether the assassin felt agitated, or, as is stated, was pushed while engaged taking aim, the ball did not touch the King, who, imme ately after the explosion, made a sign that he was not wounded, and ordered the coach to be driven on to Neuilly. The King was with the Queen, and his sister Madame Adelaide, and a detachment of dragoons escorted the carriers.

riage.

On hearing the explosion, the National Guards rushed on the man, who still held the weapon in his hand. He was at first ill-treated, but the officers interfered; and having represented the importance of his being put into the hands of justice, the prisoner was brought to a room above the ground floor, where he was stretched on a bed and searched, in order to ascertain if he had no arms concealed. A poniard was found in his side pocket. M. Gisquet, who was then in the Tuilleries with several other public functionaries, immediately repaired to the guard house, and proceeded to examine the individual arrested. He refused to tell his name, and when recognised by several persons who knew him, said he was a commercial traveller, and that his name was Alibeau: he pretended that Alibeau was an assumed name, and refused to give his real one from rean assumed name, and refused to give his real one from gard to his family. He was then asked if he had been a gard to his tamily. He was then asked if he had been agitated while aiming at the King; and if it was not agitatio that had deranged the direction of the aim? He replie with much composure, that he felt no emotion; and that he had missed his aim, it was owing to his having experienced a shock or push, for which he could not account. He was finally asked, if he repented his crime; he answere in the negative, and added, that if it was to be done over the head was finally asked. her explanation to give, because, in this age of egotism, which any thing like conviction or devotion was no long to be found, no one could appreciate or understand h notives!
"During his examination active inquiries were mad

and it was discovered that this young man had entered the Place de Caroussel about 4 o'clock, by the gate of the tr imphal arch; and that he had conversed some time with National Guard on indifferent matters, and left him whe National Guard on indifferent matters, and left him whe he saw the King's carriages proceeding from the stables the Palace, saying, 'I think the person I am waiting fewill not come,' and went off in the direction of the Court He repaired from thence to the gate of the palace next, the quay, and there remained in a group of people where waiting for the King's departure. His appearance, seems, did not awaken any suspicion, and no one observed the carried in his hand, and which contained the dead weapon. This instrument led to the discovery of Alibea. reapon. This instrument led to the discovery of Alibe weapon. This instrument led to the discovery of Alibeau By an extraordinary chance, the gunmaker who manufactur ded it (a sergeant in the National Guard) happened to be or duty at the Tuilleries, and telt it incumbent on him to give the magistrates every information in his power. He state that the weapon seized on the assassin had been made in his establishment, with many others of the same kind: that he was aware of its being a violation of the laws to had made and sold such a weapon; but that as the affair was, so serious a nature, he did not hesitate to confess it. The lodging of the individual arrested was then discovered, an he owner of the house, having been sent for, recogni he prisoner to be Alibeau. He said he had lodged in house, but that he had gone off without paying him, leaving in pledge his passports, which had been delivered hir in Lyons, and mentioned his having been born in that city "On being confronted with the sentinel of the Nations Guard he had conversed with at the gate of the Carousse duard he had conversed with at the gate of the Carousser he coolly asked him, 'Did you observe that I betrayed the least emotion while speaking with you?' After this con rontation, Alibeau was placed in a hackney coach and conveyed, under a large escort, to the Conciergerie, where he doubt underwent another examination. He was lo d in the room formerly occupied by Fieschi. He was dre

or the midvidual known by that name, is tail and sight his hair black, and his complexion pale. Only 22 sous (11d) were found in his pockets.

"In the evening all the Ministers, the Peers, and the Deputies present at Paris went out to Neuilly to congratulate the King on his escape. His Majesty was to receive a deputation of both Chambers on Sunday, in the Palace of the Tuilleries. It is said that the Owner took out of the of the Tuilleries. It is said that the Queen took out of the King's hair some of the wadding that had been lodge therein. It was also reported that a courier had been despatched to the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, to invite them to return in all haste to Paris."

FROM THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS.

"Yesterday evening, at a quarter past six o'clock, at the moment when the King was passing through the Guichet of the Tuilleries, in front of the Pont Royal, to return to Neuilly, a young man, aged 28 or 30 years, fired upon his Majesty, close to his person, with a weapon of a new invention, which, although a species of firearms, had the form of a walking cane. Arrested at the same instant by cional Guards, who were under arms with their colors in compliment to the King, the assassin was dragged into the guard house, and with difficulty saved from being

a strange chance one of those National Guards was a gunmaker, of the name of Devisme, living in the Rue de Helder, who immediately recognised the prisoner as an individual to whom some two or three months before he had sold the weapon he had just discharged, and which the prisoner, a traveller for a silk warehouseman, pretended he wanted as a pattern or specimen for the purpose of makin sales for the manufacturer and inventor, M. Devisme. Th prisoner admitted that fact, as well as that his name (a fic litious one probably) was Alibeau, and that he had lived in the Rue Valois. The prisoner is of a dark complexic with a great beard, which surrounds his chin. His co tume was apparently decent and clean, but it concealed a very much soiled shirt, which he avowed he had worn fo

"There were found upon him two very short clay to bacco pipes, 22 sous, a calico pocket handkerchief, which had never been hemmed, and which was disgastingly filthy a board comb, and, in fine, a coteau-poniard (dagger) oper with a silver handle, and some paper wrapped round the blade, with which weapon he said he intended to have kill ed himself, and he did, in fact, attempt to stab himself, but he was provided. was prevented. He displayed vast assurance and effront ry. He refused to give any satisfactory answer to the que tions put to him. Lying on the gaard-bed he looked rour

The Attorney General and the Prefect of Police arriv ed at the first intelligence of the crime, and proceeded examine him; after which he was brought to the prison the Conciergerie, under a strong military escort.

The diabolical attempt to assassinate the King of the French had no particular influence upon the British fund. The business in them has been very limited, and Conso have closed at 92½, sellers. The 3½ per cents. reduced annuities are 98 37 48; and the new 3½ per cents. are 100 % a % for the opening. Bank Stock is 210. The premium upon Exchequer Bills is 11 a 13, and India bonds are 1 lis. to par.

We learn that the manufacturers of pig iron in Scotland have come to the resolution of stopping one-half of their smelting furnaces almost immediately. The reason for their so doing is the demand of the colliers for a farther advance of wages. The present high price of iron will, there fore, in all probability, be maintained for some time to come.—Glasgow Courier.

FROM LE TEMPS.

Some very important and sad intelligence has reached Paris to-day from Algiers. Our Arab allies are the subject of this sad news. Two tribes, the one called the Douers, and the other called the Smelas, who are our allies at Algiers, had in the environs of Oran a corps of cavalr with our troops at Tafna. During the absence of the soldiers, the territory belonging to them has been suddenly invaded by an inimical tribe, named the Garrabas, whare devoted partisans of Abdel-Kader. The villages of our allies have been devastated and burnt down. The Garrabas have destroyed the crops, stolen the cattle, car ried with them the camels of the Smelas and the Douers of them (thanks be to the absence of the habeas corpus in France,) be arrested and imprisoned. Every movement of FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Through the attention of our Correspondent in New York, and the care of Mr. CAMPBELL, the Conductor, London papers to the evening of the 30th June have been received.

Under the head of Paris, 27th June, it is stated that all intercourse between Lord Ponsonby and the Porte had ceased, and the rest of the diplomatic body, finding the affair become serious, had refused further to interfere. The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors had forwarded to their respective Courts and to London a formal protest and remonstrance against the conduct of Lord Ponsonby in respect to this question, and stating unequivocally that they will consider as a declaration of war any act of hostility committed against Turkey by any Power of Europe, and they are determined to maintain, to its fullest extent and meaning, the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING COURIER, JUNE 30.

Advices were 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.

Letters from Tunis are quoted, which show the possibility of a collision between the French and Turkish fleets in that quarter, "unless Russia shall intimate to the Porte the danger that would attend such an imprudence as a naval engagement, even though undertaken with a numerical superiority over the French." The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours arrived on the 18th at Roveredo. The Duke of Nemours had suffered from cold and sore throat. The Duke of Orleans on the 20th proceeded to Verona, to compliment the King of Naples, who had arrived there with the Prince of Salerno, and who the same evening returned the visit.

Spain.—Nothing new from Saragossa or Navarre, but great anxiety was felt at Madrid for the situation of affairs in Valencia, where the Queen's forces are greatly outnumbered by the Carlists. Don Carlos was still at Villafranca.

Upon the subject of Spain the Ministerial Evening Journal contains the following: "On the 24th instant 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 VICEROV. setting out from Pampeluna with six battalions, turned the enemy's position and drove him back upon Buratain, after having killed or wounded nearly 400 of his men. The Christinos set out in pursuit of the remainder the day after.'

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship POLAND, from Havre, arrived on Saturday, Paris journals to the 1st of July have been received. The King had been urged, since the attempt of Alibeau, 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 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 To Deum and thanksgivings should be celebrated in all the churches of your diocess.

"LOUIS PHILIPPE. " Paris, 27th June, 1836."

ALIBEAU had attempted suicide. Galignani's Messenger gives the following account of it:

One of his keepers having gone out for a moment to get some tobacco to chew, he requested the other who was with him to go and hasten his return. The latter had scarcely turned his back, when the prisoner endeavored twice to dash out his brains against the wall; but the keeper was too quick for him, and seized him by the clothes, saying, "Ah! my fine fellow, you wish to play me a trick
which would have been the ruin of me!" Alibeau at first
endeavored to turn it off as a joke, but afterward acknowledged his real intention, asserting that it was not for want
of courage that he attempted his life, but that he had become disgusted with his present state of existence, and wished to save himself from eight more wearisome days. He is at times prodigal of his expressions. One of them is, "My name begins with the first letter of the alphabet," and the King has yet to fear all the rest of the letters."
Another is, "Whatever may be my fate, my name will be Another is, "Whatever may be my fate, my name will be known through all Europe, and my devotion of myself honored by all true patriots."

Advices from Madrid of the 23d June, speak of an ar-Advices from Madrid of the 23d June, speak of an arrangement about to be entered into by a reunion of the grandees to guaranty a loan. Should this fail, it is said the Queen will pledge the royal domains.

A letter from Smyrna, dated June 3d, published in the

Journal du Commerce of the 30th, contains alarming ac-counts from Greece. The kingdom is said to be swarming with small bands, assembled under native chiefs, conspicu-ous for their dislike of the Bavarians. The writer even says that King Otho is not expected to return, and that the monarchy is on the eve of falling to pieces. We place

little confidence in these reports.

It was rumored in Paris on the 30th, that the Sultan of TURKEY had consented to dismiss the Reis Effendi, on the emand of Lord Ponsonby.

Also, that General Villareal, chief in command of the

Carlists, recently appointed on account of the feeble health of Eguia, had himself tendered his resignation, nominally

TEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL.-Mrs. WIL-MER would inform her friends and the Public that she intends to re-open her School for Young Ladies on the first of September next. In announcing her intention she would pre-sent her grateful acknowledgments to the parents and guardians of the pupils who have been committed to her care during the

past year.

She has removed her place of residence to the Cottage, situated about five miles from Alexandria, directly on the old Leesburg turnpike road. The situation is convenient to a place of worship, and remarkably healthy. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in female Seminaries, and competent instructors are provided for those who wish to learn Music, French, Latin, &c.

Terms: \$140 per annum graphsing of probling which is \$2.

Music, French, Latin, &c.

Terms: \$140 per annum, exclusive of washing, which is \$3 per quarter. Bedding furnished by Mrs. W. Music \$17, French \$6 per quarter. As the number of Scholars is limited, six weeks' notice of the removal of a scholar is required. The first quarter payable in advance. Books furnished at bookstore prices. Parents and guardians are requested to furnish the young ladies or Mrs. W. with money for their expenditures.

REFERENCES.
Bishop Meade, Norfolk, Virginia. Rev. Dr. Keith,
Rev. C. Mann,
Rev. E. R. Lippitt, Rev. W. F. Lee, Richmond, Virginia. Rev. G. A. Smith, Philadelphia. Richard Henderson, Esq., Leesburg, Virginia. F. S. Key, Esq., Col. A. Henderson, Washington City.

Col. S. A. Storrow, Culpeper, Virginia. aug 2-w3tcp

ESTERN BACON.—10,000 lbs. Bacon received on consignment. For sale by GEO. LOWRY.