

olution has sprung; or that the imperative requisition upon this Congress, to command the instant repeal of the Treasury order, was founded in any scheme to obtain from the representatives of the People, a triumph over MAN to whom the People themselves have granted so many triumphs over the same pursuers. For himself he had omitted all such intimations, and should drop all further notice of them now. Leaving, then, the actors and accessories to this proceeding, its origin and its motives, to the phasis under which they themselves have exhibited it, he should join President Jackson in the confident belief expressed by him in the concluding paragraph of that part of his message which relates to the issuance of the Treasury order, "that his country would find, in the MOTIVES which had induced it, and in the HAPPY consequences which have ensued, much to commend, and nothing to condemn."

NAVY YARD,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1836.
Messrs. GALES & SEATON: I would take the liberty to correct an error into which your correspondent W. E. (in this morning's paper) has fallen, in giving the power of our engine. Instead of fourteen horses power it should have been sixty.

The boat from Baltimore for Philadelphia (due at 9 o'clock) had not reached Philadelphia at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, the pilot being full of ice and the vessel obstructed. The Mail from the South, expected overland in consequence, had not arrived at the same hour.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—The Journal of Commerce insists upon it that the pressure upon the money market is as severe as ever. Good notes were shelled on Tuesday at 3 per cent. a month.

MOBILE, (ALA.) Dec. 24.
The trial of PHILANDER R. BROAD, for leading on the attack of the Indians in the Creek Nation last summer, upon the charges and their evidence, ended on at the second term of the United States District Court, now holden in this city, Judge CRAWFORD presiding, and late on Thursday night was terminated, by the Jury's rendering a verdict of GUILTY.

Subterranean Indian Village.—As some gold miners were excavating a canal, for the purpose of washing gold, in Nacoochee Valley they discovered 34 houses built of logs, of from 4 to 10 feet in diameter, and of from 10 to 13 feet in length, imbedded in a stratum of rich auriferous gravel, at a distance of 100 yards from the principal channel of the creek. Many domestic utensils and curiosities were found in the rooms, which, from their manufacture and finish, would induce the belief that they were from the hands of a more civilized People than the present race of Indians.

A woman not far from Bangor, being cursed and tormented by a drunken husband, took, at last, that if she ever came home again drunk, she would throw herself into the river. The next Saturday evening he came staggering home; when, after abusing his wife for some time, he retired to bed. When he awoke in the morning he found his wife missing—had, as he and the neighbors thought, drowned herself. About five years after this sad affair had taken place, the gentleman who had in the mean time reformed, was appointed to a land agency in the State of Illinois. One afternoon, having been overtaken by a storm, he sought shelter in a house by the way side. On knocking at the door, judge of his surprise to find the summons answered by his own wife.—Bangor Morning Post.

Fatal Caricatures.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Justice Wyman, on the bodies of Louis Rodneck, or Reineck, and Albertine Reineck, children of Christian Reineck, a Prussian, who arrived in this country the former aged three, and the latter five years. While on their passage from Europe, the father was advised by a German physician, also a passenger, to give the children rhubarb for some slight ailment with which they were troubled; and on Monday procured some from an apothecary's shop in the lower part of the city. On reaching his lodgings, in the street, he administered a portion of the medicine to the children, and, sad to relate, the consequence was death; in Louisiana less than three hours, and to Albertine in the course of the day.

The unhappy father, suspecting that, by the cruel and fatal carelessness of the shopman from whom he obtained the medicine, he had been made the unconscious instrument of his children's destruction, hastened, with what was left of it, to the police office. It was examined by a chemist, and found to be largely mixed with opium.

Unfortunately being a stranger in the city, he could not identify the shop where the fatal mistake had been made; but a police officer was instructed to assist him in the search for it, and it is hoped that the guilty party may be discovered, and brought to punishment. There must have been gross and criminal negligence to cause such a mistake as this.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, by P. Mauro & Son. In pursuance of a deed of trust, and for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell by public auction, on Saturday, the 31st of December, LOT No. 5, in reservation No. and LOT No. 30, in square A, both fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Terms of sale—one-fourth cash, one-fourth at 60 days, and the residue in 6 and 12 months, for notes satisfactorily endorsed with interest. If the terms be not complied with, the property will be re-sold, at the risk and expense of the purchasers, on Thursday, the 5th of January, 1836. Sale on the premises, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS L. THURSTON, Auctioneer.
P. MAURO & SON, Auctioneers.
nov 28—wts

ILLINOIS LAND AGENCY.—The subscribers having associated themselves together, and opened an office in the town of Peoria, under the firm of AIKEN & BESTOR, beg leave to offer their services to their friends and the Public for purchasing, and conveying title, and for the sale of lands, examining titles, &c. or personal inspection of lots, giving their proportion of timber and prairie, with their quality and value, distance from towns, &c. &c. in the military or adjoining districts, or any agency for the investment or collection of money.

By diligent attention to business, A. and B. hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

MARK M. AIKEN, GEO. C. BESTOR, Peoria, Illinois.
Refer to—Hon. Wm. Slade, Middlebury, Vt. Elizabeth Bates, Esq. Springfield, Mass. Hon. G. Y. Lansing, Albany, N. Y. Hon. C. G. Ferris, New York. George Law, Esq. Baltimore. M. St. Clair Clarke, Esq. Washington. Col. Samuel Barr, do. Overton Carr, Esq. do. Wright Smith, Esq. Cincinnati, Ohio. Jacob Biglow, Esq. Michigan City, Ind. Hon. John Reynolds, Belleville, Ill.

FOR SALE, Bank of the Metropolis Stock, Bank of Washington ditto, Corporation 5 per cents. JOHN F. WEBB, Broker.

OST ORSTOLEN.—From the pocket of a gentleman's evening dress, by the Pennsylvania Avenue, a pocket-book, containing several bills on different banks; one of \$20 on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown. If any one will leave it at the Intelligence office, he shall receive a handsome reward. dec 31—4

THE admirers of Ornamental Heads of Hair.—Mr. QUIRK, of New York, deems it only necessary to announce to the fashionable world, that he has just arrived at the Metropolis of the Nation, and, as formerly, is now prepared, and most respectfully tenders his professional services, in supplying the admirers of ORNAMENTAL HAIR, with every description, and in great variety. His location is up stairs over Mrs. Hamilton's millinery, on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets. Mrs. Quirk will attend to the call of the Ladies. dec 24—411

HAY, OATS, BRAN, &c.—The subscriber offers for sale—100 bushels Timothy and Clover Hay, 400 bushels Clean Oats, 100 do Coarse Meal for horses, 50 do Mercer Potatoes, 50 do Bran, WM. C. GREENLEAF, Agent & Com. Merchant. dec 31—31

FRYLESS AND BRANNAN'S Improved Box for carrying and packing any kind of goods, and is a very useful article, and is now being made up. Those fond of comfortable saddles, will now be able to secure one, as it is approved of by hundreds, and surpasses any yet offered for sale to the rider. dec 31—43 w

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29—CONTINUED.

MICHIGAN.
Mr. GRUNDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union; which was, by consent, read twice.

Mr. GRUNDY moved that the bill now receive its third reading; it was accordingly read, and the bill was read; and, if any Senator wished further information, he stood ready to give it, so far as it was in possession of the committee.

Mr. EWING objected to the bill's receiving its third reading at this time. It was far too important in its character to be hurried through the Senate in this manner, without time to look at and consider it.

Mr. CALHOUN joined in the objection. He had not, he said, looked much at the question involved in the bill, nor was he acquainted with the facts of the case; but, assuming them to be as had been stated in the President's message, this was one of the very gravest questions ever submitted to the Senate. It was certainly one which required to be naturally considered, and carefully weighed. He wished more time for reflection; first, that he might more accurately ascertain what the facts were; and, secondly, that he might weigh them in his mind with the care they demanded. He presumed others were of like mind; and, with a view to ascertain the wishes of the Senate, he would move that the further consideration of the bill be postponed, and that it be made the order of the day for that day week.

Mr. GRUNDY did not object to allowing gentlemen a reasonable time, but thought the day named too distant. There was one good reason why the bill should receive earlier consideration: the distribution of the deposits was to take place soon after the first day of January next, and it was necessary to pass all that day, and to be ready early enough to admit the State of Michigan to receive, with her sisters of the Confederacy, her due proportion of the public moneys; but if the whole subject was put off, as had been moved, the passage of the bill might be so far delayed as to render this impossible. This, surely, was a very strong argument in its favor. He would, therefore, if possible, as to the facts of the case, they were detailed in the President's message, and in the documents which had been reported with the bill; he was fully aware that they presented a case, in regard to which the judgments of gentlemen might widely differ, but the facts themselves were few, and might soon be told. In June last, Congress had passed a bill declaring that, on certain conditions there set forth, the new State of Michigan should be received into the Union: one of which was that certain boundary lines should be assigned to the State; and another that a convention of the People of Michigan, convened for the express purpose, should express their assent to these conditions, and agree to come into the Confederacy on the terms prescribed. The act contained no directions as to the manner in which such convention should be called. A convention was ordered by the Legislature of Michigan; which met, and concluded to reject the conditions of admission, and communicated such dissent to the President of the United States. On farther reflection, however, without any particular form of legislation, the People themselves had since spontaneously met in their primary assemblies, and called a second convention, by which body it had been agreed to accept the conditions of the law, and thus to enter the Confederacy. It was since ascertained that from 5,000 to 6,000 votes for this latter convention had been cast for the same members who had formerly decided to refuse their assent to the admission, and from 8,000 to 9,000 in favor of a different opinion. This, he believed, was about as correct a statement of the facts of the case as could be obtained by greater delay. The question was certainly open as to the validity of the acts of this latter convention, on which, no doubt, there would be a diversity of opinion; but as to the facts there could be no dispute. It would appear on examination, that although a majority of the People of Michigan had, at the date of the first convention, been opposed to accepting the terms of admission, yet, at the time the law was held, an overwhelming majority had been in favor of the measure. When these facts should be found and admitted to be as stated, Mr. G. should give his views as to what ought to be the consequence. But he was anxious that the law should be passed in time for Michigan to get her proportion of the public moneys. The Secretary could not make the distribution on the first of the month, as all the returns would not then be in, but he might probably be in circumstances to do so within ten days thereafter.

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plain to him, so much so, indeed, that he had expected the President would have issued his proclamation at once, without referring the question to Congress for decision. Mr. B. here quoted the act, and observed that it contained no provision requiring legal and authorized action on the part of Michigan to authorize a convention of the People. It would have been improper that it should. He insisted it was perfectly competent for the People of that Territory to hold a convention spontaneously, without any application to the Legislature about the matter; and if they had done so, the only question was whether such convention had been held, and if so, whether it was a convention of Congress had (very properly in his judgment) required. He believed it had; and the case was therefore very plain. He understood there had been more votes, by 2,000 on both sides, given in this latter than in the first convention; and no matter how many unsuccessful attempts had previously been made, if their consent had at last been given, without time to look at and consider it.

Mr. CALHOUN joined in the objection. He had not, he said, looked much at the question involved in the bill, nor was he acquainted with the facts of the case; but, assuming them to be as had been stated in the President's message, this was one of the very gravest questions ever submitted to the Senate. It was certainly one which required to be naturally considered, and carefully weighed. He wished more time for reflection; first, that he might more accurately ascertain what the facts were; and, secondly, that he might weigh them in his mind with the care they demanded. He presumed others were of like mind; and, with a view to ascertain the wishes of the Senate, he would move that the further consideration of the bill be postponed, and that it be made the order of the day for that day week.

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TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1836.
THE SENATE did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Mr. SEYMOUR, of North Carolina, appeared and took his seat in the House of Representatives on Thursday.]
The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State in obedience to the resolution of the 23d instant, calling for all information which may have been received in relation to the bequest of James Smithson, late of London, deceased, to found an institution of learning in the city of Washington. (The report merely enclosed letters from Richard Rush, Esq., the agent, announcing his arrival in London, &c.)

Petitions and memorials were called for in the order of States and Territories, and were presented by Mr. EVANS, of Maine; Mr. SLADE, of Vermont; Messrs. FARD, WARDWELL, HILLET, RUSSELL, GUNNINGTON, and GIBB, of New York; Messrs. HENDERSON and HARRISON, of Pennsylvania; Messrs. HOWARD and JENIFER, of Maryland; Mr. MORGAN, of Virginia; and Messrs. DAWSON and GLASCOCK, of Georgia.

[On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, the petition on the files of the House, praying Congress to grant remuneration to the inventors of the machinery to have been the inventors of steam navigation, was referred to a select committee.]
On motion of Mr. HARLAN, it was ordered that the petition and papers in the case of Martha McKee, on the files of the House, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Petitions and memorials were further presented by Messrs. HARLAN, WILLIAM, and R. M. JOHNSTON, of Kentucky; Messrs. JOHNSON, CARTER, of Tennessee; Messrs. BOND, PATTERSON, and WEBSTER, of Ohio; Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana; Mr. HARRISON, of Missouri; and Mr. WHITE of Florida.

Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on a bill for the relief of Win. Wickham; which bill was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report upon the petition of Wm. Wickham; which report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, the bill for the relief of Wm. Wickham was discharged from the consideration of the petition of Samuel H. Green, and that the said petition be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. MÜLLENBERG, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made an unfavorable report upon the petition of Captain Benjamin Durfee; and the petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. MÜLLENBERG also made an unfavorable report upon the petition of Wm. Rogers; and the petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. HARRISON, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of John Midwinter; which bill was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HARRISON also made an unfavorable report upon the petition of David P. Clapp; and the petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. WARDWELL, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill extending the provisions of the act supplementary to the act for the relief of the survivors of the Revolution, passed on the 27th of January, 1832; which bill was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WARDWELL, from the same committee, made an unfavorable report upon the petitions of Martha Bradshaw and Joseph West, and also against the resolution of the 24th inst., instructing the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of the 3d section of the act granting half-pay to widows and orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases; so far as to allow them half the pension to which their husbands were entitled.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the petition of Wm. Collins, accompanied by a bill for his relief; which bill was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report on the petition of Thomas H. Perkins, of Boston, accompanied by a bill for his relief; which bill was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. STORER, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made a report upon the petition of Erasmus Pierson, accompanied by a bill for his relief; which bill was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report upon the petition of Samuel I. Smith, accompanied by a bill for his relief; which bill was read twice, and

Mr. TAYLOR, of New York, having submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act...

And the resolution having been read, Mr. TAYLOR addressed the House as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER: Before taking the question on this resolution, I ask the indulgence of the House while I submit a few remarks...

The act which is proposed to amend, I believe, passed without opposition, or at least with great unanimity. There was manifested in the House a strong disposition to extend the pension system...

But, sir, I need not dwell upon the merits, the influence, and the sacrifices of the American women of revolutionary times...

But, sir, my object is not to discuss the question at this time, but merely to bring the subject before the House, with the hope that the committee will give it their immediate attention...

Mr. STOREY remarked, that the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions had had this subject under consideration, and would report a bill meeting the views of the gentleman from New York.

The resolution was then agreed to nem. dis.

Mr. GALBRAITH, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following joint resolution:

JOINT RESOLUTION to amend the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the election of President and Vice President.

Resolved, That the President and Vice President of the United States shall be chosen by the People of the several States, in the manner following:

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. ANNAPOLIS, DEC. 27, 1836. Both branches of the General Assembly were fully organized to-day.

THE SENATE ELECTED RICHARD THOMAS, Esq., their President, and JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Chief Clerk.

THE HOUSE ELECTED BENJAMIN L. GANTT, Esq., Speaker, and GEO. G. BREWER, Chief Clerk.

having received a majority of the whole number of State votes shall be the President. If no person shall have received such majority, then a third election shall in like manner...

And the resolution having been read, Mr. TAYLOR addressed the House as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER: Before taking the question on this resolution, I ask the indulgence of the House while I submit a few remarks. I had prepared a resolution, instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the act...

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TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1836.

IN SENATE.

A message was received from the President of the United States, through ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., his Private Secretary, together with a report from the Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with a Senate resolution of the 24th of March last.

ADMISSION OF MICHIGAN. Mr. GRUNDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union on an equal footing with the other States.

Mr. GRUNDY said, so far as the committee had any information on the subject, they were ready now to communicate it to the Senate. He hoped, therefore, the Senate would at once proceed with the bill.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. LATELY CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE. CHARLES E. ANDERSON, of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the Court of His Majesty the King of the France.

THE TREASURY CIRCULAR. The Senate proceeded to the further consideration of the joint resolution rescinding the Treasury order of July 11, 1836, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Among the memorials presented on Wednesday was one by Mr. GALBRAITH, from James R. Snowden and twenty-four others, 'citizens of Pennsylvania,' suggesting to Congress the expediency of restricting the States, by an amendment to the Constitution, from incorporating banking companies and limiting them in their issue of bank notes; representing, also, that the bank incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania by the title of the Bank of the United States is re-issuing the notes of the old Bank of the United States, and inquiring of Congress whether the fact be as reported, and if so, whether there be any means in the power of Congress to prevent it.

Mr. LINCOLN moved the commitment of the memorial to the same select committee to which had been referred the memorial of Mr. GALBRAITH yesterday moved to refer to a select committee, and debate arising on this proposition, it lay over till this day; and, as soon as the sitting was opened, the question was stated on the proposed reference of the memorial.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, DEC. 27, 1836.

A visitor at Washington, last winter, gave, in a northern paper, the subjoined account of his sufferings, from what is said to be one of our national peculiarities. Although we sympathize with him rather more, perhaps, than patriotism might justify, we cannot but be amused at the earnestness with which he anathematizes the unconscious offender:

But of all the annoyances that I ever had to encounter at a dinner table at Washington, is that which grows out of the "spitting" of the guests. Mrs. Trollope, Basil Hall, Major Hamilton, and Dr. Reed, to say nothing about the Rev. Mr. Fiddler, were not sufficiently severe in their denunciations of this villainous enormity. I am sickened at so gross a fault, and I am yet this gentleman is well educated, has read much and seen more; has been used to the polite circles of society, and at one time held a responsible diplomatic station in Europe. I honor his talents, and envy him the rich fund of knowledge and information he possesses—but curse his nose! it ought to be kept in a common steel trap!

CATTLE SALE.—The American Farmer contains an account of the sale of some short horn Durham, imported by the Ohio Importing Company, and sold at their farm in Ross county, Ohio. The prices given for these cattle show the enterprise and public spirit of the Ohio farmers in an advantageous light. It is by such a spirit as this that the Young West is going ahead, and outstripping in the race of improvement and prosperity her Eastern sisters. It is not that their local advantages are so superior; it is the spirit of youthful enterprise which is carrying them forward, and the absence of that spirit which is keeping us stationary.

COLONEL BURR.—In noticing the appearance of the first vol. of Mr. DAVIS's life of AARON BURR, the New York Spirit of the Times makes the annexed remarks, which describe in a few words the impression left on our own minds by a perusal of the volume:

In the first volume the narrative just reaches, but does not enter the period of Colonel Burr's life, which is intensely interesting from its political importance. The military and domestic life of Burr forms the subject of this volume. In either aspect the reader will be surprised with the details, by finding Colonel Burr a better soldier, a better husband, and a better father than he anticipated. The correspondence, so fully given, with his wife and daughter, is eminent for elegance and taste, and the display of the domestic virtues. The letters are models for an epistolary style.

Among the anecdotes of Col. BURR, in the recent work of Mr. Davis, is one of his quickness and address in conversation, and the tact with which he would repair an unintentional incoherence. On his return from Europe in 1812, he met a maiden lady in Broadway, whom he had not seen for some time, and who in the interim had become considerably advanced in years. In passing, she exclaimed to a gentleman with whom she was walking—"Colonel Burr!" On hearing his name, he suddenly stopped, and looked her in the face. "Colonel," said she, "you do not recollect me."

Feeling his error, and not at all embarrassed by it, he extracted a compliment even from this accidental gaucherie. "Faking her hand gently, he remarked, with emphasis—"I recollect you very well, madam; but it is not the fault of my eye." A more adroit mode of extraction from such a dilemma could hardly be imagined.

The following sentence, from one of Lord Bacon's essays, unites a wise maxim with a shrewd admonition, both strikingly applicable to the rash proceedings of the late recusant Electors of Maryland. They would do well, even yet, to ponder seriously the language of the English sage. He says:

It is good not to try experiments in States, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident; and well to beware that it be the reformation that draweth on the change, and not the desire of change that treadeth the reformation.

CLIMATE AND SCENERY IN FLORIDA.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Florida under date of December 12, says:

The St. John's river, of which I suppose you have hardly ever heard, is one of the most beautiful streams in America; it is from one to three miles wide, and navigable for nearly two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth by steamboats; its banks are covered with a great variety of evergreens, the live oak, the pine, the magnolia, palmetto, &c., and Lake George, into which it expands, a short distance before reaching Volusia, is as splendid and enchanting a sheet of water as any fancy could picture. And don't you envy me, who, for the last five days, have been enjoying the delightful winter climate of Florida, the thermometer at 75, the air so pure, and classic flowers in great variety blooming on the banks of the St. John's, and birds of every tribe carolling amidst its shrubbery? It is almost cruel to present such a picture to you, who are shivering in the midst of snow and ice, and what is worse, have no prospect of any thing better for months to come.

Sir ROBERT LISTON died at his country seat near Edinburgh (in Scotland) about the close of October. He lived to a most venerable age, since he must have been upwards of ninety years old when he died. He will be remembered by many of our citizens as an Ambassador from the Court of St. James to this Republic, before its political capital had been removed to Washington.—Phila. Gazette.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A young man, by the name of Horace Pettes, was killed on Thursday evening last at the Seyth factory, at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, owned by Deane & Company, when he fell from a great height, and was killed by the machinery. He was a native of New York, and was one of the finest districts in the world, came to Philadelphia to purchase refined wheat for the use of himself and neighbors. Another equally remarkable instance of the same character is the purchase of about six thousand bushels of German wheat, in this market, by a miller of the fertile county of Frederick, to supply the wants of his neighborhood with flour.—Baltimore American.

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