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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF FRANCE. Just as our paper was ready for the press, we received the N. York papers of Thursday last, containing foreign advices to the 28th June. The most interesting news, is an account of an attempt to assassinate the king of France on the 26th June. The king had entered his carriage, to return to Neuilly, and was passing under the gateway leading to the quay, when 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 barrel had been fixed, placed it on the carriage door, and fired it at the king.

Louis Philippe was at that moment bowing to the national guards through the other window. Whether the assassin felt agitated or, as it is stated, was pushed while engaged in taking aim, the ball did not touch the king, who, immediately 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 carriage. The young man was instantly seized and conducted to prison, and underwent an examination—but nothing of importance transpired. The attempt is condemned by all parties.

Another interesting piece of intelligence received by this arrival is, that the British house of lords has 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.

One of the most flagrant outrages which has yet disgraced the courts of this country, is detailed in the account, from the Boston "Courier," of the rescue of two runaway slaves, on Monday last, in that city, in presence of the court to which their case was submitted, and in opposition to the personal efforts of the judges to detain them! This profligate disregard of the sanctuaries of the law, not only indicates a most revolting degree of fanaticism among the perpetrators of the outrage, but will seriously alarm the fears of the south, which will construe it into a settled determination to disregard all constitutional and legal objections, when such cases are brought before the northern tribunals for adjudication. See page 387.

At the last accounts the slaves had not been recovered.

On Thursday the 28th ult. the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal assembled in general meeting at the city of Washington, and formally assented to the improvement bill passed by the legislature of Maryland in June last—ayes 4,101, nays 2,333. The corporations of Georgetown and Alexandria and the state of Maryland voted in the affirmative—the corporation of Washington in the negative. The governor and council had previously decided that a cross cut canal is not practicable. A full report of the proceedings shall have a place in our next sheet.

We stated in the last "REGISTER" that "all the heads of departments, with the exception of the secretary of the navy, are, or were recently, absent from the seat of government" The Washington, "Globe," with its characteristic courtesy, says, that, in publishing that statement, we were so warped by opposition bitterness that we have been guilty of a gross misrepresentation, &c.—and that "neither Mr. Woodbury, the secretary of the treasury, nor Mr. Kendall, the postmaster general, is now absent; nor has Mr. Woodbury been recently: he has not been a day absent the present year; while gov. Dickerson, the secretary of the navy, who alone is excepted, as being here, has been sometime absent, to select a site for a dry dock at Newport."

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This explanation is worthy of the "Globe." Instead of honestly admitting the fact that all of the heads of departments, with one exception, were recently absent, it has sought to conceal it by ambiguous phrases. We will, however, frankly confess our error, and say that we should have written "secretary of the treasury" instead of "secretary of the navy." We do not make this confession in the hope of profiting the "Globe"—but it may satisfy others, that, if "warped by opposition bitterness," we are not, like that venal print, chained to falsehood.

New light is thrown upon the recall of gen. Scott by the letter of gen. Jesup to the editor of the "Globe" inserted among the Creek news. The letter of general Jesup is defended on the ground, that he was an old friend and neighbor of the editor of the "Globe," who, as such, it was fair to suppose, would be willing to do him justice. But it is the first time we have seen a private letter invested with an official character, and made the basis of such an important procedure as that contained in the endorsement upon it by the president.

The United States Telegraph says that the order for gen. Scott's recall was issued two days before general Jesup's letter was received, and that it was made upon a private communication from capt. Page of the army.

We insert a number of official papers in relation to the invasion of Mexico by the United States, from which it will be seen that gen. Gaines was authorised to take this step, and, if the extracts below can be relied on, has actually carried it into execution. The responsibility of this movement must, of course, rest upon the parties to it; but its consequences will be felt in a lessened respect for treaty obligations, so clearly violated by the American commander—and will be the source of much regret and humiliation, if not pregnant with practical evils, to the people of this country.

From the New Orleans Bee, July 15.

New movement. By a gentleman who came passenger in the steamboat Choctaw, which arrived from Natchitoches yesterday afternoon, we learn that gen. Gaines, with the United States troops, has crossed the river Sabine and marched into Texas as far as Nacogdoches, at which place he had, for the present, fixed his head quarters. The intention of this move had not transpired.

From the same, July 16.

The statement that we published yesterday of general Gaines having crossed the Sabine, is confirmed by the arrival of the Caspian last night, from Natchitoches. It is further stated that six companies of infantry and three companies of dragoons were daily expected to join him from Fort Towson.

REWARD OF MERIT. On the 26th the governor of New York, in the capitol of that state, presented to col. Wm. J. Worth, of the United States army, a splendid sword, which had been voted to him by the legislature of that state, for his gallantry in the late war. Among the distinguished individuals present was the major general in chief of the U. S. army.

GREECE. A letter published in the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated Athens, April 27, says—

"The country, I am happy to say, is perfectly tranquil, except the usual, and to us quite unimportant and really insignificant, border troubles, which always have existed, and will exist, in a greater or less degree. The really formidable looking insurrection that broke out just before you went away, has been entirely suppressed, and by the Greek irregular Palkari, without the aid of a single Bavarian. The best proof I can give you of the state of tranquillity now existing, is, that the king him-

self is going to pay a visit to his mother. Yesterday he gave a farewell dinner to the diplomatic corps. It is supposed he will be absent four months, during which time count Armansperg will have extraordinary powers entrusted to him. Antonio Miaulis and Catsakos Maourichalis, two of the king's aids, accompany him. Gen. Church has established his head quarters at Thebes, having been appointed commander-in-chief of the army. His *phalanx* is a beautiful corps, and is very popular."

CARTHAGENA. The brig *Marcellino*, at New York, from Carthage, whence she sailed on the 6th ult. reports to the editor of the *Courier* that nothing of interest had occurred in New Grenada. The country continued tranquil, and every thing indicated its permanency. Congress was to adjourn on the last of June, but the greater part of the legislative proceedings were unknown in Carthage.

The object which had occupied the public mind was the choice of electors for the coming presidential election, to take place in April of the ensuing year. Greater interest had been manifested on this occasion, than was ever known before, and in the provinces of Carthage and Mompoz, where the parties are nearly divided, the excitement was very great, but had happily, peaceably subsided. There are a great number of candidates for the presidency, but the most popular are Marques, the present vice president, and general Obando, the administration candidate, one of which will certainly be elected.

COLOMBIA. This republic, now divided into three, viz: Venezuela, New Grenada and Equador, has been, i. e. its several parts have been, endeavoring for some years past, to arrange the matter of the old national debt, most of which is due to citizens of Great Britain and the U. States. The efforts at an adjustment have however failed, thus far, and a correspondent of the *Washington Globe*, who writes from Bogota, expresses his opinion that the matter will not soon be arranged, (and of course all unsettled claims will remain *in statu quo*), unless some friendly nation interferes as mediator between the parties. He adds—"I do not know any government that would be more likely to succeed or more acceptable than that of the United States; and I hope that its mediation may be tendered."

[*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*]

TRADE OF NEW ORLEANS. The exports from New Orleans during the three months ending the 30th June last were as follows:

To coast wise ports,	\$5,544,379
To foreign ports in American vessels,	7,597,543
To do. in foreign vessels	3,561,511

Total amount of dollars	16,703,433
The exports of foreign manufactures not yet made up supposed to be	2,296,567

Total amount of exports for the second quarter of 1836	19,000,000
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LUMBER TRADE OF BANGOR, MAINE. A correspondent of the *Springfield Journal*, at Bangor, says, that the town of Orono, 12 miles from Bangor up the Penobscot, is one of the most thriving places in the eastern country. It contained in 1830 but 1,072 inhabitants. By a census just completed, it now numbers 5,634. It derives its importance from the lumber manufacture, which is perhaps not equalled in extent in an equal space in the world. There are now in operation night and day, within a few miles of Bangor, principally within the limits of Orono, more than 200 mill saws for boards, and a proportionate number for laths, shingles and clapboards, manufacturing considerably more than 1,500,000 feet of lumber daily. This is cutting up lumber on a scale, which no one, who has never been "down east," can have an adequate conception of.

MANUFACTORIES AT THE SOUTH. We find this paragraph in the *Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer* of the 4th ultimo:

A new cotton factory. We have the pleasure of stating that a cotton factory, with 500 spindles, has been erected in this town, by Charles P. Mallett, esq. and is now in full operation. The first work upon this establishment was commenced about eight months ago, and the rapidity with which it has been completed, not less than the practical character of the owner, leaves no doubt of its complete success. The machinery is all new, of the latest improvement, and highest finish. The building is calculated for 1,000 spindles, and it is the intention of the proprietor to procure the additional 500 as soon as possible.

We hope that this is only the first of many such establishments here; and when we take into consideration the immense water power in this neighborhood, the cheapness of labor and of living, the convenience of a market both for the raw material and for the yarn; and, not least, the fact that all such establishments are in a highly flourishing state throughout the country, we cannot but hope that our citizens will not much longer remain indifferent to this important subject.

DISCOVERY OF NORTH AMERICA. It is announced abroad that the Royal society of Northern Antiquaries, at Copenhagen, are about publishing by subscription a work which is to throw new light upon the discovery of America; it will be entitled "Antiquitates Americanae;" or a collection of the accounts extant in Icelandic and other Scandinavian manuscripts relative to voyages of discovery to North America, made by the Scandinavians in the 10th and following centuries. It is declared that it will comprise testimony, the most authentic and irrefragable, that North America was actually discovered by the northmen towards the close of the 10th century, visited by them repeatedly during the 11th and 12th, (some of them even making settlements as colonists), re-discovered towards the close of the 13th, and again repeatedly resorted to in the course of the 14th. It is said, moreover, that what serves in no small degree to enhance the value of these documents is the great apparent probability, amounting, indeed, almost to certainty, that it was a knowledge of these facts that prompted the ever-memorable expedition of Columbus himself! We give this report as it reaches us in a Paris paper, and look eagerly for further information. [*National Gazette.*]

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL. The following anecdote of general Pomeroy, of Northampton, Massachusetts, is from the address delivered at Charlestown, on the 17th of June, by Alexander H. Everett:

"The veteran Pomeroy, to whom I have already particularly adverted, and who at this time held no commission in the line, when he heard the pealing artillery, felt it as a summons to action, and could not resist the inclination to repair to the field. He accordingly requested general Ward to lend him a horse, and taking his musket, set off at full speed for Charlestown. On reaching the neck and finding it enfiladed by a hot and heavy fire of round, bar and chain shot from the British batteries, he began to be alarmed, not fellow citizens! as you might well suppose, for his own safety, but for that of general Ward's horse! Horses, fellow citizens! as I have already remarked, were at this time almost as rare and precious as the noble animals that rode them. Too honest to expose his borrowed horse to the 'pelting of this pitiless storm,' and to dream for a moment of shrinking from it himself, the conquerer of baron Dieskau dismounted, and delivering gen. Ward's horse to a sentry, shouldered his musket and marched very coolly on foot across the neck. On reaching the hill he took his place at the rail fence. His person was known to the soldiers, and the name of Pomeroy rang with enthusiastic shouts along the line."

DEATH OF AN OLD INTERPRETER. We notice with regret, in the *Canadaigua Repository*, the death at that place of Jasper Parish, esq. 69. His life is full of romantic incidents. An emigrant with his parents from Connecticut to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, he was captured in 1778, at the age of 11, by a party of Delawares, a few days after the massacre at Wyoming, and remained a prisoner among the Six Tribes for seven years, acquiring their language perfectly, and also their manner

and gestures, impressed upon his mind at that early period, easily recognizable to those who knew him in after life, and were familiar with the peculiarities of the Indian character. He was released at Fort Stanwix (now Rome) in 1784. Speaking five different Indian languages he was appointed interpreter and sub-agent under Washington, and so continued for 30 years. He thus turned his former misfortune to a profitable account, and has left behind him not only a fortune, but an unblemished reputation, to be cherished by a numerous family who deplore his loss.

“THE GREEN CORN DANCE.” *From the St. Augustine Herald of the 25th ult.* This is now about the season when the Seminoles celebrate their annual festival of the “green corn dance” in honor of gathering the first fruits of the harvest. This festival is the commencement of their new year and its celebration is entirely adhered to. Every individual in the nation is obliged to undergo the ceremony of purification and must be present. As soon as the corn is sufficiently ripe, the ceremony commences: The “medicine man,” or priest of the town or tribe, administers to all a decoction, which they term a “black drink,” for three days successively, and all their fires are extinguished. The ceremony of purification being ended, new fire is produced by the medicine man, by rubbing two sticks together, from which every one procures fire for the ensuing year. A season of feasting and dancing follows: which is kept up for several days and nights without intermission. An interesting description of the dance is given by the younger Bartram, in his travels in Florida in 1775.

The ensuing corn dance will doubtless be one of the greatest festivity and rejoicing—they will have a great quantity of corn and beef, and flushed by their recent success, will take occasion to make one of peculiar interest to themselves.

We believe that there cannot be a better time to prosecute a campaign, and terminate the war, than the present. They soon will concentrate themselves in the neighborhood of their crops, and they may be found now better than at any other time; probably as soon as this dance is over they will scatter forth in small bands to commit new excesses, and extend their ravages still further within the remaining settlements of our unfortunate territory.

SINGULAR CASE. The Paris correspondent of the Albany Advertiser writes—“In July next, a curious case will be brought before the tribunal of first instance of Paris. M. Naundorff, who has resided a long time in Prussia, where he worked as a clock maker, has undertaken to invalidate the *obituary act* of Louis XVII, dated 8th June, 1795, and to prove himself to be Charles Louis, the dauphin of France and son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. Inquiries have been making by order of the French government to discover the family and birth place of this supposed imposter in Prussia, but until now they have led to no satisfactory result. It has been ascertained that M. Naundorff had arrived in Prussia in 1810; that he enjoyed, during two years, the rights of citizenship in Spandau, and that he married in Berlin in 1818, without being able to produce a certificate of his birth. The demise of the real dauphin, in the prison of the Temple, is any thing but well established, and the uncertainty prevailing with regard to M. Naundorff’s origin, promises at any rate some very interesting disclosures.”

FIRST INVENTOR OF STEAM BOATS IN AMERICA. A writer in the United States Gazette claims for Rumsey, of Virginia, the honor of first propelling boats by steam in this country. It was many years before Fulton, and Rumsey was considered a wild enthusiast. With the assistance, however, of a drunken blacksmith at Shepherdstown, he constructed a boat which went up the Potomac against the current at the rate of half a mile the hour. The legislature of Virginia granted him some privileges, it is said, which his poverty prevented him from embracing. He afterwards went to England, where he was patronized, but died suddenly, leaving his family in indigence, the usual melancholy fate of those who have enriched the world with their genius. But as to

the matter of priority in the great invention alluded to, we believe it is pretty well ascertained that the first experiment in this country which had any thing like the merit of success, was by Fitch, on the Delaware river. The periodicals of the time contain a sketch of the boat, and an account of the experiment. Lieut. Slidell, however, in his excellent work on Spain, found, in the archives of Barcelona, authentic evidence that experiments in steam navigation were successfully attempted in that harbor several centuries since. To the indolent and voluptuous Spaniard, therefore, and neither to learned and enlightened England or France, are we indebted for the first conceptions of this immortal invention. [*N. Y. Star.*]

NARROW ESCAPE. On Friday morning, at 2 o’clock, a stage left Troy for Boston. When about a mile and a half east of the former city, one of the passengers sitting upon the box with the driver, discovered that the stage was out of the road and on the top of an embankment, several feet in height and of considerable width, designed as a protection from an abyss of over one hundred feet which yawned below. After the passengers had left the stage, and the driver had backed it a little farther, the hind wheels ran off the bank, the king-bolt came out, and the body of the coach was precipitated down the bank and rocks about 120 or 130 feet, and literally dashed to pieces on the dry rock by the side of the water. The baggage was mostly lost, and the proprietors, Messrs. Baker & Walker, have paid five hundred dollars to the passengers as a remuneration. [*N. Y. Com.*]

Statement of the deposits and coinage of gold at the mint of the United States, in the month June, 1836.

Balance remaining uncoined, May 31, 1836,	\$749,935
<i>Deposites for coinage.</i>	
Bullion of the United States,	49,570
Do. foreign,	513,240
United States coins for former standard, none,	
Foreign coins, (sovereigns),	9,990
	\$1,322,735
Amount of gold coinage within the month of	
June, (in half eagles),	1,090,495
Balance remaining uncoined, June 30, 1836,	\$323,240

The coinage of silver for the quarter ending the 30th of June, amounted to \$1,235,000, of which \$77 was in small coins.

HONORS TO MR. MADISON. On Monday the 25th ultimo, the citizens of Richmond, Va. paid the most marked honor to the memory of the illustrious Madison. The capitol bell was tolled every minute in the morning; and a little after 10 o’clock, the procession of the volunteers, officers of the government, and citizens, was formed in the Main street, opposite to the Union hotel, and marched to the Capitol square, where a platform and seats had been arranged in the eastern ravine, and the numerous company of ladies and gentlemen sat embosomed in the shade of the trees.

The ceremony commenced with a very appropriate prayer from bishop Moore—then followed Mr. Macfarland, the orator of the day—and the proceedings were closed by a brief but impressive prayer from the rev. Mr. Taylor, of the Second Baptist church.

The “Richmond Enquirer” in speaking of the oration, says, it was “a beautiful picture of a great and good man; presenting the character of Mr. Madison in new lights and beauties.”

The hon. John Quincy Adams has been appointed by the city authorities of Boston to deliver an eulogy on the deceased.

The following anecdote is related of Mr. Madison in the Washington Telegraph:

When the debates upon the adoption of the federal constitution were occupying the attention of our patriot fathers, and when wisdom, like a daily visitant, hovered over the hall where genius and virtue breathed fire into the hearts of the sages who were there assembled, Mr. Madison wished to speak, but was almost afraid from his great physical debility to make the attempt. However, he begged a gentleman who was sitting near him to pull

him by the coat when he perceived that he was becoming exhausted.

Mr. Madison rose and opened his speech—his voice was feeble at first, it became stronger as he progressed—passage after passage of brilliant and illuminating thought came from his almost inspired lips; every point of the great subject he touched upon, he left for men of all future times to look upon as if he had blown the clouds from the summit of the hills—he went on and concluded. “Why,” as he sunk back exhausted in his chair: “why did you not pull me when you saw me go on as I did.” “I would rather have laid my finger upon the lightning,” was the reply. This anecdote we have obtained from a gentleman who was present.

THE PUBLIC MONEY. In pursuance of a salutary provision in one of the acts passed at the late session of congress, the amount of public money subject to draft, on the 1st instant, in the several deposite banks, is shown by the subjoined notice. It will be seen that it yet exceeds forty millions of dollars! [*Nat. Intelligencer.*]

Treasury department, August 2, 1836.

In conformity with the resolution of the senate, passed July 1st, 1836, directing that “during the ensuing recess of congress, the secretary of the treasury cause to be published, at the commencement of each month, a statement of the amount of money in the treasury subject to draft, and also the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers,” the undersigned hereby gives public notice that “the amount of money in the treasury subject to draft,” as shown by the running account of the treasurer, was, on the 1st instant \$36,554,845 95, and “the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers,” as shown by the latest returns received, was \$3,675,730 23.

LEVI WOODBURY, *secretary of the treasury.*

HYDROPHOBIA. A work has appeared in Italian recently, entitled “Reflections on the bite of vipers as a remedy for hydrophobia, by Dr. Palazzini.” One of our late foreign journals says:

“The proposition of suspending the hydrophobia action, by the intervention of a poison not absolutely incurable, was a suggestion of despair. A favorable result was not impossible; and on this possibility, led by certain hasty inferences, Dr. Palazzini, so long ago as the year 1819, proposed the attempt: ‘Seeing (he says) the extreme failure of all efforts at cure, the little industry and judgment brought to the trial of an infinity of different remedies, and moved by compassion and fright at the death of two females, bitten, the one by a cat, and the other by a dog, who became hydrophobic, notwithstanding a long treatment by hot and cold baths, aconite, belladonna, mercury, and other similar drugs, it came into my mind to try, in any case of declared hydrophobia, the bite of the viper, and I communicated the thought in writing to the sanitary commission of the province of Mantua.’

“In this idea, Dr. Palazzini had, without his knowledge, been anticipated. So long since as 1782, D. De Mathias, a Sicilian army surgeon, was induced by accident to try the remedy on a dog, which he was told had been attacked by the disease, and he succeeded; but the subject was not pursued farther. In 1791, Dr. Gilbert published the cases of two hydrophobias so treated, in whom the disease was suspended for a few hours, but who eventually died in convulsions. Dr. Viricel also caused a boy to be bitten by a viper, for hydrophobia, who nevertheless died. Dr. Des Granges tried the same experiment on a dog, which met with the same fate. Dr. Valentine relates, that signor Gauche, *maire de la priorite*, had proposed the viperising animals, as a sort of protection against hydrophobia; ‘his experience having taught him that dogs who have been bitten by vipers, never afterwards became hydrophobic.’ To our notion, the weight of evidence, such as it is set forth by Dr. P. is altogether against the attempt; and were we reduced to the dreadful necessity of judging for ourselves in this case, we should prefer looking to some remedy, less *carbone notatus*, and less repulsive than that which he thus recommends.”

LYNCHING AMONG THE INDIANS. Extract of a letter to the editor of the St. Louis Bulletin, dated Fort Union, mouth of Yellow Stone river, June 26, 1836.

“I have only time to add a brief account of one of the most tragic scenes that this land of lawless violence ever produced.

“We were startled about 2 o’clock in the morning by a report of guns in a small fort occupied by half-breeds from Selkirk’s colony. On inquiring the cause, we were told that a half-breed family by the name of Duchamp, had murdered another half-breed, (Jack Ram), and that the French voyagers, headed by the half-breeds, were determined to exterminate the whole of the Duchamp family. Daylight soon after dawned, and we beheld the little fort surrounded by the French and half-breeds, who kept up a continual fire on the Duchamps, who had taken refuge in one of the block houses after vainly imploring that their lives might be spared—and, finding that there was no mercy for them, they seemed to become desperate and reckless of consequences, and resolved to sell their lives as dear as possible. The conflict was long and desperate—both parties seemed to thirst for revenge. A Frenchman soon succeeded in setting fire to the fort, and the wind being high, the flames spread with fearful rapidity. The Duchamps defended themselves with a gallantry worthy of a better fate; their yells of defiance might be heard rising high above the fierce roaring of the flames; and even whilst surrounded by such appalling horrors, they possessed a calmness and deliberation that was but too evident from their deadly aim. The scene was now awful and sublime. The block house was completely enveloped in smoke and flame, and yet the inmates, salamander like, seemed to be in their native element, and to defy the power of their vindictive enemies. The dark form might be seen flitting through the fire; and gazing eagerly around to catch the slightest glimpse of a foe, on whom his gun might be brought to bear. Let the smoke and flames by which they were surrounded serve as a curtain to hide the horrid catastrophe.

“There were eight killed, and several wounded. The Duchamps* were completely exterminated, with the exception of a few small children.”

CULTURE OF COTTON IN INDIA. We have received a file of Calcutta papers to the beginning of March. An extract from the Bombay Courier of Feb. 15th, states that the quantity of cotton land under cultivation in Surat district, which was last year 43,912 *begahs*, is this year 53,799; being an increase of about 25 per cent. In Dharwar and Candeish districts the increase is at least 20 per cent. From the other districts the information was such as to justify the belief that throughout the presidency the average increase of cotton land under cultivation this year, is 25 per cent. greater than in 1835.—As regards productiveness, all accounts agree in representing the present crop as greatly above an average one, if not indeed unprecedentedly good. Estimating the improvement, in this respect, at 20 per cent. there will be a general increase of 45 per cent. upon the year. Now the exports of cotton for the last six years from Bombay to Great Britain and China, have been as follows:

	<i>Great Britain.</i>	<i>China.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1830 bales	39,113	142,272	181,385
1831	63,576	136,198	199,774
1832	23,978	125,115	219,093
1833	88,155	128,414	214,566
1834	82,079	118,473	200,552
1835	103,598	51,739	155,337

The average yearly export, therefore, including last year, in which the crop totally failed in many districts, is bales, 195,118; 45 per cent. which will make the production of the present year 283,021 bales.

[*Journal of Commerce.*]

CONSUMPTION. In an able article on this subject in the last number of the Knickerbocker, by Dr. Brigham, of Connecticut, it is estimated that there are at least *fifty thousand* deaths in this country from *consumption* every year! This is astounding intelligence. If the dis-

*The number of the Duchamp family that were killed is not ascertained.

ease which causes such appalling mortality, were small pox, cholera, or the plague, what consternation would be produced by its effects! From a table furnished by the author, it appears that the proportion of deaths by consumption to the whole number of deaths is, in Portland, one in 3.53; in Portsmouth, one in 7.73; in Boston, one in 5.79; in New York, one in 5.89; in Philadelphia, one 7.17; in Baltimore, one in 6.18; in Washington, one in 8.51; in Charleston, S. C. one in 7.08. It thus appears that the mortality of this disease is greatest the farthest north, and decreases as we advance to the south, or from the seaboard, consumption being most prevalent in large maritime towns.

POST OFFICE LAW. The following section is from the new post office law:

"Section 32. *And be it further enacted,* That if any postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper, with intent to prevent the arrival or delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper may be addressed or directed in the usual course of the transportation of the mail along the route, or if any postmaster shall with intent as aforesaid, give preference to any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper, over another, which may pass through his office, by forwarding the one and retaining the other, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not to exceed \$500, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall, moreover, be forever thereafter, incapable of holding the office of postmaster in the United States."

It is hoped that an example will be made of the first postmaster who violates this law.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE U. S. MAIL. On Tuesday morning about two hours before day light, according to the Newark Daily Advertiser, an attempt was made to stop the U. S. mail on the rail road about 4 miles this side of East Brunswick. Three ruffians suddenly sprung from the woods and demanded the driver (for the mail car in the night is drawn by horses) to "stop the mail." The driver called to the guard in the car and put whip to his horses. The guard promptly fired at the ruffians upon which they disappeared as suddenly as they came, and no trace of them has been discovered since. Several obstructions had been placed on the track in different places. A large stone was swept off by the broom in front of the fore wheels, near where the attack was made. Some distance further on, a plank was seen by the light of the lamps across the whole railway, and at different distances beyond two others, making altogether four obstructions, which might have produced serious and fatal consequences if the train had been under steam power, but for the lamps. The rail road company have offered a reward of \$500 for the perpetrators of this shameless and unpardonable offence.

COHEN'S BANKING HOUSE. Among the beautiful buildings recently erected in Baltimore, one of the most worthy of notice is the new marble banking house built by Messrs. J. I. Cohen, jr. & Brothers on the north east corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets. Its architecture is chaste and handsome, and its interior arrangements admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was designed.

SHEEP IN PENNSYLVANIA. According to the census of 1810, the whole number of sheep in Pennsylvania amounted to 61,823. Of this number 47,294 belonged to Washington county. At the present time, the stock in Washington county exceeds 700,000, nearly all of the most approved breed, producing on an average 2½ lbs. wool each, or a total of 1,925,000 lbs.

EXAMINATION OF SOUTHERN HARBORS. The Army and Navy Chronicle says—"Under a resolution of the senate, passed on the 24th May last, requesting the executive 'to cause to be made the necessary examinations and surveys of the several harbors south of the mouth of Chesapeake bay, and a report of the comparative facilities and advantages of the same for the establishment of a navy yard, to the next session of congress;' commodore M. T. Woolsey, captains A. Claxton and E. R. Shu-

brick, have been appointed commissioners to make the necessary examinations. They will proceed to Boston, and take passage on board the new brig Porpoise, lieutenant com. Ramsay. This vessel will probably sail in the course of next week on this service."

ITEMS.

The French frigate *L'Artemise*, the chevalier *de La Place* commander, sailed from New York for France on the 25th ult. and received a salute from a detachment of volunteer artillery, stationed at the battery.

Laurence L. Van Kleeck, esq. of New York, has been, by the authority of the president, appointed military storekeeper and paymaster for the ordnance department; to be stationed at the city of New York.

The president has appointed *Robert Mills*, esq. architect of the public buildings.

The New York Commercial advertiser says—"Those who have been weeping over the fate of the two men who were recently seen taking the awful plunge off the Niagara cataract, may dry their tears. The gentlemen who performed the feat were prepared for the occasion—having been made and placed in the boat for that identical purpose, by some ingenious young artists who had nothing better to do. The adventurers were not injured by the fall—although they fell to pieces."

Smoker's strike. The editor of the Kennebec Journal says that his attention was directed, last week to the movements of a number of French Canadians—who it seems, had been employed to work on the dam, and had quit in a body, because they were not permitted to smoke their pipes when at work.

At the late celebration of the 4th of July, at Niles, Berrien county, Michigan, the following was drunk as the last of the set toasts:

"13. When Adam left PARADISE, he took with him its sweetest flower."

We omitted to state that Samuel L. Gouverneur was recently removed from the office of postmaster in the city of New York, and that *Jonathan I. Coddington* was appointed in his place. The clerks employed in the office held a meeting, at which they passed resolutions returning thanks to Mr. Gouverneur for his kindness to them, and expressing their regret at the separation that had taken place between them.

Lieut. Wheelock, who was in the same battle in which col. Heileman distinguished himself, died by his own hand, as we learn from the St. Augustine Herald. His exposure brought on a fever, and in a moment of delirium he shot himself with a pistol.

Major Ransom was found dead in his bed, on the morning of the 3d inst. having been apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health the day previous.

Major Gates, lately stricken from the roll of the army, who arrived in Washington a few days since, has proceeded on to obtain an interview with the president at the Hermitage. His object is, we understand, to solicit his restoration to his rank, for the purpose of standing a trial, for his alleged misconduct, by a court martial. [Metropolitan.

Giovanni Russo, ex-colonel in the Neapolitan army, who is supposed to have emigrated to the U. States, after the revolution of 1832 is informed that he has been pardoned by the king, and is permitted to return to his native country. This notice is given agreeably to the desire of his friends, by Giuseppe Reggio, officer of the Sicilian brig Attivo, now in Boston.

The New York Gazette of Thursday the 21st ult. says—"In the ship Francis Dupau, arrived last evening, came passengers, bishop *Brute*, of Indiana, and nineteen Catholic ecclesiastics, all for the western country."

The New Orleans American states that Mr. Caldwell has authorized his agent in Europe to offer madame Malibran, the distinguished vocalist, ten thousand pounds sterling for one year, to play in the Italian and English opera in the United States.

Gen. Rusk, the late commander of the Texian army, is a native of Habersham county, Georgia. The present commander is also a native of the United States, and was formerly the editor of one of our political journals.

The Texian navy is composed of six schooners, two armed steamers and a guard brig.

Battle of Bloody Brook. An effort is to be made to erect a monument at Deerfield, Mass. to commemorate the bloody battle fought there in the time of the Indian war.

Five thousand cases of shoes were shipped from Boston, to our southern cities between the 1st and 20th of July.

Col. *Wm. P. Duwall*, formerly governor of Florida, whose son, capt. *Duwall*, was murdered at Goliad, by order of general Santa Anna, has published a letter in the Louisville Journal, in which he announces his determination to devote his life to the task of avenging the blood of his son. He declares that he is making more than ten thousand dollars by his profession, in Florida, but that he will give up every thing for the command of 1,200 or 1,600 mounted men from Kentucky.

THE CREEK WAR.

From the *Globe*.

Fort Mitchell, Alabama, June 20, 1836.

DEAR SIR: We have the Florida scenes enacted over again. This war ought to have been ended a week ago. I commenced operations on the Alabama side, and have succeeded in tranquilizing the whole frontier. Our principal hostile chief, Enea Mico, came in with many of his people to a camp which I had formed for the purpose of feeding the starving Indians, preparatory to their removal. Another, Enea Mathla, is a prisoner in my camp, and I was in full march with a force sufficient to have terminated the war in five days, when my progress was arrested by an order from general Scott. He has censured me in the most unmeasured and unwarrantable manner, and I shall be compelled to have the whole subject of this campaign investigated. There was force sufficient at Tuskegee, Columbus, or this place, one week after our arrival, to have put an end to this war, if it had been properly used; but it was thought necessary to adopt a splendid plan of campaign upon paper, and make every thing bend to it. To have waited the developments of that plan would have left nothing to defend; bloodshed and conflagration would have pervaded entire counties of Alabama. If not arrested by general Scott, I shall apply to be relieved, for I disapprove entirely the course he has thought proper to pursue, and believe that his delay has been destructive of the best interests of the country.

Let the president see this letter; he, I am sure, will approve the promptness with which I have acted, when he shall be sensible that I have, by the movement I have made, tranquilized the whole Alabama frontier.

With my respectful compliments to Mrs. Blair and your family, yours, most truly,

THOMAS S. JESUP.

Francis P. Blair, esq. Washington city.

Endorsement on the back of the letter.

Referred to the secretary of war, that he forthwith order general Scott to this place, in order that an inquiry be had into the unaccountable delay in prosecuting the Creek war, and the failure of the campaign in Florida. Let general Jesup assume the command.

A. J.

Head quarters, army of the south, Tuskegee, July 17, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the secretary of war, and the general in chief, that in pursuance of my orders, major Webb of the Alabama volunteers, commanding a line of post in Chambers county, about thirty miles north of this position, has just sent in one hundred and forty-five prisoners of Neo Mico's party, which he captured in the last few days; this party increases the number of prisoners taken to about two thousand eight hundred.

The war is entirely at an end, and so far as regards Indian hostilities, the inhabitants might return to their farms in perfect security; but their houses have been burnt, their means of subsistence destroyed, and their crops on the ground will yield them nothing. It will probably be many months before the majority of them return; for all necessary supplies must be brought from a distance, and at an expense beyond the means of any but the wealthy.

I shall concentrate the regular troops and marines in the vicinity of the principal Indian force, for the purpose of preventing any danger from them, when the militia and volunteers shall be withdrawn; and without orders from Washington, shall continue them there until the Indians emigrate. A part of that force is now stationed on the mail road between this place and Columbus, for the protection of the mail; but the contractors have not yet placed stages on that route.

The discharge of the greater part of the Georgia force has been ordered, and I have directed the discharge of fourteen companies of infantry, and eight mounted companies of the Alabama volunteers and militia. The greater part of the mounted force now under general Patterson was raised in the northern counties of Alabama, and I propose to order them to move through the Creek and Cherokee country to their homes, and should gen. Wool require their service they will be in a situation to co-operate with him before their discharge.

The Tennessee brigade has reported, and I have directed general Armstrong to take a position near Montgomery, with that part of it not ordered by gen. Scott to Florida, where subsistence and forage be may readily obtained, and whence he can join me in a single march, should the Indians manifest a hostile disposition. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP.

Brig. gen. R. Jones adjt. gen. Washington city.

Notwithstanding the announcement of general Jesup that "the war is entirely at an end," the Creeks and their allies do not let an opportunity pass of encountering the whites, if they can do so with a hope of success. The Charleston papers of the 30th ult. state that a battle was fought in Stewart county, near Fort McCreary, on the preceding Sunday, between a party of hostile Creeks, amounting to 250, and two companies of Georgia troops, in all about 90 men, which resulted in the defeat of the latter with the loss of five killed and several wounded. The loss of the Indians is said to be thirty killed. As soon as the news reached gen. Sanford, he issued the following order:

ORDER—NO. 130.

Head quarters 1st army corps, army of the south, Columbus, July 25th, 1836.

The apprehensions of the major general that the enemy would reassemble in force on the disbandment of the troops,

has been too sadly verified; a party of Indians amounting probably to 200, have invaded our soil: they are doubtless seeking a covert in the Chickasabatchee swamp.

An energetic pursuit must be immediately adopted and the enemy must be overtaken and overcome; captains Delapaner, Sledge and Bostick, with their companies, will immediately proceed to the reinforcement of the detachment now at Fort McCreary; the instructions contained in order No. 129 will be rigidly pursued by the senior officer of the whole force, who will take command of the detachment. In addition to the instructions, he will consider himself as not being confined to the limits of one county, but if necessary pursue them to the Florida line—he will remember the Indians must not escape. Supplies of arms, ammunitions and subsistence, will be immediately forwarded to Fort McCreary, and every disposition made to check the escape of the enemy.

By order of major general Sanford.

W. S. ROCKWELL, *aid-de-camp*.

The troops had marched for Fort McCreary at the last advices.

The stages have resumed their regular trips, the road being well guarded by U. States' troops. The mail leaves Columbus every morning at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Montgomery next morning at nine o'clock, thus connecting with the mail for Mobile. Returning will leave Montgomery at six o'clock, P. M. so as to connect with the mail going east.

Montgomery, (Ala.) July 30. Fifteen hundred Tennessee mounted men arrived here on Saturday last, and are now encamped upon the borders of our town. We understand that Yoholo and Jim Boy, the two friendly chiefs who rendered such important service in the Creek war, are becoming dissatisfied with the whites and with general Jesup particularly. It is said they petitioned Jesup for leave to keep their relatives, who were hostile prisoners, with them, and that they might not be carried westward with the other hostiles, nor sent to Georgia for trial. This request Jesup refused, which is said to have rendered Yoholo and Jim Boy very much dissatisfied. In consequence of it, general Jesup intends keeping a large force in the nation until the result of the chiefs' resentment is more fully ascertained. Some danger is apprehended also from the departure of the friendly Indians upon their being informed that they were to be sent off to the west immediately with the hostiles. They can raise 3,000 fighting men at least, and some say more. They had lately 1,100 under arms who are all still in the nation; and there are a large number besides residing in Taledaga, Chambers and other upper counties who took no part in the campaign.

Since our last, another (a third) party of Creeks were brought to our town on their march to the west. They consist of about 500 men, women and children.

Governor Schley has demanded Jim Henry of general Jesup, to be shot in Georgia, for his numerous offences there; and Jesup has answered the governor by informing him that Jim has been demanded first by governor Clay, and is therefore handed over to the sheriff of Russel county.

From the *New Orleans Bulletin*, July 20.

The Creeks amounting to some 12 or 1,500, including men, women and children, reached our city by the way of the lake Monday last. Until the departure of the boats, which are to convey them to their place of destination, west of the Mississippi, they have made a temporary lodgment along the bank of the new canal, below the basin at the foot of Julia street. The excessive rains of Mouday night, and which continued nearly without intermission all of yesterday, have proved peculiarly unfortunate to these poor savages in their marshy situation, some 30 or 40 having died, as we are informed, since their arrival.

With the aid of a few staves and boards, some tattered canvass and soiled blankets, they have put up a few rude tents, which afford them however but feeble protection against the driving rain. Should the present wet weather continue, and farther delay be occasioned prior to their departure, it certainly would be an act of humanity on the part of the city authorities to appropriate to their use some more comfortable habitations than those which they now have. The barracks, or new city prison, might be used for such a purpose.

These Indians are not chained, as was reported, but are quite at large. They do not appear to be destitute of the proper clothing, and are without arms. We noticed among the group some fine looking warriors, who with their well chiselled frames, strongly developed muscles, dark hair, hazel eyes, high cheek bones, and noses that would rival the Greek, in precision of outline, showed a combination of manly beauty and strength, that we have rarely seen surpassed by the pale faces. There are Indian damsels too, who need only the habiliments and decorations of a more refined state of society, to create no little envy among even more polished dames, the observed of all observers.

THE CHEROKEES.

From the *Miners Recorder*.

DECLARATION OF PEACE, BY THE CHEROKEES OF VALLEY TOWN.

On Friday July 1st 1836, at Highwassee town house, delegates assembled from the principal towns of Aquohee and Jaquobee districts, in the Cherokee nation; comprising that part of the nation lying within the chartered limits of North Carolina, and in Union county, Georgia.

The meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making a public declaration of the views and sentiments of the people, of their several vicinities on the subject of *Indian hostilities* which has recently excited so much alarm. The following was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, We have learned with regret that rumors of Indian hostilities are producing much excitement among the citizens of the United States, and many persons unacquainted with the dissimilarity of the condition and character of the several nations of Indians are apt to confound the Cherokees with other tribes, less advanced in civilization, and less pacific in their habits; by which an influence is exerted injurious to our people, and calculated to excite unfriendly feelings in the breasts of our white brethren. With an earnest desire, therefore, to allay excitement, and to cultivate those friendly relations, which have long subsisted between us and the citizens of the United States, we make the following representation.

Our people have, by the favorable guidance of a kind Providence, made considerable advancement in the arts of civilized life. They have begun to taste the sweets of home and to cherish the charities of domestic and social intercourse. Dependence on the chase for a precarious subsistence is no more known among them, their dwellings and their cultivated fields, every where, bear marks of industry. Their interests and predilections and institutions are all on the side of peace. They have no military system nor military supplies of any description. Their reliance is not on the sword. They have no connexion whatever with the belligerent tribes, and to confound the Cherokees with them, is altogether unjust; and we hope the editors of papers will forbear to publish pieces written by misinformed or thoughtless men, tending to excite unnecessary alarm.

With us the tomakaw and the scalping knife have been buried for nearly half a century, and the love of war and the practice of it have become obsolete. A number of old men, indeed, still live, who spilled their blood and saw their brothers fall in defence of their white brethren, beside the present chief magistrate of the United States; but their young men, their youth, have never known war; they have never uttered the war-whoop of the savage, nor heard the furious yell of the battle field, nor viewed the pitiless carnage that daughters, husbands, fathers and brothers; makes widows and orphans, and wrings with hopeless agony, the hearts of mothers, sisters and friends.

By war, we have nothing to gain, but every thing to lose. Our whole population would regard indications of hostilities, with as much alarm and as deep regret, as our white neighbors would.

We conclude by assuring our friends that whatever grievances we may be destined to suffer, we shall never think of resorting to any other than pacific measures, to obtain redress.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

SITUAGI,
GALSATTEHEE,
ROMAN NOSE,
OGANAYA alias PETER.

FROM FLORIDA.

In consequence of the extreme unhealthiness of Fort Drane, the commander-in-chief directed the abandonment of that station. A removal of the sick and stores to Micanopy was accordingly commenced on the 19th ult. and when the first train, composed of about 80 men, arrived within less than a mile of that station, it was attacked by a body of Indians estimated at 200 strong. A battle ensued, which lasted nearly an hour, at the end of which time our troops were reinforced by a detachment of forty men from Micanopy, the officer in command having heard the firing, when the Indians retreated. During the engagement captain Ashby of the 2d dragoons, the commander of the troops from Fort Drane, and Dr. Richard Weightman, army surgeon, were severely wounded, and twelve privates killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is not stated.

There were 150 men sick at Fort Drane and Micanopy, and many of those reported for duty were in a feeble and debilitated state.

It was reported that the Indians were in force at Cape Florida. The revenue cutter *Dexter* had gone to Indian Key for the protection of the inhabitants. The schooner *Motto*, with a detachment of marines and sailors from the sloop of war *Concord*, had gone to Cape Florida. *Ocoola* is alive and unwounded. A negro who had been taken by the party of Indians which destroyed col. Hallow's plantation, and escaped from them, says they told him that the Indians were 7,000 strong. Some alarm existed at St. Augustine, on account of a supposed plot among the negroes to run off and join the Indians.

WESTERN INDIANS.

From the *St. Louis Commercial Bulletin*, July 18.

A gentleman from Lafayette county informs us that, in the neighborhood of Grand river, the Indians have taken the lives of several persons. Two men were found dead in a harvest field, and, at a short distance off the bodies of three women were found; and several children have been carried off.

In view of the anticipated Indian disturbances on our western borders, orders have been issued to the several volunteer companies in the state to hold themselves in readiness to march whenever called for.

The following is a copy of the order received by capt. Easton, of the "St. Louis Grays."

Adjutant general's office, city of Jefferson, June 28, 1836.
To the commandant of "St. Louis Grays," in 1st reg.
4th brigade 2d division:

From information of an outrage committed by Indians within the limits of the state, the commander-in-chief considers it necessary that the volunteer companies should hold themselves in readiness for the protection of our frontier.

He therefore orders that you will report to the adjutant general, without delay, the strength of your company, rank and file, together with the number and description of arms, accoutrements, &c. You will also keep your command prepared to march whenever called for.

By order of the commander-in-chief:

HENRY SHURLDS, adjt. gen. Missouri militia.

Extract of an official letter from major J. Green, dated

Head quarters, Fort Winnebago, 30th June, 1836.

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you that nothing new in this neighborhood has occurred to cause any alarm or apprehension to the whites on the part of the Indians, nor indeed have the Indians given the least cause of alarm; that I have been able to discover since I have been in command of this post. Colonel Taylor has visited this post from Prairie du Chien, with a detachment from some companies, in consequence of the alarm that was given from some quarter or other. For this alarm, I am in no way accountable. Of this, I hope I have given you assurance in all my correspondence. Allow me again to apprise you, that the Indians are much distressed for the want of provisions. They have all crossed the Ouiskonsin, with the exception of a small number that intend going among their friends over the Mississippi."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Richmond (Missouri), to his friend in Philadelphia, dated July 8, 1836.

"Our town is all commotion to-day. Indian hostilities have commenced on the frontier of our state, about sixty miles from this place. The Indians have killed two men, one of whom they literally cut to pieces. The Iowa is the only tribe that is yet known to be hostile, but there is no doubt in the minds of the people of this country but there will be a general rise among the Pottawatomies, Shawnees, and many other tribes. Our governor has ordered out one thousand horsemen from the counties of Ray, Clay, Jackson, Fayette and Carroll. The two hundred of our county are ready, and will take up the line of march in about two hours; they are all volunteers, and well understand the use of the deadly rifle. The citizens of this town are now giving them a public dinner, and as soon as that is over they take up the line. They will march directly to the Iowa towns."

Extract of a letter from lieutenant B. S. ROBERTS, 1st regiment of dragoons, commanding at Fort Des Moines, to the secretary of war, 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 Hawk has again become hostile, and has circulated the 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 Keokucks town, raising corn. The old man is becoming 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."

TEXAS.

By accounts received at New Orleans from Texas, we learn that it had been ascertained that the Mexicans had not advanced—and an opinion is expressed that the army will not prosecute further operations against Texas, for the present at least. It is also said, that the Mexican army is diminishing by desertion, and that the Texans are in fine spirits and daily receiving volunteers. By the latest accounts it is stated that Santa Ana has been, for greater security, carried under a strong guard to Nacogdoches. It is added, that he was to be tried there by a military commission and shot. Another account says, that he has written to the Mexican government, *ad interim*, giving his opinion that success against the Texans is not to be hoped for: and that the best thing the Mexicans can do, will be to recognize the independence of Texas.

The bark *Charles P. Williams* recently arrived at New Orleans from Texas having on board ninety passengers, chiefly women and children; the major part Mexican families, from the country adjacent to Texas. The removal is said to be in conformity with an order from gen. Rust, who is going to lay waste that part of the country, in order to harass the Mexican army on their march, as by this means they would be left without food for themselves or forage for their horses.

Head quarters, Victoria, 17th June.

To general Thomas J. Green—

Six: My spies have just brought information from Matamoras, to the date of the 9th and 10th inst.

It consists of letters from captains Carnes and Tra, and maj. Miller, who were arrested after having received passports from gen. Filasola. The information is of the most important character, it details the fact that Filasola was ordered to turn back with his troops, about half way between Matamoros and San Patricio. Ureca had been appointed commander-in-chief, and had arrived in Matamoros, on his march to Texas, with 4,000 new troops. Four thousand more were to embark at Vera Cruz in a few days.

Ureca took up the line of march from Matamoros for La Bahia, about 4 days ago. They have all sworn to exterminate the Texans, or never to return to Mexico. My force does not exceed three hundred and fifty men. I have ordered in the cavalry that were directed to join you, and have also ordered major Ward with his command, to join me immediately.

You will immediately see the necessity of joining me with all the force you can raise; you had best march by way of Casey's, on the Colorado, it would be well to detail all the cavalry you can in advance, as they are the most important troops for immediate service.

I have directed all supplies, &c. to Cox's Point, on the opposite side of the La Bacca.

I have the honor to be, with greatest respect, your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS J. RUSK.

Brigadier general commanding.

Issue proclamations and bring on all the volunteers you can raise on the march, as there is not one moment to lose.
(Signed) T. J. RUSK.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

Extract of a letter from gen. Gaines to gen. Bradford, of the Tennessee volunteers.

Head quarters, western department, Camp Sabine, June 28, 1836.

MY DEAR GENERAL: The chivalry of Mexico are flying to the rescue of their president. A letter received by express from gen. T. J. Rusk, dated "Head quarters, army of Texas, Guadalupe Victoria, 18th June, 1836," informs me that the enemy were then rapidly advancing towards his position from Matamoros—that their motto was, "extermination to the Sabine, or death," and that the motto of the Texas army was, "liberty or death." These mottos taken in connexion with the bloody scenes of the Alamo, Goliad and San Jacinto, indicate hard fighting. But the above intelligence was preceded by an account of Indian hostilities on the Navisoto, 120 miles west of Nacogdoches. These facts, added to others hitherto published, of decided indications of hostilities on the part of the many tribes of Indians near and upon the disputed territory, have prompted me to request of your excellent governor Cannon, a regiment of mounted gunmen to join me as speedily as possible, by companies, or in a body, as it may be deemed most convenient. I have also desired a similar corps from the governor of Kentucky, another from the governor of Mississippi, and another from gov. White of Louisiana. If you come, come quickly; and say so to all my young friends near you. I am resolved, in case the Mexicans or Texans employ the Indians against the people of either side of the imaginary line, to inflict on the offenders summary and severe punishment.

E. P. GAINES.

Extract of a letter from the secretary of war to major general Gaines, dated,

War department, July 11, 1836.

"I have received and submitted to the president your letter of June 7th, together with the report made to you by captain Bean.

"I am apprehensive from the tenor of this report, as well as from your observations, that the frontier has much to fear from the hostilities of the Indian tribes living in Texas. On this subject it is proper to call your attention to the instructions previously issued to you, and to say to you that if the conduct of the Indians in Texas threatens the frontier whose defence is entrusted to you, and you consider it necessary, with a view to its protection, to advance as far as Nacogdoches, you will do so without hesitation. If the authorities of that country cannot prevent bodies of savages from approaching our frontier in arms, the necessary precautionary measures must be taken by you. This is the view of the president."

War department, May 11, 1836.

SIR: The president is very solicitous that you should act cautiously in carrying into effect your instructions, and do nothing which can compromise the neutral relations of the United States. Your great objects, as I have before stated, are to defend our frontier and to fulfil the neutral obligations of the government. If the Indians are not employed immediately upon the border, there will be no need of your advancing beyond the territory in the actual occupation of the United States, unless armed parties should approach our frontier so near as manifestly to show that they mean to violate our territory. Such a state of things is scarcely to be anticipated from either of the contending parties in Texas. But it is otherwise with the Indians. In the excitement of war they will not be restrained by boundary lines, but will seek scalps wherever they can find them. The whole history of the employment of Indians, in the contest between civilized communities, proves this fact.

It was principally with a view therefore to this state of things, that you were authorised to cross the line dividing the country actually in the occupation of the United States, from

that heretofore in the possession of Mexico, if such a measure be necessary for the defence of the frontier. But I must impress upon you the desire of the president that you do not advance unless circumstances distinctly show this step is necessary for the protection of the district of our country adjoining the scene of operations in Texas. And shall you find it necessary to advance, you will not fail to communicate to any armed parties in the country your orders and objects. But you will, under no circumstances, co-operate with any of them or suffer any of them to join you, nor interfere in any manner with any military operations in Texas, except such as may be necessary for self-defence.

Should you pass beyond the above mentioned boundary line, you will return as soon as the safety of the frontier will permit. Very respectfully your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Maj. gen. E. P. Gaines, Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

From the New Orleans Bee.

ORDERS.

Head quarters, July 12, 1836.

Major general Gaines, under the special authority of the president of the United States, has required of the state of Louisiana, ten companies of mounted gunmen, "volunteers if practicable," to serve for six months from the day they reach their rendezvous, to be discharged at any time by the United States.

As no companies of mounted gunmen now exist in this state, it is only by the voluntary formation of such companies, that this requisition can be complied with.

The citizens of the state subject to militia duty, are therefore invited to enroll themselves in volunteer companies of that description, and to organize themselves in conformity with the law. The following instructions, founded on the laws of the United States and of this state, will govern them.

Each company will be composed of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one sadder, one farrier, one trumpeter and sixty-four privates—in all seventy-nine.

When the requisite number of each company is enrolled, an election for commissioned officers will be held, under the direction of the colonel commanding the regiment where the election is to take place, as provided in the twenty-second section of the militia law of 1834.

The formation of the company, and the result of the election will be reported to the adjutant general, at New Orleans, in order that the officers may be commissioned.

If a company already organized, whether complete or not, and having its officers already commissioned, should volunteer their services, no new election will be necessary.

When each company is organized, the commandant thereof will report to general Gaines, at Camp Sabine, beyond Natchitoches, or to such officer, and at such place, as general Gaines may have designated; and will ask instructions where to apply for arms, equipments, transportation and camp equipages, and for such information as may be desirable relative to buy clothing and allowances. Information will be obtained from the same quarter, as to when and by whom the troops are to be mustered into the service of the United States.

If the companies should be organized into a regiment or battalion, before tendering their services to the United States, then the commander and other field officers chosen by themselves under the state laws, will continue to command, as provided by the act of congress of 23d of May, 1836, sec. 3. But if they are not organized into a regiment or battalion before the tender of services, then the commander-in-chief will either select the commander of the quota, from among the officers of sufficient rank who volunteer their services, or order it to be determined by the officers of the proper grade in the state, or who volunteer. The other field officers will be chosen by the officers of the corps, among those of a proper grade who volunteer, under the provisions of the 71st and 72d sections of the militia law of 1834.

The officers commanding the different corps in the state, within whose command any volunteer companies may be formed, in compliance with this requisition, will report to the adjutant general's office, from time to time, the progress made in organizing them, and the time of their departure for the place of rendezvous.

By order of the commander-in-chief,
PERSIFOR F. SMITH, adjut. and maj. gen.

GEN. GAINES TO GOV. CANNON OF TENNESSEE.

Head quarters, western department, camp Sabine, June 6, 1836.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in tendering your excellency my grateful acknowledgments for the prompt and efficient measures which you have taken to comply with my request of the 8th of April, to furnish for the protection of this frontier, a brigade of volunteers.

The perusal of your letter of the 28th April, with your proclamation, together with the spirited address of your talented and patriotic staff, could not but awake in my mind many delightful recollections of the past 46 years of my life, in which I have been a Tennessean—counting from her infancy as a territory, to her present greatness as a state—though not yet half grown—during which time she has been unsurpassed by any of her sisters, spirited and patriotic as they are, in her promptitude and devotion to her own and the national defence—recollections which will never cease to make my heart glad, till it ceases to vibrate, that my lot was cast when a small boy

upon the territory which now forms the state—and that I was thus early favored with an opportunity of obtaining as her adopted son, and her healthful schools, a knowledge of the arts of free government and of war, or in other words, a knowledge of the rights and practical duties of self-government, embracing the right and duty of self-defence as a state or as a nation. Those who clearly understand these kindred rights and duties, will never hesitate—the people of the state of Tennessee have never hesitated, to fly to the frontier for its protection menaced by a gathering foe; they pause not first to learn that their border brethren are laid in the dust and ashes.

The reports from the neighboring Indians, which I had the honor to communicate to you, have been but in part confirmed. The most formidable tribes are doubtless disposed to keep up appearances of a pacific disposition towards us, under the present depressed condition of their western friends, by whose agents these Indians have been excited to a spirit of hostility, against our white inhabitants on the Texas side of our unmarked boundary line, and within the disputed territory, until a more favorable change occurs in the affairs of those pretended friends.

I am convinced, that no one in this quarter doubts that the United States troops at this place and at Fort Towson, followed by the late extraordinary change of affairs in Texas, has saved the whole of this and the adjacent country, (near four hundred miles in extent along the unmarked, and for some distance of the way, imaginary line), from an Indian war, fomented by persons, now known to have acted under the authority of president Santa Ana, notwithstanding he was the acknowledged head of the government of Mexico, and hence solemnly bound to respect the treaty requiring the United States and Mexico to employ force to restrain the Indians from committing acts of hostility on either side of the line.

I find that the report, to which the capture of the president Santa Ana gave rise, that the independence of Texas would be immediately acknowledged by the Mexican government, is not now so confidently credited as it was when I last addressed you. The Indians may therefore again be required to act against that portion of our inhabitants residing within the disputed territory. In this apprehension I cannot but feel some reproach, that I should so hastily have denied myself the pleasure of receiving at this place, and retaining in the service of the public, until every difficulty among the Indians and their allies had been permanently settled, the brigade of Tennessee volunteers. This painful feeling would be greatly heightened by any disaster which may possibly result from their absence. If they were here, I felt convinced that the moral effect of their presence, even should there be no fighting, would be of more value to the country and the service, than ten times the amount of their pay; and that a comfortable as well as a profitable tour of service might be calculated on. We occupy a high healthy country, having excellent springs, and pure air, without musquitoes, with an abundant supply of excellent flour, pork, beef, sugar and coffee, with corn for 3,000 horses six months, or for fifteen hundred horses for twelve months. To which I may add the important consideration, that I have nowhere seen better instructed troops, particularly the 6th U. States regiment, than those now with me. Indeed, this frontier, should we have some active movements in the presence of an enemy, or even in reconnoitring the military school, where a few months' tour of service would give to the Tennessee volunteers, a perfect knowledge of all the tactics, and other duties of the company and the battalion, necessary to make them in the highest degree efficient in battle. They would then, when added to the regular forces, under any probable change of circumstances, afford complete protection; that sort of protection which is guaranteed by the constitution of the United States to the people of the United States—the whole of the people, including the pioneer, the orphan and the widow, inhabitants of the frontier camp or cabin, as well as the polished and wealthy citizen of the great emporium of party politics, of commerce and fashion—that protection, which should, if possible, commence before the work of destruction on the frontier has begun—protection to the living citizens rather than to the ashes of the slain.

The Tennessee volunteers would moreover have the advantage of studying and acquiring a knowledge of the topography of this all-important border of our national domain, which, with their military knowledge and known powers, would fit them as veterans for great future usefulness, when some foreign power, in order to cripple or divide us, shall again tamper with our Indians, or send to Texas an overwhelming force to operate against us. Under all these circumstances of the service, I think it my duty to request your excellency, to authorise the brigade of Tennessee volunteers, enrolled agreeably to your proclamation, to calculate on the probability of another call to this frontier. Should I have occasion for volunteers, as I apprehend I shall, those enrolled under your proclamation shall have a preference to all others.

Accept, I pray you, renewed assurances of my respect and friendship.

EDMUND P. GAINES, *maj. gen. com.*

His excellency governor Cannon.

We published in the last "Register," page 365, the proclamation of the governor of Kentucky, calling for volunteers for the United States service, and now publish the requisition of the war department and the letter of general Gaines, under authority of which the governor acted.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

War department, May 6, 1836.

SIR: I am instructed by the president, to request that you will call into the service of the United States, such number of militia as may be required by general Gaines, to whom has been entrusted the command of the forces for the south western frontier, to serve not less than three months after their arrival at their place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

His exc. J. T. Morehead, act. gov. of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky.

Head quarters, western department, Camp Sabine, Tuesday morning, 28th June, 1836.

SIR: I last night received information from a high official source in Texas, that the Mexican army at Matamoras, under general Urrea, had been reinforced to the number of 7,000 men, and was, on the 18th instant on its march, and rapidly advancing towards Guadalupe Victoria, the head quarters of the Texian army, under general Thomas J. Rusk; that the Mexican motto was, "Extirmination to the Sabine, or death," to which the soldiery were sworn, and that the motto of the Texian army was "Liberty or death."

This intelligence was preceded by the report of major Sterling C. Robertson, sustained by the deposition of two facts deposed, that two men were recently killed, and another wounded on the water of the Navasota, in Robertson's colony, about 120 miles west of Nacogdoches, by the Indians of several different tribes (Caddoes, Kuchies, and others), who had taken and carried away several women and children, of the families of the men killed.

The above intelligence, taken into connection with the history of the bloody conflicts of the months of March and April last, at the Alamo, at Goliad, and at San Jacinto, sufficiently indicate the character of the approaching events, as well as the necessity of increasing vigilance on the part of the United States, to maintain our neutral relations, and stay the work of devastation in the disputed territory, and preserve this frontier from the horrors of savage war.

To effect these important objects, a mounted force fully equal to that of the principle belligerents is necessary. For this purpose I have to request of your excellency, a regiment of mounted gunmen, volunteers if practicable, to consist of ten companies, to be enrolled and repair to this place by companies or in a body, as may be most convenient, via Little Rock, Arkansas. Subsistence, forage and transportation for the route, will be furnished by capt. J. P. Taylor, similar supplies, with camp equipage, arms, &c. will be furnished at Fort Jesup and this place. The companies to continue in service for six months from the day they reach their rendezvous, to be discharged at any time by the United States.

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

EDMUND P. GAINES, *maj. gen. com.*

To his excellency the governor of Kentucky.

Extract from the journal of a military journey to the Sabine:—

In consequence of apprehended difficulties on the Mexican frontier, and as a protection to our citizens who live in that region, our government has established a large military force there, which is now encamped near the Sabine river. It was advisable also to keep an eye to the Indians in the neighborhood, particularly the Camanches, a restless tribe, and, on our continent, the Arabs of the prairies. They are excellent horsemen, leading a roving life, ever ready for war.

The sixth regiment United States infantry received orders last spring to proceed in this direction; accordingly, leaving their old station in Missouri, passing down the Mississippi and up the Red river, they reached Natchitoches near the end of March last, two hundred miles below "the raft." It contains about five hundred settled inhabitants, black and white, the former being most numerous. Between Natchitoches and Fort Jesup there is a little Spanish town of some fifty inhabitants, and although they appeared to have an abundance around them, they would not sell a single chicken to support us on our journey. Their houses are built in the Spanish style of logs, and a small chapel, of the same materials, containing half a dozen broken bells.

On the arrival of major Thompson, who commands the regiment, he used every exertion to get it out to Jesup. It was extremely difficult to obtain transportation, and the roads were so bad, that the soldiers in marching had to lift the oxen bodily from the mud holes, and afterwards the wagons—poor fellows, it was a hard march!

Fort Jesup, so called, though it looks like a little hamlet in the midst of the forest, without system or regularity, and no enclosure around it, is near the Spanish border, in a middle distance between Natchitoches and the Sabine, and one cannot reach it from either place in one day, except on horseback.

We had not been long at the fort, when an express for the troops to be ready for marching by 3 P. M. of the same day, was received, and the day following they proceeded towards the Sabine—fourteen companies of infantry, being the whole of the sixth infantry, and four companies of third infantry, with two pieces of artillery. The line, as it led through the forest, made a noble appearance.

We encamped near the Sabine. Hundreds of families were returning from Texas, and there was more misery among them than could well be imagined. All, throughout the woods, were living under sheds, those going to Texas, who had been stopped

by the accounts which they heard, and others who were returning to their old homes. Under the same sheds were to be seen blacks and whites, who had sickened with the measles, some of whom were constantly dying, and the whole destitute of the means of relief. It made one's heart sick to witness these spectacles.

Yet it is with the prospect of encountering such troubles that many leave their peaceful homes for an unsettled and adventurous life. Fancy has painted golden prospects in Texas, and men risk untold dangers to reach it. Arrived there, they find a beautiful country which is justly called the garden of the earth; but in its midst are war and plunder, desolation and death, and a multitude of worthless men who are prepared to commit any outrage which their ungovernable propensities may indicate.

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THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 52.

Adjutant general's office, Washington, August 1, 1836.

The following resignations have been accepted by the president of the United States, to take effect at the dates set opposite their respective names, to wit:

Brevet brigadier general D. L. Clinch, colonel of the 4th regiment of infantry, September 21, 1836.

Brevet major F. Ansart, captain of 3d regiment of artillery, August 31, 1836.

Captain A. Talcott, corps of engineers, September 21, 1836.

Captain C. Ward, 4th artillery, August 31, 1836.

First lieutenant M. C. Ewing, 4th artillery, August 15, 1836.

First lieutenant W. Hood, 4th infantry, August 7, 1836.

First lieutenant J. Barnes, 4th artillery, July 31, 1836.

Second lieutenant T. F. Drayton, 6th infantry, August 15, 1836.

Second lieutenant F. Vinton, 3d artillery, August 31, 1836.

Second lieutenant T. J. Lee, 4th artillery, August 31, 1836.

Second lieutenant A. Brush, 4th artillery, July 28, 1836.

Second lieutenant L. Sitgreaves, 1st artillery, August 31, 1836.

Second lieutenant J. Brown, 2d infantry, July 31, 1836.

Brevet second lieutenant W. H. Price, 1st infantry, August 31, 1836.

By order: R. JONES, adjutant general.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
UNDER THE LATE ACT OF CONGRESS.

The duties of the department are divided, and distributed as follows, viz:

CONTRACT OFFICE.

To this office are assigned the duties of arranging the connexions of the mails on all the mail routes in the United States, adjusting the speed of the mails, fixing on the frequency of their trips, and the mode of conveyance, making out advertisement for mail service, receiving the bids, preparing them for the action of the postmaster general, preparing forms of contracts, sending them out and seeing to their execution, examining and preparing for decision all propositions for changes in the mail service, fixing on the location of distributing post offices, directing course of distribution, proving and sending out mail bags and mail locks and keys, and performing all acts appertaining to post roads which are necessary to put the mails in motion, and regulate their conveyance, speed and connexion.

This office is under the superintendance of S. R. Hobbie, esq. first assistant postmaster general, to whom all proposals for mail service, and all letters relating to the making or changing of contracts and schedules, to mail bags, locks and keys, and every thing else having reference to the duties of the office, should be directed.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE.

To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices changes of site and names, appointment and removal of postmasters, as also the giving of instructions to postmasters, furnishing them with blanks, and the performance of all other acts necessary to prepare post offices for the reception and proper management and distribution of the mails.

This office is under the superintendance of Robert Johnson, esq. second assistant postmaster general, to whom all letters relative to the subjects mentioned above, and all complaints against postmasters, should be directed.

INSPECTOR OFFICE.

To this office is assigned the duty of seeing that all postmasters at the beginning and ends of routes, and such others as may be directed by the postmaster general, keep and return registers of the arrival and departure of the mails, according to law; of examining said registers, noting all delinquencies of contractors and preparing them for the action of the postmaster general; receiving and preparing for decision all special complaints against contractors; of seeing that all postmasters render their quarterly accounts according to law and the instructions of the department, promptly reporting all delinquents to the appointment office, and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of their contract service on the part of contractors, and the prompt rendition of the postmasters' quarterly accounts.

This office is under the superintendance of Daniel Coleman, esq. third assistant postmaster general, to whom all mail registers, all letters complaining of or reporting contractors, and all quarterly accounts should be directed.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

In addition to the general superintendance of these offices, the postmaster general reserves to himself the special superintendance of the business connected with mail depositions; the payment by postmasters of the balances due from them; the bank accounts of the department; the opening of dead letters and the disposition of the valuables found in them, and every other matter having relation to the administration of the department not committed to his three assistants.

All letters relative to losses in the mail, or mail depositions; all letters from postmasters inclosing certificates of deposit; all letters of banks having reference to their accounts, and all other letters in relation to any matter or thing appertaining to the department, which is not assigned by laws to the auditor, or by regulation to one of the assistants, should be addressed to the postmaster general.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

The late law established the office of "auditor of the treasury, for the post office department." To this office, the law assigns the duty of settling all accounts of the post office department, whether of postmasters, contractors or others.

Charles K. Gardner, esq. is the auditor, and all accounts against or with the post office department, (other than postmasters' quarterly accounts), all letters in relation to accounts, all letters inclosing the receipts of contractors, all letters returning drafts on postmasters, and all other letters making claims or explanatory of accounts, should be addressed to him.

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EXPORTATION OF COTTON.

Official.—From the Globe.

Department of state, Washington, August 2, 1836.

The following regulation regarding the admission of vessels laden with cotton to the ports of the Baltic sea, having been recently communicated to this government by *baron Krudener*, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of Russia, is now published for the information of those concerned.

[TRANSLATION.]

Regulation for the admission of merchant ships laden with cotton into the ports of the Baltic sea.

I.—Respecting the passage of vessels through the Danish sea.

1. Vessels laden with cotton, bound for the Russian ports in the Baltic, passing through the sound, the Great or the Little Belt, or the Holstein canal, and coming from a place not known to be entirely healthy, are required by the ukase of May 22, 1828, to present, before entering into the Baltic, a certificate, in due form, delivered by the Danish quarantine establishments, declaring them to have been purified, or to be in a satisfactory state of health, in virtue of the regulation of May 25, 1816.

2. Every vessel arriving laden with cotton, at a Russian port in the Baltic, from a place known to be entirely healthy, by the ukase of May 22, 1828, must exhibit, on its passage through the Danish seas, specific proofs of the satisfactory condition of the cotton.

3. Satisfactory proofs of the condition of the cotton are—

a. The passports delivered by the custom house in ports which are not suspected, indicating also the quantity and the origin of the cotton laden at such ports.

b. Certificates to the same effect delivered by our consuls, or by the consuls of the powers to which these vessels belong, if such documents have been delivered in the ports where the cotton was laden.

4. On exhibition of these certificates by the vessel, the Danish custom house will attest upon the receipt which it gives for the payment of the sound duties, that the proofs required with regard to the satisfactory condition of the cotton have been furnished.

5. When the vessels are provided with neither a custom house passport, nor a consular certificate, stating the quantity of the cotton, and that it comes from a place not suspected, or that it has been purified by quarantine, and when these vessels have not even a quarantine certificate, they shall be obliged (if they come with cotton from a place entirely healthy, and are bound for a Russian port) to perform a quarantine in Denmark, and to provide themselves there with requisite certificates in due form, without which they will not be allowed to continue their voyage, as they will not be received in Russian ports.

II.—Respecting the admission of vessels into Russian ports.

6. In consequence of the foregoing rules, no vessels laden with cotton shall be admitted into the Russian ports, except those which exhibit a certificate from one of the Danish quarantine establishments, or a receipt from the Danish custom house as mentioned in the fourth article, with the endorsement of the custom house declaring that the satisfactory proofs as to the condition of the cotton have been furnished.

7. Simple receipts for the payment of the sound duties, without the abovementioned endorsement, will not be considered sufficient, when exhibited by vessels laden with cotton; and these vessels shall be treated like all those which are not provided with sufficient certificates as to their healthy condition; that is to say, they shall be sent back to Elnsinose.

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CHRONOLOGY OF COTTON.

1730. Mr. Wyatt spins the first cotton yarn in England by machinery.

1735. The Dutch first export cotton from Surinam.

1742. First mill for spinning cotton erected at Birmingham, moved by mules or horses; but not successful in its operations.

1749. The fly shuttle generally used in England.
 1756. Cotton velvets and quiltings made in England for the first time.
 1761. A wright obtained his first patent for the spinning frame, which he further improved.
 1768. The stocking frame applied by Hammond to the making of lace.
 1774. A bill passed to prevent the export of machinery used in cotton factories.
 1779. Mule spinning invented by Hargrave.
 1781. First import of raw cotton from Brazil into England.
 1782. Watt took out his patent for the steam engine.
 1783. A bounty granted in England on the export of certain cotton goods.
 1785. Power looms invented by Dr. Cartwright. Steam engines used in cotton factories.
 1786. Bleaching first performed by the agency of the oxymuriatic acid.
 1787. First machinery to spin cotton put in operation in France.
 1789. Sea Island cotton first planted in the United States; and upland cotton first cultivated for use and export about this time.
 1790. Slator, an Englishman, builds the first American cotton factory at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
 1793. Eli Whitney, an American, invents the cotton gin, which he patents.
 1798. First mill and machinery for cotton erected in Switzerland.
 1799. Spinning by machinery introduced into Saxony this year.
 1803. First cotton factory built in New Hampshire.
 1805. Power looms successfully and widely introduced into England.
 1807. The revolution in Spanish America begins to furnish new markets for cotton manufactures.
 1810. Digest of cotton manufactures in the United States by Mr. Gallatin, and another by Trench Coxe, esq. of Philadelphia.
 1811. Machinery to make bobbin lace patented by John Burn.
 1813. The India trade more free, and more British manufactures sent there.
 1815. The power loom introduced into the United States; first at Waltham.
 1818. Average price of cotton 34 cents—higher than since 1810. New method of preparing sewing cotton, by Mr. Holt.
 1818. Extraordinary prices for Alabama cotton lands.
 1820. Steam power first applied with success extensively to lace machinery.
 1822. First cotton factory in Lowell erected.
 1823. First export of raw cotton from Egypt into Great Britain.
 1825. In New Orleans cotton at from 23 to 25 cents per pound.
 1826. Self-acting mule spinner patented in England by Roberts.
 1827. American cotton manufactures first exported to any considerable extent.
 1829. Highest duty in the United States on foreign cotton manufactures.
 1830. About this time Mr. Dyer introduced a machine from the United States into England for the purpose of making cards.
 1832. Duty on cotton goods imported into the United States reduced; and in England it is forbid to employ minors in cotton mills by night, or more than nine hours on a Saturday, in consequence of which they work at something else.
 1834. Cotton at 17 cents.
 1835. Extensive purchases made of cotton lands by speculators and others.
 1836. Cotton at from 18 to 20 cents. [Bicknell's Rep.]

A SCRAP FROM HISTORY.

From the *Columbia*, (N. Y.) *Republican*.

A few years previous to the war of the revolution, and while opposition to the encroachments and wrongs of the mother country was threatened by the colonies, certain members of the house of representatives of Massachusetts bay—seventeen in number—rendered themselves unenviably notorious on the following occasion. The legislature had addressed a circular to the speakers of the respective houses of representatives in the colonies, proposing a plan of opposition to the encroachments of the English parliament upon the rights of the colonies. This matter reaching the ears of the king, the governor, by his directions, required the legislature to revoke said circular. The question of revoking coming up in the house, 17 members were found that would succumb to the king.

In the year 1824, shortly after 17 of our state senators had rendered themselves equally notorious by their vote against the choice of electors by the people, Alexander Coffin, esq. of this city, who occasionally corresponded with the late president John Adams, both before and since the revolution, addressed a letter to Mr. Adams requesting a particular statement of the historical event above alluded to; remarking "that the seventeen rescinding members correspond so exactly with our seventeen senators who had the hardihood to deprive the people of the state of N. York of a voice in the choice of electors of president and vice president, that I am anxious to know their names, that they may be coupled together upon all future occasions."

The following is the reply to the letter of Mr. Coffin—
 Quincy, 31st May, 1824.

MY DEAR SIR—Agreeably to your request, I send you some memoranda respecting a very important event in the history of our colonial opposition to the measures of the British government in 1768.

A circular letter dated 11th February, 1768, was addressed "by the house of representatives of Massachusetts bay, to the speakers of the respective houses of representatives and burgesses on this continent," proposing a plan of opposition to the encroachments of the British parliament, which was expressed in such terms and sentiments as gave great offence to the ministry. On the 21st June following, governor Bernard sent a message to the house of representatives, in which he asserted that he had his majesty's orders to require them to rescind the vote respecting said circular letter. On the 30th of the same month, the house sent a message to governor B. explanatory of their rights, and refused to rescind, notwithstanding the mandate of the king. This important vote was determined by ninety-two to seventeen, nineteen members absent.

You no doubt, sir, well remember the excitement which this measure occasioned. The majority were celebrated in toasts and huzzas as the "glorious ninety-two," and the minority were execrated as the "infamous seventeen." The Tories cried out rebellion! rebellion! In no part of the British dominions was the Scotch rebellion execrated more than in New England. Loyalty to the king was at that time undiminished; but opposition to the parliament was almost universal, even in the face of rebellion itself.

Agreeably to your wishes, I send you a list of the names of the minority who were in favor of obeying the mandate of the king. I remain, dear sir, with affection and respect, your friend, &c.

[The names of the persons we of course omit. Ed. Rep.]

OUTRAGE IN COURT.

From the *Boston Courier* of Tuesday last.

Considerable excitement has been made in this city since Saturday morning last, in consequence of the arrival at this port, in the brig Chickasaw, capt. Eldridge, from Baltimore, of two colored women, named Eliza Small and Polly Ann Bates, claimed as slaves of John B. Morris, of Baltimore. Mr. Morris, hearing of the flight of the two females, sent his agent, Mr. Matthew Turner, to this city, with power of attorney to hold them on their arrival. In pursuance of this order, Mr. Turner went on board the brig last Saturday, while she lay in the stream. He saw the females on board; they freely admitted that they were the property of Mr. Morris, and gave him reasons for making their escape. Mr. Turner then requested captain Eldridge to detain them, until he could obtain a warrant for their arrest. At that time there was a large collection of colored people upon the wharf, all very much excited. During Mr. Turner's absence, the females were rescued from the custody of the captain, by a writ of *habeas corpus*, in the hands of a colored man named S. H. Adams.

They were taken on Saturday before judge Wilde, who, in consequence of a technical objection, did not proceed in the hearing, and the case was postponed till yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock. At the opening of the court, yesterday morning, the chief justice Shaw took the bench. A. H. Fiske, esq. counsel for captain Eldridge, read the captain's answer, which stated that he had brought them as passengers in the brig, but that before she arrived at the wharf the owners sent him orders to have her anchored in the stream; that he had been applied to by the agent of their owner, who claimed the two women as his slaves, and that he has detained them, in order to get a warrant to carry them before one of the United States judges.

Mr. Fiske then read an affidavit in confirmation of this statement, and moved that the hearing might be postponed, in order to bring evidence from Baltimore that they were slaves. The court was addressed by Mr. Fiske in support of his motion, and by Mr. Sewall in opposition to it. The judge thought that under the circumstances, capt. Eldridge had no right to detain them, as he did not bring himself within the provisions of the United States statute, and that the women must be discharged.

The judge concludes his opinion by saying, "the prisoners must therefore be discharged from all further detention," when Mr. Turner rose and intimated that he should make a fresh arrest of the women, and inquired of the judge whether it would be necessary to have a warrant for that purpose. At the same moment a constable was sent to lock the door which led down stairs. This created instantly a tremendous excitement among the colored people with whom the court was thronged. Under the mistaken impression that the words of the judge amounted to a discharge of the prisoners, and supposing that the claimant was about to make a fresh seizure on the spot, which might be intercepted, a general rush was made, prisoners and crowd together—down the stairs of the court house, at the door of which the prisoners entered a carriage and were driven off, before any one could prevent it.

The judge stated that they must be brought back to be regularly discharged in open court. The counsel for the women expressed to the judge his regret that any violation of the decorum of the court should have been committed. The colored people present had, however, acted under a mistake, and a delay of five minutes would have taken the prisoners at liberty, unless, indeed, they had been taken on a fresh process from some other court.

This account of the scene in the court room, yesterday morning from the Transcript. It is not believed by any body that the slaves were rescued under a "mistaken impression," as it was boasted of two hours before the affair took place, that whatever the decision might be, the slaves would be rescued by the blacks and would not be allowed to go to jail. A large number of acknowledged abolitionists were on the spot, and two or three of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery society were in the court room, giving their countenance to the blacks in their outrage upon the court.

Judge Shaw, it is said, was obliged, not receiving sufficient support from the officers of the court, to descend from the bench and personally defend the door of the court room. He and the officers were, however, overpowered and the slaves escaped.

The scene in Court square and School street about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, baffles description. The slaves were hurried from the court room down two flights of stairs to a carriage which stood ready, with the door open, and a black driver, into which they were pushed. Then a number of black women divested themselves of shawles, bonnets, &c. and offered them to the slaves, after which the carriage drove off, followed by the crowd, consisting of four or five hundred blacks of all ages and both sexes, shouting "burrah for freedom," &c.

What steps have been taken by the judge and sheriff to bring back the slaves, we have not learned, but strong imputations are cast upon the latter for not having a sufficient force ready to protect the dignity of the court, and his own authority.



FORMATION OF A NEW REPUBLIC IN S. AMERICA.

By the following translations from the Lima Peruano of the 10th of April, it will be seen that a new independent state, called South Peru, has been formed in South America the name indicates its situation. It probably owed its political existence to the following circumstances:

The state of Bolivia south east of Peru seems destined from its extent, its situation, its fertility and its mines, to be the most important power in South America; it has also been better governed, particularly with regard to the administration of its finances, than any other; the president, Santa Cruz, indeed possesses what we should consider very extraordinary prerogatives, but he seems to have used them wisely and moderately; though he holds them firmly. Bolivia labors under one disadvantage; it possesses about 300 miles of coast on the Pacific, but the whole of its territory, between that ocean and the Andes, is a sandy desert, and there is but one spot—Cobija or Puerto Lamar—which offers any facilities for the entrance of vessels, or for communications with the interior. North of this desert, a long slip of Peru extends between Bolivia and the sea, containing several ports, one of which, Arica, is admirably adapted for the commercial communications between the latter republic and the rest of the world.

This slip has been the cause of much ill feeling between the two states, Bolivia desiring to possess it, and Peru being determined to retain it. This ill feeling has, however, exhibited itself only in legislative enactments and executive decrees. Peru insists on laying a transit duty on all goods entering her territories. Bolivia endeavors to invite foreign trade to Port Lamar, by the advantages held out there. A Bolivian decree declares Port Lamar a free port, the advantages expected from this measure are soon neutralized by a Peruvian law, reducing the transit duties on goods arriving at Arica for Bolivia; these duties are again raised as soon as the current has been well turned towards the Peruvian port.

The bloody war which has been for some time going on in Peru, between the partizans of Orbigozo, the regularly constituted chief of the government, and Salaverry the commander of the rebels, afforded an opportunity for the interference of the Bolivians. Santa Cruz joined the South Peruvians in favor of the regular government, and, after several sharp actions, the united forces were completely victorious at Socabaya, on the seventh of February last. Salaverry was taken, and, with many of his adherents, shot.

The division of Peru into two states, the southernmost of which is placed entirely under the protection of Bolivia, will doubtless enable the government of the latter to arrange its commercial affairs more satisfactorily than heretofore.

[Globe.

SOLEMN DECLARATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH PERU.

The assembly of South Peru, in the name of the departments of Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cuzco and Puno,

CONSIDERING.

I. That the people of the south have been convinced, by long and sad experience, that their union under the same government with those of the north renders their organization difficult if not impossible, and consequently prevents them from attaining that happiness which depends so essentially on the form of their institutions:

II. That the revolutions of which all Peru has been the victim, have arisen from this forced union; that they have dissolved the general compact; that the people of the south as well as those of the north have a right to provide for their future security, by the only means which can contribute to it, which means are indicated in the summons issued by his excellency the president of Peru, who was induced to act thus by the most just and serious considerations, no less than by the unanimous voice of the people of the south.

III. That the government of Peru and Bolivia have engaged to respect, to execute and to guarantee the deliberations of the assemblies, convoked by the decree of June, 1835, in compliance with the treaty concluded at La Paz on the 15th of the same month, and solemnly ratified on the 24th; his excellency the provisional president of Peru, having, in consequence surrendered to that assembly, in his message of December 7, 1835, the command which he exercised over these departments:

IV. That his excellency Andres Santa Cruz, the captain general and president of Bolivia, and supreme chief of the united army, has engaged, in the name of his nation, by his declaration made at Puno on the 1st of July, 1835, to guarantee the deliberation of the said assemblies:

V. That Bolivia has engaged by its congress, and by the said declaration of Puno, to enter into bonds of confederacy with the states of North and South Peru, as soon as they have been organized:

VI. That the memorable victories obtained by the united army in the fields of Yanacocha, Ananta, Camargas, Callao, Gramadal and Socabaya, by restoring peace and repose to Peru, have afforded an opportunity for the expression of the will of the people with regard to their own interests, by means of their legitimate representatives—

SOLEMNLY DECLARES AND DECREES:

Article 1. The departments of Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cuzco and Puno, declare and constitute themselves an independent state under the denomination of the state of South Peru (*Estado Sud-Peruano*), adopting for its government the popular representative form.

Article 2. The state of South Peru engages forthwith to enter into bonds of confederacy with the states which may be formed in the north; and with Bolivia: the basis of such confederacy to be fixed by a congress of plenipotentiaries, named by each of the three states which are to form the union.

Article 3. The exercise of the whole public power of the state is for the present committed to his excellency Andres Santa Cruz, the captain general and supreme chief of the united army, who will bear the title of *supreme protector of the state of South Peru*.

Article 4. The protector of the state of South Peru will invite the other states to enter into the proposed confederacy, and will take every measure which may tend to carry that object into effect in a manner conformably with the desires of the people.

Article 5. The protector of the state shall, as soon as he considers himself authorized by circumstances, convocate a congress, by which the fundamental constitution of the state shall be formed.

In faith whereof—we, the representatives of the four departments, do make and sign, in their name and in our own, the present declaration, as the will of our constituents, who for themselves and we for them, do engage to sustain, preserve and defend it with all our might, pledging thereunto our honor, and invoking the protection of the Supreme Being, as well as that of our sister, the republic of Bolivia.

Done in the hall of session, at the city of Sieuana on this 17th day of March, 1836.



CANALS, RAIL ROADS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

A canal is to be made by the state of Illinois, and is called the Illinois and Michigan canal. It commences at Chicago and continues to the navigable waters, by steamboats all seasons of the year, to the Illinois river, a distance of 93 miles. The estimated cost of making this canal is seven millions of dollars—within 36 miles of Chicago, they have to cut twenty-four miles through solid rock, from 7 to 28 feet in depth and sixty feet in width, the estimated cost of making this 36 miles of this canal, is four millions of dollars. The commissioners advertise for ten thousand laborers, and offer from 20 to 26 dollars per month.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic rail roads. A rail road is proposed from St. Andrews, N. B. to Quebec. The contemplated route passes through the territory in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. The Maine folks don't like to have it go there, as they mean to have a rail road from Quebec to Belfast, with which the former would interfere. The cost of the Quebec and St. Andrews road is estimated at about \$4,000,000; length 250 miles. The British government has sanctioned its construction by a grant of £10,000 from the land revenue of New Brunswick. The legislature of Lower Canada and New Brunswick have also given it their official approbation. In the mean time the survey of the Quebec and Belfast rail road is going forward under the direction of col. Long, U. S. engineer, with 35 assistants. Fourteen miles nearest Belfast, were finished on the 6th inst. and the whole will be done by the 1st of October. It is proposed to apply to the legislature of Maine for a slice of the surplus revenue. The rail road up the valley of the Connecticut and Assumpit rivers, of which surveys are about to be made, will also come in for a share of the business. So if all these projects succeed, there will be three lines of rail road communications from the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic.

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Dr. Nott, of New York, has recently successfully applied anthracite coal to the steam engine of the boat Novelty—and some pains have been taken by the New York editors to impress the public with the belief that Dr. Nott was the first to use such fuel for generating steam. But a Philadelphia editor, jealous of the honor of his state, says—There is abundant evidence to show,

that 25 years since, anthracite coal from the Lehigh mines was used as fuel under the engine at the centre square for supplying this city with water, under the direction of Frederick Graff, the intelligent superintendent of the Fairmount water works. On the union canal, two steam engines of 80 horse power each, with pumps 20 inches in diameter and 6 feet stroke, have been in use for more than nine years, to raise water to the summit level, a distance of 95 feet. Their only fuel has been anthracite coal, of which each engine consumes daily about 6 7/10 tons. The quantity of water raised in 24 hours by these engines is 1,724,000 cubic feet. These engines were built after drawings furnished by Mr. Graff.

Again, the steamboat Pennsylvania, constructed for the Philadelphia steam tow-boat company, for the express purpose of towing vessels between this city and the capes of the Delaware, at all seasons, commenced operations about the 10th of March last, breaking the ice in the Delaware to near Chester, and thus opening the navigation which had for months been entirely impeded. Although the ice was from 7 to 12 inches in thickness, the Pennsylvania succeeded in opening a passage through it. As this kind of service requires extraordinary weight and strength, she has been constructed with a view to these qualities, and cannot therefore be expected to compete in speed with lighter and sharper boats; but when occasionally, she pass up or down the river without having vessels in tow, she has performed the distance between this city and New-castle, 40 miles, in 2 hours and 25 min. or at a rate of more than 16 miles an hour. The fuel used on board the Pennsylvania is anthracite coal exclusively, after the fires are kindled. She is propelled by two high pressure engines with cylinders 20 inches in diameter and 6 feet 3 inches stroke. They are amply supplied with steam at a tension of 75 lbs. to the square inch, by three boilers of the form usually employed for locomotive engines, each of which is 5 feet in diameter and contains 96 tubes, each 3 inches in diameter and 8 feet in length. The boilers of the new steam tow boat and the steam packet States Rights, now building, to run between this city and Charleston, will contain tubes 2 and 2 1/2 inches in diameter. The contracts for these boilers were made some months before the Novelty made her first trip. We trust that these facts will satisfy the most sceptical, that anthracite coal has been used for years as fuel for steamboats on the Delaware river, however much of a novelty it may be on the North river.

LAW OF CONGRESS

Granting half-pay to widows and orphans, &c.

An act granting half-pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles and volunteers, shall have died while in the service of the United States, since the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or marriage of said widow before the expiration of said five years, the half-pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent: *Provided,* That the half-pay aforesaid shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the infantry of the regular army, and no more. *Provided also,* That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow, or the child or children of any officer than the half-pay of a lieutenant colonel.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, Indian spy, mariner or marine, whose service during the revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow; and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died leaving a widow whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of his services, such widow shall be entitled to receive, during the time she may remain unmarried, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband, by virtue of the act aforesaid, if living at the time it was passed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment or transfer of any right, claim or interest in

any money or half-pay granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect; each person acting for and in behalf of any one, entitled to money under this act, shall take and subscribe an oath to be administered by the proper accounting officer, and retained by him and put on file, before a warrant shall be delivered to him, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary of war shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act, as the president of the United States shall prescribe.

Approved, July 4th, 1836.

War department, pension office, July 9, 1836.

In order to carry into effect the act of congress of the 4th July, 1836, entitled "an act granting half-pay to the widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds, received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," the following rules have been prescribed by the president of the United States, and adopted by the secretary of war; and they are now published for the information of applicants under that law.

1. Applicants under the first section of the act must produce the best proof the nature of the case will allow, as to the service of the deceased officer or soldier; the time when he died, and the complaint of which he died, and the supposed cause of his disease. It must be clearly shown in what company and regiment or corps he served, and the grade he held. Such proofs must be had, either from the records of the war department, the muster rolls, the testimony of commissioned officers, or the affidavits of persons of known respectability. From similar sources evidence must be derived as to the period and cause of the death of the officer or soldier.

2. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow with those of her children, who may have been under sixteen years of age at the time of the father's decease, with the state or territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated. The widow at the time of allowing the half-pay, or placing her on the list for it, must show that she has not again married; and must moreover repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof, because in case of her marrying again, the half-pay to her ceases, and the half-pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of the decedent. This may be done by the affidavits of respectable persons having knowledge of the case.

3. In cases where there are children and no widow, their guardian will of course act for them; establish their claims as prescribed in the foregoing regulations, and receive their stipends for them.

4. Applicants under the second section of the law will make a declaration before a court of record, setting forth according to the best of her or their knowledge or belief the names and rank of the field and company officers, the day (if possible) and the month and year when the claimant's husband or father (as the case may be) entered the service, and the time when he left the same; and if under more than one engagement, the claimant must specify the particular periods, and the rank and names of the officers under whom the service was performed, the town or county and state, in which the claimant's husband or father resided when he entered the service; whether he was drafted; was a volunteer or substitute; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged; the country through which he marched, with such further particulars as may be useful in the investigation of the claim; and also, if the fact be so, that the claimant has no documentary evidence in support of the claim.

5. The same description of proof as to the relationship of the claimant to the deceased officer or soldier will be required as the rule under the first section points out.

6. Claimants under the 3d section of the law must not only produce such proof as the foregoing regulations direct, in relation to widows' claims, but they must in all cases, as an indispensable requisite, show when they were legally married to the deceased officer or soldier, on account of whose services the claim is presented, and that the marriage took place before the last term of service of the husband expired. They must also prove that they were never afterwards married.

7. In a case where the service of the deceased officer or soldier is clearly proved, by recorded or documentary evidence, or the affidavit of a commissioned officer, showing the grade and length of service of the deceased, the particulars in relation to the service are not required to be set forth in the claimants' declaration, except so far as to show that the claimant or claimants is, or are, the widow or children of the deceased.

8. The claimant must in every case where there is no record or documentary proof of the revolutionary service of the deceased officer or soldier, produce the testimony of at least one credible witness. Traditionary evidence will be deemed useful in every such case.

9. Applicants unable to appear in court by reason of bodily infirmity, may make the declaration before required, before a

judge or justice of a court of record of the county in which the applicant resides, and the judge or justice will certify that the applicant cannot, from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

10. Whenever any official act is required to be done by a judge or justice of a court of record, or by a justice of the peace, the certificate of secretary of the state or of the territory, or of the proper clerk of the court or county, under his seal of office, will be annexed, stating that such a person is a judge or justice of a court of record, or a justice of the peace, and that the signature annexed is his genuine signature.

11. The widows of those who served in the navy, or as Indian spies, will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformably to the preceding regulations, and authenticated in a similar manner, with such variations as the different nature of the service may require.

12. The form prescribed for claimants under the 3d section of the act will be observed by every other description of claimants, so far as the same may be applicable to their cases. The judge or justice who may administer an oath, must in every instance certify to the credibility of the affiant.

13. In every case in which the deceased officer or soldier was a pensioner, the fact should be so stated, and the deceased pensioner so described as to enable the department to refer immediately to the evidence upon which he was pensioned, and thus facilitate the investigation of the claim of his widow or children.

JAMES L. EDWARDS,
commissioner of pensions.

DECLARATION,

In order to obtain the benefit of the third section of the act of congress of the 4th July, 1836.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR DISTRICT } ss.

On this day of , personally appeared before the of the , A. B. a resident of in the county of and state, territory, or district of aged years, who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of congress, passed July 4, 1836. That she is the widow of , who was a [here insert the rank the husband held in the army, navy, or militia, as the case may be, and specify the service performed, as directed in paragraph No of these regulations.]

She further declares that she was married to the said on the day of , in the year seventeen hundred ; that her husband, the aforesaid , died on the day of ; and that she has remained a widow ever since that period, as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.

Sworn to and subscribed, on the day and year above written, before _____.

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POLITICS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Jarvis, one of the representatives in congress from the state of Maine, has in the following letter, declined being a candidate for re-election.

Washington, June 25, 1836.

To the electors of Hancock and Washington district:

FELLOW CITIZENS: When elected a representative in the first congress which assembled after the election of our present chief magistrate, I determined, if I retained your favor, that I would continue to serve you in that capacity during the time Andrew Jackson would be president. The period I assigned to myself is verging to its close, and as you will in less than three months be required to elect a representative of the 25th congress, I beg leave to decline the honor of being again a candidate for your suffrages. During the time I have been your representative, I have steadfastly supported the administration, and, in so doing, have acted not only in accordance with my own feelings, but with the views and intentions of a majority of my constituents. Permit me to indulge the hope that whosoever you may elect for my successor may serve you with equal zeal and greater ability; my heart assures me that he cannot serve you with more disinterestedness, devotion and fidelity.

LEONARD JARVIS.

Hon. Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, member of congress, is now on a visit to Portland, his native city. A number of the most respectable gentlemen of that city invited him to a public dinner, a few days since, but he declined the honor in the following letter:

Portland, July 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: On my return to the place of my birth, after so long an absence, it affords me unmingled satisfaction to meet once more my early friends. This pleasure, let me assure you, is rendered still greater, when the citizens of my native town, as well my seniors as my former companions, have united to express their approbation of my public conduct and private character. Such kind, such generous feeling, while it meets the gratitude of an overflowing heart, will furnish, in all after-time, a new incentive to duty.

You have referred to the distinguished man who is now the candidate of a numerous and proud-spirited portion of the American people for the presidential chair, in a manner which indicates your patriotic sacrifice of all personal preferences to sustain the principles of constitutional liberty. Your resolution, thus taken, is a proud tribute to the favorite son of the west,

and will add new zeal to the already enthusiastic efforts of his friends.

The vindication of gen. Harrison to which you allude is before the world; if it shall tend to refute the ungenerous, the unmanly attacks which party spirit has made upon his well-earned fame; if it shall assist to inform the young, that the reputation of a gallant soldier has been vilely traduced, or to revive in the bosom of the aged the recollection of his services at a time when the whole union did him honor—I should feel that I had done some service to our common country. I leave the issue with the enlightened, the patriotic American people.

While I must be permitted to decline the honor of a public dinner, so feelingly tendered by my friends and fellow citizens, I cannot part with them without indulging the ardent hope, that no son of Portland, wherever his destiny may be cast, will ever forget his birth-place. The living and the dead are alike to be honored and venerated.

With the most sincere regard, permit me to subscribe myself your friend and servant,

B. STORER,
Messrs. Levi Cutler, Isaac Ilsley, Luther Jewett,
John D. Kinsman and S. R. Lyman, esqts.

From the Lexington, Kentucky, Reporter.

It will be seen by the following correspondence, that Mr. Clay has accepted the invitation to a public dinner, to be given by the citizens of Woodford county to Messrs. Clay, Crittenden, Morehead and Allan, on the 26th inst. near Versailles. We understand that Mr. Crittenden and governor Morehead have accepted the invitation, and we doubt not captain Allan will also accept the invitation.

Versailles, July 13, 1836.

Hon. H. CLAY: DEAR SIR: At a public meeting held in Versailles by the citizens of Woodford county, the undersigned were appointed a committee to invite you to partake of a public dinner near Versailles, on Tuesday the 16th instant, or any other day which may better suit your convenience.

Your fellow citizens of Woodford desire an opportunity of meeting you personally, and of expressing their entire approbation of your private and public character, and their unfeigned gratitude for the very able, eloquent and fearless manner in which you and your worthy colleague have discharged the duties of your station, as senators of the United States.

With sentiments of the highest personal regard, we remain yours,

SAMUEL M. WALLACE,
ALEX. DUNLAP,
CHARLES RAILEY,
DANIEL DIVINE,
HUMPHREY JONES, JR.
JOHN STEELE,
BEN. P. GRAY,
WM. B. BLCKBURN, JR.
WM. B. KINKAID, &c.

Ashtand, July 15, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, inviting me to a public dinner, near Versailles, on the 26th inst. in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a public meeting held in that town, has been duly received; and I am highly sensible of the honor then done me, and of the great value of the testimony which it renders to the fidelity of my services in the senate of the United States; and I request you to make known to my fellow citizens of Woodford county, whom you represent, the grateful obligations under which they have placed me.

I had wished on my arrival at Ashtand to have remained in perfect quiet, but considering the shortness of the distance to Versailles; that I shall there meet with relations whom I have not seen for a long time, as well as friends and fellow citizens; and anticipating much satisfaction from sharing with those whom you have also invited, an entertainment tendered by some of my earliest and steadiest friends, I have the honor to accept the invitation and will attend, unless prevented by some unexpected occurrence.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.
Samuel M. Wallace, and others, committee.

The 4th of July was celebrated by the democratic party in Philadelphia, by a public dinner, &c. In reply to an invitation to join in the celebration there, the president of the United States sent the following sentiment:

"The constitution of the United States—What it does not authorize is forbidden to those who act under it. A constitutional right to apply, and a necessity for such application, are the true sources and limits of the power to tax. When the taxes produce more money than can be rightfully applied, the appropriate remedy is reduction or repeal. To continue a tax without necessity, and for the sake of distribution, is to subvert the principles of the constitution, and must end in destroying the liberties of the people.

Mr. Woodbury sent the following, in reply to a similar invitation.

The cause of democracy—The greatest good to the greatest number.

The following was also received from Mr. Kendall, postmaster general.

The new bank of the United States—The monstrous off-spring of an unnatural connection, it walks abroad with a lie on its forehead. If palpable wrongs can be made vested rights by

corrupt legislation, what security have the people for any right they possess?

The "republicans" of Sullivan county, N. H. had a celebration on the 4th at Newport, at which the governor was invited to be present, but being unable to attend, he sent the following toast.

By Isaac Hill—The best governmental protection and encouragement to the American people—No taxation beyond the wants of the most economical administration—no principle of distribution acknowledged which shall induce to a treasury surplus—a substantial constitutional currency established, taking the place of that system of inflated credits which tempts to speculation only to destroy confidence and ends in bankruptcy.

MR. VAN BUREN'S OPINIONS.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The following letters have been sent us for publication:
New York, 13th June, 1836.

To Martin Van Buren, vice president of the United States:
SIR: Pursuant to the instructions of a general convention of the democratic party of the city and county of New York, in favor of equal rights, and opposed to all monopolies, we submit to your consideration, as the candidate of the Baltimore convention for the office of president of the United States, the following "declaration of principles," for the purpose of receiving an expression of your views in relation to them.

1st. The true foundation of republican government is the equal rights of every citizen, in his person and property, and in their management.

2d. The rightful power of all legislation is to declare and enforce our natural rights and duties, and to take none of them from us. No man has a natural right to commit aggressions on the equal rights of another; and this is ALL from which the law ought to restrain him. Every man is under the natural duty of contributing to the necessities of society, and this is all the law should enforce on him. When the laws have declared and enforced all this, they have fulfilled their instructions.

3d. "That the idea is quite unfounded that on entering into society, we give up any natural right."

4th. "Unqualified and uncompromising hostility to bank notes and paper money as a circulating medium, because gold and silver is the only safe and constitutional currency."

5th. Hostility to any and all monopolies by legislation, because they are a violation of the equal rights of the people.

6th. Hostility to the dangerous and unconstitutional creation of vested rights by legislation, because they are a usurpation of the people's sovereign rights. And we hold that all laws or acts of incorporation passed by one legislature can be rightfully altered or repealed by their successors.

Whilst we express individually the greatest respect and esteem, it gives us pleasure to acknowledge the exalted opinion entertained of your career as a statesman, and the pride with which you are claimed as a citizen of the state of New York by those whom the convention have the honor to represent.

ALEXANDER F. VACHE,
STEPHEN HASBROUCK,
ALEX. MING, Jr.
E. W. GRAHAM,
M. JAQUES.

Washington, July 6th.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your letter, with an accompanying "declaration of principles," adopted by a "general convention of the democratic party of the city and county of New York, in favor of equal rights, and opposed to all monopolies," and return you my sincere thanks for this mark of your respect. In the great principle with which you set out, viz: "that the true foundation of republican government is the equal rights of every citizen in his person and property, and their management," I fully concur, and honor and respect all temperate and well directed efforts to protect and enforce it. For my views in regard to other propositions contained in the declaration, and especially to those which relate to the subjects of banks, paper money, specie currency and monopolies, you must allow me to refer you to a public course of no inconsiderable duration in the state and federal government, and to a succession of public declarations heretofore made by me. On some of the latter subjects I shall also have an occasion for a further public expression of my opinions in reply to a call made upon me before the receipt of your letter. To these acts and expressions I respectfully invite your candid consideration, and if they should be found to bring my principles sufficiently near to those you espouse to entitle me to your confidence, I shall be proud of possessing it.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks for the kind expressions contained in your letter, and believe me to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

To Alex. M. Vache, M. Jaques, Stephen Hasbrouck, Alex. Ming, jun. and E. W. Graham.

WILL OF THE LATE JOHN B. YATES,
OF MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK.

The late JOHN B. Yates died possessed of a princely fortune. "A large estate," says the Albany Argus, "between three and four hundred thousand dollars, over and above a very ample support for his widow, and other legacies, he has set apart for the purposes of literature and science. He has shown, in his dying

moments, his regard for the morality, happiness and character of his country. Indeed, this was his 'master passion, strong in death,' and posterity will enrol his name among its noblest benefactors. During his life, he evinced the same unceasing solicitude for the general good. At his own expense he established the Polytechny school at Chittenango, which was ably conducted, and continued in successful operation for ten years. His financial operations and unremitting exertions, in connexion with his partners, raised Union college from a state of comparative insolvency to that of opulence and distinction. He conveys all his property to Mrs. Yates, his widow, Charles Yates, William K. Fuller and George K. Fuller, in trust; and after providing for certain bequests, he directs as follows:

Extract from the will of the late John B. Yates, esq.

"I direct farther that my said trustees apply the remainder of my property, my real and personal estate, if any there shall be, to the endowment and support of a school embracing literary instruction, combined with the pursuits of real life of every practical description. The institution to be called the Polytechny, upon the plan as near as may be, laid down in the memorial presented by me to the legislature of the state of New York, and the report of a committee and draft of a law founded thereon, during the session of the year 1830. If after winding up my affairs, it shall be ascertained that there are funds sufficient left to commence and found such institution, I then wish my trustees aforesaid to petition the legislature of this state to accept this devise for the object named, to confirm its permanency by a legislative act, and make the necessary arrangement for its uniform and steady government by the appointment of a governor or director, who shall not be liable to removal by the fluctuations of party or the miserable chicanery of political jugglers.

"If such a law, to the satisfaction of my said trustees, cannot be obtained in this state, I then direct that as soon as may be, without incurring unnecessary loss, my whole estate left after the legacies and devices be disposed of, on the terms and in the manner that shall be thought most advantageous, and as it shall from time to time be disposed of or sold in such portions as may be offered at the various times and the money received therefor, that the same be invested until the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be funded, and they are requested in that event to form such an institution in any state which a majority of them please to select, which is willing to give the proper irrevocable legal guaranty for its permanency, and appropriate not less than one thousand acres of land for the purpose. The income only of the one hundred thousand dollars to be applied in this last case to the support of the institution, and the principal to be transferred to the state and kept by it invested for a school of this description. If afterwards a greater residuary sum than this shall be realized, I then direct that the balance, not exceeding 100,000 dollars, be offered on the same terms to another state, and if more be left, that the same course be pursued with the balance and a third state, and so on until the whole residuary estate be thus applied and absorbed in amounts not exceeding as above \$100,000 to each.

"Having ascertained with certainty to my own mind, that almost all political men of all parties are more particularly anxious for personal aggrandizement than any permanent arrangements by which the general standard of popular information may be raised, and thus greater stability be given to the political institutions of our country, I am apprehensive of the same secret opposition which I have experienced and which I know exists to every project of the sort. It is therefore my wish that a printing press, and weekly paper at least, devoted to the purpose of advocating the diffusion of literary information among all classes of people, be established, connected with the institution, and printing and book binding in all its branches, form a branch of the mechanical occupation of a portion of the students in the institution. It also is my will that a professorship of law be established, and that every student be made familiar with the constitution of the United States and each state in the union, at as early an age as possible, and to be connected throughout with the moral and religious instructions of the institution. Being also firmly persuaded that the safety of society and its proper moral government cannot be sustained without a high regard for the present legal domestic relations of life, it is therefore my wish, that no illegitimate child shall be admitted into the institutions whose parents shall not have legally intermarried, either before or after the birth of the child, and that such prohibition be made a fundamental law of each institution which may be established under this will. If my life shall not be spared to settle my estate myself, and ascertain its value, so as to know accurately what may be left for this purpose, and also enable me to form a more full and detailed plan for the government and management of the institutions, and the specific appropriations for each object, which from the uncertainty of the amount I cannot now do, I leave the manner and extent of the arrangements to the sound discretion of my said trustees, in conjunction with my friends John Savage, chief justice of the state, John Van Ness Yates, of Albany, and John C. Spencer, of Canandaigua, whom I solicit to aid my trustees by their counsel and advice in organizing and establishing the said institutions."

WALLED BANKS OF THE SABLE.

From the Rochester Intelligencer.

If my reader has ever sailed through the length of Lake Champlain in either of the admirable steamboats which daily

ply between St. Johns and Whitehall, he cannot fail to have been delighted with the extraordinary beauty of each shore; but may very possibly have failed to learn that he should quit the steamboat at Port Kent, a small village in Essex county, New York, opposite Burlington, for a view which would pay one for a voyage across the Atlantic.

Four miles north westwardly from Port Kent is the village of Birmingham, through which flows the Au Sable river, forming here a most beautiful cascade of 70 feet fall. About half a mile from Birmingham, in the bosom of a deep forest, is the wonder of which I have been speaking. It consists in the perpendicular banks of the river which rise like walls on each side of the stream to the height of two hundred feet. The river, which at Birmingham may be thirty yards across, is here narrowed to the breadth of twenty feet, and rushes furiously along at the bottom of this enormous chasm. To stand on the bank and listen to the torrent dashing and foaming along its narrow way is terrific. There are several lateral fissures branching from the channel, as deep as the chasm itself, and so narrow that you may step across. One of these affords the only access to the bottom of this magnificent passage. You enter at the extremity and pass down a narrow way which admits but one person at a time, until descending partly by a rude ladder, you reach a sort of "table rock," nearly on a level with the water. Here you first become sensible of the great depth of the chasm. You look up with astonishment at the almost endless height of the walls which enclose you; and you are filled with admiration at seeing the regularity and symmetry which art can never surpass, combined with vastness which it may not dream of emulating. The walls of this specimen of nature's masonry, are as accurately perpendicular as the chisel and plumb could have made them, and the numerous strata are laid with faultless regularity and exactness. Adjacent to the table rock of which I have spoken, is an angle of wall remarkable for being protected by a round column of mountainous size and two hundred feet high.

The whole length of this extraordinary rock passage is nearly a mile. The walls are highest at the place of descent, but in no place is their height less than one hundred feet, except perhaps at the extremities. My reader is assured that should he ever visit the wall banks of the Au Sable, he will view a scene of rare and wonderful interest, scarcely inferior, in the opinion of many, to Niagara itself.

VIATOR.

IMPORTANT LAW CASES.

Transportation of the U. S. mail on a turnpike road.

A case was recently decided in the Fayette circuit court of Kentucky, which, as it involved points of general interest, deserves to be noticed. It was brought before the court on the petition of M. W. Dickey, a contractor for the transportation of the U. S. mail to and from Lexington and Maysville, who prayed for a mandamus directing the Maysville and Lexington turnpike company to open their gates and permit the mails to pass the same free of toll. The grounds on which Dickey based his claim are thus stated by the judge:

"The petitioner suggest that there is established from the city of Lexington, to the city of Maysville, a post road for the carriage of the mail of the United States—that on said road are established at various points, post offices; that on the route leading from the one point to the other by the way of the various post offices, there is no road except the turnpike road, known commonly as the Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington turnpike—that said turnpike, to a great extent, runs over the same ground over which has passed a public road for a great length of time, to wit: for thirty years, last past, and during all which time, the United States mail has been regularly and freely transported on said road, from Lexington to Maysville aforesaid, until the construction of said turnpike—that the petitioner has contracted with the government of the United States to transport or carry the mail daily in stages, from Lexington to Maysville, and from Maysville to Lexington, by the various post offices on said road—that the president and directors of said turnpike road company, have on said road in the county of Fayette by their agents, stopped and, threatened to continue to obstruct the passage of said mail unless the petitioner will pay them sundry heavy tolls and illegal exactions on the carriage and horses in which the mail is carried—that they by charging toll on the mail stage, both as a carriage of pleasure and a carriage of burden, collect double tolls on the mail stage, whereas it should rightfully pass free of toll. By which illegal exactions the said company have extorted and continued daily to extort from the petitioner, large sums of money. He prays a mandamus to said corporation, to open their gates and permit the United States mail to pass the same free of toll."

The turnpike company, regularly incorporated under a general law of Kentucky, admitted the facts stated in the petition, including that of their refusal to permit the mail to pass over their road without payment of the tolls allowed them by their charter. In the discussion of the case, the court decided in the first place that it had jurisdiction over it, and it then proceeded to consider the main question—"has the petitioner a right by the law of the land, as a carrier of the mail in the employment of the postmaster general of the United States, to pass upon said turnpike road, free of toll?" The various points involved in the consideration of this question were discussed at length, and, to our apprehension, with great clearness, and the deci-

sion of the court was that the petitioner had not the right which he claimed, and consequently that his petition be overruled. [Balt. Amer.]

Liability of turnpike corporations. The Springfield (Massachusetts) Gazette publishes a case which was lately decided before the supreme court, while in session in that town, which is interesting to the public in general.

Yule vs. Hampden and Berkshire turnpike corporation. This was an action to recover damage for an injury done to the plaintiff's horse in passing over the road belonging to the defendants. The defendants' counsel rested the defence on the alleged fact, that it was through no fault or negligence of the turnpike corporation that the accident happened, and offered evidence to show this—but the court rejected the evidence, and ruled that turnpike corporations are liable at all events for accidents happening through any defect in their roads—that in every case they guarantee to the traveller, on his paying the toll, a safe passage over the turnpike, so far as the road itself is concerned. In the common pleas, judge Cummins, on this point, gave a different decision, ruling in favor of the defendants. A verdict was taken for the plaintiff, damage \$90, subject to the opinion of the full court on the above point. Leonard for plaintiff—Knox and Chapman for defendants.

Towns, too, should take heed, and mend their ways. Another paper gives an account of a case tried at Northampton, in which Seth Williams recovered \$400, in an action against the town of Cummington, for an injury sustained in consequence of his team and loaded wagon running off the highway and bridge, two miles west of the village in a dark night.

[Sentinel of Freedom.]

Slave case. In the district court of the United States, for the western district of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburgh before judge Irwin, two cases of interest have lately been decided.

Baylor et al. vs. Elijah Heath, J. N. Steadman, esq. and A. Pearsoil—and Stephen Dalgarn vs. the same defendants. The plaintiffs were citizens of Virginia and the defendants of Pennsylvania. The plaintiffs were owners of two negro slaves, who absconded and came to Venango county in this state, where they were arrested, and after a judicial investigation, handed over to their owners. On their way home through Brookville, Jefferson county, on the evening of Sunday, the 14th Sept. 1835, the negroes were placed in the jail for the night. A large and excited crowd collected, the defendants being among them and leaders of the multitude.

A singular contrivance for their liberation was devised. A sham prosecution against the masters for travelling on Sunday was held before Steedman, who is a justice of the peace. Brady for the prosecution and Prime for the defendants, were to make their speeches as long as possible, so as to afford the slaves time to escape beyond the reach of their owners. The whole contrivance seems to have been carried into effect, and the negroes, although pursued by their masters for several days, were never retaken. Verdict for the plaintiffs in both cases. Damages in the first \$600. In the second \$840. Motions for new trials were refused by the court.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD MINES.

The following statement from the Rutherford (N. C.) Gazette, would seem to remove the impression pretty effectually, that the southern gold mines are becoming exhausted:—

BECHTLER'S GOLD COIN.—Mr. Bechtler has politely furnished us with the subjoined statement of money coined by him from the 18th of January, 1834, to the 12th December, 1835, together with the amount of gold fluxed during the same period. Most of the gold was taken from the mines in Rutherford and Burke counties, although much of it is stamped Georgia gold.

It will be seen that the subjoined statement extends no later down than 12th December, 1835. Since that time, instead of being a falling off, there has been an increase of business. We paid him a visit on last Saturday, when he had just polished off the last \$3,000 for a day's work. Mr. B. has promised to furnish us with a statement of the amount coined and fluxed since that period, at as early a date as possible.

Statement of the amount of gold coined and fluxed by Christopher Bechtler, near Rutherford, N. C.

Amount coined in \$5, \$2½ and \$1 pieces, from the 18th January, 1834, to 22d December 1834	\$109,732 50
Amount coined in \$5, \$2½ and \$1 pieces, from the 22d December, 1834, to the 12th December, 1835	695,895 00
Total	\$805,627 50
Number of dwts. fluxed from the 22d December, 1834, to the 12th December, 1835	711,533½
Number of dwts. fluxed from the 18th January, 1834, to the 22d December, 1834	395,804
Total	\$1,107,387½

These statements prove the immense extent of the mining interest in this section of the state. We do not know to what proportion this forms to the amount collected from the mines, perhaps a half, perhaps not one-fifth. Yet mining has not fairly commenced with us. Deposit mining is more profitable than ever, and vein mining, though it has been but barely tested, is yet sufficiently so to induce several large capitalists to embark in the experiment extensively.