

PUBLISHED BY GALE & SEATON. TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE ELECTIONS.—Our readers, we find from frequent inquiries, are at the present moment all agog for Election News.

It gives us sincere pleasure to announce that at the election held to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the ejection of JAMES GRAHAM, of North Carolina, from his seat in the House of Representatives at the last session...

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

Table with columns for 1836 and 1835, listing candidates and their respective votes in various states like Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

This table exhibits a great gain for the Whigs. We have seen a statement from the Nashville Union, however, which comprises returns from five of the populous Van Buren counties...

The Hon. MAHLON DICKERSON, Secretary of the Navy, has returned to Washington, and the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury, has recovered from his recent indisposition.

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

From ALABAMA, the Tuscaloosa Intelligencer (the only paper received by the last mail from that State) of the 6th instant says—"It affords us much gratification to find that the returns are more favorable to our cause than we anticipated."

We have selected a few extracts from leading Whig presses on the subject of the President's Declaration in favor of Neutrality and an observance of our existing Treaty with Mexico...

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THE KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS DISBANDED.

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

HERMITAGE, Aug. 7, 1836. Sir: Arriving at this place on the evening of the 5th instant, I was made acquainted with the requisition of Gen. Gaines on the Governors of Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Louisiana, for 1000 men from each State.

THE 10,000 volunteers authorized by the late act of Congress have been apportioned among the States and Territories nearest to the theatre of actual or apprehended hostilities from the Indians.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

To his Excellency Mr. MOREHEAD, Governor of the State of Kentucky.

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

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

From Florida.—The schooner George and Mary, Capt. WILLEY, arrived here from Jacksonville, E. F. this forenoon.

Major WILLIAMS was killed on Monday morning last by a body of 200 Indians, at St. Arthur's Bridge, while on his way from Black Creek to Nonardville.

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

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

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LATEST FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 6. Captain Watts, of the schooner William and Frances, in four days from Matagorda, says that the day previous to sailing Captain O'Neal, of the Texan artillery, had arrived there, on business connected with Government matters.

Our army is still at Victoria, upon the river Guadalupe. Lamar had arrived there, and the last accounts, and presented himself as Commander-in-Chief of the Texan forces; but, with all his popularity, was unable to obtain the concurrence of the army with the wishes of the Cabinet.

By a gentleman (Mr. Perkins) who arrived here on Tuesday last from Texas, we are informed that Captain Carnes, Miller, and H. Teal, taken with other prisoners, who were so treacherously taken by the Mexicans at Metamoras, have since been liberated, with the exception of Henry Teal.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO. BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE SCHOONER HALEYON, CAPTAIN DICKSON, FROM METAMORAS, WE HAVE BEEN PUT IN POSSESSION OF OUR REGULAR FILE OF PAPERS FROM THAT CITY TO THE 20TH ULTIMO.

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

THE BLOCKADE OF THE PORT OF METAMORAS BY THE TEXAN CRUIZERS DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE VERY EFFICIENT; BUT MEXICAN AND AMERICAN VESSELS ARE PERMITTED TO PASS WITHOUT MOLESTATION.

THE METAMORAS MERCURY, OF THE 20TH ULTIMO, SAYS THAT, FROM THE WANT OF AUTHENTIC INFORMATION FROM THE INTERIOR, IT CAN GIVE NO PARTICULARS OF THE TROUBLES SAID TO EXIST THERE.

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WE UNDERSTAND THAT MAJOR W. WAS THE KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC HOUSE AT PICOLATA.—PATRIOT.

INTERCOURSE WITH THE SOUTH.—WE LEARN, WITH GREAT SATISFACTION, THAT ARRANGEMENTS ARE ABOUT BEING MADE TO RUN A LINE OF STEAMBOATS BETWEEN SAVANNAH, BY THE WAY OF CHARLESTON AND BALTIMORE; AND IT GIVES US ADDITIONAL PLEASURE TO BE ENABLED TO STATE THAT THE CAPITAL NECESSARY TO CARRY THIS PLAN INTO EXECUTION HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED IN THE SOUTH, AND THAT THE BOATS ARE TO BE BUILT IN BALTIMORE.

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MEXICO AND TEXAS.

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

TEXAS, (PENS.) AUG. 1, 1836. Sir: The flattering manner in which you were pleased to notice my last letter would have induced me to have promptly complied with your request, in relation to the boundary of Texas, but that my domestic concerns, and a certain reluctance to appear before the Public in a way which may seem presuming, prevented me at the moment.

The boundary set up by our Government in the place of the Sabine, contrary to the treaty, contrary to all maps, and to the assertion of Louisiana, is something entirely new to me. The Rio Hondo, between Natchitoches and the Sabine, was the boundary until the treaty of 1819; the country south of it to the Sabine was considered a kind of neutral ground, and jurisdiction was claimed and exercised by both nations.

By the arrival of the schooner Haleyon, Captain Dickson, from Metamoras, we have been put in possession of our regular file of papers from that city to the 20th ultimo. Whatever of interest they contain will be found below.

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OFFICIAL.—FROM THE GLOBE.

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

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

COPPER IN VIRGINIA.

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POLITICS OF THE DAY.

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WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1836.

THE PUBLIC LAND FRAUDS, &c.

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

EXTRACT FROM MR. GARLAND'S CIRCULAR.

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

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

This was but one instance, among several others, in which the friends of the Administration, during the late session, have resisted or evaded inquiries by committees into the manner in which the public business has been transacted. The Committee on Indian Affairs, in a very early period of the session, asked for authority to send for documents and papers, and to examine witnesses, stating it was necessary an investigation should be made into the manner our Indian affairs were administered. The authority was given, and I have understood the committee were diligently employed afterwards in their examinations. They were necessarily extensive and required much time. A few days before the adjournment, a short report or statement was made to the House by the chairman, acting, as he said, under the unanimous direction of the committee, in which he stated, in substance, that the committee had not been able to get through the investigation with which they had been charged; that they had ascertained enough to satisfy them it ought to be continued, and asked further authority to sit during the recess of Congress, for the purpose of proceeding with the taking of testimony. This committee was composed of supporters and opponents of the Administration. They were unanimously of opinion, as I understood, that they ought to be permitted to continue in session; but it was refused by the casting vote of the Speaker.

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

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

Mr. HENRY, from the select committee appointed to inquire whether members of Congress or others had procured public moneys of the deposit banks, for the purpose of speculating in the public lands, made a report, accompanied by the following resolutions: Resolved, That the select committee appointed by this House, on the 20th June, 1836, be increased to nine, and that said committee have power to sit during the recess of this House. Resolved, That said committee embrace in their inquiries any connexion between deposit banks or others, and the land offices, for the purpose of speculation. Resolved, That said committee inquire how far, and to what extent, combinations in the purchase of the public lands have been formed, or are forming, sufficiently strong, from interested motives, to control to any extent the legislative action of Congress.

Very grave matter is involved in these resolutions, certainly deserving investigation; and it came before us in a very imposing manner, being the report of a committee specially appointed. Yet the House of Representatives refused to adopt the resolutions and continue the committee. I know nothing particularly remarkable in this conduct, unless rumors and reports affirming the facts, were in circulation here, in which the name of a very high public functionary was mentioned.

I have felt it my duty to lay these circumstances before you, that you may draw your own inferences from them. The impression made on my mind is, that investigation and examination should be made into the transactions alluded to, and that they should be conducted, so far from being invited, as it would have been if every thing was right and proper, has been openly resisted, or evaded by the operation of parliamentary rules.

THE ELECTIONS.

In the new State of ARKANSAS, the first Election was held on the first day of this month. We received yesterday returns from two Districts, which exhibit the following results:

Table with 3 columns: Position, Name, Votes. For Governor: Pulaski Co. St. Helena, 196; J. S. Conway, 202; A. Fowler, 215. For Congress: Wm. Cummins, 237; A. Yell, 156.

Mr. CUMMINS is the Whig (White) candidate, and Mr. YELL the Van Buren candidate for Representative to Congress.

Copying into the preceding page a Letter from our old correspondent, Mr. DARBV, to the Editor of the Pittsburg Advocate, reminds us to state, that we learn from a prospectus for the daily and country "Advocate and Advertiser," at Pittsburg, that the editorship of the literary and political departments of that journal has just been confided to Mr. DARBV. The proprietor has been fortunate in securing the aid of talents of so high an order as Mr. DARBV'S. We know of no man more profoundly versed in the philosophy of history, or more competent or felicitous in the application to the present times of the instructive lessons which it affords. The attractions of his pen cannot but add to the interest which its Whig friends have always felt in the Advocate, to whose columns we shall now look with increased interest.

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

Mr. STEVENSON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, had an audience of the King of Great Britain, on the 13th, to present his credentials. Mr. VAIL, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, at the same time took leave of his Majesty. Mr. THEODORE S. FAX, Secretary of Legation of the United States of America, was presented to his Majesty by Mr. STEVENSON, the Minister of the United States.

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

Table with 2 columns: Month, Amount. For April, \$19,230 33; May, 22,180 45; June, 18,613 91; July, 17,648 07. Total for four months, \$77,681 76.

A small portion of the above amount was for freight. The average number of passengers daily was nearly 250. It will be seen that the number was not greatly reduced by the adjournment of Congress.—(One-fifth of the amount, it must be remembered, goes to the Treasury of the State of Maryland. With this deduction, however, it is still a very pretty stock.)

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

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

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

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 23. The extensive Cabinet Manufactory of Mr. JAMES GREEN, at the corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, is nearly completed, and will soon be occupied by its enterprising proprietor. This establishment will be one of the largest and most complete of the kind in the United States. It is surmounted by a handsome cupola, and when finished will, besides its solid advantage, be an ornament to our town.

The building of the First Presbyterian Church, on Fairfax street, is going on with spirit. This will be a plain but handsome edifice. We are glad to learn that it is in contemplation shortly to commence in this town an extensive Shoe Manufactory, upon the largest scale, and equal in every respect to those of the same kind in the Northern manufacturing towns. Success to this and all similar efforts! We think we see in what has already been begun the commencement of a good work, which is destined to make Alexandria a manufacturing city; this, with her trade and commercial advantages, will secure to her, in time, increasing prosperity.—Gazette.

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

A curious hoax has been played off on the good citizens of Paris, which shows that the French, if not so credulous as their neighbors on the other side of the channel, are not free from that very comfortable quality of gullibility. An Italian named Count Sortorio, calling himself an officer in the Pontifical forces, deposited with a notary in Paris a decree of Charles V. a brief of Pope Pius IV. and other documents, dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, the purpose of which was to confer the direct line of the noble family the privilege of creating annually two knights of the golden spur (equites auroreus).

The Count's liberality, however, very greatly transgressed the prescribed limits; for, in less than two years he delivered more than thirty diplomas, and received the new creations of which he was so prodigal, for the sum of \$100,000. The number of these, and their high price, at length excited suspicion, and it was soon ascertained that the Count's credentials, decree, and brief, all owed their birth to his own fertile invention, and that the knights of the spur have been gloriously humbugged. The impostor was sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

THE AFRICAN COLONY.

The following letter is from a very intelligent colonist, who emigrated from Norfolk, Virginia, a few years ago, and lately returned to Liberia from a visit to the United States. We copy the letter from the July number of the African Repository.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, APRIL 26, 1836.

Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that we had a passage of 35 days, and were very well treated by the captain; also enjoyed good health. I am happy to say to you that I am more in favor of the Colony of Liberia than when I left; on my return home, finding the Colony in a more beautiful way of improvement than ever it has been. When I was in the United States, I said many things in favor of the Colony; but I find that I said not half enough. No, sir; for there is no place like this for the colored race of man to be found in their reach, where they can enjoy the same privileges as here. To fly to the North or South is all folly; to go to Canada or Hayti is nonsense, for in either there are prejudices as high as mountains, against which but few are able to contend. Here is our home. The Colony is in good health. Farming is going on well, and all is quiet at this time. The harvest in the State of Mississippi are doing well, and think they will be able to ship produce from here to the United States in less than two years; they are much encouraged in their present crops. There is no doubt but we shall do well here. For my own part, I have never been so perfectly contented with my situation in any life; I am now home, and I have not one thing that now troubles me, and that is my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh, who will not listen to the truth, and embrace an opportunity of getting and doing good. However, this darkness will shortly be removed from their eyes, and then they will see that Africa is the only home for the colored man. Dear sir, be encouragingly kind with my best respects to you and your family; sir; and feel myself under great obligation to you for your attention to me whilst I was in the North; not only to you, but to the gentlemen in every place I visited. This undesired respect will never be forgotten by me; no, not so long as I live. I know not language to express my gratitude. I can only desire and pray for their and your prosperity in time and eternity.

I remain your humble servant, BEVERLEY R. WILSON.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

PREACHING TO THE INSANE.—The deeply interesting experiment of preaching the Gospel to the Insane has been fairly tried in the Lunatic Asylum attached to the Edinburgh Charity Workhouse. The result is detailed in a report recently submitted to the Managers by the Chaplain, from which we make the following extracts. In general from 40 to 45 patients attend Divine service. Their conduct in the chapel might afford a salutary lesson to many in possession of all their faculties. After attending the morning service, the duties in which they had been engaged usually formed the subject of conversation for the remainder of the day, and sermons heard in their happier days are remembered and compared with what they hear from their chaplain. On one occasion, in the middle of the service, it started up a convulsion. Two of his companions, both generally restless and troublesome, voluntarily went to the assistance of the superintendent, and removed the unhappy man; and when the door was closed, the rest prepared to listen with unshaken composure. At another time, the boys belonging to the Charity Workhouse, who led the singing, stopped short in the first line of the hymn, when one of the most hopeless of the patients immediately raised the tune, discharging, in the most becoming manner, the duties of Precursor, much to the satisfaction of the congregation. It appeared that the man had, in early life, been a Precursor.

THE PROPHET.—The pirouette in dancing appears to be a new thing to us, and to strike us in the eye, in the time of the Carnival. The old Vestris executed this grace much better than his son, but he was never profuse in its application; he left it to be an object of desire. But now that ornamental portion of the dance has become the principal. Young Vestris did not perform it with delicacy; he executed it with an internal and external violence, which gravity warned him of the danger of a loss of equilibrium, he checked himself, and resumed his position by a forcible stamp of the feet. It is this expedient to a miracle of balancing the figure, it is one of address, discretion, and necessity. Applied to the pirouette, it is a necessary and sole property of Vestris; it is become the favorite resource of most other dancers, "and," says Noverre, "if I may be pardoned the expression, the daily bread of the public." After the example of Vestris, all of both sexes use it; they turn themselves, and they also turn the heads of the spectators.—Paper on Dancing at the Opera, in the London New Monthly Magazine.

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SAMUEL FOWLER. THE AQUASCO FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer on the 10th day of October next, this valuable estate in Prince George's county, Maryland, binding on the Patent River, and lying between the farms of Mr. "S" and "S" of the same county, containing 1,800 and 2,000 acres. As a tobacco farm, it is equal, if not superior, to any farm in Maryland; its improvements are two brick dwellings, with a filling garden, two stables and corn-houses, ten large tobacco-houses, nearly all of them recently erected, sufficient to secure 150 hogsheads of tobacco. It will be sold to suit purchasers, on a long credit.

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PHILIP ALEXANDER, Trustee and Executor of the last will and testament of Wm. A. Knox, deceased. aug 15-18 Fredericksburg, Va. Aug. 12.

Mr. MADISON'S OPINIONS.

FROM THE CHARLOTTEVILLE ADVOCATE.

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

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

DETROIT, AUG. 12. LARGE SALE.—All that part of the Cass farm lying north of Fort Snider, amounting to about 400 acres, was purchased, a few days ago, by Messrs. O. Newberry, Benj. B. Kercheval, E. P. Hastings, and C. C. Trowbridge, for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. We congratulate the citizens of this city on this result, as it will now be brought into market, and such improvement made as will add incalculably to the appearance of that portion of our city.—Free Press.

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

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

Madelonaise Garnerin is performing balloon excursions at Paris, which might put our aeronauts to the blush. She has the courage to descend with the parachute, which she did the other day.

Murder.—Another shocking murder was lately perpetrated in Carroll County, (Mississippi), on the person of a Mr. Harris, schoolmaster, and was committed by a Mr. Bird and son. They went to his house armed for the purpose of death, and poor Harris died in the grasp of the father while the son inhumanly butchered him. Harris, even when tightly pinioned, fought and died most gloriously, as he wounded young Bird mortally and his father severely. Bird is in the Vicksburg jail awaiting his trial. Gallatin Messenger.

Ammonia, in a liquid state, (Spirits of Hartshorn) is highly recommended to cauterize the wounds which laborers may receive from the bite of vipers during harvesting. It is a specific for the bites of all venomous serpents or insects. Applied to the internal parts, it cures the bite of the bite of a rattlesnake. It will instantly remove all uneasiness from the bites of mosquitoes.

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FREDERICKSBURG AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

FROM THE FAUCIGER INDEPENDENT REGISTER, AUGUST 13.

I take the earliest opportunity of giving you the outlines of a highly interesting conversation I had with Mr. SHAW, the engineer of the Alexandria route, to whom I was introduced this morning. He finishes the route to-day, but has passed over the ground I pointed out to you last night, from Falmouth to the level above, and found no obstruction entitled to a moment's consideration. From Fredericksburg to Alexandria he makes 57 miles, passing near Brentsville. Varying the route, to head the waters of Cannon, or Cannon's run, so as to avoid the hills in the vicinity of Warrenton, and to shorten the distance half a mile, making 57 1/2 miles, and gives a cross cut to Warrenton, on a most desirable level, of 18 1/2 miles. He meets with but one serious obstruction, which is in the passage of the Occoquan, and which sinks into comparative insignificance when compared with the difficulties of the other route. He farther says that its preference over the latter route can admit of no doubt whatever. The contemplated route by the Potomac would require pile bridges at the mouths of Aquia, Choptawamick, Quantico, Neabsco, Occoquan, Poheok, Dognoty, and several minor streams; and Mr. Shaw thinks, and justly, that so large a body of water as the river, agitated as it frequently is by heavy winds blowing from the counter currents from the creeks, would so disarrange the work as to render the passage of the cars unsafe, and require frequent repairs. Independent of this difficulty, he informs me that the cliffs, of considerable height, approach in many places so near the water, that the foundation of the road would have to be laid in the bed of the river, which, to be made permanent, must require the building of a wall. The Fisheries, also, would be so interrupted, if not rendered totally valueless, at to render it necessary to condemn them in toto. The expense of this measure must be considerable, when we take into the estimate the success of the proprietors of these fisheries for several seasons past, and the increased demand for fish for the use of the Navy, and the new work now employed on railroads, canals, mines, &c.

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

Yours truly,

Office of Bank United States, WASHINGTON, August 23, 1836.

THE subscriber will dispose of the whole or of any part of the United States, at fair prices, and he invites proposals thereof, viz. IN WASHINGTON. Lot No. 11, in square No. 17, with a good two story brick house, on Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Mr. Forsyth's. Lot No. 17, in square No. 36, with two story frame building, near General Thompson's. Lot No. 9, in square No. 77, vacant. Lot No. 10, in square No. 106, vacant. Lot No. 9, in square No. 118, on Pennsylvania Avenue, with a good three story brick house, being one of the seven buildings. West hall of lot 11, in square No. 166, vacant; fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue. Lots Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in square No. 169, with the valuable improvements thereon, known as the property of the late Wm. Wirt, Esq. Lot No. 23, in square No. 20, 23, 23, and 24, in square No. 291, with the building thereon, now occupied by this office as the banking house, dwelling, &c. Lots Nos. 6, 8, 10, and 12, in square No. 230, vacant, some of them fronting on the canal. Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, in square No. 250, vacant. Lot No. 4, in square No. 257, vacant, near canal. Undivided moiety of lots 1 and 2, in square 257, vacant. Lots Nos. 4 and 5, in square No. 225, on Pennsylvania Avenue, with the large brick tavern, lately occupied by Mrs. Strickland. Lot No. 7, and moiety of lots Nos. 3 and 4, in square No. 355, on Maryland Avenue. Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in square No. 533, vacant. East hall of lot No. 4, in square No. 461, with the large brick house, on Pennsylvania Avenue, occupied by Mr. Ball as a boarding house. Lot No. 3, in square No. 576, vacant. Lot No. 1, in square No. 574, fronting 127 1/2 feet on 1st street, and 132 1/2 feet deep, on the corner of the branch.

GEORGETOWN. Two three story brick houses in Cox's row, 1st street. One three story brick house in Smith's row, 1st street. One three story brick house at corner of 1st and Market sts. One three story brick house on Washington street, opposite the Union Hotel. One three story brick house on Bridge street now occupied by Mr. Abbott. One large square and lot on Water street, now occupied by Mr. R. Woodward. One small frame house and lot on parts of lots No. 30 and 31, High street. Lot No. 85, on 1st street, vacant. Lot No. 100 and 101, in Throckold's addition, vacant. And the island opposite to Georgetown, known as Mason's island.

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

IN MARYLAND. Tract of land in Frederick county, called Gurmirk, adjoining the town of Clarksburg. R. D. SMITH, Cashier.

aug 24-dif if [Globe and Monitor.]

CIRCULAR.—Medical College of Louisiana.—The annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in December, and continue until the first of April.

Anatomy.—By Warren Stone, M. D. Surgery.—By Charles Leuzberg, M. D. Theory and Practice of Medicine.—By Edward H. Barton, M. D. Materia Medica, Hygiene, and Therapeutics.—By J. Monro Mackie, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.—By J. Jones, M. D. Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.—By John Harrison, M. D. Chemistry.—By W. Byrd Powell, M. D.

Demonstrations in Anatomy will be given at the Charity Hospital. Clinics will be delivered twice a week at the Charity Hospital, by the Professor of Surgery, and by the Professor of the Theory and Practice.

N. B. This Institution is peculiarly favored by the facilities which can be obtained in the study of Anatomy (descriptive and pathological) and Surgery; and, indeed, towards rendering themselves thoroughly acquainted with every practical relation, relating to their future profession.

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

The Professors pledge themselves to give every attention to the instruction and welfare of the students whilst under their care; and will particularly charge themselves with the task of procuring for each student a liberal and practical education.

Being convinced that the great benefit derived to the student from attending lectures consists in the acquirement of knowledge which cannot be attained in the closet.

The Faculty have the satisfaction to assure those at a distance that good bills of exchange can be obtained at from \$2.50 to \$5 per week; and they fully calculate that, from the readiness and cheapness of supplies of every kind which a student or practitioner may require, (books, medicines, clothing, &c.) and the facility of travelling to and from this place, at all seasons, together with the mildness of the climate during those months to which the lectures are assigned, and the unparalleled practical advantages they offer, especially to those intending to settle in the South, it will bear a comparison (even on the score of economy) with almost any similar institution.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MR. MADISON'S POLITICAL LEGACY.

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

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

"DEBATES IN THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATION in the years 1782, '3, and '4, by JAMES MADISON, then a Member, with Letters and extracts of Letters from him during the period of his service in that Congress; to which are prefixed the DEBATES, in 1776, ON THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, and on a few of the Articles of the CONFEDERATION, preserved by TH. JEFFERSON; and, also, DEBATES IN THE FEDERAL CONVENTION OF 1787, by JAMES MADISON, a Member."

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

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

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

MR. MADISON AND THE CONSTITUTION.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

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

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

The two draughts are, in many respects, essentially different. It may, perhaps, be difficult to designate their relative character, except only that the powers of the Government are less distinctly marked in the first than the second, and that these powers, whenever conferred, or by whatever branch to be exercised, are less trammelled by limitations than in our existing Constitution.

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

On the other hand, the power "to make treaties, appoint ambassadors and judges of the Supreme Court," is taken from the President, and vested altogether in the Senate of the U. S.

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

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

Up to this period, Governor Randolph and Governor Gerry, the leading representatives of two distinct classes of political men, heartily united in putting their shoulders to the wheel, and endeavoring, by every exertion they could make, to press the Convention to a successful issue. There is abundant evidence that, up to this time, both those gentlemen, and the members with whom they acted, were exceedingly conciliatory in their views, yielding up favorite projects, and submitting to changes in detail, in the hopes of accomplishing their objects; and it is certain that, at almost any time previous, if they had voted in opposition, the Convention would have been dissolved. Yet, after the alterations made in the first draught by the second, both these members became so hostile to the instrument that they refused their signatures; and it is believed that several who would have declined signing the first, concurred in, or at least accepted, the second.

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

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

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

It was a favorite, if not a popular maxim, that, as to government,

"That which is best administered is best."

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

NEW YORK, AUG. 19, TWO O'CLOCK.

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

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

FOR SALE.—The subscriber, intending to remove to the town of Dumfries, offers for sale, to the highest bidder, all his fishing interest, consisting of the one-half of a first-rate outfit, in complete order, together with a lease of the shore for the next four years. The shore adjoins the well-known shore of the late Doctor McPherson. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call on Mr. JOSEPH BRUMITT, Charles County, Maryland, or on the subscriber, at Dumfries.

aug 12—3t. ROBERT B. MERCHANT.

SPIRIT OF THE WHIG PRESS.

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

FROM THE FREDERICKSBURG ARENA.

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

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

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

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

FROM THE SAME PAPER, OF SATURDAY.

Some of our contemporaries appear to favor the doctrine that one cannot or should not express approbation in reference to the late letter of President Jackson or his "Proclamation of Neutrality," in the war now raging in "a portion of the Republic of Mexico," without also endorsing and approving his previous course, so far as it is known or inferred, on Mexican or Texan affairs. In other words, to approve of the last step, involves approbation of all the previous steps. From such a doctrine we must dissent. With regard to the sentiments and opinions of the national Executive on this subject heretofore, we have had little if any means of ascertaining their quality and bearing, except from the paragraphs put forth from time to time, through the official organ of the Kitchen. These were certainly of a character to "make the judicious grieve," and to afford apparently well-founded cause of alarm for our "neutrality" and good faith towards all our neighbors. But the positions taken in the letter from President Jackson, dated from the Hermitage, on the 6th inst., are quite a different affair. It is the President by himself, against the President influenced by his lower cabinet; and such is the radical difference between the former steps and the last, that it seems to us no one can disapprove the first without approving the latter. For our parts, we heartily approve of the principal positions and doctrines of the "Proclamation of Neutrality," issued from the Hermitage—looking upon it as a document which promises, for the time being at least, to maintain the ancient, true, and just policy of this Government, by strictly fulfilling our duties and obligations to others, while we guard and uphold our own rights. But the previous doctrines of the Kitchen—the outgivings of the "fourth department," are, we repeat, a very different matter. These have at no time been to our taste; and we should find it as difficult to approve them now as formerly.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

It will be recollected that, in speaking a few days since of the contemplated movement of Gen. Gaines upon Nacogdoches, we expressed great confidence in the wisdom and discretion of the President to arrest any action of the commanding officer that would have a tendency to compromise the neutrality of our Government in the war now going on in Texas. We refer the reader to the correspondence of the President with Governor Cannon, of Tennessee, published in another part of this day's paper, for the views of the former on this subject, and to show that our confidence in his good sense has not been disappointed. The course of the President may be accounted for by the fact that he is now beyond the influence of the cabinet improper, and that his native sense of justice and propriety has been uncontrolled in this matter by the "malign influence" of his kitchen advisers. Left alone to himself, he has acted, on a highly important subject, in a manner every way becoming, and which will cause as much surprise among his friends as it will admiration among his enemies.

From the tone of the Globe and other subordinate organs of the Administration, the country has been left to infer, as well as to fear, that the invasion of the neighboring territory of Texas, and the requisition on the part of Gen. Gaines, for four or five thousand mounted volunteers, under the pretence of holding the Indians in check, but which were obviously intended for a different purpose, had met the sanction of the Executive. We are happy to be able to furnish a document that will remove this deception, and place the Executive and the country in their proper position—the champions of national honor, justice, and good faith.

FROM THE SAME PAPER OF SATURDAY.

As we predicted, the letter of the PRESIDENT to GOV. CANNON, of Tennessee, has taken the organ at Washington all aback. The Globe of yesterday, in an article on the subject, of considerable length, attempts to reconcile the letter of the President with a previous order from the War Department to Gen. Gaines, wherein that officer is enjoined to "act cautiously in carrying out his instructions, and to do nothing which can compromise the neutral relations of the United States." On turning to this document, which has already been published in this paper, it will be found that, although the injunction of "caution" and "neutrality" is imposed on Gen. Gaines, he is at the same time, by these very orders, invested with discretionary powers, the exercise of which could not have failed to embroil the country in difficulties. The requisition on the Governor of Tennessee for the volunteers from that State was, in fact, but carrying these discretionary powers into effect; and the letter of the President was just in time to arrest its execution, to save the country from an unnecessary and uncalculated expense, and perhaps to preserve it from more important consequences. The Globe has evidently been taken by surprise, and it would seem from the following paragraph, which that paper has on the subject, that notwithstanding the President has declared that the neutrality of the country must be preserved, he is not to have his way after all:

"Let Urrea close his negotiation with the Cherokee chiefs, and set them to work to bring all the tribes they can draw into the scheme; let him march his troops under the banner of 'extermination to the Sabine,' with his savage allies for *avant-couriers*, and he will soon see the troops spoken of in the proclamation of neutrality, [meaning of course the President's letter to Gov. Cannon,] across the Rubicon, and at Nacogdoches."

In the mean time, all we can say is, that we hope the President may prove the strongest man of the two, and that his notions about this matter may prevail.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

The United States and Mexico.—The correspondence between the President of the United States and the Governor of Tennessee is not less surprising than agreeable to us, and we suspect, will considerably astonish and perplex a goodly number of our countrymen who, from interest or sympathy, have been looking forward with exceeding glee to the prospect of a collision between the United States and Mexico, for the especial benefit of the speculators in Texas lands. We confess that we did not anticipate from the President so prompt and decided a rebuke to the over-zeal of General Gaines, so effectual a stop to his headlong propensity for measuring swords with the Mexicans. The Globe has deceived and misled the Public in this matter. The indications in that paragon of journals have been strong and violent of hostility to Mexico, friendship to the Texans, and anxiety to mingle in the strife as allies of the latter, without any particular regard to the faith of treaties or the obligations of national integrity and honor. Of course, we supposed that the Globe, in this, did but present the views and feelings of the President; but it seems that we did injustice to the latter in so believing. Or it may be that the better course pursued by General Jackson is the first fruit of his removal from the influence of the lower cabinet. At the White House he is surrounded by plotters who have their own interests to serve, and who unfortunately possess the means of guiding his opinions and his conduct; at the Hermitage he is free and untrammelled; he breathes a purer air; the thousand strings and wires by which his movements are guided and controlled at Washington are now cast off, and almost the very day of his arrival is signalized by a step which commands the approval of honest men, and which has evidently been prompted by sound judgment, and a disposition "to do nothing but what is right," as well as "submit to nothing that is wrong."

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

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

The letter of General Jackson is honorable to him. It states, fully and explicitly, both the obligations of this country to observe a strict neutrality in the internal war going on in Mexico,

and to avoid all steps that might reasonably expose us to the suspicion of playing into the hands of either party—and the determination of the President to fulfil these obligations in letter and in spirit.

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

A war with Great Britain, or any other leading European Power, would be one of evil certainly, and suffering—but not of evil and suffering, unmixed and unrequited; but a war with Mexico in such a quarrel as that which speculators in lands and speculators in slaves, desiring to extend the market for their commodities, had so nearly succeeded in blowing into a flame, would be one of dishonor, of suffering, and of loss incalculable.

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

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL HERALD.

THE GLOBE ALL-A-BACK.—One cannot but smile at the ridiculous position in which the President's excellent letter to the Governor of Tennessee has placed the mendacious editor of the Globe. Heretofore that profligate paper has exerted its utmost power to induce the belief that Gen. Jackson approved the unjust interference of Gen. Gaines, in the Mexican and Texan quarrel, and the coward-like entrance, by our troops, into the territory of a nation between whom and ourselves the most friendly relations have been heretofore maintained. But we are happy to find, by Gen. Jackson's letter, that the impression given to the Public by the Globe is a false impression, and that he will sanction no act of Gen. Gaines that is not in accordance with strict neutrality and impartial justice, and that cannot be justified by the well-established principles of international law.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

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

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

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

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

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

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

Gen. Jackson reached his residence, the Hermitage, on the 4th instant. Hearing, at that place, of Gen. Gaines's requisition for 4,000 volunteers, to march to the Sabine, for the ostensible purpose of protecting that frontier against imaginary enemies, he has promptly countermanded that requisition, and ordered their disbandment. We copy his letter with the more pleasure, as its views are in accordance with those heretofore expressed by the National Intelligencer and the Whig presses generally, and for the avowal of which we have been denounced by the Globe and its affiliated copyists as "the Mexican party in the United States." Is Gen. Jackson a member of that party, Messieurs of the Globe?

This honorable act of Gen. Jackson is strikingly illustrative of what his conduct would be, if he were always removed from the malign influence which in Washington warps his feelings and judgment. We subjoin his letter.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

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

Neutrality is the principle fully and honorably preached in the letter from the Hermitage. Neutrality is, indeed, the best aid our Government can give the Texans—for our regular army is nothing in physical power, while the volunteers are as numerous now as if the Government were in the fight. The National Intelligencer, therefore, and the New York American, and the New York Commercial Advertiser, newspapers which have taken strong grounds on this question of neutrality, are highly delighted with the message of the President. The

Globe, as yet, is dumb. The Evening Post cries "See, we were right!" The Times has not, as yet, heard the news, but we shall hear from it in a day or two.

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

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

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

The commendable promptitude of our President in the matter (of Gen. GAINES) to which we alluded yesterday, furnishes a clear ground of hope that his future opinions and counsels, effectual as they are, will be of the same tenor as those embraced in his letter to Governor CANNON. Let him follow out these principles, and their inculcation will be the crowning act of his official life. It will add a beautiful and parting lustre to the evening of his decline, and yield to his friends and the nation at large a satisfaction, of the prevalence of which he will have reason to be proud. It will be in strict accordance with the first principles of the Government, as promulgated in the text of the Constitution; a continuation of that precept so copiously furnished by the sages of the Revolution, and time-honored by the American People; and it will furnish a guaranty that the honor of this nation is not likely hereafter to be overtopped and smothered by the base desire of gain and conquest.

FROM THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.

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

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

Let President JACKSON swallow this with what stomach he may!

THE ISLES OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

I think there is not, within the knowledge of the "all-beholding sun," a spot so singularly and exquisitely beautiful. Between the Mississippi and the Gimmern Bosphorus, I know there is not, for I have picked them from the *Symplegades* westward. The Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence are as imprinted on my mind as the stars of heaven; I could forget them as soon.

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

[Willis's Inkings.]

THE MERMAID.—By A. TENNYSON.

Who would be
A mermaid fair,
Singing alone
Combing her hair
Under the sea,
In a golden curl,
With a comb of pearl,
On a throne?
I would be a mermaid fair;
I would sing to myself the sea song;
With a comb of pearl I would comb my hair;
And still as I combed I would sing and say,
"Who is it loves me? who loves not me?"
I would comb my hair till my ringlets would fall,
Low down, low down,
From under my starry sea-bud crown,
Low down and low around:
And I should look like a fountain of gold
Springing alone
With a shrill iron sound,
Over the throne
In the midst of the hall;
Till that great sea-snake under the sea,
From his coiled sleep, in the centre of deeps,
Would slowly trail himself sevenfold
Round the hall where I ate, and look in at the gate
With his large calm eyes for the love of me;
And all the mermen under the sea,
Would feel their immortality
Die in their hearts for the love of me.
But at night I would wash my way, away;
I would fling on each side my low-flowing locks,
And lightly vault from the throne, and play
With the mermen in and out of the rocks;
We would run to and fro, and hide and seek,
On the broad seawalds, in the crimson shells,
Where silver spikes are highest the sea.
But if any came near, would call, and shriek,
And drown the song like waves I would leap,
From the diamond ledges that jut from the dells;
For I would not be kist by all who would list,
Of the bold merry mermen under the sea;
They would sue me, and woo me, and flatter me,
In the purple twilight under the sea;
But the king of them all would carry me,
Woo me, and win me, and have me;
In the branching jaspers under the sea;
Then all the dry pried things that be
In the leafless mosses under the sea
Who curl round my silver feet silently
All looking up for the love of me.
And if I should carol aloud, from aloft
All things that are forked like waves, and soft
Would lean out from the hollow sphere of the sea,
All looking down for the love of me.

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