

PUBLISHED BY GALE & SEATON. TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS. Price for a year, six dollars & payable in advance.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1836.

We have copied from the Government paper the latest official letters connected with the movement of General GAINES across the Sabine. They rather confirm than detract from the force of our former information and impressions on this subject. The attentive reader cannot fail to perceive, that, though the General still talks of Indians, his aim is palpably to resist any attempt of the Mexicans (or Texans) to re-occupy the post of Nacogdoches, or any part of the territory included within a line drawn north and south through the meridian of that post!

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

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

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

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

It is stated that Mr. KENDALL officiates as President in the absence of General JACKSON.—Phila. Inquirer.

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

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

BEAVER, (PA.) AUGUST 3. An Ohio paper speaks of a boy that, at twelve years of age, weighed 160 pounds. Pretty fair weight, to be sure; but not up to Beaver county. We have a heavier case, or rather, pair of cases, as follows: About three weeks ago, a pair, or match, as the case may be, were married in the southern corner of this county, and from the hymeneal altar were taken to the scales, they were "weighed in the balance," and certainly not found wanting. Their weight, in conjunction, was 750 pounds!! There is no doubt of the correctness of this statement—names in another column.—Argus.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

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

FORT LEAVENWORTH, UPPER MISSOURI, JULY 11, 1836. Captain Duncan is now absent with his company, with orders to endeavor to keep peace between the Missouri militia and the Indians, two white men having been killed by some Pottawatomies, and the Governor having ordered out six hundred militia to drive the Indians beyond the limits of the State. No disturbance with the Indians is, however, to be apprehended, as the Indians who killed the men have been brought into this post, without some excess should be committed by the militia. The general opinion appears to be that the Indians were justifiable in killing them, as they were notorious horse thieves, and were at the time on a whiskey-selling expedition, with three others. Although you may see some reports in the papers about the Indians being unfriendly, you must not be alarmed; they are as friendly now as they ever have been, and nothing to be apprehended from them more than at any other time.—N. Y. American.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. B. S. ROBERTS, 1st Regiment of Dragoons, commanding at Fort Des Moines, to the Secretary of 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 war-pamphlet among the western Indians, and consider it my duty to inform the Department that the report is without the slightest foundation. Black Hawk and his family are at this time in their lodge within two hundred yards of my quarters, and have been, for the last year, encamped within five miles of this post. He has only been absent, during this time, five or six weeks, on the Des Moines river, near Keokuck's town, raising corn. The old man is 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.

MORE INDIAN FIGHTING.

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

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

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

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

ASHLAND, JULY 19, 1836. GENTLEMEN: I have received your obliging letter of the 15th instant, with the drab beaver hat which you have done me the favor to present to me. It fits me exactly, appears to be of excellent material and workmanship, and comes very seasonably, as I happened to be in want of such an article. I thank you cordially for it.

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

That you, gentlemen, may long share in the common prosperity of our country, is the fervent wish of your friend and obedient servant. H. CLAY. Messrs. P. & C. L. L. LEARY.

THE MOB SPIRIT.

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

"The good order of our town was disturbed on Thursday night by the riotous proceedings of a few disorderly men, who, about 12 o'clock, proceeded to the office of the St. Louis Observer, broke open the doors, upset the press, and cast the types into the street. We believe that not more than fifteen or twenty individuals took part in the mob. About 10 o'clock a drum was beat, and a few men appeared at the call, marched into Water and Main streets, and, without increasing their numbers, there proceeded to execute their work. One of the Aldermen, Bryan Mulvaney, Esq., attempted to arrest the proceedings; but finding it impracticable, being unassisted by the watch or any of the city officers, he was obliged to desist. We understand, at the time of writing this paragraph, from the Mayor, that he is determined to prosecute the leaders of the mob to the extent of his powers.

"We put aside altogether the individual whose conduct has furnished a pretended excuse for this outrageous violation of the law. His publication may have been imprudent; but that he had a right, a constitutional right, which should have been limited to his family, and to the country, to review Judge LAWLESS's charge to the grand jury, and to declare his own sentiments and his innocence of the accusations against him in that charge, is a position that we hold to be entirely tenable. His reputation is, doubtless, as dear to him as any man's, and he would have been unworthily the name of an AMERICAN CITIZEN had he not performed his duty to himself, to his family, and to his country. Putting that aside, because we believe a more important question than a mere personal one is involved, we ask, where is this thing to end? Who can predict that the fate of this man's property may not be visited upon the most worthy citizen of the town, without warning, with less excuse, and with no recourse whatever upon the streets of the city, and put every thing at hazard? If fifteen or twenty men are permitted, for hours, to paralyze the city, beating up for recruits, and then, without molestation, to break into houses and to cast all they contain to the winds? Is it not the duty of every orderly citizen to put down this devilish spirit, which is at war with all law, sets public opinion at defiance, renders property, and even life insecure, and puts every thing at hazard? It becomes us all to act with promptness and energy, with a determination to support the law, and to protect the property of every citizen, no matter how obnoxious he may be to any portion of the community."

FROM THE CINCINNATI WHIG, AUGUST 1.

ABOLITIONISM.—It is doubtless recollected by our readers, that at the late Anti-abolition meeting in this city, a committee of highly respectable and influential gentlemen was appointed to wait upon JAMES G. BIRNEY, and his leading Abolition associates, for the purpose of remonstrating with them against the course they were pursuing, and by arguments and persuasion endeavor to induce them to stop the publication of their mischievous paper. In accordance with their instructions, the committee, through their chairman, addressed a note to Mr. Birney, desiring an interview. This was answered by a note from Birney, of rather an evasive character, but referring the committee to the Abolition Executive committee. Several notes were passed between the respective parties before an interview could be obtained. At length the parties met, and, after a long interchange of sentiments, the committee of the meeting found it utterly impracticable to accomplish any of their primary purposes for which the interview was sought. The committee then passed a resolution desiring the Abolitionists to give an explicit answer in writing, whether the Abolition paper would be discontinued or not. To this resolution the committee received the following response:

CINCINNATI, JULY 29, 1836. Sir: Whilst we feel ourselves constrained to decline complying with your request, as submitted last evening, to discontinue the publication of our paper, we do so just to ourselves, and respectful to our fellow-citizens generally, to offer a brief exposition of the reasons that persuade us to this course.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. We decline complying, because the demand is virtually the demand of our own citizens, it is an officious and ungrateful intrusion into the business of others; if among the citizens of other States, it is an attempt at dictation as insolent and high-handed on their part, as a tame submission to it would be base and unmanly on ours.

publish their proceedings and adjourn without day. But ere they do this, they owe it to themselves and those whom they represent, to express their utmost abhorrence of every thing like violence, and earnestly to implore their fellow-citizens to abstain therefrom.

NOTE.—John C. Wright, one of the committee, has been arrested, and is now in the hands of the Sheriff. Stephen Barrows, another member, declined acting. JACOB BURNET, JOSIAH LAWRENCE, ROBERT BUGHANAN, NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, OLIVER M. SPENCER, DAVID LORING, DAVID T. DISNEY, THOS. W. BAKEWELL, JOHN P. FOOOTE, WM. GREENE, WM. BURKE, ROBERT NEVILLE, TIMOTHY WALKER.

FROM THE SAME PAPER. (POSTSCRIPT.)

About nine o'clock on Saturday evening, between four and five thousand people (as is supposed) had assembled round the publication office of the Abolition paper, edited by James G. Birney, and printed by A. Pugh, at the north-east corner of Main and Seventh streets. In a few moments the types and printing materials of that establishment were seen dashing out of the windows into the street, amid the cheers of the immense mass of people below. In a very short time the windows of the building, and every thing in the office, were completely demolished, and strewn about the streets. The printing press was broken to pieces, and the largest piece dragged through several of the principal streets, and then thrown into the river. Thus far, every thing was done in the most systematic order, and, as is believed, was tacitly countenanced by a very large number of our most respectable citizens. At this juncture, however, the names of Birney, Donaldson, Colby, &c. (all leading abolitionists,) were shouted by numerous voices, and immediately three or four hundred of the mob rushed to Birney's dwelling. The mob were well provided with tar and feathers. On arriving at Birney's house, the abolition editor was demanded; his son, a youth of about sixteen, came to the door, and assured the multitude that his father was not at home. It was soon satisfactorily ascertained that he had left the city in the stage for Hillsborough several hours previously. The mob then directed their course to the house of one of the Donaldsons, (the other residing in the country,) and demanded him to be delivered up to them. Some ladies came to the door, and pledged their word that the editor was not at home, and that the multitude that no one but ladies were in the house. The mob immediately departed in search of, but did not succeed in finding him. It was afterwards ascertained that he had fled from the house a few minutes before the arrival of the mob, and had escaped through an alley or retired street to some unknown place.

The cry of "Church Alley" was now resounded through the mob. This is a place where a quantity of black and white men and women, of infamous characters, reside, huddled promiscuously together in five or six small buildings. In a few minutes the inmates of these wretched brothels were turned into the streets, and the windows of the buildings, and every article which the buildings contained, destroyed and scattered to the four winds of heaven.

Here, by the peaceable interference of several citizens, the progress of the mob was arrested, and they dispersed and went home. An hour or two afterwards, two or three hundred again collected together and demolished the windows and all the furniture of six or seven small negro houses of bad character, and scattered the contents of the buildings into the streets, in the part of the town commonly called the swamp. In the course of this attack a gun was fired from a window of one of the houses, and a young man by the name of Kinsey was severely shot in the hip and leg with large sized pigeon shot. The wound, we believe, is not considered very dangerous, though he was perforated with twenty odd shots.

The mob having accomplished all they intended, finally dispersed about three o'clock on Sunday morning. Thus have the abolitionists brought upon our hitherto peaceful city a highly respectable mob, which every good citizen and supporter of the laws cannot but lament and condemn. These continued scenes of violence and mobism must be arrested, and the laws sustained.

BOSTON, AUG. 3.

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

We shall have occasion to refer to this affair, and to the individuals concerned in it again. It is one of the first triumphant entries of Judge Lynch into our city—one of his first successful attempts to turn aside the current of public justice. The white men and women who aided and abetted in this outrage, are deeply and justly to be reprobated for some time past, amongst the inhabitants of St. Pierre les Bequets, on the south shore, in the District of Three Rivers, about the place for the building of a new parish church. The matter has been in the courts at Paris. The foundations of this act of violence had been indicated there; but the case was not brought to trial, or the indictment was not prosecuted. The building of the church, as determined upon by the proper authority, was resumed, and the walls of the church were raised several feet, when, on the night of the 17th instant, a mob of about 50 or 60 persons, disguised and armed, assembled, surrounded a house near the church, threatened and used violence to the inmates, and proceeded to demolish the church walls, and finally pulled down the dwelling inhabited by those they had ill-treated. They then retired, uttering threats and imprecations against all concerned in the building.—Gazette.

QUEBEC, (U. C.) JULY 27.

Mobs.—The spirit of violence which has made so much progress of late in the United States, is introducing itself, by degrees, into Lower Canada, and amongst a description of the people heretofore distinguished for their peaceable conduct and respectability. There has been a quarrel for some time past, amongst the inhabitants of St. Pierre les Bequets, on the south shore, in the District of Three Rivers, about the place for the building of a new parish church. The matter has been in the courts at Paris. The foundations of this act of violence had been indicated there; but the case was not brought to trial, or the indictment was not prosecuted. The building of the church, as determined upon by the proper authority, was resumed, and the walls of the church were raised several feet, when, on the night of the 17th instant, a mob of about 50 or 60 persons, disguised and armed, assembled, surrounded a house near the church, threatened and used violence to the inmates, and proceeded to demolish the church walls, and finally pulled down the dwelling inhabited by those they had ill-treated. They then retired, uttering threats and imprecations against all concerned in the building.—Gazette.

St. Louis, July 26. Another Boat Destroyed.—We understand that the steamboat St. Charles, bound to St. Louis, was destroyed at Richmond, Mo., on Thursday night last. The fire took place about twelve o'clock at night. The loss is estimated at twelve thousand dollars, of which three thousand were insured. Books, papers, and money (amounting to \$1,200) in the cabin, were destroyed; and so rapid was the spread of the flames, that those on board had not time to save their trunks.

FROM THE WEST.—OFFICIAL.

FROM THE GLOBE OF SATURDAY.

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

ORDER, HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, No. 29. Camp Sabine, July 11, 1836. The present posture of affairs in Texas indicates the probability of Indian disturbances on the western and southwestern borders of the United States, in the course of the summer and autumn. On this hypothesis must be predicated all military movements on this frontier. It is therefore directed that, on any service requiring a detachment of the troops at any military station or camp, to be sent on duty in the wilderness on which they may be absent more than two days, and out of supporting distance, not less than two or three hundred, or one hundred and fifty mounted men, be detached. The fate of Major Dade's command in Florida illustrates the importance of a strict attention to this order.

By order of Major General Gaines: GEO. A. McCALL, A. D. C., and Adj. Assistant Adj. General.

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Camp Sabine, July 10, 1836.

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

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

The primary object of the present occupancy of that post is to enable me to carry into effect instructions of the President of the United States, embraced in the letter from the Department of War, dated 12th May, 1836, of which I enclose herewith a copy for your information and government.

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

By order of the commanding officer at this place, and at Fort Towson, informed of every movement, and every duty assigned to you, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, EDMUND P. GAINES, Major General Commanding.

To the officer commanding the U. S. troops at or near Nacogdoches, near Texas.

GREAT FRAUD AND FAILURE.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, AUG. 6.

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

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

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

"Mrs. Trollope was one of the greatest reformers of the day. The cigar-smokers, the tobacco-chewers, the spit-upon-the-wall-with-their-feet-under-the-rooms-of-the-hotel, and the sit-on-the-floor-and-tumble-into-the-entrance, need another lesson or two."

The above is from the New York Express; Mr. Brooks is right. The puff-tobacco-smoke-in-your-face-men, the spit-upon-your-carpet-men, the lie-down-on-the-sofa-in-presence-of-ladies-men, the pick-their-teeth-at-the-table-men, the stand-on-the-side-walk-so-that-the-ladies-can-scareily-get-along-men, and the rub-in-the-theatre-men-and-women-with-their-feet-on-the-front-ports-of-the-public-hotels—these gentlemen are near the truth, it is to be hoped that the affair will not in the end prove seriously injurious to any one. Rathbun and a brother who is charged with having executed the forgeries, have fled to Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE ON TEXAN AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INQUIRER AND COURIER: South Ninth Street, August 3, 1836.

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

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

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

Very respectfully, I am your obedient servant, JAMES RONALDSON.

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

SOUTH NINTH STREET, JULY 29, 1836.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Be pleased to notify the gentlemen who are interested in the affairs of Texas, that I respectfully decline the appointment referred to.

With sentiments of respect, I am your obedient servant, JAMES RONALDSON.

TO JOHN SWIFT, Esq. chairman of a meeting held in the Masonic Hall, July 29, 1836, or any other of the committee.

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

FROM THE NEW YORK STAR.

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

BALTIMORE, AUG. 3. RECONCILE.—A serious affray took place yesterday on a farm a few miles from this city, between a gentleman, formerly a merchant of this city, and his son-in-law, by which the latter was severely injured from the discharge of a gun loaded with duck shot.

It appears, as far as we can learn the facts of this painful affair, that the son-in-law, with his wife, two gentlemen, and a lady, were invited to a party at the residence of the father, and that the father wanted them to keep off the premises, and then immediately discharged the gun, the charge of which took effect on the thigh and groin of the son-in-law, and also slightly wounded the lady in the knee.—Transcript.

MARRIAGE.

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

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

DEATHS.

On Saturday afternoon, the 6th instant,

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

GENERAL GAINES'S MOVEMENT.—We look upon the advance of this General as one of the most important movements an American officer, or the United States Government, ever made; but we confess we are puzzled to see upon what motive, or for what cause, the advance is made.

FROM THE POLITICAL AGENCY.

If we are involved in a war (says that paper) it will be the most useless and wanton one ever undertaken by a nation professing to be governed by maxims of justice and equity in its intercourse with others.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

As at present advised, we do not hesitate to endorse and adopt the sentiments of the National Intelligencer contained in the article concerning General Gaines's movements. We know of no contingency existing to justify our Government in marching an army seventy miles within the territory of a friendly Power, and there taking up its headquarters.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

The course pursued by General Jackson, in ordering a large army to assemble on the frontier of Louisiana, near the river Sabine, in connexion with the fact of an intended movement of Gen. Gaines to Nacogdoches, renders it more than probable that the design is to provoke a war with Mexico.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

The advance of General Gaines with the troops under his command, from the Sabine to Nacogdoches, is probably the result of instructions from Washington, or of some circumstances with which the Public are unacquainted.

We see it stated in a New Orleans paper that his advance was occasioned by orders from the President, founded on a conviction entertained by the Executive, that the true line of division which would warrant him in taking a step of so much importance.

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

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The recent occupation of the Mexican territory by General Gaines, acting of course by the authority of the Supreme Executive, is exactly consistent with Gen. Jackson's uniform course of policy in such cases, ever since the period of the Seminole war.

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

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

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

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING STAR.

Movement of Gen. Gaines.—Although it would not be prudent to condemn the course of Gen. Gaines in crossing the Sabine without a knowledge of all the motives controlling his movements, we nevertheless consider it a step of deep and solemn importance, and cannot avoid expressing our regrets that he should have deemed it necessary to violate the territory of a friendly Power without the most urgent considerations.

The power and the right of preventing emigration to Texas, of prohibiting citizens from espousing the cause of Texas, is of very doubtful character, and would, in our estimation, be highly impolitic, even admitting the right to do so; but it is a far different question, and of very wide distinction between interfering to prevent the act of others and doing that very act ourselves.

The hostility of Mexico towards us, the bad feelings by which they may be actuated, is no apology for any step on our part which violates the existing treaty. We have a reputation at stake with other nations as well as with Mexico.

FROM THE AUGUSTA (GEO.) CHRONICLE.

The United States and Mexico.—We publish in another column of this morning's paper an article headed "War in Disguise," from the National Intelligencer, which, we have no doubt, will be perused with very general interest.

The New Orleans Bee, in an article on this subject, states that "good and sufficient reasons will be soon placed before the Public, for this measure of Gen. Gaines;" and that he has not acted unadvisedly in this matter.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

The invasion of Mexico.—We do not yet receive any information which affords the slightest justification of the movement of the United States troops, under Gen. Gaines, across the river Sabine, the known boundary between the United States and Mexico.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

"WAR IN DISGUISE."—Under this caption, the National Intelligencer makes some very judicious reflections in relation to the recent advance, by Gen. Gaines, of his intention to cross the Sabine, the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as solemnly recognised by treaty, and to take post at Nacogdoches, 60 miles west of that line, upon the ridiculous pretext that the Mexican Indians had killed two or three whites within the Mexican territory!

It is impossible to believe that Gen. Gaines has a secret as well as an avowed reason for this sudden discovery of the necessity of a strong force on the Sabine. When, to all appearance, the Texans were about to be overwhelmed by the semi-barbarians of Mexico, Gen. Gaines made large levies upon the Governors of the neighboring States; and then, as now, the apprehension of Indian hostilities was the pretext!

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

FROM THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER.

TEXAS.—It is a curious thing for one head to attempt to argue both sides of a question, in rapid succession. What is the true line of conduct for the United States to pursue with reference to Texas? We will content ourselves with expounding briefly only one opinion—that which we hold ourselves.

What is meant by "such a recognition of its separate existence and its right to exist as a nation, as would entitle us to receive it into the Union," we are at a loss to understand. Let us distinguish a little. The United States never meddle with the question of the right of a new people to a separate existence, nor should they ever: their only inquiry is, does this new people, in point of fact, exist under its own government? If yes, recognize it.

WAR WITH MEXICO.—Have the American merchants and ship owners satisfied themselves as to the magnitude and the advantages of a war with Mexico? Are they desirous to expose themselves and their property to the deprivations of a fleet of privateers of all nations, who will be ready, as soon as the signal of war is given, to pounce upon our ships like vultures on their prey?

FROM THE NEW HAVEN PALLADIUM.

Invasion of Mexico by the United States.—The last dates from New Orleans announce that Gen. Gaines had actually marched into the Mexican territory and established his headquarters at Nacogdoches, fifty miles beyond the limits of the United States, in accordance with his secret orders from the American Executive.

We are now upon the very verge of a war; a war which, end as it may—and how it will end is more than we can say—will be the most disastrous that has befallen our country since the Revolution. We are on the verge of a war which will be the most disastrous that has befallen our country since the Revolution.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

The News from the Sabine crossing the Rubicon.—New Orleans journals of the 14th ult. bring us later advices from Texas, which we have placed on our outside page.

By the treaty with Mexico, the Sabine from its mouth to the 32d degree of north latitude, is made the boundary between that country and the United States; and to prevent any dispute as to what river was intended, Melish's Map of the United States is referred to, and made a part of the treaty.

By the treaty with Mexico, the Sabine from its mouth to the 32d degree of north latitude, is made the boundary between that country and the United States; and to prevent any dispute as to what river was intended, Melish's Map of the United States is referred to, and made a part of the treaty.

By the treaty with Mexico, the Sabine from its mouth to the 32d degree of north latitude, is made the boundary between that country and the United States; and to prevent any dispute as to what river was intended, Melish's Map of the United States is referred to, and made a part of the treaty.

By the treaty with Mexico, the Sabine from its mouth to the 32d degree of north latitude, is made the boundary between that country and the United States; and to prevent any dispute as to what river was intended, Melish's Map of the United States is referred to, and made a part of the treaty.

if the probability that General Gaines would hear such news had been foreseen at Washington, his orders ran, that he should make appearances of an Indian war in Texas, and he might have taken possession of Nacogdoches; because, if an Indian war broke out on the west of the Sabine, it would be impossible to prevent it spreading into Louisiana.

What should we think if the Mexicans, under pretence of the peace of the United States, Gen. Gaines had made a new call for troops upon the Governors of the adjacent States, carefully selecting those in which the Texan fever rages highest. He is concentrating his regular force, which amounts now to about two thousand men, and is again preparing to occupy the Mexican territory.

WAR WITH MEXICO.—Have the American merchants and ship owners satisfied themselves as to the magnitude and the advantages of a war with Mexico? Are they desirous to expose themselves and their property to the deprivations of a fleet of privateers of all nations, who will be ready, as soon as the signal of war is given, to pounce upon our ships like vultures on their prey?

WAR WITH MEXICO.—Have the American merchants and ship owners satisfied themselves as to the magnitude and the advantages of a war with Mexico? Are they desirous to expose themselves and their property to the deprivations of a fleet of privateers of all nations, who will be ready, as soon as the signal of war is given, to pounce upon our ships like vultures on their prey?

WAR WITH MEXICO.—Have the American merchants and ship owners satisfied themselves as to the magnitude and the advantages of a war with Mexico? Are they desirous to expose themselves and their property to the deprivations of a fleet of privateers of all nations, who will be ready, as soon as the signal of war is given, to pounce upon our ships like vultures on their prey?

WAR WITH MEXICO.—Have the American merchants and ship owners satisfied themselves as to the magnitude and the advantages of a war with Mexico? Are they desirous to expose themselves and their property to the deprivations of a fleet of privateers of all nations, who will be ready, as soon as the signal of war is given, to pounce upon our ships like vultures on their prey?

WAR WITH MEXICO.—Have the American merchants and ship owners satisfied themselves as to the magnitude and the advantages of a war with Mexico? Are they desirous to expose themselves and their property to the deprivations of a fleet of privateers of all nations, who will be ready, as soon as the signal of war is given, to pounce upon our ships like vultures on their prey?

WAR WITH MEXICO.—Have the American merchants and ship owners satisfied themselves as to the magnitude and the advantages of a war with Mexico? Are they desirous to expose themselves and their property to the deprivations of a fleet of privateers of all nations, who will be ready, as soon as the signal of war is given, to pounce upon our ships like vultures on their prey?

WAR WITH MEXICO.—Have the American merchants and ship owners satisfied themselves as to the magnitude and the advantages of a war with Mexico? Are they desirous to expose themselves and their property to the deprivations of a fleet of privateers of all nations, who will be ready, as soon as the signal of war is given, to pounce upon our ships like vultures on their prey?

WAR WITH MEXICO.—Have the American merchants and ship owners satisfied themselves as to the magnitude and the advantages of a war with Mexico? Are they desirous to expose themselves and their property to the deprivations of a fleet of privateers of all nations, who will be ready, as soon as the signal of war is given, to pounce upon our ships like vultures on their prey?

WAR WITH MEXICO.—Have the American merchants and ship owners satisfied themselves as to the magnitude and the advantages of a war with Mexico? Are they desirous to expose themselves and their property to the deprivations of a fleet of privateers of all nations, who will be ready, as soon as the signal of war is given, to pounce upon our ships like vultures on their prey?

WAR WITH MEXICO.—Have the American merchants and ship owners satisfied themselves as to the magnitude and the advantages of a war with Mexico? Are they desirous to expose themselves and their property to the deprivations of a fleet of privateers of all nations, who will be ready, as soon as the signal of war is given, to pounce upon our ships like vultures on their prey?

WAR WITH MEXICO.—Have the American merchants and ship owners satisfied themselves as to the magnitude and the advantages of a war with Mexico? Are they desirous to expose themselves and their property to the deprivations of a fleet of privateers of all nations, who will be ready, as soon as the signal of war is given, to pounce upon our ships like vultures on their prey?

WAR WITH MEXICO.—Have the American merchants and ship owners satisfied themselves as to the magnitude and the advantages of a war with Mexico? Are they desirous to expose themselves and their property to the deprivations of a fleet of privateers of all nations, who will be ready, as soon as the signal of war is given, to pounce upon our ships like vultures on their prey?

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

DINNER TO MR. WISE.—A large number of the citizens of the county of Accomack, as a manifestation of their respect for the Honorable HENRY A. WISE, of their admiration of the zeal, ability, and manly independence with which, during the last session of Congress, he exposed the abuses of the General Government, gave him a public dinner at Dire's Hotel, in Drummond Town, on the 14th day of July.

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

Justice of the Peace.—A faithful sentiment, who no power can intimidate nor bribe seduce. The minions of power and corruption will never forgive him, and while faithful as he is, his constituents will never forsake him.

Justice of the Peace.—A faithful sentiment, who no power can intimidate nor bribe seduce. The minions of power and corruption will never forgive him, and while faithful as he is, his constituents will never forsake him.

Justice of the Peace.—A faithful sentiment, who no power can intimidate nor bribe seduce. The minions of power and corruption will never forgive him, and while faithful as he is, his constituents will never forsake him.

Justice of the Peace.—A faithful sentiment, who no power can intimidate nor bribe seduce. The minions of power and corruption will never forgive him, and while faithful as he is, his constituents will never forsake him.

Justice of the Peace.—A faithful sentiment, who no power can intimidate nor bribe seduce. The minions of power and corruption will never forgive him, and while faithful as he is, his constituents will never forsake him.

Justice of the Peace.—A faithful sentiment, who no power can intimidate nor bribe seduce. The minions of power and corruption will never forgive him, and while faithful as he is, his constituents will never forsake him.

Justice of the Peace.—A faithful sentiment, who no power can intimidate nor bribe seduce. The minions of power and corruption will never forgive him, and while faithful as he is, his constituents will never forsake him.

Justice of the Peace.—A faithful sentiment, who no power can intimidate nor bribe seduce. The minions of power and corruption will never forgive him, and while faithful as he is, his constituents will never forsake him.

Justice of the Peace.—A faithful sentiment, who no power can intimidate nor bribe seduce. The minions of power and corruption will never forgive him, and while faithful as he is, his constituents will never forsake him.

Justice of the Peace.—A faithful sentiment, who no power can intimidate nor bribe seduce. The minions of power and corruption will never forgive him, and while faithful as he is, his constituents will never forsake him.

Justice of the Peace.—A faithful sentiment, who no power can intimidate nor bribe seduce. The minions of power and corruption will never forgive him, and while faithful as he is, his constituents will never forsake him.

Justice of the Peace.—A faithful sentiment, who no power can intimidate nor bribe seduce. The minions of power and corruption will never forgive him, and while faithful as he is, his constituents will never forsake him.

In substitution for my personal presence, I beg leave to tender the subjoined sentiment, which I hope will prove acceptable to yourselves and those you represent.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON. Gentlemen: I have deferred until now replying to your polite invitation, received the day previous to the adjournment of Congress, to express my sentiments on the subject of your power to accept of it.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON. Gentlemen: I have deferred until now replying to your polite invitation, received the day previous to the adjournment of Congress, to express my sentiments on the subject of your power to accept of it.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON. Gentlemen: I have deferred until now replying to your polite invitation, received the day previous to the adjournment of Congress, to express my sentiments on the subject of your power to accept of it.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON. Gentlemen: I have deferred until now replying to your polite invitation, received the day previous to the adjournment of Congress, to express my sentiments on the subject of your power to accept of it.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON. Gentlemen: I have deferred until now replying to your polite invitation, received the day previous to the adjournment of Congress, to express my sentiments on the subject of your power to accept of it.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON. Gentlemen: I have deferred until now replying to your polite invitation, received the day previous to the adjournment of Congress, to express my sentiments on the subject of your power to accept of it.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON. Gentlemen: I have deferred until now replying to your polite invitation, received the day previous to the adjournment of Congress, to express my sentiments on the subject of your power to accept of it.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON. Gentlemen: I have deferred until now replying to your polite invitation, received the day previous to the adjournment of Congress, to express my sentiments on the subject of your power to accept of it.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON. Gentlemen: I have deferred until now replying to your polite invitation, received the day previous to the adjournment of Congress, to express my sentiments on the subject of your power to accept of it.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON. Gentlemen: I have deferred until now replying to your polite invitation, received the day previous to the adjournment of Congress, to express my sentiments on the subject of your power to accept of it.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON. Gentlemen: I have deferred until now replying to your polite invitation, received the day previous to the adjournment of Congress, to express my sentiments on the subject of your power to accept of it.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON. Gentlemen: I have deferred until now replying to your polite invitation, received the day previous to the adjournment of Congress, to express my sentiments on the subject of your power to accept of it.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON. Gentlemen: I have deferred until now replying to your polite invitation, received the day previous to the adjournment of Congress, to express my sentiments on the subject of your power to accept of it.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON. Gentlemen: I have deferred until now replying to your polite invitation, received the day previous to the adjournment of Congress, to express my sentiments on the subject of your power to accept of it.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, HUNTINGDON CO. PA. JULY 30, 1836. Messrs. GALES & SEATON: From the point where the eastern section of the Pennsylvania canal joins "the Portage Railroad" this is written. From the window at which I am writing, and about two hundred yards distant, is certainly one amongst, if not the greatest phenomena on the earth; that is, a commercial port two hundred and twenty miles from, and elevated nine hundred and fifty feet above, tide-water. It is no misnomer to call it a commercial port. From a pamphlet put into my hands this morning, and which was written and published by Mr. S. W. Roberts, Principal Assistant Engineer of the Portage Railroad over the Alleghany mountain, the subjoined paragraph is extracted:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On Tuesday last, a man by the name of John Martin fell from a coal car on the Valley railroad; the car passed over his leg and shattered it in such a manner as to render amputation necessary.

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

But to return to the Irish Municipal Reform Bill. It reached the House of Lords backed by a ferment late awaited it; the Tory amendments of the other House were introduced, and the bill was returned altered both in title and object; and as if such a proceeding were not sufficiently offensive to the Irish nation, the Lords thought it fitting to defend their conduct by bitter philippic against the religion, and unfair aspersions of the motives of the People of that country. Lord Lyndhurst, among others, had the incredible folly to justify his propositions on the ground that the Irish were "aliens in blood and religion, and only waited a favorable opportunity of throwing off the British Government." The House of Commons, it must be confessed, has met this insult to its legislative capacity in a spirit of sufficient humility. Discretion is said to be the better part of valor; and moderation in resistance is sometimes indicative of firmness. The sequel must decide. For the present they have determined to resist the principle of the Lords' amendments by reinstating twelve of the destroyed corporations. As the number in the original bill was sixty, it will be seen that this is a pretty large concession to their lordships. But it will not do; they have already rejected a proposition of a less liberal character made by the Duke of Richmond, which limited the number to seven. The long-threatened collision between the two Houses is, therefore, near at hand. "What is to be done?" is a question on every tongue. The answers are few and vague. Much depends upon the disposition of the King. If he is favorable to the measure, a dissolution of Parliament is probable, in which event the ministerial majority will undoubtedly be increased to an extent that must awe their lordships into a more conciliatory bearing. Should the King refuse this, the ministry must resign, and then we shall have another short-lived attempt at carrying on a Tory administration. In the mean time a new question will be pressed into the arena—a reform of the House of Lords. Should the present ministry be driven from office, its reconstruction will be impossible without making this measure a sine qua non.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 1.

Distressing Casualties.—Yesterday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a pleasure sailing boat, well known in this harbor, called the Water Wail, started from one of our wharves for Morris's island, but not wishing to arrive there before evening she took a turn round the harbor, and was about to proceed to the above named island, when, in the act of staying, owing to negligence in having the fore sheet belayed, she filled and sank. There were four young men on board, viz. HENRY STREET, CHARLES KIDDELL, JR. AUGUSTUS ALLENBERG, and ARTHUR BREMAR, two of whom, CHARLES KIDDELL, JR. son of Charles Kiddell, of this city, and Arthur Bremer, a German youth, engaged as an assistant in a counting-house, and who had been but a short time in this city, were, we regret to say, drowned. Street and Allender were most fortunately saved; the former being taken from the top of the main-mast, and the latter picked up a short distance from the boat (having supported himself upon the hatch), by the steambot Santee, which was about one mile distant at the time the accident occurred, and promptly proceeded to their relief. One of the survivors states that Mr. Kiddell struck off from the boat, and commenced swimming towards Santee's island, and that Bremer had hold of the hatch for a moment, but sunk, exclaiming "save me, save me."—Courier.

Accident of Stone Island.—A sail boat, with three men, was upset on Monday evening, during the storm. One of the individuals, WM. INSOLE, (formerly Insole & Mount, sign painters,) was drowned. The other persons, Henry Child and a young man, his apprentice, escaped, after swimming a mile and a half. Poor Insole has left a wife and family of eight children totally unprotected. It is hoped that the painters will commiserate the fate of this unhappy widow and children.

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

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

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

Another interesting piece of intelligence received by this arrival is, that the British House of Lords have taken into consideration the amendments of the Commons to their amendments in the Irish Municipal Bill, and the result was that the amendments of the Commons were rejected, the numbers being for the amendments 75, against them 142. Lords MELBOURNE, LYNDHURST, and EARL GREY, were the principal speakers on the occasion. The amendments of the Commons being negatived generally, the Lords appointed a committee to draw up a statement of the reasons for their disagreement with the other House.

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

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

FROM THE LONDON TIMES, JUNE 27.

We have been favored with a copy of a telegraphic despatch received yesterday by the French Embassy. It runs thus:

PARIS, JUNE 26. You will easily credit that the horrible crime of which this man was guilty caused a great sensation in the metropolis. It was particularly observable at Tortoni's, where the gamblers in the funds usually congregate at evenings. There the affair was variously described and related, and with few comments, but all, of course, condemnatory of the crime attempted. There was, and is, however, less of sensation perceptible, and less of indignation expressed, than at the attempt of Fieschi. This may be accounted for by the deplorable effects of that attempt, although it is not generally admitted that the assassin was a man of noble birth and high rank. I spoke to a dozen people of different classes of society last night of the affair, and from not one of them did I receive, in return for my observation or communication, more than an evasive shrug—a gesture which, to me, conveyed no expression of regret or horror. There the affair was variously described and related, and with few comments, but all, of course, condemnatory of the crime attempted. There was, and is, however, less of sensation perceptible, and less of indignation expressed, than at the attempt of Fieschi. This may be accounted for by the deplorable effects of that attempt, although it is not generally admitted that the assassin was a man of noble birth and high rank. I spoke to a dozen people of different classes of society last night of the affair, and from not one of them did I receive, in return for my observation or communication, more than an evasive shrug—a gesture which, to me, conveyed no expression of regret or horror.

The ease and security of the assassin, in making the attempt yesterday on the King's life, in the midst of the multiplied precautions taken to obviate the possibility of such a crime, which I briefly referred to in my letter of last night, destroys forever the illusion that human foresight can beget a man of genius. I had occasion, immediately after the close of business on the Bourse yesterday, and two hours before the event of which I speak, to go to the Avenue de Neuilly—a few hundred yards beyond the Barriere de l'Etoile. I observed at every step I took indications that the King was in Paris, and that he was expected to pass on his return. These indications were the posting of two mounted gendarmes (de them, of course, armed to the teeth. Nor was this all; for in the contraverted or foot-paths, the whole length of the Champs Elysees, I encountered other men of the same corps, pronouncing with the sluggish yet watchful bearing of their class, when engaged in what may be termed the preventive service. Beyond the barrier, the same appearances were perceptible. Every man, one or other of the above, was armed to the teeth. Nor was this all; for in the contraverted or foot-paths, the whole length of the Champs Elysees, I encountered other men of the same corps, pronouncing with the sluggish yet watchful bearing of their class, when engaged in what may be termed the preventive service. Beyond the barrier, the same appearances were perceptible. Every man, one or other of the above, was armed to the teeth. Nor was this all; for in the contraverted or foot-paths, the whole length of the Champs Elysees, I encountered other men of the same corps, pronouncing with the sluggish yet watchful bearing of their class, when engaged in what may be termed the preventive service.

I need not remind you that I stated, yesterday, that a guard of dragons was round, before and behind the King's carriage; that two sentinels were under the grates, or gateway; that the Guard of Honor (horse and foot) within the gate, in the court yard, was under arms; and that the guard of troops of the line, without the gate on the quay, were similarly drawn out; and that, above all, a cloud of police agents, in colored clothes, were on the spot—(I know not that M. Casquet, Prefect of Police, was himself present;) and yet, in the face of all these precautions and safeguards, an assassin was able to rest a firearm (it was not an air gun, but a new species of fire-lock, made to resemble a walking-stick) on the window of the King's carriage, take aim, and fire upon him.

The use, facts prove, among other things, that cutting off the head of the assassin, as has been so often and so vainly hoped when Fieschi, Morey, and Pepin were put to death; that to gag the press is not a security against the spread of disaffection; and that, in short, there are in France (which I never doubted) desperate men, fanatics in politics, as there were formerly in religion, against whom bayonets, spies, gaurds, scaffolds, and guillotines, are no protection.

This leads to another observation. Alibeu (the prisoner) is a native of Lyons. I need hardly remind you that several Lyonsese are at this moment suffering imprisonment for the affair of April, 1834. I must little risk, therefore, in predicting that it will turn out that Alibeu was connected with all that was done at 1834, in his native city, or with some other victim of it.

The Court of Peers will be reconstructed to-morrow. An inquiry will, of course, be immediately commenced, and, that done, a report will be made to the Court, and the trial of Alibeu will come on. Think not, however, that this will be an immediate result. All the connexions and attachments of the prisoner will be sought for, and many a victim (thanks be to the absence of the habeas corpus in France,) be arrested and imprisoned. Every movement of

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

It is superfluous to add that the intended visit of the King and Royal Family to Fontainebleau is definitely postponed.

FROM THE COURIER FRANCAIS OF SUNDAY.

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

Louis Philippe was that moment bowing to the National Guards through the other window. Whether the assassin felt agitated by the state of mind of the King, or whether, 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.

On hearing the explosion, the National Guards rushed on the man, who still held the weapon in his hand. He was at first ill-treated, but the officers interfered; and having represented the importance of his being put into the hands of justice, the prisoner was brought to a room above the ground floor, where he was stretched on a bed and searched, in order to ascertain if he had no arms concealed. A passport, the name of the state was published, which was then in the Tuilleries with several other public functionaries, immediately repaired to the guard house, and proceeded to examine the individual arrested. He refused to tell his name, and when recognised by several persons who knew him, said he was a commercial traveller, and that his name was Alibeu; he pretended that Alibeu was an assassin named Alibeu, and that he had been engaged in a plot against his family. He was then asked if he had been agitated while aiming at the King; and if it was not agitation that had deranged the direction of the aim? He replied with much composure, that he felt no emotion; and that if he had missed his aim, it was owing to his having experienced a great push, which he could not account for. He was finally asked if he regretted his crime; he answered in the negative, and added, that if it was to be done over again, he should not hesitate to do it; that he had no further explanation to give, because, in this age of egotism, in which any thing like conviction or devotion was no longer to be found, no one could appreciate or understand his motives.

During his examination active inquiries were made, and it was discovered that this young man had entered the Place de Carroussel about 4 o'clock, by the gate of the triumphal arch; and that he had conversed some time with a National Guard on indifferent matters, and left him when he saw the King's carriage proceeding from the stables to the Tuilleries. It is likely that this person had been waiting for will not come, and went off in the direction of the Court. He repaired from thence to the gate of the palace next to the quay, and there remained in a group of people who were waiting for the King's departure. His appearance, it seems, did not awaken any suspicion, and no one observed the cane he carried in his hand, and which contained the deadly weapon. By an extraordinary chance, the gunmaker who manufactured it (a sergeant in the National Guard) happened to be on duty at the Tuilleries, and felt it incumbent on him to give the magistrates every information in his power. He stated that the weapon seized on the assassin had been made in his establishment, with many others of the same kind; that he was aware of its being wanted, and had been delivered him in Lyons, and mentioned his having been born in that city.

On being confronted with the sentinel of the National Guard he had conversed with at the gate of the Carroussel, he coolly asked him, "Did you observe that I betrayed the least emotion while speaking with you?" After this confrontation, Alibeu was placed in a hackney coach and conveyed under a large escort, to the Conciergerie, where he no doubt underwent another examination. He was lodged in the room formerly occupied by Fieschi. He was dressed in a neat frock coat, but his shirt was dirty and in rags, and was without stockings. About two o'clock, a Police Officer still at the Conciergerie interrogating him. It is M. Martin Du Nord who has commenced the proceedings. Alibeu, or the individual known by that name, is tall and slight; his hair black, and his complexion pale. Only 22 sous (11d) were found in his pockets.

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

FROM THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS.

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

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

He was found upon him two very short clay tobacco pipes, 22 sous, a calico pocket handkerchief, which had never been hemmed, and which was disgustingly filthy, a board comb, and, in fine, a coteau-poirard (dagger) open, with a silver handle, and some paper wrapped round the blade, with which weapon he said he intended to have killed the King. He declared that he had intended to stab himself, but was prevented. He displayed every assurance and promptness. He refused to give any satisfactory answer to the questions put to him. Lying on the guard-bed he looked round with audacity, and said to those present—"If I were free I would do the same thing."

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

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The diabolical attempt to assassinate the King of the French had no particular influence upon the British funds. The business in them has been very limited, and Consols are closed at 92½ sellers. The 3½ per cents. reduced annuities are at 28½, and the 4½ per cents. are at 10½. A premium upon Exchequer Bills is 11 13, and India bonds are 1 dis. to par.

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

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

FROM THE LONDON MORNING COURIER, JUNE 30.

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

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

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

Upon the subject of Spain the Ministerial Evening Journal contains the following: "On the 24th instant 13 Carlist battalions, commanded by GARCIA, attacked Larrasoaña with five pieces of artillery. A company of the Foreign Legion which defended a block house, blew it up after a vigorous resistance. The VICEROY, setting out from Pampeluna with six battalions, turned the enemy's position and drove him back upon Buratain, after having killed or wounded nearly 400 of his men. The Christians set out in pursuit of the remainder of the day after."

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship POLAND, from Havre, arrived on Saturday, Paris journals to the 1st of July have been received. The King had been urged, since the attempt of Alibeu, to establish a body-guard, but would not listen to it, saying that bayonets had not been wanting, and that he would rather expose his life than submit to such a servitude. His Majesty had addressed the following letter to the archbishops and bishops of France:

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

PARIS, 27th June, 1836.

ALIBEU had attempted suicide. Galigani's Messenger gives the following account of it:

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

Advices from MADRID of the 23d June, speak of an arrangement about to be entered into by a reunion of the grandees, to guarantee to the King the throne, if it is said the Queen will pledge the royal domains.

A letter from SMYRNA, dated June 3d, published in the Journal du Commerce of the 30th, contains alarming accounts from Greece. The kingdom is said to be swarming with small bands, assembled under native chiefs, conspicuous for their dislike of the Bavarians. The writer even says that King Otto is not expected to return, and that the monarchy is on the eve of falling to pieces. We place little confidence in these reports.

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

Also, that General Villareal, chief in command of the Carlist forces, had recently presented an account of the table health of Egüia, had himself tendered his resignation, nominally for the same reason.

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL.—Mrs. WILMER would inform her friends and the Public that she intends to re-open her School for Young Ladies on the first of September next. In announcing her intention she would present her grateful acknowledgments to the parents and guardians of the pupils who have been committed to her care during the past year. She has removed her place of residence to the Cottage, situated about five miles from Alexandria, directly on the old Leesburg turnpike road. The situation is convenient to a place of worship, and remarkably healthy. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in female Seminaries, and competent instructors are provided for those who wish to learn Music, French, Latin, &c. Terms: \$140 per annum, exclusive of washing, which is \$3 per quarter. Bedding furnished by Mrs. W. Music \$17, French \$6 per quarter. As the number of Scholars is limited, six weeks' notice of the removal of a scholar is required. The first quarter payable in advance. Books furnished at bookstore prices. Parents and guardians are requested to furnish the young ladies or Mrs. W. with money for their expenditures. REFERENCES. Bishop Meade, Norfolk, Virginia. Rev. Dr. Keith, do. do. Rev. C. Mann, do. do. P. E. Seminary of Virginia. Rev. E. R. Lippitt, do. do. Rev. W. F. Lee, Richmond, Virginia. Rev. G. A. Smith, Philadelphia. Rev. J. M. Howard, New York. Rev. J. M. Howard, New York. Rev. S. Key, Esq., do. do. Col. A. Henderson, do. do. Washington City. Col. S. A. Storrow, Culpeper, Virginia. aug 2—w3pc

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