"POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

BY DUFF GREEN.

WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 1. 1829.

VOL. IV. NO. 43.

Three times a week during the session

tatives,
[These are two distinct offices, each House

This article is a fair specimen of the manner

tive is to be carried on.

The same paper says:

the late session did not amount to eight thousand the late session did not amount to eight thousand dollars, in which sum is included all the which took place under the administration of expenses of paper and printing, leaving, it is France, for which purpose, in part, it was, no Mr. Jefferson, "was to determine by its result, believed, less than one thousand dollars for which of the two parties should become domi- profit. What reliance can the public place in nant, and consequently, which views should be a print, which, to destroy the influence of our the settled policy of the administration." And press, publishes such gross and known falseit is declared that " every thing which was done hoods? by Mr. Jefferson, was done with reference to But this is not all. On the list of Editors we

which it was desired to establish "

they were necessary to the establishment of the merchants of that city. Mr. Danforth has not republican party, it only remains to show that been connected with a newspaper for some there is an essential difference in policy and principle between those who supported, and The name of Mr. Norton too is lugged in, with those who opposed the election of the present what propriety will appear, when it is known Executive, to justify the removals which he feels he some time before the late Presidential it his duty to make. Do our opponents con- election, had relinquished his interest in and making a personal examination of books. tend, that possession gives to incumbents a life the Hartford Times, the only paper we beestate in the offices they hold? If they do this, lieve that he everedited; and the unblushing disand at the same time assert that there is no difference in principle or policy between them the Journal will more fully appear from the fol yielded to law. The President, we learn, has selves and the advocates of the present admin- lowing extract from its leading editorial article enforced the penalty of the laws to protect the istration, we would ask them, of what avail is of yesterday. That paper of yesterday said: it for them to carp at and lament over the removals which are in progress? The present Executive, within his term of four years, can, if he be disposed to do so, fill all the offices with his own friends, and in case of the election of Mr. Clay as his successor, the doctrine now urged by the Journal would continue them in possession. Who is so ignorant as to suppose this the motive? Who so ignorant as not to this the motive? Who so ignorant as not to On yesterday it was said that the President "William Jones, of this city. We take no exin them a deadly hatred against the President life time, an Editor. for the alleged injustice done them in case of

But this is not the only falsehood contained in eral, made by that print, in behalf of the late introduced in the control of the operations of the late introduced in the control of the late introduced in the late introduced in the control of the late introduced in the removal, and also, by creating an impression the quotation above. It is asserted that Mr. cumbent. that many removals will be made, increase the Norton was a "protege of the Editor of the fit, an influence relied upon to counteract the the contrary notwithstanding."

recess, (if not paid in advance, \$6)......\$5 ed, that so long as the Telegraph is considered cabinet whose greatest pride is to execute it. For six months...... \$3 the official organ of the administration, they

> tocracy of the country, rally around Mr. Adams as the hope of the party? And did not that parimportant to establish the republican party in question? \$20,000 now, as it was in 1801? Is not the party who 50,000 supported the election of the present ex-ecutive, the advocates of popular rights, of the ... It will be recollected, that this officer (for

nopolies of power and offices Have they not at all times, placed their reliance on the virtue and intelligence of the people, whilst should be made known.

Adams, an November last, suspended from the by several Coalition papers to induce a belief that the President has yielded his independent of the people, whilst should be made known.

Immediately after Gen. Jackson came into dence of character and that an undue influence

in which the warfare against the present Execu. us to illustrate these interrogatories. The Journa name. It adds that he has been appointed printer the House, and again puts \$50,000 against his general; and secondly, being such, that it was name. Why this? When we see the names against law to require him to obey a junior, that of Messrs. Hill, Kendall, Carr, Noah, Norton, S, inferior major general. Green, Dunlap, Henshaw and Danforth, placed dent would be pleased to accept the resigna-under his, and the amount of their yearly compensation annexed in the same manner, no one can be at a loss for the idea intended to be conveyed by the Journal. It was the object of that an everything which veyed by the Journal. It was the object of that relieved and discharged from his suspension, and which it was desired paper to assert, that these two appointments furloughed till the 15th of Bec. next. principles of the Republican party, which it was desired to establish.

The policy of the coalition is, and has been from the first, to make an impression upon the public mind, that there is no difference of prinment is false? Do they not know that the Editor of the Editor of the Telegraph deeps of the ground on which the suspension is understood to have been removed, does great credit to the President's acumen, and respect for the law of his country. By the 84th arment is false? Do they not know that the Editor of war Courts Murtial (not the President's acumen, and respect for the law of his country. the election of Gen. Jackson. They now clamor against the removals which the President has made: and the Journal asks,

ters to the House for ten, and for the Senate eight years, are not now able to pay fifty cents on the dollar? They do know, or they might obedience of orders, or the nature and extent of the offence of orders, or the nature and extent of the offence of orders, or the nature and extent of the offence of orders, or the nature and extent of the offence of orders, or the nature and extent of the offence of orders, or the nature and extent of the offence of orders, or the nature and extent of the offence of orders, or the nature and extent of the offence of orders, or the nature and extent of the offence of orders, or the nature and extent of the offence of orders, or the nature and extent of the By what principles are the antagonist parties now divided? They do know, or they might of the offence. Suspension, therefore, which might have been imposed after trial and conviction, is considered by the President as illegally the late session did not amount to circle them.

the great principles of the republican party, find the names of Dunlap, Henshaw, and Danforth!! Here too the Journal has been guilty If it be admitted that it was right in Mr. Jef- of gross and wilful falsehood. Mr. Dunlap ferson to make removals, because he was sup- and Mr. Henshaw never were Editors. The ported by one party and opposed by another in first is one of the most highly gifted attorneys reference to great principles, and if the removals in Boston. The other has been for many years an administration of the laws " made by him be justified upon the ground that one of the most highly respected and wealthy

know that the clamor of the coalition is intend and removed Mr. Norton because his appoint- a ceptions to him beyond the manner and moed to alarm their own partisans into a dread of ment was unpopular, and to-day he is censured "tives of his appointment." This is as much ON THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE TRADE. a loss of office, and at the same time engender for his appointment because he was, once in his as we could have expected after the whining

himself the President of the United States? Mr. Norton was not a prot ge of the Editor of long they may have been in office, however grain-growing States must be reduced from hi Who so ignorant as not to see that the policy of the Telegraph—and they know, too, or they rich they may have become on the bounty of no principle better established than that of comthe coalition is to increase instead of to extin might have known, that the Editor of the Tel. government, however delinquent they may have merce being an exchange of equivalents. No naguish the thirst for office, under the hope that all the disappointed, as well as red search office hunters, will rally under it. Clay a leader whose bild and daring the activation of the Postmaster General was satisfied that Mr. Norton had deceived him as to public opinion relative to his claims for the office and that another, and not Mr. Norton, ough to be appointed. The public must be aware that it requires make, if he could.

The public must be aware that it requires to might have known, that the Editor of the Tel. government, however definquent they may have been in the discharge of duty, however great their moral guilt, however disqualified by the accumulated weight of years, all are represented to be martyrs, bleeding under the scourge of proceited as an earnest of his policy—of the removed and new appointments which he would other, and not Mr. Norton, ough to be appointed. The public must be aware that it requires to remove an officer who has the language of a corrupt, defeated, disgraced of the Tel. government, however definquent they may have been in the discharge of duty, however great their moral guilt, however disqualified by the accumulated weight of years, all are represented to be moral guilt, however disqualified by the accumulated weight of years, all are represented to be martyrs, bleeding under the scourge of proceited as an earnest of his policy—of the remover the policy—of the policy—of the remover the It requires no argument to prove that the Jour- great firmness to remove an officer who has the language of a corrupt, defeated, disgraced other peoples' labor, unless he can sell his own nal and its venal conductors could be easily pur. been appointed under the circumstances re- and desperate party, who have been for their offi. It is, to be sure, to him, no matter to whom h in whose praise they would be as loud and vehe- made by the Postmaster General as an evidence holds?

TERMS.—Daily paper, per annum......\$10 ment, as they have been abusive. But the Edi- of his desire to consult public opinion. The tor of the Telegraph stands in their way. The President knows that he came into office as the The following is taken from the New York conductors of that press seem to be well satisfi- agent of the people, and he has appointed a Daily Advertiser:

freedom of elections, of the responsibility of disobeying the orders of his alleged junior, and public agents, and opposed to aristocratic models and Adams, in November last, suspended from the

doubt, kindly intended.

There is in truth a magnanimity in the President's course towards this distinguished Officer, which must command the good opinion of every liberal mind.

We find the above in the Richmond Enquirer, and it brings to our mind a remark made in anticipation of the election of President Jackson, by one of his friends-" This administration (said he, referring to that of Mr. Adams,) is an administration of precedent-the next will be

The Journal and Intelligencer object to his submitting to the drudgery of reading his own letters. We have expected, daily, to hear an objection to his personal scrutiny into the ad ministration of the departments. It is a novel thing in this city to see the President of th United States going into one of the department

It will be found that the case of Gen. Scot. is not the only one in which precedent has private soldier against the violence of his com manding officer. And it will be found that the protector of "beauty and booty" is, alike the dispenser of justice to the rich or the poor. There are none so high as to control, and none so low as to be neglected by him in the discharge of his public duties.

"person who is to succeed Mr. Munroe is Dr. and sycophantic appeals to the Postmaster Gen- try of the country, occasioned by the restric-

applicants, and of course the number of disapplicants, and of course the number of bales of cotton of pointments; thus creating for Mr. Clay's benefit the influence of the Editor of the St. and of course the number of bales of cotton of equivalent value, must cease to be exported; and for every bale of cotton which the southfit, an influence relied upon to counteract the patronage upon which he once relied to make the confrary notwithstanding."

and for every bate of cotton which the souththe confrary notwithstanding."

and each one is represented to be a martyr in emplanter sells less, in consequence thereof,
the Dreidert of the United States.

Now the conductors of that print knew, that chased in to the support of the present executive, ferred to in this case, and will receive the change cial brotherhood, ejected from their strong whose precise they would be as loud and webe made by the Postmester General is an evidence holds?

ASSERTIONS.

"Political.-The Cabinet at Washington is "said to be divided on the system of proscrip-

as the hope of the party? And did not that party in New England, with scarce an exception, support him at the time he was charging them with treuson? Is ti not now rallying itself as the New Lord of the party? And did not that particular some further particulars some further particulars some, and close this article by asking Mr. Nathaniel to him, having been the recipient of government of the party? And did not that particular some further particulars some further particulars some further particulars some further particulars. The work of the party? And did not that particular some further particulars some further particulars some further particulars some further particulars. The work of the party? And did not that particular some further particulars some further particulars some further particulars some further particulars some further particulars. The work of the party? And did not that particular some further particulars some furt the National Republican party? Is it not as Baltimore, whether his name is upon the letter his tour of duty and ought to be relieved. We have been taught that rotation in office was one of the recognised principles of our republican form of government: this we learnt from the fathers of our faith, and the people will respond to the legitimacy of the doctrine.

> An absurd and impotent effort has been made dependence and fearless discharge of duty be imposed.
>
> Which has more ad his tensit through life. His life in the remains for us to show, conduct him to results—this done, it will not be in the power of any man to arrest the execution or the whole of commodity thus taxed. of any measure demanded by a sense of duty and sarefioned by the convictions of his under-

object beyond a patriot's sacred duty.

From the Baltimore Republican.

most of the ministers appointed by the Coalition Cabinet, but particularly with that of the gentleman whom Mr. Moore succeeds, Gen. Harrison, who loitered for months and months in the country to further the political interest of he coalition in Ohio, after he had been appointd, at the public expense. Nor will the conpeople, with that of Mr. Panama SERGEANT and Rochester when they were appointed to South

will neither be charged nor received by me.

But the diminished production of the induscommerce. Agriculture comes in for her share of the loss. For every package of British goods But he must sell to somebody, or he cannot buy.

land; and yet amongst the advocates of the re-other pursuits, which could afford to give but strictive system, there are those who will tell one dollar per day, the value of their industry you that England must buy of us, whether she to the community would be diminished one can sell to us or not—that she must have our fifth, or twenty per cent., and their own means cotton, and will pay for it in coin, if we refuse of subsistence would be surfailed in the same pro-and silver possess a poculiar quality, which prevents them from accumulating to an extraordinary bulk, in any particular country. They will seek their level, and no laws of human consultations. It is a provided by many at the period which elapsed between the peace of 1763, and the embargo of 1807, are still to arrive, and are to be looked for when the American System" shall shut

mopolies f power and offices

Have they not at all times, placed their reliance on the virtue and intelligence of the people, willst their opponents have acted upon the president to him, through the Wastern leading their opponents have acted upon the presidency, it is understood that General sumption that the people are ignorant and sunderstood that General sumption that the people are ignorant and sunderstood that General sumption that the people are ignorant and sunderstood that General sumption that the people are ignorant and sunderstood that General their opponents have acted upon the presidency, it is understood that General sumption that the people are ignorant and sunderstood that General their opponents have acted upon the president has yielded his independence of character and that an undue influence is exercised over him in the administration of the gold and silver producing couptries. On the President has yielded his independence of character and that an undue influence is exercised over him in the administration of the gold and silver producing couptries. On the President has yielded his independence of character and that an undue influence of the people, willst that the President has yielded his independence of the people, willst that the President has yielded his independence of the people, willst that the President has yielded his independence of the people, willst the further pleasure of the greater abundance, on the presidence of character and that an undue influence to the gold and silver producing couptries. On the President has yielded his independence of the people, willst the further pleasure of the President has yielded his independence of the people, willst that the President has yielded his independence of the people, will that the President has yielded his independence of the people, willst that the President has yielded his independence of the people, willst that the President has president his the perceasure of the gold and silver producing couptries. On the people will have been an

which we copy from the last Western Argus, to do, under a traff of moderate duties? And is is in honorable contrast with the conduct of were commanded by the law to prove the demand for cotton create the market afforded

friends may be assured, that I will not fall into the errors which I have condemned in others.

The Intelligencer of this morning says: "The terfere in none of the State elections—and reperson who is to succeed Mr. Munroe is Dr. William Jones, of this city. We take no extension to him beyond the manner and motives of his appointment." This is as much the Free Trade Advocate.

ON THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE TRADE.

The industry is which I have condemned in others. I will not fall into the errors which I have condemned in others. I will make no elections—will interfere in none of the State elections—and receive no pay while I remain at home engaged in my personal affairs."

From the Free Trade Advocate.

ON THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE TRADE.

ON THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE TRADE.

The power of labour of other people as mechanics, are tizans, and tradesmen, than existed before? Will they consume more agricultural produce that they did before? Unquestionably not. The power of labourers to give employment to others, and to consume the products of their industry; must be limited by their wayses; and it will hardly be pretended that these will be greater in money price, than those which I are condemned in others.

I will make no elections—and recitive system, merely be as absurd as for a man to tie his hands that he might diminish his power to work, merely because another nation has adopted it, would be as absurd as for a man to tie his hands that he might diminish his power to work, merely because other persons, with whom he dealt, had to consume the products of their industry; must be limited by their wayses; and tradesmen, than existed before?

Will they consume more agricultural produce to the abour of other people as mechanics, are tizans, and tradesmen, than existed before? Will they consume more agricultural produce to the abour of other people as mechanics, are tizans, and tradesmen, than existed before?

Will they consume more agricultural produce to the abour of other people as mechanics, are tizans, and tradesmen, than ex

commercial pursuits, had the restrictive system of trade is constantly against the country, as is not been introduced.

But we will undertake to show, that the wages paid to cotton and woolen manufacturers cannot be as high as the wages which are usually paid to persons engaged in the pursuits control to the pursuits c ly paid to persons engaged in the pursuits con-nected with commerce. The manual labor, the nected with commerce. The manual labor, the skill, and the intellect, required for spinning and weaving, are not of a grade equal to those which are required for most of the mechanical pursuits we have above enumerated. The consequence is, that the number of persons who sequence is, the number of persons containing the persons of a great rise, as consequent upon the tariff of 1828, they have not realised, except in a few indicators.

are qualified, and offer themselves for the services of a factory, is greater than it is as relates to those other branches of industry. The effect of their competition must inevitably be a fall in t is in opposition to a rate of wages. The labor of a weaver can belom, under any circumstances, be equal in value to the labor of a ship carpenter; nor can

This truth is known to every laboring man in the and a quarter per day, should be turned over to

FACTS.

WASHING TON CITY

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1829.

The Journal of this morning raises a clamor against the President and his friends, closing it with the following:

WASHING TON CITY

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WASHING TON CITY

Condemn the remevals of President in an assure, and silver which is draws from those countries, salways been, and silver which is draws from those countries, salways been, as well as all others, is only sufficient to answer the demands of the existing state of her common of the late administration, have recent. "A number of friends in this city (Baltimore) of the late administration, have recent." "In whole story about division in the Calinet, Sec. is without the slightest from the country, in addition to that the first open of the president and his friends, closing it with the following:

We learn that Mr. Van Buren yesterday being the demands of the existing state of her common of the late administration, have recent. "We learn that Mr. Van Buren yesterday being the demands of the existing state of her common of the existing state of her common of the late administration, have recent. "In whole story about division in the Calinet, Sec. is without the slightest from the demands of the existing state of her common of the existing state of her common of the paymore was the demands of the existing state of her common of the existing state of her common of the existing state of her common of the existing state of the paymore was well as all others, is only sufficient to pay from those countries, the thermony pay president to an advantageous country in the demands of the existing state of her common of the existing state of her common of the late administration, have recent. "In whole story about division in the Calinet, scale shall be a sall others, is only sufficient to pay from the demands of the existing state of her common of the existing state of the president to the demands of the existi The Journal of this morning raises a clamor against the President and his friends, closing it with the following:

The morning raises a clamor against the President and his friends, closing it with the following:

The morning raises a clamor against the President and his friends, closing it with the following:

The morning raises a clamor against the President and his friends, to force the people into his re-election, as the stepping stone to his own elevation to the Presidency? Did not his very limited change, and such danger from it was to he reasonably anticipated, we would ask the genuinement of the friends of the presidency? Did not his reasonably anticipated, we would ask the genuinement of the friends of the presidency of such a measure, and that clamin truth.

The morning raises a clamor and the people? And did not the Presidency is the following:

The following:

The following:

The following:

The morning raises a clamor and the people of the party is the principles of the party is that which as the following in the conduct of the presidency is can the conduct of the presidency in the stone of the party is the first of the party is the following in the conduct of the presidency is the following in the conduct of the party is the first of the party in the claim in truth.

The same letter was such reason for a charge of corruption in this very limited change, and such a great party of the presidency?

The same letter was such reason for a charge of corruption in this very limited change, and such a great party of the party is the party of the party of the party is the party of the party of the party is the party of the p plying the number of the implements husbandry beyond the actual demands of sgricular advantageous, it must be the more advantageous the further it is barried; so that ture. But, even if this were not the ease, gold the golden days of this republic, which have trivance can prevent them from running about the world, until they find it. So that if five millions of dollars were to be brought into the country from Great Britain, it would stop our usual annual supply to that extent from other quarters, seeing that coin in the United States would fall in value, and would not be as profitable an article of import as it otherwise would and the control of the world, which it has been the object of all curlication to remove, and when we shall behold every state, and city, and town, and village, and tamily, manufacturing within itself, at incalculable expense and

> advantageous when generally adopted, and that where it is departed from by one nation, it is for which has marked his transit through life. His the restrictive system operates the interest of others, with whom she trades, to highest ambition is the public good, and to accomplish that great end, he will seek information through the purest and most appropriate channels; but it will be properly digested, and the light of his own discriminating mind will be the light of his own discriminating mind will be the light of his own discriminating mind will be the light of his own discriminating mind will be the light of his own discriminating mind will be the light of his own discriminating mind will be the light of his own discriminating mind will be the light of his own discriminating mind will be the light of his own discriminating mind will be the light of his own discriminating mind will be properly digested, and the light of his own discriminating mind will be properly digested, and the light of his own discriminating mind will be properly digested, and the light of his own discriminating mind will be properly digested, and the light of his own discriminating mind will be properly digested. They particularly urge this in regard to Great Britain, and say, that as she will not take the productions of the grain-grain grain discriminating mind will be properly digested. They particularly urge this in regard to Great Britain, and say, that as she will not take the productions of the grain-grain grain discriminating mind will be properly digested. The particularly urge this in regard to Great Britain, and say, that as she will not take the productions of the grain-grain grain increase that cost of importation.
>
> That this increase of cost excludes a portion, or the whole of commodity thus taxed.
>
> That this relation of her wealth-creating power, inasmuch as it diminished. That this exclusion enables the home-producer to manufacture articles which before he could not manufacture without loss.
>
> Weath-creating power, manufacture set the aggregate value of her products. Great Britain, by adopting it in her corn laws, which prohibits the importation of foreign grain for prohibits the importation of foreign grain for the products. standing.
>
> Placed at the head of this nation by the voice of the people—selected for the purity of his character, the firmness of his purpose and his character, the firmness of his purpose, and his devoted to the public weat; he feels the full force of his obligations, and he will fearlessly march to the consummation of all that is imposed by his elevated station, with no ulterior object beyond a patriot's sacred duty.
>
> This being the case, must not this additional price be drawn from the pockets of the consummation of all that is imposed by his elevated station, with no ulterior object beyond a patriot's sacred duty.
>
> This being the case, must not this additional price be drawn from the pockets of the consummation of life produced at a much lower rate than they are now produced, which would give her a still further command over the markets of the world. The reason why she does not abandon it is, because her legislations. than he would have obtained of foreign manufactures of a similar kind, had there been no increase of duties? Do not, therefore, the southwhich cannot be suddenly overturned, without HON. T. P. MOOKE.
>
> The more we know of this gentleman, the more cause we have to respect and admire him. The following extract of a letter from him, which we copy from the last Western Argus, be not by this means as much tayed as if the not by the trade with Great Britian? Does not her by this means as much tayed as if the not by the trade with Great Britian? Does not her by this means as much tayed as if the not by the trade with Great Britian? Does not her by this means as much tayed as if the not by the trade with Great Britian? Does not her by the trade with Great Britian? Does not her by this means as much tayed as if the not by the trade with Great Britian? Does not her by this means as much tayed as if the not by the trade with Great Britian? were commanded by the law, to pay to the manufactures of cotton and wool a sum of money equal to the excess of price? If a yard of cloth, which before used to cost four dollars, is made by a high duty to cost four dollars, is not made by a high duty to cost four dollars, is not made by a high duty to cost four dollars, is not made by a high duty to cost four dollars, is not consequence is it, whether it be supplied through a direct trade, or an indirect one? We hereby a tax of one dollar imposed upon the consumer of that cloth?
>
> These questions cannot be answered, but in duct of Mr. Moore fail to be contrasted by the the affirmative. But say the friends of restrict dependant enough to refuse to receive even our cion, this excess of price is repaid to the con- cotton, rice and tobacco. And why not? For sumer by the manufacturer in some indirect the simple reason, that legislation on the subject In what way, let us inquire, does the would be unnecessary. If we could raise nothing Extract of a letter from Thomas P. Moone, Min- manufacturer make up to the southern planter she would buy from us, we certainly could not ister to Columbia, to his friend in Frankfort, for the tax he pays, and for the loss he sustains by the want of a market for his cotton? Will the mountain the by the want of a market for his cotton? Will he buy from him eight or nine hundred thousands argument, that sell would not be the with the standard argument, that she will be met with the standard argument, that she will be met with the standard argument, that she will be met with the standard argument, that she will be met with the standard argument, that she will be met with the standard argument, that she will be met with the standard argument, that she will be met with the standard argument, that she will be met with the standard argument, that she will be met with the standard argument, that she will be met with the standard argument, that she will be met with the standard argument, that she will be met with the standard argument, that she will be met with the standard argument, that she will be met with the standard argument, that she will be met with the standard argument. gainst the act of the Executive of the United and bales, when one third of that quantity would drain our specie from us in exchange for her States appointing me Minister to Colombia, I make all the cotton fabricks, fine and coarse, manufactures, if they were not prohibited. And perceive it is stated that I am to receive a sala- which the nation could consume, if there was where could we get ten or fifteen millions of silfrom the period at which the nomination was not a single yard of imported, and when, owing ver dollars per annum, in addition to the quantity confirmed, and that the government will thus to the low price of labor and abundance of capie constrained to defray the salaries of two Min- tal in Great Brit in, we cannot compete with sters to the same place and for the same time. that nation in foreign markets? And in what as we require for currency! The position is The mistake in this respect may be somewhat way, let us inquire, will the manufacturer repay too untenable to merit a serious consideration, pardonable in those who form their anticipation to the consumer the bounty which he draws. As far as we can sell our products we can buy ons of the conduct of the present administra- from his pocket? Will be increase his fixed in those of other nations. If ever the time should from his pocket? Will he increase his fixed income derived from the public funds, from his arrive when the farmers of the grain-growing salary, his annuity, his ground rents, or his sates cannot sell their products, either directly actually enter on the public service; and as the notification of his recall will not reach Gen. Harrison for three or four months, during which period Iremain in this country, the amount of salary which would accrue in the meantime. a ary which would accrue in the meantime, than he could have obtained under the former ural course of things, as the most advantageous will neither be charged nor received by me. My state of things? Will the class of manufacturers mode of employing labor and capital, they will produce any greater demands for the products rest upon a basis which can never be over-

be greater in money price, than those which of some plausibility, but that they are contradic-would have been obtained in agricultural or ted by facts. Some will say that the balance

ne labor of a spinner of cotton be equal in val- FINE summer season of 1829, will commence the labor of a spinner of cotton be equal in value to that of a robust blacksmith. Wages are the best, and, in fact, the only correct measure of the value of labor; and that labor is consequently most advantageous to a nation, which can afford to pay the highest rewards. If, therefore, by the restrictive system, a number of persons, whose usual wages were one dollar april 30—d3t*

P. AIKEN.

U. S. TELEGRAPH.

Selected from English Papers received at this offi NATURAL MISTAKE .- A young gentleman, about half seas over, on coming into the Opera last Saturday, instead of calling to the box-keeper as usual, was led by some confusion of ideas to hawl out—"I say here, hostler, shew me my

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS .- We read much of the luxurious effeminacy of the old Romans, their fantastically curled hair, their favourite robes, &c.; but what will posterity think of some of the modes of puppyism in our times, when they read in a chronicle of ashion, dated 1829, that gentlemen wore elegant drab opera manteaux, fined with scarlet velvet, and confined at the collar with a gold chain! In another dress, beautiful white embroidered velvet;" "some young men have appeared at balls with blue dress gloves embroidered with white;" "the system of the cravat is to form the organization of linen on the breast," the very "march" of of foppery; "closks of the gentlemen lined with plush silk of celestial blue;" at balls our young exquisites sport pocket-hankerchiefs of fine corners only are embroidered;" "shoes tied with a small resette;" "a young gentleman now suffers his hair to grow, has it curled, and parted on the left side of the forehead," &c., &c.-

THE FORCE OF IMAGINATION .- A Lucchese peasant, shooting sparrows, saw his dog attacked by a strange and very ferocious mastiff. He tried to separate the animals, and received a bite from his own dog, which instantly ran off through the fields. The wound was healed in a few days, but the dog was not to be found; and the peasant, after some time, began to fee symptoms of nervous agitation. He conceived that the dog from his disappearing, was mad, and within a day or two after this idea had struck him, he began to feel symptoms of hydrophobia. They grew hourly more violent; he raved, and had all the evidences of the most violent distemper. As he was lying, with the door open, to let in the last air that he was to breathe, he heard his dog bark. The animal ran up to the bed side, licked his hand, and frelicked about the room. It was clear that he, at least, was in perfect health. The peasant's mind was relieved at the instant; he got up with renewed strength, dressed himself, plunged his head in a basin of water, and thus refreshed walked into the room to his astonished family. The statement is made in a memoir by Professor Barbantini; and it is not improbable that many attacks of a disease so strongly dependent on the imagination might be equally cured by as-certaining the state of the animal by which the bite was given .- Weekly Review.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH APPETITES .- On returning to my billet in the morning, as hungry as a hawk, I requested my landlady to prepare turning to my billet in the morning, as hungry as a hawk, I requested my landlady to prepare me some breakfast. She asked me what I should like—I replied "some eggs and bacon." So forthwith she prepared a dish, containing full two dozen of the former, with a due proportion of the latter; a pretty good proof of the abundance of the latter; a pretty good proof of the abundance of the latter; a pretty good proof of a representation permanently. These French was inserted for a representation permanently and most integering to him with the declare the the three passes that lead to Savone, to Finale the concern of themselves alone, and to declare the the three passes that lead to Savone, to Finale the concern of themselves alone, and to declare the the three passes that lead to Savone, to Finale the concern of themselves alone, and to declare the the three passes that lead to Savone, to Finale the concern of themselves alone, and to declare the the three passes that lead to Savone, to Finale the concern of themselves alone, and to declare the the three passes that lead to Savone, to Finale the concern of themselves and Alermy wind the event of his succeeding and Alermy wind the event of his succeeding the delivery within their own vow vow votes to all elective officers of higher the has a right to depute representation and Alermy and Alermy wind the delivery within their own vow votes to all elective officers of higher the have not of the government of the provision of the guitant delivery within their own votes to all elective officers of higher the have not of the provision of the latter; a pretty good proof of the public, I have no delivery within their own vow votes to all elective officers of higher the have not of the government of the provision of the guitant and Alermy an

ing fellow, whose chief occupation with the army was that of a mule dealer, buying those animals in the country, and selling them in the camp at a great profit. I was told by our colocamp at a great profit. I was told by our colonel, that in the preceding campaign, he was sitting one day at table with his padre, when the patron of the house came to beg that Senhor Padre would go up stairs immediately, to render the last offices of religion to a dying Spaler. If you should approve and ending the first that in the preceding campaign, he was sitting one day at table with his padre, when the question home to and subdivision of duties alone, that all matters given them at greater length than you letter day and the whole is cemented by giving to every and so conscience.

But, inequality of representation, in both and the whole is cemented by giving to every and the whole is cemented by giving to every the soldier of the Alpa like a torrent that so overflowed its every man's conscience.

But, inequality of representation, in both and I confide them to your honor, so to use them as to preserve me from the griding into the same dreadful track. I have given them at greater length than you letter called for, but I cannot say things by halves; and I confide them to your honor, so to use them as to preserve me from the griding into the same dreadful track. I have given them at greater length than you letter called for, but I cannot say things by halves; and I confide them to your honor, so to use them as to preserve me from the griding into the same dreadful track. I have given them at greater length than you letter called for, but I cannot say things by halves; and I confide them to your honor, so to use them as to preserve me from the griding into the same dreadful track. I have given them at subdivision of the Alpha halves and subdivision of the Alpha halves and subdivision of the public and subdiv der the last offices of religion to a dying Spanish officer. He looked sulky on being disfurbed at his meal, but could not refuse. colonel followed; but instead of a solemn cere monial, as he expected, he saw the padre take a crucifix out of his pocket, and thrust it into the face of the dying man, vociferating at the same time, "Jesus! Jesus!" Perceiving no signs of acknowledgment from the poor officer, whose glazed eye and quick respiration denoted his speedy dissolution, he pocketed his swammy, and descended to finish his beef-steak and his bottle. - Ibid.

VISIT TO THE SIXTINE CHAPEL IN ROME. -Last evening I accompanied an Irish Franciscan, who has resided upwards of thirty years
can, who has resided upwards of thirty years
can be a selected to the form of the control of the in Rome, to the Vatican, to witness the imposthe choice of the people, and of their control; we must make our election between ECONOin Rome, to the Vatican, to witness the imposing ceremony of pontifical vespers, in the splendid Sixtine Chapel, where, stationing ourselves within the railing which ungallantly excludes the fair sex, I again beheld the Pope, seated on an elevated throne, his brow adorned with the triple tiara, clothed in gorgeous robes of white and gold, attended by a motley assemblage of and gold, attended by a motley assemblage of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people, and of their control; the choice of the people and of class. That some idea may be except that of Callao. That some idea may be except that of Callao. That some idea may be except that of Callao. The total course and our ment. Bleed the nobility to the very last drop; the the choice of the people and the choice of the people and the choice of the choice of the choice of the choice and gold, attended by a motley assemblage of rule was feared, and flowed, it was a great point our people like them must come to labor 16 rule was feared, and flowed, it was a great point gained, by fixing them for life, to make them must come to labor 16 gained, by fixing them for life, to make them must come to labor 16 gained, by fixing them for life, to make them must come to labor 16 gained, by fixing them for life, to make them must come to labor 16 gained, by fixing them for life, to make them must come to labor 16 gained, by fixing them for life, to make them must come to labor 16 gained, by fixing them for life, to make them must come to labor 16 gained, by fixing them for life, to make them must come to labor 16 gained, by fixing them for life, to make them must come to labor 16 gained, by fixing them for life, to make them must come to labor 16 gained, by fixing them for life, to make them must come to labor 16 gained, by fixing them for life, to make them must come to labor 16 gained, by fixing them for life, to make them must come to labor 16 gained, by fixing them for life, to make them must come to labor 16 gained, by fixing them for life, to make them must come to labor 16 thours in the 24, give the earnings of 15 of these to the government for their debts and daily expenses; and the 16th being insufficient to a fortune, on account of his situation, at the same time reproaching him to the philosophical enthusiams of our French and the philosophical enthusiams of our French its situation, at the same time reproaching him to the philosophical enthusiams of our French its situation, at the same time reproaching him to the philosophical enthusiams of our French its situation, at the same time reproaching him to the philosophical enthusiams of our French its situation of the gained, by fixing them for life, to make them must come to labor 16 hours in the 24, give the earnings of 15 of these time destroyed the religious and honest Editor of the Balmane described by the profit the philosophical in the people like them must come to labor 16 hours in the 24, give the earnings of 15 of these to the goine destroyed the religious and honest E against that will. There too they were still removable on a concurrence of the Executive and canon; and from the dazzling scarlet of the cardinal to the sovereign white of the supremental to the sov going to enter into a promote but by their own body for any depratice of conduct, and even by their own body for any depratices of conduct, and even by their own body theirs, retaining indeed the title and stewart battle of Marengo. Massena had however carrow, and to assure you, that I paid very little attention to them, amidst the superior attractions of the unrivalled frescoes of Michael Angelo.

In your land noiders too, like force he decided the fate of Italy by the famous whom the people have a night respect on activities of conduct, and even by their own body in succession for the imbedilities of dotage. The justices of ship of estates called theirs, but held really in pitulated only a few days previously, but on flattering reception, overwhelm him with attention to them, amidst the superior attractions of the unrivalled frescoes of Michael Angelo.

The justices of dotage. The justices of ship of estates called theirs, but held really in pitulated only a few days previously, but on flattering reception, overwhelm him with attention to them, amidst the superior attractions and perpetuate their own body in succession for in foreign countries, and be contented with credit on him, than did his gallant defence—spect which is due to him. Through his means of the unrivalled frescoes of Michael Angelo.

You not flat a faction once possessing itself of the proposition of the propo of the unrivalled frescoes of Michael Angelo, which cover the walls of the Sixtine Chapel; and listening to the heavenly music of its full choir; for the great effect of the fine evening service of Catholic church is produced by the perfect training of the band of singers, who perfect training of the band of singers, who practice constantly together without any action constantly together without any action of the office of Sheriff, the most important of all comes a precedent for a 2d, that 2d for a 3d, ginal was of course despatched to the British derstanding and to keep up a correspondence. companiment. The sopranos, I am sorry to say, the once of Sherni, the most important of an comes a precedent for a 2d, that 2d for a 2d, the executive officers of the county, name near and so on till the bulk of society is reduced to Secretary of State, perhaps read by him before with the partisans of liberty and equality, who of sweet sounds. The Italian voice, though not always pleasing in conversation, soars in its higher tones into the richest and boldest musiexpression. The person who chiefly attracted my attention (and fortunately my Hibernian cicerone knew every person of distinction,) was the Cardinal della Sommaglia, from his strong resemblance to a well known ex-Lord Chancellor. They are about the same advanced age, both possessing the suaviter in modo, the same penetrating eyes, still lighted up with an almost youthful fire, when directing a keen piercing glance, or occasionally the play of iron features relaxed into a Sardonic smile. The cardinal was formerly gifted with considerable skill and address in the management of affairs, but now (unlike his British prototype) incapa citated for business, owing to a loss of memory a strange negative quality for a minister of state which office he yet holds. Nor is it only phy sically that he resembles the venerable pe have alluded to, for their minds seem to have been similarly constituted; they are equally attached to religion, Roman or Anglican, in all its exclusive spirit, and to all ancient institutions:

From the Petersburg Old Dominion. Mr. JEFFERSON.

people of Virginia, on the subject of reforming probation or rejection at short intervals;-let

3th, with a copy of the letters on the calling a Convention, on which you are pleased to ask my opinion. Thave not been in the habit of mysterious reserve on any subject, nor of buttoning up my opinions within my own doublet; on the contrary, while in public service especially, I have thought the public entitled to frankness, and intimately to know whom they employed,—but I am now retired: I resign my self, as a passenger, with confidence to those at the present helm, and ask but for rest, peace and good will. The question you propose on equal representation, has become a party one; in which I wish to take no public share; yet, if in which I wish to take no public share; yet, if it held in obedience to their will, and to to the enemy, but the projects that he might to the dead should strike him: notwithstand. It yields may be thought more difficult, but follow printing as I am for composition, it is certain for the thirds who with themselves compose the precipie, and the knot unties itself;—divide the counties into wards of such size as that every entired: I resign my enti by opinion. I have not been in the habit of

tionary patriots at forming a constitution, for has his equal voice in the direction of its conjudges elective or removable—5 justices, jurors withered age and useless time.

cerns, (not indeed in person, which would be and sheriffs elective—6 ward divisions, and 7 I shall with not the less truth iods, and let us bring to the test of this canon every branch of our constitution.

not all in proportion to those who do choose. ly all our military leaders, which leaders, once be mere automatons of misery, to have no sennamed, are removable but by themselves. The juries, our judges of all fact, and of law when the begins indeed the belium omnium in ompative characters are not selected by the people of the country and equanty, who conducts it. How else can be account to be mere automatons of misery, to have no sennamed, are removable but by themselves. The sibilities left but for sighing and suffering—ness, and perhaps to the oblivion of a century, by our enemies. The great number of one particles with the provinces now occupied by our enemies. The great number of the policy of the policy of the policy of the produced with hundreds of other such patriots who have remained in the provinces now occupied by our enemies. The great number of the policy of the produced with hundreds of other such patriots who have remained in the provinces now occupied by our enemies. The patriots who have remained in the provinces now occupied by our enemies. The policy of the provinces of the country of the provinces of the country of the provinces of the country of the provinces of th despot to govern us republicanly, owing to this They ascribe to the men of the preceding age despot to govern us republicanly, owing to this spirit and to nothing in the form of our constitution all things have gone well. But this fact, so triumphantly misquoted by the enemies of that age well: I belonged to it and laboured reformation is not the fruit of our constitution. They ascribe to the men of the preceding age tercepted by the British.

I confess, my dear General, that I am not at all satisfied with your last despatches. Why of your talents, I recommend you to your good those eternal complaints, that incessant repetitions of represents the preceding age tercepted by the British.

I confess, my dear General, that I am not at all satisfied with your last despatches. Why of your talents, I recommend you to your good fortune.

despot would have done in a single year; or shew here half the riots and rebellions, the published a series of Virginia, on the subject of reforming to the published a series of Virginia, on the subject of reforming to the published a series of Virginia, on the subject of reforming to the published a series of Virginia, on the subject of reforming to the published a series of letters addressed to the published a series of letters addressed to the purishments which have taken has a large year; or shew here half the riots and rebellions, the same period. The true foundation of the Chair of the Executive certainly be reserved for the payment of the construction and opinions change, with the change of circuits dadonot the series and the punishments which have taken his card not populate the riots and rebellions, the and opinions change, with the change of circuits advance, also, troops. Give no attention to any expressions of discontent on the payment of the constitutions must advance, also, of discontent on the payment of the constitutions must advance, also, troops. Give no attention to any expressions of discontent on the payment of the constitutions of discontent on the payment of the constitutions must advance, also, of discontent on the payment of the constitutions of discontent on the payment of the constitutions of discontent on the payment of the constitutions must advance, also, or discontent on the payment of the constitutions of discontent on the payment of the constitutions must advance, also, or discontent on the payment of the constitutions of discontent on the payment of the constitutions of discontent on the payment of the constitutions must advance, also, or discontent on the payment of the constitutions must advance, also, or discontent on the constitution of discontent on the constitution of respective or the sentence of the Senter of the constitution published a series of letters addressed to the people of Virginia, on the subject of reformal a thorit intervals,—let people of Virginia, on the subject of seek reading probability or rejection at short intervals,—let people of Virginia, on the subject of the probability of this pampliet, requesting his opinion on the subject. In answer to which I received we have proposably that the public renor competent is highly interesting letter of 16th July, 1316. I shortly after wrote to Mr. Lefterson, requested his letter of the 16th September of War affected the people of Tenesses and so long, and the law is they and collected wisdom of the nation, would have each public than the law is they and if doubt which the very law is the policial connexion which law is the public renor of the probability of the policial connexion which would be whence the policy of the policial connexion which would not know that has tree; and if doubt the most solemn injunctions not to publish these than the probability of the proba election of judges by the publication—on the contrary, it will add, if any addition can be made, to the trusted, let us at least new the evil and responsibility of the freedom and happiness of his fellow citizens. You will herewith receive the letters which you are at liberty to publish.

You will herewith receive the letters which you are at liberty to publish.

Frederick County, Va. Nov. 21, 1826.

Copy of a letter received by S. Kercheval, Esq. and early our formation by the executive and legislative maches, and continuing the executive and legislative maches, and nomination by the executive and legislative maches, and nomination for public opinion, by which the world? Is it not in the executive and legislative maches, and nomination in the circumstances in which it finds itself, that finest infantry in the world? Is it not in the executive and legislative maches, and nomination by the executive and legislative maches, and nomination by the executive and legislative maches, and nomination by the executive and legislative maches, and the executive and legislative maches, and

ly due to myself, and more respectful to the coutive functions, the principle of the distribution of power is preserved, and responsibility maining third, even if they had the wish, the of numbers that renders me uneasy with regard with its heaviest force on a single head.

If y due to myself, and more respectful to the world, that I should retire from a position, which, in the public judgment, I might seem to occupy by questionable authority.

If yields me no small share force for the same to the same that the same to the same that the same to the same that the same that it is not the superiority world, that I should retire from a position, which, in the public judgment, I might seem to occupy to the same that within that period, two-thirds of the adults try.

olu- of the public affairs.

The sum of these amendments is-1. general let it be agreed that a government is republican suffrage—2 equal representation in the legislan proportion as every member composing it ture-3 an executive chosen by the people-4. receive them to yourself as the effusions of the exploits of Montenotte, Lodi, Castiglione, impracticable beyond the limits of a city, or periodical amendment of the constitution. I my great respect and consideration. small township, but) by representatives chosen have thrown out as loose heads of amendment, by himself and responsible to him at short performs for consideration and correction, and there object is to secure self-government by the repub licanism of our constitution, as well as by the In the Legislature the House of Representa- spirit of the people; and it is to nourish and ives chosen by less than half the people, and perpetuate that spirit. I am not among those who fear the people. They, and not the rich, The Senate are still more disproportionate, and are our dependance for continued freedom; Genoa, by an almost overwhelming army of the Your conduct towards the Genoese should be

they choose it, are not selected by the people nia which some philosophers observing to be documents, when posterity will have a right to officer named by the court and executive, retried of the court and executive, retried of the court and executive, retried of the court and executive. nor amenable to them; they are chosen by an general in this world, have mistaken it for the officer named by the court and executive.

Chosen, did I say? picked up by the Sheriff and the fore horse of this frightful team is Public Translated for the Norfolk Herald by Mr. Henry from the loungings of the courtyard, after every thing respectable has retired from it—where then is our republicanism to be found? Not in our constitution certainly, but merely in the monious reverence, and deem them, like the ark

Translated for the Norfolk Herald by Mr. Henry James, of the Norfolk Academy.

Some men look at Constitutions with sancti-monious reverence, and deem them, like the ark

BONAPARTE, TO GEN. MASSENA,

TH. JEFFERSON.

From the Norfolk Herald. The war which had been carried on in Italy,

with various success, for several years, subsequent to the French revolution, found General heir of victory, since he is fighting under her Massena rigorously blockaded and besieged in darling Son.

tercepted by the British. reformation is not the fruit of our constitution, with it; it deserved well of its country, it was tion of reproach? Do you imagine that we can but has prevailed in spite of it; our functionative but without the experit do better? We are not reposing on a bed of

exclusive spirit, and to all ancient institutions; and the surface of the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the strength of the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the strength of the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the croakings of wealth, when once known, we accommodate over the timid, or the

and shew me where the people have done half gress of the human mind; as that becomes more 600,000 francs, instead of the four millions that the mischief in these forty years, that a single developed more enlightened, as new discoveries I promised you. Of this sum I recommend the despot would have done in a single year; or are made, new truths disclosed, and manners most economical application; the whole should

where alone they would be generally read, and yet numerous and interesting concerns of the produce generally effect. The present vacanneighborhood: And in government, as well as by which alone we may prevent our own from those same brave companions of our triumphs on the produce generally effect. I have those same brave companions of our triumphs of alling into the same dreadful track. I have force them as you have done that of equal re- to understand that she is preparing to reward presentation, you may do some good; if not, his courage with her treasures; remind him of Arcole and Rivoli; speak to him of Bonaparte I shall with not the less truth, assure you of tell him that he has braved the sea and the British squadrons in order to see him once more, and that his genius and fortune are identified with the brave army of Italy. In short, hold frequent conversations with the soldier; draw his attention to your gorious campaign in Shis-serland, and let him consider himself as the

Imperialists, by land, and by the British squad-ron by sea. The horrors of the siege of that triots who plunder and indispose the people

dexterous, and those also who are thirsting for rages," "cloak of piety," "bloody successes," Translated for the Norfolk Herald by Mr. HENRY vengeance; as well a directed, well executed rear of the enemy, would cause him much em- - Noah. BONAPARTE, TO GEN. MASSENA, barrasment, and at the same time form a powerful diversion in our favour. This is the only spirit of our people, that would oblige even a of the covenant— too sacred to be touched.— Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Italy, in-object for which I give you full power and per

THE ROMAN COLISEUM. - Human nature shudies have done well, because generally honest ence of the present: and 40 years of experience roses, and if distress pervades the army, it must ders on a retrospective of the enormous slaugh men; if any were not so, they feared to shew it. in government is worth a century of book-readBut it will be said it is easier to find faults ing; and this they would say themselves, were which at this moment are wretched in the exthan to amend them. I do not think their they to rise from the dead. I am certainly not treme. amendment so difficult as is pretended; only law an advocate for frequent and untried changes

I have given the most pressing orders to the true principes, and adhere to them inflexibly. In laws and constitutions.—I think moderate immediately, the frightened into the inflexibility of the constitutions of the frightened into the inflexibility. In laws and constitutions.—I think moderate immediately, the frightened into the inflexibility of the constitutions of the constitution of Do not be frightened into their surrender by the perfections had better be borne with; because with such articles as you are absolutely in need sive days; on some of which 10,000 tame and

From the Nashville Republican.

It will be seen from the following letter, that Governor Houston has resigned the Executive

ed themselves behind steady habits, and obliged their subjects to seek, through blood and vious is impossible for me to dispose of even half a bility which, on such an event, devolves on you

world, that I should retire from a position, which,

SAM. HOUSTON.

Gen. WILLIAM HALL, Speaker of the Senate. Tenn.

From the Baltimore Republican. More tears from the Crocodiles.—The Chronicle and Marylander of Tuesday morning, had proportion of the latter, a pretty good proof of the shundtuce of the land, and of her opinion to the Notes on Virginia, in which a provision of an Englishman's appetite. These French imagine that, because we did not english and provision was inserted for a representation permanently in the description of the storage of the subject at that moments we must be great eaters, when, in fact, we do not cat half so much as they do. In France continued the providing for the stomach is much more of an afford that it is in England. When, in abuse of monarchy lad so much failed all the 'Prench, you talk of a man's having spent his specified on the proposed. The Mayor was the stage of political contemplation, that we imake made of the proposed of the storage of political contemplation, that we imake made of the storage of political contemplation, that we imake made of the proposed of the storage of political contemplation, that we imake made of political contemplation in the Note of the storage of political contemplation of the storage of political contemplation in the Note of the storage of political contemplation in the Note of the storage of political contemplation in the Note of the storage of political contemplation in the Note of the storage of political contemplation of the storage of political contemplation in the Note of the storage of political contemplation in the Note of the storage of political contemplation in the Note of the Note o to striking off " Hand-bills."

Reform .- If President Jackson has done nothng else in this way, he seems, at least, to have reformed some of those men whom he has dismissed from office, from what we can see in the them in those papers, which it is very certain they never sustained before they were dis-

Sketches from Life. - A political friend, who has taken some pains to collect the necessary information, has promised to furnish us with "Sketches from Life" of some of the men whom Gen. Jackson has dismissed from office, that the public may compare them with the fan-cy sketches that have been presented of these same personages, in the papers of the coalition. There has been a wonderful degeneracy since the days of the Revolution.

Appointment of Mr. Swartwout .- The following, on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Swartwout to the office of Collector of the Port of New York, is from the New York Commercial Advertiser, a violent political opponent of the present Administration. If as much had been said by that paper against the appointment, we should have, no doubt, seen it published by the air and ingenious and honest Editor of the Bal-

"new victims," "ravenous appe-&c. &c. Have they no mad houses? nor straitinsurrection in some province situate in the lackets? nor cold shower baths in Washington.

> CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL - We understand that he Duke of Norfolk and the Irish Catholics in London have had a plan drawn up for the erection of a Roman Catholic Cathedral in London, in the event of the passing of the bill. £200,000 is said to be already subscibed for the purpose, a conn. derable portion of which has been drawn from the Catholic Rent.—Atlas.

The late winter, which has been so long and severe in this country, has been comparatively still more so in Europe. Snow fell eleven days in Palermo, in Sicily, and lay to a great depth n the streets! Even in Rome, further north, snow is a great phenomenon. The Rhine was frozen over on the 12th of February, and on that

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1829.

The Journal and Intelligencer of this morn ing, publish the following as an extract

From the St. John, (N. B.) Observer. "PROVINCIAL -We are gratified to learn that an official communication of a most satisfactory na ure, has lately been received at Head sident of the United States, in which the sentiments expressed in his Inaugural Address, respecting the relations between Great Britain and America, are fully borne out. The General is pleased to characterize in high terms of commendation, the conduct of Sir Howard Douglas and the whole proceedings of our Provincial Government in the case of the disputed Territories."

conductors of those prints know, that the Presi- been committed on the revenue, by an officer short, but neat reply to Mr. Chandler. dent cannot issue his order to a British Minister? lately removed, who shared largely and pecu-There is about as much truth in one branch of liarly the confidence of the late administration. this extract as the other. That it is the desire Of this we shall give more anon. of the executive to cultivate peace and harmony between the two governments, and that he might have re-affirmed to Mr. Vaughan the ing, says that in consequence of the non-accept sentiments promulged in his inaugural address, is probable; but that he should have character- Agent, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the go ized, in high terms of commendation, the con- vernment is without a disbursing officer at that duct of Sir Howard Douglas and the whole station, and great inconvenience is the unav ida proceedings of the Provincial Government in ble consequence. This statement is in charac the case of the disputed Territories, at a time ter with the assertions in the coalition prints. when that subject was undergoing the closest The Purser at Portsmouth has been supplied scrutiny, preparatory to the submission of the with funds, and he has been instructed to make is preposterous.

sident took occasion to assure that gentleman the British Minister was highly gratified at the frank, dignified and courteous manner of the President, we believe.—But it requires a reckless disregard of principle and character, which " PROCLAIMS WAR AT THE VERY THRESHOLD," to torture such an interview, into a willingness to relinquish any of the rights of Maine, or any of the interests of the Union.

When we remember that Mr. Clay was at the expense of a mission, the sole fruits of which was, a labored apology for the proceedings of the " Provincial Government," it will be seen that it requires equal hardihood, on the part of the conductors of the National Journal, to refer at all to the controversy relative to the "dispu-

It will be recollected that the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts made, last winter, a nucleus for the rallying of friends and a partyrepresentation and complaint to the Government of the United States relating to certain trespasses and intrusions on the lands lying on and in the vicinity of the Arestook river, in the disputed territory. This produced a remonstrance from this Government to the British minister resident in this city. On representation of the subject of complaint, by the British minister to Sir Howard Douglas, assurances of the most satisfactory character were given to the President through Mr. Vaughan. With these assurances, we understand, the President expressed himself well satisfied; but we dare venture to say, that not a word has been uttered by any member of the present administration approbatory of the former proceedings of the Provincial Govern. ment of New Brunswick.

The Journal, of this morning, quotes "one of the last sentences ever penned by Mr. Jefferson," and by a forced and irelevant application to the measures of Gen. Jackson, wishes to show that the practice of the latter is at variance with the opinion of the former. So far from a discrepancy of opinion existing between the policy of these two great men, there is entire accordance. We would ask the sapient editor of the Journal to look back to the first gets of Mr. Jefferson, and he will find that the democratic party applauded in 1801, what Gen. Jackson is doing in 1829. Among the earliest measures of Mr. Jefferson's administration, was a removal from office of those persons who dif fered with the dominant party of the day, and who had been officious and active in resisting the success of those measures, which were thought most orthodox and most conducive to the public good. Like causes produce like results; and Gen. Jackson, by pursuing, substantially (as he doing) the policy of his great prototype, may expect the same measure of applause, the opinion and opposition of the Journal to the contrary notwithstanding. One stubborn fact is worth whole essays of illogical reasoning and forced inductions.

We marvel at the acute sensibility and agonising sympathy of the coalition papers. Their language is that of lamentation; their complaints are mingled with the deepest wo; and all for what Because for sooth some men have been removed from ffice and others appointed to supersede them. If we were to judge from their language, we should infer that the offices of government were created for particular men, in which they had a vested right, sacred and inviolable, and that it could not be invaded but by the high handed act of usurpation. The constitution and the laws, however, decide otherwise; and if, in the exercise of a right thus accruing, the President chooses to claim a guaranteed prerogative, his motives will never be impeached by the people.

The fulminations of malignant foes may be heard-pensioned libellers may assail and impugn the purity of his motives and the wisdom of his measures; yet a descerning public will and wittily retorts, by requesting Mr. Noah trace the object and place it to its proper to "to keep them for himself." "Your star," trace the object and place it to its proper ac-

The loudest lamentations that we have heard for the fate of those who have been removed from office, have been for the men who have grown grey in the possession of lucrative stations, and retire upon fortunes commensurate to baths-produce sanity, the poor person of th

cordance with the policy of the present administration, should be selected, we should unhesitatingly say, that rotation in office, under such circumstances, is called for by justice and sound policy. If a thorough examination into the various departments of government, many political parties, appeared on the Hustings and of them having been controlled for a long series of years by the same persons, in the dis- of the vigor of his intellect, of the powers of his bursement of millions of public money, be ne cessary to exhibit a true and satisfactory state of things, it must be done by those who are least interested in the concealment of error, and most likely to detect abuses. The participants in error, or the sharers in fraud, are the last persons to be relied on for an exposition of facts, or to help in the great objects of reform. The policy, therefore, that is in of him in the contest, many could not be diversuccessful operation by the President and The assertion that Mr. Vaughan, the British his Cabinet, is demanded by every considera-Minister, has made an official dispatch "by or tion of discretion and public good. If there der of the President of the United States," gives ever was a doubt as to this policy, that doubt for the State Senate, rose and addressed the the true character of the comment prefixed to no longer exists, since the recent detection of a people at considerable length, defending himthis extract, by the coalition prints. Do not the disgraceful fraud to a large amount that has

A paragraph in the Intelligencer of this mornance of Mr. Harvey of the appointment of Navy points in dispute, to the arbitration agreed upon, all payments required for the public service at that place. A commission was made out and That there was an interview between the forwarded to Mr. Laighton, on the very day President and Mr. Vaughan, in which the Pre- that notice of Mr. Harvey's refusal to accept was known. The charge of a neglect of his pubof his sincere desire to adjust all matters of dis- lic duties, of all others, will be found most diffi pute between the two governments, and that cult to sustain against President Jackson. The reform in that respect, is admitted by his opponents. Those engaged in the public offices are no longer seen lounging in taverns, as was the

> We find the following copied into the Richmond Whig, accompanied by an approbatory

case under the former administration.

From the Wheeling Gazette Extract of a letter received from one of the most intelligent Jacksonians in Kentucky, to his

friend in this place. "You have had Mr. Clay with you-dined and balled him—he goes on swimmingly. I like the fearless course he has taken; beards the lion in his lair. Unlike the rest of the attachees of Adams—he aneaks not away from Washington—but proclaims war at the very threshhold—this is well calculated—it forms a tisans-this effected Jackson's election-Clay will be stronger in the West than he ever was -the appointments of Jackson have ruined him —"He is not the thing he's cracked up for."—
I have not seen one man of either party that
was satisfied—Jackson's course has made Clay -all things work well for the orator."

That Mr. Clay's object was to proclai war at the threshhold" we never had a dount, but that he would so openly avow it, was more than we expected. How a party, who denounce ed the opposition to the late corrupt administration as "factious and unprincipled," can expect to maintain such a warfare, is among the ty miles to the northward, in the Gulf, and reextraordinary inconsistencies into which Mr. Clay's ambition has driven him.

The New York Gazette, speaking of the late appointments in New York, says:-

APPOINTMENTS .- The mail of yesterday morning, from Washington, brought commission from the President for the following gentlemen SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, Esq. as collector for the Port and District of New York, in the place of JONATHAN THOMPSON, Esq. removed; Mondecai M. Noah, Esq. as Surveyor, vice Peter Stagg, Esq. also removed; and Jehomus Johnson and WILLIAM S. COE, Esqs. as Appraisers, in the room of Frederick Jenkins, and Abraham R.

LAWRENCE, Esqs.

It has been for some weeks past currently reported that the first named gentleman would be appointed to the Collectorship of this port, and, as the present incumbent (a faithful and meritorious officer) was to be removed, we cannot but express our satisfaction at the selec ion, by the President, of an original and tried friend-one who in fact was among the first to propose and advocate his claims to the Presiden We are politically opposed to Mr. Swart ut, but we have long known him as a citizer of this metropolis, and have no doubt he will by his urbane and gentlemanly conduct in the lischarge of his duties, not only obtain, but mer-

it, the confidence of the mercantile community As regards our neighbor Noah, we have only to say that his exertions in behalf of the Gene ral are worthy of a recompense, and however much we may regret the removal of Mr. Stagg, than whom there could not be a more correct or deserving man, we are not sorry that our brother chip has at length got possession of a portion

CORRECTION.

We learn from Baltimore, that Mr. Nathan'l Williams, not Mr. Nathaniel F. Williams, is the District Attorney at that place, and that his name was not on the letter, an extract from by a brother being kindly treated by the native which was given on Wednesday. The mistake originated in the similarity of the names.

DAMPERS.

The man of the Journal is assuredly under the immediate influence of him of the moon. He has been raving for these some weeks past, occasionally affecting a "very melancholy and gentlemanlike" humor, and at other times en acting the part of "Bombastes Furioso," and flourishing his wooden sword in all directions, to the manifest amazement as well as amuse ment of all peaceable and orderly citizens .-This morning he exhibits the most maniacal rrascibility because of the Editor of the New York Enquirer presuming to prescribe for his recovery, "straight jackets and shower baths," quoth he, "is not yet dim in the political horizon, and in that respect, you have the advan-tage of me." There is some truth as well as poetry in this-yet he may after all be obliged to resort to the accommodatic suggested, as we assure our friend that if the application of the remaining remedies -dampers and shower all the demands of a luxurious life. If men of equal fitness, less blessed with the possession of luxurious life of luxurious life. If men of both sufficient to throw any but an incurable fortune, and entertaining opinions more in ac- lunatic into an everlasting ague.—[Communica-led.]

From the Norfolk Beacon.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS. Nonfolk Bonough .- The Polls were opened resterday at 10 A. M. when WM. MAXWELL, Esq. who had been nominated for the House of addressed the people, in a style and manner which gave to his auditors a renewed evidence loquence, and of the enviable purity of his principles, as a man and a politician. We have never listened with more pleasure to any speak onfident that his declining to have a poll open d for him, done in so felicitous a manner, has greatly strengthened his claims to the suppor f his fellow citizens, at another election Notwithstanding the earnestness with which he equested that his townsmen would lose sight ed from the determination which brought then having withdrawn from the Bench amid loud bursts of applause, Mr. CHANDLER, candidate self against the charge of being a latitudinarian in his political doctrines. Mr. Hour made a

Mr. NEWTON followed Mr. Holt at considera ble length, and was replied to by Mr. LOYALL with much earnestness-Mr. Newton rejoine and after a short replication from Mr. Loyall the polls were opened and the election progress.

The following was the state of the polls at the close last evening.

FOR CONGRESS. George Loyall, Thomas Newton, 165 FOR THE STATE SENATE. William C. Holt, John A. Chandler, 129 HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Hugh B. Grigsby,
Wm. Maxwell, (not a candidate) 328 The state of the s the Polls will be kept open this day.

> From the Petersburg Old Dominion. VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The following is the state of the poll in Elizabeth City county, for member of Congress: For George Loyal 89, Thomas Newton 68. The vote of this county will reduce Mr. New ton's previous majority to 121. Norfolk bo rough remains to be heard from, which will probably reduce it still lower; but we have no dea that Mr. Loyal can be elected. In 1827 Mr. Newton was elected by about 400 majority. This year he will be permitted to retain his seat by less than 100 majority. Two years hence, the people will give him his "walking papers," as they say at Washington.

No doubt appears to remain of Mr. Taliaferro's election in the Westmoreland district. In Northumberland county, the vote stood as fol-

For Taliaferro 148, Newton 138. Te following is the state of the poll for Lancaster county: For Taliaferro 136, Newton 29.

STATE SENATE.
Northumberland—Chinn 216, Neale 65. Luncaster-Chinn 130, Neale 23.

From the Key West Register, Ap il 9. His Catholic Majesty's orig Curreo No. 1 was wrecked on Carysford Reef on the 3d inst The following particulars were given by Capt Groves, of the sloop Native, who brought the Captain, passengers and crew into this port—
"Black CEZARS' CREEK, April 3, 1829.

"Two board, with the captain and 18 men, came on board the Native in co. with the Splendid, Qureau, from his C. M. brig Curreo, she having run ashore the night before on Carys ford R ef—the Native and Splendid got under way and proceeded to the wreck, and on going aboard, was informed by the captain that 23 pas sengers were on a raft—dispatched the Splendid after them-came up with them about twen scued them from their perilous situation. The two vessels lav along side the wreck until Sun day morning, using every exertion to save the cargo; at 3 o'clock took the Captain, passengers and crew, and such of the effects as could e saved, and set sail for Key West-was short y after informed by the Captain that his crew ntended to revolt and carry the vessel to Matanzas; he requested, with a praiseworthy promptitude, to be armed to assist to defend the vessel-we armed ourselves accordingly, hoist ed our colors union down, and was soon j by the sloops Energy, Captain Collins, Emme-line, Captain Taylor, and Pizarro, Captain Hoxie, with their boats, who towed us into Key Rodoregas, where we lay all night, and were reinforced next morning by the Thistle, Captain Brown, and Florida, Captain Whatling on, and convoyed to Indian Key-there arme the sloop Capital, Captain Walker, and pro ceeded to Key West, where we arrived in safe ty on Tuesday the 7th April. The passenger y on Tuesday the 7th April. The passengers and crew of the Curreo consisted of 45 men. all Spaniards. The cargo saved consisted chiefly

FROM MARANHAM .- We learn from a passen ham, that Flour was selling at 9 to 11 mil reis; prime Beef at 10 mil reis; and Mackerel No. I, at 9 to 11 mil reis. Three months ago Flour was up to 15 mil reis.

The political state of the province was not very promising. The new Governor, at his induction into office, was received with many murmurs by a portion of the citizens, and the predecessor was recalled by Don Pedro, on active year 1829: Ordered and decreed by the count of being suspected to favor the views of Court, that the said sale be ratified and conprospect of a war with Portugal, but nothing definite was known concerning it. - New York Journal of Commerce.

Masonry respected by Pirates .- We formerly noticed the advantages arising from masonry, of Africa, when cast asliore in a helpless condition on their coast. A more striking proof of its influence was given at a meeting of the B. SEIRY, Clk. Leith and Canongate Ledge on Thursday evening. The Captain of a vessel stated, that ning. The Captain of a vessel stated, that when sailing on the South American seas, he was beauted by pinter who from their number of the south American seas, he was beauted by pinter who from their number of the south of the was boarded by pirates, who from their numbers, rendered resistance vain. The Captain and several of the crew were treated with much rudeness and about to be bound, while the plunder of the vessel was going on. In these circumstances, when entreaty and supplication were not listened to, the Captain, as a dernier resort, made the mystic sign, "which none but craftsmen ever knew." The Captain of the piratical crew imm diately returned the same, and gave orders to stop the proceedings—grasping his masonic brother by the hand with all fondness of an old acquaintance. Mutual acts of kindness then passed between themevery article seized was restored, and the two ships parted company with three hearty cheers.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 30th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, Mr. PETER J. CALLAN, to Miss ROWENA DOWNER, all of this city. DIED.

In Alexandria, D. C. yesterday, 30th April, Captain JOHN JEFFERY, formerly a resident of the city of New York.

For the United States' Telegraph. STANZAS.

"I would not live alway"-Jos vII. 16. To live fore'er on this terrene, In passion's whirl and sorrow's sigh, Changing incessantly the scene-Each new born hope but born to die! Oh! who would fondly seek to stay Where all we love must fade away?

To live fore'er! the brightest dreams Of human bliss that ever shone, Adorn'd by Youth's most ardent beams, Or by maturer being known; All, all, tho' blood-drops of the heart, Withered, consumed by Time, depart.

To live fore'er! to contrast still The present, past, from year to year; Oh! what an urn would mem'ry fill From feeling's fount, with feeling's tear-Of ties of love-affections broken, Myself alone the lonely token.

To live fore'er! while passing by "Like the swift ships," the human race With more than meteor fleetness fly Unto their last "long resting place." Thus o'er the wave, the parting Leaves the reft heart to gaze and feel.

To live fore'er! when all we love That make our sum of peace below, Lake starlight from the sun, remove, While we can with nor to them go ! No deeper punishment could fall On man for sin-for sin on all.

But oh! to live fore'er! on high Where the triumphing Saviour dwells! In those bright mansions of the sky Where the blest voice of praises swells; Where those we lov'd on earth are gone To glory with that "shining One."

To live fore'er! among the throng In whiten'd robes reclaim'd, redeem'd; And with them praise the sacred song, While every face with rapture beam'd. Where Life's fair trees rich fruitage give, I would-who does not ?-ever liv HAROLD.

MARINE NEWS

Sun rises, 5h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water at Washington, 6h. 48m. A. M. GEORGETOWN, April 29—Arrived, schnr Renown tannard, from New York, sch Virginia, Rodbird, do amboat Surprise, Scott, Alexandria. LLEXANDRIA, April 30.—Sch Triton, Fowler, arriv-at New York 28th inst. from Maranham. Sch. Eliza Williams, Somers, hence, at Philadelphia

drig Isabella, of and from this port, was spoken 21st ult. lat. 36, 30, long 68, 20.

ORFOLK, April 27.—Arrived, steamboat Norfolk, aderson, Baltimore, 24 hours, with freight and passeas for Norfolk and Richmond.

telow, sch La Fayette, Ryder, from Boston, bound to immoud.

cannoud.

Sailed, schrs. Roman, Hart; Angenora, Bedeil, and ent, Van Name, for New York.

HARLESTON, Apl. 24.—Arrived, schooner Marion, cant, Sr. Jago, 11 days; sch Eliza Ann, Johnson, Georgeva, 1 day. sailed, sloop Emma and Eliza, Ellis, Boston. SAYANNAH, April 32—Arrived, ship Vulcan, Weeks, verpool, sailed 17th Febt; ship Oglethope, Tuebner, verpool, sailed 18th Febt; sch Othello, Bulktey, NYork,

illed, sloop Leader, Chevalier, St. Marys; sloop Excel lankenship, Darien.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Arrived, ship Izett, Gooken, 1 days from Bordeaux
Below, a brig, supposed the Pacific, from New York; and a schooner. chrs Medal, Glass, South America; Reaper

ephens, Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Arrived, schoölter FeliciGiven, 8 days from Charleston; ship Sarah Ralston
inslow, 62 days from Liverpool; ship Julius Cæsar, Menlin, 35 days from Liverpool; ship Halcyon, Pauterson
days from Liverpool; ship Nye, Nye, 59 days from Boraux brig Billow, Sampson, 25 days from New Orleans
be Ambuscade, Sandford, 7 days from Wilmington, NC.;
be John C. Calboun, Ireland, Charleston.

sch John C. Calbioun, Ireland, Charleston.
Cleared, brig Diletins, Freeman, Bath. (Me.); schs Coumbus, Cary, St. Thomas; Emigrant, Prince, Halifax.
NEW YORK, April 28—Arrived, ship Eliza, Pike, 6 ds.
from Charleston; ship Science, Chase, from Liverpool;
ship James Munroe, Struthers, Messina, 58 ds; Br. barque
Ajax, Sims, 100 days from New Castle brg Standard,
from Dundee, brig Pualina, Adams, Bordeaux; brig Hebrew, Lincoln, of Eastport, from St. Thomas, brig Adams,
St. Croix: sch John's Refief, Brooks, Frodericksburg: sch
Loire, Harding, Yarmouth, for Albarg;
BOSTON, April 28.—Arrived, ship Nile, Obear, of Saem, Liverpool; brig Fame, Soule, Liverpool.

NOTICE.

MEETING of the members of the Asso A ciation of the Friends of Civil and Reli us Liberty in Ireland, will be held at the ty Hall, on Monday, 4th May, instant, at 5 clock, P Punctual attendance of the members is re-

quested.

IN EQUITY. Montgomery County, State of Maryland, March Term, 1829. Wm. M. Stewart,

John K. Smith, Dennis A. Smith and Brooke Williams, Harriet Smith, John W. James and Mary his wife, John C. Smith, Hamilton J. Smith, Caroline C. Smith.

DICHARD I. BOWIE Trustee, having re-ported that he has complied with the re-quisitions of the decree made at the last term of this Court, in this cause, directing a sale of that part of the land and property mentioned in the bill of complaint, and that he has sold all that part of the said land and property which lies in ger in the Triton, which arrived on Monday, in the very short passage of 24 days from Maranwas the highest bidder and purchaser of the same, at and for the price of five thousand five hundred dollars, and made the said purchase in trust for the sole and separate use and benefit of his mother Hellen Stewart, and his two sisters Margaret C. Stewart and Hellen L. Stewart and that the said William M. Stewart has duly omplied with the terms of said sale as prescrib dissatisfaction had not entirely subsided. His ed by the said decree, this 13th day of April, in Rumors were afloat as to the firmed, unless good cause to the contrary be shown to this Court on or before the first Monday of July next, provided the Trustee cause his order to be published once a week for four weeks in some paper published in the District of Columbia and in Montgomery county afore-said, before the said first Monday of July next.

CHARLES J. KILGOUR. Copy Test may 1-1aw4w

s regularly supplied with Bell's London Messenger and Atheneum, Foreign Quarterly Review, Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly, Blackwood's and Campbell's Magazines, Lo Ibn Literary Gazette, &c. Quarterly Reviews. Monthly Magazines, Law Journals, &c. of the United States

Newspapers from every State and Territory the Union, including the following : Boston Courier and Palladium; New York Unquirer Itlas and Journal of Commerce; Philadelphi National Gazette and Daily Advertiser; Balt nore American and Chronicle; Richmond En quirer and Whig; Charleston Courier and Mer cury; New Orleans Courier; Nashville Banner

All the papers of the District of Columbia Free Trade Advocate; Emerald; Boston Literary Gazette; Paris Courrier Francois; Courrier de Etats Unis; Spanish and Buenos Aryean papers. All the Reviews, Magazines, &c. received as

on as published. The Room is open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. Annual subscription eight dollars, monthly subscription one dollar. J. HOMANS.

CASH FOR NEGROES. WE wish to purchase One Hundred likely vers of age; field hands—also mechanics of do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give higher prices for slaves, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at our residence, west end of Duke

Street, Alexandria, D C may 1-tf FRANKLIN & ARMFIELD.

WAFERS, PAPER, &c.

20 lbs. best Red Wafers 100 reams Republican Printing Paper 50 do Imperial Packing do 10 gross Ever-point Leads for Addison's

Received this day and for fale by JAMES MILES, Commission Merchant, Penn. Avenue. IN STORE.

Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio Post, Foolscap, and 4to Post Writing Paper, made by Amies, Ames, Hudsen, Kounslar, and Meeteer. Republican, Imperial, Super Royal, Royal, Medium, and Demy Printing Paper, o all qualities. Colored Medium, Royal Cartridge Paper, Plate and Map and common Wrappii do.; also, Printer's Ink, Black and Red Writi do. of very superior quality: Quills, Nos. co and 70, Dutch and opaque; Lead Pencils; Office Tape, Sealing Wax, Twine, &c. &c.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND GLASS. Three doors East of the Centre Market.

MIIOMAS PURSELL has just received from Liverpool and other sources, his spring supply of the above articles of the newest pat . Also Lamps of almost every description, Hall and Liverpool Lamps, Looking Glasses. Waiters, Pocket Lanterns, Lamp Glasses and Wicks, Tapers, Indelible Ink, &c. Also Britannia Teapots, Sugars and Creams, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail at the Baltimore

An assortment of first quality Stoneware at the Factory prices, Cooking Furnaces, &c. P. S. A set of rich Cut Glass (imported, which will be sold low.

may 1—eod3t NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

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the Board thereon.
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The Course of Time, a Poem, in ten By Robert Pollok. V. Civilization and conversion of the Indians 1. Proceedings and Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Managers

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4. Essays on the Philosophy of Instruction, or the nurture of young minds.
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Report of the Board of Directors of Internal Improvements of the State of Massachusetts, on the practicability and expediency of a Rail Road from Boston to the Hudson River, and from Boston

Quarterly List of New Publications. Subscriptions received to the above work by P. THOMPSON, Agent. may 1-eod6t

ROSIN.

10 Barrels clarified Rosin now lending, and for sale low by TODD & CO. april 30-6t

WANTED A CARRIER for this Paper, who resides in Georgetown; to whom, if well recommended, a liberal compensation will be given.

SEASONED WHITE PINE, &c 100,000 feet White Pine Lumber, laid in last ping, including 64 and 84 Pannel

4.4 Merchantable 4-4 best or picked culling, and common de

Yellow Pine Joists, Rafters, Studding, Flooring, &c. Laths, Lime, &c. ALSO,

Hickory, Oak and Pine Wood, and 500 bushels sound White Corn-For sale by THOMAS BLAGDEN,

Blagden's wharf, Eastern Branch. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE ON Monday, the 4th May, at 5 o'clock P. M. on the premises, I shall offer at public sale,

street, unless sooner disposed of.
Terms will be liberal, and made known at the time of sale. THOS. C. WRIGHT, Georgetown, April 27-ts

DRAWING ON THE THIRD OF JUNE.

COHEN'S OFFICE-BALTIMORE, ? April 16, 1829.

every description. Persons wishing to sell, will WARYLAND STATE LOTTERY. No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the

OOD AND EVEN SYSTEM. by which the holder of two tickets, or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw three-and in same proportion for any greater quantity-No prize less than Four Pollars-The drawing is fixed for the 3rd JUNE, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.
HIGHEST PRIZE,

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BRILLIANT LIST 1 prize of 10,000 dollars is 10,000 dollars prize of 2,000 dollars is 2,000 dollars prizes of 1,000 dollars is 2,000 dollars 500 dollars in 1,000 dollars prizes of prizes of 100 dollars is 1,000 dollars 50 dollars is 1,000 dollars 20 dollars is 1,000 dollars 20 prizes of 50 prizes of 100 prizes of 10 dellars is 1,000 dellars 5 dollars is 1,000 dollars 4 dollars is 40,000 dollars 200 prizes of 10000 prizes of

10386 prizes, amounting to 60,000 dollars Not One Blank to a prize-the whole yable in CASH, and which, as usual at Coen's office, can be had the moment they are

Whole Tickets.....\$4 | Quarters.....\$1 00 Halves...... 2 Eighths 50 To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COMEN'S OFFICE.

No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore, Where the two great Capital Prizes of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS each, ere sold in former Latteries, and where more apital Prizes have been sold, than at any other office in America.

ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention, as if on personal application. A dress to J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,

Baltimore The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawng, to those who may request it. Baltimore, April 23-eodt1stJune

TAILORING: g*HE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, near his old stand at the Tiber Bridge, where gentlemen can get Clothes made in the most fashionable manner, and on better terms than heretofore. Persons buying the articles at stores to get made up, will do

april 27-3t Penn Avenue. PUBLIC LANDS-Credit System. EBTORS to the United States for public lands, purchased prior to the 1st day of July, 1820, are hereby notified, that the 4th day of July, 1829, is the period to which paynent is restricted by the act of 21st March

H. T. BAYNE,

well to call.

1828. The balances due on all lands further credited under the relief laws, passed in the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, if not completely paid, either by relinquishment or by cash, at a discount of 37½ per cent. on or before the 3d day of July next, will be forfeited to the United States agreeably

to law. All lands forfeited to the United States since the 1st day of July, 1820, on which a further credit has not been taken, and which remain unsold, may be redeemed by payment of the balance due, in cash, at a discount of 373 per centum, on or before the said third day of July

Payments completed entirely by eash, may be made either at the proper Land Office, or to the Treasurer of the United States at Wash

Payments partly in cash, and connected with relinquishment, can only be made at the Land Office where the land was purchased.

Purchasers wishing to close their accounts will take notice, that the law requires the surrender of the original certificate of the purchase, and if such certificate be lost or destroyed, a public notice must be given to that effect, agreeably to a form which may be had either at he General Land Office, or at the office whence uch certificate was issued.

Forms of relinquishment may also be obtains ed from the same sources. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 18th March, 1829.

ENGINEER OFFICE, FORTRESS MONROE, April 13th, 1829. WANTED to purchase for the Fortifications in Hampton Roads, in all the current year, 18,000 perches of Granite Building Stone, for which \$2 50 perperch, of twenty-five cubic feet, will be paid. Any stone of a quality superior or inferior to that assumed as a standard, which can be seen here, and for which the above price is offered, will be valued accordingly.

In addition to the above, a proportion of Breakwater Stone, not exceeding one third the amount of Building, will be received from those furnishing the Building Stone, and for which \$24 will be paid.

The following is a description of the Stone required, viz:

Building-Each stone to have good beds and face: the length and breadth to be greater than. and to bear such proportions to the thickness as to admit of a good bond when used, and to be of such size as to require at least two men to

Breakwater. - To be angular and rough; each stone to weigh not less than 1000 pounds. The usual facilities will be afforded for un-For further particulars, apply to this office.

C. GRATIOT. Br. Gen. Chief Engineer. april 20-2awt1stJune

LAND AGENCY IN ILLINOIS. LAND AGENCY IN ILLINOIS.

THE subscriber having been is the habit for a long time, of attending to the payment of taxes for some of his friends, he now informs them, and the public in general, that he has opened a general Land Agency athis residence in Vandalia, the seat of government of Illinois, and will attend to any business relating to the lands of non residents, for a reasonable compensation.

JAMES M. DUNCAN.

References—The Hon. E. R. Kane, Senator from Illinoiss—The Hon. J. B. Thomas, do.

The Hon. Joseph Duncan, Representative.

Note.—The tax on non residents land is paid at the Seat of Government, wher there has recently been established, by law, a General Recorder's Office, for the entry of non residents land titles.

J. M. D. Vandalia, Illinois, 10th Oct. 1923—dec. 17—eoly

McCADDON'S HOTEL. Sign of the Grand Turk, Zanesville, Ohio. THIS extensive establishment, formerly known by the sign of the Green Tree, kept by J. S. Dugun, and recently by Thos. Hughes, has been leased by the subscriber, and fitted up in a style, acknowledged superior to its former fine arrangements; and is now, in point of convenience and comfort, inferior to but few houses of the kind in the United States. Since April last a splendid and extensive Stable and Coach House have been added to it: which, with its many other advantages, united with unremitting attention of its proprietor, it is hoped will ensure to him an increase to its former extensive the Dwelling House in which I reside, on Pall custom. It continues, as heretofore, the office for the great Eastern, Western, and South-

Western Stages, which arrive and depart daily.
WILLIAM McCADON

The second secon	COWINERCE.											NAVIGATION.						
COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS			VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS			VALUE OF FOREIGN EXPORTS			Total value of Domestic and Foreign	AMERICAN	AMERICAN TONNAGE FORE		TONNAGE	Foreign Ton- nage enter'd into the U. S.	ing from the		
	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	produce exported.	ex- Entered into	from the	Entered into the United States.	from the	belonging to	belonging to each foreign power.		
Russia,	2,669,614 106,564	118,678 29,500 146,972	136,064	104,228 15,430 194,380	4,694 - 62,152	108,922 15,430 256,532	336,287	5,286 - 55,734	341,573 - 215,222	450,495 15,430 471,754	17,840 986 19,594	3,785 117 5,065	1,023 208 3,604	286	286 208 3,896	236	Russian. Prussian. Swedish.	
Sweden and Norway, Swedish West Indies, Denmark,	1,423,816 369,472 59,645 2,219,548	6,523 58,301 36,575	375,995 117,946	604,458 146,167 2,139,739	7,126 4,812 62,726	611,584 150,979 2,202,465	23,616 358,320 592,409	28,369 15,625	23,616 386,689 608,034	537,668 2,810,499	16,023 824 53,295	26,553 4,289 67,982	358 291 1,495	635 202 2,411	3,577	3,186	Danish.	
Danish West Indies, Netherlands,	1,380,241 113,462 475,463	18,331		1,547,449 83,710 413,829	316,318		300,787 313,277 41,566	64.859	365,646 313,277 41,616	2,229,413 396,987 456,959	24,724 1,454 11,936	25,515 3,028 11,506	1,290	6,179	1,973	3,688	Dutch.	
Dutch West Indies, England, Scotland, Ireland,	27,716,593 440,949 525,576	2,759,546 1,183,081 185,465	30,476,139 1,624,030	12,254,990 265,212 309,615	6,482,671 694,348 84,835	18,737,661 959,560 394,450	2,367,258 2,765 510	593,003 5,162 300	2,960,261 7,927 810	21,697,922 967,487 395,260	141,698 3,880 8,761	133,353 2,429 6,626	79,676 12,268 7,889	75,583 8,002 3,739	104,167	105,572	British.	
Gibraltar, British East Indies,	666,578 1,542,736 113,928	9,363	666,578 1,542,736 123,291	898,477 54,199 26,149	934	899,411 54,199 26,149	506,719 795,682 2,706	- 1	506,719 795,682 2,706	1,406.130 849,881 28,855	12,600 2,589 25,149 237	26,446 3,441 7,974 145	313	91				
Newfoundland, &c., British American Colonies, Other British Colonies, -	447,255	414	447,669	1,542,924	75,364	1,618,288	54,481 741,604	1,905 449,314	56,386 1,190,918	1,674,674	59,296 175 17,307	63,801 175 23,685	2,186	10,658	8,943	9,342	Hanseatic.	
Hanse Towns, France, on the Atlantic, France, on the Mediterranean,	1,614,868 8,286,145 904,427	200,282	2,644,392 8,486,427 904,427	1,321,936 6,406,757 606,638 921,521	482,397 684,942 87,916	7,091,699 606,638 1,009,437	2,906,076 279,407 11,930	189,750	3,095,826 279,407 15,334	10,187,525 886,045 1,024,771	54,543 14,563 33,929	65,085 10,498 54,643	9,045	8,703 4,137	14,601	14,422	French,	
French West Indies, and Amer. Colonies, Spain, on the Atlantic, Spain, on the Mediterranean, The Atlantic Colonies	836,939 210,684 421,476 222,740	59,712	896,651 210,684 421,476 222,740	29,662 66,844 33,529	11,284	40,946 66,844 33,529	199,953 37,285 8,551	13,908	199,953 51,193 8,551	240,899 118,037 42,080	3,926 6,582 3,183	2,939 3,066 1,516	- (1)	750 113	2,880	3,196	Spanish.	
Teneriffe, and the other Canaries, Manilla, and Philippine Islands, Cuba, Other Spanish West Indies,	60,381 6,022,246 1,102,262	100,889 26,868	60,381 6,123,135 1,129,130	19,914 3,817,882 215,998	95,115 6,193 10,855	19,914 3,912,997 222,191 77,010	141,838 2,490,108 15,383 1,164	886 294	141,838 2,490,994 15,677 1,164	161,752 6,403,991 237,868 78,174	829 134,476 20,300 12,691	809 130,618 7,843 3,453	5,117 734 463	3,909 323 617	330	330	Portuguese.	
Portugal, Madeira,	111,058 167,570 81,669 66,794	1,501 1,040 389 3,534	112,559 168,610 82,058 70,328	66,155 96,619 67,502 17,536	5,329 - 2,023	101,948 67,502 19,559	9,022 9,727 1,910	963 - 2,809	9,985 9,727 4,719	111,933 77,229 24,278	3,203 2,186 1,264	4,387 2,433 1,934	211 128 119	211	400	000	T Ortugueses.	
Fayal, and other Azores, Italy, Trieste, and Austrian ports on the Adri., Greece,	1,587,436 237,378	19,981	1,607,417	272,320 119,233	7,200	279,520 119,233	591,858 205,255	49,372	641,230 205,255	920,750 324,488	12,728 3,203	6,515 3,068 249	766	767	766	767	Italian.	
Furkey, &c., Morocco, and Barbary States, - China,	498,533 7,380 5,339,108 4,711,112	103,146	498,533 7,380 5,339,108 4,814,258	78,374 230,385 486,504	35,512	78,374 - 230,385 522,016	124,567 1,252,417 2,325,953	38,515	124,567 1,252,417 2,364,468	202,941 - 1,482,802 2,886,484	4,208 122 9,981 25,656	603 3,664 26,870	2,659	3,181	2,281	1,442	Mexican.	
Mexico, Central Republic, Honduras,	202,357 1,760 1,443,774	2,413	204,770 1,760 1,484,856	106,105 5,950 556,378	668	106,773 5,950 560,846	52,499 2,371 323,453	225	52,499 2,371 323,678	159,272 8,321 884,524	3,082	3,390	606	56 88	347	200	Colombian.	
Colombia,	3,090,400 282,215 781,863	7,352 35,251	3,097,752 317,466 781,863	1,505,770 94,372 1,519,978		1,505,770 94,372 1,519,978	482,935 59,856 1,109,424		482,935 59,856 1,109,424	1,988,705 154,228 2,629,402	24,484 1,363 3,241	40,114 2,832 19,338	259		259		Buenos Ayrean	
Feru, - South America, generally, - Hayti, -	943,199 24,290 1,799,277	364,308	943,199 24,290 2,163,585	159,389 146,967 829,738	293,667	159,389 146,967 1,123,405	100,555 13,808 112,290	97,016	100,555 13,808 209,306	259,944 160,775 1,332,711	4,290 1,301 27,338 1,664	2,314 1,869 24,727 2,736	5,860	5,863	5,709	5,343	Haytien.	
Asia, generally, West Indies, generally, Europe, generally,	371,501 1,860 - 246,294	3,992	371,501 1,860 250,286	46,776 437,916 46,586 116,749	14,500	46,776 437,916 46,586 131,249	356,835 22,281 9,367 26,361		356,835 22,281 9,367 26,361	403,611 460,197 55,953 157,610	1,004 680 1,186 4,632	15,929 1,324 2,721		745				
Africa, generally, South Seas, Northwest Coast of America, Uncertain ports,	- 813	1,558	2,371	42,147	-	42,147 39,020	40,989	<u>-</u>	40,989 55,365	83,136 94,385	17,091	22,956 681						
	81,951,319	6,558,505	88,509,824	41,130,106	9,539,563	50,669,669	19,978,268	1,616,749	21,595,017	72,264,686	869,381	897,404	150,223	151,030	150,223	151,030	A STATE OF THE STA	

STATEMENT of the Commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the first day of October, 1827, and ending on the thirtieth day of September, 1828.

	Value o	f Merchandise I	nported.	Value of Merchandise Exported.							Quantity of An	nerican Tonnage.	Quantity of Foreign Tonnage.		Total American and Foreign Tonnage	
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Domestic Produce.			Foreign Produce.			Total value of Domestic and	Entered.	Departing.	Entered.	Departing.	Entered.	Departing:
				In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign pro-						
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Ohio, Florida Territory, Michigan Territory,	1,240,608 299,849 177,396 14,835,412 1,127,347 485,174 39,050,506 706,872 12,286,693 15,260 5,393,944 167,958 290,236 259,720 843,438 199,163 120,184 4,341,923 106,196 3,440	6,201 -143 235,032 879 2,877,286 597,715 -235,750 13,707 85,002 8,895 398,610 109,506 51,725 1,875,958 62,096 	1,246,809 299,849 177,539 15,070,444 1,128,226 485,174 41,927,792 706,872 12,884,408 15,260 5,629,694 181,665 375,238 268,615 1,242,048 308,669 171,909 6,217,881 168,292 3,440	996,922 115,947 239,610 4,072,345 541,675 493,925 10,909,259 1,892 2,976,351 27,028 2,888,531 668,756 2,975,425 495,166 4,221,900 2,210,426 844,164 6,406,024 44,760	6,720 23,680 	1,003,642 115,947 239,610 4,096,025 541,675 493,925 12,362,015 1,892 3,116,001 27,028 3,107,819 705,581 3,324,616 522,498 6,508,570 3,104,425 1,174,737 10,163,342 60,321	15,875 8,486 4,850,012 180,491 27,620 9,206,413 2,782,141 2,367 1,155,356 1,862 1,788 1,249 39,225 7,822 1,697,556	79,748 1,209,216 153,338 71,247 13,781 2,917 - 86,502 - 1,616,749	15,875 8,486 4,929,760 180,491 27,620 10,415,634 2,935,479 2,367 1,226,603 1,862 15,569 1,249 42,142 7,822 1,784,058	1,019,517 124,433 239,610 9,025,785 722,166 521,545 22,7777,649 1,892 6,051,480 29,395 4,334,422 707,443 3,340,185 523,747 6,550,712 3,104,425 1,182,559 11,947,400 60,321	64,831 9,006 170,902 28,333 16,391 256,750 2,261 80,350 868 56,259 5,832 12,580 26,602 25,154 13,520 13,360 76,821 8,561	95,066 5,394 138,999 20,300 17,588 217,113 130 61,819 1,050 59,532 13,269 42,958 44,060 47,555 24,514 15,359 85,341 7,357	1,258 - 5,595 204 - 44,505 1,043 8,320 - 5,612 295 3,255 1,452 25,010 8,639 4,146 39,791 1,098	1,785 4,819 42,373 5,880 6,631 990 7,278 1,352 25,596 9,582 4,765 38,731 1,248	66,089 9,006 176,497 28,537 16,337 301,255 3,304 88,670 868 61,871 6,127 15,835 28,054 50,164 22,159 17,506 116,612 9,659	96,851 5,394 143,818 20,390 17,588 259,486 130 67,699 1,050 66,163 14,259 50,236 45,412 73,151 34,096 20,124 124,072 8,605

O'CONNELL.

From the London New Monthly Magazine for

March.

The Great Agitator-A Recent Portrait. It was on a calm autumn evening that I had returned from a walk to the splendid seat of never yet seen absent from real talent. down at the inn of the little village where I was were almost the only persons who arrested my eye. The sun was sinking, and threw his lingering beams into the neat but ill-furnished glare of his beams, I changed my position, and this gave me a more uninterupted view of the long street above referred to, which threw its termination into the green fields of the country. Casting my eyes in this direction, I beheld a chariot and four coming towards me, enveloped in a complete cloud of dust, and the panting horses of which were urged on with tre endous rapidity. Struck with the unexpect ed arrival of such a vehicle in that place, I lean ed out of the window to observe its destination and beheld it still rolling hurriedly along, and sweeping round the angle of the street towards the inn with an increased violence. If my reader has been much used to travelling, he will be aware that the moment a postifion comes in sight of an inn, he is sure to call forth the mettle of his horses-perhaps to show off the blood his cattle. This was the case at present, and a quick gallop brought the vehicle in thundering noise to the door, where, Shenstone says, is to be found "the warmest welcome." The ani mals were sharply checked, the door was flung open, and the occupier threw himself hurriedly

"Bring out four horses instantly," was the command he uttered in the loud voice of haste

and authority.

The inmate of the carriage was about five feet eleven and a half inches high, and wore a portly, stout, hale and agreeable appearance. His shoulders were broad, and his legs stoutly built, and, as he at that moment stood, one arm in his side pocket, the other thrust into a waist-

from the heat of the day, he would have made a good figure for the rapid but fine-finishing pencil of Harlowe. His head was covered with a light fur-cap, which partly thrown back, dis-played that breadth of forehead which I have Lord—, in the county of W—. I had sat eyes appeared to me, at that instant, to be bedown at the inn of the little village where I was tween a light blue and a grey colour. His face sojourning, and had placed myself in the window, to while away an hour in observing the mess, the shade of care, or the study of midnight ness, the shade of care, or the study of midnight "passing events" of the place. The market had chased away the glow of health and youth was over; the people had gradually passed to Around his mouth played a cast of sarcasm their homes; the busy hum of the day was fast dying away, and a few straggling groups scattered here and there through the long wide resolved into the "risus sardonicus." His head street of the town-the only one it boasted- was somewhat larger than that which a moder doctrine denominates the " medium size;" and it was well supported by a stout and well-foundationed pedestal, which was based on a breast ent where I was sitting. To avoid the full, round, prominent and capacious. The his beams, I changed my position, and eye was shaded by a brow which I thought rould be more congenial to sunshine than storn and the nose was neither Grecian nor Roman but was large enough to readily admit him into the chosen band of that "immortal rebel," who chose his body guard with capacious lungs and noses, as affording greater capability of un-dergoing toil and hardship. Altogether, he

appeared to possess strong physical powers.

He was dressed in an olive-brown surtout. lack trowsers, and black waistcoat. His cra vat was carelessly tied, and the !- not almost un done, from the heat of the day; and ashe stood with his hand across his bosom and his eyes pent on the ground, he was the very picture of "public character," hurrying away on some mportant matter which required all of personal exertion and mental energy. Often as I have seen him since, I have never beheld him in so

striking or pictorial an attitude.
"Quick with the horse!" was his hurried jaculation as he recovered himself from his everie, and flung himself into his carriage. The whip was cracked, and away went hariot with the same cloud of dust, and the same tremendous pace.

I did not see him pay any money. He did ot enter the inn. He called for no refresh nent, nor did he utter a word to any person round him. He seemed to be obeyed by in-

*Cromwell-thus called by Lord Byron.

ny curiosity was intensely excited; and I instantly descended to learn the name of the extraordinary stranger. Most malapropos, however, were my inquiries. Unfortunately the landlord was out; the waiter could not tell me is name; and the "hostler knew nothing whatsomever of him, except that he was in the most uncommonest hurry." A short time, however,

The next day brought me to the capital of the country where I was then on a visit. It was the assize time. Very fond of oratory, I went to the Court-house to hear the forensic eloquence of the "Home Circuit." I had scarcely seated myself, when the ame greyish eye, broad forehead, portly figure, and strong tone of voice, arrested my attention. He was just on the moment of addressing the jury, and I anxiously waited to hear the speech of a man who had alhis speech exactly in the following pronunca-tion: "My Lurrd, - Gentlemen of the Jury."
"Who speaks?" instantly demanded L

"Counsellor O'Connell," was the reply.

"Why he only arrived last night." "Late last night, and has had scarcely a monent to con over his brief. But listen. I at once fixed my attention. As I do not write short hand, I cannot give the detail of his

can here write down. Were O'Connell addressing a mixed assembly, where the lower classes predominated, I scarcely know any one who would have such a power of wielding the passions. He has a knack of speaking to a mob, which I have never heard exceeded. His manner has at times the rhodomontade of Hunt; but he is infinitesuperior, of course, to this well known demo

rat, in choice of language and power of expression. The same remark may apply were to draw any comparison between him and nother well known mob speaker, Cobbett .-Were he opposed to these two persons in any assembly of the people, he would infallibly prove himself the victor. A balcony outside a high window, and a large mob beneath him, is the very spot for O'Connell. There he would be best seen, and his powers and person best tinct; and while I marked the chariot thunder- observed; but where he in the House of Com-House, supposing he were heard with every I shall follow him still farther

coat, which was almost completely unbuttoned | tators turned on the cloud-enveloped vehicle, | prepossession in his favor. His action wants grace and suavity-qualities so eminently fascinating in an elegant and classical speaker but which, perhaps, are overlooked in an "ora tor of the people." are often sharp and angular. His arms swin about ungracefully; and at times the right hand

Though I shall not, perhaps, find many to gree with me, yet I am free to confess that he es not appear to me to possess that very rare gift—genuine satire. He wants the cultivated grace of language, which his compeer, Shiel, possesses, and the brilliancy of metaphor. None is there, else, however, peer or commoner, who can compete with him in the Catholic Associaion. His language is often coarse, and seldom elegant. Strong, fierce, and perhaps bold, often is; but vituperation and personality wak ready so strongly interested me. After looking times harsh and dissonant; and I could wisl at the judge steadily for a moment, he began more of that round, full, mellow tone, which is essential to a good delivery, and which so captivates the ear. "The voice is the key which unlocks the heart," says Madame Roland. I believe it. Let the reader listen to the fine round voice of Lord Chief Justice Bushe, and then let him hear the sometimes grating tones of O'Connell, and he will soon perceive the difference The voice of the latter much reminds me of the harsh thinness of Mr. J. D. Latouche's (whose conversational tone, by the by, is far beyond his oratorical one;) and yet, the coolness and the speech; but his delivery I can criticise, and astuteness which the latter gentleman possesses in an argument, would be no bad substitute for

in which Mr. O'Connell's metimes indulges.

As he cannot clothe his language in the san legance as Shiel, he consequently cannot giv he same insinuation to his discourses. In this espect, his cotemporary has greatly the advan-Shiel gives us the poetry of eloquence Connell gives us the prose. The attempts of ne latter at wit are clumsy, while the former he often uses them with much effect. O'Connell. nowever, can attempt humor without effect, and has a peculiar tact in suiting this humor to the Irish people. I have not often seen a goo exordium from O'Connell—an integral portio of a discourse which is extremely difficult to make; and I think his perorations want grace, ing along the street, which had all its then specture mons, I do not think I am incorrect when I say, point, and force, and that which the Italians that he would make little impression on the would denominate "expressive."

Wellesley. His speech, voice, action, eye (for nothing in oratory escapes me) are as clearly road green cloth which was spread amply be ore him, and, with his arms folded, scarcely moved from that position the entire time Lord Wellesley was at the top of the table, dresse n his orders; and as he was of the same opi on in politics with the person who was speaking, he seemed to listen to him with much plea His words, tone of voice, and action seemed more strictly attended to than when eard him at W-; and even his step in th unti-rooms, on passing to the chamber, was als the same hurried careless manner in which ourt. One day, while lounging in the latte blace, I saw him rapidly fling aside the green purtain at the doorway; and as he dashed lown the benches to the front of the bar, mehought he would have almost strode over the hick files of lawyers, attorneys, clerks, witneses, &c. who chanced to be in his way.

Whole tickets
In walking through the streets, he pushes Eighths \$1 25.

ong in the same careless democratical manner. and his stout tall figure enables him to shoulde aside the crowds that night oppose his hurried march. He seems not to recollect that the slow ace is the pace of the gentleman; on he goe susiness and emancipation borne mightily or till he gets to the Four Courts; from the Four Courts, he is then off to the Association-rooms
—from the Association to the Four Courts back gain-from the Courts to attend som popular assembly, or keep an appointment-from the assembly to his house to dine—then a hearty dinner and a temperate glass-business, parch ments, briefs, attorney' clerks, and "unfledged lawyers" afterwards—retiring early to bed—and then, next day, behold him going through the same endless, important, and routine of business again.

The next place at which I heard the arch lea- (The setting up for Clare was the most daring, der of Catholicism, was at the Council-chamber and the boldest step which this man ever took, in Dublin Castle; where he was employed to or ever will take. Were he to live a century, rgue a case, before the then Viceroy, Marquis he could do nothing which would show so much of daring and inntrepid talent. He has been plamed for it; but the power, and the ambition, and the boldness which it has evinced, makes and if this should catch his eye, I would call it to his memory by saying it was one of the best speeches he over made. Mr. Goulburn, who is the words of Voltaire) "vulgar men would use the words of Voltaire)" vulgar men would at at the lowermost end of the table on the ight of the Lord-Lieutenent, was busily employ. Let me distinguish it from his mission to Engd in taking notes. The person who sat next land. This last was a foolish step, but the first he Chief Secretary was Lord (then Mr.) Plun-kett; but he merely kept his eyes fixed on the in the last, but they supported and abided by him in the first. In short, the whole of Ireland was thrown into astonishment.

The last time I saw O'Connell was in St. James' Park. He had a long scroll under his arm—mayhap that which has since caused such controversy, "the wings." The next time I see him will, perhaps be in that, to me the most interesting spot in London, or in all England-

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