

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL, LET THERE BE UNITY—IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY, AND IN ALL THINGS CHARITY.—Augustus.

WHAT IS A "CONSERVATIVE" DEMOCRAT?

The Massachusetts "Democratic State Convention" committed great injustice against those who have been stigmatized as Conservatives. Having offered to answer for the sin, if such it be, of having introduced the term in connection with our political doctrines, we always feel bound to defend those whose fortune it is to share the reproach.

We will state some of the political opinions by which we are influenced, so that honest persons, (not political demagogues,) may determine for themselves what manner of characters we are, and what names we deserve.

The "Conservative" democrat seeks to achieve the greatest good of the greatest number. He confides in the virtue and intelligence of the people, for whom he would accomplish the largest freedom consistent with true liberty. He defends popular right against artificial prerogative. He refers all political power to the people, whose real voice he believes to be the voice of God, in whose sovereign will all should acquiesce. He desires to preserve that power in all its completeness to the many, against the danger of its stealing to the few. He therefore opposes political aristocracy, exclusive privileges, monopolies, and all assumption of power enjoyed at the cost of abridgements of popular right. He desires to preserve the Constitution in its purity, to compel the administration to adhere to it strictly, and to transmit the public liberties unimpaired to posterity. He is opposed to an increase of power in the hands of the federal government, believing that the Union is a compact of sovereign States, to whom is reserved all powers not expressly granted to the general government by the Constitution, and that no additional strength can therefore accrue to it without an invasion of State rights. In those matters which involve the general welfare and which cannot be reached by the disjointed action of the several States, he believes the federal government was intended to have and is bound to exercise jurisdiction. He believes that the government should be so administered that its blessings may descend upon all, rich and poor. That it should aim to promote the greatest happiness of the largest number, in the exercise of its clearly defined powers. The loco foco doctrine that it has nothing to do but to take care of the office holders, is utterly abhorrent to his understanding of the purposes for which government was instituted and is continued. He upholds the liberty of speech, the freedom of conscience and the right of opinion: he defends the exercise of them against the denunciations of profligate adherents to power, and against all proscription terrorism and seduction. He is the antagonist of all men, principles and measures, that interfere with the unbiased exercise of the elective right by the people, or that tend through the prerogative of office to abridge their perfect freedom of action.

The "Conservative" democrat opposes all dangerous accumulations of power, by legal sanction or executive assumption, whether civil or political. He opposes a National Bank incorporation by Congress—he opposes a Sub-Treasury Government Bank with or without incorporation, for the use and control of the Executive. He is adverse to a high Tariff, and in favor of limiting the revenue to the necessary wants of the government. He is opposed to all extravagant expenditure, and particularly to any system which would involve partial applications of the public money for local benefit. He believes that a sub-Treasury would be the most impracticable and anti-popular system that could be devised—that it would not aid the necessary operations of the federal government, while it would embarrass the legislation of the States, and benefit principally and only the brokers of money and rich capitalists. He believes that farmers and laborers, and the people generally, want gold and silver for their small dealings, and good sound convertible bank notes for their large transactions; and that the office holders, who were intended to be but the people's servants, ought to be satisfied with the same. He believes that all classes of society are mutually dependent upon each other, and that all uncharitableness, envy, prejudice and malice, should give place to brotherly greetings, cordial co-operation and mutual sympathy, kindness and support. The merchant is a convenience for the farmer and laborer, and they are the hope and stay of the merchant. One man produces by the labor of his hands, another by the study of his mind. All are bound together in one community of social fortunes, united under one political constitution, and advancing to one common destiny.

The Conservative democrat seeks the highest happiness of the whole political body. He advocates all practicable reforms with mildness, moderation and caution. He thinks the banking system is defective, but he would not undertake to remedy its defects by annihilating the banks. He believes that, when properly conducted, they are eminently useful to the people, and that, in times of general embarrassment and trouble, they should receive that share of popular respect, and no more, which is given to other institutions chartered by the people's assent. He does not desire that any institutions, proven defective, should be preserved just as they are, but he would eradicate the defects; remove what is decaying; supply what is deficient; not fear to re-

model what has become antiquated, nor change when alteration is expedient, but continually exert himself to add to the beauty, strength, and durability of the whole political and social fabric.

This is our "Conservatism," and we appeal to every farmer, mechanic, laborer, to every sensible mind, to decide whether those who denounce and abuse the "Conservatives," may not at least be suspected of being themselves the most deadly foes of the people.

LOCO-FOCO SUB-TREASURY SHOUTING.

Why is it that the Sub-treasury Loco-focos are shouting so loudly? What have they gained to cause such exultations? While we admonish those who are opposed to that obnoxious measure (the Sub-treasury) not to relinquish their exertions to defeat the election of men to Congress who are pledged to support it; we, at the same time, say to them, be of good cheer, and undauntedly persevere in your labors, for there is nothing that has yet taken place that should alarm or discourage you.

Let us examine a little how stands the case in those States where elections have taken place. In Maine, the parties stand now as in 1836. On the Sub-treasury its advocates may have gained one vote. In Vermont, the probability is, when the vacancy shall be filled in the District in which there was no election, parties will stand the same there. In Pennsylvania, although there have been changes, they have affected both sides equally, so that in the result there has been no change. In South Carolina, the Sub-treasuryites have gained one member. In Georgia, there has been an entire change, with the exception of one member, against the administration, though three of the new members are claimed as being in favor of the Sub-treasury, which, if this shall prove to be the case, will leave a change (a gain) of five votes against the measure. In Louisiana, there has been a change of one member against the Sub-treasury and the administration. In Illinois, the vote remains the same; two against the measure, and one (supposed to be) for it.—In Missouri, no change.

Now let us look at the States in which elections are yet to take place. In Massachusetts we think there is a greater probability that the member who is a supporter of the Sub-Treasury will be defeated than that he will be re-elected. Rhode Island it will hardly be doubted will re-elect opponents of the Sub-Treasury. Connecticut in the State elections of last spring, and in the recent town elections, furnishes strong evidence that there will be a most thorough change in the delegation of that State, so that the seven members who are now supporters of the Sub-Treasury from that State, will abdicate for an equal number who will oppose it.

New Jersey is now doubtful. But let us suppose that there will be a change of five to support the Sub-treasury, as is now claimed by its advocates. In New York we presume no one counts upon an accession of strength in favor of the Sub-treasury. We believe there will be a falling off, at least of five, and possibly eight or ten, members from the support of that measure. Delaware will probably remain as she is. Maryland will probably give leave to one and possibly to two of her supporters of the Sub-treasury to remain at home. In Virginia is said three at least of the present supporters of the Sub-treasury will certainly be supplanted by opponents of the measure. Some count upon a change of five or six members. In North Carolina the Sub-treasuryites will undoubtedly lose one or two members at least. Alabama may remain as she now is, and will undoubtedly continue one vote opposed to the measure. Mississippi is claimed by the Loco Focos as the Sub-treasury State. We consider the chances between the advocates and opponents of that measure about equal in the next Congress. In Tennessee we should not be surprised to find a change of three or four in favor of the Sub-treasury; all but two now go against it. Arkansas it is said will go against the Sub-treasury. Kentucky may continue as she now is, with one vote in favor of the measure. In Indiana, we think the chances are that the member who now supports the Sub-treasury will be defeated, and that no accession of strength in favor of the measure will be acquired in that State. Michigan will probably continue its support of the Sub-treasury. In Ohio, there has been a change of four votes in favor of the Sub-treasury undoubtedly, which is, with two exceptions, the only instance of gain on that side.

In this prospective glance at the probable state of the strength of parties in the next Congress, for and against the Sub-treasury, we have endeavored not to exaggerate or falsify in any respect the probable result. We wish not to encourage hopes or expectations that will not be realized. We believe there will be found fewer advocates of the Sub-treasury in the next than in the present Congress. But at the same time, we urge all those who are opposed to that measure, on no account to abate their zeal and exertions in opposing it. Let us now see how the question will stand in the Senate at the next session of the present Congress. Of those who voted for the Sub-treasury, at the last session, we presume Mr. Wall, of New Jersey, Messrs. Niles and Smith, of Connecticut, Messrs. Brown and Strange, of North Carolina, Messrs. Lumpkin and Cuthbert, of Georgia, Messrs. Nicholas and Mouton, of Louisiana, and Messrs. Robinson and Young, of Illinois, will be instructed to vote against the measure in such emphatic terms that the instructions can be neither misunderstood nor disregarded. In every one of those States, both branches of the Legislatures have decided majorities opposed to the Sub-treasury. In addition to the

above, Virginia may also instruct one of her Senators. In regard to Alabama, we adopt the following from the Journal of Commerce:

THE SUB-TREASURY.—The Van Buren papers often intimate that the success of the administration candidates in any State or district, is evidence of the approbation of the Sub-Treasury scheme by the electors.—Alabama has been spoken of in this way. Now look at facts. The Tuscaloosa Intelligencer of the 1st inst. gives a list of 59 members of the new Legislature, whose opinions on the Sub-Treasury project it is acquainted with, and the result is, that 14 of them are in favor of the scheme, and 45 opposed to it. The list includes several of the strongest Administration counties, such as Madison, Limestone and Franklin. The Intelligencer calls upon other papers to supply information in regard to the remaining members, that the views of all of them on this subject may be known.

Under such circumstances and with such facts as these, we ask, with what propriety can the administration venture to recommend the Sub-Treasury again at the next session, even supposing that one or two members of the Senate who have opposed the measure should be obliged to support it? And with these prospects before them what chance can they discover of carrying it at the next Congress?

Will the administration continue to persist in urging its mad scheme on the country in spite of public opinion against it, and at the sacrifice of political consistency, moral principle and of all the important and best interests of the country?

"A great commercial city, like New York, should demand a far higher order of qualifications, for the men whom she selects to defend and maintain her important interests, than are possessed by Mr. COOPER HOFFMAN."—Globe.

She requires such "statesmen and orators" as C. C. Cambreleng, Eli Moore, Edwin Forrest, the Player, and John McKean! Profound Statesmen! Wonderful orators! What a standard of appreciation must guide the judgment of the Globe office!

If New York sends such men, she sends them not because they are the most "senseless and fit men" to be found among three hundred thousand people, but because they are the most available machines for the party purposes that could be commended to the "rabble followers of the camp." We hardly think there is any danger that the first commercial city in the Union, and the second in the world, will be represented in Congress by a man who has uniformly acted against the opinions of its entire commercial population, by a stage player, by an acknowledged infidel and agrarian, and by—Mr. John McKean!

NEW YORK.

Every thing depends upon New York. We think there are Conservatives enough in that State to enable its people to defend themselves against the designs of the Calhoun fanatics, and the "northern man with southern principles," who intend to prostrate her in the dust, if they can. New York is undoubtedly her own best friend, and therefore anti-Sub-treasury; and she should not omit to show herself in her true character and position.

The Loco-focos of the city have nominated the following ticket for Congress:

- C. C. CAMBRELENG, ELI MOORE, EDWIN FORREST, the Player, JOHN MCKEAN.

The Philadelphia Ledger states that Mr. Forrest, who is playing in that city, declines the honor of being a candidate. We hope he will run, as the Herald says, "for the novelty of it."

The Whigs have yet made no nomination.—Messrs. Curtis and Hoffman, we suppose, of course, will be in the field, and it is intimated that Major Jack Downing, Charles A. Davis, Esq., will also enter the lists. The Maj. would equip his ticket, just as he run to Washington, ahead of the mail. Try it.

Omo.—The Nullifiers and Abolitionists in this State all voted for the Loco-focos. A correspondent at Cincinnati informs us that "unexpectedly, to us, the whole abolition society, with the exception of four or five individuals, went for Duncan and the Loco-foco party; and from what we learn from the interior of the State, it is certain that the abolitionists have almost, to a man, voted for the administration party. Thomas Morris, one of our U. S. Senators, can probably explain how this has been brought about.—There are probably 10,000 abolition votes in the State, and as they have gone against Vance, he is defeated."

The people of some parts of the South must beware, or they will be transferred with all their peculiar institutions to the abolitionists, with the same facility that South Carolina has been chained to the car of Van Burenism. Nullifiers, abolitionists, and proclamationists, all united together in elevating Mr. Calhoun to the White House! What a pit!

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Nullification-Abolition Agitation, Calhoun-Van Burenism, and Down with New Yorkism, have walked the course in this State, with the exception of Mr. Calhoun's own District. Where he is best known, he is defeated and rebuked. General Waddy Thompson has beaten him and all his minions and means of terrorism and seduction—Sub-treasuryism to boot—by a majority of upwards of 1025 votes! Gen. Thompson is in favor of a system of Special Deposite, and thorough fight against the Sub-treasury.

- 1st District—Isaac E. Holmes, Federalist, 1,504 H. S. Legare, Republican, 854 Holmes' majority, 650 6th—James Gregg is elected. 8th—R. Barnwell Rheist, no opposition. Darling District—Dr. Smith, Sub-treasury, is elected over Col. Campbell by a majority of 202 votes.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The result of the election in this State for members of Congress is still quite uncertain. The Globe, of Thursday night, contains a letter, dated the 16th inst., written from Trenton, claiming five out of the six Congressmen, for the administration. The New York American contains a letter, dated the 17th inst., written from New Brunswick, N. J., which says, the present Whig delegation are re-elected by a majority of 95 votes. The Philadelphia Ledger, of the 18th, says, "All is still in doubt in this State. The actual result will be known on Tuesday next." The Whigs are said to have elected a majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

We have received a letter from Michigan exposing the malpractices of the Land Offices at Ionia, which we shall publish next week.

THE NAVY.—We have on file several communications touching this branch of our national service, which will appear shortly. They are from one of the highest authorities in American Naval affairs, and if we are not mistaken, will make not a little sensation throughout the country, and particularly in one of our Government Departments.

The Texan Government has formally withdrawn the proposition made by the Republic of Texas for admission into the Union.

The New Yorker is one of the very best hebdomadals in the world. In many respects it is eclipsing all cotemporaries.

HON. S. S. PRENTISS.

The New Orleans True American, of the 11th inst., announces the resignation of this gentleman as Congressional representative from the State of Mississippi. The claims of private business are mentioned as the reason for retiring from public life, which has indeed been a short but a merry one.

THE KNICKERBOCKER FOR OCTOBER.—This Magazine very fully and ably sustains the exalted reputation it has attained on both sides of the Atlantic. Its character is too generally known and established to require additional endorsement or elucidation.

The review of Lockhart's Life of Scott (understood to be by Mr. Cooper), it strikes us, notwithstanding the puffing of some of the New York Press, is mostly hypercritical—not to say pitifully malignant, low-minded and contemptible. We are sorry to see it in the Knickerbocker—for the responsibility of its opinions will in some degree attach to that work, and will fear, at least tend to injure its character at home and retard its success abroad. If Mr. Cooper was scathed in the London Quarterly and therefore became Sir Walter's personal enemy, it is no reason why the Knickerbocker should become the organ of Mr. Cooper's abusive personal retaliation and revenge. We have no time, in the midst of election strife to go into this matter at length; but we do not doubt that others, better qualified, will strip this literary wolf of his sheep's clothing, and expose him in his naked deformity. If we remember right this is not the first assault Mr. Cooper has made upon the name of Sir Walter Scott. Has he ever retraced the calumny that Scott died a drunkard? In this instance he "steps forward in defence of truth," to draw public attention to the "distinctive traits of Scott," and to give some check to the progress of fallacies and falsehoods. We assume the ground that "we are called upon to venerate a name that, in a moral sense, owes its extraordinary exaltation to some of the most barefaced violations of the laws of rectitude that ever distinguished the charlatanism of literature." He then undertakes to sustain his ground, by Mr. Lockhart's own book, with Mr. Cooper's constructions, and utterly fails. He "inserts something very like fraud upon the public," because Mr. Lockhart was selected as the biographer! He discovers a marvellous degree of "baseuess," in a letter of Sir Walter to his brother instructing him to put a mark upon his letters of introduction given to persons seeking his acquaintance, that he might understand the extent of the civilities desired to be paid! "No reflection," says Mr. Cooper, "is necessary to characterise such an act. He who is not shocked at the fraud, the instant he is told of it, has reason to distrust himself, for he may rely on it, he is wanting in the very elements of honesty!" Really, Mr. Cooper's moral sense must be transcendently acute! The rest of the points which Mr. Cooper makes are about as insignificant and as strained as this.

The fables, (they are nothing more), he discovers, perhaps do not exceed half a dozen in the long history of an active and embarrassed life! They are so minute that scarcely one observer in twenty would have remarked them, but for the exceeding discrimination of this faithful guardian over the public morals! If we do not vastly err, this paltry effort will recoil upon the head of its author, as, in his own language, one "of the most barefaced violations of the laws of rectitude, that ever distinguished the Charlatanism of literature."

"The Kushow property" is interesting. Is it not "a leaf from the port folio of a book worm" torn from Allan Cunningham, and twenty years old?

HOW TO OBSERVE MORALS AND MANNERS. By Harriet Martineau. 1 vol., 8vo. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.

HARRY AUSTIN; OR ADVENTURES IN THE BRITISH ARMY. By an Officer. 2 vols. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.

Miss Martineau's book seems to be intended to furnish hints to travellers and tourists, as to how and what they should observe, when they seek to learn the morals and manners of a people. We have no doubt it will prove a useful book in its sphere, for Miss Martineau has travelled much; possesses a comprehensive practical knowledge of the artificial world, and seems well qualified to give advice to tourists. The letter press is very excellent.

We have not read Harry Austin. Adventures in the British Army open a novel field, and one may justly anticipate much interest and instruction in going over it.

The following new works, among others, are in preparation for publication, by the same enterprising publishers.

- Home as Found, by Mr. Cooper. Rob of the Bowl; a Legend of St. Inigoos; by Mr. Kennedy. Peter Pilgrim, or a Rambler's Recollections, by Dr. Bird. Stanley, or Recollections of a Man of the World, by Anon. The Little Frenchman and his Water Lots, by G. P. Morris. The Naval History of the United States, by Mr. Cooper. A History of the United States, by Dr. Bird. The Practice of Medicine, by Professor Geddings. A new Medical Dictionary, by Professor Duglison. A Manual of Medical Jurisprudence, by R. E. Griffith, M. D. Captain Kyd, the Wizard of the Seas, by Professor Ingraham, author of "Lafitte." A new novel, by Tyrone Power, &c. &c. The same publishers are about reprinting, among other valuable works, a "new and beautiful" edition of the Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, in 6 volumes, to match "Lockhart's Life of Scott." The History of the French Revolution, by M. Thiers. Lady Morgan's novels, complete, and Horace Walpole's Letters.

From the Charlottesville Republican. THE WASHINGTON GLOBE AND THE CONSERVATIVES.

The "official organ," in its commentary upon the third number of our article, headed "the principles and policy of the Conservatives" in the Globe of the 19th inst., could not conceal the heartfelt joy which it experienced in finding what it regards a sufficient pretext, to gratify its revengeful appetite in the vulgar and malignant abuse of those of the Virginia Conservatives, who have incurred its hot displeasure, by refusing to bow to its dictation, or receiving its chastenings with entire submission. We congratulate the "Globe" that we have afforded it a fair opportunity of displaying the mighty powers of its genius, in whitening down the leetle end of nothing to a point, for which alone it is qualified, and of exercising those high, noble and honorable qualities of the human heart, intolerance, malignity and vulgarity, for which it is so eminently and justly distinguished. What is the sin which these men have committed, that such a storm of wrath and indignation is to be poured out upon their devoted heads?—What doctrines have they promulgated, that are so heretical,—so obnoxious to pure and unadulterated Republicanism, that the hot fires of the stake and the cruel tortures of the rack are just punishments for their crimes? They have attempted to shield and defend the institutions of the States against the all-grasping and destructive power of the Federal Government. They have attempted to secure the public treasure from the custody and control of the executive—they have attempted to secure it from depreidation by the faithless collectors and receivers—they have resisted the enlargement and increase of that patronage and power of the executive, which is already so formidable as to excite the jealousy and alarm of every friend of his country and every

lover of liberty. In what school did these men learn these doctrines? In that of Jefferson and Madison who ministered in the pure and palmy days of the republic, when to think and to speak as one thought, was regarded as patriotism instead of treason. The State bank deposit system was introduced by Jackson, and the "Globe" was its test nurse—it was then all beauty and all purity—now forsooth according to the "Globe" and its satellites, it is all deformity—all corruption. The horrid deformities and corruption of the Sub-treasury scheme were first exposed by the "Globe" and avouched by the whole administration party—now it is all beauty and all purity; and the unfortunate Conservatives who have dared to express what they think, that this scheme is still deformed and dangerous, are made to feel the full measure of that vindictive wrath, which the Globe regards as so effectively withering, and are executed upon that political scaffold already indelibly stained with the blood of so many pure and patriotic men. This paragon of purity and perfection taught the very doctrines which are now so offensive in its eyes, and for faith in which, it so mercilessly cuts off the heads of the Conservatives with the lictor axe. As the rock of adamant is impenetrable to the powerful stroke of the electric flash, so these fearless and incorruptible patriots, at whom this self-created thundering god hurls his fiery bolts will be impervious to his bolts. The people of Virginia are too high minded, too independent, too intelligent, and too proud to submit to dictation from any quarter, much less from a press devoted heart and soul to power, and dependant for its very existence upon the success of the men in power. They will not proscrib and ostracize their public servants at the bidding of the "Globe" or any of its coadjutors in the work of proscription and denunciation, nor will they submit to any such foreign interference with their rights and privileges. Let not a momentary appearance of success induce the "Globe" and its friends to riot in the pride and insolence of power, the appearance may be deceitful, and adversity may not be very distant. The pride and insolence of success overthrew the colossal power of the great Napoleon, and what has been, may be again, even on a small scale. We do not doubt that the "Globe" is destined to verify the force of the maxim which it employs, that

Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat: The "Globe" speaking of our article on that which comments says of the Conservatives that "Having the bright example of the American Colonies, in the first renunciation of the Government of Great Britain, before their eyes, the Conservatives formally dissolve the political bands which have connected them with the Democratic party of the nation." The "Globe" has unwittingly given a true similitude. The tyranny, the intolerance and the proscription of the British Government drove our patriotic fathers to dissolve the political connection which bound them to it; so the Conservatives finding themselves, denounced, abused, and proscribed for opinion's sake have imitated the high example of their fathers and shaken off that allegiance to party which requires them to submit to contumely, insult and reproach for an honest difference of opinion, and determines them to maintain their principles in despite of all that can be said or done. We defy the "Globe" to point out a single deviation from the principles of finance, maintained by Gen. Jackson's administration by the Conservatives—Yet with a spirit of intolerance which distinguished the dark days of religious persecution, they are pursued with a ferocity, a cruelty and a recklessness which would disgrace and dishonor the pursuit of the most debased and degraded malefactors. It is in vain that the "Globe" urges the failure of the State bank system; it knows full well that there has been no failure. It tells that nearly or quite all the public money has been repaid by the Banks—it knows that the temporary suspension of specie payments saved the people from great distress and sacrifice, and prevented the exportation of our whole specie funds to pay our foreign debt. It knows that the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury delayed the resumption of specie payments by an unnecessary exaction of specie—Why then is a little embarrassment to the Government growing out of a policy which saved the people held up as a reproach to the Banks! Every one with half an eye can see it is to enable the Globe to cry out bank—bank, and delude the people into the adoption of its favorite "Independent Treasury scheme" which in its own eyes three years ago was so horribly deformed.

We deny that the Conservatives have abandoned the "Republican party"—we deny that they have abandoned republican principles—we deny that they are federalists. They have only refused to rally under the new flag of which the Globe is staff bearer. They have only refused to submit to the despotism, the tyranny and proscription of the changing democratic school of 1838 of which the Globe is high priest. They refuse to change as he changes, and we trust ever will. Let the "Globe" take to itself all the glory which shall result from the shattered condition of the republican ranks. That paper has done the deed and is entitled to the "spoils." We feel conscious pride in the anticipation that Virginia will teach the "Globe" and all others who shall attempt to dictate to her, that she is capable of acting for herself, and that she regards their attempted dictation as an insolent interference with her rights. We warn the "Globe" that the "small concern" will in the end be a large concern and wield an influence which its wit, and its sarcasm cannot check or resist.

THE CANADAS.

Lord Durham has announced by proclamation his intention to return to England immediately. He assigns the same reasons in his proclamation that he gave before in conference with the delegates from the provinces; that he has not met that support from the ministry which was necessary to sustain his administration of Canadian affairs. In reference to the course pursued by him to the political prisoners, he says that the question should have been settled before his arrival; but as it was essential that he should ally actual irritation, he thought himself justified in avoiding the excitement and doubtful results of a trial, and avail himself of the acknowledgment of the government to be complete and important, while to all the rest he extended a complete amnesty. Of the effects of this measure he says: "Of these the principal were, the general approval of my policy by the people of the United States, and the consequent cessation of American sympathy with any attempt to disturb the Canadas. The result has been most gratifying to me, inasmuch as it has gone far toward a complete restoration of that good will between you and a kindred nation, which I have taken every means in my power to re-establish. I shall be most content that you cherish as essential to your peace and prosperity."

THE BLOCKADE OF MEXICO.

The following correspondence appears in the New York papers:

NEW YORK, Sept. 5th, 1838

To the Hon. JOHN FORTY, Secretary of State of the United States:

Sir—Although not doubting that the recent blockade by French vessels of war of the Eastern ports of Mexico and of Buenos Ayres, have already engaged the attention of the Executive, and produced its prompt and appropriate action, the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York have felt it their duty from the large amount of property placed in jeopardy thereby, respectfully and earnestly urge the adoption by the Government of such further measures, in relation thereto, as the rights and interests of the country may require.

Without presuming to hazard an opinion as to the legality of blockades thus instituted, indefinite in duration, and unsupported even by the rights incident to a state of warfare, the Chamber do insist that the comity of nations, and the rights and interests of friendly powers, forbade, under any circumstances, the adoption of a measure so doubtful in character, and prejudicial, so materially, the lawful commerce of innocent third parties, without giving to them timely notice of the proposed restriction.

The French blockade of Mexican ports in the Gulf, has, however, been vigorously enforced against our vessels, sailing from ports in the United States previous to the receipt in this country of its declaration by the cruisers of France; and several American vessels, with valuable cargoes, thus circumscribed, have been obliged to return to the United States.

We are yet to learn the ruinous effects upon our commerce by the blockade of the ports of Buenos Ayres, and also, if extended thus far—so greatly to be feared—of the Mexican ports in the Pacific. They must, however, be materially increased by their more remote situation, and by the want of suitable markets in the neighboring States. The Chamber are advised of several vessels, with very valuable cargoes, having left this city previous to any suggestion of the blockade of the ports of Mexico, whose cargoes will be placed in jeopardy, and whose voyages will be ruined, if prevented access to their ports of destination.

The Chamber of Commerce, deferring to your better knowledge and judgment as to the measures most expedient to be adopted, for a reclamation of losses from the Government of France, as well as to alleviate the embarrassment and interruption which our commerce has already experienced, and is further threatened with, will feel obliged by any information which the Department may think proper to communicate, as to the extent and probable duration of the blockade of the Mexican Territory and the ports of Buenos Ayres, with a view of enabling the parties interested, to give more advised instructions to their agents abroad, in the embarrassing situation in which they have been placed.

With high consideration we are, Your obedient servants, ROBERT LENOX, President. EDWARD A. B. GRAVES, Sec'y.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, October 6, 1838. Messrs. ROBERT LENOX, President, and EDWARD B. GRAVES, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York:

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 5th ultimo, though in due time received at this Department, has this long remained unanswered, owing to the absence of the President, to whom it had been referred for his consideration. I am now instructed to state to you, that aware of the great inconvenience which the restrictive measures adopted by the French Government in the Gulf of Mexico and in the other Pacific possessions of our commerce, the President had immediately ordered the adoption of all measures which circumstances admitted, for the protection of the interests of our citizens in those seas; and that every exertion has hitherto been, and still continues to be made which may contribute to diminish the evil arising from the existing state of things. No information has been received of the blockade having been extended to the Mexican ports of the Pacific Ocean, and it is taken for granted, that in the event of such a measure being resorted to, previous notice of the intention will be given to this Government. This Department is equally unapprized of the precise duration of the existing blockade; but from the sensation which its operation appears to have excited throughout the commercial world, and the efforts understood to be made towards an adjustment of the dispute which gave rise to it, the hope is entertained that it cannot be much longer protracted. I have the honor, gentlemen, to be, With great respect, Your obedient servant, A. VAIL, Acting Secretary of State.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Files of the Barbarian to the 9th of September, have been received at the Exchange Reading Room.

In the paper of the 8th, we find the proceedings of a meeting of planters, merchants and others, held at Bridgetown on the 6th, on the subject of the currency. A series of resolutions was adopted, remonstrating against any change in the relative value of coins—their metallic contents, the mintage, and against any grant of further powers to the Colonial Bank, and in favor of establishing a local bank.

The same paper contains a long address, from Archdeacon Parry to the laboring population, earnestly exhorting them to industry, submission to the laws, mutual kindness and fidelity, as indispensable to the enjoyment and preservation of their newly acquired freedom.

We see announced the death of John Wilton Adams, editor of the St. Vincent Chronicle, who distinguished himself by his long and zealous efforts to effect the emancipation of the negroes. Like Wilberforce he died just as his labors were crowned with success.

The Barbadian complains bitterly of certain "incendiary" who, it alleges, were inciting the laborers to insubordination and idleness, persuading them to work only four days in the week instead of five, as required by the planters.

The Island of Barbadoes had been favored with an abundance of rain, during the last week of August.

The Trinidad Standard of August 10, gives very gratifying accounts of the working of the emancipation act on that island. The first three days of August were given up, by mutual consent, as a holiday, after which the negroes generally went quietly to work, and there was every appearance that things would go on well and harmoniously. The general rates of wages were, for the lowest class of laborers six dollars a month without allowances, for the middle class eight dollars, and for the highest twelve dollars; with an allowance of half a pound of salt fish and two drams of rum per day. Contracts were generally made, however by the day, at 3 shillings currency for a day's task of given measurement, with an allowance of fish and rum. In all cases the laborers have their houses and provision grounds free of expense.

The St. Vincent Gazette of the 11th says that the laborers generally have refused to work, standing out for higher wages. The terms offered them were one shilling and sixpence currency per diem for the highest class, with house, provision ground, medicine and medical attendance; and they demanded two and sixpence per diem, with allowances of clothing, sugar, salt, fish and rum.

The accounts from Demerara and St. Christopher's were favorable; from Berbice the other way. From St. Lucia they were very bad; in some parts of that island, the conduct of the negroes was so alarming that detachments of troops were sent to keep them in order.—N. Y. Com.

From the New York Sun.

THE CANADAS.

Lord Durham has announced by proclamation his intention to return to England immediately. He assigns the same reasons in his proclamation that he gave before in conference with the delegates from the provinces; that he has not met that support from the ministry which was necessary to sustain his administration of Canadian affairs. In reference to the course pursued by him to the political prisoners, he says that the question should have been settled before his arrival; but as it was essential that he should ally actual irritation, he thought himself justified in avoiding the excitement and doubtful results of a trial, and avail himself of the acknowledgment of the government to be complete and important, while to all the rest he extended a complete amnesty. Of the effects of this measure he says: "Of these the principal were, the general approval of my policy by the people of the United States, and the consequent cessation of American sympathy with any attempt to disturb the Canadas. The result has been most gratifying to me, inasmuch as it has gone far toward a complete restoration of that good will between you and a kindred nation, which I have taken every means in my power to re-establish. I shall be most content that you cherish as essential to your peace and prosperity."

On his return to England, he adds: "I shall also be prepared, at the proper period, to suggest the constitution of a form of government for her majesty's dominions on this continent, which may restore to the people of Lower Canada all the advantages of a representative system, unaccompanied by the evils that have hitherto proceeded from the unnatural conflicts of parties; which may safely apply any reforms which exist in the governments of other colonies, and which may produce throughout British America a state of contented allegiance, founded, as colonial allegiance ever must be, on a sense of obligation to the parent state."

"I fervently hope that my usefulness to you will not cease with my official connection. When I shall have left her Majesty's feet the various high and important commissions with which her royal favor invested me, I shall still be enabled, as a Peer of Parliament, to render you efficient and constant service in that place where the decisions that affect your welfare are in reality made. It must be, I humbly trust, for the advantage of these provinces, if I can carry into the Imperial Parliament a knowledge derived from personal inspection and experience, of those interests upon which some persons there are apt to legislate in ignorance or indifference; and can aid in laying the foundation of a system of general government, which, while it strengthens your permanent connection with Great Britain, shall save you from the evils to which you are now subjected by every change in the fluctuating policy of distant and successive administrations."

Sir John Colborne is intrusted with the administration of the government on the departure of Lord Durham with a new appointment, and he is expected to leave his way hither, on the 20th instant. The Malabar seventy-four will arrive here to carry him home.