THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1839.

OFFICE 4 STREET, BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.

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

One Presidential term.

The diminution of the patronage of the federal Executive by making more offices elective by the people.

The amendment of the Constitution of the United States so as to give to Congress the election of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The prohibition by law of the interference of officers of the federal government in popular elections.

The General Election in Virginia, for choosing members of the State and National Legislature, takes place on THURSDAY NEXT, the 23d inst.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

We have been not a little surprised to see circulating through the administration papers of Virginia, an article copied from the Richmond Enquirer, which professes to be an authentic list of the removals of Postmasters in that State with the particular reasons for such removals. The Richmond Enquirer states that the information was obtained from Mr. Johnston, the second Assistant Postmaster General, of whom it is said, by way of giving better currency to the statement, and returning a compliment at the same time for the author's kindness, "a better man does not live." The reasons given for removal are substantial ones, relating in almost every instance to official delinquences. This is of course satisfactory to the good people of Virginia, whose opposition to the administration has been, no doubt, extensively mollified by the publication. We have two remarks to make in relation to it, as the matter has not been noticed.

1st. Are the Virginians not deceived by it? Does it give *all* the removals or all the reasons for even the removals mentioned?

2d. Is it not a little extraordinary that information should be given by a Department of the Government to a partizan editor for party purposes, which the same Department had previously refused to give to Congress for public purposes? The same information in relation to removals in other States had been sought, but never obtained. The Department here, denies the right of representatives of the people to demand information of this sort. The people, whose majesty is embodied in Congress, have been denied it. For selfish electioneering purposes, however, the Postmaster General suspends his rules, and volunteers to make out a statement to suit the case. It will be beneficial to "the party" in Indiana and Tennessee to receive similar documents, selected for the best effect.

Another inquiry. We have seen no reports of receipts from the Dead Letter Office. Without meaning to intimate the least suspicion against the head of that office, we should, nevertheless, like to know where its proceeds go? We may be answered, "into the general fund of the Department." The receipts of money and other articles, must be considerable. It is a distinct bureau. We have seen no account of its income: and should like to hear whether or not the money is regarded as a *perquisite* of "the party," and is applied to the promotion of its general welfare.

There is another matter *to be complained of.* We understand that, by a recent regulation the abatement of postage on hoaxing letters is no longer to be allowed. We should think that nobody would admit the propriety of such a regulation. It is an open license to these paltry jokes of wanton folly, or malignancy. There is no reason why a man should be made to pay postage for a letter unless it is a letter *bona fide.* As the remission has been heretofore allowed, we know not why it should be discontinued.

These new post office taxes—charging false letters—letter postage on Lloyd's lists—discontinuances of post offices and mail routes—irregularities of the mail, and the unusual amount of fines imposed on contractors, seem to us, to be auguries unfavorable to the financial condition of the Post Office Department. Perhaps there will be work for an investigating committee, when the 25th Congress convenes.

PENNSYLVANIA DOINGS.

An *extra* session of the legislature has been convened by Gov. Porter to help him to discover how a State all over in debt may abuse and denounce the credit system; and get credit, nevertheless, sufficient to sustain the expenses of government. The Legislature met on the 7th instant. The first act of the Loco-focos, by way of promoting the general prosperity of the State, and their own cause, was an attempt to deprive one constituency of their representation. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, who had been duly elected a member of the House of Representatives for the county of Adams, *in* part, was presented for admission *to his* seat by a colleague. Another member, a violent Loco-foco, objected to Mr. Stevens' admission, and embodied his reasons in a preamble and resolution, making general charges of "mal-conduct" against Mr. Stevens: declaring that he had forfeited his right to a seat in the House; that his admission should be postponed, and a committee raised to investigate his claims. The mover afterwards assailed the moral and political character of Mr. Stevens with extraordinary asperity. It was objected that he had forfeited his seat, by a considerable absence from the previous sitting, and conduct out of the Legislature, was also objected to as disqualifying. A motion to permit the applicant for a seat to be heard was refused; yeas 24, nays 40. On the 9th, the mover of the original resolution, moved to *postpone* the admission of the member, as the Speaker felt he was taking high responsibility in refusing to swear the member in. The motion was sustained by a vote of 48 to 30, by which act of Legislative legerdemain, Mr. Stevens is actually refused admittance, at least until Loco-focoism shall feel its vast bowels of compassion moving in sympathy for the poor unrepresented people of Adams.

In any view we can take of this case, if we have stated it correctly, we are constrained to regard the proceeding as unjustifiable and outrageous. Is a representative duly chosen, to be refused his seat on account of unproven allegations against his moral and political character, and condemned without a hearing by an accidental majority? If he is to be expelled from the representative body, shall he not be first admitted and tried? For he is by force of the election, a member of the body, although he cannot vote until he is sworn, and to deny him the administration of the oath, is virtually an expulsion, which cannot lawfully be done in that way, nor by such a vote. If he had been even indicted for felony or treason, he ought to remain of the house until conviction.

This is according to all parliamentary practice. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact and the grounds of the accusation, and how far the manner of the trial may concern their privilege.* There have been cases wherein members have been expelled, for conduct previous to the swearing in. But if the people continually send them back how shall the House undertake to dictate what sort of a member they shall elect? If the members' qualifications meet the standard required by the Constitution, how can the House reject him?

The Loco-focos in this case have involved themselves in other improprieties. They refused Mr. Stevens a hearing. This was contrary to all the law and practice of courts of justice, as well as of parliament. In Congress, in questions of privilege for violations of order and decency, the member is heard—in cases of contested elections, both sides are heard. The common law gives every man the right of confronting and answering his accuser. In the next place Mr. McElwee violated a very important parliamentary rule in traducing Mr. Stevens' character—the privilege from personal traduction and assault is not only essential for the peace of a Legislature, but also for its dignity and independence. The Speaker was also out of order in allowing Mr. McElwee to proceed in his strain of coarse personality.

Non-user, perhaps, *should be* deemed a forfeiture of the seat. Whether it *is* so considered is questionable. It is a matter for *the people* to settle. We have never heard the question raised here. Members are frequently in the habit of absenting themselves. We have known absence for a whole session, but it was not regarded as a forfeiture of the right to a seat. It is a great evil both to the public, and to the absentees constituents, and should be prevented as far as possible. But even if it were settled that non-user works a forfeiture, the proceedings in the case at Harrisburg still could not be justified. As the Speaker did not notify a forfeiture, Mr. Stevens remains of the House until that is shown.

* See Jefferson's Manual.

ARKANSAS BONDS——MESSRS. SEVIER, FULTON, AND R. M. JOHNSON.

It is stated by the Cincinnati Evening Post, that about the 1st of January, 1838, the State of Arkansas issued a quantity of bonds for the new State banks. A portion of these bonds were placed in the hands of Messrs. Sevier and Fulton, the United States Senators from that State, with instructions to sell for specie, or for credit in solvent banks in New York or Philadelphia. Instead of doing so, however, the first and only sale they made, for aught that appears, was $30,000 to Vice President Johnson on a credit, taking as security a mortgage on forty negroes and certain lands, not one dollar of which had been paid on the 14th ult., but so far from it, that the Colonel was soliciting another year's *indulgence* in making the first payment.

But the worst part of the business was the neglect of these worthy Senators to have the mortgage recorded according to law, so that it has become null and void, and the State is left without any security for the payment.

We only notice this matter because all parties are distinguished supporters of the administration, which wars so much against banks, bonds and credits.

The Committee of Bank Directors, in their report on the subject say:

"They have carefully considered the matter, and herewith transmit sundry documents on the subject, from which it appears that those bonds were placed in the hands of Col. A. H. Sevier and Judge W. S. Fulton, Senators in Congress, and commissioners to dispose of the same under instructions, a copy of which accompanies this report, and which contains the following provisions.

"Resolved, That A. H. Sevier and W. S. Fulton, our Senators in Congress, be, and they are hereby severally authorized to contract for $200,000, say two hundred thousand dollars of the remaining bonds, for credits in solvent banks in New York and Philadelphia."

It further appears that the bank of this place had no intimation of any disposition having been made of any of the bonds, until the arrival of Col. Chester Ashly, one of the agents to sell certain bonds, who turned over to the bank 170, leaving 30 bonds to be accounted for. A few days since a letter was received from Senator Fulton, informing the bank, that thirty bonds had been sold last spring to Col. R. M. Johnson on a credit, and to secure the payment arising from said sale to the State of Arkansas, a mortgage on forty negroes and certain lands, was executed by said R. M Johnson; but this mortgage in consequence of a failure on the part of our Senators, Sevier and Fulton, to have it recorded, as our laws prescribe, is utterly null and void; and the State has no security, whatever, for the payment of these bonds.

Under the circumstances of the case the committee are constrained to give it as their opinion, that Messrs. Sevier and Fulton have violated the instructions under which they acted; first in selling the bonds on credit—secondly in failing to inform the bank of the sale, although several months have elapsed since it was made—thirdly in leaving the State without any security whatever for the payment of said bonds—and in consequence thereof, are censurable.

The Legislature of New York has passed an act prohibiting corporations and private bankers from receiving, paying out, or circulating, as money, the notes of corporations, associations, or individuals, residing out of the State, which shall purport to be payable or redeemable within the State. It is also made unlawful for any corporation or private banker to procure or receive the notes of foreign banks or individuals, with a view of uttering or circulating them as money within that State. This does not prohibit, however, banks or individuals from receiving from their dealers and customers, or from paying out when so received, such foreign notes as are allowed by law to be circulated within that State, in the regular and usual course of business. This law is now in operation.

The people of Adams county, Pennsylvania, held a meeting yesterday at the Court House, in Gettysburg, for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the high-handed proceeding of the Loco-focos in rejecting their representative from the Legislature.

It is stated in the New York papers that Mr. Leggett has been appointed charge des affaires at Guatemala, lately "discontinued," to kill off Mr. De Witt. Considering what the Globe has said in relation to this mission, we are disposed to doubt it. If it be true, then we shall have to say to the editor of the Globe, "LORD ANGUS, THOU HAST LIED."

LITERARY STYLE.—A writer in the North American Review, believed to be Gov. Everett, maintains that the style of Washington Irving is more pure than that of any living English or other writer, and worthy to be compared and estimated with Goldsmith, Steele, and the best of the English classics. The Edinburgh Review has repeatedly expressed the same opinions: and they have been recently called to mind, says the Evening Star, by the delightful articles which Mr. Irving is contributing to the pages of the Knickerbocker Magazine. He has three or four in the number of that popular periodical for May, which serve to show, that the rich graces of his style spring from an exhaustless fountain. Beautiful as he has always written, a quotation or two from the articles in question, will show, that *he*, at least can "excel himself." Take the following picture of the American Boblink, which is contained in his "Birds of Spring," which will be found in our columns to-day. It succeeds an equally charming description of the season at which the bird arrives:

"This is the chosen season of revelry of the Boblink. He comes amidst the pomp and fragrance of season; his life seems all sensibility and enjoyment, all song and sunshine. He is to be found in the soft bosoms of the freshest and sweetest meadows; and is most in song, when the clover is in blossom. *He perches on the topmost twig of a tree, or on some long flaunting weed, and as he rises and sinks with the breeze, pours forth a succession of rich tinkling notes; crowding one upon another, like the outpouring melody of the sky lark, and possessing the same rapturous character. Sometimes he pitches from the summit of a tree, begins his song as soon as he gets upon the wing, and flutters tremulously down to the earth, as if overcome with the extacy at his own music.* Sometimes he is in pursuit of his paramour; always in full song, as if he would win her by his melody; and always with the same appearance of intoxication and delight."

In describing to the readers of the Knickerbocker his first visit to Sleepy Hollow, in company with the renowned Diedrich, whose name the Magazine bears, he gives us the following; and a more *perfect* sketch never came from the writer's pen:

"The genius of the place seemed to hail its future historian. All nature was alive with gratulation. The quail whistled a greeting from the corn-field; the robin carolled a song of praise from the orchard; the loquacious cat-bird flew from bush to bush, with restless wing, proclaiming his approach in every variety of note, *and anon would wisk about, and perk inquisitively into his face, as if to get a knowledge of his physiognomy; the woodpecker, also, tapped a tattoo on the hollow apple-tree, and then peered knowingly round the trunk, to see how the great Diedrich relished his salutation; while the ground squirrel scampered along the fence, and occasionally whisked his tail over his head, by way of a huzza!*"

The same characteristics are observable in another passage. How many modern novelists would have written page after page, to depict this simple scene:

* * "But I have said enough of the good old times of my youthful days; let me speak of the Hollow as I found it, after an absence of many years, when it was kindly given me once more to revisit the haunts of my boyhood. It was a genial day, as I approached that fated region. The warm sunshine was tempered by a slight haze, so as to give a dreamy effect to the landscape. *Not a breath of air shook the foliage. The broad Tappan Sea was without a ripple, and the sloops with drooping sails, slept on its glassy bosom. Columns of smoke, from burning brushwood, rose lazily from the folds of the hills, on the opposite side of the river, and slowly expanded in mid air. The distant lowing of a cow, or the noontide crowing of a cock, coming faintly to the ear, seemed to illustrate, rather than disturb, the drowsy quiet of the scene.*"

Human nature, and domestic scenes are alike happily placed before us. Glance, for instance, at this picture of the interior of Sleepy Hollow Church:

"As the dominie generally preached by the hour, a bucket of water was providently placed on a bench near the door, in summer, with a tin cup beside it, for the solace of those who might be athirst, either from the heat of the weather, or the drouth of the sermon.

* * * Around the pulpit, and behind the communion-table, sat the elders of the church, reverend, gray-headed, leathern-visaged men, whom I regarded with awe, as so many apostles. They were stern in their sanctity, kept a vigilant eye upon my giggling companions and myself, and shook a rebuking finger at any boyish device to relieve the tediousness of compulsory devotion. Vain, however, were all their efforts at vigilance. Scarcely had the preacher held forth for half an hour, in one of his interminable sermons, than it seemed as if the drowsy influence of Sleepy Hollow breathed into the place: one by one the congregation sank into slumber; the sanctified elders leaned back in their pews, spreading their handkerchiefs over their faces, as if to keep off the flies; while the locusts in the neighboring trees would spin out their sultry summer notes, vieing with the sleep provoking tones of the dominie."

With such a model in prose, as Irving, and in poetry as Halleck, we look to the influence of the Knickerbocker as most salutary upon our literature.

Why is it, that the removals in Dutchess are not published in the official abstract, which is furnished weekly to the Globe, by the Postmaster General! We have not seen any official announcement of any appointment for Dutchess, when the appointment was made in the place of a Whig or Conservative removed.

Will the Madisonian inform us, whether the official abstracts of the Globe contain all changes made by the Post Office Department! If they do not, why are any omitted!—*Poughkeepsie Journal.*

The Postmaster General publishes such changes as suits his convenience. For the "why," see another column.

DELEGATES TO THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Whigs of the city of Philadelphia have appointed Frederick Fraley and John Swift to represent their Congressional District in the National Convention. They are both friendly to the nomination of Mr. CLAY.

THE "BUTT ENDERS."—We see it every where stated that "Mr. John Van Buren and his Excellency Virgil Maxcy left Brussels for London March 27th."

His Excellency the American charge, the tail of John Van Buren!

The Richmond Enquirer has a couple of vehement articles, the first asserting that the friends of the administration are "wide awake," and the second exhorting them to "wake up."

"I am only *Price-ing* it," as the Loco-foco said to the shop-keeper when he was detected stealing a blanket.

"We are *scarcity* this year," as the blood beets said to the Morus Multicaulis.

"A great panic in *Belle-air*," as Mr. Blair said when he lost the printing.

We have received *a letter by Alexander Hamilton, of New York, on the subject of banks and the currency*, proposing the erection of a State Bank of issues, and the restriction of private banks to circulation, discount and deposites.

FLORIDA WAR NOT ENDED.

Gen. Macomb, it seems, has *not* finished the war. The Globe says it was not Gen. Macomb who had arrived at New Orleans, but his son—and Gen. Wool had not been in Florida.

"Major General Macomb, who is entrusted with duties relating to Florida, was at Fort King by the last advices. It is to be hoped he will succeed in pacifying the Indians; but there is no intention on the part of the Government to surrender any portion of Florida to the Indians as a permanent residence."

We find, also, in the Savannah Republican of the 10th, the following indication that the *war is not ended:*

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

CLARKSVILLE, (E. F.,) May 5, 1839.

"The Indians have played havoc on the Santafee—they killed Perrine, Hagin, and three others, and have been seen at Travis', below the wood place. Capt. Brooks had a chase at five last Friday, near Lake George, but they got too close the shore before he got up to them; they left the boat and took to the woods. The Indians have burnt some places—pulled the corn up in the fields, and done all kinds of mischief. They even came to Fort Butler and tried to steal a horse, and was shot by the sentinel; but, the order is, not to shoot at them. All is now confusion throughout the country. No tidings of their coming in to treat."

CONGRESS WATER.

As the season of heat is approaching, and the necessity for visiting the watering places will soon be felt by invalids, we annex from the "Medical Examiner" for May, the following table of analysis of the 'old Congress Spring,' Saratoga. In one gallon of the water are

'Chloride' of Sodium (table salt)	385 grains.
Hydriodate of Soda	3.5
Bicarbonate of Soda	8.982
Bicarbonate of Magnesia	95.788
Carbonate of Lime	98.088
Carbonate of Iron	5.075
Silex	1.5
Hydrobromate of Potass, a trace,	
Solid contents	597.963 grains.
Carbonic acid gas	311. inches.
Atmospheric air	7.
Gaseous contents	318. cubic inches.

And let it not be forgotten, that 'mineral waters probably contain many agents which we cannot imitate by artificial combinations. This is proved by every day's observation. Thus the saline, aperient, mineral waters, will produce ten times more effect that the identical materials artificially dissolved and mixed. The same is true with respect to the chalybeate springs. A grain of iron in them is more tonic than twenty grains exhibited according to the pharmacopœia. Nor does it follow that waters contain no active mineral because chemistry is unable to detect them. Powerful agents may be diffused in waters which are incapable of analysis, or destructible by the process employed for that purpose. The only sure test of their effect upon the human body is experience.'

A medical writer of that place considers the Saratoga waters not only diuretic, aperient, and deobstruent, but also *tonic.*

A report to the Pennsylvania Legislature, estimates the number of *insane and idiotic* persons in that Commonwealth to be *twenty-three hundred.*

Some few of them, we have the charity to believe, have got into the Legislature.

NEW YORK.—The general result of the recent town and city elections in this State, leaves both parties where they stood last year. For example, the general result for supervisors throughout the State is as follows:

	1838	1839
Whig, - - -	450	449
Loco-foco - -	395	394

Whig majority in 1838, 55; Do. in 1839, 55

This at once gives the lie to the Globe's boasting of Loco-foco gain.

LITERARY OMNIBUS.

The Southern Literary Messenger, for May, has its usual variety of prose and poetry, opening with a well written article on the "Women of France." We wonder if *some* of its correspondents could write an original thoughtful article, "free," as suggested by one of them, "from quotations, extracts, and incongruous patch-work." Some gentlemen write too much, and think too little; which, by the bye, is the case with ourself, and will therefore say no more at present.

We have received *Part First of the North American Arithmetic*, by Frederick Emerson. Our friend Mr. Emerson understands his business, by dear bought experience, and we have no doubt he has accomplished much towards facilitating and rendering agreeable to young learners, a subject generally regarded as dry and tasteless. Put it in the hands of the school-child—he will be as much pleased with its pictorial representations as with Mother Hubbard and her Dog, at the same time that he will be laying the foundation for a knowledge of arithmetic. G. W. Palmer & Co. Boston, publishers.

Burton's Gentleman's Magazine, for May, is a spirited number, and neat in appearance. It is prefaced by a beautiful mezzotint engraving on steel, by J. Sartain, called "the Pets." An interesting "chapter on field sports and manly exercises" is also illustrated by very good wood engravings of "the Mastiff," the "Bull Dog" and "the Scotch Terrier." Price $3 per annum—the cheapest of this sort of Monthlies. The engravings are worth the price.

The U. S. Magazine and Democratic Review, for May, contains an unusual quantity of political matter, and among the rest an attack upon the Committee of Investigation. The party can't tolerate exposure, and these futile attacks are therefore not to be wondered at. Why not assail the Minority Report, also—there is proof of culpable negligence enough in *that* to demand a radical change in the administration of the Treasury Department.

Mr. O'Sullivan, we perceive, by a notice, has been compelled to withdraw from the duties and responsibilities of his situation as one of the editors, in consequence of "impaired health rendering it necessary for him to go abroad."

One of the most truly valuable periodicals of the day is *the American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, published quarterly by Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia. It is almost indispensable to those of the faculty who desire to keep pace with the progress of the medical sciences, and affords to all a vast amount of medical and physiological information, of high importance and interest to the human race. Of the great quantity of matter which this number contains, we read a memoir of a remarkable case of chronic disease of the brain, affecting the mind peculiarly—a case also of natural somnambulism of startling interest. We noticed also a biography of the late Dr. Physick, accompanied with a portrait. There are a great variety of memoirs and cases, and a summary of the improvements and discoveries in the medical sciences.

"*The Whip*" is the title of a neat looking gazette, just commenced in New York, as "a chronicle of the turf, sporting, agriculture and the drama."

Births, Deaths, and Marriages. By the author of Sayings and Doings, &c. is the title of a novel in two volumes, just published by Lea & Blanchard. Novels usually commence with births, are filled up with tragedies, and end in marriages. The work is favorably spoken of.

John Neal is publishing Reminiscences of New England Witchcraft in the New York Mirror. He has given much attention to the subject.

The New Yorker is publishing excellent reports of Mr. Combes' interesting phrenological lectures

The Baltimore Museum, for May, contains a paper of ability and research upon "the influence of the use of machinery, on the civilization, comfort, and morality of mankind;" also a continuation of those popular chapters called "Atlantis," and contributions from Miss Gould, Mrs. Sigourney, Simms, the novelist, &c. &c.

From the National Intelligencer.

REMOVAL OF THE CITY POST OFFICE.

Having, a short time ago, stated, on what we then considered to be good authority, that the City Post Office was not intended to be removed from its present location, at the corner of Four-and-a-half street and Louisiana avenue, it surprised us to learn, a few days ago, from good authority, that it had been finally determined to give up the present location, and remove the City Post Office to the corner of Twelfth street, on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue. By reference to the proceedings of the Washington Corporation, published in this day's paper, it will be seen that the contemplated removal of the City Post Office has been brought under discussion in the two Boards, and a resolution of Mr. WATTERSTON passed by a very large majority in the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, authorizing the Mayor to wait upon the President of the United States, and respectfully to request that the City Post Office may not be removed from its present location until the meeting of Congress.

Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Fuller has entered into a contract with the Postmaster General for the renting of the building at the corner of Twelfth street, for the new City Post Office, and that the workmen commenced their operations yesterday morning. Moreover, it is now stated, by a person well advised on the subject, that it is not contemplated to locate the City Post Office in the new building on Seventh street, but permanently at the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue. It needs not the gift of prophecy to foretell that Congress will let the Postmaster General know who is the controlling authority in reference to this matter, his or theirs. We are not sure, indeed, that, without the intervention of Congress, those whose rights of property are in the way of being injured by the rumored permanent removal of the City Post Office from its old site, would not have a remedy against the Postmaster General, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1812, (directing *where* the Post Office shall be kept,) by a process at law.

From the Louisiana Advertiser, May 8.

TERRIFIC STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

It is at all times painful to record steamboat accidents, but we have never had to publish any catastrophe so heart-rending, the occurrence of which was so near "home," as that of the George Collier. Twenty-five persons scalded to death, and nineteen others scalded slightly or severely! making a total of forty-four victims! When will this frightful sacrifice of life have an end! Not a solitary cabin passenger, as far as we can perceive from the list appended, has been injured.

The George Collier left here on Sunday last, destined for St. Louis, and was well filled with passengers. On the morning of Monday, at half past one o'clock, when distant from Natchez about eighty miles, the piston rod gave way, breaking the forward cylinder head, and carrying away part of the boiler stands; the steam which escaped scalded the persons whose names follow:

Names of those who Died.

T. J. Spaulding, fireman,		of St. Charles, Mo.
Charles Brooks, deck passenger,		residence unknown.
Wm. Blake,	do.	of Boston, Mass.
Crissen Herring,	do.	of Germany.
Mrs. E. Welch and two children,	do.	of New Orleans.
John O'Brien and wife,	do.	do.
Selden J. Brocqua,	do.	of Poland, Ky.
John Ideda,	do.	of France.
David J. Rose,	do.	of New Orleans.
Dedesick Gove,	do.	of Germany.
Dederick Krop,	do.	of Boston, Mass.
Joseph B. Bossuet,	do.	do.
Joseph Lawrence,	do.	of Park county, Ia.
Peter Smith,	do.	of New Orleans.
Charlotte Fletcher and brother,	do.	of England.
—— Bilch, fireman,		unknown.

Six persons whose names are unknown.

Scalded.

—— Husselmonger, deck passenger, of Germany, badly.

Mrs. Crissen Herring,	do.	do.	do.
Thos. Fletcher and wife,	do.	of England,	do.
Francis Boan and wife,	do.	unknown,	slightly.
Francis Serunnelly,	do.	St. Louis,	do.
Thomas Butler,	do.	unknown,	do.
Isaac Baney,	do.	do.	do.
Alfred Davis, deck hand,		do.	do.
John Browne, fireman,		do.	badly.
James McDonald, do.		do.	do.

Five children of Adam Wooldridge on board—some of them badly scalded.

Slave of Thomas Johnston on board, slightly scalded.

Isaac Idela, deck passenger, France, badly scalded.

JAMES MORGAN, *Clerk.*

Steamboat George Collier, New Orleans, May 7.

Expedition to Oregon.—The young men composing this expedition, left here on Wednesday last, all well mounted and armed, each man having a rifle, brace of pistols, and large bowie knife. Previous to their departure, they assembled in front of the Court House at 6 o'clock, P. M., to exchange congratulations with their friends. They were there addressed by Rev. Mr. Hunton in a brief and impressive manner, when he invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon them and their enterprise. The scene was one of thrilling interest and heart felt emotion—*Peoria (Ill.) Register.*

Death of Dr. Cooper.—This veteran of literature and science has, at length, sunk under the infirmities of age. After lingering for two or three months, in daily expectation of breathing his last, he died, at Columbia, early on the morning of the 11th inst., in the 80th year of his age.

The Hartford (Conn.) Courier of Saturday, states that Dennis Kimberly, United States Senator of that State, has resigned in consequence of ill health. This election of a Senator to fill the vacancy will devolve upon the Legislature now in session. Roger Minot Sherman, Esq. is spoken of as likely to be the successful candidate.

The Americans at Havana, to the number of several hundreds, are greatly dissatisfied with the conduct of our Consul, Mr. Trist, who is accused of a want of humanity towards the crew of the American ship Win. Engs, confined in the Spanish prisons, after being improperly tried, at the request of the Consul, in a Spanish Court.

Mr. Thomas Baltzell, a native of Frederick county, Maryland, is a candidate for Delegate to Congress from Florida, in opposition to the present member, Charles Downing, Esq.

The Caddoes of Texas.—Much excitement was produced in Eastern Texas by the passage through Natchitoches, the first week in April, of three hundred handsomely mounted and equipped warriors of the Caddo tribe on their way, they said, to Shreveport, Louisiana.

Another Death of a young Lady from a Saw Mill.—We learn from the Middlebury (Vermont) Free Press, that on the 3d inst., Miss Laura Calvin, of Weybridge, Lower Falls, in company with another young lady, went into the mill yard of T. Baileys' saw mill, where the logs are placed on an eminence for the purpose of rolling them on the carriage to the mill. The workmen were absent for a few moments, and the young ladies through sport took a lever and loosened the lower log for the purpose of seeing them roll down the declivity, when the whole mass from above came rushing down the side. A large log caught the unfortunate Laura in its descent, rolling over head and chest, literally crushing her to death in a frightful manner. The log was removed immediately, and the body taken away—but she breathed only once, so suddenly was she called to a final account.

Mr. WEBSTER, being about to pay a visit to Europe, has sold his elegant residence in Summer street, Boston, for $40,000. During his absence the magnificent vase, presented to him by the citizens of Boston, will be exhibited at the store of the manufacturers. Messrs. Milton & Slocomb, Merchant Tailors, of Boston, have presented Mr. Webster a splendid suit of clothes, made of American manufactured cloth.

The Naval Court of Inquiry at the Navy Yard is still going on with the examination of witnesses.—After the whole number is examined, the Court will decide upon the necessity of a court martial to examine further into the charges.

Half a wine glass of olive oil, taken inwardly, is said to be a certain cure for the bite of a rattle-snake and other poisonous reptiles. A little should also be applied to the wound.

The Seventh anniversary of the New York Colonization Society was held Thursday evening. From the treasurer's report it appears that the actual receipts during the year were 13,600 dollars; besides which there remain subscriptions to the amount of 6,000 dollars, not yet collected.

Mr. Webster's personal friends in Boston gave him a dinner at the Tremont House, in that city, on Monday last, as an adieu meeting prior to his departure for Europe.

It is estimated that the quantity of pins manufactured daily in England is equal to a weight of two tons. One establishment has a contract for the manufacture of pins to the amount of 350,000,000 yearly.

The Union Bank of Mississippi has ceased discounting her post notes, at nine months, on personal security. About three millions of dollars has been loaned out to planters and others, since the third day of April.

The importation of tobacco into Belgium amounts to 12 millions of pounds one year with another—The consumption of cigars is fifty millions annually.—*Moniteur Belge.*

The Hon. *Daniel Webster* arrived in Philadelphia on Monday evening.

Western Poetry.—The editor of the Woodsman, a Tennessee paper, thus makes poetry:

"O dear! what times these is!
Sugar am rose and rum are ris!"

Bowdoin College.—We learn that on Wednesday last Professor Leonard Woods, jr. of the Bangor Theological Institution, was elected President of Bowdoin College.

DAVIES' MATHEMATICAL CLASS BOOKS, for Academies and Schools, viz:

Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.
" Key to ditto
" First lessons in Algebra.
" Bourdon's Algebra.
" Legendre's Geometry.
" Surveying.
" Analytic Geometry.
" Descriptive Geometry.
" Differential and Integral Calculus, and
" Shades and Shadows, are all for sale by F. TAYLOR, to Schools, Colleges, or the Trade; at the publishers prices.

The above books are recommended by Prof. Webster, Geneva College, N. York; Prof. Church, U. S. Military Academy; Prof. Church, Dartmouth College, N. H; Prof. Norton and Hackley, of the University of New York; Prof. Park, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Catlin, of Clinton College, N. Y.; Prof. Ammen, of Bacon College, Georgetown, Ky.; Prof. Johnson, principal of the Female Collegiate Institute, at Georgetown, Ky.; Prof. Andrews, and many others. may 18

LETTERS FROM UNDER A BRIDGE, by N. P. Willis, collected and published in book form, 1 vol. just received for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for Circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately East of Gadsby's Hotel. may 18

THE CATHOLIC (Rheimish) TESTAMENT, and the Confutation of the same. Just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

The New Testament, translated out of the Latin Vulgate, as first promulgated in 1582 by the English College at Rheims, with the original preface arguments, and tables, marginal notes, and annotations—to which are now added Introductory Essays, a Topical and Textual Index, 1 volume octavo, price 1 dollar.

Also, in one volume, octavo, price one dollar.

The Confutation of the Rheimish Testament, published in 1589, now re-printed with Essays, Biographical notices, Index, &c. &c. A few copies only received. may 18

CAPITAL PRIZE 75,000 DOLLARS!

AND FOURTEEN DRAWN NUMBERS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 4 for 1839.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. positively on Saturday 15th June, 1839.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Splendid Prize of	$75,000
1	Prize of	25,000
1	do	15,000
1	do	10,000
1	do	6,000
1	do	5,000
1	do	4,000
1	do	3,604
1	do	3,500
1	do	3,250
2	Prizes of	2,750
2	do	2,500
20	do	2,000
20	do	1,000
20	do	800
40	do	600
50	do	400
100	do	300
100	do	200

Besides prizes of $180—$160—$150—$140—$130—$120—$100—$75—$60—$50—$40 and $20.

14 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Whole Tickets		$240
do	do	26 Half	do	120
do	do	26 Quarter	do	60
do	do	26 Eighth	do	30

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lottery, will receive the most prompt attention, and those who order from us, may rely upon having the drawing sent them immediately after it is over. Send orders early, and address

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,
may 15—2aw. 4w. if. Washington City, D. C.

FIELD SPORTS, THE TURF, &c.—The Field Book, or Sports and Pastimes of the United Kingdom, 1 vol. London, with many engravings.

The Dictionary of Sports, or Companion to the Field, the Forest, the Turf and the Riverside, 1 vol. filled with engravings.

Manly Exercises, in one vol. with engravings, by Donald Walker.

The American Sportsman's Manual of information concerning the Dog, the Gun and the Game of this country, 1 vol.

Scott's British Field Sports, 1 vol. many engravings, giving practical instructions in regard to Hunting, Shooting, Coursing, Fishing, Racing, the Breaking and Training of Dogs and Horses, the management of Fowling Pieces and other sporting implements, &c.

Daily expected, Scrope's Deer Stalking in Scotland, a newly published English volume, embellished with numerous splendid illustrative engravings. For sale by
may 14 F. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1839.

A DIVIDEND of three per cent for the last 6 months has this day been declared on the capital stock of this institution, payable to the several stockholders on demand. JAS. ADAMS, Cashier. ap 11

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 23d day of April, 1839, by M. Bush, Esq. a justice of the peace in and for the City of Baltimore, a negro girl, named MARY ANN BRICE, as a runaway; says she was brought to Baltimore by her mother, who also belongs to Mrs. Hammond was left by her with Mrs. Warfield in Barnet street, and has since been living at Mr. Scott's in Potter street. She is 4 feet, 5 inches high, aged about 12 years, and dark complexion, has a scar on the front of her neck, occasioned by a burn. Had on when committed a dark calico frock, white muslin apron, old colored straw bonnet, white cotton stockings, and old fine shoes.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro girl, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden,
may 11-3t Baltimore City and County Jail.

UNION FIRE COMPANY.—At a stated meeting held on the 12th of March, 1839, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this Company, deprecating the practice of using ardent spirits at fires, will not, hereafter, accept of any invitation to partake of such refreshments.

Attest: CHARLES CALVERT,
may 8 Secretary U. Fire Company.