

New-York Tribune.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

"I desire you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out—I ask nothing more."—HARRISON.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, in fifteen days and eight hours from Liverpool, which port she left at 10 A. M. on the 4th instant. She reached Halifax at 1 P. M. on the 17th and sailed at 7 on the same evening for Boston. She encountered strong and adverse gales during nearly the whole passage.

The political intelligence is not important. The war fever against this country, which sprung up at the arrival of the news of McLeod's arrest and the subsequent proceedings of the Lockport "sovereigns," had been almost entirely dispelled by later advices from this country, including a confidential assurance from Mr. Fox, that our government was disposed to act with just magnanimity, and an anxious desire for the preservation of peace.

There is nothing later from China or India. The affairs of the Mohamedan empire are by no means settled. Jealousies and feuds still exist between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt. The former has declared that he reserves to himself the right to appoint to the Pachalic of Egypt any member of the Pacha's family whom he may prefer. The latter as frankly gives notice that he will submit to no such exercise of authority.

A great robbery of plate has been committed at Windsor Castle. About one hundred weight of costly silver, furniture and ornaments were stolen. The robbers have probably been detected.

The Great Western, which was advertised to leave Bristol on the 2d for this port, was kept back for want of passengers. She then advertised to leave for Halifax and Boston on the 2d, but with no better fortune. She finally advertised to leave on the 5th; but it was apprehended that Cunard's Britannia, which was to leave Liverpool on the 10th, would leave her again.

The Britannia, Capt. Cleland, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st ult., in fourteen days and eighteen hours from Boston.

The President, from this city, had not arrived at Liverpool on the 4th, though she had been out over twenty-four days. The Orpheus packet ship, which sailed in company with her, arrived on the 1st, and the Virginia, which sailed three days later, had also arrived. The President must "give it up."

The new packet ship Patrick Henry, arrived at New-York from Liverpool in fifteen days.

FRANCE.—The fortification of Paris is still proceeding, against the wishes of a great majority of the people. The government is embarrassed in its finances, and announces a new loan of 450,000,000 francs.

LONDON, April 3, 1841.

The public never appeared to be more expectant and excited for receipt of news, than it was for the arrival of the steamers President and Britannia, which it was supposed would bring something decisive in regard to the relations between the two countries. The tenor of the news by the Britannia is considered decidedly favorable and pacific, and no apprehensions of hostilities are now entertained. Funds immediately rose half per cent., and to-day are one per cent higher than previous to the receipt of the news. Money is abundant, and discounts have been made at 4 1/2 per cent the past week.

You will probably observe a great change in the tone of the press here toward America.

American credit has, I am sorry to say, received a great check, in consequence of the recent suspensions and consequent financial difficulties on your side, which I will not say it will never recover from, but it will be many years before confidence will be re-inspired. Of all injuries, a pecuniary one is the last forgiven, and the recent suspension of the United States Bank, and developments attendant upon it, certainly gave cause of complaint to those who have invested in it. Here, the connexion of the United States government with the Bank has not been by many supposed to be dissolved, and they view the insolvency of the institution as a national affair.

Shares are £5 10s. to £5 15s., and there have been many operations within these prices. Perhaps one cause is the abundance of money, leading parties to seek investment, and rendering them unwilling to call in loans and force holders of shares to realize to pay off advances.

It is known that the bonds of the Bank, falling due on the 15th inst. will not be paid, but this does not alter the general confidence in the opinion that the shares must be worth £5—a certainty from this would be if not worth £5, they are worth nothing.

Shipments to the United States have been ever for some time; the home trade is in a languid state, and some distress in this trade is foreboded.

The quarterly average of Bank of England to 20th March is as follows:

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Circulation..... £16,537,000	Securities..... £22,328,000
Deposits..... 7,212,000	Bullion..... 1,339,000
£23,749,000	£23,667,000

Exchange on Paris last night's post, for three day bills, 23 3/4, a great improvement, and generally foreign exchanges show improvement.

The markets generally in London are not very brisk; prices appear well supported. Tea's, company's, 1 7/8d. cash. Tea market very firm. The cotton market at Liverpool appears in rather a gloomy way. Purchases are only made as the actual wants of manufacturer's require. Several of the principal only working short time. Sales for the week ending last evening, 18,700 bales principally American, at a decline of 1-8d per lb.

Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the President Steamer, which left New York on the 11th March. The Orpheus, sailed two hours after, has arrived at Liverpool, the Sampson, at Deal, sailed 12th, and this morning we learn that the Sheffield, sailed 14th, is in at Liverpool. Insurance this morning on the President £10 10 per cent.

POLITICAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The London Times states that government received despatches from Mr. Fox by the Britannia steamer, and that those despatches leave no doubt of an amicable and immediate settlement between the United States and Great-Britain, as far as regards the question of McLeod. Mr. Fox had received a communication to that effect from the American government, couched in the most conciliatory language. We think (adds the Times) that the public mind may be at rest on this point.

The Liverpool Mail of April 1st contains the following speculative remarks respecting their connection with us and China:

We understand that government have received despatches from Mr. Fox, the British Minister resident at Washington, intimating that his demand for the release of Mr. McLeod has been received in a most conciliatory spirit by the new President and the American Cabinet, and that the strongest assurances have been given him that the unfortunate and much injured gentleman will be safely restored to his friends, and ample compensation made him for the insult he has sustained and the sufferings he has endured.

All this is satisfactorily enough, as far as Mr. McLeod is concerned; but what reparation is to be made to England for the past, and what indemnity given for the future, in a matter deeply affecting the honor of this country and the laws of civilized nations? We cannot see how the release of Mr. McLeod alters the complex nature of the question at issue. If the State of New York is permitted to claim the right of arresting, imprisoning, and trying for his life, every Canadian subject of her Majesty, who, in the discharge of his duty, may fire a musket at an American citizen acting practically, or assisting pirates on the lines, no man's life or liberty would be safe for a moment upon a disturbed frontier. After all, we are only at the beginning of this business.

The Liverpool Mail of April 3rd, says: "THE UNITED STATES.—The uneasy feeling existing relative to our relations with the United States has been a good deal diminished by the arrival of the Britannia. No idea of the possibility of war seems to be entertained in America, nor are there the smallest signs of any preparations to meet it. It is admitted that the States are defenceless; and there is every appearance that Mr. Fox is conducting his very delicate mission in such a way as to obtain satisfaction, not by injurious threats, but by friendly and respectful negotiation."

THE PRESIDENT.—This ship, which seems destined every trip she makes to keep painfully active public anxiety respecting her safety, has not yet made her appearance. The New-York packet ship Virginia, which sailed on the 14th ult., three days after the President, arrived yesterday. The steamer has on board important despatches from our Minister at Washington, and her arrival must be as anxiously looked for by the Government as it is by the public.

EARTHQUAKE AT AMERAPPOORA.—This city is said to have been almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, which happened on the night of the 23d of March, 1840; 300 persons were killed. The shock lasted two or three minutes, and extended from north to south. The cities of Ava and Tragan are also said to have been destroyed, with many neighboring villages.

DEPARTURE, March 31.—Yesterday morning the vessel called the Energy left the port of Limerick, with 195 emigrants for Quebec, all of the laboring or farming class, who seemed transported with fresh hopes of success in another land. This day the Borneo sails with 300 passengers for the same port. Tomorrow the Ninian will sail with 190; and on Friday the Breeze, with 200 more. The whole number amounts to nearly 900 souls, all bound for Quebec.

GOVERNOR OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Downing Street, March 25.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William George Colebrooke, Knight, to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New-Brunswick and its dependencies.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE LEEDS AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—A dreadful accident occurred on the afternoon of yesterday week, near Moston, about four miles from Manchester, owing to the misconduct of a superintendent of engineers, who became a victim to his own carelessness and neglect of orders. This unfortunate man (Charles Innis) had been assisting with an extra engine and tender the four o'clock passenger train from Manchester up the first incline at Moston; and instead of returning, according to regulation, by another rail, he backed his engine to return on the same line. The consequences were dreadful. The luggage-train which left Manchester at half past four suddenly came in sight, when within 200 yards of him, at great speed, just where there is a sharp curve in the line, and the shock which ensued was so fearful that, according to the description of an eye-witness, the tender of the engine which Innis was piloting was broken into fragments, such as might be gathered up in a basket. Innis himself was thrown off, and died of his injuries in about half an hour; the fireman was severely hurt; and the damage done to the engines, tenders, and carriages was very great. The coroner's jury, in accordance with these facts, found that the deceased fell a victim to his own carelessness.—[Liverpool paper.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following official account of the attempted insurrection at Marseilles on the 23d of March:

"For some days the vigilance of the authorities was excited by several extraordinary meetings held by the republican leaders, and by the men affiliated to the secret societies in the south of France. It was accordingly inferred that they intended some machination, and anonymous letters and half-disclosures, made by some of the conspirators who were frightened at the project in which they were to be actors, led to the discovery of the plot, which had for its object to set fire to the vessels in the harbor, and while the population would be engaged in extinguishing the conflagration, the conspirators were to have plundered the Bank, the offices of the Receiver General, &c.

The day, or rather night chosen for the execution of this abominable project was the 23d. They expected to be joined by the laborers on the Marseilles canal, who had been impetred with to that effect.

"The authorities, however, adopted measures to prevent the cooperation of the latter. Guards were stationed at the meeting of the roads leading to the canal, and police agents in disguise kept a watch on the house which was to serve as the general rendezvous of the conspirators. This house was the tavern known by the name of La Polonoise. About 11 o'clock at night they began to arrive by bands of five and six at the house, and in the course of a short time the tavern and the adjoining enclosure were occupied by between 250 and 300 individuals. The police, aided by the armed force, had taken such efficient measures that not one of them could have escaped, when a mounted gentleman having approached a group of five, who were coming down by the lane des Crotes, received a discharge of three pistols, to which he replied, and that moment orders to act were given.

The report of the shots unfortunately spread the alarm among the conspirators, and before the troops of the line could come up, they were seized with a general panic, and fled in every direction. The police found the doors of the tavern closed, and when they were burst open by the Sappers, not an inmate was discovered in it. But the soldiers, accompanied by the commissaries of police, having set out in pursuit of the fugitives, arrested forty-two, who were still armed with pistols, poniards, sabres, &c.

During this expedition, the police arrested three other

individuals, belonging to a band which presented itself at the tavern of L'Ascension, at the extremity of the Boulevard des Trois Journees, another rendezvous of the conspirators.

Yesterday four more were arrested. The prisoners belong to the lowest class of society. With the exception of one, who is 54 years of age, they are all under 30, and only one of them is a native of Marseilles."

Accounts from Paris to April 1, state that the amendment of the commission, curtailing the expenses of the fortifications of Paris, and substituting a simple for a bastioned wall, was rejected in the Chamber of Peers on Wednesday, by 143 votes against 91. This is tantamount to passing the original bill, which was no doubt voted on the first.

CURIOUS ARREST OF A SOLEDAIT ASSASSIN OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The *Courrier du Midi* states that the police had arrested at Beziers an individual, who according to his account was the sub-officer Cantillon, who was tried at Paris in 1815 for an attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, and was acquitted.

The pretended Cantillon was the bearer of an extract said to be taken from Napoleon's will, in which the Emperor expresses his opinion that Cantillon had as much right to assassinate Wellington as this oligarch had to send him (Napoleon) to perish on the rock of St. Helena, or to shoot Marshal Ney contrary to the capitulation of Paris, and for this reason Napoleon bequeathed him 10,000 fr.

The pretender Cantillon had forged Gen. Bertrand's name to this extract. This individual was likewise in possession of a decoration which he pretended to have received from the Emperor in the hundred days. The official seal belonging to the Mayor of Chalons, was found in his possession, which he had affixed to the other documents found in his possession. "This affair," continues the *Courrier du Midi*, "promises to produce interesting revelations."

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid come down to the 21st instant. The proceedings of the Cortes has been chiefly confined to the formal opening of the session.

In the evening of the 19th, a number of capitalists and a committee of the Bank of San Fernando assembled at the Hotel de la Finance. The Minister of that department laid before them the critical situation in which the Government found itself placed from a total want of supplies, and declared to them that an immediate advance of 10,000,000 or 50,000,000 reals was indispensable to provide for the wants of the State. He added, that an ample guarantee would be given to secure the reimbursement of that sum. The capitalists appointed a committee to examine the Ministerial proposition.

Letters from Valencia, of the 13th inst., announce that Captain-General Seoane had issued orders for the demolition of all the fortresses in the province. The people of Chiva had sent a deputation to the General, praying him to spare the fort of that town; but they had experienced a refusal. Later accounts state that the disturbances which called for this interference had not ceased in Valencia.

PORTUGAL.—Advices have been received from Lisbon on the 22d instant. The Cortes had been rather unexpectedly prorogued to the 25th May; and a Royal Commission had been appointed to examine into the financial position of the country, which is any thing but satisfactory. The Minister of Finance, the Baron de Tojal, finding the impossibility of providing for the expenses required out of the funds at the disposal of the Government, had been generous enough to draw upon his own resources to the amount of £35,000, to meet one month's pay of the military divisions.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—The recent advices from Alexandria state that both the Pasha and Commodore Napier had left that city; the Pasha for Cairo, to visit Ibrahim Pasha, and the Commodore for Marmarora.

Before his departure, Mehemet Ali had sent a letter to the Grand Vizier in Constantinople, objecting strongly to the conditions with which the Porte had burdened the cession of the hereditary Pachalic of Egypt. He required the following modifications of those conditions; that the Governor of Egypt should enjoy the right of choosing his successor himself; that this successor should not be obliged to proceed to Constantinople to receive his investiture from the Porte; that the superior offices of the Egyptian Government should be appointed by himself and his successors, and not by the Sultan; that he should be exonerated from paying the tribute fixed by the Sultan, during a limited period, in order to apply the entire of the public revenues to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of Egypt; and that he should not be obliged to admit a Committee of Surveillance, mentioned in the Imperial hatt-i-sherif as about to be sent to Egypt.

Although Commodore Napier had freely expressed his opinion as to the injustice of the conditions demanded of the Pasha, a coolness had sprung up between the two. Overtures towards reconciliation had been made by the Pasha, in the shape of a diamond snuff box, which Boghos Bey, his Foreign Minister, offered to Commodore Napier in his master's name. The Commodore, however, declined accepting it. Mehemet Ali, already too much chagrined to conceal his discontent, seemed more discomposed than ever.

Ibrahim Pasha's retreat from Syria appears to have been for more disastrous than it was first supposed to be. Ibrahim himself was so borne down by illness that his death was expected; and the public in Egypt were already speculating upon the probable effect which his removal would have in facilitating the final settlement of the Eastern question. Of 40,000 men, which formed the strength of his army when he left Damascus for Egypt, only 20,000 survived the march; and an unnumbered crowd of women and children also perished. Among the latter were 200 or 300 boys, whom Ibrahim Pasha had seized as hostages for the uncompleted retreat of his army.

The Dresse and Maronite Sheiks, for whose safe return to Syria the Napier convention stipulated, had reached Alexandria, with their attendants, on their way to Syria.

Advices from Constantinople to the 3th ult. announce the receipt of Mehemet Ali's letter of remonstrance to the Grand Vizier. The ministers and high functionaries of the Porte immediately assembled in extraordinary council, and the representatives of the European Courts were consulted. The result of the conference is not stated; but it is understood that the Porte would await a reference to the Four Powers. Lord Ponsonby is said to have admitted that the conditions demanded of Mehemet Ali were more stringent than Great Britain expected they would be.

A firman from the Porte to Mehemet Ali, dated February 13th, has been published. Alluding to a former firman conveying under certain conditions the hereditary government of Egypt, the Sultan offers to confirm the appointment of the higher officers of government already in occupation. The same firman forbids the detention of persons in the provinces who have been retained as hostages for the payment of troops, and the mutilation of men for the guard of the harem.

Letters from Beyrout to the 20th February, state that the rebuilding of the city was proceeding with activity. The South of Syria was still unsettled, and the plague was raging in Acre and the vicinity. A party of English sappers and miners still remained at Beyrout.

The Turkish Albanian troops had been recalled from Syria, and Government threatened to punish the perpetrators of outrages committed near Beyrout.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10.—Syria is finally and entirely evacuated by the Egyptian troops. This last 3000 men embarked at Gaza for Alexandria, to which city Ibrahim Pasha and his suite proceeded in the steamboat for the Nile. The English marines that were in Sarda, Beyrout and St. Jean d'Acre have also left those places, and embarked in the English men-of-war, which left Beyrout on the 25th, and sailed for Marmarora, to which port the Austrian corvette Clemezia, which was also off Beyrout, is gone. Redshid Pasha was received from the Sultan the insignia of the Nishani-Richard of the first class, and a present of a million of piasters in money.—[Allgemeine Zeitung, March 28.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Per steam ship Columbia.)

MONEY MARKET.—The English stock market, at London on the 3d was fully sustained by the intelligence published on the receipt of despatches from Mr. Fox. From the commencement of business speculation was for the rise, and another advance of nearly 1 per cent. took place, so that there has been a rise (a very unusual one of late) of nearly one per cent. within these last two days. There is no pressure for money in the Stock Exchange, but nevertheless it fetches about 4 to 4 1/2 per cent. Consols for money opened 29 and closed at 29 1/2; for the account they touched 29 and closed at 29 1/2. India bonds were firm, quoted 2 premium; new 3 per cents, 95 1/2, and Exchange bills, 95 to 115 premium. The foreign securities were generally firm.

There had been considerable sales of U. S. Bank Stocks at £5 10 and £5 15. American Securities generally were very dull. The nominal quotations for Indian Sterling notes were 65; Ohio sixes at 55; Louisiana Sterling 55.

The amount of business transacted in the foreign exchanges was not very considerable; but the supply of bills, though not large, was fully adequate to the demand, and there was, generally speaking, a trifling improvement in the rates on most places.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 27.—Demand for Cotton very limited throughout the week, but during the last two days the market has rather improved, and closes steadily, though freely supplied with American descriptions at last week's quotations. Sea Island is heavy. Egyptian very freely offered, and a decided demand for the week, although every apprehension of a war with the U. S. has ceased, and the late accounts confirm the falling off of the crop. Imports, 25,000 bales this week; sales, 18,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, April 2.—Not the slightest reaction since Tuesday. Duty on foreign wheat reduced to 25-30 per cent upon duty to 15-24 1/2. This morning the flour trade was dull, and holders of U. S. and Canadian rather pressing sales, and the value of stock must be noted lower. OF U. S. flour 800 lbs sold at 2 1/2; but even at this reduced rate, there appears no disposition to speculate.

LONDON, April 3.—Molasses.—The transactions in W India have been only to a limited extent, and prices have given way 6d to 1s per cwt.

Tea.—For free trade tea this week prices have improved 1d for Congo—common at 15 1/4 to 15 7/8. Other kinds of tea have supported the rates previously established.

Yellow wax improved 1d to 9 1/2 per cent this week. Fine yellow candle on the spot brought 46s to 46 1/2s, and similar prices for delivery all the month. New tallow for delivery in the last three months of the year, 47-6d.

Foreign Sugar dull. 714 baskets sold at auction at 22s 2 1/2 for low grey, rather lower.

Coffee.—Many public sales, of which 1500 bags have sold for export at 40s 6d a cwt for ordinary, molasses being cheaper; 4 casks 78 lbs Cuba at 69 1/2 for middling.

MANCHESTER COTTON MARKET.

Friday Evening, April 2. It has been found, since the arrival of the Britannia, that both the Goods and Yarn markets are lower than they were on Tuesday, though that was then deemed to be almost impossible. The best printing cloths suitable for the United States market, have been the most affected by the arrival, and may be had 2 1/2 per cent lower. Cloth generally must be quoted at nominal prices, and no sales to any extent have been made for the last two or three days. There has been tolerable business done for the India market in Goods and Yarn, but at prices below all former precedent.

HAVRE, March 30.—Cotton very much depressed; sales confined to 178 bales Ls. at 90 a cwt; 97 Ga. 91 a cwt; 95 Bahia. Stock, of all kinds, 75,000 bales.

PASSENGERS.

Is the steam ship Columbia, at Boston from Liverpool.—For Boston—Whitford, Ritchie, E. Thosson, J. Hill, J. H. Miller, T. Mason, Whitehead, T. Key, J. Spink, J. W. Patterson, H. Rindler, Jr., M. H. Pease, B. H. Vandreyer, Taylor, Middletons, M. S. Mollet and serv. F. Ferry, C. N. Stevens, G. E. Rowland, E. Clark, A. Solende, Rev. D. Dauber, C. B. Snaod, J. K. Lorey, T. Marv, J. W. Donald, A. M. S. Sharples, Mrs. H. Wiggins, two children and two female servants, M. Smith, Mrs. Roberts, R. Anderson, J. M. Peterson, J. Mow, W. Calger, D. M. Kirtland, Greenhead, W. McLimont, J. Campbell, J. Savage, Dorris and lady, J. H. Bell, J. J. Bronty, J. McKay.

For Halifax—Hon. A. Campbell and lady, Mrs. Osidge, Miss Noddbeck, Daniels, lady and servant, T. Wallace, J. McConkey, D. Breman, J. F. Massey, H. C. Cannon, Brant, Sir W. Caldwell and two servants, Kenney, J. Johnston, W. W. Decker, J. Donaldson, M. G. Black, Jr. J. Kirk, Thomas G. Wheeler, Mumford, J. M. Robertson, S. Gardner, W. Beane, J. Pratt, W. H. Adams, E. Boring.

From Halifax for Boston—J. Ives, M. Ives, Miss Ives, Bayegette, Campbell, Bryant, R. Dawson, A. Patterson, F. Randolph, W. Dean, Mrs. Browne, R. W. Brown, Miss McNab, M. G. Black, Miss Black, Capt. Coote, Fraser, M. Kitchen.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1841.

A new crowd is beginning to assemble in Washington—new faces are seen at the principal hotels, in Pennsylvania Avenue, (when the sun deigns to shine out,) and in all places of public resort. There is a quite new set come out,—all, of course, to pay their respects to PRESIDENT TYLER, with the most perfect disinterestedness! I am sorry to say that the office-seeking mania is, by no means, diminished; but in justice to the mass of the Whig party, I must add, it is chiefly confined to the *cleverest* conformists—the most sturdy beggars being among those who went with the administration of GEN. JACKSON and MR. VAN BUREN until they were successively thrown off, as unfit for further service. They are gentlemen of that easy public virtue who never pay their principles the compliment of standing by them when their interests are in the way, and now profess to be as zealous for MR. TYLER as they were for MR. VAN BUREN a short time ago.

The success which attended the impudently solicitations of some of the conformers, during General Harrison's brief term, has inspired this class with bright hopes and high aspirations. One (who, in a neighboring city, has been the recipient of government bounty for eighteen years—who, in the days of Mr. Adams, was an Adams man—in the days of Jackson, a hot Jackson man—in the days of Mr. Van Buren, a Van Buren man, until Mr. Van Buren took it into his head, one day, to turn him out)—asks now only for the office of ASSISTANT POST-MASTER GENERAL!—and, the best of the joke is, boasts that he is as sure of it, as if the commission were in his pocket. He being a MARTYR, absolutely—a victim of Proscription—after having snugly enjoyed the distinction and, what was better, the lucre of office under the last four Administrations, and supported them all with wonderfully facile compliance, until the knowing gentleman from Kinderhook, happened to find him out.

What particular claim these conformers have to the notice of the Administration, it would be difficult to tell. But they make up, by *importance*, for what they want in *desert*;—and *importance*—the daily supplication—the *deserving* demeanor—the beggar's petition style of pleading, cannot be put on by the honest and meritorious portion of any party.

Certainly the President and his Cabinet are the most tolerant Administrators that could have been put into office. A clamor is raised by the Globe and the Richmond Enquirer about "Proscription." But the fact is, it is a subject of utter astonishment to the Opposition men that so few removals have been made. They expected a clear sweep; and are actually crowing over the Whigs on account of the agreeable disappointment themselves have met with. Put in, as partisans—kept in, as partisans—they calculated on being turned out, forthwith, on the ground of partisanship. Yet here they are, flourishing as ever—some of them swaggering more than ever—and chucking over the clamor got up by the Globe about "proscription," and boasting that the Whig Cabinet is afraid to remove them, lest new "anti-proscriptive" batteries should be opened upon them.

Now, in my opinion, if the ASPRUM in the practical administration of the Government for which the Whigs have been so long contending, is to be accomplished at all, it

must be done through a change of the AGENTS of Government. If the abuses and corruptions, which have been charged on the two preceding administrations, are to be investigated, discovered, and exposed, can there be any reasonable chance of fair examination, and full disclosures by the men who have been participants in these things during the last twelve years—whose interest it is to shut them up? The ladies of Gen. Harrison's family left Washington today.

They were attended by Col. Copeland, a nephew of the Generals.

It is remarkable that none of the late President's blood relatives applied or was presented for any office, while so many, mere hangers-on, so urgently sued, and pressed, and almost demanded, on the claim or pretence of personal friendship, or old acquaintance, or other familiar relationship. The country will be glad to learn that, since the death of General Harrison, the best disposition has been manifested to provide honorably and advantageously for the General's family. His son-in-law, who would have been his private Secretary, (Mr. TAYLOR) has been appointed to the office of Postmaster of Cincinnati. One of his sons has been appointed to an honorable and lucrative office in a new and rising Territory. His two grandsons will be placed at West Point. The salary of President for one year, perhaps, for two years, will be voted by Congress, for the benefit of the family. The departed patriot will be honored and remembered by the people in every suitable manner. But the nation, and the men and the head of the government should not be expected to admit the pretensions of all who found them on their personal relations toward the General, and his kindness and partiality, and who ask for the highest offices—foreign missions and the like—without any qualifications whatever for them.

THE PRODUCT OF LABOR THE ONLY REAL WEALTH.—Agriculture is the foundation of wealth. The sun renders her tribute; but the earth presents to skill and industry richer and infinitely varied contributions. Money is not wealth. It is only the representative of wealth. Money is coveted because it can command labor; but of what use would it be, if labor would not be commanded. What would it avail to possess all the riches of Potosi, if thereby we could not acquire the products of agriculture? What are manufacturers concerned in but these products? What freights the barbs of commerce in their liquid flight, threading every channel and whitening every port, but the products of agriculture? Whence does the government derive its revenues but from the fruits of agriculture? What constitutes the wealth of the country but her cotton, hemp, sugar, rice, tobacco, wool, wheat, beef, and pork? Agriculture only can be considered as the creator of wealth. The merchant, the manufacturer, the sailor, the various artisans and tradesmen perform their part in making the products of agriculture more valuable; in transporting them so that the advantages of climate are equalized, and in putting them in a condition for use; but agriculture alone produces. Like the leader of Israel, she strikes the rock, the waters flow, and a flourishing people are satisfied. She supplies, she feeds, she quickens all. Agriculture is the commanding interest of the country with which no single interest of a secular nature combined, can be brought into competition. Henry Coleman.

MINERALS IN CANADA.—Canada possesses vast quantities of the most valuable minerals—some of the richest and most inexhaustible iron and lead mines in the world exist within her; and it only requires to be made known to capitalists, through the medium of scientific investigation, that such sources of wealth are in existence, to ensure their being promptly brought into profitable operation. Dr. Gesner speaks of an immense vein of iron, sufficient to supply all America for a thousand years; and of the great New Brunswick Coal-field, decidedly the largest in the world, occupying five thousand square miles! Now that the trade of the world bids fair to be soon completely carried on by steam, we may form some faint conception of the enormous value of such a coal deposit, close to navigable waters, and capable of supplying a continent. Already some fifty or a hundred thousand pounds per annum of British capital are employed in the Sydney and Cape Breton coal mines; but the trade is only in its infancy. The Americans possess no coal fields near the Atlantic, from which fuel, at all equal to that of Sydney, can be procured. Toronto Patriot.

INTERESTING TO THE CURIOUS.—In digging a deep vault near Pine and Third streets, the workmen lately came to a stratum containing pieces of trees and roots, at the depth of 28 feet. They passed through ten feet of lime soil eleven feet of coarse gravel, four feet of red clay, and then went three feet into a sort of marsh mud containing trees and roots. The wood, though far decomposed, still retained its original structure, and the bark and roots their distinct forms. It appears at first sight to belong to the pine, though others skilled in dendrology might decide differently. As the river in its present state could never have deposited the superincumbent strata, we must apparently refer the deposit of the wood to some deep ravine which has long since been filled up; or to the general cause which deposited the alluvium over a large part of our country, when streams were larger, or the land much lower than at the present day. The bottom of the vault is about the level of the surface of the river at this time. Philadelphia North America.

IMITATION OF THE HUMAN VOICE.—We are informed by the *Fanfal*, Brussels paper, that M. Glantz, one of the first mechanics of Vienna, has been at work for several years in forming an instrument, which his ingenious mechanism has at length succeeded in making imitate the sounds of the human voice. The instrument, it is said, is now completed, and acts in a manner altogether unexpected. It is stated to be the *chef d'œuvre* of mechanism. By pressing a spring, it executes different melodies in a tenor voice, a baritone or deep bass. This instrument, it is furthermore added, excites, as it might naturally be supposed to do, if the account of it be correct, the most lively sensations in the saloons of Vienna. M. Glantz intends making an automaton, in the head of which he will introduce his voice instrument, the mechanism of which occupies very little room.

BEST CEMENT FOR JOINING CHINA ON CROCKERY.—Heat a piece of chalk to a full red heat in a fire; and while this is heating, take the white of an egg, and mix and beat together with it, one fourth of its weight of powdered or scraped cheese, (such as is most void of cream, or oily matter, is preferable) or the curd that is formed by adding vinegar to skimmed milk; take the chalk from the fire, and before it is cold, reduce it to powder, and add as much of it to the mixture as will form a thick paste, and beat them new all together, and use the composition immediately. When this is dry, it will resist, in a great measure, either heat or moisture. A semi-transparent cement suitable for China ware, may be made by gently boiling the flour of rice with water.

MYSTERY.—Truth is marvellous enough, without trying to make it more wonderful, and all that I do which seems strange, may, nine times out of ten, be explained by a single word.—I believe that it is so, too, with the wonders of creation. We gaze with surprised and astonished eyes upon thousands of things that seem miracles to our earthly nature; we are, ourselves, miracles to ourselves; but I do believe that all the wonders that we see, the marvel of our very existence, the linking of fates together, and the long network of events and their causes, from the beginning of all things to eternity, might all be explained to us by some