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## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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## THE TRIBUNE.

### Quebec as a Military Fortress—Cape Diamond—Description of the Citadel—View from the Ramparts—Casemated Rooms—Escape of Theller and Dodge—Store-rooms, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

ALBION HOTEL, QUEBEC, August 15, 1843.

QUEBEC has the reputation of being the strongest military fortress on the Western Continent; and with the single exception of Gibraltar the strongest in the world. Its natural position constitutes its principal strength. As I have already mentioned, it is situated upon a Cape formed by the junction of the St. Charles and St. Lawrence rivers. For many miles up the St. Lawrence the banks are high and precipitous—though on the shore toward the St. Charles the shore gradually ascends. But as you approach from the land to the extremity of the point, the ascent becomes more rapid, and at the distance of a quarter of a mile or thereabouts from the point, a perpendicular wall of solid rock rises to the hight of 40 or 50 feet, and thus forms a natural defence, stretching nearly half across the isthmus, in this direction. Beyond this the ground rises still more rapidly until we reach the summit on the Diamond which overhangs the St. Lawrence and opposes a wall of solid rock three hundred feet in hight to any attempt that may be made against the city. The Upper City is built between the precipices, mentioned before, and this point; and is completely surrounded by a high wall of solid mason work, through which entrance is obtained only by massive gates—all the passages being also commanded by cannon mounted at intervals along the walls. Outside the walls stretch to a great distance beside and beyond the Plains of Abraham,—especially on the North-Western slope toward the St. Charles—the St. John's Suburbs and the Parish of St. Roch—containing a population of 30,000 or 40,000, and embracing by far the finest situations for residences in or about the city. These Suburbs as well as the Lower City, which skirts the promontory on every side, and reaches a mile or two up the St. Lawrence, are quite defenceless, and in case of siege or assault would probably be burned. The whole of the Upper City is very strongly fortified and might be defended for a long time against a very strong force.

The CITADEL, however, is the point of greatest strength. And even if entrance should be forced into the Upper City, this might bid defiance to almost any force, any skill and any patience that could be brought against it. It is situated upon the very summit of Cape Diamond—the highest point of the Upper City—and the British Government has been for several years engaged in completing the works upon it, intending to make it absolutely *impregnable*. There are many portions of the Citadel to which no access is allowed; but strangers without difficulty can obtain permission to visit the Cape and examine the general structure of the works. An application at the office of the Town Major procured us a written permit as follows:—

"Town Major's Office,
QUEBEC, Aug. 15, 1843.

Permit Mr. R—— and party to visit the Citadel, the usual regulations being observed. By order,

A. KNIGHT, Town Major.

"To the officer commanding the Citadel Guards."

Passing toward St. Louis Gate turning to the left just before we reach the gate, we ascend a hill by a street which leads toward the Citadel.—There are walls built upon each side until we reach the summit, when for a little distance the street is level. Soon we approach on either side the glacis of the fort, covered with smooth turf, sloping gently from the hight and rounded by shelving walls of stone. The walls of the passage leading to the Citadel commence here, at first only a foot or so in hight, but gradually and rapidly rising to a hight of twelve or fifteen feet. The passage is made to take several sharp turns—the angles being invisible from each other, and every division of the way, which becomes hardly wide enough for a single carriage, being completely commanded by several cannon pointing through embrasures in the walls above. We soon reach the gate through which the entrance is some 60 feet deep, with heavy columns on each side. A guard is stationed here, from which the Commanding Officer, after examining our permit, selected a soldier to accompany us around the works and prevent us from making too close inquisition. Entering the gate, we stand within the Citadel. There is an open space of three or four acres, which seems to have been cleared of rocks &c. with considerable labor, by a large body of men, at the time of our visit, were hard at work in removing a high ledge which remained. Passing across this open space, we reach the walls which bound the North-Eastern side. These, on the inside, are ten or twelve feet high, and across the whole front, at intervals of ten or twelve feet, are mounted cannon, mainly twelve pounders, on cast-iron carriages. From the Queen's bastion, at the North-West corner, the view is magnificent. The wall is built downward, deviating slightly from a perpendicular, for about 30 and in some places 40 or 50 feet, of heavy blocks of stone laid in mortar, and about eight feet thick. There meets the precipice of solid rock which reaches to the level of the river, and just far enough from the water's edge to allow a single row of houses, which forms part of the Lower City. The point at which we stand is 348 feet above the level of the river, and the bank for this whole hight is very nearly perpendicular and of solid rock. At the foot of the artificial wall is a ditch about 50 feet in width which has been blasted out of the solid rock. This immense and perfectly inaccessible wall extends along the whole front of the Citadel. Upon this side, therefore, any attempt to scale the walls would seem absurd. Looking down the bank at the corner where is situated the Queen's bastion, we see the remains of an old stone building which used to be the Cavaliers' Battery. I asked the soldier who attended us if he could point out the spot where MONTGOMERY fell in 1775. "Montgomery?" said he inquiringly. He knew nothing of him, and asked half a dozen artillery men who were lounging about the cannon if they had ever heard "of a Mr. Montgomery who was killed there." "The jintleman wasn't General WOLFE," said one of them. "No," said I. "Montgomery was an American General, and you ought to know him, for he was a son of old Ireland, and as gallant a man as the best of her children." They knew nothing whatever of him, but listened with great interest to the story of the unfortunate and unsuccessful attempt to take Quebec in 1775. I learned, however, from others, that he was killed below the old Chevaliers' Battery already named.

The view of the surrounding country from the Queen's bastion is one of the finest I have ever seen. In front the broad surface of the St. Lawrence, dotted with vessels at anchor or sailing up and down her rapid stream, spreads itself out in a great distance in either direction. The whole Lower City is crowded together directly beneath your feet, and the cars and horses passing the streets seem, from your dizzy hight, dwarfed to a pigmy size; directly opposite stretches the long and lofty shore of Point Levi, the little village with its churches and white dwellings placed upon the Point, and fertile farms and rich forests covering the hill-side that reaches up the river. The sky alone bounds the view far down the stream. Turning to the left, you have in full view a broad ridge of land commencing many miles down the river, swelling gradually from the shore, and increased for an extent of 20 or 30 miles, which the sight commands, with beautiful farms, and small white, thickly clustered farm houses. On the left side of this view is the Indian village of Lorette, with the Montreal road for nine miles, thickly bordered with dwellings. To the right appears a single street with white houses on either side for five or six miles, and behind them well cultivated farms. This is Beauport; and just at its farther extremity, in full view, appears the great chasm in the Bank where the Montmorency river empties itself into the St. Lawrence. The Falls are hidden by the projecting point; but their roar may be distinctly heard. The horizon in this direction is bounded by a lofty range of mist-covered mountains, the southern extreme of the great granite range, reaching from the Labrador Coast to Lake Superior. Few situations in the world command, I am sure, a more magnificent or pleasing view than this from the Citadel on Cape Diamond.

The defences, natural and artificial, on the side toward the river, as I have described them, are evidently quite impregnable. On the side toward the land, all the resources of art have been enlisted to give it equal strength. There is a succession of walls and ditches on the outer side, the passages being winding and intricate, and all commanded by cannon. Entering the gates, the wall on either side is very high and very thick. In these walls, along the land-ward side, are built what are called *Casemated Rooms*. They are made with arched roofs of brick-work, upon which is heaped earth to the depth of twelve or fourteen feet—so that they are bomb proof. The walls of these rooms are about eight feet in thickness, and built of massive stone. The rooms are each about 50 feet long, 20 wide, 45 high. Each has on the inside a door secured by massive iron bars, and two small barred windows: they are pierced on the outside with five loop-holes each—narrow on the inside for musketeers. On the land side are about 40 of these Casemated Rooms; so arranged that in case of necessity they may all *be thrown into one*, and then, under that bomb-proof shelter, the whole garrison, to the number of 5,000 men, may parade at once and do terrible execution through their loop-holes, while not even a single musket shot can reach them. Outside the Citadel walls, in the banks, are also casemated flanks. These rooms form the chief defence on the land side of the Citadel. They are now occupied by the soldiers as barracks.

The escape of THELLER and DODGE from this Citadel in 1837, where they were confined on charge of Treason during the Canadian rebellion, was certainly one of the most remarkable exploits ever achieved. They were confined with half a dozen others, in one of the casemated rooms just described, at the corner of the Citadel, on the right of the entering gate. A fence of solid plank ran along each side of the room, and within this fence on either side were stationed sentinels, as well as without, on the top, and at intervals of a few paces all along the wall. Yet with every thing in the world to hinder and defeat them, they *cut out* an iron bar two inches thick from the window at which a guard was always stationed, and made their escape from the room, from the Citadel, and from Canada. Theller has given a long and detailed account of the manner in which this most desperate enterprise was accomplished; and after visiting the place, and observing its strength, no one can read the narrative without the highest admiration of the skill, the ingenuity and indomitable perseverance by which it was achieved. Forbidden to speak even to the sentinels—searched every little while and watched with the closest vigilance, they managed to corrupt the sergeant who had them in charge, established a correspondence with their friends in the city, and thus procured the implements of which they had need. They were allowed to walk a little way over the open ground under charge of a guard every day. Let me give you one instance of Theller's invention and address. He wished for certain information from the city, and a friend of his had at his request come to visit the Citadel, and was stretched upon the grass reading a book. Forbidden to speak to him, Theller began to caress his dog, and to address to him sundry playful words, of which, as they were in French, the guard understood nothing, and which were in fact addressed to the dog's master, who seemed to be intent upon his book at a little distance. He had been promised the tools he wished, and now desired to know when they would be brought. Pretending to coax the dog in with him, he asked, "What time can you bring the tools required, of which a list is in that cannon on the corner?" Perceiving that this could not be answered by signs, in the same coaxing tone he said he would try to entice the dog within, and that his master must call to him and pronounce the *time* as if it were the dog's *name*. Just as he had started for his cell, the dog following him, his master whistled to him to entice him back and called out "demain! demain! demain!" to-morrow, to-morrow, to-morrow, as if it were the name of his dog.—The trick succeeded—the dog returned—the soldier laughed to see how Theller was foiled in trying to get the dog, and Theller laughed at the prospect of having, *to-morrow*, tools to help him escape.

But these were not the only difficulties he had to contend with. He was twice betrayed by his fellow prisoners—once by that most contemptible of all poltroons, Thos. Jefferson Sutherland, and again by another named Pew; and yet he each time he succeeded in making the officer, who came to inquire into the matter, believe that they had been hoaxed! Once an officer came in, sat upon the window seat, and carried off upon his white jacket a print of the iron bar with a perfect representation of the place where they had nearly cut it through! Yet they wheedled him into allowing them to rub it off! One of the prisoners wrote a note to the sentinel saying that Theller "had one of the bars *cut*;" and when search was ordered Theller dexterously read it "had one of the bars *out*," and then laughed at the hoax, as they could easily see at a glance what a palpable lie it was! And so they went on, making their plans and perfecting their means of escape. One rainy dark night they got the sentinel engaged in drinking porter—drugged him thus with laudanum—crawled out of the hole they had made, climbed over the fence, and were challenged by a sentinel! Another sentinel luckily answered the challenge.

The same thing happened again, but they escaped in the same manner, and were making their way across the open space to the front wall overhanging the precipice, when Theller, making some noise, was again challenged—"Who goes there?" "Officer of the guard," said he, in a careless manner. "Advance officer of the guard and give the countersign." He had learned that the countersign was generally some number in the teens—so answering hastily and carelessly "——teens," he heard the welcome reply, "Pass, officer of the guard—all's well!" They went on slowly—reached the rampart, and some noise being made by one of their party, they heard the order to "pass the word to turn out the picket"—heard the word passed, and the swift rattle of the drum sounding the alarm. They kept on coolly, and resolved to jump from the rampart into the ditch, 40 feet below. Theller took the lead, broke his leg, and was followed by the rest. Most of them were retaken; but Theller and Dodge escaped into the street, passed the gates before they were ordered closed, and took refuge in the suburbs. Here they dodged the active search which was kept up for several days, and ultimately reached the United States by way of Maine.—In all its parts I am sure I have rarely read of a more desperate and remarkable escape than this.

Along the front of the ramparts toward the right are built storehouses of solid hewn stone, in which may be stored provisions perfectly secure from the attacks of an enemy, sufficient to supply the full garrison during a *seven years' siege*. Still nearer the front toward the left are large buildings, handsomely furnished, occupied by the officers of the garrison and their families. Along the eastern side are shops for repairing arms, &c., a store room for muskets, &c. The magazine is in the north-east corner, a small stone building, perfectly secure from shot, and entered by a small iron door. The Cavaliers' Battery is in the corner near the Queen's bastion, and upon it is a Telegraph for communication with vessels and points down the river. On the other corner farther up the river is another, and between the two rises the flag-staff from which floats the British banner—the Cross of St. George.

In the bastion next east of the gate, there is a little spiral steep staircase leading under the ditch, by a subterranean passage, to a small outwork half-way down the precipice, furnished with one or two casemated rooms. This no one—not even the lower officers of the Garrison—is allowed to visit; and even the place of its entrance is not known to the common soldier.

It is the Citadel, thus formed by nature and strengthened by art, which constitutes the chief defence of Quebec. The city is chiefly important as a military post; and its whole aspect shows that this is its principal characteristic. At the corner of almost every street is stationed a sentinel; all the city gates are under military authority, and scattered soldiers or detached companies are continually met in every direction about the city. It is evidently the key of Canada; and no power can possess the Province that does not first make itself master of the Citadel at Quebec.

Yours, &c. FANTOME.


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### Another Astounding Forgery.

We received yesterday in a slip from the office of the Barre (Mass.) Gazette, the following account of a most astounding forgery which has just been brought to light. The forger is William Goddard, of Petersham, Mass., the Postmaster at that place, and heretofore a respectable member of several trading and manufacturing establishments. The amount of forged paper is more than $40,000—and the following is the account of the transaction given in the Gazette:—

On Wednesday last an acceptance drawn by William Goddard & Co. on C. & W. Miles, of New York, for $1500, dated August 12, payable in six months, was presented at a bank in New York for discount by a young man from Boston. The cashier, not knowing that Mr. Charles Miles, one of the acceptors, had a partner, requested that the paper might be left till one o'clock, to be presented to Mr. Miles. On seeing it, Mr. M. pronounced it a forgery. One of the company of drawers (Capt. D. J. Foster) being then in the city, he was called on by Mr. Miles. Mr. Foster was thunderstruck by the forgery, and all were ignorant of its origin. The young gentleman from Boston, who was found to have come rightfully by the paper, was persuaded to retain the paper a short time, on the plea of feared overdraught on Miles. Mr Foster then started for home.

On reaching Petersham, he called on Mr. Goddard for explanation, not yet believing him the forger. On being pressed, he soon confessed that he had been guilty of it, and stated that more paper of the kind was in circulation, but in his then agitated state he could give no account of it. Mr. Foster immediately returned to Worcester, where he met one of the directors of the Ware Bank, who by a singular accident had also become acquainted with the forgery.

It seems that an acceptance drawn by Wm. Goddard & Co. on Wightman & Wilcox, of Philadelphia, for $2000, and endorsed by Aaron Brooks, Jr. Esq., payable at one of the banks in Boston, had been discounted at the Ware Bank. It came due on Commencement day, when the banks were shut, and of course was payable the day before. Not being paid, it was protested, and notice sent to each of the endorsers, while the draft was returned to Ware. Wightman & Wilcox immediately answered that they had accepted no such paper. This led to an examination at the Ware Bank, when this and much other paper of the bank was found to be forged.

Measures were immediately taken, and an officer, with the Cashier of the Ware Bank, proceeded to Petersham on Saturday. On being called on, Goddard confessed the several forgeries, and furnished the following list of spurious paper now in circulation:

Drafts by William Goddard & Co., to which was forged the acceptance of Holbrock, Nelson & Co., of New-York.

1—Due Nov. 6-9, $1000; 2—due Nov. 30-2, 1500; 3—due Nov. 30-2, 1500; 4—due Jan. 1-4, 1500; 5—due Jan. 7-10, 1000; 6—due Feb. 1-4, 1200; 7—due Feb. 7-10, 1000.

Drafts by W. W. G. & Co. on C. & W. Miles: 8—due Nov. 10-13, $1000; 9—due Nov. 13-16, 1000; 10—due Nov. 25-28, 1000; 11—due Dec. 5-8, 1200; 12—due Dec. 10-13, 1500; 13—due Dec. 17-20, 2000; 14—due Dec. 30-2, 1000; 15—due Jan. 15-18, 1200; 16—due Jan. 26-29, 1000; 17—due Feb. 12-15, 1500; 18—due Feb. 15-18, 1500; 19—due Feb. 28-3, 1200.

20—Draft by W. G. & Co. on Wightman & Wilcox, of Philadelphia, endorsed by A. Brooks, Jr., due Sept. 23-26, $1500.

21—Draft by W. G. & Co. on John Stillman, of Baltimore, endorsed by A. Brooks, Jr., due Oct. 6-9, $1500.

Drafts by Hildreth & Goddard on Holbrook, Nelson & Co. 22—due Nov. 5-8, $1000; 23—due Nov. 18-21, 1500; 24—due Feb. 28-2, 1500; 24—draft on C. & W. Miles by Hildreth & Goddard, due Nov. 20-23, 1200.

Drafts by William Goddard on C. & W. Miles: 24—due Nov. 15-18, $1200; 26—due Feb. 4-7, 500; 27—due Nov. 3-6, 1000.

Drafts by William Goddard on Holbrook, Nelson & Co: 28—due Nov. 15-18, $2000; 29—due Nov. 12-25, 1000.

Total $37,700 of forged paper now outstanding. In addition to this there has been $4000 of similar forged paper, bearing the endorsement of Aaron Brooks, Jr. which has become due and been taken up by Goddard. All the above names save Goddard's were forgeries. The above paper now lies as follows: In Ware Bank, $18,000; with W. H. & J. B. Foster, Boston, about $10,000; with Chase & Grew, of Boston, about $10,000.

Thus within four months and a half have forty-one thousand seven hundred dollars of paper been forged and discounted. The forgeries were well executed, and but for the two singular accidents above mentioned would not at present, at least, have been discovered. The money to take up the $2000 draft was sent to Boston, and but for the closing of the Bank on Commencement day, it would have been taken up. Had the other draft been presented at any other Bank in New-York than that at which C. Miles did business it would have passed. By what unforeseen events does crime transpire!

Mr. Goddard is a man of about thirty-five years of age, a native of Petersham, where his father and friends stand highly respectable. He has sustained a character usually high for integrity and active business talent for many years, and no man could have been picked who would have been deemed more unlikely, by the commission of such a crime, to entail infamy upon himself and shame upon his friends! No other motive is conceived than a relief from pecuniary embarrassment.

He confesses fully the perpetration of the crime, and entirely absolves his partners, who are gentlemen of high standing, from all knowledge of its commission. Of the proceeds of the forgeries, $15,000 was used for William Goddard & Co.; $17,000 for Goddard's private debts; $5,200 for Hildreth & Goddard. The intention undoubtedly was to take up the paper as it become due—as he already had the $4,000.

Mr. Goddard was arrested on Sunday morning and taken before Jared Weed, Esq. He pleaded guilty, and was ordered to recognize in the sum of $5000 for his appearance before the Criminal Court on the last Monday of this month. The bail was furnished by his father, father-in-law, and brother-in-law, and he is now at liberty.

It seems from this that Mr. Goddard has already received over $40,000 in cash by his forgeries—yet on giving bail in the paltry sum of $5000 he is set at liberty! He may therefore easily *remain* at liberty, and save $35,000 by the operation.

A FORGERY.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal states that a man named Abner J. Cody, lately from Texas, and formerly a citizen of Wetumpka, has been arrested in that City, charged with recent forgeries on a house in Mobile.

### The Trial of Carter.

By the report of the proceedings in the Newark Post we see that the State *rested* in this case at half past three on Monday afternoon. The testimony taken that day had little more directness than what had gone before. Thomas Hansel, however, testifies that on the evening of the murder he heard Carter ask a Mr. Cougle if he was going to Easton the next morning. On learning that he was, Carter told him he wished to send a letter by him, and said that he would be at his shop early in the morning. Cougle went accordingly at an early hour in the morning and took the letter for Carter—which gave an account of the murder. It is also made probable by circumstantial evidence that the murder was committed early in evening. Joseph Johnston testified that he had a conversation with Carter, in which the latter urged him to arrest a man named Furman, and promised if he would do so, to pay all expenses.

The defence was opened by Mr. Kennedy in a speech of an hour. From the Advertiser we learn that the chief part of the testimony for the defence will be to prove the fact that the prisoner, after his return from New York and *before* the murder, was seen in possession of considerable money, and particularly of some *New Hope bills*, and also that the letter said to have been sent by him to Squire Howell on Tuesday morning, was not sent till *Thursday morning*. If these points shall be satisfactorily made out, certainly some of the most important testimony on the part of the State will be overcome.

It is said that about sixteen witnesses will be examined for the defence; and after that, there will doubtless be some rebutting testimony, so that it is somewhat doubtful if the case will be submitted to the Jury this week. William M. Smith, the only witness examined for the defence on Monday, testified to having seen Carter have considerable money and New Hope bills before the murder.

☞ A correspondent of the Albany Argus, writing from Bridgeport, Ct., says that Thomas Thumb, the miniature man who has excited so general curiosity wherever he has been exhibited, was born in that town—that his father's name is Strattan, and that he is six years old instead of eleven.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—This day—Common Pleas—Nos. 15, 28, 29, 30, 120, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 6.

TUESDAY, September 5.

U. STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge BETTS.

*Orin Fordham vs. Sloop Martha Ann, her tackle, apparel, &c.*—This was a continuation of the case commenced previous to the recess, relative to the Oyster Bay war. The sloop Bahama was employed in the oyster business, and a large number of men, belonging to Oyster Bay, manned the sloop Martha Ann with a view of driving her off. During the fight the vessels run foul and the Bahama was injured.—The Martha Ann was then libelled for damages. The testimony was concluded and a decision will be rendered, probably, in a few days.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.....Before the RECORDER and Ald. Woodhull and Dunning.

Several persons were convicted of small offences and sentenced; several were discharged for want of evidence; several were remanded, and the Court adjourned to 9 o'clock on Friday morning.

POLICE OFFICE.—STEALING CLOTHING.—A man named Thomas Harrington was arrested this morning, charged with having, on the night of the 29th ultimo, stolen a trunk and carpet bag, containing valuable clothing, from the barge Philadelphia, moored at Pier No. 2, North river, the property of Mr. Poullman. The property was found in prisoner's possession; but as the owner is out of the city the value of the articles cannot be known, nor the complaint made until he returns. The accused was, however, committed to prison.

WANTON MALICE OF A FEMALE.—A young female of prepossessing appearance named Henrietta Lawrence, had been boarding for a time at the house of Mrs. Jane M'Cord, in Church street, and not being satisfied with her situation paid up her board and resolved to leave. This so grievously offended Madame M'Cord, that she threw a large quantity of lamp oil on several very valuable silk dresses belonging to the girl and also cut them through the folds in order to destroy them. Application was made at the Police Office, and officers Prince John Davis and Watts having arrested the woman, she was held to bail in $200 to answer for her wanton destruction.

STEALING PARTS OF THE HYDRANTS.—On Saturday night officer Dunshee removed from a junk-shop, at the corner of 14th street and the Eighth avenue, 50 brass caps for hydrants with the chains and rims attached. This officer, with constable H. Smith of the Sixteenth Ward, then endeavored to find and arrest the thief, which constable Smith accomplished last night, having arrested a man named John Kelly, in whose possession he found 17 more of the Croton hydrant caps, and also about 106 pounds of new brass machine work which he had not yet disposed of. On complaint of Wilson Small, Purveyor to the Croton Aqueduct Board, Kelly was committed in full at the Upper Police.

### Commander Mackenzie.

We find in the Philadelphia papers the correspondence between Commander MACKENZIE and the Committee through whom a sword was presented to him on behalf of a large number of citizens, for his firm and fearless conduct on board the Somers—alluded to in the letter of our Philadelphia correspondent. The subscription paper was signed by about two hundred persons, and the following is Commander Mackenzie's reply to the accompanying letter:

TARRYTOWN, 20th August, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: I have received the elegant and serviceable sword which you have done me the honor to present to me, on behalf of my fellow citizens of Philadelphia whom you represent, as a testimonial of their approbation of my conduct on board the Somers. I gratefully accept your munificent offering, with the pledge that it shall be so worn as to reflect no discredit on the gift itself, or the honored hands that be stowed it.

If the reception of this gift has overwhelmed me with grateful emotions, I have been scarcely less agreeably affected by the inestimable document which accompanied it. Your lively appreciation of the difficulties of our position on board the Somers, of the loss of national honor and sacrifice of humanity that would have followed her conversion from an American man-of-war into a pirate; your estimation of the earnest efforts that were put forth by her officers through days and nights of peril, to avert by calm and faithful vigilance the threatened disaster, and your approbation of the means that were adopted as a last resource to secure the honor of our flag, give peculiar value to your testimonial.

I have a deep and abiding sense of the double obligation thus conferred upon me, which I can only manifest by an earnest effort to justify your favorable opinion. Be pleased to assure all who have participated in this kind act, that I shall ever hold them in grateful and honored remembrance; and believe me, gentlemen, ever truly and respectfully, your obliged and most obedient,

ALEX. SLIDELL MACKENZIE.

Messrs. George Cadwalader, Thomas C. Percival, Stephen Baldwin, C. G. Childs, John Ely, Geo. H. Martin, Committee of citizens of Philadelphia.

BENNETT AND REPEAL.—The London correspondent of the Evening Post after giving an account of O'Connell's withering rebuke of James Gordon Bennett already published, adds:

"The next day O'Connell again referred to Mr. Bennett.—He said, "when he saw the card of that individual, he did not hesitate to denounce the man who had gained such notoriety by his slanderous assaults on the respectable portion of society in America. The New-York Herald was a disgrace to literature, and when he spoke severely of such journals, he no more intended to cast a reflection upon the American press at large, than if he spoke in just terms of the London Satirist, or the John Bull, as examples of the London press, or as intending to apply it to such papers as the Morning Chronicle or the Examiner. He called upon all public men to denounce the James Gordon Bennetts of the press wherever they were met with." (Cheers.)

☞ The store of Messrs. Richardson & Co. at Richmond, Va., was entered a few nights since, and robbed of silk and other goods to a large amount. The stolen articles however were soon after found in a house occupied by colored persons.

SOMETHING NEW IN MACKINAC.—The monotony of our Island was recently enlivened by an important seizure of smuggled goods, effected by the enterprise of our new Collector, Mr. Samuel K. Haring. The goods, which were mostly cloths of English fabric, were conveyed across the lines at Detroit, and brought thence to Mackinac. With an ingenuity which reflects great credit upon him, Mr. Haring discovered that the duties were unpaid, and immediately had them seized, at the same time despatching Mr. Chapman, our very efficient inspector, in search of a second quantity of smuggled wares, which they overtook on the route to La Point, and brought back in triumph to the village.

Detroit Free Press.

☞ The Free Church at Louisville, Ky., was burnt on the 25th inst. 'Tis said that this was the work of an incendiary. We had thought that no human being could be so base as to burn a Christian Temple, yet it seems that there are some reprobates past the reach of redemption.

[Louisville (Ky.) Whig.

DUEL.—Yesterday morning, a duel took place between Major Beard, of this city, and Lieut. Scott, of the U. S. Army, in consequence of a dispute of some days' standing. The parties met near the Barracks, below the city, with small swords, and at the first pass the Lieutenant received a severe thrust in the right thigh, which struck the bone a little below the groin. The parties then left the ground. [N. O. Pic. 27th.


☞ **Health, Quiet, and Comfort.**—The Graham House, 63 Barclay-street, New-York, proffers advantages to strangers stopping a few days or weeks in the city, such as are rarely offered. It is eligibly located on a clean and airy street, very near the business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal steamboat landings. Its apartments are convenient and neat, while its table is supplied with the best Vegetables and Fruits that can be procured, excluding entirely Animal Food and stimulants of all kinds. Charges moderate, and every effort made to render Boarders comfortable. Shower Baths free. Remember, 63 Barclay-street. jy25 tf

BENJAMIN HARDINGE, who lectured in the Apollo, to the entire satisfaction of his audience, upon the Origin and Process of the Art of Speech, Psychography, Stereographing Ideas, Embodiment of Thought, &c. &c., has taken rooms at the Park Place House, where he will teach Stereography's Mnemonical Epitome, and warrant his pupils such perfection in the art as to enable them to follow a speaker without hesitation. It is *only* by the recent improvements of Mr. H. that this long sought *desideratum* can be easily accomplished.

For reference to men of the first class in Erudition and whose statements are from the spontaneous results of practical experiment, see circulars. au12 1m

NOTICE.—JOHN BURDELL, Dentist, having removed his signs from 69 Chambers-street, and in this way implied to the public that the business heretofore conducted at that office by himself and the subscriber has been wholly relinquished, I take this method to apprize my friends and customers that my professional services are still at their command as heretofore at the above office; and that nothing shall be wanting to render those services efficient.

THOMAS B. GUNNING.

September 1, 1843. s4 1w*

PHŒNIX DINING ROOMS, corner of Pine and Nassau streets.—F. ARMAND will serve up DINNERS in superior style every day from 11½ A. M. to 4 P. M. As he purchases the CHOICEST ARTICLES in the market, and the cooking is under the charge of Mrs. F. Armand, (for a long time cook in the first hotels in the city,) he requests all who prefer a *first rate* dinner, well served up, to a poor one, to favor him with a trial. Coffee, (made from the *best old Java*,) with hot milk, from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. Merchants and professional gentlemen dining down town, will find this a convenient and pleasant resort. FRANCIS ARMAND. s6 3t*

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—The human frame may properly be compared to a musical instrument, possessing peculiar powers, all systematically arranged, and executing various movements or pieces; and LIFE is the music produced by this combination, or the result of such harmonious action. So long as the machine is regularly wound up by a constant supply of proper nutrition, (which is pure blood,) so long will the music continue; but when the source becomes impure, this wonderful instrument will shortly cease its movements, and it is found that life is simply the sum of the functions that resist death. If proper medicine is administered while there is strength left in the constitution, disease may be subdued and the patient restored to perfect health.

Sands's Sarsaparilla, composed entirely of vegetable extracts, has been tried and fully proved, in a wide range of diseases, to be all that is required to dispel disease and re-establish healthy action. Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pain in the Bones, Ulcers, Scrofula destroying the glands, Nervous Affections, Salt Rheum, and other cutaneous diseases arising from an impure and depraved state of the blood, will be safely and effectually cured by its use. Patients, after suffering for years with chronic constitutional disorders, have speedily regained health by its use, and testified to the same for the benefit of suffering humanity.

For conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see certificates published in this and other city papers.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings,) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton-street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store. s4 tf

WANTED—By a healthy Woman, a situation as Wet Nurse, having a good breast of milk. Apply at 146 Lewis st. back room. s5 3t*

WANTED—A situation in the Picture, Portrait and Looking-Glass business of some gentleman going South and West. The person wanting as above, has had considerable experience in all of the various branches, such as jointing gilt or fancy mouldings, of every description, or mounting frames to most any pattern. He has also tools for the above purpose. Address M. S., at this office. s5 1w*

WANTED—Families supplied gratis at Broad's Office, 221 Grand-street, with the best cooks, housemaids and other servants in the city. s5 5t*

WANTED—A situation by a young Woman as Cook, either in a private family or boarding house.—Good references can be given. Apply at 44 Spruce street. s5 3t*

GARDENER WANTED——Must be a single man, thoroughly acquainted with the care of Green-House plants, and the management of a Vegetable Garden.—The distance from this city 12 miles. Address "Bud," at this office, stating where an interview may be had. s5 4t*

WANTED—A Partner with $500 cash.—Any person having that amount can invest it in a business which pays 200 per cent. The business is well established. Satisfaction can be given by an interview with the applicant. No person need answer this unless he has the money at his command, and is of sober and industrious habits and willing to make himself useful. Address a line to S. M. O. at the office of this paper. s2 tf

WANTED—A situation for housework or chamberwork, by a girl with the best city references. Apply at No. 30 2d street. s1 4t*

BOARD.—A family or a few single gentlemen of good morals can have Board and spacious rooms in a private family—a very desirable location—101 East Broadway. House and apartments unusually pleasant and agreeable. s2 1w*

BOARD—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board, on reasonable terms, at 42 John st. a7 1m*

BOARDING.—Good Board and very pleasant Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 89 East Broadway. Good references given and required. s1 1w*

MRS. AND MISS PIERCY will resume their School for young Ladies, at 121 Spring street, on Monday, September 4th. au29 2w*

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 17 Amity-st. This School will be re-opened on Monday the 4th Sept. consisting of only a limited number of pupils; its design is to offer to parents the means of giving their sons a thorough preparatory education which shall qualify them for either the counting house or college.

RICHARD P. JENKS, Teacher. s1 tf

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, at 32 Rivington-street.

Also, a Select School for small Boys, separate from the Female School.

Each department is provided with distinct Teachers and all under the supervision of the Principal.

Terms to suit the times.

s2 1m* V. THOMPSON, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Mrs. BAILEY respectfully informs her patrons and the public that she will re-open her Seminary, at No. 10 Carroll Place, Bleecker-street, on Thursday, the 7th of September next. The same system of Instruction is pursued as formerly, and the same Teachers employed, aided by others of similar ability. Mrs. Bailey solicits the patronage of those who are disposed to give their daughters a solid and accomplished education.

A French Governess wanted. Apply as above. an26 1m