NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

CONDUCT OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The following statement of the removal from office under the General Government of a respected citizen of the State of North Carolina, is recommended to entire confidence by its plainness and clearness, and by the authenticity of its details. From this statement our readers will learn upon what groundless pretences offices are vacated now-a-days to make places for—those who beg for them. *Ex uno disce omnes.*

CHARLOTTE, (NORTH CAROLINA,) JUNE 16, 1843.

To the Editor of the Raleigh Register:

SIR: Will you permit me, through your paper, to give the public a brief history of my connexion with the branch mint at this place, and to defend my reputation against the malicious assaults of a few prejudiced and designing men, who have suddenly become the peculiar friends of the President and the self-constituted guardians of the public interest?

In July, 1841, I received a commission from President Tyler, reciting "that he, reposing special trust and confidence in my integrity and ability, had nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, had appointed me superintendent of the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina," which appointment I accepted, and entered upon the duties of that office on the 18th of August, with the fixed and unalterable determination to correct the abuses and extravagances that existed in that institution, and to carry out in practice the patriotic pledges made by our gallant party in the political contest of 1840.

In assuming the responsibilities of office, I stood pledged by the principles of the Whig party to divest myself of the character of the partisan politician, and to observe an honorable neutrality in the political scenes of the day. I was more fully confirmed in the propriety of this position by the declining condition in which I found the institution placed under my supervision, and which I believed had originated in a great measure from the partisan character given it by my predecessor in office. I resolved to remove all cause of complaint of this nature by extending courtesy to all, and to know no political party in my official connexion with the community.

By the act of Congress establishing the branch mints, I had the power to remove every individual here in the employment of the Government, (except the assayer and coiner,) and to have filled their places with persons from my own political party; but, in obedience to the principles of that party, I inquired not for their political opinions, but for their ability and integrity, and in justice to them I must say that I found no cause of removal: they were Democrats, but honest, capable, and faithful. I was pressed by some of my political friends to remove Mr. W. F. Strange, a clerk of my predecessor, and to give the appointment to some Whig, but I was satisfied that he was a gentleman of sterling integrity, possessing all the qualities of a fine officer, and I retained him as my confidential clerk during my continuance in office. It is true I found *one Whig* in the office of porter or doorkeeper, at the annual salary of two hundred and forty dollars, and believing that there was no law authorizing his appointment, and that the public interest did not require his continuance, I dismissed him and abolished the office.

My next effort was to remove the cause of complaint that was so general and so justly made against the profuse manner in which the public moneys had been squandered by my predecessors upon objects that did not promote the public interest, and, by a rigid economy, to bring down the annual expenditures to the simple and republican standard of North Carolina economy. How far I have succeeded in this, I refer to the records of the mint and to the paper A, (annexed to original,) which I have caused to be made out by the clerk of the mint, and is a comparative statement, taken from the records of the same, of the annual expenditures of the public moneys appropriated by Congress for this mint, from its commencement in 1837, to the end of the year 1842, together with the value of the gold bullion received for coinage each year, respectively; and which presents in juxtaposition the administration of a Democratic and Whig superintendent, and shows how far Whig promises and Whig practices correspond. In drawing this comparison, I will take the year 1840, which you will observe is the last and *cheapest* year of my predecessor, and the year 1842, (the only whole year that I have been honored with this trust.) In the year 1840, there was received for coinage $127 585 91 worth of gold bullion, which cost the Government in its coinage $13,875 17; and in the year 1842, there was received for the same purpose $174 97 11 in value of gold bullion, that cost the Government in its coinage $11 070 86, showing that in the year 184 the mint did less business by $46,821 20 than in the year 1842, and spent $2,804 31 more money; and this, too, in the cheapest year of Democratic superintendence, the most of which you will observe, by reference to this statement, has been saved out of that much-abused item in all appropriation bills called "contingent fund." The salaries of the officers and clerk are fixed by law; the pay of laborers by usage of the mint at so much per day; but the expenditures of the contingent fund must necessarily in a great measure be limited by the sound discretion of the superintendent, who is responsible for all such expenditures of this description in all the departments. In August last I put in operation, upon my individual responsibility alone, a change in relation to the service of workmen employed, that brings down that item of expenditure for the present year seven hundred and two dollars; and from the entire success of the experiment I do not entertain a doubt but that it may be continued without the slightest inconvenience to the public interest, thus fixing that item of expenditure hereafter at $2,808 instead of $3,510 annually, under the old arrangement.

These are some of my Whig notions of retrenchment and reform; and it is for the public to decide how far President Tyler was justified in the confidence he expressed in my commission in my "integrity and ability;" but, strange to tell, with a full knowledge on the part of Mr. Tyler of these facts, I have lost that confidence, and am considered by him as no longer worthy of his "special trust."

Upon the 21st March last I received a communication from Doctor R. M. Patterson, director of the mint at Philadelphia, enclosing me a copy of the following letter to himself from the Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury, and requesting that I would furnish him with my reply as to the truth of the allegations made, accompanied with certificates of disinterested persons acquainted with the circumstances:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MARCH 11, 1843.

"SIR: In a communication addressed to the President of the United States, and by him referred to this Department, it is charged against Colonel Gaither, the superintendent of the branch mint in North Carolina, that he resides with his family about sixty miles from Charlotte. I will thank you to cause the necessary inquiries to be made to ascertain if such be the fact, and if so, whether any inconvenience is caused to those having any transactions with the mint in consequence of the distance of the superintendent's residence. I am, respectfully,

"J. C. SPENCER,
"*Secretary of the Treasury.*

"To Doctor R. M. PATTERSON, *Philadelphia.*"

I responded immediately to this charge, and sent the certificates of thirty-two gentlemen, residents of this place, Lincolnton, and Morganton, proving the charge false, and confirming the facts contained in my answer. I appended the paper A to my answer, showing the condition of the mint in comparison with its former operations, and the efforts I had made to restore the institution to public confidence. The director of the mint at Philadelphia, who by law is invested with the general supervision of the branch mints, and to whom this charge had been properly referred for investigation, made his report to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 5th of April, and accompanied the same at my request with all the documents I had forwarded, and placed them on file in the Treasury Department.

In this report, Dr. Patterson confirms the high opinion I had previously entertained for his elevated character as a public officer, and does me full and ample justice. He negatives the charge made, and reports that the certificates forwarded go to show that I have the confidence of the community in which I reside, and of all persons who have business in the mint; that during my superintendence the amount of deposites and of coinage has increased, while the expenses of the mint have sensibly diminished, and concludes his report by adding his own direct testimony, in saying that his constant correspondence with me has led him to the conviction that I am an *attentive, vigilant, and able officer, and that my duties are faithfully performed*, which will more fully appear by reference to paper B, hereto appended. From this report and the accompanying documents, President Tyler discovered that I did not belong to that class of office-holders that were worthy of holding office under his administration, and without further ceremony issues his commission upon the 9th of May to Green W. Caldwell, late Democratic member of Congress from this District, appointing him superintendent, and to whom on yesterday I delivered over all the moneys, bullion, and public property, and gave him possession. These are the facts which I wish to spread before the public, in order that no imputations may be cast upon my character by a proscriptive dismission from office, and to show to the world that I have acted in my official sphere on the principles that brought the present Administration into power. What were the motives that could have induced Mr. Tyler to have removed me, whom he had so recently appointed to office, other than political considerations, I am at a loss to imagine. He is aware, no doubt, that I am one of the admirers of Mr. Clay, and was *with him* (Tyler) in the Harrisburg Convention, and *voted with him* for Mr. Clay, so long as there was a lingering shadow of a hope for his nomination. We concurred then in political sentiment, and labored with equal zeal (if not with equal ability) to promote the same common object, by the nomination of Mr. Clay. I have endeavored to stand where I stood then, the uncompromising adversary of Whig principles; and for the purpose of carrying out the same shall enlist again in the campaign of 1844 under that same gallant leader. It is true that I have been compelled to sacrifice the emoluments of one of the most desirable offices in the State rather than my political principles; but I ask no sympathies nor claim any credit for so doing, for if I had done less I would have been unworthy of office and unworthy of the name of an American citizen.

In conclusion, let me assure my friends that they shall hear from me again, as heretofore, grappling with the vanguard of our political foes, and among the last to surrender the principles of the Whig party, which I conceive so intimately connected with the cause of civil liberty.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
BURGESS S. GAITHER.

(B.)

[ANNEXED TO THE ABOVE.]

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 5, 1843.

SIR: In a letter to me of the 11th ultimo you state that "in a communication addressed to the President of the United States, and by him referred to your Department, it is charged against Col. Gaither, the Superintendent of the Branch Mint, North Carolina, that he resides with his family about sixty miles from Charlotte;" and you ask me "to cause the necessary inquiries to be made to ascertain if such be the fact, and, if so, whether any inconvenience is caused to those having transactions with the Mint, in consequence of the distance of the Superintendent's residence."

In compliance with your instructions I immediately wrote to Mr. Gaither, sending him a copy of your letter, and begging him "to furnish me with his reply as to the truth of the allegations made, accompanied with certificates from disinterested persons acquainted with the circumstances."

This reply I have received under date of the 24th ultimo, with certificates from several individuals. These papers are sent enclosed, and you will see that they go to establish the following facts:

1st. Col. Gaither came into office on the 18th of August, 1841. He removed his family to Charlotte soon afterwards, and they resided there with him during the following autumn, winter, and spring; but then returned to their former residence in Morganton, where they have since remained, (A.)

2d. Colonel Gaither himself has continued to be a resident of Charlotte, and is so considered by the citizens of that place, (B. and D.)

3d. He makes occasional visits to his family in Burke county, which have been of very limited duration, except during the months of August and September, when he was "pretty generally absent in consequence of the unhealthiness of Charlotte," (A.)

4th. During his occasional absences, he has always left his clerk, Mr. W. F. Strange, in full possession of his department, and authorized "to represent him in every particular," so that no interruption or delay of business has occurred, (A.)

5th. By Colonel Gaither's visits to Morganton, which is in the midst of a great gold region, he has afforded to the miners and dealers opportunities of sending safely to the Charlotte Mint, for coinage, deposites of gold, which he states to have amounted to more than $107,000, (A.) A certificate from the agent of the Bank of North Carolina shows that he had himself thus received, by the hands of Colonel Gaither, and deposited for coinage, upwards of $53,000 in value of gold bullion, (C.) By this means, it is believed that a large accession of bullion has found its way to the Charlotte Mint which could not otherwise have reached it, (D.)

6th. The certificates go to show that Col. Gaither has the confidence of the community in which he resides, and of all persons who have business at the Mint, (B. and D.)

7th. During his superintendence the amount of deposites and of coinage has increased, while the expenses of the Mint have sensibly diminished, (E.)

To these statements I will merely add that my constant correspondence with Col. Gaither has led me to the conviction that he is an attentive, vigilant, and able officer, and that his duties are faithfully performed.

Very respectfully, &c.
R. M. PATTERSON, *Director.*

To Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[The papers referred to in the above letter accompanied the original copy.]

O'CONNELL AND "REPEAL."

The New York "Express" says, in reference to the Speech of Mr. O'CONNELL, "It will be 'seen that the two movements of Repeal and Abolition, being wedded to each other by the great high priest of both 'creeds, are now to move forward together, each relying upon 'the other for that success which, sundered, neither can attain. Abolition has been halting on lamely enough for ten 'years against every sort of obstacle. But it is now, it 'seems, throwing aside its crutches, and in the name and 'with the aid of 'the Great Liberator,' is leaping like the 'hart, and bounding on its course like the roe. A new life 'is infused into it by this Corn Exchange Repeal Speech of 'the 10th of May, as its leaders here see the great success of 'Repeal, and learn that *Abolition* must advance with equal 'steps, or rather strides, towards the full fruition of its mighty 'design."

The *Express* then calls the attention of its readers to the following Advertisement, in the New York papers:

REPEAL OF THE UNION BETWEEN LIBERTY AND SLAVERY.—A public meeting will be held this (Tuesday) evening, in the church corner of Delancy and Christie streets, to take one step in advance in the Repeal system, viz to repeal the union existing between American slavery and liberty.

A white man who was lately sold in North Carolina to pay his brother's debts will be present with his wife and three children, and give an account of his sufferings. Rev. A. Brown, of Albany, will also address the meeting.

HORACE DRESSER, JOHN W. HILL,
GEORGE W. ROSE, CHARLES ROSS,
JUNE 27. GEORGE R. BARKER, *Committee.*

MEETING OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Irish Repeal Association of this city was held on Thursday evening last in the Aldermen's Room of the City Hall, agreeably to a public call which had appeared in the papers for some days previous. JAMES HOBAN, Esq., the President, took the chair, and stated the object of the meeting, which was not to vituperate and abuse O'Connell, as had been industriously circulated, or any one else, but to give a calm and dispassionate expression of their opinion in relation to a speech said to have been delivered by Daniel O'Connell in the Corn Exchange, Dublin, against the institutions of this country.

The recording secretary being absent, the meeting chose Mr. A. F. CUNNINGHAM to act as such for the evening.

On motion of Mr. JOHN WARD, the President appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draught resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, viz: Messrs. Philip Ennis, Owen Connolly, John Foy, John Ward, and John McLeod.

Mr. McLeod having declined serving, and being excused by the meeting, Mr. Martin Ranehan was chosen to fill the vacancy thus created.

The committee retired immediately, and in a short time returned and reported the following resolutions; which, after some short discussion and consideration, were adopted unanimously:

1. *Resolved*, That the late speech of Mr. O'Connell, at the Corn Exchange, Dublin, if correctly reported, well deserves and is calculated to receive universal reproof at the hands of the Irish, and of the friends of Ireland in America.

2. *Resolved*, That the Irish and the friends of Ireland in America here have no sympathy or connexion, nor never have had any, with the abolitionists of this country, or their coadjutors abroad, in the matter of domestic slavery existing in various States of this Union.

3. *Resolved*, That as American citizens we sincerely regret the highly imprudent and most unjust and unjustifiable attack which this speech contains upon a people and institutions in reference to which Mr. O'Connell evidently labors under gross error, and, no doubt, studied misrepresentations, carefully made to him by those friendly neither to him nor to the cause of his oppressed country.

4. *Resolved*, That deeply mortified as we feel in reference to the speech alluded to, we regret it not as capable of any effect or moral influence here, in behalf of the cause in which it was uttered, but because of its deleterious influence on his own moral force, and on the great cause of Ireland, of which he has so long been the faithful champion.

5. *Resolved*, That, condemning and deploring the error of Mr. O'Connell, we shall still continue to sympathize with the oppressed people of Ireland until persuaded, which we hope never to be, that they receive our kindly expressions of interest in their welfare with ingratitude or with obloquy.

The Chair having congratulated the meeting on the order and harmony which had marked it, and the firmness and moderation which breathed throughout the resolutions, declined addressing the meeting at length on account of the great heat of the room; when,

On motion of Mr. JOHN FOY, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES HOBAN, *President.*

A. F. CUNNINGHAM, *Secretary.*

The New York "Spirit of the Times" says: "Mr. Bache, of this city, sent out in the packet ship George Washington this week a number of red foxes to Joseph Wood, the vocalist. Another lot is to be sent to the Duke of Richmond. They were caught in the Highlands of the Hudson, and are of an unusually large and stout breed—capable to stand up before hounds for forty miles.

EXPLOIT OF A PROVINCETOWN WHALER.—The schooner Cordelia, Captain Ebenezer Cook, of Provincetown, a few days since, when twenty hours out on a whaling cruise, Nantucket bearing W. by N. 35 miles, captured a very large right whale, and after saving 120 barrels of oil and $100 worth of bone, cut adrift and sailed for home, accomplishing a very short but profitable voyage, having been absent but four days! This whale is the largest that has ever been caught from Provincetown, and is supposed to be the largest ever seen upon our coast.—*Boston Adv.*

A SINGLE DAY'S ADVENTURES.—The Dover (N. H.) Gazette says there is a man now residing within the limits of that town, who has had more events to happen to him in one day than is common. He started from his home sober at 8 o'clock, got drunk before 9 o'clock, got a flogging before 10 o'clock, pulled down a tent before 11 o'clock, got into a lock-up before 12 o'clock, paid seven dollars for sauce, and was released before 1 o'clock. Got drunk before 2 o'clock, fell and injured his leg and was carried home before 3 o'clock, and took an oath before 9 o'clock that he would never drink any more liquor, and has kept his word. He says that no man has greater reason than he has to hate rum, or thank God for having a lame leg, and he might have added for having sense enough to see the cause of all his day's misfortunes, and moral courage enough to avoid it in future.

WASHINGTON

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1843.

The large circulation of this paper in the State of MARYLAND recommends the transfer to our columns of the Address of the Whig Central Committee of that State, which we copy to-day from the Baltimore papers.

Although confined to the affairs of the State of Maryland, and to the prominent questions only regarding even the State politics, it is entitled, nevertheless, by the gravity of its subjects, and the frank and manly manner in which they are treated, to the most earnest consideration and co-operation on the part of the Whig party, not in Maryland only, but every where and universally.

It is with pride and pleasure that we find our friends in Maryland boldly looking in the face the dangers which beset their Commonwealth, and buckling on their armor with the coolness and courage of men determined to breast and subdue them.

Nor, we trust, is it to Whigs alone that an appeal to rally round the honor and good faith of the State might be addressed with effect. All men of all parties are interested, not for their reputation merely, but eventually for their property, and for every thing else that is dear to them, in upholding the public faith, and rescuing the State from the irretrievable disgrace of avowed repudiation of its just debts.

But the Whigs undoubtedly place themselves on the highest moral and political eminence when they challenge their opponents to the competition, not for mere party superiority, but for the prize deserved by those who shall do the most for the good of the State.

We cannot part with this Address without expressing our admiration of the ability with which it states and argues the questions which it takes such firm hold of. As a composition, the Address is worthy of the political and moral principles which it at once expounds and maintains.

THE POTOMAC AQUEDUCT.

The water is to be let into this magnificent work, by which the connexion between Alexandria and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is established, on Tuesday, the Fourth of July. The Aqueduct was commenced in 1833. The opinion of the Engineer, as to the mode of construction, was overruled, and an attempt made by certain contractors to build circular coffer-dams in which to sink the piers. The failure of this plan, having its effect on an intelligent Board of Directors, placed the Engineer, Major WM. TURNBULL, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, in the position he has ever since held with such advantage to the work and honor to himself. It was not till the year 1834 that it was in his power seriously to commence operations, and he was then beset by every difficulty growing out of the novelty of the work, the restricted means of the Company, and the natural obstacles to be encountered.

This Aqueduct springs over the Potomac river at Georgetown, and conveys the water of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal into the Alexandria Canal. It consists of two abutments and eight massive stone piers, at the distance of one hundred feet apart, supporting a wooden trunk, which superstructure, it was originally designed, also should have been of stone. The foundation of the piers is on the rock at the bottom of the river. Twenty feet of mud and twenty feet of water were in some places to be penetrated to reach this rock. The task of baring the rock of this superincumbent mass and keeping it dry called out the highest qualities of the Engineer. When every thing looked the fairest, and the bottom was nearly reached, a sudden irruption of mud and water would take place from some unseen cause, and the work be thrown back to its original condition. But skill and perseverance triumphed over all, and the work now stands a monument of the proficiency of the present age in the art of Engineering. As a hydraulic work, it ranks number one, and may be boldly pointed to in comparison with any thing at home or abroad.

The progress of the work has attracted much attention in Europe, and the descriptions of it, published by order of Congress, which are elaborate, have been asked for with avidity and republished in England. So that, hitherto, the work has had probably more celebrity abroad than that of which it is so well deserving at home.

THE LAKE COUNTRIES.

If one were to search the Western papers for facts showing the rapid growth and improvement and vast production which the fertile shores of the great interior Lakes have already reached, it would, we are convinced, amaze the most intelligent and best informed of our readers. One or two isolated facts which have caught our eye may convey an idea of the present business and future prospects of the Lake countries.

The Buffalo Advertiser states that during the last week in May there was sent from Buffalo via the New York canal, sixty-one thousand and ninety-seven barrels of flour, and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-six bushels of wheat. Allowing each bushel of the latter to make forty-five pounds of flour, and each barrel of the former to contain one hundred and ninety-six pounds, the total of pounds was *fifteen millions sixty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-two!* During the same period there was sent from the same city along with this immense quantity of flour *thirteen hundred and forty-eight thousand two hundred and thirteen pounds of butter and lard.* There was also sent over two and a quarter millions of pounds of pearl-ash and other ashes.

All this from the south shore of Lake Erie alone probably, and the vicinity of Buffalo, and all in one week. What a commerce will soon cover the bosom of those great inland seas!

In addition to the above, the same Buffalo paper states that within the previous *twenty-four hours* there had arrived in that port over 25,000 barrels of flour, and 32,000 bushels of wheat, and other articles in proportion.

The Detroit papers mention the opening of a route from that place across the State to Chicago, near the head of Lake Michigan, which consists in part of a *railroad*, and that the receipt of flour at Detroit by this route is *fifteen hundred barrels a day*—brought from the Lake Michigan country.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on Saturday last. The State has been divided into two Congressional districts—the Eastern district embracing most of the commercial and manufacturing towns, and the Western district embracing chiefly the agricultural. The Law and Order party of both districts are to hold conventions in Providence on the 13th July to nominate their respective candidates for Congress.

An act was passed to enable married women to dispose of their right of dower, without the consent of their husbands, in estates in which their husbands have already disposed of their interests.

By a report from the committee on finance it appears that no debt, properly speaking, exists against the State, except the old Revolutionary debt, which amounts to $64,255 11.

"The President has been greatly deceived by a horde of selfish, creeping, crawling, wincing, whining, craven-hearted, double-faced, sycophantic, hypocritical, lubberly puppies, who prowl around him, seeking a fat place in the nation's pantry! Hundreds of this class have not only sought but obtained lucrative situations!"

The above paragraph, from that able Administration paper, the "Miamian," published at Dayton, Ohio, contains as much truth as poetry—perhaps more. There is no use in denying the fact, that many of these double-faced political hypocrites have succeeded in deceiving the President, and obtaining place under the Government, some of whom we shall take special delight in exposing in due time. We have an eye to the men, and when we open our batteries there will be no let-up till the truth prevails.—*New York Aurora & Union.*

Here we have, upon the authority of the leading journal of the Administration, full confirmation of all that we have ever said, of the sycophancy and servility, the hypocrisy and the duplicity of the "horde" who have besieged the President in his palace-day after day for the last twelvemonth, and, upon the admission of the "Aurora," have *succeeded* in deceiving him and getting from him places in the Government, &c. It could not be otherwise than that, if the President's late visit to the North had but this effect, it should have opened his eyes to the systematized deceit which these gentry have practised upon him. *He has* found out a part of "the truth," and the Aurora seems to be well-disposed to disclose the remainder.

We wait for the revelation.

The *Pennsylvanian* publishes, by request, the address from the New England Anti-Slavery Society to President TYLER. "It appears, says the Pennsylvanian, "that it was sent to Mr. TYLER 'during his visit to Boston, accompanied by a letter 'from Wendell Phillips, chairman of the committee, 'requesting an interview for the purpose of conferring with the President upon the subject of the 'memorial. No answer was returned to this request; and, while publishing the memorial as part 'of the history of the times, and to gratify those who 'desire to see it in a Philadelphia paper, it may 'not be amiss to say that, in our opinion, the movement was injudicious—uncivil, in short, under all 'the circumstances of the case. We never could 'approve of this system of badgering public men, 'in time and out of time, with questions and memorials, and other small artillery, not for the purpose 'of accomplishing the specified object, but to produce certain effects, and we therefore think that 'Mr. TYLER was right in the course pursued."

The Annual Commencement of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, was held a few days since. There were thirty-three graduates. The address before the Literary Societies was delivered by Dr. JOHN HILL, of Wilmington.

IMMENSE RAFT.—The steamboat Patapsco, Captain SANNER, arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday afternoon from Havre de Grace, having in tow an immense float of lumber, containing seventy rafts, which will measure four millions feet of lumber.

The citizens of Hartford, Connecticut, have made arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July which do them honor, and which it would do honor to the country to follow in all future celebrations. A meeting was held on Friday evening and a resolution adopted with great unanimity and good feeling to observe the day regardless of the distinctions of party; and we see among the Committee of Arrangements some of the best and most distinguished men of both political parties. This is precisely as it should be. The Declaration of Independence was not made *by* or for the benefit of the Federalists, the Democrats, the Whigs, or the Locofocos, but by Delegates in Congress for the *People of the United States;* and we know of no right that any mere party or parties have to consider its commemoration as *their* celebration. Fight as they may against each other on every other day of the year, the Fourth day of July belongs to them all, and on that day they ought to lay by all other considerations and enjoy it in common, as the heirs of its common glory.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the United States sloop of war Falmouth.

"AT SEA, &c.

"We have had rather a pleasant and interesting cruise since sailing from Pensacola. The revolution in St. Domingo has ceased for the present, but the Island remains without a Government. Gen. REVIRRI is at the head of the army, marching through the principal cities, and will no doubt be elected the next President at the convening of Congress in September. He is said to be a better educated man than BOYER, with much more enlightened and enlarged views, and his election is looked to as a period that will bring great and beneficial changes to the Island. But I have my doubts whether the spirit of revolution has not been so thoroughly awakened that it will be difficult to suppress it; every man who has any military talent and is somewhat better educated than the mass will be seeking power, and with such a people time followers will always be found. The property on the Island will continue to depreciate in value, as it has done since the French were driven from it."

MONEY MARKET.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Wednesday says:

"Money continues very abundant, and the wants of trade being very limited, this abundance must continue to increase. On the 1st July a very large amount will be paid out here and elsewhere in the shape of dividends, besides the redemption of $7,000,000 Treasury notes, which will doubtless be replaced by a foreign loan. The position of the country has changed very much within a short period. We manufacture more and import less than formerly, while our exports are greatly increased by the addition of provisions and cotton fabrics. If this state of things continues, and we see no reason to apprehend a change, the tide of bullion must continue to flow into the country and the rates of interest become as low, if not lower, than those of London and Amsterdam."

CHEAP LITERATURE.—It seems to be admitted on all hands now that this mania is nearly over. It is plain that this is so, not only from the decreasing number of cheap publications of books, as compared with that which were sold a few months ago, but also from the simultaneous decadence of magazine literature in our country. The business was getting to be overdone, and now publishers seem to be coming to the conclusion that they had better print good books at higher rates, and be content with more limited sales. This result has been precipitated in a great degree by the avidity with which the competitors in the race of cheapness have rushed into the business, and driven down the prices to a mark so ridiculously low as to make it impossible for any of them to make the business profitable.

We think this will prove an advantageous change to the public. We shall not be surfeited hereafter with bad books badly printed, not bound, and issued on paper and in a form entirely incompatible with a week's preservation. No book is worth reading that is not worth keeping, and when a man buys a book which will hardly last while he is reading it, he pays more dearly for his bargain than he who, giving more for a durable copy, can place it in his library for his own and others' future reference and perusal.—*New York Express.*

We hardly supposed a public journal could ever become a rival to the wife for the affections of her husband; but Mrs. ELLIS's new work on domestic life leads us to suppose this is sometimes the case. Read the following paragraph. She says:

"It is a wise beginning for every married woman to make up her mind to be forgotten through the greater part of every day; to make up her mind to many rivals too in her husband's attentions, though not in his love; and amongst these I would mention one whose claim it is folly to dispute, since no remonstrances or representations on her part will ever be able to render less attractive the charms of this competitor. I mean the *newspaper*, of whose absorbing interest some wives are weak enough to evince a sort of childish jealousy, when they ought rather to congratulate themselves that their most formidable rival is only *one of paper.*"

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

By the brig Petersburg, at New York, from Vera Cruz, we have received our usual monthly files of Mexican papers down to the 1st June. We reduce from them the following summary for to-day, and shall proceed hereafter to give more at large the news which they afford:

The *Estandarte* of the 13th May mentions that Señors LAFRAGUA, GOMEZ PEDRAZA, and RIVAPALACIO (three of those arrested as participators in the lately alleged conspiracy) have protested against the jurisdiction of the military tribunal before which they were brought, and have in their examination made no discoveries. The *Siglo* declares that no proofs of the existence of a conspiracy have yet been brought to light in the proceedings against the several prisoners. It appeals to the justice and magnanimity of the Government to set them free.

Under date of the 26th April the Secretary of War publishes a circular to the Governors of the departments, directing, on the part of the President, that in all future levies of draughts of men for military service Indians shall not be exclusively taken; forasmuch as every citizen owes a like duty of defending his country in arms when his services are needed.

An annual fair of five days, at Pentecost, has been granted for the term of five years to the town of Chimalhuacan Chalco, with the usual exemption of all goods brought thither and sold then from all duties.

On the 13th of May the Secretary of the Treasury publishes a decree of the 11th, by which the President directs that twenty-five per cent. of all the receipts at the custom-houses of the Republic shall be set apart as a sinking fund to pay the public debt. This fund is to be inviolable for any other purpose. The decree goes on to provide for a sort of consolidating and funding the internal debt, at the rate of six per cent. stock, for which it will be exchanged by such as choose. Those who do not embrace this arrangement with the Government will have their stock liquidated only when, out of the sinking fund now created, they shall have first been paid who accede to this exchange of stock.

By a letter to the editors of the *Siglo*, dated at Acapulco, May 9th, General ALVAREZ, (the officer said in the Government paper, the *Diario*, to have received from Don MANUEL GOMEZ PEDRAZA the plan of the intended conspiracy for which the latter is now under arrest,) denies the fact of his having received any such revelation from PEDRAZA or any body else. He goes on to say that within the district which is in his charge, from the river Papaguyo to that of Las Balsas, an absolute tranquillity prevails and a freedom from every thing like revolutionary projects. They have, he says, sworn to submit themselves to the new Constitution which is in progress, and will do so in good faith; and he is confident in the competency of the measures which he has taken to suppress all attempts at revolt or to disturb the public order. The country about him suffers, he says, great distress, but suffers it patiently; for they have there perceived that the national mischiefs under which they labor are not to be cured by arms or revolution—resorts of which Mexico has seen enough.

General ALVAREZ, we should think, is a man of sense and a patriot. It is not political freedom or perfection at which Mexico has now to aim, but public order, in the first place. He who will give her that, no matter under what form or name, will accomplish for her the greatest public good of which she is now capable, and open for her, moreover, the only path by which she may in due time become free.

The Mexican journals attached to the cause of Federalism are attacking the proposed terms of pacification with Texas, which now appear (from their being copied and commented on in the Government paper) to have been really offered, through Judge ROBINSON, to the Texians. The Federalists urge—and not without force—that the terms offered are too liberal, unless, indeed, the federal system is to be adopted throughout Mexico; for these conditions would really confer on Texas the local independence, the government by her own local laws, and the exclusion of all Mexican troops from her territory, which none of the existing departments possess. They object, too, that a treaty like this will not subject Texas, in common with the rest of the country, to the provisions of the new Constitution, unless it chooses to embrace them.

All this is, indeed, rather difficult to answer; and there must be formidable impediments to the proposed compromise with the revolted State. Its population has become to a large degree foreign. Estimated by its active elements—those on which will depend its capability of adopting a new political control—we think it must be considered incapable of peacefully submitting to Mexican rule, although that rule may apparently be quite as good as its own. The submission could scarcely be in good faith on either part, or any thing but a temporary accommodation. Mexico will be obliged, in a short time, to govern Texas like the rest of her territory; and to that the present population there will scarcely submit.

It seems that the Mexican Government has removed one of its officers (Señor PEZA) "as having forfeited its confidence," because, on the question of the protest of Lafragua, Otero, Rivapalacio, and Gomez Pedraza against their being tried by a military commission, he voted that they could only be tried by a civil tribunal. The act (to do the Mexican Government justice) was known and open, and so far a better ground for the removal of the officer than that lately alleged, in some instances, in a country to the north of Mexico, where people are thrust out of office because "believed to be at heart opposed to the President."

The Mexican papers of the 20th contain the following circular, which, though dated on the 2d, had not been till then made public. It contains important facts as to the intended revolutionary attempts:

"*The Minister of War and the Navy to the Governor of Zacatecas.*

"EXCELLENT SIR: There has been discovered and come to the knowledge of the Government a plan of which it is the object to begin the revolution in the south of this department, and to extend it afterwards to those of Michoucan and Jalisco, converting them into scenes of every horror. The contriver is now in the hands of the law, and investigations are going forward to discover who, in this capital and in the departments, are the agents of this wicked design against the public peace, heretofore secure under this administration." The circular goes on to say that "the officers of the Government must employ the utmost energy of the laws to maintain the public security and punish those who are plotting its overthrow. Such is the President's resolution. He directs you, then, to exert the utmost vigilance and activity, and all the constitutional power with which you are invested, to prevent and to punish these attempts. If the public good requires it, you are empowered to remove from one quarter of your department to another, and even out of it altogether, those whose presence is mischievous where they reside; for the moment has come of waiving all other considerations to the overruling one of rescuing the nation from the anarchy with which abandoned men are threatening us," &c.

STORM.—*Destruction of the Miller Tent.*—One of the heaviest storms that ever visited Rochester, New York, occurred there last Monday. The imposing tent erected by the Millerites suffered from its effects. The Rev. Mr. HIMES was engaged in exhortation to not less than five hundred persons, when the force of the wind and rain broke some of the fasts, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. The ladies, about seventy in number, were seated without bonnets, when the ropes gave way, and bonnets, ladies, men, children, water, mud, and wind were mixed up in a most fearful confusion. Luckily there was no serious accident, though some of the ladies are severely bruised.

The stock of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company has been sold at par—the company having recovered from the defalcations of Mr. Nicoll, the late secretary.

FROM BRAZIL.

The Prince and Princ[illegible] on the 15th May, in [illegible] France.

The Brazilian troops are represented [illegible] gained some advantages over the insurgents [illegible] Province of Rio Grande, but nothing decisive.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres papers to the 29th April make no mention of occurrences between the opposing forces in the neighborhood of Montevideo since our last advices. This is viewed as a favorable indication of the success of the Montevideans. The "*Brit[illegible] Packet*" is very indignant on account of the interference of the British Commodore PURVIS in the affairs of the belligerents, without which, it says, the war would have been already terminated.

The Buenos Ayres House of Representatives was in session. Governor ROSAS had once more tendered his resignation, and the House had, as a matter of course, refused to accept it.

FROM VENEZUELA.

From files of the Venezuela Gazette of Caracas to the 21st May, it appears that the country, in every part, is in a very quiet state, under the administration of Gen. SOUBLETTE. The National Congress had recently closed its session, after passing a number of laws for the better regulation of the internal affairs of the country.

CANADA.

The story lately put forth by the Montreal Herald, and which is now going the rounds of the newspaper press, of another rebellion being contemplated by the French population in Canada, is entirely discredited by the Montreal Courier of Monday, which paper thus concludes its remarks on the subject:

"The reports on which our contemporary has got up the 'new rebellion reached our ears several days ago, so that we 'have had quite as good an opportunity of testing their cor'rectness as the *Herald*. But the conclusion we came to, 'after making the necessary inquiries, was, that the matter 'was unworthy of notice."

LATEST FROM YUCATAN.

Captain WRIGHT, of the schooner *Denmark*, arrived at New Orleans on the 19th instant from Sisal, having left Merida on the 8th instant. Up to the latest dates General AMPUDIA had not abandoned the siege of Campeachy, although the Mexican soldiers were deserting daily in increased numbers. The Commissioners had left Yucatan for Mexico to agree on a basis for a treaty of peace, but the terms were not known. Business on the coast was dull. Commodore MOORE was in Campeachy, and the Captain informs us it was the general opinion that he was blockaded there by the Mexican squadron.

ROMANCE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—The following extract of a letter, received in Savannah from one of the party composing the expedition to the Rocky Mountains under Sir William [illegible] will be read with pleasure:

"I have passed now about ten days in camp, [illegible] pitched in the centre of a grove of crab-apple [illegible] are now in full blossom, and fill the air with [illegible] cious perfume. These, with wild cherry trees [illegible] shrubs, form a kind of connecting link between the [illegible] the Missouri and the great prairie—as it were, a [illegible] sition from the trees of the forest into the grass of the prairie. Here you might see the most beautiful landscape garden ever projected by a Downing, or other artist, laid out to perfection by the hands of Nature. Our camp presents generally a very animated scene. It is composed of ten tents of different shapes and colors. Sir William's is very elegant, and large enough to contain a dozen people. They are scattered without order among the shrubs, in such a manner, however, that they may be all seen from some points. Generally during the day, the spaces between the tents are filled with men on horseback and on foot visiting our Tartar village on business, but at night the scene becomes picturesque, when the fires are gaily burning in front of the tents, and throwing their moving light on the groups which have formed around them.

"We are about one mile from the boundary of Missouri State, and within a mile of a Methodist mission, which [illegible] great pleasure in visiting the other day. I returned from my visit with the hope of seeing on [illegible] these days the dawn of a new period in the history of [illegible] origines who inhabit this portion of the [illegible] school at the mission, where about a [illegible] boarders at the expense [illegible] several workshops. T[illegible] sew, &c. I need not [illegible] the moral education of [illegible] gious instruction.

"*Sunday Morning.*—We [illegible] the [illegible] ing, a gentle stirring breeze [illegible] of all the little trees—the incense of the crab apples asc