

Dr. CHANNING has lately addressed to HENRY CLAY several letters on Texas, which have been published. The following are extracts:

"By whom has Texas been conquered? By the colonists? By the hands which raised the standard of revolt? By foreign Governments espousing their cause? No: it has been conquered by your and my countrymen, by citizens of the United States, in violation of our laws and of the laws of nations. We have filled the ranks which have wrested Texas from Mexico. In the army of eighteen hundred men who won the victory which scattered the Mexican force, and made its chief a prisoner, 'not more than fifty were citizens of Texas, having grievances of their own to seek relief from, on that field.' The Texans in this warfare are little more than a name, a cover, under which selfish adventurers from another country have prosecuted their work of plunder.

"Some crimes, by their magnitude, have a touch of the sublime; and to this dignity the seizure of Texas by our citizens is entitled. Modern times furnish no example of individual rapine on so grand a scale. It is nothing less than the robbery of a realm. The pirates seize a ship. The colonists and their coadjutors can satisfy themselves with nothing short of an empire. They have left their Anglo-Saxon ancestors behind them. Those barbarians conformed to the maxims of their age, to the rude code of nations in time of thickest heathen darkness. They invaded England under their sovereigns, and with the sanction of the gloomy religion of the North. But it is in a civilized age, and amidst refinements of manners; it is amidst the lights of science and the teachings of Christianity, amidst expositions of the law of nations and enforcements of the laws of universal love, amidst institutions of religion, learning, and humanity, that the robbery of Texas has found its instruments. It is from a free, well ordered, enlightened Christian country, that hordes have gone forth in open day, to perpetrate this mighty wrong."

"It is full time that we should lay on ourselves serious, resolute restraint. Possessed of a domain vast enough for the growth of ages, it is time for us to stop in the career of acquisition and conquest. Already endangered by our greatness, we cannot advance without imminent peril to our institutions, union, prosperity, virtue, and peace. Our former additions of territory have been justified by the necessity of obtaining outlets for the population of the South and West. No such pretext exists for the occupation of Texas. We cannot seize upon or join to ourselves that territory, without manifesting and strengthening the purpose of setting no limits to our empire. We give ourselves an impulse, which will and must precipitate us into new invasions of our neighbor's soil. Is it by pressing forward in this course that we are to learn self-restraint? Is cupidity to be appeased by gratification? Is it by unrighteous grasping, that an impatient people will be instructed how to hem themselves within the rigid bounds of justice? "Texas is a country conquered by our citizens; and the annexation of it to our Union will be the beginning of conquests, which, unless arrested and beaten back by a just and kind Providence, will stop, only at the Isthmus of Darien. Henceforth, we must cease to cry peace, peace. Our Eagle will whet, not gorge its appetite on its first victim; and will snuff a more tempting quarry, more alluring blood, in every new region which opens southward. To annex Texas, is to declare perpetual war with Mexico. That word Mexico, associated in men's minds with boundless wealth, has already awakened rapacity. Already it has been proclaimed, that the Anglo-Saxon race is destined to the sway of this magnificent realm, that the rude form of society which Spain established there, is to yield and vanish before a higher grade of civilization. Without this exposure of plans of rapine and subjugation, the result, as far as our will can determine it, is plain. Texas is the first step to Mexico. The moment we plant our authority on Texas, the boundaries of those two countries will become nominal—will be little more than lines on the sand of the seashore. In the fact, that portion of the Southern and Western States are already threatened with devastation, through the impatience of multitudes to precipitate themselves into the Texan land of promise, we have a pledge and earnest of the food which will pour itself still farther south, when Texas shall have been partially over-run.

"Can Mexico look without alarm on the approaches of this ever growing tide? Is she prepared to be a passive prey? To shrink and surrender without a struggle? Is she not strong in her hatred, if not in her fortresses or skill? Strong enough to make war a dear and bloody game? Can she not bring to bear upon us a force, more formidable than fleets, the force of privateers, that is, of legalized pirates, which, issuing from her ports, will scour the seas, prey on our commerce, and add to spoliation, cruelty and murder?"

"Is the time never to come, when the neighborhood of a more powerful and civilized people, will prove a blessing instead of a curse to an inferior community? It was my hope, when the Spanish colonies of this continent separated themselves from the mother country, and, in admiration of the United States, adopted republican institutions, that they were to find in us, friends to their freedom, helpers to their civilization. If ever a people were placed by Providence in a condition to do good to a neighboring state, we of this country sustained such a relation to Mexico. That nation, inferior in science, arts, agriculture, and legislation, looked to us with a generous trust. She opened her ports and territories to our farmers, mechanics, and merchants. We might have conquered her, by the only honorable arms, by the force of superior intelligence, industry and morality. We might silently have poured in upon her our own improvements; and by the infusion of our population have assimilated her to ourselves. Justice, good will, and profitable intercourse might have cemented a lasting friendship. And what is now the case? A deadly hatred burns in Mexico towards this country. No stronger national sentiment now binds her scattered provinces together, than dread and detestation of Republican America. She is ready to attach herself to Europe for defence from the United States. All the moral power which we might have gained over Mexico, we have thrown away; and suspicion, dread, and abhorrence, have supplanted respect and trust."

"Did this country know itself, or were it disposed to profit by self-knowledge, it would feel the necessity of laying a curb on its passion for extended territory. It would not trust itself to new acquisitions. It would shrink from the temptation to conquest. We are a restless people, prone to encroachment, impatient of the ordinary laws of progress, less anxious to consolidate and perfect, than to extend our institution, more ambitious of spreading ourselves over a wide space, than of diffusing beauty and fruitfulness over a narrower field. We boast of our rapid growth, forgetting that, throughout nature, noble growths are slow. Our people throw themselves beyond the bounds of civilization, expose themselves to relapse into a semi-barbarous state, under the impulse of wild imagination, and for the name of great possessions. Perhaps there is no people on earth, on whom the ties of local attachment sit so loosely.—Even the wandering tribes of Scythia are bound to one spot, the graves of their fathers; but the home and familiar is often abandoned for the distant and untrodden; and sometimes because belonging to not the less eagerly desired, because belonging to others. We owe this spirit in a measure, to our descent from men who left the old world for a wilderness, the seats of ancient cultivation for a wilderness, and who advanced by driving before them the old occupants of the soil. To this spirit we have sacrificed justice and humanity; and, through its ascendancy, the records of this young nation are stained with atrocities at which communities grown grey in corruption might blush."

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THE CALEDONIAN.



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain, Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain— Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw, Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSBURY,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1837.

VAN BUREN'S MESSAGE.

Has been received by the Loco Foco with enthusiasm. They have held meetings in several of the cities and passed resolutions approving the doctrines of the message, and laudatory of its author. All this answers only reasonable expectation. Mr Van Buren has fully and clearly announced his determination to "follow in the footsteps" of Thomas H. Benton, and to establish, if possible, his leveling principles, as the future basis of his administration—contrary to the opinions and counsels of Tallmadge and Rives, and many other able and wise men of his party, heretofore among its most zealous supporters. To secure power, on previous occasions, Mr Van Buren has flattered the Pope and his devotees in this country, foreigners of all nations, and the slave holders of the South, but he has now, to cap the climax of his career in intrigue, avowed as his own, the chimerical and dangerous principles of a class in society technically termed Loco Foco, embracing the very dregs of humanity.—He labors with the ingenuity of an experienced sophist to screen from public view the true cause of the troubles experienced by the people in their business; and dwells upon the effects, as the causes of them, scarcely hinting that the arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of himself and predecessor in the removal of the public deposits were the first and leading causes of the sad effects he so vividly portrays. He doubtless justifies himself in taking the view he does on the ground that a witness is not bound to implicate himself, as he assuredly would, by designating the true cause of these disastrous results. Mr Van Buren attributes the derangement of the monetary system, in part, to over issues of bank paper. But who are guilty of flooding the country with irredeemable bank paper?—General Jackson and the President. Before they usurp the helm of State there was not a bill in the whole land worth less to the holder than the silver or gold. Mr Van Buren is the father of the New York Safety Fund Banking System, which was the first to explode. And the results of the measures pursued by the administration were, the increase of banks and over issues of bank paper. Such results, the Whig Statesmen of the country told the administration, would follow the adoption of their schemes in reference to the currency. And had they possessed the gift of prophecy, and beheld with their own eyes, while speaking and writing, they could not have foretold them with more certainty or delinented them with more accuracy than they did pending the discussions of these grave questions. But their warnings and admonitions passed unheeded, and the crude, wild and foolish notions of the Western humbugger were adopted, out of which has flowed a desolating flood, scarcely less ruinous than that which covered the mountains in ancient days.

The President has offered insult to the intelligence of the American people by attempting to make them believe that similar disasters have been realized in Great Britain by the business community, as have scourged this nation. This every well informed man knows to be false, as well as the President. Scarcely has mention been made by foreign journals of the failure of any European houses, except such as were intimately connected in trade with the mercantile interest of this country. Those houses in England and France to whom American merchants were largely indebted, and who have been compelled by the force of the events of the times to withhold payment to their foreign creditors, have been, many of them, obliged to stop payment and to assign their assets. And while all the Banks in this country have suspended specie payments, those in England have continued to perform their legitimate offices. Mr Van Buren intended by this species of deception and official misrepresentation, to humbug the less informed portion of his countrymen, and essays to cause them to believe that other than the cause of which he is the author, had produced the appalling results over which he impudently feigns to lament. We have too much confidence in the sagacity, intelligence and moral stability of the American people, to believe they will be cajoled or driven into a sanction of the Loco Foco doctrines of the message. Already, in the late elections, have they scorned to endorse such political nostrums. And, unless the signs of the times are deceptive, they will ere long raise still louder and still more emphatic a voice of remonstrance.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—It is stated that no less than one thousand persons have perished by the late dreadful hurricanes in the West Indies.

ANOTHER LAWLESS OUTRAGE.—MOB LAW TRIUMPHANT.—On the 20th of Aug. the Alton Observer establishment, at Alton, Illinois, was surrounded by a mob, the office entered and its contents destroyed. The Press was broken into pieces, and every description of materials scattered in the streets. The citizens of the town were on the spot and looked on without showing any disposition to interfere. The alleged cause of this brutal exercise of Mob Law, was, that the Editor published articles approving the doctrines of the abolitionists! Where were the police—the militia? If cities and towns were made liable for the injuries done the property of individuals by the outbreaks of "popular indignation," we should hear less of them. If the law of nations is violated in the most trifling particular, a hue and cry is raised louder than seven thunders;—but when the rights of an individual are assailed—his property sacrificed by the omnipotent power of mobocracy—the nation, nor the people utter no notes of remonstrance—no demand for justice—if perchance, the victim be a friend to all his race. A tyrant would blush at such inconsistencies.

Thomas Allen, Editor of the Madisonian, a paper devoted to the advocacy of Jeffersonian Democracy, in opposition to the Globe, a Loco Foco paper, has been elected Printer to the House. The Madisonian is supported by the genuine democrats in Congress, embracing several leading members from Virginia, among whom is Senator Rives, and by Senator Tallmadge of New York, and by several other distinguished statesmen, supporters, heretofore, at least, of the administration, but who eschew the filthy doctrines of Loco Focoism. We have seen named as patrons of the Madisonian, and as members of the party called "Conservatives," in contradistinction to Loco Foco, Messrs Borden of Massachusetts, Plumer, of Penn. and Hopkins of Virginia, Legare and Richardson of South Carolina, May, Snyder and Casey of Illinois. In addition to these, may be named Messrs Clark and Kemble of New York, and Kilgore of Ohio, besides from five to ten nominal members of the administration party in the Senate.

ELECTIONS.

The Whig majority in Indiana is over SEVENTEEN THOUSAND. The official canvass of votes for members of Congress shows that Ratif Boon is elected by 47 majority.

The Whig majority in Tennessee, the home of the hero, is TWENTY THOUSAND.

In Kentucky, it is about TWENTY THOUSAND. In the Legislature the Whigs have a majority of 57. Mr. Clay was elected to the Senate last year by 23 majority.

MICHIGAN. Mr Cray, Van Buren, has been elected to Congress from Michigan, by a meagre majority of 300 votes. Last fall the Van Buren majority for electors was 4000. Whig gain 3700.

RHODE ISLAND. The official canvass of the votes cast for members of Congress in Rhode Island exhibits the following results:—

Whole number of votes cast	7594
For Cranston, Whig,	4221
"Tillinghast,"	4264
"Pierce, Van Buren,	3261
"Howard,"	3201
Scattering,	121
Cranston's majority over Pierce	960
" " " " " Howard	1020
Tillinghast's majority over Howard	1082
" " " " " Pierce	1022

The whig gain in this State was in the agricultural towns. It is a glad omen, when the thick darkness of Van Burenism is shrouding the land in deep mourning, to witness the farmers coming to the rescue of their country from the grasp of the spoilers. Previous to the election the Vanites had a majority of 15 in the legislature—now the Whigs have a majority 16.

Gorham Parks, the Van Buren candidate for Governor in Maine is an open advocate of Loco Focoism. He publicly declared opposition to the law for the punishment of the crime of adultery, which induced over one hundred prominent members of the Van Buren party in Bangor, the place of his residence, to issue a manifesto declaring their determination not to support a party laden with men entertaining principles so repugnant to morality. Edward Kent, a native of Concord, N. H., and a gentleman of distinguished ability and moral worth, was supported by the Whigs.

LOCO FOCO VOCABULARY:

OR, THE CONTENTS OF THE VAN BUREN PAPERS IN VERMONT FOR THE LAST TWO MONTHS.
"Monied Aristocracy"—"Whig Monopoly"—"Benton Mint Drops"—"Rag Barons"—"Democracy of Numbers"—"Monopolists"—"Sterling Democracy"—"Bank-Federal-Whig-Exclusive-Paper-Currency-Monopolists"—"Horse Foot and Dragons"—"Money Kings"—"Equal Rights"—"Popular Principles"—"Upstart Aristocracy"—"Monopoly Whiggery"—"Huge Paws"—"Democratic Fold."

The President's Message reached New York city in 10 1-2 hours from Washington—having been conveyed at the rate of over 20 miles an hour. In ten hours after, it was in Boston. It was carried by the Worcester Rail Road 40 miles in one hour and seventeen minutes.

MILITARY. The St. Johnsbury Light Infantry under the command of Capt. SPALDIS, paraded in this village on Saturday, the 9th inst. Its appearance was quite respectable, and the precision and promptness with which the various evolutions were performed by the corps, evinced a knowledge of military science creditable both to officers and soldiers.

FODDER. The small crop of hay in some sections of the country will operate as an inducement to people to economise in fodder of all kinds. Experienced and judicious farmers have found the cutting of straw and coarse hay one means of providing for a scarcity. This is done by cheap and simple machines called Straw Cutters. We lately noticed a machine for this purpose in the shop of Mr John C. Crossman of this village, which is said to be one of the best for cutting straw in use. Its utility and cheapness, the price being only \$5, we should suppose would induce every farmer to possess himself of one to use the approaching winter.

Loco Foco. The following description of a Loco Foco, is from the Utica Observer, an administration paper. It will be noticed that the character described answers to the sentiments of Van Buren's Message.

WHAT IS A LOCO FOCO? A Loco Foco, in the present acceptance of the term, is a man not satisfied with any thing as it exists; but is in favor of an equal distribution of property, an uprooting of the institutions of the country, and substitution of some monstrous and impracticable fancy of his own in their stead. He professes to be in favor of "equal rights, equal privileges and equal laws," by which he means rich, as influential, and as consequential as his more industrious, prudent, able, persevering neighbors, without any particular talent or exertion of his own. A Loco Foco wants a new constitution; he desires that there should be no credit; that all debts should be debts of honor; that no man should be superior to himself; that we should have no medium of exchanges but gold and silver; that the whole form of society and government should be changed, and that they should have the privilege of connecting a better. He is a restless unsatisfied mortal; and could he have all his heart's desire to-day, he would grumble to-morrow just as lustily as ever.

A petition, praying for the establishment of a National Bank, has been circulated in St. Louis, Missouri, and signed by 1215 legal voters of the city. The largest vote ever polled in the city was 1500. The petition is closely written, and measures forty-two feet. This looks like rebellion in the face of T. H. BENTON, the metallic currency humbugger.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN.

Died, in St. Johnsbury, Waterford, Lyndon, Kirby, Wheelock, Sheffield, Sutton, Burke and Newark, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, between the hours of 8 and 12, A. M. "North Star Extra."

"North Star Extra," was born in Danville Sunday morning, Sept. 3, 1837, and was the darling offspring of John, the Wire-Worker and Tom the Skinner. A very promising puppy, he was sent into the aforesaid towns on Monday afternoon, to be used in the family of the "faithful" who were instructed to keep him secreted until 10 o'clock on Tuesday, Sept. 5, at which time he was to be let loose to bark at and bite every Whig in those towns. But alas, poor "Star,"—the first yelp he made exploded him and he died instantly. His parents, together with a large number of near and dear relatives were so sorely afflicted that they have not yet been able to utter his name. The premature development of his disease, medically termed "internal putrefaction," and which is said to have been hereditary, doomed this offspring of much anxiety and many tears, to an early grave.

The following communication was intended for last week, but was necessarily omitted to make room for the President's Message.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN.

MR. EDITOR: The contest is over; the strength of the two political parties in Vermont, has been tested, and we shall soon know their relative strength, their loss or gain during the past year, and who is to govern and superintend the affairs of the State the coming year. The struggle has been a severe one, and to some extent unpleasant and unprofitable. Measures have been resorted to, unbefitting the Christian and disgraceful to any civilized community. When a party resort to such measures to help their cause, it is a pretty sure indication of an anticipated defeat, and the unsoundness of their principles. Correct moral and political sentiments require not the aid of falsehood or calumny, to give them energy or gain the ascendancy. They contain an inherent expansive power that will develop their strength to full maturity, and, sooner or later triumph over all opposition. And when truth and error are mixed up together the same composition, let truth be unfettered in its operations, and it will soon expel its unwelcome companion, and come forth to the light of day, in all its pride, and strength, and majesty.

From recent occurrences in this region, we have good reason to suppose the Van Buren party are rapidly departing from the spirit of the Constitution, and gaining and going over to an unyielding and overbearing aristocracy. It seems to be the determination of the party that their principles shall prevail, and if fair measures will not secure the object, intrigue and falsehood may be employed, without any breach of faith, or forfeiture of public confidence. If such means are not contrary to the Constitution, they certainly find no sanction in that able and imperishable document. If a person will slander a political opponent to defeat his election to office, I see no reason to suppose he will not, if opportunity offer, fight against his government, and assist in establishing an aristocracy. Such persons lack some of the most essential qualifications for office, however few their duties or limited their power. Under the control of such characters our Government is unsafe, nor can the people calculate, with any certainty, on its duration or prosperity.

But, Mr. Editor, there is another view of the subject, to which I wish to call the attention of your readers, as it is sometimes overlooked by pretty close observers: I mean the effect which this intrigue and deception will have upon the rising generation. The youth of our country learn almost every thing by imitation; and whenever the leaders of a party employ scandal and treachery to increase their numbers and strengthen their principles, they corrupt the morals of our young men, and their whole influence, unless there be some strong redeeming trait in their character, goes directly or indirectly against our government and all its institutions. He who turns a wayward youth from his wanderings, and makes him sober and industrious, does something more than promote the welfare of the individual, or comfort his friends; he blesses his country. But he who leads a youth from the path of sobriety, robs him of his reason and character, and lessens the number of chances in favor of the perpetuity of our Government. If we would transmit, unimpaired, our government and its blessings to future generations, we must instil into the minds of the rising generation the principles of virtue and industry, and strengthen their morals by a virtuous example. But let them grow up in ignorance and vice, and receive encouragement from the bad example of their superiors, and the fate of our country is fixed—our doom is near at hand. And whenever I see a party, or individuals, be their political principles what they may, en-

deavoring to gain their object by improper means I mark that party, and those individuals, as enemies to their country. They may be ignorant of the mischief they are doing, but all past history proves the assertion, that they strike at the foundation of our government, and hasten its dissolution.

Lyndon, Sept. 6.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN.

OUR COUNTRY.—NO. III.

The present age, with regard to intelligence and virtue, internal improvement, and the growing influence of free principles, is the tortured theme of the Orator and scribbler. Mankind are averse to every reflection which conflicts with their settled opinions, whether these opinions are the offspring of prejudice; or predicated upon rational hypothesis, and attained by sure and logical reasoning.

What we love to believe, easily appears true; and assent to the promptings of individual or national pride, is by no means difficult.

Hence the unwarranted eulogium of our age. The glow-worm shines in darkness, and may vainly suppose that the stars have withdrawn their rays from her superior light. But when the golden sun reveals the secret of her excellence, and hides her spark in his own dazzling glory, she may learn how weak is her power, and contemptible her pride.—This is not indeed a return of the dark age,—characterised by unbroken and solid gloom. Those years of mental and moral death, whose vestiges are not yet erased, are fled, we hope, forever, and Man has discovered in a degree the true objects of rational living. Science and the arts have emerged from the ruins amongst which they had so long slumbered; the eye of Philosophy, obscured almost beyond hope of restoration, is waking; poetry has reclaimed her pinions; the muses have returned to the new-gushing Helicon, and the long, dark, portentous night, that hung upon the mount of inspiration, is broken and rolled away. Our Country partakes in the general light. And we have reason to love her for her elevation in this respect. Education it must be allowed, is regarded by our population. The young are not generally left destitute of common requisites for business. Means of acquiring knowledge are facilitated. The little child is taught the mysteries of nature, and learns the wondrous revelation of worlds and systems. Our youth, at least a great proportion, appreciate knowledge. They know its worth, and feel in a measure its importance.

Our education is imbued with moral and religious influence. Our school books are prepared by the hand of piety; and even the vulgar classics, though mutilated, and pitifully tortured, experience the purifying care of the wise and good. The young are taught the wonders of their intellectual and moral natures, that there is before them a higher existence than the present, and that true greatness and dignity consist in preparing for that existence. This healthful influence is poured upon the minds of the young, commencing with the dawn of intellect, and attending its advancement to maturity. It checks the wayward desires, and opens the heart to all that is generous and dignified in human character. It gives energy to conscience, and governs it by high and holy motives. It tends to silence passion and consolidate all the habits of thought and feeling into virtuous and abiding principles.

But there is another feature, which renders this subject less attractive.—We are in the retrograde path. Our population increases more rapidly than intelligence and virtue. How many amongst us know comparatively nothing of science. How many who are unconscious of the powers which slumber within them.

"As the Mountain is unconscious of its ore, Or rock of its inestimable gem."

We have a government that encourages literature; we have institutions adequate to preserve and perpetuate it: and men qualified to sustain these institutions. But the great difficulty is in public sentiment. The popular mind is not sufficiently awake to the interests of science. Attainment and possession of wealth are the all-engrossing objects. This spirit is infused into the young, and tends to counteract the better influences of which I have spoken. The first and only step towards an education with many is, counting dollars and cents; and the great lesson which lies at the foundation of future acquirement is, "seek gold and pursue it." Such a spirit is hostile to the spread of intelligence and refinement, & is become an alarming characteristic of our age. In their blind zeal for wealth, our population rush on trampling every thing that dignifies humanity, in the dust. They cry "live while you live; gold is the enduring treasure, principle is worthless when it counteracts interest, man forfeits his name when avarice deserts his breast." Literature, morality and religion may die; or live if they can, upon the remnants of a shorn harvest, or the weeds wealth's champions have trodden under foot. More on this point in my next.

"The history of the world never has recorded such base treachery and perfidy as has been committed by the deposit banks against the Government, and purely with the view of gratifying Biddle and the Barings."

The above is an extract from one of Gen. Jackson's late letters to the Globe, and the sentiment is endorsed by that paper. The deposit banks, that have suspended payment, are charged with the most unparalleled treachery and perfidy against the Government. Pray how does this charge correspond with the fact, that the deposit banks of New York, under the immediate control of Regency officers and collar slaves, were the very first in the whole Union to suspend payment? And pray how does it correspond with the fact, that the Legislatures of nearly all the Van Buren States have assembled in special session, and not only justified the deposit banks in their suspension of payments, but actually authorized them to continue that suspension for the whole year to come?—Louisville Journal.

A letter from New Orleans dated Aug. 25 says "the yellow fever is raging dreadfully, and many deaths occur daily. Yesterday particularly a great number occurred; and you must not, by any means return, until you hear of a frost, as no doubt it will be very fatal until then."

One of our clerks, a native of the state, is down with it."

Receipts to get rid of Rats.—Read them the account of the steamboat disasters, and they will flee the country.—Salem Gazette.
Charge them \$12 a barrel for flour, and they will go much quicker.—Ab. Dai. Adv.