separate governments, separate institutions and habits, diversified and, in many respects, rival and conflicting interests, with many important and troublesome questions of jurisdiction and boundary. Each colony was entirely independent of all the others, and, the allegiance and subjection to Great Britain being thrown off, independent of all the world. The only bond of union between them, during the early Revoluti nary troubles, and until two years after the Declaration of Independence, was the common feeling produced by common oppressions, and the growing disposition, throughout all the colonies, to throw off their allegiance to the home government and become sovereign and independent.— As a necessary consequence, the contributions of men and money by each colony, after the commencement of hostilities, to carry on the war, were entirely voluntary, the only taxing or coercive power of any description, over the person or property of the citizen resting with the local legislatures exclusively. It is true that delegates from the different colonies were, at various times and places, assembled for consultation and advisement, but without any pretence of right to exercise authority over, or to make their acts binding upon, all, or any one, even of the colonies represented.

It will at once be seen that nothing can display in a stronger light the determination, public spirit, and patriotism of the period, than the facts that the Declaration of Independence was so universally signed, by the delegates of the colonies in one of these voluntary congresses assembled, that it was so universally assented to, approved and sustained by the local legislatures, and the people, of all the colonies, and that a defensive war was actually carried on, for a period of between two and three years, against one of the most powerful nations of the earth, under circumstances such as have been described, and solely by these voluntary aids from the legislatures and the people of the respective colonies.

In the year 1777, the Congress of the colonies undertook the establishment of a central and common Government, and to that end, on the 15th day of November of that year, adopted certain "articles of confederation and perpetual union" between them, which are submitted to the respective local legislatures for approval, as the delegates to the Congress were appointed by those legislatures. The articles met the approbation of the States, expressed through their respective legislatures, and their delegates to the Congress of 1778 were authorised to ratify and confirm them. On the 9th day of July in this year the full delegations in the Congress from six of the States, and portions of the delegates from five others, signed the necessary ratifications of the articles, and, from that day, it is believed they were considered as in force, and thus acted upon, although a majority of the delegates from one State do not appear to have signed the ratification until August, from another until November, and from another until February 1779, while from a single State no ratification whatsoever took place until March, 1781.

These articles of confederation, placed the foreign relations of the country within the power of the Congress established by them, and gave that body control, to a considerable extent, over the army and navy of the Confederacy; but experience soon proved that, for most internal purposes, it was the form without the substance, of government—that the power to prescribe was not accompanied by any power to execute; the power to declare and carry on war, by no power to raise men, or money; the power to direct what the national expenses should be, by no power to collect revenue to meet those expenses, or even pay their own wages. All these latter classes of powers were reserved to the States exclusively, while the exercise of the most essential of those granted, depended upon the assent, through their delegates in the Congress, of 9 out of the 13 States.

Still such was the spirit of the times, and such the patriotism and love of liberty of our Revolutionary ancestors, that the war for independence was successfully prosecuted, and victoriously terminated, under a national government, if government it could properly be called, thus fettered and crippled, thus powerless and dependent.

As a necessary consequence, the treaty of peace of 1783, which acknowledged "the U S of America to be free, sovereign and independent States," merely put at rest all questions of dependence upon, or subjection to any foreign power, and left our internal Governments, State and National, where they were. Each State, therefore, was completely free, sovereign and independent as to all the world save the other States, and was no farther bound to them than by the articles of confederation, which have been briefly described, and which, at the strongest, contained no higher obligation, or binding force, than an ordinary treaty between independent sovereignties. Such, then, was the civil condition of the U. S. at the close of the war of the Revolution, such was the bond of union between them, and such the common Government for the protection of national rights and the maintenance of national independence.

(To be continued in our next.)

MR. HOYT AND THE SWARTWOUT COMMITTEE.

No one can have forgotten the bitter malignity with which the famous Swartwout Committee attacked the honorable and intelligent man who supplanted their candidate for the Vice President as Collector at N York. As Mr. Hoyt is a Democrat, and had lately been appointed to office by the President, he was singled out as a favorite mark. As his conduct in office contrasted in every respect with that of Swartwout, and made the misconduct of the great Conservative even more glaring than it otherwise was, any thing that could be raked up and perverted to blast the reputation and dim the fair fame of his successor, was caught at with unparalleled avidity. Next to the Secretary of the Treasury, the chosen object of the committee's vengeance appeared to be Mr. Hoyt. It was immaterial that they were sent to examine into "the causes of Swartwout's defalcation," with which Mr. Hoyt had no more to do than had the man in the moon. It was immaterial that they were neglecting the business which they were delegated by Congress to perform at New York, and which they claimed and received their pay for performing. It was enough for them to find pretexts on which to denounce and vilify a Democrat, a fast friend of the President, and a man entrusted with a responsible office. This was "glory enough" for them.

Nor can any one have forgotten the manner which they took to accomplish their design—the course resorted to, as soon as it was found that the integrity and courage of Mr. Hoyt were not to be put down by blustering and bullying. An ex deputy collector, whom Mr. Hoyt had found it his duty to dismiss, was brought forward to make vague charges of official delinquency; and it was only after great exertions, by the minority of the committee, that they could obtain leave for the accused to "attend as a witness," to hear the charges against him; an opportunity to summon evidence in his own defence, and to show the character of his accuser, was denied, with every circumstance that could aggravate the injustice of the denial.

The accusation has been made and spread in thousands of pamphlets all over the country. The slander, had it not carried with it the antidote of Mr. Hoyt's honest and fearless appeal to the American people, would, ere now, have done its work. The Democratic Collector would by this time have been placed, no matter how unjustly, in the same category with the great Conservative defaulter, had the scheme succeeded.

NOW MARK THE SEQUEL!

In less than six months after this ex deputy collector is brought forward as the favorite witness against Mr. Hoyt; elevated into a person whose word should be potent enough to destroy an honest man, and paraded by a committee of Congress before the nation as an oracle of truth—in less than six months after this exhibition of political tactics, (considered, no doubt, "very clever" by the inventors, but which the American people think deserving of a far different appellation,) we find the following announcement in the National Intelligencer, the great Federal organ here, furnished by the pen of the Editor of the Express, one of the great Federal organs in New York:

"Englishmen come out here as partners of houses, and invoices are made out in England, by collusion to which the importer here swears, and in which fraud the perjured importer has been AIDED, IT IS NOW WELL KNOWN, BY AN EX DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF THIS PORT, so that an immense amount of goods has been brought into the country, without paying the duties demanded by law, and to the serious injury of the honest trader and the home manufacturer. The Bottomly case in Boston exposed the nature of these frauds. THE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT HAS MANIFESTED A CREDITABLE PROMPTITUDE IN INVESTIGATING THESE FRAUDS, AND IN URGING ON THE DISCOVERY OF THE PERPETRATORS."

Now we beg the National Intelligencer, and its correspondent, to inform us who is this ex deputy collector that is "well known" to be aiding men in the commission of fraud and perjury. We are left in the dark upon this point. If it proves to be the same ex deputy collector who was used to denounce and slander Mr. Hoyt, it will turn open another bright page in the history of the Swartwout committee. The people will gain some farther insight into the correctness of its statements, and learn with still more accuracy the dependence to be placed upon the testimony that Federal Whiggery has been disseminating through the country.—*Globe.*

POLITICAL INTOLERANCE.

If there is one characteristic which more than another distinguishes the Federal party, it is the intolerance which has marked it from the origin of the Government. It has ever assumed towards the Republicans a tone of contemptuous obloquy and bitter denunciation. Not content with censuring their political opinions, it has attributed to them the most offensive doctrines, and directed against them a social persecution which is as ungenerous as it is unjust.

Let those who are now the objects of these defamatory aspersions console themselves with the reflection, that the apostles and fathers of the Republican creed, were even more rancorously denounced than themselves.— There are many living who recollect the insulting epithets which were habitually applied to Mr. Jefferson, and the criminal intentions which were ascribed to him. He was stigmatized as an infidel and an atheist; he was identified with all the horrors of the French revolution; the feelings of the altar and the hearth were appealed to, to preserve them from the desecration and pollution which were threatened by the triumph of his principles and party. From his own declarations, we learn that every personal indignity was offered to him and to his friends, and it is well known that, in harmony with the conduct not long since exhibited by the enemies of the Administration at Washington, his nights were frequently disturbed, during the sittings of Congress at Philadelphia, by the insolent demonstrations of Federal arrogance!

Yet this distinguished man possessed a spirit the least violent and vindictive that ever animated mortal breast, if we except that of the present Chief Magistrate. As an illustration and proof, we need but copy the following extract from his inaugural address, delivered at the close of a conflict the most fierce and irritating which ever disturbed the harmony of our political annals: "Let us, then, fellow citizens, unite with one heart and one mind; let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty and even life itself, are but dreary things; and let us reflect, that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions." These are the tolerant and generous sentiments of him who was denounced with a bitterness and ferocity which would not have been justifiable, even when applied to the vilest of human beings.

Mr Madison, the mildest and most amiable of men, whose memory is now embalmed in the heart of every American, and whose eminent virtues, as well as talents, are admitted without a dissenting voice, was pursued by the same acrimonious and ruthless persecution. His name became a by-word with the enemies of Republican institutions for every thing that is vile and infamous, and was habitually associated with Satan himself, so that the vulgar profanity lately exhibited by Mr Clay has not even the poor merit of originality. We have heard persons declare, that such was the idea they had received of this great and good man, from their political associates, that it was some time before they could approach him with courtesy, and that they felt no little astonishment when they discovered so much kindness, mildness, and refinement in one who had been represented to them as the very type of evil.

Let us not be surprised, then at the intolerance which is exhibited towards the Republican party of the present day, nor be too much irritated by the indignities, personal and political, which are offered to those in whom it has confidence, or whom it delights to honor. Let us not be unwilling to share the fate of the great and good men who have gone before us, and who have, nevertheless, left to all time, a name and fame of unsullied purity. Martin Van Buren may well afford to share with Jeffer son and Madison the arrogant vituperations of Federalism, and, we doubt not, will live and triumph in the affections of a high-minded people, even though Mr Benjamin Watkins Leigh, *magno cognomine gaudet*, with that liberality and refinement which so eminently distinguish the gentlemen of Virginia, should declare, that he had forfeited all claim to common courtesy and delicacy! Fortunately for him and the nation, there is another tribunal to decide upon his merits—another voice to promote his fame.—*Globe.*

We call attention to an article in another column, headed "Banks and Merchants," extracted from a late number of the Mississippian. It appears from it, that "the cotton shipped by the *commission* banks brought only from 28 to 35 dollars per bale, or about *seven* and *eight* cents per pound," according to the bank returns, "though, when cotton was at its lowest ebb, during the panic of suspension in 1837, it readily brought from 7 to 10 cents per pound in good funds." It further appears from it, that the commission banks paid the planters "in a currency depreciated *fifty* per cent. by means of which, they actually received only *three and a half and four cents per pound* for their cotton" So much for departing from the true principles of trade.—*Ib.*

CORRECTION OF ANOTHER WHIG FALSEHOOD.

"ANOTHER DEFAULTER.—The Macon Messenger announces another defaulter, Nathaniel Smith, late emigrating agent of the Cherokees. He has fled to Texas with from seventy to one hundred thousand dollars of the public money. Now, was any other administration in power, this would be sounded from one end of the country to another, as an evidence of monstrous corruption; but in these days of defalcations for millions upon millions, it is hardly a circumstance worthy of notice."

The above article is going the round of the unscrupulous Whig presses.

We have taken some pains to inquire at the proper Bureau, and find that this Mr. Smith was never entrusted with any public money whatever; and that, if he has absconded, his liability to the Government will relate only to some provisions and other articles connected with Indian emigration, most of which, if not all, have probably been properly applied.

So much for another misrepresentation of a profligate Opposition.—*Globe.*

(From the Nashville Union.)

THE CONTEST IS OVER.—The contest is over—and Republicanism is triumphant in Tennessee. Every inch of ground has been contested—while all the powers of the State Government and of factious partizanship, have been brought to bear against us. Undue influences, extraneous and extraordinary in their nature and tendency have been working directly and indirectly, openly and covertly, against the FREE POWER OF THE PEOPLE But, nevertheless, the popular will has triumphed and the friends of good government are rejoiced overmuch.

The contest is over—and Tennesseeans have shown to the world that they are an intelligent, a deep thinking, and virtuous people. They have shown their utter abhorrence of the poor clap traps with which the journals of Federalism have teemed. They have pointed with indignant scorn to the mere *haro* about "Van Buren and his *odious* administration," "the spoils party," "the spoilsmen," and such common catch words often used by desperate factions *for effect*. They have returned with warm hearts and willing hands to their first love. They have proclaimed their determination to adhere to the principles of political rights and duties which their patriotic fathers have left as guides to posterity—and have declared with an "utterance" too "full and distinct" to be misunderstood, that Federalism shall have no resting place in Tennessee.

The contest is over—and dishonest Federal Leaders, who can maintain their political positions only by deceiving men who are better than themselves, are sad. They have resorted to every expedient within the range of possibility to maintain themselves; but they are defeated Our Senators in Congress—men in whose hands is the highest power of the Government, the power even of impeaching the President himself—have descended from their elevated seats and actively taken part in the struggle against us. They have resorted to *means*, too, of which any common citizen should be ashamed. But they are defeated—and great is their chagrin and mortification!

The contest is over. And Tennessee has placed at the head of her Government a man who has few, if any superiors in the country. We are confident that James K Polk, of whom every American citizen may well be proud, will administer the government of this State in a manner highly acceptable to all his friends, and to a majority of his political enemies. He has been called to the Executive Chair upon one of the most brilliant triumphs of principle that ever took place in the country.

The contest is over. We have a handsome majority in the State Legislature where there was before a large majority against us. We have six Representatives in Congress, where we before had only three. Indeed our triumph is complete.

ELECTION RETURNS.—The late election returns came in so good and so fast, that we had not time or room to give details. We commence to-day giving particulars, and shall continue to give them as fast as they come to hand.

Some of the Federal papers are trying to console their friends for their defeat in the late elections by saying, "*They will yet have members enough in the next Congress for all useful purposes.*" We think with them for once; for, we believe they will be in *a minority* They will probably have just enough members to convince the Governors of New Jersey and Illinois how *useless* it is to give certificates of election to members of Congress who received a minority of the votes of the people.

We shall publish, in a day or two, a table of all the Congressional elections that have taken place, which will show how we arrive at our conclusion.—*Globe*

The Quincy Argus states that "the returns in the Secretary of State's office show that Mr. Douglass has a clear majority of seven votes, including all mistakes, and eight hundred majority, leaving out all mistakes So says one who has examined them. Mr. Stuart, of "*certificial*" memory, had better stay at home."

[*Illinois paper.*

CHARLES FISHER.—We class Mr. Fisher among the Republican members from this State, because our political opponents have not only opposed his election, but because the Western Carolinian, the only district favorable to Mr F.'s election, sets him down as the candidate of the Republican party in that district.

[*North Carolinian.*

THE BANKS.—The New York Whig has the following short remark, or summary of duties, in regard to the Banks, which the Globe endorses. Speaking of the banks, the Whig says—"They have now only to pursue a steady course—sustain the mercantile and working classes of the community—refuse longer to uphold the drones—shun the speculators and monopolists—and all will be well."

The Globe approves of this advice to the moneyed institutions of the country, and says it can add nothing thereto, except that "they should never again lend themselves as political tools in the hands of partizans, nor aid faction to clog the wheels of Government."

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

We find in the Army and Navy Chronicle the following extracts of a letter from a gentleman on board the ship Relief, attached to the expedition, which give some very interesting particulars of the voyage, up to the time of its date, April 10. 1839:

"We sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 19th December for Orange Bay, in Terra del Fuego, with instructions to run a line of soundings down the coast of Patagonia. We had a delightful passage, in sight of land almost the whole time. At port St. Elena we were so near the land as to see the lamas feeding on the sides of the hills. On the 21st we were south of the Sun.— Christmas day was passed in lat. 23 deg. 27 min. South long 48 deg 12 min. We had for dinner roast plover, partridges and green peas, all cooked in France! About the 1st of January, we began to see albatros, and occasionally a seal. On the 9th of January we were off port St Elena, and saw the lamas; it was a delightful day, the land looked very tempting, but we could not land, not having leave. The country appears barren, no large trees, but a stumpy vegetation. The whole coast of Patagonia has the same rough and flat appearance; no thick woods to be seen; nor the least sign of inhabitants. The places called ports are uninhabited.

"On the 21st January we made cape St. Diego, Staten Land, &c., and arrived at Good Success bay, so named by Captain Cook. Here we anchored, and went on shore. The appearance of the land about the straits of Magellan was very dreary, barren and rugged rocks, mountains covered with snow, &c. Good Success is a very pleasant bay; the hills are covered with trees, principally, beech, birch and winter's bark; most beautiful barberries, with yellow flowers like small roses; bush cranberries, and a great variety of heath-like shrubs. We went on shore, armed to the teeth, but no natives were seen; several huts were found, and other signs of people having been there. The next morning, however, our attention was called by a shouting on shore, where we discovered the natives. The Captain and some of the officers immediately landed. After dinner, I went on shore, and saw about 15 natives round a fire, with our men; they were a tall good looking people, with nothing but lama's skin thrown over their shoulders. They appeared to be a simple people, and jealous, and not allowing us to go in the direction we supposed their women and children were. They were evidently Patagonians, being taller then the tallest of our men; they had bows and arrows, but no knives. Old iron was every thing with them, taking that in preference to bread, meat, &c. Their food was fish and shell fish. They went off early in the afternoon, probably being on a visit to this place

"Upon the whole, I was very much pleased with Good Success; the woods reminded me much of Brazil, the dead trees being covered with beautiful mosses, ferns and small flowering plants, and gave me a very different opinion of Terra del Fuego from what I had been led to expect from books.

"We left Good Success on the 23d January, and anchored on the 24th off New Island. The appearance of the country all around us was mountainous and bleak, with occasional white patches of snow, which is probably the reason why this part of the world is considered to be nothing but a barren rocky place, destitute of vegetation; but it is quite the contrary. Upon landing at New Island we found it covered with trees and shrubs, and beautiful flowers, lots of berries, such as bush cranberries, a beautiful shrub, black currants, and two or three species of barberry, with a most delicious berry, in flavor between a rasperry and strawberry. Here we found signs of inhabitants, but none were seen. A great many ducks were killed, and a pair of geese— the female, a beautiful snow white bird, was shot first, and the male would not quit her, but suffered himself to be killed also. Civilized man carries—I was going to sermonize, but it won't do.

"On the 27th we anchored off Hermites island, where the vegetation is similar to the other places visited; the scurvy grass abounds all along the shore, and appears to be placed here for the benefit of poor Jack, who, by the way, does not like it very well—probably for its name.

"On the 28th, we sailed again in search of Orange bay, the charts of this part of the world not being very correct, and anchored in a beautiful harbor, where we were visited by a family, in a canoe, consisting of two men, a woman with a baby, and a grown up boy. They were all stark naked, except the old man, who had a small piece of seal skin on his back, and the woman, who had skin to wrap herself and child up in. They carried a fire in the bottom of the canoe—the woman paddling and doing all the labor. The men came on board and were clothed; and a nice blanket was given to the woman, who instantly wrapped the baby up in it. It was raining, and rather cold—the child was really pretty, and after it had been wrapped up and got warm, popped its head out, and looked up towards us, smiling: the men would not allow the woman to get out of the canoe, and wanted every thing for themselves. The Captain took down some preserves for the child, but the woman began to cry, and tried to push the canoe from alongside. After some persuasion, she tasted the preserves herself, and immediately devoured the whole, paper and all, in which it was wrapped. The people were terribly frightened at a looking glass, pushing it away from them, and covering their faces with their hands.— Indeed, it was piteous to see the horror or alarm they showed, as if it was something supernatural.

"The next morning we went on shore and found the hut of our Indian friends; the women and children had run away, and no doubt were hid in the woods, as dogs were barking at a short distance. The hut was in the form of a cone, made of sticks and covered with green weeds; in it we found fish, hanging up in the smoke, plenty of shell fish laid upon large green leaves; the blanket, &c., we had given them spread upon grass.— The men offered us fish, and when I began to collect plants, they laughed and picked up grass, and every thing that was at hand, and poured them upon me with a great deal of humor, supposing probably that I was going to eat the herbs. We saw some whales in this harbor, and found bones in some of the old abandoned huts Their canoes are made of bark, sewed together with a species of sea weed, and always have a fire in the bottom, which is covered with clay.

"In the afternoon we got under way, and arrived at Orange Bay early in the evening, having been obliged to seek it out by taking observations every day, and this day found we were 10 or 12 miles south of it. Orange Bay is a very good harbor, large and commodious; plenty of wood and water, with abundance of ducks, geese, fish, &c. After the ship was securely moored, a light house was established on Burnt Island, to guide the rest of the squadron. It set in to rain, and continued with violent winds for eight days, so as not to allow any one to go on shore, except once, to carry provisions for the party in charge of the light-house.

"The two schooners arrived on the 16th February, and the Vincennes, Peacock and Porpoise, on the 18th and 19th, from Rio Negro. Captain Wilkes ordered our ship to prepare for sea immediately, take all the scientific corps on board, and make a survey of Useless harbor; examine Port Famine, &c, entering the Straits of Magellan through Cockburn Channel, and return again to Orange harbor. The two schooners, the Peacock and Porpoise, with Captain W., going South, in search of the magnetic pole; the Vincennes to remain at Orange Bay. They all sailed on the 25th February, and we on the 26th, and had a succession of storms, with violent wind and rain, making very little progress, towards our destination. We saw great numbers of albatros, giant and stormy petrels, &c.; and although we did not go around Cape Horn, we experienced all the bad weather for which that part of the ocean is celebrated. Our ship rolled and pitched so that it was almost impossible to sit at the table; some days every plate on it would be broken—soup and meat thrown into our laps. At night we had to tie ourselves down in bed.

"On the 4th of March we were farther from Cockburn channel than when we left Orange harbor on the 26th of February. On the 13th March we were on a lee shore, in great danger, and a fire broke out in the apothecary's department! No damage was done. The sun very seldom shone, and it rained nearly all the time.

"On the 18th we had a very disagreeable day—real Cape Horn weather—rain and sleet. We came in sight of land, wind blowing very hard, and breakers all around us. The Tower rocks on one side of us looked really terrific, the sea breaking entirely over the smallest, completely covering it with a white envelope, the spray flying off and looking like a thick snow storm. We were in a very dangerous position, but, however, reached Cape Noir island, lat 54 deg 45 min. lon. 74 deg. 20 min. and with three anchors down hoped to hold on.

"On the morning of the 19th the wind blew harder yet, with occasional showers of snow and hail. Noir island looked as if some vegetation might be growing on it, but there was no prospect of landing; the shore was lined with breakers, and the spray in flying off made a beautiful appearance, looking like smoke. In the evening, the wind increasing, another anchor was let go, making four anchors out, and 400 fathoms of chain cable, the four anchors weighing 11,700 lbs. The 20th was a dreary day, sleet and rain. In the night we parted two of our cables, and lost a bower and sheet anchor. The ship dragged a considerable distance, and we felt somewhat alarmed; but day dawned and found us safe. Nothing particular occurred during the next day. Towards night the wind blew up afresh, and it was feared another cable was gone. Preparations were immediately made to get under way, and at 9 o'clock we lay rolling and tossing, ignorant of what would take place.

"Towards 12 o'clock the ship began to drag, almost right on to the breakers; indeed nothing but horrible rocks, the water dashing and hissing over them, were to be seen in every direction; the water began to break over us also, and the wardroom, steerage and berth deck were ankle deep. At last an order was given to slip the cables. A dead silence ensued for a few moments; then the sound of the axe cutting the stoppers, and a horrible clatter, a grumbling and grating sound as the chains flew through the hawse holes, and all was hushed. The poor ship seemed to be aware that she was to remain without an anchor, as she quivered and groaned, as the cables flew out, 'like a thing of life.' In a short time we were clear of the breakers, and all was quiet; the ship became easy, and the men recovered their cheerfulness. We lost all our anchors, and had to give up Useless bay! Port Famine!! Breakneck passage!!! the Milky way! &c., and proceeded to Valparaiso to procure ground tackle. It is admitted by all hands, that we might go to sea twenty years and not be in such a dangerous situation again. Since then we had pleasant weather, growing warmer every day.

"*April* 14.—We have now been three days off Valparaiso, and have succeeded in getting anchors, and will probably get in to night or to morrow morning.—We sent a boat in, but found no American men of war here. Two boats immediately came off from the British sloop of war Fly, with an anchor and offer of services, which was very kind and polite. Our Captain declined the offer until he heard from the shore. Our boat returned to-day, having procured every thing necessary, principally from the English stores."

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

The first triennial celebration of the National Agricultural Society was held at Oxford, on the 18th of July. Earl Spencer presided. At the dinner nearly 3,000 person sat down to the table, under an immense awning — Many good toasts and speeches were elicited, from among which we select the remarks of Mr. Webster.

The Chairman, (Earl Spencer,) in giving the next toast, said they had already drunk the health of a foreign minister who was present, but they had the honor and advantage of having among them other foreigners not employed in any public capacity, who had come among them for the purpose of seeing a meeting of English farmers, such as he believed never had been witnessed before, but which he hoped might often be seen again. Among these foreigners was one gentleman of a most distinguished character from the United States of America, (cheers,) that great country whose people we were obliged legally to call foreigners, but who were still our brethren in blood. (Loud cheers)

It was most gratifying to him that such a man had been present at the meeting, that he might know what the farmers of England really were, and be able to report to his fellow citizens the manner in which they were united, from every class, in promoting their peaceful and most important objects. He gave, "The health of Mr. Webster, and other distinguished strangers." The toast was received with much applause.

Mr. Webster said the notice which the noble earl at the head of the table had been kind enough to take of him, and the friendly sentiments which he had seen fit to express towards the country to which he belonged, demanded his most cordial acknowledgments. He should therefore begin by saying how gratified he had been in having it in his power to pass one day among the proprietors, the cultivators, the farmers of Old England—(cheers)—that England of which he had been reading and conversing all his life, and now for once had the pleasure of visiting—(Loud cheers)

He would say in the next place—if he could say— how much he had been pleased and gratified with the exhibition of one product, or branch of product, of that agriculture for which England was so justly distinguished. When persons connected with some pursuit, of whatever description, assembled in such numbers, he could not but look on them with respect and regard; but he confessed at once that he was more than ordinarily moved on all such occasions, when he saw before him a great assemblage of those whose interests, whose hopes, whose objects and pursuits were connected on either continent with the cultivation of the soil (Loud cheers.)

Whatever else might tend to enrich and beautify society, that which feeds and clothes comfortably the great mass of mankind, should always, he contended, be regarded as the great foundation of national interest He need not say that the agriculture of England was instructive to all the world; as a science it was here better understood; as an art it was here better practised; as a great interest it was here as highly esteemed as in any other part of the globe—(Cheers)

The importance of agriculture to a nation was obvious to every man; but it perhaps did not strike every mind so suddenly, although certainly it was equally true, that the annual product of English agriculture was a great concern to the whole civilized world. (Cheers) The civilized and commercial States were so connected, their interests were so blended, that it was a matter of notoriety, that the fear or the prospect of a short crop in England deranged and agitated the business transactions and commercial regulations and speculations of the whole world.

It was natural that this should be the case in those nations which looked to the occurrence of a short crop in England, as an occasion which may enable them to dispose profitably of their own surplus produce; but the fact went much farther; for when there was such an occurrence in the English capital, the centre of commercial speculations for the whole world, where the price of commodities was settled and arranged, where the exchanges between nations were conducted and concluded, its consequences were felt every where, as none knew better than the noble Earl who occupied the chair.

Should there be a frost in England 15 days later than usual, should there be an unseasonable drought, or ten cold and wet days instead of ten warm and dry ones, when the harvest should be reaped, every exchange in Europe and America would feel the consequence of it. He would not pursue these remarks. (Loud cries of "Go on, go on.") He must, however, say that he entertained not the slightest doubt of the great advantage to the interests of agriculture which must result from the formation and operation of this society.

Was it not obvious to the most common observers, that those who cultivated the soil had not the same conveniences opportunities and facilities of daily intercourse and comparison of opinions as the commercial and manufacturing interests? (Cheers) Those who are associated in the pursuits of commerce and manufactures naturally congregated together in cities; they had immediate means of frequent communication. Their sympathies, feelings and opinions were instantaneously circulated like electricity through the whole body.

But how was it with the cultivators of the soil?—Separated, spread over a thousand fields, each attentive to his own acres, they had only occasional opportunities of communicating with each other. If, among commercial men, chambers of commerce and other institutions of that character, if, among the trades, guilds were found expedient, how much more necessary and advisable to have some such institutions, which at least annually should bring together the representatives of the great agricultural interests? (Cheers)

In many parts of the country to which he belonged, there were societies upon a similar principle, which had been found very advantageous. They had rewards for specimens of fine animals; they had rewards for implements of husbandry, supposed to excel those which had been known before. They turn their attention to every thing supposed to facilitate the operations of the farmer, and improve his stock and interest in the country. Among other means of improving agriculture, they had imported largely from the best breeds of animals known in England—(Cheers)

He knew that a gentleman who had to day deservedly obtained many prizes for stock would not be displeased to learn that he had seen along the rich pastures of the Ohio and its tributary streams, animals raised from those which had been furnished by his farms in Yorkshire and Northumberland. (Cheers) But, apart from this subject, he must be allowed to make a short response to the very kind sentiments, which went near to his heart, as uttered by the noble Earl at the head of the table.

Their noble chairman was pleased to speak of the people of the United States as kindred in blood with the people of England. (Cheers) "I," continued the honorable gentleman, "am an American (Cheers) I was born on that great Continent, and I am wedded to the fortunes of my country for weal or for wo (Loud cheers) There is no other region of the earth which I can call my country (Cheers) But I know, and I am proud to know, what blood flows in these veins (Cheers) —I am happy to stand here to-day and to remember [although my ancestors for several generations lie buried beneath the soil of the Western continent, yet there has been a time when my ancestors and your ancestors toiled in the same cities and villages, (cheers) cultivated adjacent fields, (cheers.) and worked together to build up that great structure of civil polity which has made England what England is. (Cheers.)

When I was about to embark, some friends asked me what I was going to England for. To be sure, gentlemen, I came for no object of business, public or private; but I told them I was coming to see the elder branch of the family. (Loud cheers) I told them I was coming to see my distant relations—(cheers)—my kith and kin of the old Saxon race. (Loud cheers)

With regard to whatsoever is important to the peace of the world, its prosperity, the progress of knowledge and of just opinions, the diffusion of the sacred light of christianity—(loud cheers)—I know nothing more important to the promotion of those best interests of humanity and the cause of the general peace, amity, and concord, than the good feeling subsisting between the Englishmen on this side of the Atlantic and the descendants of Englishmen on the other. (Cheers.)

Some little clouds have overhung our horizon—I trust they will soon pass away. I am sure that the age we live in does not expect that England and America are to have controversies carried to the extreme upon any occasion not of the last importance to national interests and honor. (Cheers)

We live in an age when nations as well as individuals are subject to a moral responsibility (Cheers)—Neither government nor people—thank God for it!—can now trifle with the general cause of the civilized world. (cheers.) and I am sure that the civilized world would hold your country and my country to a very strict account, if, without very plain and apparent reason deeply affecting the independence and great interests of the nation, any controversy between them should have other than an amicable issue—(Cheers)

I will venture to say that each country has intelligence enough to understand all that belongs to its just rights, and is not deficient in means to maintain them, (cheers.) and if any controversy between England and America were to be pushed to the extreme of force, neither party would or could have any signal advantage over the other, except what it could find in the justness of its cause and the approbation of the world. (Loud cheers)

With respect to the occasion which has called us together, I beg to repeat the gratification which I have felt in passing a day among such a company, and conclude with the most fervent expression of my wish for the prosperity and usefulness of the Agricultural Society of England. (Loud cheers)

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier furnishes the following interesting letters on the subject of recent important events which have taken place in Turkish affairs:

The death of the Sultan Mahmoud, which took place at Constantinople on the night of the 30th June and 1st July. This event being foreseen—some persons say brought about—orders were sent on the 28th June to the Seraskier Hafiz Pasha to suspend hostilities.

The sailing of the Turkish fleet from the Dardanelles had been equally prevented. The Egyptian fleet was still, on the 27th June, cruizing off Alexandria. The British and French fleets respectively had sailed to prevent a collision of those of the Sultan and the Viceroy, so that only one circumstance seemed to threaten serious hostilities—an order despatched by Mehemit Ali to his son Ibrahim, to drive back the Turks from the Egyptian territory.

All danger of a general war growing out of the quarrel of the Sultan and Mehemit Ali, seems to be thus completely removed, for the successor of Mahmoud— his son Abdul Medjid—a youth 17 years old only, but who was immediately, on his father's death, declared of age by the Divan, and proclaimed—was entirely in the hands of the four great European powers, having an interest in the preservation of the Ottoman Empire, and would consequently accept their mediation.

The formal and irrevocable recognition of Mehemit Ali's Sovereignty in Egypt and Syria would unquestionably be one of the leading points in the act of mediation and settlement, and thus the greatest benefit, except permission to him to conquer and usurp the Ottoman throne that could be conferred on him, would be conferred and possibly guaranteed by Great Britain, France, Austria and Russia. Had Mehemit Ali died without this recognition of his independence, and this security to his heirs, the whole of his possessions would have reverted to the Porte, in the course of the dissensions and quarrels that it is generally believed will occur between his sons, immediately on his demise. The danger of a general war alone, at one time imminent, has thus passed away, but it was still possible that in the course of the negociations that would be entered upon, for the final adjustment of the affair, something might occur to renew the apprehensions now so happily removed.

PARIS, July 28.

On the 22d ult., telegraphic despatches were received in Paris, announcing that Ibrahim Pasha had attacked and completely routed the Turkish army, commanded by the Seraskier Hafiz Pasha, at Nezeb, situate beyond Aleppo, that he had sent three regiments of cavalry and three of infantry in pursuit of the fugitives, in the direction of Orfa and Diarbekir, and that he wrote his despatch from the tent of the Turkish general-in-chief Subsequent despatches brought some details of the affair, which showed that Ibrahim commenced his offensive movement on the 20th June, and that on the night of the 24th and morning of the 25th, he attacked the Turkish army, which gave way after a cannonade of two hours, and literally without resistance. Ibrahim had returned to Antab.

Later accounts reached Paris on Friday, 26th ult., stating that the Capitan Pasha had, in anticipation of the demise of Sultan Mahmoud, received orders to return with the Ottoman fleet under his orders, from Galipoli to the Bosphorus; but that instead of compliance, he landed the 10,000 troops he had taken on board for the coast of Syria, to co operate with the army of the Seraskier, and sailed for Rhodes with an intention to deliver up the fleet to Mehemit Ali, to whom he had written to that effect. The latter replied in a special letter, but unfortunately the nature of it remained unknown in Paris up to the moment when I am obliged to close this letter.

It would appear, that the French Admiral Lalande had made no hostile attempt to impede the voyage of the traitor, Ahmed Fethi, (the Capitan Pasha) It was even reported that he had saluted his flag. Oddly enough, these circumstances were seized by the speculators as a proof of the bearing of the French Government towards Mehemit Ali at the very moment when it was professing the most profound regard for the youthful Sultan, Abduel Medjid. This surmise, implying a charge of duplicity, which will, we are convinced, turn out to be unwarranted, was probably suggested by articles in some of the Paris Journals, recommending the re adoption of Napoleon's views on Egypt.

While this was passing at a distance from the Turkish capital, all was bustle in that city. The remains of Mahmoud had been interred with pomp All his German doctors, who had, it was charged, brought on or aggravated his illness by allowing him to swallow constant and large doses of alcohol, were dismissed, and an English physician, Dr. Millingen, (the friend of Lord Byron,) was appointed Physician to the young Sultan — The Divan was in the interim actively engaged in filling up the Ministry, of which I will, if I have space, give a list elsewhere. An order was sent (as I have already stated) to Hafiz Pasha to suspend hostilities; but the fatal battle of Nezeb had been fought before it reached him. The order to return sent to the Capitan Pasha was, as I have shown, disregarded; but the Divan did not stop there. It despatched a Special Envoy to Mehemit Ali, with presents of immense value, calling upon him to concur with the Sultan and his government, to reconstitute the Ottoman Empire—recognizing his hereditary sovereignty over Egypt, on payment of a tribute, but requiring the restitution of Syria. In conclusion, he was invited to proceed to Constantinople, to confer with the Divan on the measures to be taken with the objects just named. The Envoy, the bearer of these despatches, had arrived in Alexandria; but here again I am left in painful anxiety. The nature of Mehemit Ali's reply was not known. That it would be unfavorable is in Paris the general belief; and indeed that it was known to the French Government to have been such, appears by a letter from Toulon, of the 24th July, which stated that new and pressing orders had been received by telegraph, to fit and prepare for sea immediately the remaining ships of the line in that harbor.

Thus it will be seen that doubts and fears still rested on this very important question. The direction taken by the troops sent forward by Ibrahim, after the battle of Nezeb, was held to prove that he projected extending the boundary of Syria, (his intended portion of his father's dominions,) to the Persian Gulf, which would necessarily involve him with England; but certain concessions lately made to the English by his wise and talented father, would argue that to provoke the hostility of that power did not enter into his policy.

Russia, Austria, Prussia, France and England, are said to be determined on sustaining the Sultan, but thousands of accidents or occurrences are possible, any one of which would defeat the objects of this amicable alliance, and set them at variance with each other. Russia is described as making vast, but comparatively secret preparations for "any emergency," (to march upon Constantinople was still believed to be her object)

In this state, I am compelled to leave the subject, observing that the French Funds have not fallen in consequence of that which has occurred in the East. The Three per Cents. were, on the 29th July, at 79, 70.

DEATH OF SULTAN MAHMOUD.—The Austrian official paper, announces the death of the Sultan to have taken place on the 1st of July—the Augsburg Gazette asserts that he really expired on the 28th of June, at 4 in the afternoon, but that the event was kept secret till the 1st The correspondence states that Mahmoud bade solemn adieu, on the 26th, to all the great functionaries, being conscious of his approaching fate, "declaring that he had nothing to reproach himself with, and asking those around whether they could say the same."

He then called him his heir, Abdel Medjid, his son-in law Halil Pacha, and Khosrew; and told his successor to depend on Khosrew and Halil, taking the first as an example of firmness and courage, the latter as the symbol of prudence and circumspection. "In these times of trouble and tumult, finish the work I have begun."— This German correspondence represents the Sultan as greatly irritated against France and Admiral Roussin, for the predilection and favor shown to Egypt. The measures of quarantine against the plague had been suspended by the new Sultan, and orders sent to Hafiz and the Capitan Pacha, to stop wherever the missive found them.

One journal announces that Mahmoud issued an order, before his death, for setting free all those condemned for political offences. We read in another that—

"Mahmoud, the day before his death, being very ill, wrote with his own hands a letter to the Emperor Nicholas, which he entrusted to Mr. Boutenief. He conversed for a quarter of an hour with his diplomatist, in presence of Halil Pacha, his son in law, after which he asked for his sons and daughters. He showed to Abdel Medjid, the present Sultan, a small box in which he put his papers, saying that he would there find the will and counsels of his father.

"The *adieus* of the Sultan to his wives and servants were very affecting. He forgot none of them; he testified regret that Reschid Pacha and Feti Achmet were not at Constantinople. The latter and Hafiz Pacha, Mahmoud considered as his children and dearest disciples When the courier left, the Sultan Abdel Medjid had already received the ambassadors, and spoken with them on different affairs, in a way which denotes a good deal of capacity; but he declared, that, although the right heir by the law, he would take no step without the counsels of the Divan, until the time of his real majority."

A letter in the Paris Messager states, that Mehemet Ali has accepted the overtures of the Capitan Pacha, and taken the new Sultan under his protection. It alleges also, that an envoy from the young Sultan had arrived in Egypt, bringing a firman bestowing on the Pacha the hereditary possession of Egypt and Syria, and also the post of generalissimo of the Turkish armies, with an invitation to visit Constantinople and there treat of the high interests of Turkey and Egypt.

DEAD WEIGHT.—In the late news from England, it is stated that the Bank of England was endeavoring to sell their *dead weight*. As many of our readers may not understand what the term means, the following explanation, handed us by a friend, will inform them. In 1823, the Bank of England agreed with the Government to pay it £13,089,419, at different specified periods between 1823 and 1828, on account of Naval and Military pensions, and superannuated allowances, on condition of receiving an annuity of £585,740, for 44 years, commencing April 5th, 1823. It is this annuity, which will expire in 1867, that the Bank wishes to make available.

[*Baltimore Post.*

(From the Maine Democrat, Aug. 20.)

THE BOUNDARY.

We understand that Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, has transmitted to Gov. Fairfield, the communication of Mr. Fox to the Government of the U. S., relating to the mission of Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, by which it would seem that the object is substantially what has been alleged in the English papers. The British Government apprehending that the negotiations respecting the establishment of a Joint Commission for running the line might not be terminated until near the close of the present year, it was thought the mean time might be profitably spent by that Government in making a topographical survey, and in acquiring a more intimate knowledge of the territory in dispute.

Still further—since writing the foregoing, we have obtained copies of the following Correspondence which has taken place between Sir John Harvey and Governor Fairfield:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Fredericton, New Brunswick,
August 10th, 1839.

Major General Sir John Harvey has the honor to acquaint Governor Fairfield that Col. Mudge of the Royal Engineers and W. G. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. have been sent from England for the purpose of making a Topographical examination of part of the Disputed Territory for the use and information of Her Majesty's Government—and Sir John Harvey dare not allow myself to entertain any doubt that the Executive of Maine will willingly co-operate with that of this province in doing what may depend upon them respectively, not only to prevent any interruption being offered to proceedings of a character so entirely amicable, and so purely scientific, but also to ensure for it any assistance which may be required by a commission, the result of whose inquiries may have so material influence in expediting the decision of the pending negociation, and which must therefore be regarded with an equal degree of interest by both parties.

The Commissioners who are now here purpose to commence their journey about the 20th instant, and to proceed in the first instance to the Great Falls, and thence perhaps in a westerly direction.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saco, August 16, 1839.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 10th inst. informing me of the appointment, by the British Government, of Messrs Mudge and Featherstonhaugh "for the purpose of making a topographical examination of part of the Disputed Territory for the use and information of her Majesty's Government," &c, &c.

Being fully convinced, that the difficulties supposed by the British Government to be involved in the pending question of boundary would vanish before a correct topographical knowledge of the territory, I shall not only offer "no interruption to the proceedings of the commissioners" which you describe as "entirely amicable" and "purely scientific," and the result of which you apprehend may have "a material influence in expediting the decision of the pending negociation," but will, with great pleasure, afford the Commissioners all reasonable facilities in my power, for the prosecution of their design.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your Excellency's ob't serv't,
JOHN FAIRFIELD,
Governor of Maine.

His Excellency Maj Gen. Sir John Harvey,
Lt. Gov. Prov of N. B.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot)

"FLORIDA WAR."

ST AUGUSTINE, 12th Aug, 1839

The capture of 46 Indians at Fort Mellon two or three days ago by Lt Hanson has elicited the warmest commendation from all quarters, and certainly entitles this gallant young officer to the gratitude of the people and the approbation of his government. A subscription is now on foot to purchase and present to him a splendid sword as a testimony, from the citizens of St. Augustine, of the estimation in which they hold his conduct.

The party consisted of sixteen warriors and thirty women and children. The little garrison at Fort Mellon consisted of about 28 men, only *one-half* of whom were fit for duty. The Indians were encamped in the neighborhood, and were in the habit of coming into garrison every day to draw the rations so liberally bestowed on them by the government After the news arrived at Fort Mellon of the treacherous murder of Col Harney's party on the Caloosahoochee the conduct of the Indians became very suspicious, although it was not supposed that *they* could have heard of it. They disappeared altogether for two days. Lt. H was daily expecting a steamboat from Black Creek to remove his men to a more healthy position. He resolved, if the Indians should make their appearance again, to seize them and put them on board the boat when it arrived. They *did* return, and, as events subsequently proved, with the purpose of reconnoitering and then introducing "Wild Cat," who was only ten miles off with a strong force, to surprise and murder the little garrison. Lt. H., as soon as they were all within his pickets closed the gate and fired a pistol, which was the signal agreed upon for seizing them.—Two of them plunged into the lake to make their escape by swimming, but were immediately fired upon and shot dead. The rest then surrendered At this time the expected steamer had not arrived, nor until two days after; during which time an attack from Wild Cat was hourly expected. But the boat came at last, and the precious cargo was shipped for Charleston. It was noticed that there were two *strange* Indians of the party These turned out to be runners from Caloosahoochee *to notify their brethren of the murder of Harney's men, and to stimulate them to similar conduct* One of these ambassadors was shot in the lake, the other is now in Charleston.

Gov. Call has sent six gentlemen to Washington to represent to the Government the deplorable condition of the country and to suggest measures for the extermination of the savages.

FROM FLORIDA.—The following, received by the Editor of the *Georgian* from an anonymous correspondent, he believes to be authentic, and therefore publishes it:

[*Savannah Georgian*

FORT BROOKE, TAMPA BAY,
7th August, 1839

Sir:—Captain W. Seawell, 7th Infantry, with 40 men, Company G, left this port this morning, in the steamer Okeechobee, for the late scene of the outrage committed by the Indians at the trading house (Punta Roesa) He is accompanied by Major Forsyth, Paymaster, and Lieut. W. Grandin, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Taylor. You have doubtless seen an account of the surprise and massacre made by these *friendly* Indians. The object of this Expedition is to see what they may have done, and to perform the last sad rites due those who, in an unsuspicious hour, were cut off from life. So soon as the boat returns, you shall know the result.

Yours, truly, B.
Editor of the *Georgian*, Savannah, Geo.

INDIAN COUNCIL.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser states, that an Indian Council was held on Tuesday, the 13th, in Cattaraugus county, about seven miles from Irving, between Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, and delegates from the Six Nations of Indians, relative to the late treaty, by which the latter agreed to move West of the Mississippi. At the opening of the Council, Mr. Poinsett and General Dearborn, Commissioners on the part of Massachusetts, were introduced to the Indians assembled, by Judge Stryker, the Indian Agent. Both made speeches. Mr. Poinsett explained the views and wishes of the Government, and stated his desire to treat fairly with the Indians in all things and to hear what objections they had to the treaty. After this speech, the Council adjourned till the next morning. Wednesday, the discussion of the treaty, and the remainder of the session was occupied in a talk relative to the payment of annuities.

The Treaty with the Winnebagoes frustrated.—The Wisconsin Enquirer thinks that Gen. Scott's late talk with the Winnebago tribe in Council will come to naught. Leaving them with the express understanding that they were to occupy the country north of the Wisconsin, and under no circumstances to visit the country south of Fox River and Lake Winnebago, yet no sooner had he departed, says the Enquirer, than the very Indians meeting him in council, instead of going north, came down the stream about five miles south of the Winnebago, encamped, and there intend remaining.— The Enquirer has authority for saying that the only reason why the Government has not heretofore caused their removal, is, that the country provided for their reception is altogether too limited in extent, beside being surrounded by warlike tribes of hostile Indians.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1839

Messrs. EDITORS: I noticed in this morning's Baltimore Sun an article headed "*Prospect of Indian Disturbances*," purporting to be a statement taken from the Arkansas papers, "that the Ridge party of Indians, under Brown, their chief, threaten, if vengeance is not taken on the Ross party for the murder of the two Ridges, to right their own wrongs. It is apprehended that they intend to take Fort Gibson, and supply themselves with arms and ammunition for that purpose."

Having just heard from Fort Gibson, from a source entitled to the highest credit, I deem it my duty to state, that so far as the report goes, respecting the intention of the Ridge party to take Fort Gibson, for the purpose of supplying themselves with arms and ammunition, it is false, and a slander upon the Ridge party. I know that they have too much good sense to make such an attempt, if they were entirely destitute of either; and even if they were, they have the means of procuring them without interfering with Fort Gibson, or any citizen of the United States. Therefore, no person need fear any trouble growing out of the affair, unless it should be among the Cherokees themselves. J. K. ROGERS.

ENTERPRISING.—One of the New Orleans Editors with his compositors, cases, &c., proceeded by steamboat to Mobile, for the news by the British Queen, and waited ten days for her. At length the Great Western arrived and brought them a job. The news was put in type on their way down the river, and slips issued containing full intelligence immediately on their arrival at New Orleans.—*Balt. Post.*

NASHVILLE, Aug 12, 1839.

General Jackson arrived at Nashville yesterday morning, and attended Church. Accompanied by a few friends, he goes to Tyree Springs to day. The health of the venerable Ex President is much improved, and is evidently improving.—*Union.*

The Annapolis (Md) Republican states that information was received on Sunday at the department of State, that a conflict had taken place between the Irish and German laborers on the Ohio Canal, and that a number were killed. An express was sent off immediately to Gen. O. H. Williams.

YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.—Our Mobile dates by last night's mail are to the 16th, and New Orleans to the 14th instant. In New Orleans on the 12th there were 26 cases of yellow fever admitted to the Charity Hospital, and on the 13th there were 11 fever cases admitted In these two days there were 17 deaths. At Mobile, between the 12th and 15th, there were 4 cases of fever reported.—*Balt. American.*

A letter from Mobile states that the yellow fever has made its appearance there, and that Judge Hitchcock, the lately elected Representative to the Legislature, has fallen a victim to it.

NAVAL.—A letter from Pensacola announces the arrival there of the French frigate La Gloire, the sloop of war Naiade, and the brig Dunois. They came from Vera Cruz—but bring no news. The officers and crews are in good health. Salutes were exchanged between the French vessels and the American ships lying there.

The Strangers' and Planters' Hotel at New Orleans was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 9th inst.

Hoyt's Bank of Prizes.

Drawn Nos. of Richmond Virginia Academy Lottery, No. 5, drawn 24th instant:

19 48 61 56 39 9 15 18 3 53 54 21

More prizes sold in the above, which will be cashed when presented.

August 27 32—1t