mitting murmur, which only the sense of what was due at such a moment to military propriety, was effectual in suppressing

As the General reached the front, the whole line saluted, trumpets sounding, banners waving, and drums beating—and yet the line itself steady and immoveable as if carved out of stone. After acknowledging the salute, and scrutinizing for a brief space the appearance of the troops, the General, accompanied by his aid, rode down the line, and along the rear to the front again, when the whole broke into column, and gave him the marching salute, both at ordinary and quick time. This was executed with great precision; and when it was remembered that, except for the few weeks they have been at Trenton, these troops had probably never been formed before, and manœuvred, as a regiment, the accuracy of their marchings and evolutions proved that the time of the encampment had been well and diligently employed.

The reviewing being accomplished, the troops performed a variety of evolutions. The light artillery rushed across the field, swung their pieces to the front—unlimbered—the men dismounted—the horses ranged to the rear, almost of themselves—and the cannon were discharged, limbered, loaded and off again, almost in a time as short as that occupied in reading this paragraph.

While the eye is following the rapid movements of this corps, a cloud of cavalry sweeps by in full charge; swords projected, bodies inclined forward, and rushing over the ground with hot haste, yet with unbroken front. As they pass, they uncover the foot artillery, performing the evolutions of the line; forming and displaying column—the square—changing front forward or to the rear—and moving, though without music, in accurate time and distance.

Altogether, the display was gratifying and creditable; and, though on a small scale, gave good earnest of the skill and efficiency both of officers and men

After the parade, the Reviewing General received the visits of his brother officers at the tent of Gen *Eustis*, and cordial, indeed, seemed the interchange of courtesies between them.

In the evening, a ball was given by the officers, where those who had been merely spectators in the morning—the bright eyed and beautiful—became the chief actors, and in their turn, asserted dominion over the plumed and mailed warriors who had carried off the palms of the morning

Upon the whole, we have rarely spent a more agreeable day—and it was no little addition to our gratification to hear from every quarter, in the city of Trenton, uniform testimony borne to the deportment and character of the officers, as well bred, well educated, modest and moral men. Such we have long known to be the character of our little army—but we were glad to have our judgment confirmed by the universal voice of all classes of citizens, among whom this portion of them are now sojourning

There is, we understand, to be another review next week. We will hereafter apprise our readers of the precise time—and in this fine autumnal weather, we know of no more agreeable visit than that which may be made, on such an occasion, to Camp Washington.—*American*

WASHINGTON, Sept 18.

Major General Macomb left the city yesterday on an excursion to the North. It is understood to be the intention of the General-in Chief to visit the encampment at Trenton, and to review the troops there on Saturday next.—*Nat Int*

VIRGINIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute met at Lexington on the 10th of September, and appointed the following Cadets for said Institution.

The limited appropriation made by the Legislature to the institution, being nothing more than that already expended upon a garrison of some 18 or 20 soldiers, together with the necessity which is imposed upon the Visitors to apply a portion of the appropriation to the erection and repair of buildings, compelled them to limit the number of regular Cadets, which are to be educated and sustained by the State to 20. So that, from necessity, 12 Senatorial Districts had to be excluded from its benefits for the first year.

Names of Cadets Appointed.

William T Forbes	of	*City of Richmond.*
Lewis A Garnett	"	*King & Queen.*
John T. Smith	"	*Norfolk.*
Jas. H. Lawrence	"	*Caroline.*
Wm. D Fair	"	*Amherst.*
John B. Strange	"	*Fluvanna.*
Jas. K Jamieson	"	*Culpeper.*
Val. C. Saunders	"	*Loudoun.*
Chs Crump	"	*Powhatan.*
Oscar M Knight	"	*Nottoway.*
Sam'l Prior	"	*Brunswick.*
Wyatt Elliott	"	*Buckingham.*
James Kinney	"	*Rockingham.*
Edm. Pendleton	"	*Botetourt.*
John W. Jones	"	*Shenandoah.*
Thos. Cramer	"	*Frederick.*
Boaz Tibbs	"	*Monongalia.*
Chas. P Dyerly	"	*Montgomery.*
Benj. Sharp	"	*Lee*
David Chilton	"	*Kanawha.*

The regulations of the school having provided for the admission of a limited number of irregular Cadets, who pay their own expenses, the following were allowed to enter:

Hen. B. Sumpter	of	*Campbell.*
Everett Corbin	"	*Albemarle.*
John S. Logan	"	*Rockingham.*
Wm Anderson	"	*Pendleton*
Wm. S. Beal	"	*Shenandoah.*
Hen. B. Dawson	"	*Albemarle.*
John H. Tyler	"	*Charles City.*
Ed. Jones	"	*Hanover.*
Jos. W. Bell	"	*Augusta.*
Ham. L. Shields	"	*Norfolk.*
Philip J. Winn	"	*Fluvanna.*
Alex. W Dyer	"	*Albemarle.*
Hanson W. Hooe	"	*Prince William.*

The applications for admission, we are informed, were very numerous, although several Senatorial Districts had no candidates, and the Board had to perform a painful and delicate task in selecting from many young men of distinguished merit and promise, those that have been admitted.

A merit roll was registered and recorded for future consideration, in the event of an enlargement of the Institution or for the purpose of filling vacancies in the event of the non acceptance of those appointed.

The Institution will go into operation on the 11th day of November next.—*Rich. Whig.*

We copy the following extract of a letter addressed to one of the editors of the "Southern Silk Journal and Farmer's Register," by Thomas Spalding, Esq, than whom no man in Georgia is better versed in the Mulberry culture He raised Mulberry trees when others thought it a chimera. Events have shown the correctness of his opinions—and his foresight is now acknowledged by all: [*Savannah Georgian.*

"I find what I had heretofore supposed, although I had experience for several years upon silk worms on a small scale, that there is really a worm giving two crops, and am therefore precipitate in my movements Having mulberries enough to feed several millions of worms, I have prepared a house 100 feet by 20, with 7 ranges of feeding boxes, capable in two crops, to breed one million of worms. I shall have another house, (long since built,) 100 feet by 30, prepared with 40 ranges of feeding boxes, and capable of breeding two millions of worms by next spring; so that without some accident, if I live, I shall in the year 1840, produce 1000 lbs. of raw silk, probably more than any other man in America can produce, from his own mulberries

"I have some friends in your section, whom I greatly esteem, and they will understand me as making this boast in the pride of State and not in pride personal. I shall at some future time communicate to you the result of my present year's experience and labor.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS SPALDING."

S. T CHAPMAN, Esq.

We received this morning some beautiful specimens of American *Silk*, from Mr. A Beck, of Pittsburg The fabric is figured, and in the riband form; the colors are rich crimson, blue, and purple The manufactory which produced them does much business in that kind,—and certainly nothing can be handsomer. We can see no necessity for sending abroad for such matters, when they can be so splendidly wrought at home. Verily it might be said of our American ladies, if they would dress in such domestic fabrics, that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

The establishment we allude to is at Economy, Beaver county, some dozen miles, or so from Pittsburg.

[*Phila. Gaz.*

THE COAL TRADE.—The Pottsville Journal of Saturday observes: "Our friends abroad are assured that this region will not ship this season more than 10 000 tons of Coal over the shipment of last season, even if it should exceed it any; and it is well known that the shipment of 1838 fell short nearly 100,000 tons of 1837. Many of the mines have been but partially worked, in consequence of the slack demand for our staple, and even if the market should become brisk for the remaining nine weeks of the shipping season, it is believed there are not a sufficient number of miners now left in the region, or boats that will run this season, to supply over 13 or 14,000 tons per week. The stock which was mined last winter, has been mostly shipped, and but little remains These circumstances, with the present indication of an early and severe winter, lead us to the conclusion, expressed at the head of this article"

[*Ib.*

CHEROKEES.—The Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette of the 26th ultimo says: "We have received no news from the Indian nation for the last week; but every thing appears to be quiet there—both parties are in council, though separate; the Ross party at the head waters of the Illinois river, and the Ridge party at the mouth of the same, a distance of some sixty or eighty miles. A wrong statement is, we see, going the rounds in the N. York papers, as to the murder of Ridge and Boudinot, which should be corrected. It is stated that the Ross and Ridge parties had a desperate fight, in which Ridge and Boudinot were killed, and upwards of 40 of their warriors. This is a mistake. Ridge and Boudinot were way-laid and slain; and no fight has taken place among them, and none is anticipated. On the contrary, it is thought that the two parties will settle their difficulties without recourse to arms."

As the train of cars was returning to the city last evening on the Nashville Railroad, a short way from Dr Stone's Hospital, a part of the railing gave way in crossing one of the ditches—by which the locomotive was considerably lowered. The event aroused a swarm of bees, that had taken shelter under the embankment—and many a passenger found to his sorrow, that the *mosquito* is not the *only* troublesome insect in our swamps Indeed, many were severely stung—without sustaining, from the accident, any further damage, however.—*N. O American, Sept 8.*

STABBING.—Mr. Bland, postmaster at Edenton, N C., we learn from the Norfolk Beacon, was stabbed through the body on Friday last, by a man named Whitaker Benbury The affray originated with the latter who forced his way into the office, when Mr Blard attempted to put him out and was stabbed There are loafers and intruders of the above description in every community who are tolerated in their impertinence from feelings of courtesy, until forbearance ceases to be a virtue; and then when rebuked they will maintain with characteristic insolence their assumed privileges as a right, even if it be necessary, it appears, with the point of the bowie knife. Benbury is in jail He is a husband, and the father of four children Mr. Bland has a wife and six children dependent upon his exertions for support.

The Romney (Va.) Intelligencer states, that at the recent Camp Meeting in Hardy county, the handsome sum of eight hundred dollars, was subscribed to the Centennary celebration of the Methodist Church.

A BARGAIN.—Mr Nicholas Biddle was the purchaser of the Blight Mansion in Chesnut street, at the sale on Tuesday last. Price $50,000 The lot itself will bring the money a few years hence It is in the very heart of the most fashionable part of Philadelphia.

[*Philad Inquirer.*

ILLINOIS.—We learn from the Louisville Journal of Friday that "the Illinois Board of Public Works, after two or three meetings, has come to a determination to suspend all works upon contracts made during the present year, and upon re let work, except such work as may be necessary to be done to keep the improvements in preservation, or to render them available, until ample means shall be furnished for their prosecution" It has also been determined to reduce the number of agents and engineers to the minimum competent to preserve the public works, and to introduce all practical economy in every department of expenditure connected therewith The Springfield (Illinois) Journal of a late date says: "It is hoped that arrangements will be made so as to enable the Commissioners to pay all the estimates now due, though that arrangement is by no means certain."

DIVISION OF FLORIDA.—There was a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Augustine, in East Florida on the 29th of August last, called for the purpose of organizing the party in favor of a division of the territory According to the resolutions, the people of East Florida are opposed to being erected into a State in conjunction with the middle and western parts of the territory, with all the additional expenses of a State government, to be raised by direct tax and are unanimously disposed to a separation, making the Suwannee river the dividing line. It is stated also that the territory comprises land and resources sufficient to form two independent States, the west being nearly in size to Massachusetts and Maryland combined and nearly as large as South Carolina; and the region lying east of the Suwannee possessing an area approaching in extent to Pennsylvania or New York, and equal in extent to Tennessee or Michigan

[*N Y Ev Post.*

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The St Louis papers announce the death of the Hon Albert G. Harrison, one of the Representatives in Congress from Missouri Mr Harrison had been four years in Congress, and at the last election was re elected for another term The St Louis Argus in speaking of his loss to the State says:—

"Thus has one of the noblest spirits of our State passed away, and she is deprived of the services of as faithful, zealous and untiring a Representative as any community can boast Mr. Harrison, as a man, was as greatly beloved, as he was respected as a politician Frank, candid, and generous, he bore his "heart in his hand," and his hand was ever open to friends, and never shut to charity Next to his family and his personal friends, the Democracy of Missouri must most deplore his loss. To them he was endeared by long and faithful dedication of his time and talents to their interests. In him they found a Representative, whom nought could turn aside from his duty to them—who disregarded the frowns of their enemies, and scorned the temptations by which the Representatives of the people are beset."

Correspondence of the Philadelphia U. S Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sunday, p m.

The Great Western left about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, carrying out 43 passengers, a full freight, and an unusually large number of letters.

The amount of specie gone by this vessel is, I learn from the Agent, about $700,000; and when the large amount in bills, United States Bank shares, &c, which she takes is considered, the remittance has been an extremely heavy one. Exchange on London was in demand during the morning, and very firm at 10 a 10 1/4 per cent prem, and Messrs Prime, Ward and King sold all their bills at 10 1/2 per cent.

In the street the difficulty in obtaining money yesterday, was evidently increased, and stocks were only disposed of at a sacrifice At the second meeting of the Board of Brokers, the tendency to decline continued, and some fancy descriptions again receded considerably from the morning's prices.

In the market a fair business was done in cotton at about previous rates, and holders do not appear willing to reduce their present prices, owing to our light stock, now estimated at not over 46 000 bales. Flour is dull, at say $6 12 1-2 a $6 37 for all descriptions except Richmond City Mills.

No orders for purchase on English account have, it is thought, been received by the last steam ship.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION—*Burning of the National Theatre and Three Churches*.—Just before 5 o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered in the National Theatre, corner of Church and Leonard streets, and in a very few minutes the whole building was enveloped in flames.—So rapid was the progress of the fire that it was found impossible to save but a small part of the properties of the house, and therefore the loss to both the manager and actors must be very great

Soon after the fire had burst through the roof of the Theatre, it communicated to the African Zion Methodist Church, on the opposite corner, and also to the dome of the magnificent French Church, situated on the corner of Church and Franklin streets, adjoining the Theatre The African Church, having a wooden roof was soon on fire in every part, but the thick tin roof of the French Church withstood the flames for a considerable time, and it was a strange and imposing sight to see the dome in flames while the church itself remained uninjured. The wood work of this splendid pile at length ignited from the immense heat from the Theatre, and the fire spread rapidly throughout the interior, destroying the elegant pictures, gildings, trappings of the pews, &c &c, as scarcely any thing from within had been rescued

About this time the rear wall of the Theatre fell outwards, from which catastrophe, another Church was set on fire, viz: the New West Dutch Reformed Church, under the pastoral charge of the Rev Mr Hunt. This Church was situated in Franklin street, about one hundred and fifty feet below the French Church, and the rear of it was adjacent to the Theatre As soon as the flames had communicated to it, they spread much more rapidly than in the French Church, as in the course of a very few moments it was in flames throughout Besides the entire destruction of these three Churches, and of the Theatre, there was no considerable damage done.

A two story wooden house adjoining the Theatre on Leonard street, occupied by Julia Brown, a notorious prostitute, was partly destroyed, the roof and attic story being burnt

A two story brick house in Franklin street, occupied as Fanningworth's Commercial School, was also unroofed and much property destroyed in the interior

The loss by this fire cannot be much less than $200,000, as the building of the French Church alone cost $110 000, and the Theatre and properties must have been worth near $60,000 We regret to learn that Mr. Wallack the manager, had not a cent of insurance; and by this fire he loses the labor of years The refitting of the Theatre this season and additions to the properties have cost him several thousand dollars

One hundred and eight persons, attached to the Theatre, are deprived of employment by the sad catastrophe, and many of the actors have suffered severely in the loss of their wardrobe

The fire originated in the gas room, under the stage, near the pit lobby. A new gasman had just been employed, and from some mismanagement, had left the gas running in such a manner as to fill the room, when it ignited suddenly from a lamp which was kept burning, and the flame shot up and communicated with the scenery almost as suddenly as though the house had been struck by lightning.

It is unnecessary to say that the rumors that it was the work of an incendiary are unfounded

The New Dutch Church had been recently purchased and repaired in a very handsome manner, having beautiful Grecian columns in front. It is but about three months since it was finished.

The African Church and the Theatre were insured.—We could not learn as to whether insurance had been effected upon the other two churches.

[*Morning Dispatch.*

THE ARMISTAD PRISONERS.—The opinion of the Court in relation to the habeas corpus writ, in the case of all the prisoners, was to have been delivered yesterday morning, and will be looked for with much interest. We shall publish it to morrow, if delivered to day Much eloquent argument has been had upon both sides; the question now being whether the prisoners shall be delivered to the Spanish authorities or not; and whether the claims for salvage are to be allowed. It is decided that the crimes of which they were charged before the examination, do not come within the jurisdiction of the U. S; and the question now is narrowed down to the future disposal of them; and whether it belongs to the Executive, or to the Judiciary.—*Ib.*

☞ GEN. PETER H STEENBURGEN of Mason, is the Candidate to represent the counties of Fayette, Nicholas, Kanawha, Logan, Cabell, Mason and Jackson, in the Senate of Virginia.—*Lewisburg Enquirer.*

FOREIGN.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS—*In Continuation.*

FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Paris papers of Friday have reached us, but are destitute of news. They almost unanimously laugh in derision at those passages in the Queen's speech, on closing the session of Parliament, which spoke of the friendly union of the two countries, France and England; and, generally speaking, manifest increased rancor against this country. They sneeringly anticipate the grant of another pension of 20s. a week to the new victim of French vivacity, the British seaman wounded on board the Spider packet at Montevideo.

The Belle Poule frigate sailed from Toulon for the Levant on the 27th ult.

SPAIN.

The Carlist rebellion in Spain seems to be drawing to a close Gen O'Donnell has gained important successes over Cabrera in Valencia. His last exploit was the capture of the fort of Tales He announces that the garrison, together with the artillery, and the depot of arms, provisions and ammunition, had fallen into his hands—Cabrera had made repeated attempts to force a passage through the Christino lines, in order to relieve the besieged, and had been each time vigorously repulsed—Gen O'Donnell admits his loss, which he does not mention, to have been considerable, and adds that this glorious success of the Queen's arms was obtained after 16 hours hard fighting.

"BAYONNE, 27th, in the Evening.

"*The Commandant of the harbor to the Minister of Marine.*

"I am informed from Passages that Durango and one half of Biscay are in the hands of the Christinos, and that Espartero has entered Durango. Don Carlos and Maroto, with 25 battalions of infantry, and 10 squadrons of cavalry, have taken a position between Campozar and El Gueta, across the line from Bergara to Elorrio"

LONDON, Sept. 2—Our private letters from Bayonne of the 27th ult., state that the head quarters of Don Carlos were at Elorrio on the 23d. The Prince, on learning the occupation of Durango by the Christinos, convoked at Villareal de Zamarraga, a grand council, at which two members of each of the four provincial deputations were to be present.

Simon la Torre, after obstinately defending the positions of Sodupe and Areta, had fallen back on Eybar.

General Diego Leon was manœuvring to attack Cirauqui and Manoru, which Elio occupied with six or seven battalions

The insurrection of the 5th and 12th battalions was not yet at an end The revolters had detached four companies to try and induce the battalions of the Ulzama to make common cause with them. Their main force was still in possession of Vera and Lesaca. Basilio Garcia, one of the exiled apostolicals, had joined them.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.—Mehemet Ali is resolved not to relinquish the advantages he has obtained without a struggle. He demurs to the delivery of the Turkish fleet, and insists upon the hereditary possession of Syria A communication from Chosrew Pacha, the Sultan's Foreign Minister, stating the determination of the Five Powers to stop the war and arrange the terms of peace, had been dispatched from Constantinople; but Mehemet's reply is not given. The forts on the Dardanelles have been repaired; and rendered almost impregnable. Many headless trunks floating in the sea of Marmora attest the despotic cruelty of the Government; and it is said that Mehemet Ali's assumption of the chief rule would be gladly hailed by the people of Constantinople.

Two frigates and three corvettes, whose captains refused to follow the Turkish Admiral to Alexandria, had returned to Constantinople, and four or five other vessels of the fleet were expected from Rhodes. Tahir Pasha would, it was thought, be appointed High Admiral.

A letter from Alexandria, 7th instant, in the Leipsic Gazette, asserts that the Capitan Pacha has been appointed Governor of Sennaar by Mehemet Ali, and that he is to be accompanied on going thither by Turkish troops

LONDON, September 2.—We last week announced that the five great Powers had communicated to the Sublime Porte their desire that the Sultan should leave all matters in dispute between him and his vassal, the Pacha of Egypt, to the determination of his allies, the Great Powers, and that the Sultan had given his adhesion to that request We are now enabled to present to our readers a copy of the diplomatic note which was addressed by the agents of these Powers to the Porte. It is as follows:

"The undersigned have received this morning instructions from their respective Governments, in virtue of which they have the honor to inform the Sublime Porte that agreement on the Eastern question is insured between the Five Great Powers, and to invite it to suspend any definitive determination without their concurrence, awaiting the result of the interest which these Powers feel for the Porte.

PONSONBY, British Ambassador
BARON DE STURMER, Austrian Internuncio
COUNT DE KŒNINGSMARCK, Prussian Minister
BARON ROUSSIN, French Ambassador.
BOUTENIEFF, Russian Minister.

Constantinople, July 27, 1839"

The British squadron reached Tenedos on the [illegible] August, and proceeded on the 6th to Besica Bay. It consisted of nine ships of the line and a frigate. Admiral Lalande, with five ships of the line, continued to occupy the same position on the coast of Troy Four other English and French ships were expected to reinforce the squadron.

Advices from Toulon of the 23d state that a telegraphic despatch reached that city on the preceding evening, ordering the immediate armament of and preparation for sea of Le Souverein, of 120 guns, and of the Couronne, Marengo, and Nestor, of eighty two guns each. Those ships were inspected on the 23d, and their armament immediately commenced

According to a letter from Odessa, published in the Augsburg Gazette, the Russian fleet of Sebastobol had been ordered to hold itself in readiness to sail, and several large bodies of troops were on their march to join the corps stationed along the Pruth, where a considerable force was to be assembled

The Augsburg Gazette of the 26th ult, publishes a letter dated frontiers of Turkey, 16th, mentioning that the European Ambassadors had been dismayed by the announcement of Mehemet Ali's determination to disarm the Ottoman fleet, as they felt that it was a ruse of the Viceroy to avoid acquiescing in the demand of the united powers for its restitution, or at least to gain time. It does not appear from this letter that the British and French squadrons were to be employed in wresting by force the Turkish fleet from the Pacha, but that the Admirals had been ordered to oppose any landing attempting by the Egyptians on the Ottoman coast, or the occupation of any portion of its territory It is further stated by the correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette, that Lord Ponsonby and Admiral Roussin had been directed by their respective Governments to conform to the instructions of Lord Beauvale and Count St. Aulaire, the English and French Ambassadors in Austria.

The same journal contains a letter from Constantinople of the 7th ult, stating that Kosrew Pacha was actively engaged in reorganizing the army, which still consisted of 30 000 regular troops

THE NEW CHANCELLOR AND THE CORN LAWS.—The new Chancellor of the Exchequer had made the following exposition of his views on the subject of the Corn Laws, in a speech at Portsmouth:

"With respect to the Corn Laws, he wished to state how the matter stood with reference to his vote upon these laws. There were two questions submitted to the House of Commons. The first was a motion that the House should hear the evidence at the bar in respect to the operation of the laws upon the interests of the country. This he had opposed. (Hear.) The House of Commons were said to have done nothing in the present session; but undoubtedly, if the motion for hearing evidence at the bar had been carried, very little indeed could have been done (Hear, hear) But when the second question came before the House, relative to an alteration in the corn laws, then, when he could express his opinion upon the propriety of an alteration in those laws, he gave his vote in favor of such alteration. His opinion was, that a fixed duty upon corn was that which would produce more good to the community without injuring the grower, than any other mode of regulating the trade in corn; and nothing that he had heard in the slightest degree tended to shake the opinion which he had formed on the subject, and, in conclusion, he had only to say that he did not think his opinion in reference to it could be changed."

POST OFFICE IMPROVEMENTS IN EUROPE.—Since the passage of the late act of Parliament, by which the postage upon all letters has been reduced to a penny, the Governments of Europe have proposed reforms in their post regulations. It is said in a letter from Berlin, that the Russian Government has in view a project for transporting all letters destined for that Empire, from certain central points, by its own couriers. For instance, all letters to be transmitted to Russia, would be forwarded by Russian couriers, at certain periods, from the central depots of Paris, Hamburg, and Berlin, thus avoiding the delay of transportation through Germany.—*Globe*

JEWS IN THE HOLY LAND.—Mr. Moses Montefiere, brother-in-law of the present Baron Rothschild, lately made a visit to Egypt and Syria. He made propositions to the Viceroy for three objects:

1. To establish a commercial bank in Egypt with a capital of two millions sterling

2 To purchase territory in Syria, for the benefit of the Jews

3 To make the oath of Jews admissible in Syria, as in Egypt.—*Ib*

THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.—Sir Moses Montefiere arrived on the 12th ult. at Alexandria He had made proposals to Mehemit Ali to establish a Bank there with a capital of one million sterling, provided he would do away with the many legal disqualifications of the Jews. Sir M M. has already rented a large tract of land in Palestine on a lease for fifty years, and holds out every inducement to his people to become agriculturists in the land of their forefathers; as one principal object of his banking institution will be rendering the necessary assistance for the prosecution of agricultural pursuits, the real riches of these countries.

Richmond, Friday, Sept. 27.

THE AMISTAD.

This case is postponed till November next The negroes have been discharged from a *criminal* prosecution—and the only question now is, whether they are to be considered as *property*, and how that property is to be disposed of? To try this issue, the case is transferred to the District Court. The following is a sketch of the points that have been made, and the decisions that have been pronounced. The Court seem to have acted with great firmness and discretion—and with a due regard to the laws and institutions of their own country. Tappan & Co are, of course, much chagrined by the result of the investigation They expected to establish principles of jurisprudence in our Courts, which would not only have cut at the Slave Trade from Africa, (in which every American concurs,) but to have shaken every idea of property in slaves, as they already exist under our own Institutions. The question, it is presumed, will now be, according to the precedent in the case of the Antelope, would these persons be slaves in Cuba—and if so, is not the Executive bound to give them up under the Treaty?

THE AFRICANS OF THE AMISTAD.

HARTFORD, Friday, Sept 20, *Half past one o'clock*

The whole of this day has been taken up with the Amistad case. Mr Sedgwick read the reply to the return of the Marshal, and the affidavit of Messrs Hanson and Ferry, that the girls are native Africans—are, as they suppose, between 7 and 10—and are but recently from Africa. Mr. Baldwin then addressed the Court in an elaborate and very powerful argument of 2 1/2 hours The Grand Jury came in while he was speaking, and requested to be charged by the Court on this subject, which was under their consideration. Judge Thompson said he could not charge them without a statement of facts, &c The Jury retired, and came in again with a written statement of facts, which was read by the foreman The Court informed them that at the opening of the Court in the afternoon, they would give their opinion as to the jurisdiction of the Court.

After Mr Baldwin had concluded, Mr Ingersoll spoke three-quarters of an hour on the opposite side Mr Staples rose in reply, and after speaking a quarter of an hour, the Court adjourned for dinner.

The Court room is crowded. The Governor of the State, the clergymen of the city, and many aged and respectable citizens present

Friday Afternoon.—Judge Thompson addressed the Jury, stating that, with regard to the *criminal charge* against the prisoners, neither this Court, nor any other Court in the U S, nor the Grand Jury, had any jurisdiction The Amistad had been a Spanish coasting vessel; and a crime committed on board of her was the same, with regard to jurisdiction, as if the crime had been committed on the Island of Cuba. In order to give a Court of the U. S jurisdiction, the crime must be against some law of the U S or the law of Nations. He therefore instructed them that they could not find an indictment. The Grand and Petty Juries, having no other business, were therefore discharged.—*N Y Jour of Com*

The following letter, from the correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, contains the history of the proceedings of the court down to *Saturday evening:*

"HARTFORD, Saturday, Sept 21, 1839

"On the sitting of the Court this morning, Judge Thompson said he was not prepared to dispose of the question that occupied the attention of the Court yesterday, *finally;* and therefore, nothing that he now said should be considered as other than incidental remarks upon the arguments that had been offered to the Court The case was brought before it under very peculiar circumstances, and was one of very great difficulty—undoubtedly, the Court was much embarrassed as to how to dispose of it. Let it be distinctly understood, however, that the parties brought upon the habeas corpus stood perfectly discharged from the accusation of criminal offence The mere question is, what is to be done with them?—and the course which the Court pursues with respect to those brought up on habeas corpus, is perhaps that to be adopted as to all the other Africans now in confinement. But the simple question now under consideration was, whether the parties so brought up were rightfully in the possession of the District Court; and if they were, this Court had no right to take them out of such possession. It might be full of injustice, and pregnant with very evil consequences, to dispose of these important questions in this summary way, upon a writ of habeas corpus However abhorrent to our feelings it might be, to contemplate these human beings as property, the Court were not at liberty to indulge in any sympathies with reference to that matter. They could only be governed by the law on the point It was contended by some, that there could be no property in human flesh; yet it was impossible to shut our eyes to the fact, that slavery, or the right to control the persons of others, was not only recognised by foreign Courts, but by those of our own country—and men, human beings, under the name of slaves, had been returned to claimants, through the intervention of the constituted representatives of the States to which such claimants belonged, as *property;* as in the case of the Antelope, reported in 10 Wheaton, p 66—for it was on that ground, and that alone, that they were so returned

This court has a right to entertain the question, and to inquire into the grounds of the *right of property;* and after repeated decisions to this effect, by the Supreme Courts, it will not do for this Court to say "we won't ascertain the question of property" The *property* (for so we will technically call it in the present instance) is in the *possession* of the District Court; and we are to inquire whether it is rightfully in such possession. Persons of the African race are recognized by law as *property*, and the question therefore in this case, is only whether the possession by the District Court is rightful. Under the peculiar circumstances of this case, his Honor said the Court were desirous to have another argument of counsel, confined entirely to the point, "whether the District Court had jurisdiction in this case," and proposed to counsel to take that question into consideration, and address the Court on it in the afternoon

Mr Ingersoll suggested that a brief should be prepared and submitted to his Honor for his decision.

This course was objected to by Mr. Staples and Mr. Baldwin, as very inconvenient. Counsel then retired to consult, and were to state the result at two o'clock.

Afternoon.—At the afternoon sitting, Mr. Ingersoll, who was counsel for the libellants, repeated his wish that a brief should be prepared and submitted to his honor, in which all the cases on the point should be cited

Judge Thompson said the case was a vital one; but it was desirable if possible to dispose of it.

Mr Staples had made inquiry and he was satisfied of the necessity of going on

Judge Thompson—"Then we must go on."

Mr. Baldwin then recapitulated the facts of the case, and contended that the Court of Admiralty had nothing to do with them but as property, and it was incumbent on the party applying to that Court, to prove as a preliminary measure, that they were so. The Marshal in this instance had exceeded his authority. Property taken on the high seas may be libelled in the most convenient Court, but property taken in waters in any particular district must be libelled in the Court of the district in which it was taken, and all legal proceedings must be prosecuted in that Court Don Pedro Montes files an Admiralty process on the 17th September inst, against these persons as *property* they being at the time on land; but they could only be tried before a common law Court, by a jury—and the same reasoning applied to Ruiz.

Mr. B. closed in an energetic appeal, praying their discharge. He said they would be taken care of (as it was right they should be) by the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Hungerford and Mr Ingersoll followed on behalf of the Spanish claimants, and argued very earnestly in support of the jurisdiction of the District Court.

The District Attorney succeeded in support of his libel on behalf of the Executive.

The case closed with the address of Mr Staples, which was not concluded until 7 o'clock.

The Court then adjourned to 8 o'clock on Monday morning, when judgment will be given.

HARTFORD, Sept. 23d.

The decision of Judge Thompson, concurred in by Judge Judson, was read this morning in the presence of a large number of persons The Court opened at 8 o'clock, and even before this hour the Court Room was thronged to overflowing A more interested audience,—judging from the earnest attention of those present, were never assembled together No one,—the Judges excepted,—knew what the decision was to be before the Court opened. The opinion, therefore, as furnished me by a friend who reported it almost *verbatim*, excited mingled satisfaction and disappointment The Abolitionists expected that the Africans would be set at liberty. The Spaniards are satisfied, and are content to leave the question at present in the hands of their counsel.

DECISION OF JUDGE THOMPSON.

On the opening of the Circuit Court, Monday, Sept 23d, Judge Thompson gave his decision with respect to the application of the prisoners' counsel, to have the Africans discharged under the writ of habeas corpus—and denied the motion. He said the question before the Court was simply as to the jurisdiction of the District Court over this subject matter He regretted that the case had not been held up for further consideration, and that he had so little opportunity to examine the various important questions that are involved in it, with that thoroughness and deliberation that was desirable. He regretted this the more, as the case is a very peculiar and complicated one. It was one also difficult to be understood by the public. He could not be insensible to the fact, that the feelings of the community were deeply involved in the question, and he feared there might be misapprehensions of the real questions to be disposed of by the Court. It is possible, he said, that there may be some misrepresentation. He would, therefore, have preferred that time should have been allowed for him to give a written opinion But the counsel having thought it advisable, he did not say it was not excusable, to call upon the Court to dispose of the case now, he was compelled, though much against his wishes, to dispose of it in the best way he could

The question to be decided now is not as to the ultimate rights of either party—but it is whether the District Court can take cognizance of the subject matter that grows out of this case

(The OPINION of the Court will be published in full *hereafter*) Its Conclusion is substantially as follows:

"There may be an impression here, that because slavery is not tolerated in Connecticut, that the right of these Spaniards should not be investigated The Court, however, must be governed by the laws of the United States, and not by the laws of the State of Connecticut Our form of Government recognised the right to import slaves up to the year 1808. It is true the Constitution does not use that language, but it recognizes the right to a certain period, and declares until then it was a lawful importation.—The Constitution also provides for the recovery of persons that may escape from one State into another where service is due. It goes even beyond this and interdicts the States from passing laws that oppose claimants from taking fugitive persons in the free States Should any State pass such laws, they would be absolutely void. We must look at things as they are. The Court feel bound, therefore to say that *there is no ground upon which they can entertain the motion under the writ of habeas corpus.*

"They fear that some misapprehension exists in the public mind as to the effect and ground on which the case has been disposed by the Grand Jury, upon the directions of the Court. The question now disposed of has not been affected by what previously took place—The only matter settled previously was, that there had been no criminal offence cognizable by the Courts of the United States. If the offence of murder has been committed on board a foreign vessel, with a foreign crew and with foreign papers, this is not an offence against the laws of the United States. It is an offence against the laws of the country to which the vessel belonged—The Courts of the United States have, in such cases, no jurisdiction,—but if the offence be against the laws of nations, this Court would have jurisdiction. A murder committed, as in the case of the captain of the Amistad, is not a crime against the laws of nations,—were the crime piracy even it would not be a crime against the laws of nations, connected as it is with the slave trade."

The Court said that as they perceived there were note-takers present they hoped they would be careful to make a true representation of the decision. The Court does not undertake to decide that these persons have no right to their freedom, but leave that matter in litigation in the District Court, subject to appeal. And for reasons assigned *deny this motion.*

One of the counsels for the prisoners then asked the Court, if they meant to express the opinion that a foreigner coming here with a slave can call upon the U. S. Courts to enforce the claim of the foreigner to the slave. Judge Thompson, in reply, said he did not wish to decide now upon the abstract question As a judge he did not feel called upon to decide it. The Court was then adjourned *sine die.*

The District Court was opened The judge said he should direct that the United States Attorney should repair to Montauk Point, in the Revenue Cutter, with a gentleman on the other side to investigate the facts, ascertain where the seizure was actually made, &c.; that the Court would be adjourned to meet in this city on the third Tuesday in November next; and that meantime it would be the duty of the Marshal to see that the prisoners were comfortably situated, provided with clothes suited to the season, that they had proper and sufficient food, medical attendance, &c. The Court would, it is presumed, allow the prisoners to be discharged on giving bail, but as it must be on an *appraisement* their counsel would not consent to it. The prisoners will probably be remanded to the jail in New Haven.

POLITICAL ITEMS

Mississippi.—The Columbus Democrat of the 7th, anticipates "a most important and interesting struggle in November. We have then to elect a Governor, two members of Congress, and representatives to the Legislature, besides Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Chancellor and the various county officers. The contest will be a severe one, but we have no fears as to the result We shall re-elect McNutt by a large majority, elect Brown and Thompson to Congress, and carry a majority of the Legislature *Accounts from all parts of the State assure us of a glorious Democratic triumph in November next*"

In the four States of N. Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana, the late Democratic gain in Congress is *eleven* members

Louisiana.—Mr. Gregory Byrne has been elected without opposition member of the legislature for the parish of St Bernard, in the place of Mr Arthur Fortier, resigned. We congratulate the friends of correct principles on the result of this election, Mr. Byrne being a decided friend of the present administration of the General Government"—*Louisianian. Sept. 16.*

The Alexandria Gazette of Wednesday last says. "It is more than probable that Mr. Clay will be the Whig candidate of a National Convention, and that he will be the *regular* Opposition candidate to Mr. Van Buren.—Whether he will succeed is a matter of doubt; but, we have the strongest reasons for believing that he is not only the *best* candidate that the Opposition can run, on account of his talents, his services, and his claims; but that also, now, he is the most *available*, and the one most likely to concentrate upon himself the votes of the great majority of the people of this country who are opposed to the present Administration."

E Contra—The N Hampshire Courier of the 20th declares, that "Public opinion is fast concentrating upon Gen Harrison as the Whig candidate, and the only one who can carry Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan—There can be but little doubt that he will receive the Harrisburg nomination"

The Portsmouth (N H) Journal of the 21st publishes an emphatic appeal from one of its correspondents, who declares, that "Recent expressions of public opinion in various parts of the