

Then He who taught us brotherhood in vain has
gave us laws;
The Christian faith is lost on earth if selfish fear
restrains;
Now when the soul of Poland flows through all
her bleeding veins.
"Call upon my native land, the glory of the
West,
Whose empire doth between the swell of either
ocean rest;
Would ye win freedom for the world? or would
ye keep your own?
Fight: he who now forbears the sword, builds up
the tyrant's throne.
I call on you ye sons of France; ye heroes of
the van,
Who struck the first immortal blow, for liberty
and man;
By the full light of glory's week; "march on,
march on, ye brave,"
Till the last sod is trampled down; on the last
tyrant's grave.
Ah! hear, hear not the words of a cold herding's
art;
Follow the chivalrous desires, that warm the
Nation's heart;
La Marseillaise breathe the nation's soul; curs'd
may the traitors be,
Who held her back from all the prayers of bleed-
ing Italy.
The sun rose proudly yesterday, o'er his own
land of song;
O'er all Italy's youth in arms, the beautiful, the
strong;
But ah, the sun went sadly down, upon that
fatal day,
For from her burning lips, they dashed the draught
of life away;
Yet though you bind her spirit down, proud
Austria beware!
Light fingers yet among the hills of Italy the
fair.
Now Europe! blessings on thy cause! now God
defend the right;
I would I were a hero born to mingle in the
fight;
I would that I could strike a blow for freedom
and mankind;
Why should a woman's feeble frame engage a
burning mind?
Oh for an angel's eloquence, with man's dull race
to strive,
And in his half extinguished heart, his native life
revive;
Then would I raise o'er all the world an army
to thine aid;
And preach a better Holy War in Liberty's
Caucasus.
Th' oppress'd against the oppressor ranged
throughout the world should be;
And the emblem I would blazon on the banner of
the free,
Should be a peasant striking fire, from links of
broken chain;
And curling high round feudal towers the new
enkindled flame.
Oh, welcome pure and holy light, though clouds
may thwart thy beam,
Thou hastest on a brighter day, than sages dared
to dream;
A new creation earth shall seem, and surely there
shall be,
Another chorus of the stars, to tell that earth is
free.
Oh welcome pure and splendid light, though
clouds may thwart thy beam,
And though before thy angel face, the burning
lightnings stream;
What though embattled clouds, engage with such
tremendous shock,
That dreadfully the thunder-peals shake the stout
Alpine rock.
What though you blackening heaving sea, of
deeper struggle threats;
What though against the hardy rock, its crowned
billow frets;
The growing storm we will not fear, when in
the east we view,
Broad and serene through that wild rock, the day
beam bursting through.
Let the live thunder do its work; it renovates the
air,
From the dark plagues of tyranny; that long have
brooded there;
Yea, let the royal billows rush, with stern and
raging face;
Harmless their booming waves, will break at
freedom's rocky base.
There's health within this stirring storm; the
lethargy is over;
And the still hush of moral death, shall press the
heart no more;
And though the thrilling shock, at first the weak-
ened slave convulse,
Yet life is in the wildest heat of freedom's waken-
ed pulse.
To all the brave, be welcome then the battle
trumpets blow;
The ranging of the armed fight, the onset on the
foe;
The smoking fires, the music's clang, and over
all, the cry
Of onward, onward, freedom's death! or free-
dom's victory!!!
ROSENA.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

"Hear both sides and then determine."

BALTIMORE, June 22.

The following correspondence was re-
ceived last night in an extra form from
the United States Telegraph:

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.

Friday night, 17th June, 1831.

Sir: I have studied to disregard the
abusive slanders which have arisen
through so debased a source as the col-
umns of the United States Telegraph.—
I have been content to wait for the full
development of what he had to say, and
until persons of responsible character
should be brought forth to endorse his
vile abuse of me and my family. In that
paper of this evening is contained the
following remark of my wife. "It is
proved that the Secretaries of the Treas-
ury, and of the Navy, and of the Attor-
ney General, refused to associate with
her." This publication appears in a
paper which professes to be friendly to
you, and is brought forth under your im-
mediate eye. I desire to know of you,
whether or not you sanction or will disavow
it. The relation we have sustained
towards each other authorizes me to de-
mand an immediate answer. Very res-
pectfully,
J. H. EATON.

S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

"This is not fairly quoted. We said:
"It is proved that the families of the Secretary
of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and of the At-
torney General, refused to associate with her."
Ed. Tel.

REPLY.

Washington, 13th June, 1831.

Sir: I have not been able to ascertain
from your note of last evening, whether
it is the publication referred to by you,
or the fact stated in the Telegraph,
which you desire to know whether I have
sanctioned or will disavow. If it be
the first you demand, it is too absurd to
merit, and answer. If it be the last, you
may find authority for the same fact in a Phil-
adelphia paper, about the 1st of April
last, which is deemed to be quite as
friendly to you as the Telegraph may be
to me. When you have settled such ac-
counts with your particular friends, it
will be time enough to make demands of
others. In the mean time, I take the
occasion to say, that you must be not a
little deranged to imagine that any blus-
tering of yours could induce me to disavow
what all the inhabitants of this city
know, and perhaps half the people of the
United States believe to be true.
I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c.

S. D. INGHAM.

JOHN H. EATON, Esq.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.

13th June, 1831.

Sir—I have received your letter of to-
day, and regret to find that to a frank &
candid inquiry brought before you, an
answer impudent and insolent is return-
ed. To injury unprovoked, you are
pleased to add insult. What is the reme-
dy? It is to indulge the expectation
that, though a man may be mean enough
to slander, or base enough to encourage
it, he yet may have bravery sufficient to
repair the wrong. In that spirit I demand
of you satisfaction for the wrong and in-
jury you done me.

Your answer must determine whether
you are so far entitled to the name and
character of a gentleman as to be able
to act like one. Very respectfully,
J. H. EATON.

SAM'L D. INGHAM, Esq.

REPLY.

Washington, 20th June, 1831.

Sir: Your note of Saturday, purport-
ing to be a demand of satisfaction for in-
jury done to you, was received on Fri-
day; company prevented me from send-
ing an immediate answer. Yesterday
morning, your brother-in-law, Dr. Ran-
dolph intruded himself into my room, with
a threat of personal violence. I per-
fectly understand the part you are made
to play in the farce now acting before the
American people. I am not to be intimid-
ated by threats, or provoked by abuse
to any act inconsistent with the pity and
contempt which your condition and con-
duct inspire.

Yours Sir, respectfully,
S. D. INGHAM.

JOHN H. EATON, Esq.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.

20th June, 1831.

Sir: Your note of this morning is re-
ceived. It proves to me that you are
quite brave enough to do a mean action,
but too great a coward to repair it. Your
contempt I heed not; your pity I despise.
It is such contemptible fellows as your-
self that have set forth rumors of their
own creation, and taken them as a ground
of imputation against me. If that be
good cause, then should you have pity
of yourself, for your wife has not escaped
them, and you must know it. But no
more; here our correspondence closes.—
Nothing more will be received short of
an acceptance of my demand of Satur-
day, and nothing more be said to me un-
til face to face we meet. It is not in my
nature to brook your insults, nor will they
be submitted to. J. H. EATON.

S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

From the Washington Globe of Wednesday.
A correspondence, of a private nature,
between Messrs. Eaton and Ingham, ap-
pears in the Telegraph of last evening.—
It is to be regretted that circumstances
sometimes occur in the private relations
of life, which make such appeals neces-
sary. The merits of this controversy,

like all others of a private nature, we
shall leave to the decision of the public,
without any comment from us.

We are, however, requested to state,
that the account given in the Telegraph
of a collection of persons in the Treas-
ury Department, with the view of making
a personal attack on Mr. Ingham, is ut-
terly destitute of foundation.

We are further requested to state, that
Major Eaton did, without any attendant
whenever, seek a meeting with Mr. Ingham,
having first sent him word of his in-
tention; in which he failed, simply be-
cause the object could not be effected
without violating the sanctity of a private
dwelling.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

Again we must exclaim, "Hail Col-
umbia, happy land!" And the reader
will say we have ample reason to echo
the poet. Among our extracts respecting
the efforts of Major Eaton to crown him-
self with unfading laurels, previously to
his departure from the seat of govern-
ment with whose recent glory his name
must everlastingly be associated, pub-
lished last evening, was an article from
the Globe, denying explicitly the account
given in the Telegraph of a collection of
persons at the treasury office, with a
view of attacking Mr. Ingham. The
following was the concluding paragraph
of the article in the Globe, to which we
refer:—

"We are further requested to state,
that Major Eaton did, without any attendant
whenever, seek a meeting with Mr. Ingham,
having first sent him word of his in-
tention, in which he failed, simply be-
cause the object could not be effected
without violating the sanctity of a private
dwelling."

The Telegraph of Wednesday, as the
best commentary upon this article, pub-
lishes the annexed letter from Mr. Ingham
to the President:—

MR. INGHAM TO THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, 21st June, 1831.

To the President of the United States.

Sir—Before I leave the city, it seems
to be due to the Government that I
should perform a painful duty, imposed
upon me by the events of the last forty-
eight hours. It is not necessary for me
now to detail the circumstances which
have convinced me of the existence of
violative personal hostility to me among
some of the officers of the Government
near your person, and supposed to be in
your special confidence, which has been
particularly developed within the last two
weeks, and has finally displayed itself in
an attempt to way lay me on my way to
the office yesterday, as I have reason to
believe, for the purpose of assassination.
If you have not already been apprized
of these movements, you may perhaps
be surprised to learn that the persons
concerned in them are the late Secretary
of War and the acting Secretary of
War, and that the Second Auditor of the
Treasury, Register of the Treasury, and
the Treasurer of the U. S. were in their
company, and that the Treasurer's and
Register's rooms, in the lower part of the
building of the Treasury Department, &
also a grocery store between my lodg-
ings and the office, were alternately oc-
cupied as their rendezvous while lying
in wait, the former affording the best
opportunity for observing my approach.—
Apprized of these movements on my re-
turn from taking leave of some of my
friends, I found myself obliged to arm,
and accompanied by my son and some
other friends, I repaired to the office, to
finish the business of the day, after which
I returned to my lodgings in the same
company. It is proper to state, that the
principal person who had been thus em-
ployed for several hours retired from the
department soon after I entered my room,
and that I received no molestation from
them either at my ingress or egress.—
But having recruited an additional force
in the evening, they paraded until a late
hour on the streets near my lodgings,
heavily armed, threatening an assault on
the dwelling I reside in.

I do not present these facts to your
notice for the purpose of invoking your
protection. So far as an individual may re-
ly on his own personal efforts I am will-
ing to meet this peril; and against an as-
sault by numbers I have found an ample
assurance of protection in the generous
tender of personal service from the citi-
zens of Washington. But they are com-
municated to you as the Chief Magis-
trate of the United States, and most es-
pecially of the District of Columbia,
whose duties in maintaining good order
among its inhabitants, and protecting the
officers of the Government in the dis-
charge of their duties, cannot be un-
known to you.

I have only to add that, as far as I am
informed, all the persons engaged in giv-
ing countenance to this business are offi-
cers of the Government, except the late
Secretary of War.

I have the honor to be respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM.

On receipt of this letter, Gen. Jack-
son addressed the following letter to the
gentlemen alluded to by Mr. Ingham.
June 22d, 1831.

Messrs. Col. Campbell, Treasurer; Major
Smith, Register; Doctor Randolph,
Acting Secretary of War; and Major
Lewis, 2d Auditor.

Gentlemen,—I have this moment re-
ceived the enclosed letter from Mr. Ingham,
dated the 21st instant, and having
immediately, on its receipt, sent to ask an
interview with him, I find that he left the

city before it reached me. I wish you
to state to me, if you, or either of you,
have had any agency or participation, &
if any, to what extent, in the alleged
misconduct imputed in his letter herewith
enclosed.

I surely have been deceived in your
characters if you are capable of so far
forgetting the responsibilities of your sta-
tions as to participate in the reprehensi-
ble conduct charged. To the serious
charges contained in Mr. Ingham's let-
ter, which gave me the first information
that I have had upon the subject of his
difficulties, I wish you to give a prompt
and explicit answer. Respectfully,
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Globe of Thursday morning con-
tains the replies to the President's letter,
by which it will be seen, that each of the
persons addressed, denied the charge
made against them by Mr. Ingham.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1831.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive
your communication of this day, enclos-
ing a copy of a letter to you from the late
Secretary of the Treasury of the 21st
instant, complaining of an attempt to way
lay him on the part of certain officers of
the Government, for the purpose of assas-
sination, and charging me with being in
their company, and my room in the Treas-
ury with being alternately occupied with
other officers as a rendezvous for them
while lying in wait. It might perhaps be
sufficient for the purpose for which you
have referred this communication to me,
for me to apply to the charges against me,
a simple and unqualified denial.—
They are entirely destitute of the least
foundation in truth; but to show you more
clearly how far I was from aiding or par-
ticipating in any thing connected with
this matter complained of, I will beg your
permission to add the following circum-
stances. The late Secretary of War,
Major Eaton, never consulted me upon
the subject of his controversy with Mr.
Ingham, nor did I even see him on the
day in question, except in an accidental
meeting of a few minutes. I never saw
the correspondence between them until
it appeared in the Telegraph; and al-
though I had heard that a correspondence
was going on which might result in a
personal conflict, I did not believe it was
likely to take place on that day, or even
that Washington was to be the scene of it.

Trusting that these facts and explana-
tions will be entirely satisfactory to you,
I cannot withhold the expression of my
astonishment, that charges so wholly un-
called for and groundless, should have
been made against me by a gentleman
with whom I never had the least cause
of quarrel, and with whom my official in-
tercourse, since my entrance into the
Treasury, had uniformly been of the
most friendly character. I certainly had
no idea of *arming* against him, or of in-
terfering in any way in his dispute with
Major Eaton.

I have the honor to remain,
Your most obedient serv't.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

To the President of the United States.

MR. LEWIS TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, 22d June, 1831.

Sir—Your letter of this morning has
this moment been received, and in reply
I have to say that the charge made
against me by Mr. Ingham of having
been engaged in a conspiracy against
him, is devoid of truth. If there were
any such conspiracy against him, as
alleged in his letter to you of yesterday,
it was entirely unknown to me.

I arrived at my office on Monday
morning, 20th instant, about half past
eight o'clock, and never left the building
until about half after two, when I walked
down to the U. S. Bank to attend to
some Bank business. After seeing the
Teller of the Bank, and informing him
what I wanted done, I went to a barber's
shop a little below Mr. Strother's Hotel.
On my return I called at the Register's
Office, a few minutes before three o'-
clock, where I saw, unexpectedly, Mr.
Eaton—it being the first time I had
seen him since last Saturday evening.—
I remained in the Register's Office
about 5 minutes and then walked up to
my own office in company with no other
person than Mr. Eaton. Dr. Randolph
was not there, nor did I see him any
where, on that day, out of the War
Office, until late in the evening. I
neither saw nor heard of Mr. Ingham
while I was at the Treasury Depart-
ment. I had no arms of any description
about me. I am, very respectfully,
your most obedient servant,

W. B. LEWIS.

MR. SMITH TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 22d, 1831.

Sir—In reply to your note of to-day,
enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr.
Ingham to you, bearing date the 21st
inst. I beg leave to state, that the
charges contained in Mr. Ingham's
letter, as far as they relate to me, are
wholly untrue. I have had no partici-
pation or agency, whatever, in the con-
troversy between Major Eaton and Mr.
Ingham. I have given neither aid nor
succor to Major Eaton, nor any one
for him. I have not sought Mr. Ingham,
nor been in his neighborhood. I have
been unarm'd constantly, and in all res-
pects I have been unconnected with any
thing that threatened his safety. As to
the charge that my office was used for
any such purpose as are named by Mr.
Ingham, it is not less untrue than the
rest of the statement. Major Eaton
was in my office twice, once between
ten and eleven o'clock, and once about
fifteen minutes before three; each time

he came alone, and did not remain more
than ten minutes.

I regret, Sir, that Mr. Ingham, in
making charges of such grave import
had not thought proper to refer to the
authority upon which based his allega-
tions, and awaited the issue before he
left the city.

With the highest respect, your ob't
servant,
T. L. SMITH.

To the President.

MR. RANDOLPH TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, 22d June, 1831.

Sir—In answer to your letter of this
date, asking the extent of my partici-
pation in the controversy lately passed be-
tween Mr. Ingham and Major Eaton,
and how far I am amenable to the
charges made by Mr. Ingham against me,
in his letter of yesterday, I have to
reply, that I had no further agency in
the matter than is shown in the corres-
pondence between those gentlemen, as
published in the Telegraph on Tuesday
last. I was not with Major Eaton more
than ten minutes at any one time be-
tween 9 and 3 o'clock on Monday, on
which day the charge of a combination
for the purpose of assassinating Mr.
Ingham is made by him against me and
others. I did not participate in, nor did
I know of any design to attach Mr.
Ingham's residence as is charged by
him, nor was I armed at any time dur-
ing the hours mentioned, having no ap-
prehension of danger from Mr. Ingham,
or those "friends" whom he says sur-
rounded him. Major Eaton was alone
when he sought an interview with Mr.
Ingham, as will be shown by the cer-
tificates of two respectable individuals.
Respectfully yours,
P. G. RANDOLPH.

Upon these letters the Globe remarks:
"Mr. Ingham was himself the only
accuser and witness to whom the Pre-
sident could refer, to make good the
charges against the public officers; and
it was very extraordinary that he
should make an investigation necessary,
and abandon the city before the individ-
uals charged could have an opportunity
of convincing him, by proving the real
state of facts, how much he had wronged
them in his suspicions."

The letters of Messrs. Campbell,
Smith, and Lewis, are full and explicit
enough, and it is difficult to account for
the hallucination of Mr. Ingham by reason
of which he saw so many men in buckram
suits. To these letters Mr. Ingham, or
his friends, must rejoice. As it regards
the letter of Dr. Randolph, however, it is
evasive and contradictory. He denies
the charge, because he was not with Maj.
Eaton more than ten minutes at any one
time between nine and three o'clock on
the day of the attempted assault! Now ten
minutes afford ample time to "let the day
light into a man's gizzard," as they say
up the Salt River; and as between each
of the ten minutes during which the Doc-
tor admits he was with the major, there
need not have been more than a space of
five minutes, it follows that in the five
hours from nine to three, the two heroes
might have been together four times an
hour, or twenty times in the whole.—
Twenty men in buckram might have been
done for in such a long game of dodging.
But this is not all. There is another
passage in Dr. Randolph's letter, which
proves that if the author had not been
born in Tennessee he must first have seen
day-light in Hibernia. He says:—

"Major Eaton was alone when he
sought an interview with Mr. Ingham, as
will be shown by the certificates of two
respectable individuals."

Pat says in one of his poetical epistles
to his wife Judy—"I'm here all alone in
a room full of men." And Maj. Eaton
must have been alone in the same way,
if he had two certificate makers with him
to prove it by.

The following extract of a letter from
Washington, upon this proud national sub-
ject, dated on Monday, is copied from
the Baltimore Chronicle:—

"On Sunday, Dr. Randolph, now act-
ing Secretary of War, and brother-in-law
of Eaton, called at Mr. Ingham's house,
and finding him in his study, he asked
him if he intended to reply to Mr. Eat-
on's note? Mr. Ingham told him in re-
ply that it was an improper day to call on
such business, and that he would take his
own time to reply to Major Eaton. Ran-
dolph then said, in a threatening manner,
"Sir, Major Eaton will make you pay for
this;" when Mr. Ingham showed him to
the door. This morning, Mr. Ingham
replied to Major Eaton's challenge, and
informed the Secretary of War, that he
understood the disgraceful part that he
(Eaton) was to perform in the degrading
farce that was now playing before the
American people; but he answered him
that no threat or bravado from him or any
of his creatures would make him do
any thing inconsistent with that pity
which he felt for the degradation, & that
contempt which he entertained for the
motives of the Secretary of War.

"This morning, Eaton, Randolph, W.
B. Lewis, Kendall, T. L. Smith, John
Campbell, and Dr. Jones, were seen as-
sembling at the Treasury Department; and
it was soon ascertained that their ob-
ject was to attack Mr. Ingham as soon
as he came to his office. A messenger
was posted in front to apprise them of his
approach. Col. Towson was informed
that the mob had collected. He, young
Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Maginnis, and several
other gentlemen in the Treasury Depart-
ment repaired to Mr. Ingham's house,
informed him of what was going on, and
accompanied him to his office. Eaton
and his party had posted themselves in
the Treasury Office and about the build-

ing. But Ingham entered his office un-
molested—he was surrounded by his
friends, and when Eaton came to recon-
noitre, and saw the force of the enemy,
particularly the stern countenance of the
valiant Towson, he declined an action
for the present, and withdrew without in-
flicting the "pay" promised yesterday by
Dr. Randolph. Dr. Jones, Eaton, and
Lewis, started to see the President, and
report the progress of the war, as well as
a list of the killed, wounded & missing."

We have no room (says the N. York
Spectator) for comment, this evening,
upon this subject—even if the mind did
not turn in disgust from the sickening
theme. A grave and able review of the
whole administration, from the com-
mencement to the present hour, is much
needed, in which the character of Gen.
Jackson's appointments should be fully
canvassed, and in a manner to command
the confidence and belief of the people.
They can see from these late exhibitions,
what sort of men Gen. Jackson has cal-
led round him, and they should remem-
ber the Spanish proverb, that "a man is
known by the company he keeps." But
we have done for to-day. As we begun
this article, so will we end it—
"Hail Columbia, happy land!"

MR. EATON'S LATEST.

From the Washington Globe, June 24.

June 23d, 1831.

MR. BLAIR.—I owe it to myself and
to the cause of truth to solicit the favor of
offering a few explanations through the
Globe.

A strange letter of Mr. Ingham is pub-
lished in your paper this morning.—It
charges me with a design to assassinate
him; and in having organized a conspir-
acy to accomplish it. Why did I not
organize this band from the War, rather
than the Treasury Department,—for most
of the gentlemen charged are of the lat-
ter! The public will not, I presume,
give credit to such an accusation, com-
ing from such a source. Wantonly in-
sulted by Mr. Ingham, with a view as I
believed, to provoke an adjustment of
our difference in an honorable way, I
adopted the course which evidently seem-
ed to be invited by my adversary, and
which appeared to be the only alterna-
tive that was left to me.

I plead not guilty to this charge of
conspiracy and meditated assassination.
From the moment I perceived that Mr.
Ingham was incapable of acting as be-
came a man, I resolved to pursue that
course, which was suited to the charac-
ter of one who had sought difficulties,
and shunned all honorable accountabil-
ity. I harboured no design upon the
heart of one who had shown himself so
heartless. Having ascertained that his
sensibilities were to be found only upon
the surface, I meant to make the proper
application.

On the 19th I notified him, that unless
the call I had made upon him, was
promptly and properly answered, he
might expect such treatment as I thought
his conduct deserved. My note of the
20th also advised him of my intention.—
Accordingly it appeared matter of duty
for me, to dissolve all connexion with the
administration of the Government. How
then can Mr. Ingham suppose, that I
would involve those gentlemen in a dis-
graceful conspiracy against him;—one
in which, as public officers, they, could
not engage even if inclination had sanc-
tioned? Their own characters are a
sufficient answer to the accusation, un-
aided by their positive denial of its truth.
I did endeavor to meet Mr. Ingham, and
settle our difference. Unattended by
any one, I sought after, and awaited his
appearance, during the accustomed
hours for business, openly and at places
where he daily passed to his office. He
was not to be found. I passed by, but at
no time stopped at, or attempted to enter
his house, nor to besiege it by day or
night. I offer no statement here that is
not susceptible of the clearest proof.

My note of the 20th was written with
indignant feelings, and under strong ex-
citement; hence the reason why any refer-
ence was made to a female. I regret it;
although the letter was a mere private
notice to Mr. Ingham, and was so
intended. By me, it never was design-
ed to meet, or ever would have met the
public eye.

Respectfully, &c.
J. H. EATON.

We learn from a gentleman who ac-
companied Mr. Ingham as far as Balti-
more, that he was in good health and
spirits, unseathed and unscared; through
the accounts of the assaults meditated
upon him, with arms and munitions of
war, so far from being exaggerated, are
confirmed to their full extent; and others
are given showing that such another af-
fair was contemplated as took place in
Nashville, in times not beyond the mem-
ory of man, of which a particular account
was given by Senator Benton.

[N. Y. Spectator.

ANECDOTE. Before our country took
a stand among the nations of Europe,
and while we were suffering by depreda-
tions on every hand, the venerable
John Adams remarked that the situation
of the United States reminded him of
the condition of Daniel Defoe's game
cock—who on being in a stable among
a number of horses, exclaimed, "Take
care, gentlemen, don't let us tread on one
another."

FASHIONABLE HOURS. The London
Atlas of May 1, says—"The breakfast
to the Queen of Chiswick, on Tuesday
took place at half past four in the after-
noon!" "Green Peas from Paris were
among the delicacies." The hour, if it
be considered, is unobjectionable; ex-
ercise before eating is beneficial; but
green peas for a lady's breakfast are
entirely too gross, and out of order.

Mr. Abijah Alley of Cincinnati has in-
vented a beehive, which is highly ap-
proved. It has been patented by him-
self and Mr. J. C. Parsons. It contains
slides, by which the bees are shut off &
the honey taken without disturbing them.