A VISIT TO THE INSANE.

The subjoined account of a "Visit to the In-sane," at the magnificent hospital, built by the city corporation on Blackwell's Island, is copied from the New York Observer, and

ian, is constantly with them, devoting ergies of mind and body to the relief of the suffering, the arrangement and furniture of rooms, the conveniences for bathing, the supply of suitable food, the attention of nurses, &c. combine to surround the unhappy beings here assembled with the few sources of

Another was a female of fine figure and

manners, who fancied herself the lady of Gen.

Washington. She demanded great respect

the palace.

very clean once in seven days or oftener, and the unpainted boards are kept very white— Probably not one in five hundred of this class can read at all. To row their boat cook their food, and take care of their children, is nearly the sum of their knowledge and extent of their

howling waste of minds.

Such was the melancholy and oppressive reflection that weighed on the heart, as we turned away from the Insane Hospital on Hisckwell's laked nearthis city. It is an institution where the lonatic poor of the city are supported and in the midst of all the painful, sensations awakened by a visit among them it is grateful to the benevolent to know that they are made comfortable here, and far more no than they have been at home or among their friends. Dr. McClelland, the assistant physician, is constantly with them, devoting the energies of mind and by the friends and in them, devoting the energies of mind and by them, devoting the energies of mind and by the friends. From their being long accustomed to muscular exercises, their limbs become proportionately large. Their stature is low, seldom over four feet and a haif. Their feet are never over four feet and a haif. Their feet are never over four feet and a haif. Their feet are never over four feet and a haif. Their feet are never over four feet and a haif. Their feet are never over four feet and a haif. Their feet are never over four feet and a haif. Their feet are never feet seed on stockings, and in the coldest weather are often seen barefoot. Ordinarily they wear but two garments: large and loose pantaletts coming just below the knees, and a large loose short friends. Dr. McClelland, the assistant physician, is constantly with them, devoting the energies of mind and haif. married females have their hair done up neat-

comfort which a disordered intellect can enjoy.

But what enjoyment can there be in a shattered mind! One of the first cases that presented itself and excited the sympathies of cloth is usually worn by this class. The man-

in the land of the content of the second of and found himself in a mad house instead of a land. other buoy is also fastened to its back to keep it from drowning in the event of its falling over-board. At the age of two or three years, the little girl begins to hold the scull or oar with its parent; and thus is trained to hold it alone from those who addressed her, and spoke of the sweet communion she had enjoyed with the spirit of her departed husband, as he had when its strength is equal to it.

appeared to her just before we entered her The next was Queen Victoria. A girl of eighteen, having something of the face that the Queen is pictured with, had gone wild with the idea that she was entitled to the throne, and spoke of her carriage and horses that would soon be at the door to convey her to One had been suddenly driven to madness by the loss of property, and with solemn assurance that she was not deranged, she besonght us to effect her deliverance from her present confinement. Another fancied herself in bell, and repeated constantly, "devils, damned." But all these, and many more of this de-

partment, were comparatively quiet in their madness. There was another building where the more violent are caged. We looked into a room where a dozen frantic females, apparently at peace with each other, but ready to seize and tear a stranger the moment be presented himself. Another room contained as many men in the same stage of the mental malady. In one cell was a little girl who had proba-

bly been brought to this horrible condition by the power of fear. As we looked in upon her, she drew her head instantly under the clothes

even offered in kindness, and, with awful pro-fanity, bid us begone. A female through the grating of a cell door, spoke of love and marriage, and when her words did not meet a favorable response, she flew into a rage, and heaped curse on curse, upon those who sought

to southe her ravings.

But the last case we shall mention, though there were more than two hundred patients in the hospital, was the most horrible. The wailing of the damned in hell, as they gnaw their tongues with pain, can scarcely be worse -She was coiled up in a heap of straw in a cor-ner of har cell naked and shricking. If clothing wes given her, she would tear it into rags, and all that kindness could do was to keep her warm and give her food. There she lay and every breath was a piercing scream of sgony in prayer! It was scarcely possible to distinguish words, but the tones were those of a devil lashed with scorpions and crying for prolonge how, and pierce the hour what was hearer as 'iron entereth the soul.' What was the cause of her madness, every one asks, the cause of her madness, every one asks. We know not. Conjecture in such a case is useless. We left her, satisfied only with knowing that she is the most wretched being that we had ever seen.

It was gratifying to learn that the gospel had been recently brought directly to bear upon these unfortunate beings. As many of them as it is prudent to assemble, are gathered to the hall on the Sabbath, and the sooth-

Saviour God. And in these institutions where religious exercises have been for a length of employed, results happy and encourageing have followed. Philo have followed. Philosophy would teach to expect good from such means.

The treatment of the insane is a subject still in the infancy of its investigation. The moralist, the mental philosopher, the man of medical and physical science, may find in this riect a field for anxious research. Humanencourages such a study, and he who erects one beacon by which a lost intellect may return from its wandering; he who pours one drop of oil on the raging waves of a dis-ordered mind, or one drop of water on the parched tongue of a maniac's spirit, has in his own bosom a rich reward.

CHINESE FEMALES.

The following is a part of a letter from Dr. Parker of Canton, addressed to one of his friends in New Haven, and published in New

You will naturally infer that there is a great variety of character, and in a country so ex-tensive, and a class so numerous, a wide diversity of circumstances or condition in life; and the different writers may have faithfully described some of these. I do not know the author of succent or modern times, who had given a fair representation of the whole. For convenience we may divide them into three divisions. 1. Lower classes of females. 2. Middling classes. 3. Higher classes. Under the first division may be classed boat women, use maids and foot servants. There is no spproach to refinement among the female boat population, or even to tidiness, if we except the boats themselves. These are scrubbed

much like young lads. From this age till they marry, the hair is no longer shaved, but cut hanging square a cross midway of the forehead. All plain to ly on the top of the head in a style peculiar to the Chinese, and fastened with long brass pins somewhat like these of the Log-Ghooans.—

To tread his footsteps! 'tis a task would puzzle Old Nick himself. Of my imported soldiers 'twould take a prime nosed one to keep the track; When its strength is equal to it.

For the most part, this class of females obtain a livelihood by carrying people (Chinese) across the rivers and from place to place: their husbands being employed in the city and subburbs by foreign and native merchants. But occasionally they perform still more servile labor. Last summer a large dock was to be excavated in the immediate vicinity of Canton, for the safe accomodation of all boats. Whether it was a private or public work, I am not certain. Several hundred females were emsir, Georgia.
Poinsett. Hark, ye, Amos, that excitemen ployed in the undertaking. The scene exhibited from day to day, all but defied a description. The excavation was to be made in a low marshy land, bordering upon the river. As you approached the place you might see scores of little boats made fast by a long bamscores of little boats made last by a long bam-boo pole stuck into the soft mud, destitue of an inhabitant except occasionally a poor de-cripid and gray-headed grand parent, taking care of a little child. Mothers and daughters are busy at work in mud and water. The task before them is no less than to remove a Wait till then.
Benton. Bank ruffins, who pay six cents Benton. Danion on the dollar—[Enter Blair.]

Blair. Sir! Maryland, defeat, defeat.
[Enter Woodbury.]

Woodbury. Ohio! O! heigh On! 20,000 for surface of half an acre of this marsh to the depth of ten or twelve feet, an embarkment being left next to the river to prevent overflow-

everal strings of narrow planks are laid Several strings of narrow planks are laid down, creating quite out of the square to be excevated. These planks are kept constantly wet, and cubical sections of this solid mud are placed upon the planks; by the side of which several bundred lemales, from ten to fifty years of age, are arranged. One takes hold of the mass with her hands, and slides it along as far as she can reach to her next neighbor, who passes it to the next, and so on till it reaches its destination. Thus they were employed, deep in the mire, hour after hour, and day after day. Their scanty dress is accommodated to the work. For the most part, they have no protection from the scorching sun but a cotton handkerchief, or a coarse piece of cloth in the form of a hood, thrown carelessly on. Here many a mother carries her little child suspended from her back, with its head pendant and exposed to the sun perhaps asleep. At 6 o' k, P. M., all quit work, repair to the river and perform ablution, leaving their clothes to dry on them. They then receive their wages of about ten cents, take to the'r boats, and make for their respective villages, some a mile or more distant. The conversation of both men and women was rude often in the extreme.

In my evening excursions for exercise, I frequently passed by this place, and as often would the question arise, "What would Christian females in England, or happy America, say, to behold such a scene!" And what do mercy. "Oh Lord. Oh Lord!," would now tian females in England, or happy America, and then rise with terific power, above the prolonge howl, and pierce the heart of the you think, my dear sisters and friends, of the imperfect representations of the condition of these poor laborers !- Contrast their circumstances with your own this moment, and then say, are you not favored, highly so, who enjoy the refinements and privileges of New Haven And may there not be an obligation resting up on you, and yet not imperfectly realized!
While speaking of this class, others also might
be mentioned who are employed in scooping
up gravel at the end of a long pole, from the bottom of the river, for filling up low land, in order to build upon it. This is also very laorious .- Many accompany their husbands in fishing for a livelihood. Others spend much These, either from their habits, or other causes seem to be almost a distinct race. They are about three and a half feet in stature, and their muscular system well developed. When they have dug a small basket full of muscles and another full of ground nuts, they take them upon the arm and come to the city, and with the blue hood upon their heads, and with their pantaletts rolled up snug, their plump and tawny limbs expused, they go hawking their eata-bles about the streets, like the 'orange men' and 'raddish boys' of New York, with and musical voices. It is very creditable to people who buy, that generally they treat these

Poinsett. This disaster might have been woided, could we have called the Hew Hampshire militia over the line about these times. Forsyth. Fairfield's last majority of 6000 Kent elected! with five Congressmen, and Smith beat' It's Waterloo all over.

Johnny Brough. I'll stake my reputation.

Van Buren. You hush! you never had any

worth staking.

Paulding This comes of letting coblers

Benton. This comes of not sending gold round to the office bolders, as you did in '36

sia "in spite of lamentations here or elsewhere," and Davee Minister Plenipotentiary to Otale-

Benton. Solitary and alone Buchanan. I wish to Heaven I could raise my voice loud enough— Van Buren. For goodness sake forbear,

Mr Buchanan; you spoke too loud once before "for the Maine folks." Benton. "Solitary and alone"-Holland.

Van Buren. It's even so-"sold to the

Walker. Cuba, sir!---Van Buren I'll send you Minister to Cuba, Mr Walker. Calhoun. Don't despair Matty! It's no

hanging matter any how. This victory, it is Van Buren. Friends, we are fatiguedstay not upon the order of your going—but go at once.' [Ereunt omnes.]

[Van Buren-solus]
Connecticut gone Rhode Island too! Virginia - O that cursed Army Bill! Vermont! N. York' the sober second thoughts are worst. Old Rip Van Winkle's waded up against me.

Indiana coole nor help going for this Tip.

And even Alabora, Maine. New Hampstone.
Pit be happed if I don't wish I coole on for this

WHITE HOUSE.

ACT I, SCENE II.

[Mr Van Buren discovered sitting on a Turk-

ish Ottoman, musing.]

Now here, now there, now for, and now against!

Van Buren. Ah Amos! how are the chil-

Amos. Why, Heaven born by the father's

Amos. As your army bill does with the constitution of the United States-hey?

Benton. Salt, Mr Speaker, salt, sir. Van Buren. You'll have leisure to practice

that speech when we're rowing up Salt Riv-er. 'Twill be in character then, Benton.—

Tappan. Pray, sir, was it a metaphysical classification of beasts by which you put up the old Chief as a lion, and put down Van Buren

Forsyth. The broad seal of New Jersey

[Enter Printer's Devil.]

surrency; (let's see, ten per cent premium on \$1300 of gold is \$130.) Gold, Mr President,

Van Buren. Glorious sound! what!

[Enter Steenrod.]

[Enter Brough with a lie in his mouth

er's son of you, [Excunt all but that is, if he could get buyers—!

quiet enjoyments of the season.

flow of affection.

Brough. O run Van, Amos, dear Blair, here comes old Tip, and he'll sell every moth-

A pretty out we've made of it.
We've lost the election; lied away the char-

Well, I'll back to Ohio, and if it dont require

Chapman. New Hampshire is safe. Van Buren. And Pennsylvania!

Chapman. That cock don't crow.

Our wages are reduced.
[Enter Forsyth.]

What will now become of bank reform?'
[Enter Mr Leet.]
eet. This, may it please your excellency.

Gold, sir, the only constitutional

I move the previous question.

[Exeunt all but Brough.]

Van Buren. Oh, Tappan, Tappan!

upon Mr Leet. As Duncan would say:

Hassuffered a defeat!

Devil. 'Duncan's in his grave.

[Enter Chapman.] Chapman. Cock-a-doodle-doo.

Leet.

on in Congress.

glittering throug

Steenrod.

the 'Seductive Americans'

Stay, stay a moment.

A Lilliputian step, and row a straddle That the great Rhodian brazen—

[Enter Amos.]
Did you call, sir!

Tip myse!I

dren?

constitutions.

Levi. Could not do it: the gold is expungid.

Van Buren. I'll send Albert Smith to Rusiia "in spite of lamentations here or elsewhere,"

children to wanton about the father's knee, or roll half asleep upon the rug; now is the time when the working man, who has the best of earthty gifts, a wife, and abundance of little olive branches about his table, learns fully wint is meant by the happy syllable, Home.

The rivals of our Home are many and fear-

The rivals of our Home are many and learful. Among the direst is the drinking-place,
whether known as porfer-house, grog-shop, or
taken. The man who spends his evenings
in these styge ian fumes soon grovels, and wallows away half his civilization. Where ought
he to be, but by his own warm fire side, reby to be, but by his own warm fire side, rewirding his wife for the solitary labors and
rexations of the day, and receiving on his own
part those cheap but invaluable pleasures,
which are so much above the delerium and
ribaldry of the bar-room, as the light of day is
above the glimmer of a dipped candle. I am
meeneny to tavern keepers. They are a usefal class of men. Their offices of kindness to
the stranger and the traveller ought to be remembered and repaid, and they ought likenembered and repaid, and they ought like-wise to be freed from the horrible enormities which proceed from their phials of madness

> of the larger, homes of thou as a but the transfer and want towards the co fill ares, from love of excession, and

Go into any torro, and alode for a serv Jasa (position about 1900 wards from the latter, of one of these much of alcoholic tempration, procuring a large bady of Egyptians throw

Est outling a set of gold species in his pocket. Mark the men who from day to day emer the long up to force a three a ley some at frequent intervals; some are maudin by the grate or stove, others are hanging about the porch. You have before you the representative of the indexes of the indexes of the indexes of the store of the porch. You have before you the representative of the indexes of the i resentative of the indolence, the loquacity, the unthrift, the mischief-making, and the insol-The Cyclops weighed and stood along the shore, when a long line of camels, escorted by vency of the place. Is there one of them who cavalry, was observed. A shot in advance sent off the protectors, and a boat's crew took drives a handsome business? Is there one of them who wears his own earnings on his Not one. Is there one of them who is reputed for philanthropy, public spirit, or successful talent; in any department 1 Not one. Is there one of them who enjoys the alertness, the clear spirits, and the rosy tue of health! Not one. That increasing plethora and sluggish growth is not the sign of strength. The That side, but dreadfully scared. Hark! Georgia, redness of the eye and nose is not the color of genuine health. That simper and that laugh of composition may have been good for your health, but it has played the devil with our Ah i if the house a shrine.

testify, if those books, redolent of brandy and spotted with the marks of many a tumbler, could be put to the question; if, after every name, you could read the history of the drunkards who have dropped off one by one, how would the hideous revelation scare the very sot from his swinish indulgence! The spell, however, is not broken, because the true Lethe is ever nigh. The first twinge of conscience is quieted by brandy and water.-Hence it is that the tavern-hunter is so often hopeless. He drinks till he feels himself half ruined; he is wretched; he drinks to drown his wretchedness; he does drown it, and his soul along with it. Oh hapless youth! before

oralloun. Any metaphysician might have predicted, with the verity of an oracle, that a man of Tom Corwin's complexion must carry. Ohio. Tis abolitionism, sir, abolitionism.—Sir, if the democracy had taken my advice and rubbed Ben Tappan's face against his character, the abolitionists would have gone for him to a man; Corwin would have been nullified, and the victory would have approach. the bar room. Grant all you please of attraction at home, the drinking-place will have more. Has he a virtuous, sensible, notable, comely, loving wife, and endearing babies.—
No matter. His leisure hours are not for them, for he loungers at the bar and porch.— He will feign business, or anxiety for news, or the expectation of a customer, or any one of a thousand pretexts, to take him and to keep and on the Sabbath. Until habit has steeled him, he sneaks thither. Grown bolder, he becomes a fixture of he establishment. Every drinking-place has its retinue of attendants, known to every passer-by. The tavern sign is not more familiar than the tavern-suitera.—
Homeless creatures! each of whom in some familiar than the tavern-suitera. comes of the 'ignorance and stupidity of the bright or humble sphere, might have been en-joying such innocent delight, around the domestic altar, as could make this world a type Van Buren. Angels cry out trumpet tongued, Against the deep damnation of his taking off. Dog-gerels and brandy will go out of fash-

of Paradise! To young men, beginning life-especially to newly married men, the counsel is season-REVERENCE THE FIRESIDE. Admit no rival here. Let your chief joys be shared by her who has forsaken all other hearts and hopes for you-by those who must inherit honor or disgrace from your course of life, shun the bar-room and purlieus of intoxication. It is to thousands the avenue to infamy. Help to rid those industrious men who preside over public houses, and secumb to the sad necessity of leading sober men into drun-kenness, and drunkards into despair—help to rid them of this unpleasant part of their office. They protest their grief for these results .-Calhoun. I move o p-h. Van Buren. O stay Calhoun, stay. I hope o Seductive American System is not again. You cannot but believe them. Help them to wash their hands of the horrible stain. X.

Another Suicide.- This morning a little after 10 o'clock, a French gentleman, named G. Marmicke, residing at Mr. Mary's at 6 Courtland street, a native of Bordeaux, late of New Orleans, and who has been in this city about 5 months, committed suicide by shocking himself through the head with a pistol.

A pretty out we've made of it.

We've lost the election; lied away the character we had; and worse than that, lost our decker, No. 4 Hanover street, an acquaintance, and requested Mr. Mary to deliver it .and musical voices. It is very creditable to people who buy, that generally they ueat these defenceless persons with proper civility.

From the Washington, Pa. Reporter.

WHITE HOUSE.

ACT 1, SCENE 1.

Van Buren. Shocking bad news from Maine, this. Can't stand it—the "people are really expecting too much from the Government."

Amos. It's very scary even to the grown up folks.

Dear Blair. You must say in the Extra, Amos, that it's all a whig lie—just about as true as the "Christian's Bible."

too greet an effort, I'll turn honest. What an awful thing it is to have a conscience! [Exit.]

too greet an effort, I'll turn honest. What an awful thing it is to have a conscience! [Exit.]

but not finding Mr. Heydecker, he straightway returned home; and just as he was on the landing of the stairs, opposite Mr. Marmicke's room, he heard the report of a pistol. On knocking at and trying the door he found it fastened on the inside, and receiving no reply to the inside, and receiving no reply to the inside, and receiving the door he found it fastened on the inside, and receiving the door he found it fastened on the inside, and receiving the door he found it fastened on the inside, and receiving the door he found it fastened on the inside, and receiving the door he found it fastened on the inside, and receiving the door he found it fastened on the inside, and receiving the door he found it fastened on the inside, and receiving the door he found it fastened on the inside, and receiving the door he found it fastened on the inside, and receiving the door he found it fastened on the inside, and receiving the door he found it fastened on the inside, and receiving the door he found it fastened on the inside, and receiving the door he found it fastened to Hanover street, but not finding Mr. Heydecker, he straightway returned home; and just as he was on the landing of the stairs, opposite Mr. Marmicke's room, he heard the report of a pistol. On knocking at an diving the bear over, and we think it might be well for us to look about u Mr. Mary immediately went to Hanover street, too great an effort, I'll turn honest. What an but not finding Mr. Heydecker, he straightway

and our treats; it is time to sit down to the ficers, returned with them to Courtlandt street. and a ladder having been obtained, the room summer and autumn have each their appropriate delights, and these are mostly enjoyed under the blue heavens, and in the blue heavens, and in the blue heavens. ate delights, and these are mostly enjoyed un-der the blue heavens, and in the balmy air;

On entering the room, Mr. Marmicke was der the blue heavens, and in the balmy air; found lying stretched at full length on the floor, but winter, elserful winter, is the time for inor comforts, the quest of knowledge and the His head was resting on a sofa cushion, and a small pool of blood was on the floor. His hand still clasped the pistol with which he had deprived himself of life. He had placed the but who does not know that the mutual attach-ments of young bearts put forth their clasp-ing tendrils most luxily between Thanksgiv-ing Day and the return of the Blue Bird!— Now, when ruddy fires begin to throw their

cushion before mentioned behind him, at a just | chiefs of that tribe who had been receive his head when he fell.— | West, has failed in consequence of the He had shaved, washed, and dressed himself treachery of the Indians. with the utmost care. Another pistol lay on a small table near him, cocked and capped, apparently for the purpose of being used, provided the one he held in his hand failed him in his dread design. On the table over which the locking-glass had hung, Mr Marmicke had placed two notes, written without any visible trepidation of the hand in French, in a fair character, stating his determination of dying by his own hand, and directions respecting his funeral, &c .- N. Y. Express.

FOREIGN.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

London, Nov. 6, 1840. The most copious details of the successful proceedings on the coast of Syria appear in the journals of this morning. The Chronicle devotes six columns to an account of the various operations, the interesting portions of which I will endeavor to glean. The capture of Sidon is corroborated as having been a very smart, but stormy affair. It was an important and death. The worst effects of ill conductation and possible of taverns are felt, not by the way-faring man, pot for arms, ammunition and provisions, with Indians, orders were transmitted to come detailed to supply his troops in mean

of camels were to start that night for Beyrout.

Stromboli steamer with 400 Marines.

and then stormed as you are aware.

organic. The Cyclopic strainer took up may wan trans-

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF FLORIDA Fort King, Nov. 15, 1840 Sit—Eesrly this morning, I was information. Sir—Early this morning, I was infered by the Arkansaw delegation that some doprisoners in camp had disappeared during a night. On sending out to the Indian sent, it was discovered that all the lates

had gone. Thus has ended all our well grounded in of bringing the war to a close by pacife as ures; confident in the resources of the sactry, the enemy will hold out to the legacine and the pacife as try, the enemy will hold out to the legacine of the pacific and never be induced to come in again.

But the day be ore yesterday the close's

But the day be ore vesterday the chiefs only expressed a willingness but a desire emigrate to the West. Acting up in fell his to the promises I had made to them the conduct is only to be attributed to the hades disposition which has ever characterized has.

The partial delay caused by the armine has not tended to the injury of the operation in Florida, masmuch as it has been coods cive to the health of the three regiments which have suffered so severly—they will now be enabled to take the field in larger force.

I have the honor to be, su,
ly, your obedient servant.

W. K. ARMISTEAD.

Brig. General Com. Army of Florida.

Hon. J. R. Poinaett, Secretary of War,

Washington, D. C. From the Cambridge (MD) Chroniele. AVIDITY FOR OFFICE. The recent condemnation of Mr. Van Bo ren by the People should, among the other

camels were shipped for the service of the camp. After this reconnoisance, the Thunderer 84, Capt. Derkley, the Wasp brig, and a Turkish corvette, got under weigh on the 24th September, and on the following evening the Gorgon steamer, with 5 or 600 marines, and the Cyclops steamer with 1500 Turks, commanded by a Prusian officer, Colonel Laile .-Off Sidon the force was increased by the vessels anchored in the form of a crescent.— Commodore Napier commanded in the Georgia. The town was bombarded for two hours, half an hour the town was under the protec-tion of the Allies. The Egytian Commander had three musket balls in his body, and was killed at the head of a sortie. An English and an Austrian Middy were entrusted with their respective flags, and when the orders hopes are blasted—his ambition checks forever.

Is not this event full of instrction to you men, who discard their professions, and mix in political strife as the surest rodd honor and preferment! Those who are imated with this vain hope have got to be that amongst all parties there are demagors who gladly avail themselves of the service of the young and inexperienced with view to their own preferment. They fold their arms in dignified repose, performing no she service than that of "wire pullers," and in ever on the out view for the first crumb or spin were given to plant their colors upon the fortress, they both raced through the hottest of

the firs to get there first.

The English lad succeeded in out-running his companion, and displayed such perfect indifference to the death shower that was so heavily falling, that the Archduke wrote to the Admiral to request his immediate promotion. The name of the brave boy is Hunt, and his

About six or eight British were killed and vounded, as many Turks and Austrians; 306 Egyptians, and 2,470 of the latter taken prisoners The town was pillaged for two hours, and the newly furnished house of Solyman

mountains.

pretty close under the walls of the latter to reconnoitre.

An unsuccessful attack was made upon Fortora, a town of some strength and importance to the north of Tripoli. The Benbow fired upon the place and then sent her boats to get possession, but they got aground, and the mmunition and muskets wetted. Some Albanians opened a fire, killed five and wounded twelve sailors and marines.

By Smyrna to the 19th ult. information has arrived that Ibraham Pacha had marched with 2000 men upon Bet-el-Dyn, for the purpose of preventing the defection of his troops. Solyman Pacha on the 8th Oct. was near Beyrout with 2000 men. Osman Pacha had been defeated by the mountaineers, and 600 of his men taken prisoners. His rout is described as having been most complete. 800 deserters joined the allied camp from his corps. Tripoli was still faithful to Mehemet.

The Porte has very credibly conducted the arrangements for despatching troops to Syria. The Turkish force there is to amount to 20,000 men, and already 12,000 have reached the To enable the Sultan to accomplish coast. this, a loan of £3,000,000 has been contracted for by Mr Ricardi, and Messrs. Reid, Irving & Co. of London. Another princess has been born to the Soltan, which event was celebra-Pacha, Mehemet Ali's Governor of Candia, has given in his adhesion to the Porte, and has en confirmed in his appointment.

A letter from Alexandria, published in the Iniversal Gazette of Leipsic, states that the Pacha of Egypt had received a communication from France, announcing to him that there was un impossibility of assisting him before the assembling of the Chambers. The Egypthe assembling of the Chambers. tian fleet was declared ready to sail, and only waiting to form a junction with the French squadron. It is now said that the French Colonel, Gallice, has asserted that Alexandria cannot withstand a bombardment.

From the Globe.

War from the general commanding the army in Florida, that the recent efforts of the Government to terminate the war with the Seminole

possession of several thousand pounds worth of bread, bags of barley, &c. A few of the beneficial results which it will produce, teach the young men of the United States an important lesson. It should teach them to sti to their professional studies—that private a dustry which is the most sure and permand source of prosperity—instead of wasting a morning of life in politics and party strile, a

relying for support upon public honors as emoluments, which are as fleeting as pan are changable or inconstant. But a sha time since, Mr. Van Buren little dreamed defeat, and so secure did his partisans face he was of the favor of the People, that the is of defeating him was deemed preposters absonant. And yet his star, which so the a time ago was in the zenith, has now set eternal night behind the distant horizon; hopes are blasted—his ambition checked

worth often give precedence to ignorance unworthiness. Such considerations at a should impel the young aspirant for polithonors to bridle his aspirations, and seed

laurels in a wider and more congenial sale. And, indeed, when we consider the last

sphere for the acquisition of wealth w

most of the public officers afford: how dep ent their situation; how great, in general drudgery; how small a share of publication

generally; it is a matter of much astonia

that such crowds of applicants should bein

for the posts in the Governments, Suas

Federal, as the experience of every days us there are. It is very rare that the si of an office in this country will enable:

to get rich; sometimes he cannot support family with it; and as to the characters

ing in place, it is not worth a momental sideration. Talent itself is buried in the

and formal routine of official business!

there is no established rule of promotion

the length of time you have been in sent nor from regard to particular merit. It is

vor carries the point against worth. As recommended by the powerful leaders predominant party! you succeed, no manufacture of the predominant party!

what your abilities. Are you the son of the text of a man of large estate and extend family alliances? you also succeed with

reference to extarordinary qualifications of capacity must give way; old men sometimes

to boys, who are shoved over their heads,

higher compensation and lighter employment. The poor incumbent, however solid or si

ing his accomplishments, worries on till has disqualified himself for all private business.

and finally shrivels into a palsy or swelling a dropsy, departing this life with the of the

flection that he leaves his wife, hacked

perhaps, to the woful mischances of and hearted world. To this picture of office

same in ours as in all other Government

tation which falls to the lot of the in

ship is the Strombeli. ever on the qui vine for the first crumb or spi that may chance to fall in the way. They sume the care and surveillance of the conce of the whole party, and gentlemen of suchs sequence must of course be liberally rest ed. Thus it happens that intelligences

Pacha was gutted by the soldiers.

We now proceed to Tyre, from which place
the dates are to Oct. 2nd. It is described as small town, stretching out upon a neck of land, and the houses straggling and low. The ruins of the ancient city cover five or six miles of the surrounding country. 1,500 Egyptians had been thrown into Tyre, with three months morning shells were poured into the Egyptian lines, and the main body forced beyond the

Kaiffa, it appears; was completely dismantled by the fire of the Castor and Pique frigates, and contrary to previous statements, vessels were fired upon by the fort of Acre. particularly the Cyclops and Hydra, who ran

FLORIDA.

It will be seen from the copy of the letter ablished below, received by the Secretary of muzzle of the lostroment to his right temple, sitting on the floor, having a looking glass plac-ed on the floor opposite to him, and the sofa Indians by negotiation, through the interven-tion of some of the most influential of the

ing there may be some exceptions; but, a main, it is correct. The exceptions will monly be found to proceed from persist cumstances, independent of real ment. Far be it from us to repress the nobles ion of our fellow-citizens to serve there try; let them not imagine they are their country by swelling the passion of ty or shouting the praises of a demagn A proper knowledge of the principle various national institutions will be to themselves and useful to the cos The acquisition of this knowledge is a least incompatible with the pursuits life; on the contrary, it enlivens and see As the looker-on at chess is freque better judge of the game, so the private who mingles not in party stife, is comlic men, and the tendency of public # than those who are actually in the Gost and by enlightening his fellow citizens der essential services to the commi If it is celebrity we desire, we might checked in the pursuit of affice by how very few of those even in the min ed stations establish a name with with a succeeding generation. indeed, buzz in their day, and float puffs of newspapers: but the mass to soon periab, like ephemers, and their are heard no more.