THE PRESS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Among the evils which this dynasty has inflicted upon country, may be enumerated the extravagant expenditures of the departments and the new modes of drawing money from the Treasury for services merely *nominal*. As a specimen of these discoveries in this enlightened age, I invite public attention to one abuse, and there are many others that might be enumerated.

I believe I am warranted in saying, that during the first forty years of the Federal Government no Cabinet Minister, performing the duties of another, received the salary of both officers.—It has frequently occurred, that a gentleman, has been called upon to discharge the duties of another officer, *ad interim*, but such a thing as receiving both salaries, it is believed, was never thought of, certainly never allowed, until General Jackson commenced his reign of economy and reform.

During the Presidency of General Jackson (in 1831) *Roger B. Teney*, then Attorney General, was called upon to act as Secretary of War; he charged and received the salary attached to both offices.

In 1836 *C. A. Harris* while Commissioner of Indians Affairs, performed the duty of Secretary of War. He, in like manner, charged and received the salary of both offices. In regard to Mr. Harris, I have much to say hereafter. His accounts are in an unsettled state; and if the books of the department are to be believed he is a defaulter to an immense amount. I would respectfully suggest to Mr. Poinsett to take a peep at the account before the 4th of March.

In 1837 *Benjamin F. Butler*, while Attorney General, acted as Secretary of War and received the salary of both offices. When he presented the demand the Auditor reported against it, but the Attorney made a written argument in defence of the claim, and finally proposed to the President that it should be paid, and then if the President wanted the money back into the Treasury he might sue for it. Upon this *liberal* proposition the President ordered the payment to be made.

It is such abuses as these that have contributed to bankrupt the Treasury. They have crept into every department; and almost every bureau of every department. Their diversified form is astounding. Every claim that ingenuity could invent, has been presented, and when once admitted, has been practised upon as "right and lawful." To detect and root out these abuses, will require the unceasing attention of the new administration; and yet great as will be the labor, hopes are entertained that it will be effected.

Having referred to one of the ingenious modes which this administration has discovered of emptying the Treasury, I ask your attention to an equally ingenious mode of "raising the wind." While certain public works were suspended, during the summer, it was deemed good policy to carry on certain others. But there was no money in the Treasury.—What was to be done? Due bills, to a large amount had been given, to mechanics and laborers. What next! Why the plan was adopted for the agent paying the money to deduct from the bill *three* per cent, say six months interest, and then the agent would borrow from a bank or banks the amount of the bill and pay it. Be it remembered that the United States pay no interest. These loans, thus obtained without authority of law, it is said, amount to a large sum, and become due and payable in April and May.

It is whispered, that they will not be paid when at maturity. The transaction is illegal, and will be thoroughly sifted. But suppose they are ultimately paid, it will be without any interests accruing after they are at maturity. The subject is now referred to for the purpose of shewing the reckless manner in which Government debts are contracted, and the impossibility of *imagining*, much less *stating* the real amount of debt, for which the new administration will find itself compelled to provide Ways and Means. It may be *fifteen*; it may be *fifty* millions of dollars.

Turning from these grave topics, I take leave to refer to a specimen of Mr. Van Buren's waggery. You will recollect Mr. Slaughter, the Secretary of Wisconsin, who cut such a figure in the transportation of specie, for the *benefit* of the United States, and the *accommodation* of Wisconsin; and to whom I had occasion to refer in my letters of last winter.

His commission has expired, or is about to expire. He arrived here a few days ago, in the expectation of being re-appointed. This morning he called upon the President, and after stating his case and views, Mr. Van Buren gravely replied,—"*You informed the People of* "*Wisconsin that you intended to resign.—They* "*expect it. I cannot disappoint the People, Sir.*"

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1841.

After all the vaunting and boasting of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, as to the Finances of the country, what do we hear? What does the Committee of Ways and Means tell the American people? What do they ask of Congress—this *specie paying* Congress? Only an authority to issue *five millions of dollars* of Treasury notes in addition to the five millions already in circulation; say ten millions of dollars. Will these ten millions enable the Government to meet its engagements? They will not. Another five millions will be required. Thus, we shall have a Government paper of not less than fifteen millions of dollars, while the same men who authorize its issue are prating about a hard money, specie paying Government.

A bill was this morning reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to raise five millions of dollars by the issue of Treasury notes. Nearly four years have elapsed since this system of "raising the wind" commenced. We were then told, that it was to be temporary. That there was money enough, only the *payables* became due a little before the *receivables*, and therefore the Treasury department required temporary relief. The same story has been repeated at every Session of Congress since the year 1837. The same attempt to mystify and deceive the country as to its real situation. The same unblushing misrepresentation as to the state of the Treasury, until it has now become so alarming that we know not whether we are in debt *fifteen* or *fifty* millions of dollars. Not the least dependance can be placed in the statements made to Congress on this subject. All is deception and fraud; for the official representations merit no milder term.

Can any man believe that Mr. Woodbury is such a numskull that he did not know, when he sent his annual report to Congress, that these Treasury notes would be wanting? And if he did know it, why suppress the fact? Why attempt to deceive the Representatives of the People, when the fraud must be exposed in a few days?

But this is not all. About twenty thousand extra copies of this report were printed and circulated by Congress. It is perused by every thinking man in the country. What is the impression that it is intended and calculated to make? Is it not that the Treasury is in a condition to meet the demands upon it? Is this true? On this subject, what says the Secretary? Does he not say, after stating all the items of *receipts*,

"Which make the total means in 1840, as ascertained and estimated,	$28,234,512 00
And then, as to the *expenditures*, he adds,	
"Making the aggregate of expenditures, or payments,	$26,643,656 12
"Leaving an available balance in the Treasury on 31st December, 1840, computed at	1,590,856 89
He next proceeds to give the receipts and expenditures for the year 1841 and says there will be an estimated balance in the Treasury at the close of the next year (1841,) after all payments whatever,	$824,273

The Secretary then adds:

"Thus, it will be seen, that if the whole of these charges both *ordinary* and *extraordinary* should be required to be extinguished in 1841, the estimated means will be sufficent for that purpose, but may not besides leave so large a balance in the Treasury as is convenient and useful."

Now in the face of these statements Mr. Woodbury asks Congress for *five millions* of dollars in Treasury notes in addition to those in circulation. I disregard all his canting, whining explanations or reasons why he wants this additional sum in paper money. They should have been given in his report. They are deceptive and unworthy of confidence. As my sole object is to call immediate attention to this subject, I will only add a few words.

In my opinion, the Whig members ought to refuse an increase of this paper money. They ought to insist upon funding these *rags* and create a stock equal to the debts of the Government, to be designated to *Jackson-Van Buren-Stock.* The President in his message talks about a "*permanent debt.*" What does he mean? This paper money debt has been accumulating since 1837, and it is now proposed to increase it five millions of dollars. Fortunately for the country this dynasty is at an end. If it was not, no mortal can tell what a few years would have produced.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

TUESDAY, Dec. 12.—The proceedings of Tuesday in the two Houses do not present any thing worthy of note.

On Wednesday the bill for a prospective and permanent pre-emption system was again considered in the Senate.

John Leeds Keer, Senator elect from Maryland, took his seat.

In the House the Naylor and Ingersoll election case was again up.

Some Executive communications were laid before the House, all of which were of no importance, except one from the Post Master General, stating that the revenues of his department are falling off, and that for the year commencing on the 1st of July next he estimates that the receipts may probably amount to $4,811,000, every cent of which he asks may be appropriated at the present session for the service of the Department.

Mr. Adams then asked to have the bill reported by him at the last session, for laying duties on imported silk goods, made the special order of the day, for the 27th of this month. Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, opposed it, lest it should interfere with his Treasury Note Bill. Mr. Adams thought a bill which went to provide means to pay off debts and loans, deserved much more favor than a bill to create more debt. Mr. Jones gave a woeful account of the *immediate* and pressing wants of the Treasury; and how he proposed to meet them. All his remarks were confined to *immediate* wants; wants which must be provided before the 4th of March next,—for which Mr. Cushing rapped Mr. Jones over the knuckles, and reminded him that the government would exist and have wants too after the 4th of March, which he hoped would not be overlooked, he told Mr. Jones he hoped that neither this government or the world would come to an end on the 4th of March. The question was put on Mr. Adams motion, on which no quorum voted, and the House adjourned.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Liverpool packet ship Patrick Henry, Capt. Delano, arrived yesterday, in a remarkably short passage, for she sailed on the 25th ultimo, and brings us Liverpool papers of that date, and London of the preceding day.

The news brought us by this vessel is entirely unexpected. It is, that Spain and Portugal, which have scarcely emerged from the horrors of civil war, are about to engage in hostilities against each other, the pretext being on the part of Spain, the navigation of the Duoro, which Portugal had conceded to her by treaty, has not virtually been given to her. We copy from a London paper some remarks on the subject. It is probable that the intervention of England will prevent matters coming to extremities.

The French Chamber and the French press, as matter of course, is now busily engaged in discussing the question of the fortifications of Paris. These it appears have not been discontinued, as was reported.

The accounts of the state of the Liverpool cotton market are rather of a more favorable character than they have been for some time past.

A robbery to a considerable extent had been committed on the Manchester Bank, some unknown person having applied to and obtained from the post office, the letters directed to the institution. Many of the Bills of Exchange thus purloined are drawn in this country.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

The last number of the *Gazette* of St. Petersburg contains an official account of the settlement of the differences between Russia and the Khan of Khiva.

This settlement will secure the peace of Central Asia from the disturbance to which it has been exposed; and by means of it a question is got rid of which might have become a source of jealousy between Russia and England.

According to this account, the settlement is the result of the consent of the Khan to give full satisfaction to the Emperor of Russia for the injuries of which he complained.—Separated as the Khan is from Russia by deserts presenting formidable obstacles to the passage of troops, that Prince may have presumed rather too much on that circumstance; but he will find it to be his interest not unnecessarily to provoke his powerful neighbor to undertake a fresh attempt against him. On the other hand, we may assume that the Russians, unless they have some very serious injuries to complain of, will find little disposition to make a future attempt, which whatever the result, must be attended by a great sacrifice of men and money.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

We have Canton papers to the 1st of August, and Bombay to the 31st of October. The dates are no later that those received through the English papers by the late arrivals, but we find a few paragraphs which appear to be worth copying.

Doubts are expressed as to the value of the acquisition obtained in the capture of Chusan, the inhabitants of which, in general, are stated to be miserably poor, and "every thing on the smallest possible scale." The only town of any importance on the island, is Ting-hae, and the population of the whole group is estimated not to exceed 60,000. The excesses of the soldiery had caused most of the inhabitants to leave the city, and many of them had quit the island. Brigadier Burrell is appointed Governor of the new possession.

The capture of Chusan being accomplished, Capt Elliott attempted to get a communication forwarded to the Emperor, through the mandarins of Ning-po, bu it was respectfully returned. He then determined to start in the Wellesley for Pekin river, whence his communication would be sent to Pekin, i. e. if he could get it forward. Ning-po, by the last accounts was blockaded, and another squadron had gone to blockade the Yang-tse-kiang, leading to Canton.

Calcutta papers say the Emperor will be required to plead ignorance of the sayings and doings of Lin, to deliver him up to the Canton merchants, to open the trade and pay the pipar. Thousands of copies of a British proclamation or manifesto had been lithographed, and would be distributed among the people on the coast.

A writer in the Canton Press of August 1st, after giving an outline of various letters which he had received from Chusan, adds,—

"We have commenced the war with China, but where and when will it end? No one that I have seen letters from, seems to expect a settlement of affairs this season. The monsoon will turn against us in a couple of months more, and then where are we?"

The following article, which we find in the Overland Courier Oct. 31st, but which appears to have been copied from a Calcutta or China paper, alludes to some of the difficulties which the expedition is liable to encounter, in accomplishing its objects:

In the past proceedings of the China expedition three points seem to us worthy of remark. The first is that the only loss hitherto received has arisen to the British from the rocks at the entrance of a harbor;—the second is that the natives dread the foreigners and hesitate to approach them; and the third is unwillingness of the Mandarins to enter into any negotiations.

The Expedition has proceeded to the Northward for the purpose of making a demonstration at the entrance of the river of the Northern Capital, that is in order to frighten the inmates of the Palace. It is certain that if any external acts could create alarm in that unwieldy Empire or produce any effect of Tsaostang it must be those of an expedition which in the short space of two months has attacked four widely separate parts of the coast, viz: Canton river, Amoy, Chusan and Peiho.

The age and infirmities of the present Emperor give no ground for apprehension of any energetic measures from him. We know nothing of the Prince, whom he may choose to succeed him, since by the laws of that Government the Emperor is authorized to appoint his own successor. It would be fortunate for us, if an appeal was made by any of the princes for aid to ascend the throne; then would the Empire be placed at the disposal of Great Britain. But it is manifest that to ensure success, we must work more in the Palace, if we can reach it, than in the rivers, or the sea coast, or even in the battle field.

The accident, which occurred on the sunken rock near Tinghae, is sufficient to excite occasional apprehensions for that part of the Expedition; which is going into seas comparatively little known, and where the typhoons are also to be feared. Yet relying on the intelligence and activity of the British sailors, we trust that no sunken rocks, nor furious squalls will do it injury.

The more one reflects on the two last points, the more difficult becomes the solution of the problem, to which we in this journal alluded on former occasions, viz: the formation of a permanent treaty or of any arrangement likely to last with that extraordinary people. If the Emperor, like his Mandarins and his subjects, withdraw from our reach, if the whole people decline to come near us, the British ships may revel in destroying or plundering the cities on the coast, but it does not therefore become evident, how we can form treaties.

What will be the character of the demonstration of the Admiral at Peiho we do not pretend to discover, but if the inhabitants always retire before him, and if the military part of the expedition have to proceed to Pekin, and even if they gain possession of it, nothing fixed seems gained, except great plunder perhaps for the actual soldiers; but the formation of treaties may be as distant as before.

It is besides, not to be supposed that the Chinese will not offer any resistance; and if they once gain an advantage, the millions may refuse to make any arrangement whatever with the invaders, who are not sufficient to follow them and to conquer them in many places.

Our hope is, that the two British Elliots, who have the performance of this extraordinary task, will be able to fulfil it. China being a country, the leading principles of whose polity are so unlike those of other parts of the world, has long afforded a wide field for various speculations; it is not for mere speculations' sake, we propound this question, it is because we wish to see the British Expedition producing the expected results, the Chinese led into the acceptance of proper terms, and effective arrangements made. The conflict is begun; we wait for its results.

REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

The Paris Messager has a long detail of proceedings connected with the exhumation of the remains of Napoleon, furnished by a correspondent, from which the following is an extract:—

The works commenced at midnight, and continued without relaxation upwards of nine hours. At half past nine in the morning, the earth removed from the vault, all the horizontal strata of masonry demolished, and the large slab which covered the internal sarcophagus detached, and raised by means of a crane. The sarcophagus in flag-stones was perfect, and could scarcely be said to be damp. As soon as the Abbe Coquereau had recited the first prayers, the coffin was removed with the gratest care, and carried by the engineer soldiers bareheaded into a tent, which had been prepared for its reception near the tomb.

It is difficult to describe with what anxiety, with what emotions, those who were present waited for the moment that was to expose to them all that death had left Napoleon. Notwithstanding the singular state of preservation of the tomb and coffins, we could scarcely hope to find anything but some misshapen remains of the least perishable parts of the costume to evidence the identity. But when, by the hand of Dr. Guillard, the satin sheet was raised, an indescribable feeling of surprise and affection was expressed by the spectators, most of whom burst into tears. The Emperor himself, was before their eyes. The features of his face, though changed, were perfectly recognized—the hands perfectly beautiful—his well known costume had suffered but little, and the colors were easily distinguished—the epaulets, the decorations, and the hat, seemed to be entirely perserved from decay—the attitude itself was full of ease, and but for the fragments of the satin lining, which covered as with a fine gauze, several parts of the uniform, we might have believed we saw before us Napoleon still extended on a bed of state. General Bertrand and M. Marchand, who were present at the interment, quickly pointed out the different articles which each had deposited in the coffin, and in the precise position which they had previously described. It was even remarked that the left hand, which General Bertrand had taken to kiss for the last time, before the coffin was closed up, still remained slightly raised. Between the legs, near the hat, were the two vases which contained the heart and entrails.

The two inner coffins were carefully closed again; the old leaden coffin was strongly blocked up with wedges of wood, and both were once more soldered up with the most minute precaution, under the direction M. Guillard. These different operations being terminated, the ebony sarcophagus was closed as well as the oak case. On delivering the key of the ebony sarcophagus to Count de Chabot, the king's commissioner, Captain Alexander declared to him, in the name of the Governor, that this coffin, containing the mortal remains of the Emperor Napoleon, was considered at the disposal of the French Government, from that day and from the moment it should arrive at the place of embarkation, to which it was about to be sent, under the order of General Middlemore. The kings commissioner replied that he was charged by his government, and in its name, to accept the coffin from the hands of the British authorities, and that he and the other persons composing the French mission, were ready to follow it to James Town, where the Prince de Joinville, superior commandant of the expedition, would be ready to receive it and conduct it on board his frigate.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It will be seen by the following extract from the London Times how much importance is attached to the treaty lately concluded between the British government and that of Texas. The concluding sentence of the Times article "speaks *wollumes*," as Sam Weller says.

In 1836, with a comparatively small population, and at no time with more than 2,000 men in the field, they defeated and made prisoner General Santa Anna, the President of Mexico, and since that period they have remained in undisturbed possession of the country. The form of government they have established is modelled after that of the United States, avoiding the federative system. They have decreed toleration in religion, and by an article in their constitution, have declared the slave trade piracy. They have adopted, it is said, a code of laws assimilated to the common law of England. During the late struggle in Mexico, the Texans, we are assured, had the moderation to decline taking part with either side, though they had the tempting offer from Federalists of an immediate declaration of independence as the price of their adhesion. They succeeded in 1837 in obtaining such recognition from the United States, from France in 1839, and from the government of Holland and Belgium during the present autumn. The moral blot upon Texas, in the opinion of the people of this country will be the existence in it of domestic slavery; but it seems to be under more control and better management in that respect than many much older states.

If the statements which have been made to us on this subject are correct, it is of limited extent, and confined, by law, to emigrants from the United States, who are alone permitted to emigrate with their slaves. This could not, however, have formed any just bar to the recognition of its independence. All that can be looked for is the exertion of the moral influence of England in putting an end, as soon as possible, to such a state of things, and the cordial assistance of the new government in the suppression of the slave trade, which she has already declared to be piracy. As affording new openings for our commerce there must spring many advantages from this treaty. Texas should be, from position, the greatest cotton growing country in the world, which pursuit, joined with her great agricultural resources, must preclude for centuries any rivalry with our manufactures. It will be, of course, the policy of the new state to improve that intercourse by low and moderate duties. *As Texas increases in population and power, it is not anticipating too much to hope that she may form that counterpoise in the south which the Canadas are in the north to the power of the United States.*

Among the new discoveries, methods, &c. we find the most interesting to be the following—

Of a *Printing Press.*—A Mr. Lenormand, a French mechanic, has discovered the means of printing on one cylinder both sides of the same sheet, which enables his mechanical press to act with a quickness double any hitherto known, and can produce 4,000 copies in an hour.

Of a *New Method to Clean Glass.*—Powder finely indigo, and dip into it a moistened rag, with which smear the glass, and wipe it off with a dry cloth. Very finely sifted ashes, applied by a rag dipped in spirit, will also answer well; but Spanish white is apt to roughen the glass,

To Preserve Timber.—It has been ascertained that timber soaked for some days in lime water, will resist dry rot much longer than timber not similarly treated. After it is taken out of lime water, it should be allowed to dry and season.

In Lithography.—The London *Athenæum* says: A report has reached us of an extraordinary discovery by Mr. Hullmandel, who had already done much to improve lithography, of a new mode of producing pictorial effects on lithographic stone by tints washed with a brush, like sepia drawing, which yield impressions so perfectly resembling original sketches, that the difference is not discernable. The painters, we are told will now have at their command a means of multiplying their own works, which their habitual practice renders available without altering their style of handling; for this new mode of lithography, or rather painting on stone, is just as if the sketch were made on stone, instead of on paper. The variety and delicacy of the tints, the freedom and facility with which they are produced, and modified as well, and their durability under the printing process, are among the advantages attributed to this discovery, of which some trial specimens, by Mr. Harding, have been handed about privately, but not yet published; the patents by which Mr. Hullmanded has secured to himself the benefit of the invention not being yet completed.

Interesting to Firemen and others.—A Mr. Wallace has invented an apparatus for enabling persons to enter places on fire without danger from smoke, by means of breathing through water. A box of tin containing the water is placed on the man's back with tubes connected, forming a ring round the body and straps for the shoulders. A hood of M'Intosh cloth glazed in front is put on the head, and being attached to the side tubes, four gallons of water will enable a person to bear the densest smoke for twenty minutes. Several members expressed their high opinion of the protector, and explained its analogy to some other plans in present use in London and elsewhere.

To prevent the puckering caused by paste or glue, substitute a thick solution of catoutchouc, which being applied to the edges of the paper, is allowed a little time to get dry and sticky before the sheets are joined together.

The Law of Deodands, a wise provision, which it would be well to introduce into this country, is exciting some attention in England, and it is proposed so to alter it that the penalties or deodands shall go to the party injured or to his or her relatives:

At present, if from any negligence of the driver or the proprietors of a stage coach or railway-train the loss of life ensues, and a penalty is imposed upon the delinquent party, that penalty is given by the law to the King or Queen or to the of the Manor, instead of the parties more immediately affected by the death of the sufferer, namely, his wife or children, or near relations, although the consequence of the bereavement may be to reduce his family to beggary. It is true, indeed, that the State has an interest in the life of every one of its subjects, but it is not a pecuniary interest, it is a political interest. The enforcement of demands, so far as they induce caution over persons instrusted with the lives of the people is highly salutary in producing caution; and, therefore, we would not repeal but amend the law, by making it conducive, as far as it is possible, to repair or alleviate those sufferings which neglect frequently occasions, but which no amount of penalty can, in some cases, adequately compensate.

Some workmen digging a new pit near Amlwch, Cheshire, discovered within three feet of the surface, a stone urn, on opening which they found a human skeleton, in a high state of preservation, measuring the extraordinary length of seven feet six inches. The skeleton throughout was quite proportional to its length, and in a very perfect condition. The urn appears to have been made from the Aberdovey limestone, and had the appearance of being very much corroded by time. It bears no inscription to throw on its history any rays of information to gratify the inquiries of the curious respecting this gigantic "remnant of departed years." From the rude nature of this urn or coffin, it seems probable that the body had been first laid in the grave, and limestones placed round its side, and on the top only, which, from the length of time they had laid under ground, had become connected together.

Largest Volcano in the World. From communications just made to the Geographical Society, it appears that Kiruca, a burning mountain in Owyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands, has a crater of more than nine miles in circumference, and lately threw forth a lake of liquid lava one mile long by half a mile broad, emitting intense heat, and glowing with extreme brilliancy.

Inundations in France. The late news furnishes some dismal details concerning the people along the shores of the Rhone and the Soane. From authentic accounts whole villages have disappeared, bridges have been swept, many lives have been lost, and in the suburbs and the lower parts of the city of Lyons, hundreds of houses have been demolished by the inundation, which lasted upward of one month. The waters were several feet higher than was ever known before—higher than in the year 1711, when awful disasters occurred; the pecuniary loss is estimated at three hundred millions of francs [nearly sixty millions of dollars;] the sufferings of the poor, particularly in the populous city of Lyons, are represented as beyond description.

GEN. GAINES.

☞Maj. Gen. Gaines, of the U. S. Army, is exhibiting his wife as a Lecturess in the several Cities of the Union. We had supposed that the vanity of an old man to show a pretty young Wife, was at the bottom of his foolery; but the correspondent of the Boston Atlas says that they make a regular business of the thing, leaving "Tickets at 50 cents" at the usual depositories! This is really discredditable to the Army and the Country. As an officer, Gen. Gaines has no right to engage in other pursuits without resigning his commission. But above all he should not be allowed to tarnish a profession in which he holds distinguished rank, by becoming an itinerant Lecturer for money.—*Alb Jour.*

The murderer of Ellen Jewett.—Robinson, the murderer of Ellen Jewett, whose trial and acquittal left an indelible stain upon the tribunal before which he was arraigned, went to Texas, where he has since lost his right arm—that arm with which he planted a hatchet into the forehead of a frail, but to him an unoffending girl, and with which he then applied an incendiary torch to the bed where she lay weltering in her blood, thus attempting to conceal the murder by committing arson—that right arm has been cleft from his shoulder, in a fight with the Mexicans!

Nor is this the only retribution that has visited the guilty. It will be recollected that Furlong, the infatuated grocer who went into court and committed voluntary perjury by swearing that Robinson was in his store on the evening of the murder, became a maniac and drowned himself.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

IMPORTANT ARREST.

Baltimore, Jan. 10.—For a few weeks past we have refrained from publishing accounts of certain robberies of the mail from the west to New York, and points beyond it, of which we had information, lest the extent of our circulation should make us instrumental in embarrassing the proceedings and plans of the Post Office Department, for the detection of the robbers. But there is now no longer any cause for silence; that necessity being obviated by a letter received yesterday by Mr. Vansant, postmaster of this city, from Howard Kennedy, Esq., special agent of the Post Office Department, dated at Union Town, Pennsylvania, on the 8th inst. From this we learn that, on the previous day, at Washington, in that State, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. George Plitt, also a special agent of the Department, arrested a man named Corman, a mail driver, whose volunteered confession implicated a somewhat celebrated doctor named Parnell, who officiated as his clerk, and another by the name of Strayer, who acted the part of his tool. On the same night these persons were arrested, and Messrs. Kennedy and Plitt took possession of the doctor's establishment. During the night they found several mail pouches in the privy, besides trunks, carpet bags, &c., which circumstance shews that the robbers extended their operations among the baggage of travellers, as well as among the mail bags. On the next day they found upwards of $10,000 in the hay mow; and a number of the notes of which that sum is made up, can be identified as having been mailed at Louisville, Kentucky, in November last, by a Mr Tyler.—Corman, the driver of the mail stage, has been committed, and Bradlee, Strayer and Parnell, have been ordered to find bail, the first in $50,000, the second in $15,000, and the third in $10,000, and time given them until this day to find it. At the date of Mr. Kennedy's letter, Mr. Plitt was engaged in further search, and the citizens were active in their endeavors to make additional discoveries of property. This arrest is important on account of the developments that it has made and will doubtless bring about, and which will have the effect to root out a villainous gang of counterfeiters and rogues, of whom this Dr. Bradlee, and hee arrested as his accomplices, are believed to form a part.

Burlington.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1841.

DEATH OF JUDGE HAIGHT.

We are pained to learn that the Hon. Stephen Haight of this place. Sargeant-at-Arms to the U. S. Senate, died at Washington, on the 12th inst. He left home in very feeble health, early in November, not fully determined whether he should proceed to Washington or not. His physician at Philadelphia, however, advised him to spend the winter south, and he accordingly proceeded to the Capitol buoyed up with the hope that he should find himself able to attend to the duties of his office during the session and again return to his family in the spring. But it was otherwise ordered. His iron constitution could no longer maintain the unequal contest, and early in January it became apparent that he was fast sinking under his complicated disease. His family were notified, and Mrs. H. immediately started for Washington, though not in time, we fear, to receive his parting blessing.

Judge Haight had spent most of his days in this state—filled many important offices, and exerted a large political influence. He was a man of more than ordinary talents, gifted with keen perception, and, uniting an unaffected easy address to a large share of practical common sense, he was esteemed and respected by all, however widely they might differ with him, politically or otherwise. As a townsman, a neighbor, a friend, his loss will be sincerely deplored; and as with one heart, this community mingle their sympathies with those of his afflicted family in their bereavement. Nor was he less respected abroad. Few men, under similar circumstances, ever shared more largely in the esteem of leading men at Washington. During his last sickness, we are credibly informed, he was visited almost daily by the members of the Senate, and every attention bestowed that friendship could suggest; and when it became known that he had made a dying request that his bones might rest among the green hills of his native state, the Senate unanimously voted an appropriation of $500 for that object, and directed that his full salary for the session be paid to his family.

Mr. Phelps submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the Senate be directed to pay, as a part of the contingent expenses of the Senate, $500 to the order of the widow of Stephen Haight, late sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, to defray the expense of placing his body in a proper manner and in a secure coffin, carefully protected, in the public vaults in the Congressional burial ground at Washington, and the expense of transportation of the body to his friends in Vermont, and its burial there; and that the secretary be directed to pay to the said widow the salary of the deceased for the residue of the term for which he was elected.

After some few remarks from Messrs. Wright, White, King and White, (explanatory of the object, and its being in conformity with the wishes of the deceased,) the resolution was adopted.

This liberality is well bestowed; and while it confers substantial benefit upon its worthy object, it also affords a pleasing evidence that amid the turmoil and strife of the political forum the better qualities of our nature still assert their realm, and command a ready homage to those finer feelings which adorn humanity.

☞Mr. Woodbury has at last been compelled to come out and ask for more *Treasury Notes!* On Saturday last, the Committee of Ways and Means brought in a bill for *five millions* more! Mr Woodbury, in his last report, pretends that the revenue of the country is adequate to its expenditures; and, six weeks afterwards, comes out with "a beggar's petition" for five millions of Treasury Notes. He knew as well six weeks ago, as he does at this moment, that a new issue of Treasury Notes would haue to be called for before the 4th of March or that the wheels of government would have to stop.

☞We are glad to perceive that the subject of our North Western Boundary, and the encroachments of the British in that quarter, as well as those on the North-East, has been called up in Congress. We trust that it will not be permitted, as it has been too often already, to be thrown aside for other and far less important topics. If not put in a train for adjustment now, we are confident that it will early receive the attention of President Harrison, and we sincerely hope that this most important of all the vexed questions that divide and harass the country, most important, certainly, so far as the *future* welfare of the Union is concerned, may be among the many acts, left undone by his unworthy predecessors, completed and set at rest by him.

Resumption.—The Philadelphia Banks resumed specie payments on Friday. There was no particular throng about any but the Girard and U. S. Banks.—At a meeting of the several banks in the city of Baltimore on Monday last, a resolution was adopted by a decided vote, that it was inexpedient for the banks of that city to resume, unless there was a simultaneous act of resumption on the part of the banks of Virginia. This vote, we take it for granted, settles the question that there will be no resumption south of Pennsylvania at the present time.

Massachusetts.—Hon. Isaac C. Bates, of North Hampton, has been elected to the United States Senate, in place of John Davis. The vote stood, for Bates 250, Morton 114, scattering 6. He is also elected for the full term, as well as the vacancy.

Maine.—Edward Kent is Governor of this State. There was no choice, however by the people. The vote stood as follows: Kent 45,574; Fairfield 45,507; scattering 98. No person having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, the house selected and sent up the names of Edward Kent and John Fairfield to the Senate, as the two cadidates for Governor. The Senate having balloted for a choice, it appeared that Edward Kent had received 16 votes and John Fairfield 8.

Georgia.—The Journal of Commerce says: "Hines Holt, (whig,) is elected to the present Congress in the State of Georgia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Colquitt, V. B."

Delaware.—The Delaware Legislature have elected the Hon. Thomas Clayton, and the Hon. Richard H. Bayard, both friends of Gen. Harrison, to represent that state in the Senate of the Union.

Washington Jan. 12.—In the suit of Stockton and Stokes, mail contractors, vs. Amos Kendall, tried in the circuit court at Washington, the Jury on Tuesday rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages $12,095 40. The damages were claimed on account of the long delay in the payment of plaintiffs' demand against the department, which delay was alleged to be malicious. Exceptions were taken, and the case will go to the Supreme Court for argument.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Mr. Webster has formally accepted the place of the State Department; Mr. Ewing, the Post Office Department; and Mr Crittenden, the post of Attorney General. General Harrison thinks of leaving home, it is stated, on the 15th, and having accepted an invitation to visit Pittsburg, cannot well be in Washington before Febuary 1st, whence he goes on a visit to Virginia. W. H. H. Taylor, Esq. his son-in-law, will be his Private Secretary. In the absence of Mrs Harrison, (who has been seriously threatened with a lock jaw from a splinter run into her thumb,) Mrs. Taylor, of Virginia, the mother of the General's son-in-law, will open the White House, and have the charge of its domestic affairs till Mrs. H. can leave the North Bend.—Alexandria Gaz.

A Washington letter says—"Individuals are writing on here to engage rooms or places during the inauguration. The Hotels will make no engagements. Godsby is fitting up in his court yard a sort of oblong Log Cabin dining room, intending to turn his present dining room into bed rooms. Provident people would not do ill, if they come here with no previous preparations, to bring tents and cots along with them,—for they will need both, according to present appearances."

Inauguration Ball. Preparations are making at Washington for a grand inaugeration ball on the 4th of March. The following managers have been selected from the two Houses of Congress;

Senators.—Mr Webster, of Mass.; Mr Talmadge, of N. Y.; Mr Crittenden, of Ky.; Mr Merrick, of Md. Mr Preston, of S. C.; Mr Mangum, of N. C.; Mr Phelps, of Vermont.

Members of the House.—Mr Evans, of Me.; Cost Johnson, of Md.; Mr Hill, Va.; Mr Bell, of Tenn.; Mr Granger, of N. Y.; Mr Chinn, of Lou'a; Mr Boardman, of Conn.; Mr Tillinghast, of R. I.; Mr Dawson, of Geo.; Mr Stewart, of Ill.; Mr Cooper, of Penn.; Mr Ridgeway, of Ohio; Mr Doty, of wis.; Mr Downing, of Florida.

THE FRONTIER.

A letter from a correspondent at Derby Line, Vt. states that a party of young men from that vicinity belonging this side of "the Line," were engaged a few days ago in fishing through the ice in Lake Memphremagog, when they were met by a party from Stanstead in Canada, some six miles distant, engaged in a similar business. A dispute arose between two of them, one from each party, on the old "Patriot" question, and the others were finally drawn in and they had a regular fight of it. The party from Derby finally succeeded in driving away their opponents; but not until there were some "black eyes and bloody noses," on both sides. The people in the vicinity had become aroused by this quarrel, and long smothered prejudices was struggling for a vent. Further outrages were threatened on both sides, and it was rumored at the date of the letter that a party from Canada were already on the march to attack and burn the premises of one of the most obnoxious "patriots" on this side of the Line. A large number of his neighbors, well armed, had assembled to defend him, determined, if John Bull's men did invade them, to give them as much as they wanted.—*Boston Mail.*

More trouble down east.—The Herald of this morning states, on the authority of a gentleman who arrived in this city last evening from Maine, that three gentlemen, whose names are given as Thomas F. Templeton, George Cady and John H. Kenwick while proceeding on their way from Bangor to Canada, were stopped near Madawaska, by a party of British armed soldiers, who insulted them—and without provocation assaulted them. Mr. Cady was knocked down with a blow from a musket; Mr. Templeton received a bayonet wound in the shoulder, and Mr. Kenwick, trying to escape, received a bullet in his thigh. An officer then came up and checked further hostilities.—*Mercantile Jour.*

The Patriots.—The Detroit Advertiser notices a paragraph stating the patriots of Michigan have thirteen big guns secreted, with which it is their intention to cannonade Malden, and gives it a flat denial, so far as the number and proposed use of the guns are concerned. There are, the Advertiser believes, in the city three or four old cannon said to be the property of the "patriots;" but there appears to be no disposition to use them.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

We make the following extract from Gov. Kent's Message to the Legislature of Maine, communicated on the 15th inst.

"I regret that it is not in my power to congratulate you and the State, upon the final settlement of the long vexed question, relating to our North Eastern Boundary. On a former occasion I expressed my views fully upon the justice of our claim, and the obligations of the federal government to afford us aid and protection in enforcing it. I have seen no reason to altar the views then expressed. Our claim to the whole territory is perfect and unanswerable, and no sophistry or evasion can avoid or annul it. But it is needless to waste words upon this point, as it is universally conceded by every American, that the treaty of 1783, fairly interpreted and honestly executed, would sustain all our claim. This unanimity of sentiment is well calculated to inspire us with confidence, that although diplomacy may interpose its delays, there is an abiding conviction pervading our whole country which may be relied upon for final support in the assertion of our just rights. It was indeed confidently believed that after the solemn expression of Congress in 1838, and the events which occurred on the frontier in 1839, the English government would be satisfied that delay in the settlement of this question was dangerous to the peace of the two countries. The promptness and energy with which the government and people of Maine, with one heart and voice met the threat to expel us from the Aroostook, the ready obedience with which our chosen soldiery responded to the call of their commander, and the unshaken zeal with which they marched from their comfortable homes in the depth of winter into the interior forests, and the firm determination which was manifested by every man to sustain the assertion of our rights, must have satisfied all, that although Maine for the sake of the peace and quiet of the country, and in her anxious desire avoid collision with a foreign power, might forbear to enforce her extreme rights pending negotiations, there was yet a point beyond which she would not submit to encroachments, and there was a spirit in her people which would not shrink before threats of military expulsion. And whatever arrangements have been assented to, in regard to the jurisdiction of different portions of the territory, pending negotiations, must be regarded merely as temporary in their nature, and under a protest always that we relinquish no claim and no right to the absolute and undisputed ownership and jurisdiction of every inch of our State. Maine has certainly deserved the sympathy and support of her sister States, by her long continued forbearance and patience under circumstances so well calculated to awaken indignation and incite to hostilities. A mere request for a grant has ripened into an absolute claim, and year after year, our State has witnessed her hopes blasted, and her reasonable expectations unfulfilled, and this question of vital importance undetermined and unadjusted. The arrangement assented to on the part of Maine in 1839, by which, on condition that Maine should remain in undisturbed possession of part of the territory, it was stipulated, that we should not "attempt to disturb by arms the Province of New Brunswick in the possession of the Madawaska settlements was acquiesced in by the people only on the ground and the belief, that immediate and determined efforts were to be in good faith adopted by both General Gavernments to bring the matter to a speedy, just and final determination. Indulging such hopes, Maine has certainly yielded much in the matter of temporary arrangements, influenced by the wish to preserve the peace of the country and to remove all obstacles to the progress of negotiation. But she has a right to ask, when she yields so much, that her motives should be appreciated, and her cause become the cause of the whole country and pressed with vigor and energy to a final settlement. In the meantime it is our duty to keep our eyes and our thoughts upon the starting point of the treaty—the North Angle of Nova Scotia and the Highlands from thence so plainly specified in the treaty; and not suffer ourselves to be drawn away into discussions whether the monument at the source of the St. Croix, which was located by both governments more than 40 years since an fully established, is at the true point, or whether it not possible that antediluvian mountains existed, w by some geological process have become abraded and worn down, and have now become the beds large rivers. The face of the "earth," as it existed the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three is to determine the location of the Highlands of the treaty, and the mere speculations of self-styled Geologists concerning imaginary or theoretical Highlands, which probaly never had existence except in the fancies of speculative theorists, cannot fairly and legitimately have the slightest influence upon the pending question, more especially when if it could be demonstrated that the assumed line now exists, it would not answer any of the requirements of the treaty. To mystify what is plain, and draw attention from the main subject to collateral issues, is sometimes a diplomatic mode of procrastinating a final decision, and of making up a plausible case from the mere duration of the controversy.

The statement of the progress and present state of the negotiations between the two governments, communicated by the President of the United States in his late annual message, would lead us to indulge the hope of "a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation," and a "certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute." The delays and obstacles which have heretofore been interposed and which have appeared to us unreasonable and unnecessary, cannot but still influence our feelings and lead us to moderate our hopes by our experience. If however the President has cause to say that there is an undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, we may, without the charge of being too sanguine in our anticipations, confidently trust that a fair, and honorable proposition for a commission with final powers to end the dispute, will be readily and fully assented to by the English Government, unless there is a fixed determination on its part to bring the matter to the last resort of nations.—The time cannot be far distant, when the question must assume a more definite shape, either peaceable or warlike, and much as we may deprecate the awful evils and miseries of war, we ought to be prepared to meet the issue, if such after all, is the determination of our opponents, with the firmness of men, who feel that they have the right, and who will not yield to threats or force the inheritance of our fathers and the rightful territory of our State. The unanimity which as characterised our State on this question, in the midst of all our political excitements, is a sure guarantee that the people are ready to sustain their rulers in all judicious, temperate, yet firm and decided measures; and that it is regarded by them as too sacred and too solemn a subject to be made the instrument of any mere party schemes or movements. Let us, in the spirit of lofty patriotism, continue to regard this controversy as one eminently national in its character—involving both our immediate interests as a State and our duty to the whole Union, placed as we are in the front line of the disputed ground. Cherishing such sentiments, Maine, in this her great question, will stand on high and honorable ground and command the respect and attention to which she is entitled and secure the aid and protection guaranted by the constitution.

The survey and scientific examination of the line, claimed by us, which was commenced by the State in 1838, but which has since been suspended, has, at last, been undertaken by the General Government, and from the high character of the gentlemen engaged we are fully justified in indulging the confident belief that we shall soon have the evidence of competent witnesses, based upon actual examination, and embodied in a formal report, to the existence of those facts, which a knowledge of the laws of nature and the physical necessities of the case have long since satisfied every reasoning man, must exist upon the face of the earth. It is, in my apprehension, a source of regret that this examination has been so long delayed, especially since the singular positions and remarkable assertions and assumptions in the report of Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Mudge to the British Government. That report ought not to have had two years priority of public attention over a counter examination and report on our part.

The correspondence which has recently been communicated to you, by my predecessor discloses another movement on the part of the British authorities, well calculated to arrest attention and call forth indignant remonstrance on the part of Maine and the Union. If I am correctly informed, in a very short time after the conclusion of the agreement, by which it was in effect stipulated that the British authorities should not attempt to take military possession of what is termed by them "the disputed territory," during the existence of that arrangement, a detachment of Her Majesty's troops was stationed at Temiscouata Lake, within that territory, and has been continued there ever since—and we are now informed that another detachment has been moved to and stationed at the Madawaska settlement, for the purpose of sustaining the jurisdiction and supporting the exercise of authority on the part of the British Magistrates. This movement has been made by the Governor General of the British Provinces without any prior notification or correspondence seeking information or explanation from the authorities of this State or the United States —and assuming, as the ground of action, the reports of acts and threats of individuals, without enquiring whether those assumed facts, if in any part true, were in pursuance of orders or justified by the government of Maine. I cannot but view this proceeding, as my predecessor does in his reply to Sir John Harvey, as "a direct and palpable infringement of the subsisting arrangement," and as taking military possession of that portion of the contested territory. And if the suggestion of Lt. Governor Harvey, who seems not to have been consulted in relation to this new act of jurisdiction, and who evidently regards it with regret if not as an infringement of subsisting arrangements, is disregarded, and the British troops are permanently located at Madawaska, I shall feel it my duty to reiterate the request already made to the General Government, and to urge upon that Government the justice and expediency of taking military possession on the part of the United States of the territory in dispute. The General Government owes it to Maine to move forward in this matter, with promptness and energy, with a sincere, and even anxious desire to preserve peace, but with an equally firm determination to maintain subsisting engagements on our part, and to insist upon a full performance from the other party. But I will not permit myself to doubt, that prudent and wise councils will prevail, and that the promised termination of pending negotiations will not be retarded or prevented by hasty and unjustifiable movements, in relation to military occupation, during the progress of the surveys and negotiations, intended for a final determination of the long vexed question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1841.

I invite your attention to the recent correspondence between Mr Fox and Mr Forsyth, in relation to the destruction of the Steamboat *Caroline*, at Schlossar. When analyzed in connection with the facts as they are understood to be, it contains an extraordinary and as novel as extraordinary feature. There remains something behind the curtain, not yet developed.

Mr Fox to Mr Forsyth, under date of the 12th ult, says—"*It is well known, that the destruction of the* "*Steamboat Caroline was a public act of persons in* "*Her Majesty's service, obeying the order of their su-* "*perior authorities.* That act, therefore, according to "the usages of nations, can only be the subject of dis- "cussion between the two national Governments; it "cannot justly be made the ground of legal proceedings "in the United States, against the individuals concern- "ed, who were bound to obey the authorities appoint- "ed by their own Government."

To which Mr Forsyth, under date of the 26th December, replies,—"If the destruction of the Caroline "was a public act of persons in Her Majesty's service, "obeying the order of their superior authorities, *this* "*fact has not been before communicated to the Govern-* "*ment of the United States, by a person authorized to* "*make the admission.*"

Now from the tenor of Mr Forsyth's reply, it would seem that the British Government had observed a sullen silence on the subject of the Caroline. Is this the fact? I am warranted in saying it is not; and in this consists the "extraordinary as well as novel feature," to which I have referred. A portion of the correspondence has been suppressed! Why has it been suppressed? And why are erroneous impressions made upon the mind of the American people, in relation to a subject of so delicate a nature as that of the destruction of the Caroline?

I proceed to state briefly, what I understand to be the facts. During the last year, *Mr. Stevenson* and Lord *Palmerston* have had a *tart* correspondence respecting the Caroline. His lordship justifies and defends the attack, upon the ground that Mr. Adams assumed on a well known occasion. Mr. Fox, in his letter of the 29th of December, uses the argument of Lord Palmerston, but in a blind way; clearly indicating, however, that he was not unacquainted with the correspondence that had taken place on the other side of the Atlantic. To this letter of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Stevenson replied, and I have reason to believe, in a tolerably able manner. At all events, no sacrifice of our national honor was made in the slightest degree.

I believe I am justified in saying that the Hon. Mr. Lyn, a Senator from Missouri, possesses some information on the subject. He was in London at or about the time of the correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston. Holding the exalted station which Mr. Lyn does, it may be fairly presumed that Mr. Stevenson, his personal and political friend, would not withhold from him a *correspondence* so deeply affecting the honor of the United States. It is to be hoped that a call will be made by Congress for this correspondence, if it has an existence. That it once had, I well know.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

SPECULATION.—It is well known that the Chinese Gogernment have offered rewards for the destruction of British vessels—the production of the stern-board, with the name of the vessel upon it, being the only *voucher* required for the payment. The Boston Atlas mentions that a cute Yankee "*down East*" is busy painting up a lot, which he intends to send out to the Celestials on speculation.—*Albany Daily Adv.*

RESIGNATION OF REV. D: OLIN.—We are grieved to learn that the health of the Rev. Dr. Olin is still so feeble, and the prospect of its improvement so doubtful, that he has been compelled to resign the Presidency of the Wesleyan University. The friends of that institution had placed great reliance upon the piety and talents of Dr. Olin, and had looked to him as most eminently qualified to fill the place made vacant by the death of the eloquent and lamented Fisk. His resignation will therefore be a cause of general regret, but not so great as the state of his health should make it necessary. He purposes going South, with the hopes of being benefitted by a milder climate.—*N. Y. Obs.*