impressions were, that the U. States would recognize the independence of Buenos Ayres, or any other of the free sections of S. America, which had sufficient strength and stability to warrant such recognition; and that the line of policy with regard to the new states of S. America was totally independent, of existing relations with Spain. He further informed king Ferdinand's ministers, that nothing but a desire to evince to the world the amicable disposition of the U. States, had prevented him from withdrawing from Madrid the very instant it was notified to him the ratification would not take place; adding that in this spirit of forbearance he should await the final instructions of his government, which he hoped to receive before the end of September At the close of this interesting and spirited communication, Mr. Forsyth assured the Spanish cabinet, that they were not henceforward to consider any one of the conditions of the treaty, as binding on the U. States.

LIVERPOOL. Oct. 9.—Ar. Caledonia, Mearns, Philadelphia. Sailed 3d, Laura Ann, New Orleans.

The Tiger, from Barbadoes, for this port, was lost on the coast of Wexford, last week, with nearly the whole of her crew and passengers, 30 in number.

DEAL, Oct. 5.—Sailed, the Bayard, for Virginia.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—General meetings on the unfortunate affair of the 16th of August, both in counties and towns, continue to be announced in various parts of the country. That of the county of York, which is signed by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Fitz William, Lord Milton, and other distinguished personages, is announced in terms of the greatest caution and suspence; but expresses a determination to demand enquiry. Meetings of the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland are also in preparation.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

We have accounts to day from England, by an arrival at New York from Liverpool up to the 9th of October:—Meetings and requisitions for meetings appear in every part of England. The meeting at Halifax consisted of 40,000 persons, with *liberty caps* on poles and banners bearing appropriate mottos; they were principally in mourning, and marched to the place designated with muffled drums. The sight of this meeting is described as being awful in the extreme.

SPAIN.

A gentleman at Boston, who has resided several years in Europe, has lately received from his friend at Madrid, the following curious account of the transactions of the court at the period of the date, from which it is copied verbatim; and placed in our hands by a friend—of the authenticity of the statement, and a true picture of the proceedings, there can be no sort of doubt.

Account of the session of council of state, held at the palace, at Madrid, on Tuesday, 24th August, 1819.

The duke of St Fernando, who had been appointed ambassador to the United States, having arrived from the baths in Arragon, at Madrid, and represented to his majesty personally, as also through his wife, her sister, the princess of peace, and brother the cardinal, the impolicy of the measure, the council was convened to decide the matter.

The council was opened by the duke St. Fernando, stating that his health, which is very delicate, was not to be a subject of discussion; that the only points to be decided on, were, whether a minister of his rank, &c. &c. ought to be appointed; whether it would not be compromising his majesty, (in case of refusal, to receive him by the United States) by sending a person connected by marriage with the royal family? St. Fernando expatiated largely on the impolicy of the appointment, stating that the *high distinctions* with which he was *condecorated*, would only serve to make the matter worse, as those who formed the government of the United States, *from the nature of their education, habits, and institutions*, were taught to despise similar honors, &c.

Lozano Torres answered him, that as to his crosses and ribbands, he might put them in his trunk, if he pleased—as Yrujo and Onis found it necessary to do.

To which St. Fernando replied—"Yes, sir, but I cannot put the exalted rank, and character of the duke St. Fernando, in my trunk."

Lozano continued, stating that one of the powerful reasons for his wishing the duke to go, was, that *he* was convinced, that so long as the United States remained a republic, no hopes could be entertained for the tranquillity and happiness of his majesty's dominions in America; and that the duke from his *rank, great talents, amiable manners*, &c. &c. &c. might possibly be able to persuade the people and government of the United States, to change their system and adopt a monarchical form of government, and that then his majesty might *desconsar*.

This strange, as unexpected sally, created a laugh, which picquing the orator *Lozano*, he observed, that it was a singular, but not a less true fact, that the *grandees*, whenever called on to render any *service* to the king, always found some cause for excusing themselves.

This last observation irritating the *great duke of Infantado* (commonly called *muella floxo*) he replied with some acrimony.

Mr. *Salmon*, the secretary of state then rose, expressing his deep regret at the painful, but necessary task, allotted to him, of giving his opinion, and after some trifling remarks, as to the treaty, he said, that he was convinced as much as that he existed, that the government of the U. States, would not receive *any minister* that should be sent—and he was of opinion, that none ought to be appointed, till the views of the *American* government could be ascertained.

The infanto *Don Carlos* addressed his brother the king, and thought it his duty to say that such propositions and measures as were proposed by *Lozano Torres*, were so completely ridiculous and *disparatada*, that he could not conceive how it could be intended for one single moment, to listen to them; much less to think of discussing them.

The *king* then broke up the council by saying as usual, "*bien! bien!* let us go get something to eat."

Sept. 2—The above is the substance of the proceedings at the last council of state, as related to me by a *counsellor*, who I can depend upon. Since that time nothing has been determined on, and things remain *in statu quo*.

Lozano Torres, the minister of *grace* and *justice*, and the *present favorite* of the king, and who in fact may be said to govern this country, is a compound of folly, stupidity and ignorance. He wishes to get the duke of *St. Fernando* out of the country, because he dreads him: Lozano is the son of a carpenter, and nephew of a watch maker at Cadiz, which are sufficient reasons to depress him, even if he had talents and honesty, in a court like this, but during the time of the Cortes, he was administrator of the hospital at the island of Leon, from which situation he was dismissed for stealing all the hams, fowls, &c. which were bought for the sick, and applying them to his *own use*. He was afterwards protected by *Castanos*, who appointed him intendant of the division of the army he commanded. This division joined lord *Wellington*, who discovered *Lozano's* tricks—he was not content with robbing the army, but used to give information to the *French*, of the position of the English and Spanish armies. In the public order of the day, published to the armies, he was declared by the duke of *Wellington* a traitor and a thief; and if he could have caught him (he had escaped) it is said he intended to hang him. Yet this is the man who governs Spain, and this is the man who has been the sole cause of the *Florida treaty* not being ratified. He it is who persecutes Yrujo, who has actually been carried back to *Arila*, where he will remain so long as the present minister retains his authority, which I predict will not be very long—for nothing here is durable.

[*Aurora.*

RICHMOND, NOVEMBER 23.

☞ The following is from the pen of a correspondent, who finds fault with the Report on the U. S. Bank, and the remarks of the National Intelligencer upon it. As those remarks have been published in this paper, any citizen has a right to scan them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

SIR—The grounds which the National Intelligencer has always taken, whenever the United States' Bank was the subject of discussion, cannot have escaped the attention of the public. The active zeal with which it has advocated the interests of that institution, deserves, in fact, a better cause. If the remarks of the luminous and profound Hampden, as well as those of other intelligent and well informed writers, are denounced as mere "*declamation and invective*," I know not what appellation, the courteous editor might bestow upon any thing that I could say on the decision of the Supreme Court, or the Ohio controversy. These subjects are not now to be discussed; they are only mentioned, that the doctrines of the Intelligencer, in respect to them, may be borne in mind, whilst we examine the editor's remarks of the 11th inst. on the late report of the stockholders of the Bank.

It is stated by the public prints, that one of the editors acted as secretary to the meeting of the stockholders. He could not, therefore, be ignorant of any thing which occurred, and must have a knowledge of all the facts submitted to the meeting. The "*result*" only is made public, and that too, "contrary to the usage of banks." What is the reason assigned for the publication? "Because "the institution is one in which not only "very many individuals (say from three "to five thousand) are personally interested, but in which the *community* is "deeply concerned, by the pervading "influence which the transactions of that "institution must have on the trade and "business of the whole *community*. It "was due to the government also, which "is not at all represented in the general "meetings of the stockholders, (though "it is sufficiently represented in the direction of the Bank,) *that the means "should be afforded* to the representatives "of the people, of judging how far its "affairs *had been* administered with a view "to the public interest. In such an institution, NOTHING should be concealed; and nothing has been withheld "which it was important to know. There "are *many* particulars not disclosed, the "publication of which might have gratified *curiosity*; but the results of the "investigation are fully and fairly before "the public."

I must ask the reader to examine the above quotation again. He will find in it an ingenious effort to convince (by assertion) the stockholders, not present at the meeting, the people at large, and the representatives of the people, that they are all deeply interested in the transactions of the bank; that in an institution of such national importance and interest, "NOTHING should *be concealed*;"—and that *every thing has been disclosed*, which could affect the various interests concerned, or was necessary to enable the government, (which has power to correct abuses to a certain extent,) to judge how far the institution "*had been* administered with a view to the *public interest*."

Here I must refer to the report itself, and ask every candid man, whether or not it deserves the gilding which the National Intelligencer has given it? To have answered the purposes designed by its publication, as above explained, ought it not to have contained a full and impartial expose of the present situation of the bank? Should it not have given "a historical view of its operations?" But we are told "there are many particulars not disclosed, the publication of which might have gratified *curiosity*"—This, indeed, is but an apology which the Intelligencer thinks necessary for the imperfections of the report—and ought to be placed among the many efforts of that paper to defend and justify the National Bank.

The stockholders in Virginia, I am persuaded, are far from being satisfied with the report of the general committee. We are told by the Intelligencer, that "They appear, carefully, to have avoided "*retrospection*, even so far as to give a historical view of the operations of the "Bank. Their object seems to have been "not to inflame jealousies or animosities, "by making comparisons of the past and "present administration of the affairs of "the Bank; but *to examine into its present* "*condition*, to ascertain the amount of its "losses; to designate the apparent causes "of them; and to present their views of "the present prospects of the institution." These and other subjects ought to have engaged their attention, and "the results of the investigation" OUGHT to have been "*fully and fairly* before the public," and particularly since the public is so deeply interested in the subject.

Another apology is offered why the report has not "more satisfactorily elucidated" the manner in which the enormous losses at Baltimore have occurred, and we know not but that there may be some foundation for it, other than the kind and friendly disposition of the National Intelligencer. The committee themselves advise the public of the difficulty of ascertaining the amount of losses *elsewhere*—and make a conjectural estimate of it. Yet the Intelligencer says—"The other "losses, estimated at $ 1,300,000, sustained at the parent Bank and its numerous branches, are, we venture to "assert, of less amount, than has been "sustained during the same period, by "any bank south of the Hudson, in proportion to its capital." I presume the editor judges of "other banks south of the Hudson," by his knowledge of those in the District, in one of which, it is not improbable he is a director. His remarks on the subject he considers required by its great national importance.....True, 'tis important, 'tis national; *ergo*, the *National* Intelligencer, with all its weighty influence, must come forward and express its views. Would it had taken an impartial stand—exposed the defects of the report, and the abuses in the Bank!.... Such a course would have been laudable. But forsooth, it might have influenced some to take sides against the Bank, in the great questions, growing out of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the controversy with the state of Ohio. At a crisis like this, when the bank is ready to sink beneath the weight of its sins, and the displeasure of its own stockholders, as well as of a large portion of the people; when the friends of *state rights* are increasing in numbers and boldness, would it not be unkind in the extreme, if one who had abandoned the constitutional rights of the states, could not, on so pressing an occasion, also forego the impartiality, due from a public journal to the community?

In short, the article under consideration, is a high wrought eulogy on the National Bank, not founded on facts; but in direct opposition to the *candid* opinions of nine tenths of the people in this union. I have not time to examine the other absurdities contained in the article, nor to enquire into the numerous advantages which are strung together by the Intelligencer, and alleged to have resulted from the Bank: For, such an enquiry would occupy more than an hundred columns in your paper. I will, however, make a passing remark on one link in this chain of "important benefits to the community." We are told that the National Bank "has sustained the *local* banks by every means in its power."—How has this been effected? Look to Ohio and Kentucky. The local banks in those states have been deprived of the greater part of their specie, and have closed their vaults. Let us come nearer home. The banks of Virginia, perhaps the most able in the Union, have received no sort of courtsey from the Bank of the United States. That portion of its stock subscribed in this state, and paid in money, was paid chiefly in notes of the Virginia Banks. The government deposits were transferred to the National Bank, and all public money, collected since the Bank commenced its operations, (more than half of which was state paper) was also deposited there. The facilities of remittance afforded by the U. States Bank, by which Virginia Bank notes were deposited and checks received in return, ought to be added to the other advantages enjoyed by the national, over the state banks. Under these peculiar circumstanaes, the state banks fell largely indebted to the branch in this place, and were compelled to pay off their balances in *specie*. An order came, in the first instance from the parent bank, requiring that the state banks should either pay their balances or pay interest on them. To this demand the state institutions replied, that they would not pay interest, and were ready to pay in specie—and the specie was taken from them, and forwarded to Philadelphia. The people of Virginia well know how oppressive were the heavy curtails to which the state banks were driven by the policy of the United States Bank. So far as it respects Virginia, I assert without the fear of contradiction, that no manner of forbearance has been exercised towards the state banks. That on the contrary, the branch in this place, within twelve months, has owed to *one* of the state banks, a larger sum than the amount of its specie, and that it has been frequently, and is at this time indebted to some of the state institutions. The mother board directed that weekly settlements should be made with our banks, and the balances due from them drawn immediately in specie. The course of the state institutions, on the contrary, has been more liberal; although they have frequently had it in their power to retaliate, yet they have never done so.

We are told that the local banks of Philadelphia have *received* from the parent bank $ 1,150,972 in *specie*, *more* than they have *paid* to it, and, what is still more extraordinary, that they *now owe* to it $ 2 502,658, and it owes to them, $ 941,000; the balance being $ 1,561,658, for which it is entitled to draw specie.—*This is forbearance indeed.* One tenth of it exercised towards the state of Virginia, would have prevented the drain which our banks have experienced, and saved them the necessity of so heavy a pressure upon their customers. Yet, sir, we are gravely told that the National Bank has sustained the state banks by every means in its power. This remark is certainly applicable to the Philadelphia banks, *if the report speaks the truth*—and proves, that they have been unjustly favoured, at the expence of other state institutions. Here, sir, I am almost tempted to enter into an explanation of the effects of such a system of favouritism, in giving to Philadelphia a controul over the interests, nay, the very destinies of other cities.—But I have already exceeded the limits I had prescribed to myself. TELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

Williamsburg, Va. 17th Nov. 1819.

SIR: The celebrated Mr. Lancaster, has for several days been in this city. On Monday he delivered a lecture in college, in which he explained in a full and perspicuous manner, his improvements in the plan of juvenile education, and on yesterday he gave an interesting lecture, in which he traced the rise and progress of knowledge, as connected with men and nations.—This will explain the subsequent correspondence between the students of William and Mary College, and Mr. Lancaster, which you will please to insert in your paper.

William and Mary College, 17th Nov. 1819.

ESTEEMED FRIEND:—Having been appointed a committee for the purpose, we beg leave to tender, in the name of the students of this college, our respectful acknowledgments for the very polite invitation to your lecture. Be assured we have derived much pleasure from attending the developement of your deservedly celebrated sytem of education, and your lucid lecture on the rise and progress of knowledge, and its importance in a national point of view. We believe that vice is the associate of ignorance, and that the growth of virtue is always promoted by the diffusion of the lights of science. As friends then to the cause of human happiness, we cannot withhold our small tribute of respect from one, who has the consoling belief, that he has been instrumental in removing the film from the eyes of thousands.—The reflection, that such is the constitution of our civil government, that learning and morality are its peculiar and stable props, impressed more forcibly on our minds sentiments of gratitude for your meritorious labors in facilitating the instruction of American youth. Future ages will register your name with those of Howard and Franklin, in consideration that you are one of the few, who deserve the pre-eminent distinction of "amicus humani generis."—Carry with you our fervent wishes for the more extensive success of your philanthropic exertions, and for your individual prosperity.

JOHN N. STRATTON, } Committee.
GEO. C. DROMGOOLE, }

Mr. Joseph Lancaster.

Williamsburg, 17th 11th month, 1819.

ESTERMED FRIENDS: Your acceptable letter on behalf of yourselves and fellow students of William and Mary College, commands my attention, and will occupy that place in my remembrance, which the commanding voice of nature and justice assigns to gratitude and its associations. But it is not only your civility and good wishes that I accept and am likely to remember; I am glad that you have thus afforded me another opportunity of expressing my fervent solicitude, that the hand of the Most High may be *your* preservation, and consecrate your assiduous exertions to attain *all* that knowledge that may be connected with your own welfare, your country's dearest interests, and the good of mankind.—Indeed so awful is the degrading power of ignorance, that I would gladly aid to rear a standard against its dominion, under which the patriotism and energetic benevolence of all that is noble and generous in the human heart of young men like you, might enlist or rally. For even while *one* ignorant man remains in a nation, or on the face of the habitable earth, that one is a subtraction of the energies, or perhaps the intellectual and inventive talent of a *unit*, from the interests which knowledge may yield to humanity: and he alone who made the heart of man, who circumscribes and directs the motions of myriads of worlds, and whose breath has called to mental existence, ranks and immortal destination, millions, countless millions of rational beings—he alone *knows* what place *that unit* might occupy, what importance it might give to tens of thousands whose minds might remain blank—powers inert—or as cyphers standing for nothing, without such lost and hidden talent brought forth to give them place, importance, and direction. May it be your endeavor to realize the blessings you so justly appreciate to all that need them—for the benefits of education generally speaking, do not appear designed for the monopoly of a sect—the possession or self interest of a nation, but to act on the human mind as the preceptor of a world—training its inhabitants to take their proper rank in the scale of being—encreasing in light as they walk in, and become children of the perfect day—suitable to beings called to glory and honor, immortality and eternal life.—To unite efforts, to promote designs, to banish ignorance from a nation—from the world—is then the duty of every patriot, and every christian as far as his means, influence, or opportunity, may contribute to this great end.—May this feeling grow and ripen with your increasing acquisitions, with every revolving year of your lives, and may those lives be preserved to see *all* the children of your native land, without a solitary exception, growing up as olive plants around their parents' table, and peace and righteousness crown the growth of wisdom and knowledge among you, and the youth of your country, till all of us meet in his presence, who is the source, centre, and perfection of light, and at whose right hand are the treasures of wisdom and knowledge for ever more.

Farewell! and may every blessing consistent with the designs of infinite wisdom attend you, is the sincere wish of your friend. JOSEPH LANCASTER.

To JOHN N. STRATTON, } Committee.
GEO. C. DROMGOOLE, }

[*Communicated for the Enquirer.*]

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Northern Neck, held at Lancaster Courthouse, on Tuesday the 19th of October 1819:

The following officers were appointed, to wit. Ellyson Currie president, Samuel Blackwell vice president, John L. Chinn secretary, and Griffin Edwards treasurer.

A committee of Correspondence consisting of the following members was appointed, to wit; Ellyson Currie, Samuel Blackwell, Griffin Edwards, Thomas Towles and Ralph Edmonds—And also a committee of accounts, to wit; Joseph A. Carter, Patrick Spiller & John L. Chinn.

An address was delivered by the president; whereupon it was *Unanimously Resolved*, that the address, together with the proceedings of this meeting, be transmitted by the secretary to the editor of the Enquirer, that the same may be published in his paper.

Attest, JOHN L. CHINN,
Sec'ry Ag. Soc. of the N. Neck.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred on me. You may feel assured that my best endeavors shall be used to discharge faithfully and impartially the duties of the office to which you have appointed me.

The objects for which we have associated are of the utmost consequence: they are detailed in the articles of our association, a copy of which each member has. They demand our best reflections to comprehend them aright, and our utmost zeal and energy to carry them into effect. We must not enter upon the work with lukewarmness and indifference. Our best exertions ought to be used, and we may then with well-founded hope expect success. Should we be so fortunate as to succeed in resuscitating the drooping spirit of agriculture, the blessings of our posterity will rest upon us.

We must not, however, at the outset, suffer ourselves to be under any delusion. Things should be seen as they are. It is the business and always the practice of a good physician, to enquire most assiduously into the disease before he attempts to apply the remedy. We shall do nothing of any value unless we probe the wound to the bottom, and use the actual cautery, if necessary.

It is a fact, melancholy indeed but nevertheless undeniable, that the agriculture of the lower part of Virginia is in a most deplorable state; and no where is it probably worse than with us.

Our ancestors found this country one immense forest; with them it was an object of primary importance to cut down and clear up. It appeared to them that there could be no danger that this could be carried too far. The land which they opened was exhausted by the hardest cropping: when it was no longer capable of producing, they turned it out and cleared more. This course persevered in must necessarily terminate in the utter impoverishment of the soil. Add to this, that their agricultural operations were carried on by the labor of slaves, directed by the most incompetent persons, generally speaking, under the name of overseers. Thus the proprietors of the land usually devoted themselves to their amusements, until habits of indolence and extravagance, utterly unfriendly to improvement, were too firmly rivetted on them easily to be shaken off.

It has ever been found that the energies of man rise in proportion to the difficulties of his situation. The truth of this position may be exemplified by a comparison of the Eastern and Western inhabitants of this state.

When emigration commenced to the West, the man who settled beyond the mountains, found his sole hope of maintenance for himself and his family to rest on extracting it from a hard, rocky, and often barren soil. He found it necessary to exert every nerve and try every expedient; he toiled at first without ceasing and hoarded with the most rigid economy, until gradually his exertions were crowned with success: his comforts increased; industry and exertion grew into habits; and what at first he was compelled to as the means of existence, he voluntarily practised as the sure road to wealth.

Not so with the old inhabitant near the waters of the Chesspeak. Very little exertion, with the proceeds of his sports, procured him and his family a sufficient support. The ground was easily cultivated; the water almost spontaneously furnished the most luxurious articles of living; and his time was spent in amusements, very often in extravagance and dissipation.

The consequences resulting from these habits, so diametrically opposite, formed, as might be expected, an exact contrast. It is well known that the indolent, extravagant, hospitable man of Old Virginia has pursued a course by which his lands are exhausted, and the whole face of the country, with an honorable exception here and there, wears the aspect of decay and desolation; whilst the industry and economy practised in the mountain country, afford to the traveller the exhilarating prospect of flourishing fields, and comfortable, and frequently elegant mansions.

There must then be a radical change—old habits must be rooted out; (hospitality excepted, which I hope will always characterise the old dominion;) industry and economy must be substituted—and agricultural information ardently sought after.

We cannot expect to cultivate our lands with much profit in their present state. Our first efforts must therefore be applied to increase their fertility, and we must husband our means that they may be applied to that valuable end.

Enclosing, deep ploughing where the land will bear it, green crops, attention to raising manure in every practicable way, and the proper application of it, and a judicious rotation of crops, may all unite in ameliorating the soil

One prominent error of our agriculture has been the cultivation of two large a proportion of our lands. It is unquestionably right to cultivate well, and to have some spare labour occasionally at least if not always engaged in improving. But this is not practicable in the mode generally pursued. The crops are usually spread over so large a surface that to manage the whole neatly and properly is more than the labour employed on the farm can effect, and the effort results in slovenly management, and abstracting the whole labour from that permanent improvement so essential to the interests of the farmer; to which may be added the injury the land sustains in not being allowed the time necessary for its resting. I shall not enlarge further on this branch of the subject, but shall close it with saying that it is well known to every cultivator, that a spot of rich land well tended, will produce more than a field of poor land badly worked.

To facilitate the operations of the farm, the best implements of husbandry should be procured. They will always in the end be found the most economical. They cost more at first, but their durability and capacity to perform more and better work will greatly overbalance any additional expence.

We have powerful inducements to exertion. The Northern Neck was among the earliest settled parts of Virginia. It has been the abode of us and our ancestors for nearly two hundred years. There can be no human being with good and unadulterated feeling, who does not entertain a strong and indescribable attachment to his native place. Can we then fold our arms, sit supinely and see this country deserted. Many have already left it, more must from necessity leave it, and it must in a great measure be abandoned unless it is shewn that we may do well here. I think it is not difficult to prove that with industry and judicious management, a given capital employed in agriculture will probably produce as much profit here as any where. It will certainly produce more comfort to those accustomed to the country. Our lands are easily cultivated, they make a grateful return for any labour bestowed upon their improvement. We have the choice of markets for surplus produce with little expence and the greatest facility. Our waters afford us a great variety of the finest ford. It behoves us therefore to do our part, and it will be found that the fault has been in the inhabitants, not in the country.

We regret to see the *Missouri question* taken up in the North, as it has been done at Trenton, at New York, and as it is proposed to do at Philadelphia and Boston. The meetings at Trenton and New York are stated to have been *numerous* and *respectable*; and the resolutions to have been unanimously adopted. They both deprecate the further extension of slavery; give their thanks to those members of the last Congress who opposed "the admission of slavery into the proposed state of Missouri;" and call upon Congress to prohibit its admission "into any state or territory hereafter to be formed and admitted into the Union."—Such proceedings can only be a source of regret and heart burning to the southern and western states. We are afraid, it will lead to discord between the free and slave-holding states.....These meetings would sacrifice the *means* to the *end*. They would have Congress to violate the solemn stipulations of a public treaty, and assume a power not granted by the constitution: they would place the new states West of the Mississippi, on a different footing from the original states, though the Louisiana treaty guarantees their admission on the same terms. We deprecate the agitation of this subject, always a delicate one in this country.—We deprecate in the strongest terms the excitement which it is calculated to produce.

The *Colonization* question is also attracting some notice to the North. The agents of the society have made an address to the citizens of Philadelphia and New York, "in behalf, it is said, of a number of people of color, who are desirous of joining the projected colony in Africa." In reply to this address, "a very numerous meeting of the people of color," at Philadelphia, on the 16th inst. entered their protest and remonstrance, in the name of the people of color of the city and county of Philadelphia, against the proposed plan. They resolve that "how clamorous soever a few obscure and dissatisfied strangers amongst us may be in favor of being made presidents, governors, and principal men in Africa, there is but one sentiment among the respectable inhabitants of color, in this city and county; which is, that it meets their unanimous and decided disapprobation."—They therefore *resolve*, "to have neither lot nor portion in a plan which (they) conceive to be intended to perpetuate slavery in the United States." This too is also an interesting question.

FROM HUNTSVILLE, A. OCT. 27.

"The General Assembly of Alabama are now in session. Yesterday, they met in the representative hall, and elected Mr. Wm. R. King, and Mr. John W. Walker, Senators to represent us in the Congress of the United States. They are both polished and well informed gentlemen. King is the same who accompanied Mr. Pinkney in his late Embassy to Russia. Walker is originally from Georgia, and was educated at Princeton College."

The Board of Principal Assessors of Virginia assembled at the Capitol, on Monday, the 15th inst. agreeably to the Executive proclamation.....The whole number (viz. 16 assessors) are present.—The board was regularly organized; and Col. Nathaniel Cargill, of Sussex, appointed Chairman.—The board are now busily at work; and will this day take up the Assessment books of the 1st, or Eastern District.—We shall avail ourselves of the opportunity of laying before the public the most interesting proceedings of this important Board.

The question of the money of the Macedonian turns upon this: was the Philippine Company exonerated from all risk by the cash being received *at* Callao, and sent by the captain overland to Guermez? If they *were* exonerated, the money was American property, and must be reimbursed. If not, we must look to the Philippine Company for compensation.

We cannot too much commend the discretion with which the National Intelligencer enjoins us to *understand* "all the circumstances" of this case, before we act in it. We confess our solicitude is not a little heightened by the circumstance suggested by the Intelligencer, that "the question relates to the independent governments of the Western Hemisphere."

Had Lord Cochrane taken care beforehand to try the prize before he *used* it he would have done what is customary and right. For want of a regular investigation, he may have fallen into a serious mistake. He distributed the cash, without any trial at all.

A query.—The Stockholders of the United States' Bank report that the Philadelphia Banks owe them $ 1,561,658. The Cashiers of these Banks have united in a report of their own, and assert that those banks owe the United States' Bank but $ 14,081. Now, if the Stockholders have made an error in arithmetic of $ 1,549,577 in this part of their Report, query, how many errors are there in the *whole* Report?

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Friday morning the 12th inst. at Farm Hill, Amelia county, MRS. ELIZABETH AUBIN GREEN, consort of Mr. A. A. Green, in the 20th year of her age, after a painful illness of near three weeks, which she bore with a christian fortitude worthy of imitation. In recording the death of this excellent woman, the author of this communication feels at a loss for words to express with sufficient force her many amiable qualities; suffice it to say, that as a wife, mother, daughter, friend and neighbor, she was the admiration of all who knew her.

She has left an affectionate husband, and an infant daughter, together with a numerous circle of friends and relatives to bemoan her loss; but it should be a consolation to them to know, that she left this world with a firm belief of being received into the mansions of everlasting felicity, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

Departed this life on the 16th of this month, at his residence in the county of Hanover, Mr. WILLIAM GARDNER, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. A man highly respected and beloved.

"An honest man is the noblest work of God."

Died in N. York, on Saturday evening, 13th inst. of a lingering illness, Mr. HOPKINS ROBERTSON, comedian, aged 38 years and 11 months. We can say of him "THIS WAS A MAN." [*N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

Staples of the Richmond Market.

Tobacco $ 5 to 9—Corn $ 3 25 a 3 50—Flour, $5½ a 5¾—Meal 87 a 92—Wheat 108 a 110 cts.—Hemp $ 120 a 140 per ton—Oats, 38 a 55 cts.

Groceries.—Sugars 11 a 15½—Coffee 26 a 30 cts. per lb.—Molasses 45 a 50 cts. per gallon—Cnt Herrings $ 4 a $4½ per bbl.—Bacon, 16 a 17 cts. per lb.—Rum, West India 85 a 100 cts. per gallon.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank of Virginia	80
Farmers' Bank	80
U.S. Bank	94 a 96
Marine Stock	*par*

☞ Mr. *William Byars*, Collector for this Office, is visiting the counties of Hanover, King William, King and Queen, Middlesex, Essex, Richmond, Westmoreland, Lancaster and Northumberland, for the collection of arrears due this Office.