

Virginia Free Press

AND
FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIV.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1831.

NO. 18.

MR. COODS,
is now receiving and
supply of fashionable
wearing, &c. &c. &c.
invites all those who are
to call and examine
prices than goods purchased
JOHN FRANK
June 16, 1831.

NOTICE
to all those persons who
have signed the name of
Harris and Thomas and
of Baltimore, and request
of the same to the above
en.

MICHAEL GANNY,
GANNY having assigned to
his debts due him, we
JOHN FRANK, agent, and
at payment to him.
T. & C. BALTZELL,
June 9, 1831.

IN CRADLES.
respectfully informs
that he has on hand,
at Samuel Strider's shop,
Jefferson county, GRAY
saw. He confidently
will be highly approved
they are solicited to call
on themselves.
BENJAMIN KNOTTS,
June 9, 1831.

RAY HORSE.
from the subscriber's farm,
easton, Va. on Sunday the
TOWN MAHE, about 15
feet white, and weeny
older. Any person taking
stray, and returning her
to my reward.
W. Z. SINCLAIR,
June 16, 1831.

FOR SALE.
able Work Horses, both
Bull, two years old this
size and well proportioned
in short horn breed, by
beautiful Heifer of the
year old this spring; sev-
eral of the same stock, and
with young calves. Ap-
proaching near McPherson's
W. Z. SINCLAIR,
for sale, some fine fat Sheep
W. Z. S.

L AND SIB
did Assortment of
AND SUMMER
WOODS;
Square, Harpers Ferry.
ers are just receiving and
General assortment of
WOODS, consisting of British,
German, Irish, and American
respectfully inform their
public, that their stock is ex-
tensive search of Bargains will
interest to call and examine.
ELL & FITZSIMMONS.

ACON.
FINE HAMS AND SHOUL-
ders, received and for sale by
G. W. HAMMOND.

EDIA FOR SALE.
of the Charlestown Apothec-
ary Store. "The Cyclopaedia"
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences,
By Abram Rees, D.D., &c.
The work is complete,
other, lettered and number-
ed.
JAMES BROWN.

WOOL.
FINE WOOL, for which I
highest market price.
BIMPHREY KEYES.

FOR NEGROES.
purchase ONE HUNDRED
NEGROES of both sexes,
of age. Also, mecha-
nical work is complete,
other, lettered and number-
ed.
JAMES BROWN.

Beaver Hats.
has just received a fresh
SAVER HATS, of the fine-
st quality to this market; also,
assortment of Dress Hats, of
various styles, without
exaggeration, that
of Hats, as it respects qua-
lity, is greatly superior to
seen in this place; and ear-
ly very great exertions to
Hats, Boots and Shoes,
not go unrequited. He
call from all persons wish-
ing to purchase any of the
N. HUCKMASTER,
June 16, 1831.

GALLAHER.
is published weekly, at
FIFTY CTS.
ANNUM.
Should payment be
at the end of the year,
will be invariably charged.

POETICAL.

The following lines were handed to us by a lady, who takes a deep and active interest in the cause of Colonization. We cheerfully give them a place, as well to gratify our respective correspondents, as to give pleasure to others who feel a concern for the great scheme which has engaged the talents and lives of so many philanthropists.

An address to an intimate friend, written at sea, by one of the American Missionaries to Africa, who died there, soon after.

While thought a homeward path has traced
Back o'er the spreading ocean waste,
There daily comfort glad I find me:
The boat has fix'd its happy place.
Where cheer'd with smiles and bless'd with grace,
A Home I found; a home with thee.

A home! a home! that sound belov'd,
Has many a cackling care remov'd,
When tortures oft have sudden'd me;
No more, perhaps, a home will greet
The weary pilgrim's lagging feet.
With thee, my last I found with thee.

But cease to murmur I hush the sigh!
A home! a home! that sound belov'd,
The bosom of thy God, shall I
A home of comfort, home of peace,
Where all thy wanderings shall cease;
My God, my home I'll seek with thee.

When Africa's sun and dew have spent,
A little strength that heaven has lent,
And I live with no forever cease;
Oh! let my joyful spirit rise,
And find its home above the skies,
And everlasting rest and peace!

O Africa, I cross the wave,
To tell thee, "Thou art not a slave!"
Thou long hast kiss'd the rod!
Unloose, thou loose thy iron bands,
And stretch them out to God.

THE ROSE.—BY CHARLES JAMES FOX.
The rose, the sweetly blooming rose,
Ere from the tree 'tis torn,
Is like the charm which beauty shows
In life's exulting morn.

But ah! how soon its sweets are gone,
The roselike withering rose,
So long ere life's pale eye comes on—
The flower of beauty dies.

But since the first leaves e'er made
Soon withering we shall find,
Be thine, sweet girl, what never shall fade,
THE BEAUTIES OF THE MIND.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

U. S. ARMY, Harpers Ferry, 2
June 14, 1831.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of July next, for furnishing 500 cords of OAK WOOD, suitable for building, to be cut and delivered on or before the 1st of October; one third by the 15th of December, and the balance by the 1st of February next.

Proposals will also be received, for cutting and delivering the same quantity, from the public land, situated on the south side of the Shenandoah River.

In either case, the wagons, conveying the wood to the Army, be charged with ferrisage for crossing the Shenandoah.

GEORGE HUNT, Jr. Sup't.

RIFLE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS are invited, and will be received by the subscriber at Harpers Ferry, from those who are disposed to furnish ROUGH STOCKS for the Hall's Rifles, in quantities of not less than five thousand nor more than twenty thousand.

JOHN H. HALL.

Public Sale of Road Stock.

IN pursuance of the act of Assembly, and an order of the President and Directors of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers Ferry Turnpike Company, Secretary and Steward of the Capital Stock of said Company, (upon which none of the instalments have been paid,) will be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at Beckham's Hotel in Charlestown, on Saturday the 16th day of July ensuing: Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M.

The grading of the Road between Charlestown and Harpers Ferry, is nearly completed. It is designed to erect a Toll Gate in a few days, so as to render productive so much of the Road as will then be finished. The exigencies of the Company have not heretofore rendered it necessary to enforce the payment of the instalments called in: It has now become necessary, however, in order to pay for the work nearly completed, that a considerable additional sum should be immediately paid into the Treasury. Those Stockholders, therefore, who have paid part, but are in arrears for some of the instalments called in, are respectfully notified, that unless these arrears are immediately paid, the Board will be compelled, in like manner, to advertise and sell their stock.

By order of the Board,
A. HUNTER, Secy.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

I WILL sell, on accommodating terms, my FARM on Long Marsh, Frederick county, 4 miles north-east of Battletown, containing 283 acres. The land is first quality limestone, 70 acres of which are in timber equal to any in the valley, and the residue, which is in a good state of cultivation, is laid off into convenient fields. A never-failing stream runs nearly through the centre of the tract, by which every field could be watered. The improvements are, a dwelling house, kitchen, stable, granary, and corn house. A well-wooded hill adjacent to the farm, rises from the Shenandoah river, which is almost always navigable from this point. Apply to myself on the premises, or if by letter, direct to Battletown, Frederick county, Va.

GRIFFIN TAYLOR,
Frederick county, June 16, 1831.

RYE FOR SALE.

INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.
June 9, 1831.

THE FREE PRESS.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.
MR. GALLAHER:—From present appearances, I am led to fear for the reputation of this great work. Its enemies are busily engaged in circulating reports derogatory to its character and the interest of those concerned. Feeling well assured of the immense benefit of a water communication from the interior to the waters of the Atlantic, I would suggest, for the consideration of the community, the propriety of constructing a slack-water navigation from the Point of Rocks until the Canal passes the parts contested for by the Rail Road Company. Indeed, I am led to believe, that a slack-water navigation would be the most beneficial to the public, and much less expensive to the Canal Company, than any other mode of improvement. The fall from Harpers-Ferry to the Point of Rocks, is (agreeable to the best of my recollection,) about 30 feet, and by dams, locks, &c. can be made perfectly safe for the passage of boats either ascending or descending at any stage of the river; and thereby evade the immense expense of excavation of rock and the formation of embankments, which must occur if a Canal is built independently of the river. It would also do away the danger and delay subject to an independent Canal, from breaks, &c. &c.

If you think the foregoing remarks worthy the attention of the public, you are at liberty to publish them.

Yours,
CLINTON, Jr.

We certainly do consider the suggestions made well worthy of a patient examination. Part of the river between Harpers-Ferry and the Point of Rocks, is well adapted to such an experiment.

We publish the annexed notice of Mrs. Vaughn's Seminary, at the request of a friend in this county, who has had one of his daughters at the institution, and who unites in the justice of the commendation here bestowed.

To the Editor of the Columbian Gazette.

Sir: I had the pleasure lately, of attending a public examination of the Harpers Ferry Seminary, of Mrs. and Mrs. Vaughn's seminary in Georgetown. I was highly gratified by the manner in which they acquitted themselves. The facility with which they answered the questions put to them, and put to them too in different and varied forms, served to convince me that they were well grounded in what has been taught them. In some of our institutions of learning, the memory seems to be too exclusively cultivated and depended upon; it is a subordinate faculty of the mind, where the powers of reason are passive, and tend but little towards establishing in it any fixed positions of truth. But here, along with the memory, the judgment was brought into exercise, and conclusions regularly deduced from the premises presented. I felt particularly delighted with the examinations on the elements of Natural Philosophy; the various phenomena of nature that present themselves to the observation of children, when properly explained by the teacher, engage their attention with peculiar emotions of curiosity and pleasure; and I doubt not, under the judicious management of the principals of this seminary, will convey to their pupils a set of moral and scientific lessons that cannot fail to redound to their future advancement and usefulness.

What Mules think of Railway conveyance.—The produce of the Mauch Chunk Coal (anthracite) Mine in Pennsylvania, is conveyed to a village of the same name in wagons, running on an inclined railway; and to each train of 42 wagons, there are 7 cars attached, containing 28 mules, which are employed to draw them.

Professor Silliman states that the mules readily perform the duty of drawing up the empty wagons, but that, "having once experienced the comforts of riding down, they appear to regard it as a right; and neither mild nor severe measures, to prevent the sharp whipping, can ever induce them to descend in any other way."

New Invention.—A Mr. Blanchard has commenced running a new steam boat between Springfield and Hartford, called the Massachusetts. The bottom of this boat is sustained, says the Republican, by a combined arch, supported throughout by iron bolts running in connection with the wood work; which gives the boat all the stiffness and strength of the heaviest boats, while it is so remarkably light as to draw but 13 inches of water. This is a desideratum in the navigation of shoal rivers, of no small consequence.

The Daniel Boon Lost.—The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser of the 16th inst. says:—We learn by the Mountain-jeer, that the Daniel Boon struck on a snag at the Canadian Reach, about one hundred and fifty miles below the mouth of Ohio. She was her way up from New Orleans. Boat and cargo (so much as is perishable) will be lost. Crew and passengers saved.

Under the head of extraordinary importations, a Liverpool paper mentions the arrival of two hundred casks butter from the United States, and eight hundred barrels flour from Calcutta.

THE WASHINGTON GLOBE OF THE 20th, says:

Major Eaton ceased to act as Secretary of War on Saturday last, and Doctor Randolph, the Chief Clerk in the War office, is appointed Acting Secretary in the interim.

The National Intelligencer of the 20th, says:—We understand that the office of Attorney General of the United States was lately offered by the Executive to Mr. G. M. DALLAS, of Philadelphia, and by him declined. It is further stated, that the office has since been tendered to Mr. R. B. TANNEY, of Baltimore, whether with better success rumor does not say.

The Intelligencer of the 23d, says:—Mr. INGHAM ceased to act as Secretary of the Treasury on Monday last, and leaves town to-day, we understand, for his residence in Pennsylvania.

Mr. ANDREW DICKENS, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, will, it is expected, fill the office of Secretary, until the arrival of Mr. McLANE from England.

Mr. INGHAM arrived in Baltimore this forenoon, accompanied by Col. Towson and Mr. St. Clair Clarke, Esq. (Nat. Patriot, 23d inst.)

Starving Justice.—We have always considered this requisition of the common law as a barbarous relic of antiquity, which should be scouted from our jurisprudence. What is the value of an opinion extorted from the fainting and exhausted energies of nature? It is a mean, contemptible appeal to a man, to address his mind and conscience through the medium of his stomach, to say nothing of the inhumanity of compelling him, through fear of starvation, to stifle the operations of conscience, and act in opposition to his settled convictions of propriety. If a juror should die from the effects of hunger, what cognizance should be taken of this judicial murder? If a juror should starve a felon under sentence of death, he would be hung for it, but it seems there is no harm in starving a juror. Judges frequently hesitate in the formation of their opinions for weeks, but who ever heard of a proposal to imprison or starve a juror until he decided a cause? Judges, too, where the courts are so constituted, are allowed to differ, and the majority govern—but jurymen are not permitted to differ or hesitate. It is high time a regulation so absurd in principle and cruel in practice, should be done away.—(Raleigh Register.)

The Second Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, extending twelve miles above Ellicott's Mills, is now open, and the cars have travelled the whole distance. As the stone for the second track of this division is prepared, and is to be immediately conveyed along the line, passengers, for the present, can be accommodated only on those days when the working cars do not occupy the track already finished. (Baltimore American.)

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FAMILY JARS.

From the Washington U. S. Telegraph.

ANOTHER ATTACK UPON THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The following correspondence speaks for itself; and is further confirmation of what we have said relative to the causes which dissolved the late cabinet. We reserve for a subsequent notice, our comment upon this extraordinary attempt to silence this press by holding others responsible for our statement of a fact which, so far as Mr. Ingham was concerned, had been stated in the Philadelphia Enquirer, several weeks ago, the truth of which cannot be denied. It is proper, however, that we should say that Mr. Ingham, having completed the important reports, for which he continued in the discharge of the duties as Secretary of the Treasury, had made his arrangements to leave the Department yesterday. In the morning he was engaged in taking leave of his friends, when Major Eaton, accompanied by several others, made his appearance in the Treasury building. Their conduct was such as to attract the notice of the clerks; and a report soon was circulated that he had come there for the purpose of making a personal attack upon Mr. Ingham. One of his friends immediately apprised Mr. Ingham of it; and he, having prepared himself for the occasion, passed to his office without molestation. Some short time afterwards, Major Eaton, with two of his brothers-in-law, Doctor Randolph and Major Lewis, left the building.—Mr. Ingham, we are informed, will leave the city for Pennsylvania, to-morrow.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.
FRIDAY NIGHT, 17TH JUNE, 1831.

Sir: I have studied to disregard the abusive slanders which have arisen through so debased a source as the columns of the U. S. Telegraph. I have been content to wait for the full development of what he had to say, and until persons of responsible character should be brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me and my family. In that paper of this evening is contained the following remark of my wife: "It is proven that the Secretaries of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her." This publication appears in a paper which professes to be friendly to you, and is brought forth under your immediate eye. I desire to know of you whether or not you sanction or will disavow it. The relation we have sustained towards each other authorizes me to demand an immediate answer. Very respectfully,
S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

This is not fairly quoted. We said: "It is proved that the families of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her." (Editor Telegraph.)

REPLY.
WASHINGTON, 18TH JUNE, 1831.

Sir: I have not been able to ascertain, from your note of last evening, whether it is the publication referred to by you, or the fact stated in the Telegraph, which you desire to know whether I have sanctioned or will disavow. If it be the first you demand, it is ten absurd to merit an answer.

For the same fact in a Philadelphia paper, about the first of April last, which is deemed to be quite as friendly to you as the Telegraph may be to me. When you have settled such accounts with your particular friends, it will be time enough to make demands of others. In the mean time, I take the occasion to say, that you must be not a little deranged, to imagine that any blustering of yours could induce me to disavow what all the inhabitants of this City know, and perhaps half the people of the United States believe to be true, I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c.
S. D. INGHAM.
JOHN H. EATON, Esq.

MIR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.
18TH JUNE, 1831.

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

Your answer must determine whether you are so far entitled to the name and character of a gentleman as to be

able to act like one. Very respectfully,
J. H. EATON.
S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

REPLY.
WASHINGTON, 20TH JUNE, 1831.

Sir: Your note of Saturday, purporting to be a demand of satisfaction for injury done to you, was received on that day; company prevented me from sending an immediate answer.—Yesterday morning your brother-in-law, Dr. Randolph, intruded himself into my room, with a threat of personal violence. I perfectly understand the part you are made to play in the farce now acting before the American people. I am not to be intimidated by threats, or provoked by abuse, to any act inconsistent with the pity and conduct which your condition and conduct inspire. Yours, sir, respectfully,
S. D. INGHAM.
JOHN H. EATON, Esq.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.
20TH JUNE, 1831.

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

From the Telegraph of the 23d.

We extract the following from the Globe of this morning:

"A correspondence of a private nature, between Messrs. Eaton and Ingham, appears in the Telegraph of last evening. It is to be regretted that circumstances sometimes occur in the private relations of life which make such appeals necessary. The merits of this controversy, like all others of a private nature, we shall leave to the decision of the public without any comment from us.

"We are, however, requested to state, that the account given in the Telegraph of a collection of persons in the Treasury Department, with the view of making a personal attack on Mr. Ingham, is utterly destitute of foundation.

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

The best comment on this article is the annexed letter of Mr. Ingham to the President.

WASHINGTON, 21ST JUNE, 1831.
The President of the United States:

Sir: Before I leave the city, it seems to be due to the Government that I should perform a painful duty, imposed upon me by the events of the last forty-eight hours. It is not necessary for me now to detail the circumstances which have convinced me of the existence of vindictive personal hostility to me among some of the officers of the Government near your person, and supposed to be in your special confidence, which has been particularly devoted within the last two weeks and has finally displayed itself in an attempt to way-lay me on my way to the office yesterday, as I have reason to believe, for the purpose of assassination.

If you have not already been apprised of these movements, you may, perhaps, be surprised to learn that the persons concerned in them are the late Secretary of War and the Acting Secretary of War; and that the Second Auditor of the Treasury, Register of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of the United States, were in their company; and that the Treasurer's and Register's rooms, in the lower part of the building of the Treasury Department, and also a grocery store between my lodgings and the office, were alternately occupied as their rendezvous while lying in wait; the former affording the best opportunity for observing my approach. Apprised of these movements on my return from taking leave of some of my friends, I found myself obliged to arm, and, accompanied by my son and some other friends, I repaired to the office, to finish the business of the day, after which I returned to my lodgings in the same company.

It is proper to state, that the principal persons who had been thus employ-

ed for several hours, retired from the Department soon after I entered my room, and that I received no molestation from them either at my ingress or egress. But, having recruited an additional force in the evening, they paraded until a late hour on the streets near my lodgings, heavily armed, threatening an assault on the dwelling I reside in.

I do not present these facts to your notice for the purpose of invoking your protection. So far as an individual may rely on his own personal efforts, I am willing to meet this peril; and against the assault by numbers I have found an ample assurance of protection in the generous tender of personal service from the citizens of Washington.

But they are communicated to you as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and most especially of the District of Columbia, whose duties in maintaining good order among its inhabitants, and protecting the officers of the Government in the discharge of their duties, cannot be unknown to you.

I have only to add that, so far as I am informed, all the persons engaged in giving countenance to this business, are officers of the Government, except the late Secretary of War.

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

From the Globe of June 23d.

LETTER FROM GENERAL JACKSON.
JUNE 23d, 1831.

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

GENTLEMEN:—I have this moment received the enclosed letter from Mr. Ingham, dated the 21st instant, and having immediately, on its receipt, sent to ask an interview with him, I find that he left the city before it reached me. I wish you to state to me, if you, or either of you, have had any agency or participation, and if any, to what extent, in the alleged misconduct imputed in his letter herewith enclosed.

I surely have been deceived in your characters if you are capable of so far forgetting the responsibilities of your stations as to participate in the reprehensible conduct charged. To the serious charges contained in Mr. Ingham's letter, which gave me the first information that I have had upon the subject of his difficulties, I wish you to give a prompt and explicit answer.

Respectfully,
ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 23d, 1831.

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

Trusting that these facts and explanations will be entirely satisfactory to you, I cannot withhold the expression of my astonishment, that charges so wholly uncalled for and groundless, should have been made against me by a gentleman with whom I never had the least cause of quarrel, and with whom my official intercourse, since my entrance into the Treasury, had uniformly been of the most friendly character. I certainly had no idea of aiming against him, or interfering in any way in his dispute with Major Eaton. I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
The President of the U. States.

Mr. Lewis to the President.

WASHINGTON, 23d JUNE, 1831.

Sir:—Your letter of this morning

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

I arrived at my office on Monday morning, 20th instant, about half past ten, and until about half past two, when I walked down to the U. S. Bank, to attend to some bank business. After seeing the Teller of the Bank, and informing him what I wanted done, I went to a barber's shop a little below Mr. Brother's Hotel. On my return, I called at the Register's Office, a few minutes before 3 o'clock, where I saw, unexpectedly, Mr. Eaton, it being the first time I had seen him since last Saturday evening. I remained in the Register's Office about five minutes, and then walked up to my own office in company with no other person than Mr. Eaton. Dr. Randolph was not there, nor did I see him any where, on that day, out of the War Office, until late in the evening. I neither saw nor heard of Mr. Ingham while I was at the Treasury Department, I had no arms of any description about me. I am, very respectfully,

Your mo. ob'dt servant,
W. B. LEWIS.
Mr. Smith to the President.
WASHINGTON, June 23d, 1831.

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

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

With the highest respect, your ob'dt servant,
P. G. RANDOLPH.

To the President.

Mr. Randolph to the President.
WASHINGTON, 22d June, 1831.

Sir:—In answer to your letter of this date, asking the extent of my participation in the controversy lately passed between Mr. Ingham and Major Eaton, and how far I am amenable to the charges made by Mr. Ingham against me, in his letter of yesterday, I have to reply, that I had no further agency in the matter than is shown in the correspondence between those gentlemen, as published in the Telegraph on Tuesday last. I was not with Major Eaton more than ten minutes at any one time between 9 and 3 o'clock on Monday, on which day the charge of a combination, for the purpose of assassinating Mr. Ingham, is made by him against me and others. I did not participate in, nor did I know of any design to attack Mr. Ingham's residence, as is charged by him, nor was I armed at any time during the hours mentioned, having no apprehension of danger from Mr. Ingham, or those "Friends" whom he says surrounded him. Major Eaton was alone when he sought an interview with Mr. Ingham, as will be shewn by the certificates of two respectable individuals.

P. G. RANDOLPH.
(The exact character of this letter, is too palpable to escape the slightest glance.)

From the Washington Telegraph, June 22d. The Globe of this morning publishes Mr. Ingham's letter to the President, calling it a Parthian arrow, and gives a correspondence between the President and the persons implicated, who deny all knowledge or participation in the attack contemplated by Major Eaton. Before the events in question had transpired, Mr. Ingham had made an arrangement with his friends and neighbors which precluded his longer stay in this city. He remained longer than he had before intended. His letter, now called a Parthian arrow, followed in the order of events; besides, he has not gone so far that he cannot be found; we venture to say that he is not done with this matter. The Globe containing the denial of the statements contained in his published letter will reach him in the course of the mail, and when his reply shall reach us, we will have some further particulars in confirmation of what he has said.

Letter from Major Eaton to the Editor of the Globe.
JUNE 23, 1831.

Mr. Blair:—I owe it to myself and to the cause of truth to submit the favour of offering a few explanations through the Globe.

A strange letter of Mr. Ingham is published in your paper this morning. It charges me with a design to assassinate him; and in having organized a conspiracy to accomplish it. Why did I not organize this band from the War, rather than the Treasury Department, for most of the gentlemen charged are of the latter? The public will not, I presume, give credit to such an accusation, coming from such a source. Was any insult offered by Mr. Ingham, with a view to my departure, to provoke an adjustment of our differences in an honorable way, I adopted the course which evidently seemed to be invited by my adversary; and which appeared to be the only alternative that was left to me.

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

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

My note of the 20th was written with indignant feelings, and under strong excitement; hence the reason why any reference was made to a female. I regret it, although the letter was a mere private notice to Mr. Ingham, and was so intended. By me, it never was designed to meet, nor ever would have met the public eye.

Respectfully, &c. J. R. EATON.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BERRIEN.

WASHINGTON, 15th June, 1831.

Sir: I herewith tender to you my resignation of the office of Attorney General of the United States. Two considerations restrained me from taking this step at the moment when your communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, announcing your determination to reorganize your cabinet, first met my eye. There was nothing in the retirement of the Secretaries of State and of War, or in the distinct and personal considerations which they had assigned for this measure, which made it obligatory upon, or even proper for me to adopt a similar course. Such a step, with any reference to your will. You had felt this, and had announced your wishes to the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Navy, respectively. I had a right to expect a similar communication of them, and conformed to the wishes and opinions of my fellow-citizens of Georgia when I determined to await it. An additional consideration was presented by the fact that I had been charged, at the moment of my departure from this place, with the discharge of certain public duties which were yet unfinished, and my report concerning which you did not expect to receive until my return. I was gratified to learn from yourself that you had taken the same view of this subject, having postponed the communication of your wishes to me until my arrival at this place, without expecting in the mean time any communication from me. It is due to myself further to state, that, from the moment when I saw the communication referred to, I have considered my official relation to you as terminated, or as subsisting only until my return to the city should enable me to conform to your wishes by the formal surrender of my office, which it is the purpose of this note to make.

I retire, then, Sir, with cheerfulness from the station to which your confidence had called me, because I have the consciousness of having endeavored to discharge its duties with fidelity to yourself and country. Uninfluenced by those considerations which have been avowed by that portion of my colleagues who have voluntarily separated themselves from you—totally ignorant of any want of harmony in your cabinet, which either has, or ought to have impeded the operations of your administration, I perform this act simply in obedience to your will. I have not the slightest disposition to discuss the question of its propriety. It is true that in a government like ours,

power is but a trust to be used for the benefit of those who have delegated it; and that circumstances might exist in which the necessity of self vindication would justify such an inquiry. The first consideration belongs to those to whom we are both and equally accountable. From the influence of the second you have relieved me by your explicit declaration that no complaint or feeling either my official or individual conduct has at any time reached you.

You have assured me that the confidence which induced you originally to confer the appointment upon me remains unshaken and undiminished, and have been pleased to express the regret which you feel at the separation, which circumstances have, in your view of the subject, rendered unavoidable. You have kindly added the assurance of your continued good wishes for my welfare. You will not, therefore, refuse to me the gratification of expressing my earliest hope, that, under the influence of better counsels, your own and the interests of our common country may receive all the benefits which you have anticipated from the change of your confidential advisers. A very few days will suffice to enable me to put my office in a condition for the reception of my successor, and I will advise you of the fact as soon as its arrangement is complete.

I am, respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. N. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.
To the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 15, 1831.

Sir: I have received your letter resigning the office of Attorney General. In the conversation which I held with you, the day before yesterday, upon this subject, it was my desire to present to you the considerations upon which I acted in accepting the resignation of the other members of the cabinet, and to assure you, in regard to yourself, as well as to them, that they imply no dissatisfaction with the manner in which the duties of the respective departments have been performed. It affords me great pleasure to find that you have not misconceived the character of those considerations, and that you do justice to the personal feelings with which they are unconnected.

I will only add, that the determination to change my cabinet was dictated by an imperious sense of public duty, and a thorough, though painful conviction, that the stewardship of power, with which I am clothed, called for it as a measure of justice to those who had been alike invited to maintain near me the relation of confidential advisers. Perceiving that the harmony in feeling, so necessary to an efficient administration had failed, in a considerable degree, to mark the course of this and being assisted, on this account, to the voluntary retirement of the Secretaries of State and War, no alternative was left me but to give this assent a latitude co-extensive with the embarrassments which it recognized; and the duty which I owed to each member of the cabinet.

In accepting your resignation as Attorney General, I take pleasure in expressing my approbation of the zeal and efficiency with which its duties have been performed, and in assuring you that you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
JOHN M. BERRIEN, Esq.

P. S.—You will please continue to discharge the duties of the office of Attorney General until you make all those arrangements which you may deem necessary, which, when completed, and I am notified thereof by you, a successor will be appointed.
A. J.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 23, 1831.

Sir: In conformity to the suggestion contained in my note of the 15th instant, I have to inform you that the arrangements necessary to put the office of the Attorney General in a condition for the reception of my successor are now complete.

The misrepresentations which are circulated in the newspapers on the subject of my retirement from office, make it proper that this correspondence should be submitted to the public, as an act of justice both to you and myself. I am, respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. N. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.
To the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 22, 1831.

Sir:—Your note of this day is received, advising me, "in conformity to the suggestions contained in my (your) note of the 15th inst. I (you) have to inform you (me) that the arrangements necessary to put the office of the Attorney General in a condition for the reception of my (your) successor are now complete."

For reasons assigned in your note, you further observe, "make it proper that this correspondence should be submitted to the public, as an act of justice both to you and myself." I am sure I can have no objection to your submitting them as you propose, as you believe this to be necessary.

I am, respectfully, your ob'dt servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
JOHN M. BERRIEN, Esq.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 23, 1831.

The President has declined his contemplated tour through the Southern States this summer.

FOREIGN.

The New York Mercantile states that the French papers of the 17th May confirm the retreat of Dwernick into the Austrian Territory, and add, the cannon and arms have been given up to Gen. Rudiger. Russia has refused the mediation of England and France in favour of Poland, and redoubled her energies to suppress the revolution. The Polish generalissimo, acting in person at the front, occupies a strong position. The Gazette de France of 17th says, "The General (Skrzynecki) has been deprived of his command, which has been given to Gen. Dzeickenski. Letters from Holland announce that the army of the king is immediately to be put in readiness for war. On the other hand, accounts from Luxembourg speak of a protocol which limits the 1st June for the Belgians to abandon that Duchy. They, on their part, are preparing for hostilities. Negotiations in the mean time are going on at London, and it is hoped that at a Congress to be assembled on the 18th May, definite arrangements will be made."

The King reviewed the National Guards on Sunday 15th May, and the weather was delightful. The crowd was large, and during the morning, equipages, people on horseback and on foot covered all the avenues leading to the Champs de Mars. The National Guards of Paris and the departments, were on the ground at an early hour and made a fine appearance. The coup d'oeil of the Champs de Mars was very imposing. The troops executed their manoeuvres with excellent precision, which bore testimony to the proficiency of their instruction.

The Russian Government has published an Ukase calling upon all merchants who may be indebted to Poles to pay the amount of their debts, not to their creditors, but to the Russian Government, which will give them a full and formal discharge!!

FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 27.

The brig Orleans, Chase, at this port from Liverpool, sailed on the 23d of May. To the attention of an esteemed commercial friend, the editors of the American are indebted for the Liverpool Advertiser of Saturday the 21st May, from which they extract the following items:

London, evening, May 19. A serious affray has taken place at Antwerp. It originated in some boys planting a flag on one of the Dutch outworks. Two muskets were fired among them, and a great tumult ensued; fifteen people were killed and wounded. The greatest alarm prevails in the town, and though tranquillity was in some measure restored when the last accounts came away, a renewal of disturbances was expected. Persons of any property were hastily quitting the town.

According to accounts from Warsaw, the Russians have been forced to evacuate Ostrolonko, with considerable loss of men. Nothing of importance had occurred. The Poles were determined not to give a general battle to the Russians, but wished to draw them towards Warsaw, as the position of Praga, which has of late been so strongly fortified, would prove most advantageous to the Poles in case of a general attack from the Russians.

The German papers to the 14th of May contain no further news from Poland; but we regret to think that our accounts of the failure of the gallant Skrzynecki are too true.

Despatch by the Railway.—A dealer in Manchester was lately in want of a particular lot of sugar. He wrote to a correspondent in Liverpool by the 9 o'clock train, with the necessary orders, and the sugars were at Manchester the same evening.

DOMESTIC.

THE INDIANS.

The late Chief Justice, after that from information received from Galea, (Illinois), the disturbances with the Indians at Rock Island, are likely to prove more serious than was at first anticipated. The Indians are headed by a chief called "Black Hawk." This chief, in a conference with Gen. Gaines, assured the latter that he was determined to dispute the occupation of the ground at all hazards. With a view of looking down opposition and preventing the effusion of blood, Gen. Gaines had called upon the Governor of Illinois for a reinforcement of 700 militia. The Times gives the following extract of a letter from an officer attached to the expedition:

Encampment at Rock Island, Sunday, June 9, 1831. We yesterday held a talk with the Indians, and from their determination not to leave the white settlements, and from their number, we shall have pretty serious work, that is, we shall have no play; they came into the council house yesterday, with their spears, hatchets, and bows strung, and I have no doubt, from the extreme agitation of the Interpreter, that there was more danger than most were aware of, as our troops were near a quarter of a mile off, and they were about 10 for one of us.

The President has declined his contemplated tour through the Southern States this summer.

North Carolina State House Burnt.

From the Raleigh Register, June 23.

A fearful Conflagration—It is our painful and melancholy duty again to announce to the public, another appalling instance of loss by fire, which will be deeply felt and lamented by every individual in our State. It is nothing less than the total destruction of the Capitol of the State, located in this City! Of that noble edifice, with its splendid decorations, nothing now remains but a few fragments of its smouldering ruins! The State Library is also entirely consumed, and the Statue of Washington, that proud monument of national gratitude, which was our pride and glory, is so mutilated and defaced, that none can behold it but with mournful feelings, and the conviction involuntarily forces itself upon their minds, that the loss is one which cannot be repaired. The most active exertions were made to rescue this chef d'oeuvre of Casova, from the ravages of the devouring element, nor were they desisted from until the danger became imminent.

The alarm was given about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and it was presently evident that all attempts to extinguish the fire, would prove perfectly fruitless. The efforts of the bystanders were then directed towards the protection of the Public Offices on the square, and the adjacent private buildings, and to the preservation of the official archives. We are happy to add, that none of the former were injured, and that the latter, including the Legislative records, were all saved. The beautiful grove of Oaks, of which the Capitol was the centre ornament, did more towards staying the progress of the flames than any human effort, and incalculates most forcibly the propriety of cultivating shade trees in cities, on the score of security from fire alone, to say nothing of other considerations. Seldom has the eye witnessed so awful a spectacle as this vast building in one concentrated blaze, streaming from every window, and a vast column from the roof, forming altogether a scene not adequately to be described.

The origin of the fire is not certainly known, but we believe the general impression is, that it was the result of most culpable carelessness on the part of a man who had been employed to assist in soldering the new Zinc roof, as he was seen that morning carrying up a coil of fire between two shingles considerably ignited, a spark from which, in all probability, fell amongst some combustible matter between the roof and ceiling, which took fire while the hands were at breakfast.

Considering the rapidity with which the fire progressed, it is an alleviating circumstance, that the public papers were all secured. Besides the papers of the Clerks of the two Houses of the Legislature, and those of the Comptroller and of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, the fine copy of Stewart's Painting of the Father of our Country, and some articles of furniture of the Legislative Chambers, were preserved from the flames.

The congregation and pew-holders of the Presbyterian Church, with laudable public spirit, have tendered to the Governor the use of their buildings for the temporary accommodation of the Legislature.

MURDER!

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Newbern (N. C.) Sentinel, dated Jericho, Duplin county, 1st June, 1831.

"On Sunday last, a murder was committed in this neighborhood, which has created a very unusual sensation. About 11 o'clock on that day, Miss Nancy Boyet, daughter of a very respectable widow, left her house with the intention of visiting Mr. Price's family, who live at the distance of a mile from her mother's. When night approached, and her daughter still absent, Mrs. Boyet became uneasy, and set out with the hope of meeting her on the way. Her feelings may more easily be imagined than described, when she learned on her arrival at Mr. Price's, that her daughter had not been there that day. She alarmed the neighbors, a company they found the mangled corpse of the unfortunate victim in an adjoining pond. Her body was shockingly bruised, and her throat was cut to the neck bone! From appearances, the murder must have been perpetrated at a distance of two hundred yards from the pond in which the body was found, and the resistance must have been desperate."

The ground and bushes at the place of conflict were much trodden and broken, and some lightwood limbs that were on the spot, appeared to have been used by the monster in completing his designs. The young lady's comb were also found broken and scattered on the ground. No discovery leading to the detection of the murderer has yet been made, and with the exception of its fatal result the whole transaction is yet a mystery to the neighborhood. It must have taken place about noon, in a thickly inhabited settlement, and on the public road leading from Whitehall to Fayetteville. An inquest was held, and a verdict pronounced of Rape and murder, by some person unknown. Should any thing further transpire concerning this lamentable deed, I shall take an early opportunity of communicating it."

Strange things will occur next year.

EXECUTION OF MARKLEY.

JOHN MARKLEY, in pursuance of his sentence and the warrant of the executive, was hanged at Fredericktown on Friday last. The execution took place about 11 o'clock, in a field adjoining the "Barracks," in the suburbs of the City. The convict protested his innocence of the crime for which he suffered (the murder of Newey's family) to the last. Being, at the place of execution, the last time an instant before he was hanged, he addressed the attending clergyman, to divulge what he knew in relation to the murder. But he repeated his innocence, and ignorance of the person or persons by whom the crime had been committed. Such asseverations, unsupported by any explanations, weigh as nothing against the evidence of the case and the verdict of the jury. He alleged ignorance where he was on the night of the murder, and also as to how the clothes of Newey came into his possession. The Frederick papers do not speak very highly of the degree of contrition evinced by Markley during the closing term of his life. That is as it should be. Had the outward signs been far more imposing than they appear to have been, it would still have been well to touch lightly upon that topic. It belongs to a far different tribunal. Markley, it is said, has left a narrative of his life, partly in his own hand writing, which is to be made public in the course of a few days. (Baltimore Patriot.)

Singular Circumstance.—We have been informed that an examination recently took place in this city, under the following most extraordinary circumstances:—

A woman from a distant part of the country came to this city, appeared before an alderman, and deposed that the apparition of her husband, a drover, who had mysteriously disappeared some three or four years since, had of late unceasingly haunted her. In one of his visits he informed her that he had been cruelly murdered, and directed her to apply to a person living in this city, whom he described, for further information, so that the facts of the murder might be brought to light. It appears that the apparition described one of our high constables as the person to whom she must apply; although no names were mentioned; neither had she ever seen him—but the description was so strongly imprinted on her mind, that she confidently made the application.

While the woman was relating this and other parts of this singular story, some suspicious circumstances connected with a certain house in Shippen street, flashed on the mind of the officer—he immediately procured a warrant, had the inmates arrested and examined, and committed to prison. An expression used by an apprentice of the man residing in Shippen street, when receiving a flogging from his master, some time since, was, we believe, heard by the high constable, and brought to his memory by the woman's story, although at the time it attracted little notice. The expression was, "you will murder me as you did the poor drover!"

When the parties were arrested, it is said the wife exclaimed, "don't take me, I had no hand in the murder!" The case will of course undergo a regular legal investigation. (Philadelphia Sat. E. Post.)

We are informed that, at a single blast recently made at Johnson's Quarry, near the Monocacy, the immense quantity of 1530 cubic yards of stone (weighing at least three thousand tons) was thrown out. This what is termed a "sand blast." The stone is destined for that splendid aqueduct now constructing on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, across the mouth of the Monocacy.

We are requested to say that constant employment will be given to a considerable number of stone-cutters and laborers at the quarries, where the sand blast is now in progress, six miles from the Potomac. (Nat. Int.)

Preparations are making for bringing the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road into the city. The part of Pratt street beyond the pavement is impassable for carriages, we believe, from the graduation for the road being commenced there. (Balt. American.)

The vacancy in the Board of Visitors of the University, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Monrox, has been filled by the Executive, and Judge DANIEL CARR appointed. We congratulate the institution, that, in losing so distinguished a visitor, a successor so able and devoted has been found to take his place. (Whig.)

On the 31st ult. PHILIP WILLIAMS, Esq. was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Equity for Shenandoah County; and on Monday last, the same gentleman was unanimously appointed Clerk of the County Court of said County, twenty-one Magistrates being on the bench. (Woodstock Sentinel.)

JOHN B. WHITE, Esq. was, on Monday the 20th instant, unanimously elected Clerk of the County Court of Hampshire, for the next seven years.

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, of New Jersey, is, we understand, appointed Charge d'Affaires to Central America.

THE PROPER

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1831.

Expecting to receive an official Jackson meeting, held in Charles City the 20th instant, we of course any account of our own; but has been furnished us, and as the proceedings at the second meeting, by inform the public who were admitted, (the Christian names we deem it our duty to state, the names of the members of the meeting selected.

In the absence of details from week give our readers a dial for cents at Washington. The conversation between the Ex-Secretaries, we believe, is saying, will fill the blackest page of history.

The harvest has begun in this merry season, are favored with and weather of a kindly temper will not be much more than half that of last year.

The National Republicans have nominated WILLIAM WYNN SOMERVELL, Esq. as suitable supported, at the next election, for a national district.

The President of the U. S. has appointed R. B. TAYLOR, this city, Attorney General of the States, to succeed JOHN M. ESQ., whose resignation of office was finally accepted on the 10th and we learn, that Mr. Taylor accepted the appointment.

From the Richmond Enquirer. Mr. Randolph.—We there are verbal accounts that Mr. Randolph's health proved—that he had not a Petersburg, and there was son to fear that the state would not permit him to do so.

OFFICIAL.—We understand, and are to state, that Letters of Recommendation, and Applications addressed to the Department, carefully filed, and submitted to the President, before he can pointment which is solicited course being pursued with all, no answers are returned dual applications.

The President of the U. S. left the city yesterday, by boat Potomac, on a visit to Comfort. (Nat. Int. 23d)

Mr. Ingham.—The Philological Gazette of Saturday last, contains a notice by Mr. Ingham, to be read on the borders of the county; and the American announces that "the U. S. Pugh and the Honorable arrived in Philadelphia by a committee to conduct it tary to the county line."

Explosion.—Considerable excitement was caused, evening, by the explosion of ton's soda fountain in Se street. The noise was in considerable distance, and which it burst must have great, as the marble fountain seemed to pieces, and it thrown a considerable distance glass was broken; but it was injured, although a large enough to be thoroughly filled with the water. This is indeed of explosions. From the powers down to the stimpain, we have nothing but (All)

The Propaganda at Rome a donation of 16,000 of Right Rev. Dr. Dubois, C. op of New York, towards ment of a College in Rome of this sum has been received.

Cow Cabbage.—This is vegetable recently introduced country. It grows from feet high, and affords a supply of green fodder for stalks live four years. It are permitted to stand, but in this country they fended from frost by a well secured at the top. Farmer states that "six paid to afford sufficient precow a year; and as the are used, it lasts four fresh planting. A square contain 25 plants, 4 feet more than 4 cows require provender, without the a food." (Mass. Yeoman.)

Duff Green thus closes his obituary notice of Mr. Eaton's letter:—"But has the President every discontented feeling? He has not surrounded by an irrepressible means of controlling the patronage of the Government comes the American people whole truth. The three violence shall not injure as it is our duty, we to them. Our return be devoted to this unple"

