

DEATH OF JUDGE MARSHALL.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer. Death of Chief Justice Marshall.

It is with emotions of the deepest regret that we announce to our readers that JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, departed this life at half past six o'clock, on the 6th inst., at the Boarding House of Mrs. Crim, Walnut street, below Fourth, Philadelphia.

Mr. Marshall was born in Virginia, in 1753, of respectable parents, and as early as the summer of 1773, received a commission as Lieutenant of a Company of Minute-men, and was shortly after engaged in the battle of the Clouds, where the British troops, under Lord Dunmore, were repulsed with great gallantry.

He was subsequently engaged in the memorable battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth; and, in 1780, obtained a license to practice law. He returned to the Army shortly after, and continued in the service until the termination of Arnold's invasion.

In the spring of 1783, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in the autumn of the same year, a member of the Executive Council, and married in 1783. In 1788 he was elected as Representative of the City of Richmond in the Legislature of Va., and continued to occupy that station, for the years 1789, 1790, 1791, and upon the recall of Mr. Munroe, as Minister from France, President Washington solicited Mr. Marshall to accept the appointment as his successor, but he respectfully declined.

In 1799 he was elected and took his seat in Congress, and in 1800 he was appointed Secretary of War. On the 31st day of January, 1801, he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which distinguished station he continued to fill, with unspilled dignity, and pre-eminence, until the close of his mortal career.

His biographer eloquently observes: "What indeed strikes us, as the most remarkable in his whole character, even more than his splendid talents, is the entire consistency of his public life and principles. There is nothing in either, which calls for apology or concealment. Ambition never seduced him from his principles—popular clamor never deterred him from the strict performance of his duty.

Amid the extravagance of party spirit, he stood with a calm and steady inflexibility—neither bending with the elasticity of a reed, nor living such as man should live by, and with his principles. If we were tempted to say in one word, in what he excelled all other men, we should say, in wisdom; in the union of that virtue, which, ripened under the hard discipline of principles, with that knowledge, which constantly sifted and refined his old treasures, and as constantly gathered new. The Constitution, since its adoption, owes more to him than to any other single mind for its true interpretation and vindication.

Whether it lives or perishes, his exposition of its principles will be an enduring monument to his fame, no four as long as the sun shall shine, and no sober views of government shall invite the leisure, or command the attention of statesmen and jurists."

He died calmly and tranquilly, surrounded by three of his children and many valuable friends. The blow was not unexpected, and he was fully prepared. But a few days since he penned an inscription for his tombstone.

tion is worthy of it all. The individual was one of those rare donations of Providence to the world, who may claim the title bestowed by Augustus Cæsar upon Cicero, which includes almost every encomium that can be bestowed on a wise man, and a lover of his country."

Most important, indeed, is it, that in this instance, every thing should be done, which may maintain the memory of the defunct, and his spirit, the influence of his example, may be induced to hover around that seat, which should ever be under the guardianship of immaculate justice and unspilled integrity.

Nothing should be omitted which may inspire his successor, whoever he may be, with a full sense of the responsibility which he assumes in placing the mantle of such a man upon his shoulders;—of the reward which he may anticipate from a faithful discharge of his functions, in the perennial gratitude, and love, and veneration of his fellow-citizens—of the punishment which he must dread, if he recant to his duty, in their unceasing execration and anathema."

Tribute of Respect to Chief Justice Marshall.—A meeting was held, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, to express the sentiments of the citizens of that city on the recent death of the Chief Justice. It was attended by a very large number of the most respectable citizens. The venerable bishop White presided. The United States Gazette says: "The resolutions were offered by the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, with an eulogy upon the life and character of the illustrious deceased, which was responded to by every heart present."

The Hon. George M. Dallas, seconded the motion for adopting the resolutions, in a strain of fervid eloquence. We have rarely listened to more moving sentiments—more eloquently expressed than distinguished the remarks of Messrs. Ingersoll and Dallas. A meeting of the Philadelphia bar was also held, and resolutions passed expressive of their high sense of his character, and the great loss to the courts, and recommending that the members of the bar throughout the United States erect a monument to his memory.

MR. LIVINGSTON'S LETTER. From the Globe of July 2. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 1st, 1835. In consideration of the many important interests connected with the relations of the United States to France, the President has directed the publication of the following documents: Mr. Livingston to the Duc de Broglie, LEGATION OF THE U. STATES, Paris, April 25th, 1835.

His Excellency, The Duc de Broglie, &c. SIR: About to return to my own country, I am unwilling to leave this without adding one more effort to the many I have already made, to restore to both that mutual good understanding, which their best interests require, and which probable events may interrupt, and perhaps permanently destroy. From the correspondence and acts of the American Government, since the Message of the President of the United States was known at Paris, it is evident that an idea is entertained of making the fulfilment of the treaty of 1831 dependent on explanations to be given of terms used in the Message, and of withholding payment of an acknowledged debt, until satisfaction be given for a supposed incumbrance demanding it. The bare possibility that this opinion might be entertained and acted upon by his Majesty's Government, renders it incumbent on me to state explicitly what I understand to be the sentiments of mine on this subject.

Erroneous impressions arising from the want of a proper attention to the structure of our Government, to the duties of its Chief Magistrate, to the principles it has adopted, and its strict adherence to them in similar cases, might raise expectations which could never be realized, and lead to measures destructive to all harmony between the parties. This communication is made in full confidence that it is the wish of His Majesty's Government, as it most sincerely is that of the President, to avoid all measures of that description, and it is hoped, therefore, that it will be received in the spirit by which it is dictated—that of conciliation and peace.

The form of our Government, and the functions of the President, as a component part of it, have, in their relation to this subject, been sufficiently explained in my previous correspondence, especially in my letters to the Comte de Rigny of the 29th of January last. I have, therefore, little to add to that part of my representation which is drawn from the form of our Government, and the duties of the President in administering it. If these are fully understood, the principles of action derived from them cannot be mistaken.

er-real or affected, would involve the country in continual controversies for the right being acknowledged, it would be a duty to exercise it by demanding a disavowal of every phrase they might deem offensive, and an explanation of every word to which an improper interpretation could be given. The principle, therefore, has been adopted, that no foreign power has the right to ask for explanations of any thing that the President, in the exercise of his functions, thinks proper to communicate to Congress, or of any course he may advise them to pursue. This rule is not applicable to the Government of the United States alone, but in common with it, to all those in which the constitutional powers are distributed to the different branches. No such nation, desirous of avoiding foreign influence or foreign interference in its councils—no such nation, possessing a due sense of its dignity and independence, can long submit to the consequences of other interference.

When these are felt, as they soon will be, all must unite in repelling it, and acknowledge that the United States are contending in a cause common to them all, and more important to the liberal Governments of Europe than even to themselves; for it is too obvious to escape the slightest attention, that the monarchies of Europe, by which they are surrounded, will have all the advantage of this supervision of the domestic councils of their neighbors, without being subject to it themselves. It is true, that, in the Representative Governments of Europe, Executive communications to Legislative bodies have not the extension that is given to them in the United States, and that they are, therefore, less liable to attack on that quarter; yet they must not imagine themselves safe. In the opening address, regarded as it commonly is, every proposition made by the Ministry—every resolution of either Chamber, will offer occasions for the jealous interference of national prejudice, for all occupy the same grounds. No inter-communication of the different branches of Government will be safe, and even the courts of justice will afford no sanctuary for freedom of decision and of debate, and the susceptibility of foreign powers, must be consulted in all the departments of Government. Occasions for intervention in the affairs of other countries are but too numerous at present, without opening another door to encroachment, and it is no answer to the argument to say that no complaints will be made but for reasonable cause, and that of this, the nation complained of being the judge, no evil can ensue.

Examining the communications in question, which is denied; allow it, and you will have frivolous as well as grave complaints to answer, and must not only heal the wounds of a just national pride, but supply a remedy to those of a morbid susceptibility. To show that my fear of the progressive nature of the encroachments is not imaginary, I pray leave to call your Excellency's attention to the enclosed report from the Secretary of State to the President. It offered for illustration, not for complaint. I am instructed to make none. Because the Government of France has taken exception to the President's opening message, the Charge d'Affaires of France thinks it his duty to protest against a special communication, and to point out the particular passages in a correspondence of an American Minister with his own Government, to the publication of which he objects.

If the principle I contest is just, the Charge d'Affaires is right; he has done his duty as a faithful supervisor of the President's correspondence. If the principle is admitted, every diplomatic agent at Washington will do the same, and we shall have twenty censors of the correspondence of the Government and of the public press. If the principle is correct, every communication which the President makes, in relation to our foreign affairs, either to the Congress or to the public, ought in prudence to be previously submitted to these ministers, in order to avoid disputes and troublesome and humiliating explanations. If the principle be submitted to, neither dignity nor independence is left to the nation. To submit even to a discreet exercise of such a privilege would be troublesome and degrading, and the inevitable abuse of it could not be borne. It must, therefore, be resisted at the threshold, and its entrance forbidden into the sanctuary of domestic consultations. But whatever may be the principles of other Governments, those of the United States are fixed; the right will never be acknowledged, and any attempt to enforce it will be repelled by the undivided energy of the nation.

I pray your Excellency to observe, that my argument does not deny a right to all foreign powers of taking proper exceptions to the Governmental acts and language of another. It is to their interference in its consultations, in its proceedings, while yet in an inchoate state, that we object. Should the President do an official Executive act, affecting a foreign power, or use exceptional language in addressing it, through his minister or through theirs, should a law be passed injurious to the dignity of another nation—in all these, and other similar cases, a demand for explanation would be respectfully received, and answered in a manner that would be a regard to the dignity of the complaining nation would require.

After stating these principles, let me add, that they have not only been theoretically adopted, but that they have been practically asserted. On two former occasions exceptions of the same nature were taken to the President's Message by the Government of France, and in neither did they produce any other explanations than that derived from the nature of our Government, and these seem of those occasions to have been deemed sufficient; for in both cases the objections were virtually abandoned. One, when Messrs. Marshall, Gerry, and Pinckney were refused to be received; and again in the negotiation between Prince Polignac and Mr. Rives. In the former case, although the Message of the President

was alleged as the cause of the refusal to receive our Ministers, yet, without any such explanation, their successors were honorably accredited. In the latter case, the allusion in the message to an apprehended collision, was excepted to; but the reference made by Mr. Rives to the constitutional duties of the President, seems to have removed the objection.

Having demonstrated that the United States cannot, in any case, permit their Chief Magistrate to be questioned by any foreign Government, in relation to his communications with the co-ordinate branches of his own, it is scarcely necessary to consider the case of such an explanation being required as the condition on which the fulfilment of a treaty or any pecuniary advantage was to depend. The terms of such a proposition need only be stated to show that it would be not only inadmissible, but rejected as offensive to the nation to which it might be addressed. In this case it would be unnecessary, as well as inadmissible. France has already received, by the voluntary act of the President, every explanation which the nicest sense of national honor could desire. That which could not have been given to a demand, that which can never be given on the condition now under discussion, a fortunate succession of circumstances, as I shall proceed to show, has brought about.

Earnestly desirous of restoring the good understanding between the two nations, as soon as a dissatisfaction with the President's Message was shown, I suppressed every feeling which the mode of expressing that dissatisfaction was calculated to produce, and, without waiting for instructions, I hastened on my own responsibility, to make a communication to your predecessor in office on the subject. In this, under the reserve that the President could not be called on for an explanation, I did in fact give one, that I thought would have removed all injurious impressions. This is the first of the fortunate circumstances in being made before any demand was made, a right to require the fortunate in its containing, without any knowledge of the precise parts of the Message which gave offence, answers to all that have since come to my knowledge. I can easily conceive that the communication of which I speak, made as I expressly stated, without previous authority from my Government, might not have had the effect which its matter was intended to produce, but it has since (as I have now the honor to inform your Excellency) received from the President his full and unequalled sanction. I had no occasion to add that this was given, because I had no intimation of an intention to attack, or of a condition to the payment of the indemnity due by the treaty given not only when he was ignorant of any such intent, but when he was informed by France that she intended to execute the treaty, and saw by the law which was introduced that it was not to be fettered by any such condition. Thus, that is already done by a voluntary act, which could not have been done when required as a right, still less when made, what will unquestionably in the United States be considered degrading, as a condition. At this time, sir, I would for no consideration enter into any discussion with it could be endured, and if it were possible, under such circumstances, to give an explanation, what more could be required than is contained in the message itself, that it was not intended as a menace? If the measure to which I allude should be adopted, and submitted to, what would His Majesty's Government require? The disavowal of any intent to influence the councils of France by threats? They have it already. It forms a part of the very instrument which caused the offence, and I will not do them the injustice to think that they could form the offensive idea of requiring more. The necessity of discussing the nature of the remedies for the non-execution of the treaty, the character and spirit in which it was done, are explained in my letter so often referred to, and I pray your Excellency to consider the concluding part of it, beginning with the quotation I have last made. But if I wanted any argument to show that no explanation of this part of the Message was necessary, or could be required, I should find it in the Message, certainly a just one, expressed by His Majesty's Ministers, that the recommendation of the President having been adopted by the other branches of the Government, it was not a national act, and could not be complained of as such. Nay, in the note presented by Mr. Serurier to the Government at Washington, and the measures which it announces, (his recall and the offer of my passports) the Government of His Majesty seems to have done all that they thought it dignity required, for they, at the same time, declare that the law providing for the payment will be presented, but give no intimation of any previous condition, and annex none to the bill which they present. The account of dignity being thus declared, by this demonstration, to be settled, it cannot be supposed that it will again be introduced as a set off against an acknowledged pecuniary balance.

"It is clear, therefore, that more was required than the expression of a desire on the part of His Majesty's Ministers to execute the treaty, a desire, the sincerity of which was never doubted, but which might be unavailing, as its accomplishment depended on the vote of the Chambers." Again, in speaking of the delay which occurred in the month of December, I say, "It is referred to, I presume, in order to show that it was produced by a desire, on the part of His Majesty's Ministers, the better to assure the passage of the law; of this, I never had a doubt, and immediately advised my Government, and informed your Excellency, that it was perfectly acquiesced in the delay."

Thus, it must be evident, not only that no offensive charge of ill-faith is made in the message, but that, as is expressly stated in the first extract, full justice was done at Washington to the intentions of the French Government. While the delay is complained of as wrong, no improper motives are attributed to the Government in causing it. Again, sir, the whole tenor of that part of my letter which relates to the execution of the promise made by Mr. Serurier, while it asserts the construction put upon it by the President to be the true one, and appeals to facts and circumstances to support that construction; yet it avoids charging the French Government with any intentional violation, attributing their delay to an erroneous construction only; for in the letter, (I again quote liberally,) I say "I have entered into this detail with the object of showing that although the Ministers of the King, under the interpretations which they seem to have given to Mr. Serurier's promise, may have considered themselves at liberty to defer the presentation of the law until the period which they thought would best secure its success, yet the President, interpreting that promise differently, feeling that in consequence of it he had forborne to do what might be strictly called a duty, and seeing that its performance had not taken place, could not avoid stating the whole case clearly and distinctly to Congress." Thus, sir, the President, in stating the acts of which he thought his country had a right to complain, does not make a single imputation of improper motive; and to avoid all misapprehension, he offers a voluntary declaration that none such were intended.

The part of the message, which seems to have caused the greatest sensation in France, is that in which, after a statement of the causes of complaint, it enters into a consideration of the measures to obtain redress, which, in the laws of nations, the complaint seems to be; that, in a discussion of the efficacy and convenience of each, a preference was given to reprisals, considered as a remedial, not as a hostile measure; and this has been construed into a menace. If any explanations were necessary on this head, they are given in the message itself. It is there expressly disavowed; and the power and high character of France are appealed to, to show that it never could be induced by threats to do what its sense of justice denied. If the measure to which I have more than once alluded, should be resorted to, it would be a national act, and if it were possible, under such circumstances, to give an explanation, what more could be required than is contained in the message itself, that it was not intended as a menace? If the measure to which I allude should be adopted, and submitted to, what would His Majesty's Government require? The disavowal of any intent to influence the councils of France by threats? They have it already. It forms a part of the very instrument which caused the offence, and I will not do them the injustice to think that they could form the offensive idea of requiring more. The necessity of discussing the nature of the remedies for the non-execution of the treaty, the character and spirit in which it was done, are explained in my letter so often referred to, and I pray your Excellency to consider the concluding part of it, beginning with the quotation I have last made. But if I wanted any argument to show that no explanation of this part of the Message was necessary, or could be required, I should find it in the Message, certainly a just one, expressed by His Majesty's Ministers, that the recommendation of the President having been adopted by the other branches of the Government, it was not a national act, and could not be complained of as such. Nay, in the note presented by Mr. Serurier to the Government at Washington, and the measures which it announces, (his recall and the offer of my passports) the Government of His Majesty seems to have done all that they thought it dignity required, for they, at the same time, declare that the law providing for the payment will be presented, but give no intimation of any previous condition, and annex none to the bill which they present. The account of dignity being thus declared, by this demonstration, to be settled, it cannot be supposed that it will again be introduced as a set off against an acknowledged pecuniary balance.

Before I conclude my observations on this part of the subject, it will be well to inquire in what light exceptions are taken to this part of the Message—whether as a menace generally, or to the particular measure proposed. In the first view, every measure that a Government, having claims on another, declares it must pursue, if those claims are not allowed, (whatever may be the terms employed,) is a menace. It is necessary, and not objectionable, unless couched in offensive language. It is a far declaration of what course the party making it intends to pursue, and, except in cases where pretences are wanted for a rupture, have rarely been objected to, even when avowedly the act of the nation; not, as in this case, a proposal made by one branch of the Government to another. Instances of this are not wanting, but need not be here enumerated. One, however,

ought, to be mentioned, because it is intimately connected with the subject now under discussion. While the commerce of the United States was suffering under the aggressions of the two most powerful nations of the world, the American Government, in this sense of the word, menaced them both. It passed a law in express terms, declaring to them that unless they ceased their aggressions, America would hold no intercourse with them; that their ships should be seized if they ventured into American ports; that the productions of their soil or industry should be forfeited. Here was an undisguised menace, and, as it was a national act, and of course, according to the argument against which I contend, neither France nor England could deliberate, under its pressure, without dishonor. Yet the Emperor of France, certainly an unexceptionable judge of the dignity of his country required, did accept the condition, did repeal the Berlin and Milan decrees, did not make any complaints of the act as a threat, though it called it an injury. Great Britain, too, although at that time on no friendly terms with the United States, made no complaint that her pride was offended—her Minister on the spot even made a declaration that the obnoxious orders were repealed. It is true it was a disavowal, but the disavowal was accompanied by no objections to the law as a threat. Should the objection be to the nature of the remedy proposed, and that the recommendation of reprisals is the offensive part, it would be easy to show that it stands on the same ground with any other remedy; that it is not hostile in its nature, that it has been resorted to by France to procure redress from other powers, and by them against her, without producing war; but such an argument is not necessary. This is not the case of a national measure, either of menace or action—it is a recommendation only of one branch of Government to another; and France has herself shown that a proposal of this nature could not be noticed as an offence. In the year 1818, the Senate of the United States assented to the bill of non-intercourse against the Emperor of France, and a section which not only advised, but actually authorized the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal against both France and England, if the one did not repeal the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the other did not revoke the Orders in Council. This clause was not acceded to by the Representatives, but it was complete as the act of the Senate; yet neither France nor England complained of it as an indignity—both powers had Ministers on the spot, and the Emperor of France, in particular, was offended.

If the view I have now taken of the subject be correct, I have succeeded in conveying to His Majesty's Ministers the conviction I myself feel, that no right exists in any foreign nation to ask explanations of, or even to notice, any communications between the different branches of our Government; that to admit it even in a single instance would be a dangerous precedent, and a derogation from national dignity; and that in the present instance an explanation that ought to be satisfactory, has been voluntarily given; I have then, sir, to repeat, that no explanation of this part of the Message was necessary, or could be required. I should find it in the Message, certainly a just one, expressed by His Majesty's Ministers, that the recommendation of the President having been adopted by the other branches of the Government, it was not a national act, and could not be complained of as such. Nay, in the note presented by Mr. Serurier to the Government at Washington, and the measures which it announces, (his recall and the offer of my passports) the Government of His Majesty seems to have done all that they thought it dignity required, for they, at the same time, declare that the law providing for the payment will be presented, but give no intimation of any previous condition, and annex none to the bill which they present. The account of dignity being thus declared, by this demonstration, to be settled, it cannot be supposed that it will again be introduced as a set off against an acknowledged pecuniary balance.

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FROM EUROPE.

Ship Rhone, Capt. Rockett, at Havre, the editors of the Commercial have received a letter to the effect that the Report submitted by the Report d'Etat Bill was to be made number of Peers on the 4th June, and that the debate on the Monday following...

The general impression was, that the bill would pass as it came from the hands of the Peers, though some of the more conservative members of the House of Commons, and the more liberal members of the House of Lords, would not concur in it.

Chamber of Peers were still divided on the subject of the bill. The French squadron lately fitted out by the Government, and which was to be sent to the Mediterranean, was detained by a storm, and is now at the Cape Verde Islands.

Cholera has broken out at Magdala (Africa). Up to the 17th of June, it had killed 100 persons. A boat is to be sent to the Cape Verde Islands, to bring back the survivors.

Courier de l'Isere announces that the manufactures of Lyons are in a moment in full work, and so numerous are the orders for silk goods for the present not one-half of the work can be executed.

A Northern Bazaar, at Petersburg, for the relief of the sufferers from the cholera epidemic in the East, is to be held in the city of Moscow.

The authorities and citizens of Richmond are to be re-opened, which had been closed since the time of the late Sultan Salatin, being a period of 648 years.

Spain. Intelligence from Madrid conveys to the Paris papers to the effect that the plan of the late Sultan Salatin, being a period of 648 years, is to be held in the city of Moscow.

Later from Mexico. Arrival at New Orleans furnishes Cruz dates to the 10th June, from which it is perceived that a radical change has been effected in the government of Mexico.

Bedington Sulphur Spring. The Martinsburg Republican contains a communication respecting this Spring. It is on Hoke's Run, Berkeley county, within two miles of the Potomac, and for a long time bore the name of the "Great Leap."

From Buenos Ayres. A letter to a gentleman in this city, his correspondent, in Buenos Ayres, under the date of May 4th, says: "You will observe by the papers, how you are situated here."

Princeton College. We have received, from a gentleman at this institution, a copy of the catalogue last published, from which we collect the following particulars: The number of students is 213; of whom 53 are Seniors, 79 Juniors, 66 Sophomores, and 15 Freshmen.

From the Richmond Patriot, July 6. The festivities and enjoyments of this anniversary of our Nation's birthday, which have hitherto been so often marred by accidents of a melancholy nature, were interrupted and terminated in this city, by accidents of a most unusual and truly painful character.

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THE FREE PRESS.

THE FREE PRESS. THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1835. DEATH OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE. This event, so long dreaded, has occurred. The public mind, though long expecting it, was not prepared for so sad a calamity, and accordingly we see, in every direction, the most lively manifestations of grief, by men of all parties, for the loss of so great and so good a man.

Among the men who unite at Philadelphia and other places, to honor his memory, to pay the tribute which his exalted character merits, we see a perfect levelling of party banners—the cordons which party had established, are torn down, Democrat and Whig forget their differences—as brothers, bereaved alike, their souls are mingling in the bitterness of their sorrow—and their tears fall together, beside the casket of the illustrious Marshall.

Where a family is in mourning, who would interrupt their lamentation? Would any other than a friend slander the deceased, and make the very eulogies of the grave an opportunity for ill-natured gossip? There are, however, men who can do this—who can even speak about the tomb, and tear up, with the ferocity of a hyena, the newly-laid sod, in order to put their partisan rapacity, by feasting upon the dead. That there are such monsters is proved by the following extract from the N. Y. Evening Post—a paper high in the confidence of the Executive, as we understand:

"He has been, all his life long, a stumbling block and impediment in the way of democratic principles, and his situation, therefore, at the head of an important tribunal, constituted in utter defiance of the very first principles of democracy, has always been to us, as we have before frankly stated, an occasion of lively regret. That he is at length removed from the station, is a source of satisfaction, while at the same time we entertain a profound sentiment for the death of a good and exemplary man."

We have been accustomed, when lamenting the excessive ascendency of the Fair Bureaucracy, to include, in the small list of our exceptions, the N. Y. Evening Post. Evincing a much greater share of talent than any other journal of that party, it had, without considerable fairness and decency. But how difficult is it, to continue in low company without contamination! Continually associated with the vile organ at Washington, even the Post has lost its self-respect. It begins to wallow in the mire, and will doubtless soon be as swinish as any of its clan.

BURIAL OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE. The authorities and citizens of Richmond are to be re-opened, which had been closed since the time of the late Sultan Salatin, being a period of 648 years. The account of the ceremonies, given by the Courier, concludes as follows:

The remains of the Chief Justice were received about 4 o'clock, in the form arranged, and the procession extending for more than half a mile, passed through the main street to the late residence of the deceased, where an appropriate and truly affecting funeral discourse was delivered by Bishop Moore. The line was again formed and proceeded to the new burial ground, where the funeral services were given.

During the day, the bells were tolled, the shops and stores closed at 3 P. M., and minute guns fired. A more general exhibition of respect could not have been made. Several distinguished gentlemen of Philadelphia accompanied the body of the Chief Justice to its final resting place.

Bedington Sulphur Spring. The Martinsburg Republican contains a communication respecting this Spring. It is on Hoke's Run, Berkeley county, within two miles of the Potomac, and for a long time bore the name of the "Great Leap."

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THE WHEAT IN THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY IS

The wheat in this part of the country is much longer than usual, they contain a greater number of ears, and the grains are larger. We have just had the curiosity to measure a head, plucked from a field of Mr. W. W. Lane's, and find it to be seven inches in length. We have not taken time to count the grains; but we hear that some heads contain 150.

A negro man, belonging to Mrs. Jack, of this neighborhood, was seized with apoplexy on Friday last, while working in a harvest field. He fell to the ground, and immediately expired.

We see, in one of our exchange papers, an article credited to the "Mania of the Lake"—intended, no doubt, for the "Miami of the Lake." This same backwoods journal has sometimes been, by mistake we suppose, "Miasma of the Lake," and "Mianma of the Lake."

The last Winchester Republican has the following: "Rail-Road Celebrations.—Our Charleston neighbors, it would seem, have stolen a march upon us, in opening the rail-road—but we forgive them—ladies were the leaders—the day the brightest in the circle of the year—the spot the best link in the chain of improvements which is destined to bind together the interests of this great Valley. The trip to Cameron's Spring was inspired at a party given by the patriotic ladies of Charlestown and vicinity in honor of the 4th instant. After the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the rail-road company, with their gallant guests, who no doubt made a rural car got up for the occasion, and spent the evening, we are sure, in often social glee, which we hope will often enliven the line of our rail-road. But from the happy precocity of the ladies, compared with our more phlegmatic sex, we might have thought this opening of the road, at a point so distant from either an extremely unfavorable omen: the spirited lady, however, felt, with apparent truth, that too many national jubilees had rolled over the undertaking without tasting its sweets, stimulated by their own experience, too, that sympathy soon flows from the heart to the head: may our managers at home take fire from that successful experiment. By the way, Clinton's great canal was the medium of trade near Uica, sometime before it had poured its rich produce into the arms of the Erie. May our work speedily enrich the Shenandoah Valley, that has the country of the Genesee.

The Virginian makes mention, in like manner, of an excursion by the ladies of this place, to Cameron's Spring. It is all news, however, to us. Whether did our Winchester friends derive their information?

As to the "reading of the declaration," there was nothing of it; as to the "patriotic ladies," we see our last paper; as to the "rural car," it had been running on the finished part of the road for several weeks; and, as to the "opening of the rail-road on the 4th," that was all a mistake.

To the Editors of the Free Press. GENTLEMEN.—In looking over your last paper, I was struck with the high-wrought eulogy, which appeared under the signature of Philo. It was immediately reminded of a communication which you published some time since with the same signature, and supposed that it was of course from the same pen: and turning to my file of the Free Press, I found the communication in the paper of the 30th April. Mr. Philo there complains of some of your correspondents—talks of their "itch for scribbling"—"matters of unfeeling communication"—"long notices and communications"—"I can't say I am ready to respect offers of uttering an 'unfeeling compliment'; he cannot blame others if they doubt his sincerity. To say the least, he is inconsistent in filling up so much of the Free Press, with the largest of a column, after having spoken as he did in his first piece, of long communications.

Mr. Philo gives us the important intelligence that he attended the examination of the select school, by invitation. He mentions a compliment worth paying for, and therefore a puff must be written; or, perhaps, it was produced by "an itch for scribbling." I thank you, however, Messrs. Editors. I must say, Messrs. Editors, that in this communication I intend not to give offence to any individual connected with the school in question. I have no interest that can be injured by the publicity of what I say, nor do I wish to be understood as saying any thing to affect Mr. Philo's name.

From Niles' Register, July 11. Many persons from Baltimore started for Harper's Ferry, Va. on Saturday morning last, and there died at 2 o'clock, with the kind-hearted and attentive Mr. Fitzsimmons. The distance is only 82 miles—the time 7 hours.

We learn that a venerable lady arrived at Frederick on Sunday last, and dined with her family at about one o'clock, who had left Augusta, in Georgia on the preceding Wednesday, and stopped about 24 hours in Baltimore, on her way home. She came by the way of the Charleston rail-road; the line of steam packets from Charleston to Baltimore, and thence by the rail road to Frederick—where she might have arrived in little over 2 1/2 days, had she proceeded directly on.

The number of passengers who travelled on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road on the 7th of July, with the exception of passengers at the office in Baltimore, was 1305. At Frederick and other intermediate places (estimated) 400. Making the total number in one day, 1705. The Locomotive Anabat, brought in a train in the evening, with six hundred passengers.

Keep Moving.—It is stated to us upon the best authority, that there were upwards of eleven thousand passengers carried on the Germantown and Manayunk rail road last week. It seems almost incredible, that there should be such a locomotion of bipeds between Philadelphia and the neighborhood of the city. The business increases with the facilities.—U. S. Gaz.

A negro, who attempted to account for the failure of the balloon to ascend a few weeks ago, said "the man had not gasp enough."—Rich. Com.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT, JULY 6. DISTRESSING.

The festivities and enjoyments of this anniversary of our Nation's birthday, which have hitherto been so often marred by accidents of a melancholy nature, were interrupted and terminated in this city, by accidents of a most unusual and truly painful character.

It is stated, with confidence, that a successor to Judge Marshall has been appointed. The President, it is said, has conferred the office, as far as he can confer it, upon Roger B. Taney.

TO THE PUBLIC. Messrs. Editors.—On looking over the pages of the 10th inst., I was sensibly struck with the fact that it was my character by the pen of a certain gentleman, who, in a simple, unlettered, and unpolished manner, had written a communication just what construction he pleased, without my being able to object to it, or to correct it. He has, in fact, written a communication just what construction he pleased, without my being able to object to it, or to correct it.

That gentleman has likewise displayed his ingenuity in writing a long and elaborate account on my critical work. No doubt he thought when I penned it, I did not know its meaning; as he kindly charges the will with "a common sense." It is true I never dipped my pen into a newspaper, and I never published my back against a college wall, nevertheless I know as much as is necessary in my line of business, and if I am not mistaken, the Editor of the Argus does not know more. I do not doubt, however, that he will, whether his whole effort has not been a fruitless attempt to press out of my certificates what they never contained; namely a contradiction. He should have made good his assertion, that he would not publish my certificates with the people for what they were worth; but no, in the face of that assertion, he put his own gloss upon them—sinks them as low as he can—attempts by so doing to prejudice the minds of the people against me, and what his fulsome language fails to do, he will leave to those who have his mind, and to perform on these no contradiction there!

He has charged me with knowing that my certificates would be published, and on that point he rests his whole argument. I think it my duty, therefore, to lay before the public a statement of the conversation which took place between Mr. John Watson and myself, at the time he took the certificates, and on which I took the certificate, and on which I signed it. (As near as I can recollect,) these words: "I am perfectly satisfied with the business done, and I will not publish it, unless you wish me to do so." I said I could not say that I was satisfied, but that I would be going away the complaint I had made of his being too indignant or negligent. He then replied to me that he would not publish it, and that he would not publish it, and that he would not publish it, and that he would not publish it.

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POSTSCRIPTS.

It is stated, with confidence, that a successor to Judge Marshall has been appointed. The President, it is said, has conferred the office, as far as he can confer it, upon Roger B. Taney.

TO THE PUBLIC. Messrs. Editors.—On looking over the pages of the 10th inst., I was sensibly struck with the fact that it was my character by the pen of a certain gentleman, who, in a simple, unlettered, and unpolished manner, had written a communication just what construction he pleased, without my being able to object to it, or to correct it.

That gentleman has likewise displayed his ingenuity in writing a long and elaborate account on my critical work. No doubt he thought when I penned it, I did not know its meaning; as he kindly charges the will with "a common sense." It is true I never dipped my pen into a newspaper, and I never published my back against a college wall, nevertheless I know as much as is necessary in my line of business, and if I am not mistaken, the Editor of the Argus does not know more.

He has charged me with knowing that my certificates would be published, and on that point he rests his whole argument. I think it my duty, therefore, to lay before the public a statement of the conversation which took place between Mr. John Watson and myself, at the time he took the certificates, and on which I signed it.

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THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT, JULY 6.

FLOUR.—In the early part of the week, Howard street, was made in limited quantities at 65 1/2 and left of fresh ground at 65 1/2. To-day there is more demand, and sales of several hundred barrels were made at 65 1/2 for fresh ground. Holders of choice brands sold at 67 1/2, but we have heard of no sales at that price. The stock is light, and the receipts small. The wagon price ranges generally from 65.50 to 66.25 and in some instances 65.75 has been paid.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—No new wheat has yet appeared in market. This morning a small lot of Susquehanna wheat sold at 1.45 per bushel. We quote best reds nominally at 1.45 a bushel. Corn.—The price of Corn has been steady for several days. This morning a small lot of Susquehanna wheat sold at 1.45 per bushel. We quote best reds nominally at 1.45 a bushel.

By interest paid special depositors.—\$13 40. By first dividend paid.—17 92. Special div. withdrawn 1015 00. Weekly deposits since do.—1901 00. Interest on loans.—106 00. Fines from delinquent members.—1 19. Special deposits.—2845 00. \$5236 00.

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PENMANSHIP.

Penmanship. A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving stock and approved security. At 200 the same time and place, will be offered, the TARK, which the owner of the same will give, to the county of Jefferson, about a mile from the head of Bullskin run, and a mile from the Winchester and Potomac road. Said Farm contains about 300 ACRES.

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PUBLIC SALE.

ON Tuesday the 4th of August next, I will offer for sale, at the residence of Charles A. Almon, dec'd, all the Personal Property of said dec'd, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, a number of FARMING UTENSILS, and the variety of Household & Kitchen FURNITURE.

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THE following pieces of superior poetry, originally published in a Magazine published at Columbia:

THE SONG OF THE FORGE

Clang, clang, the massive anvils ring— Clang, clang, the hammer's busy throng— Like the thunder rattle of a Tropic sky The mighty blows still multiply.

Clang, clang, the fire's daily glow— What are your strong arms doing now? Clang, clang, the sparks are flying— Sweet story mother bless our toil! May its broad furrow still unfold To genial rains, to sun and wind, The most bountiful soil.

Clang, clang, —our couler's course shall be On many a sweet and sheltered lee, By many a streamlet's silver tide— Amidst the song of morning birds, Amidst the soft of sauntering herds, Through woodland hedges and sweet May, Along the green hill's side.

When regal autumn's bounteous hand, With wide-spread glory shades the land, When to the valleys from the brow Of oak replendent slope, is rolled A ruddy sea of living gold, We'll sing, we'll sing the blough.

Clang, clang, —again, my mates, what glow Beneath the hammers' potent blows! Clank, clank, —we forge the giant chain, While to the mill the rattle of the strain Midst stormy winds and adverse tides; Secured by this, the good ship braves The rocky roadstead, and the waves Which thunder on her sides.

Anxious to move, the merchant sees The mist drive dark before the breeze, The storm-cloud on the hill; Calmly he rests though far away, In solitary climb, his vessel lay, Reliant on our skill.

Say, on what sands these links shall sleep, Falmouth beneath the solemn deep, By Africa's inselberg shore, By many an iceberg, lone and hoar, By many a palmy western isle, Basking in Spring's perpetual smile; By stormy Labrador.

Say, shall they feel the vessel reel When to the battery's deadly peak The crashing lightning makes reply, Or else, as at the glorious Nile, Hold grappling sails, that strive the while, For death or victory?

Hurr! —clang, clang, —once more, what glow, Dark brothers of the forge, beneath The iron tempest of your blows, The furnace's red breath!

Clang, clang, —a burning shower clear And brilliant, of bright sparks, is poured Around and up in the dusky air, As our hammers forge the sword.

The sword — a name of dread: yet when While for his land that gave him birth, The war-drum rolls, the trumpets sound, How sacred is it then!

Whenever for the truth and right It flashes in the van of fight, Whether in some wild mountain pass, As that where fell Leonidas!

Or on some sterile plain and stern, A Marathon, or a Bannockburn, Or midst crags and burning hills, The Swiss Alps, grey Tyrol's hills; Or, as when sunk the Armada's pride, It gleams above the stormy tide; Still, still, when'er the battle-word Is liberty, when'er the word is God, For justice and their native land, Then shall they sing the sword!

Young Keary, who for long and stoutly acquired great reputation in England. At a dinner recently given to him in his native town he made the following grateful acknowledgement towards this country:—

"The indulgence usually extended to novices was denied to me. I was not permitted to cherish the hope that time and study could ever correct in me the fault of youth and inexperience. The very resemblance I bore to my late father, was condemned in me as being 'strange and unnatural.'"

Mr. Aldridge, a coloured gentleman, an African Roscius, is performing in the Irish theatres. His principal performances are "Othello," and "Possum up a gum tree," in both of which he excites the high admiration of his audience and receives the most tremendous applause.

MR. RANDOLPH'S WILL. Yesterday, the General Court was occupied in reading depositions, and in the examination of witnesses. Intense interest was manifested, particularly during the reading of Dr. Pariah's deposition, and his subsequent verbal testimony. The name of the last interview with the distinguished statesman in his dying moments, was described in the Doctor's written testimony in the most graphic and eloquent terms; and the appearance in propria persona of the venerable Quaker, fully sustained the high opinion which the spectators had previously formed of his character. We never have seen a better model of calm dignity, and evenness of feature than this gentleman exhibits. He is the very personification of benignity, intelligence and truth; and a single glance at him is sufficient to leave the impression that he is no ordinary man.

Dr. Pariah's testimony was confirmed by that of Mr. Badger, the keeper of the Hotel at which Mr. Randolph died. The latter gentleman was also clear and concise in the delivery of his evidence.

If, after the decision of the case, we can obtain the privilege, we shall send before our readers the deposition of Dr. Pariah—as a paper which, while it exhibits in an interesting light the character of Mr. Randolph, will convey a volume of instruction, worthy of the most profound reflection.

The case will yet occupy several days, and the arguments are expected to be characterised by the usual ability and tact of the distinguished counsel: Chapman Johnson, Robert Stanard, and John M. Patton, on the one side—and Walter Jones, John Robertson, and Samuel Taylor on the other.

(Richmond Courier)

THE undersigned, having taken that popular Hotel on Main Street, Charlottesville, Jefferson County, Va., lately opened by Mr. Michael Hill, will be open to the public on the 1st of June.

HOTEL

The proximity of the elevated situation, the Court-House, as to its location, is highly desirable, and its location is highly desirable, and its location is highly desirable.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

PRESELY MOREHEAD, July 9, 1835.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Charlottesville, Va., June 30, 1835.

A B Goo F Allen, John Latham, William Brown, Charles Burton, Jacobine Baker, Elizabeth Brown, Robert W. Baylor, James Hays, Benjamin Mixwell, Thos L Marshall, William Miller, Jan McCoey, Cyrus F McWilliams, Edward Clegg, Margaret Grutcher, Robert R Conrad, Peter B Cockerill, Edward Colgate, James P Morrow, Jacob Myers, Robert Milton, Mrs Macroman, Susan Moore, Frederick Errant, Mary Egles, Margaret Funk, Edward Fitzgerald, James W Finley, John F Farrow, Elizabeth Flood, Ford & Snyder, James P Morrow, Samuel C Peck, Richard Price, Charles H Powers, Thomas Gallahan, John Heald, Thomas Humphreys, Eliza Heidhoffer, Wm Henson, Jacob C High, Capt J H Johnson, Grafton Howard, Stewart H Harrell, William Hood, Francis L Hamilton, Elizabeth Holmes, Ann Hamper, Dr Hunter, Carter Harris, Robert Huddell, David Howell, Jan N W Howell, Walter Hunter or Mr. Isaac Huddlestone, Edward Hinkle, Thomas Hibbins, Thomas Hildebrand, Mrs H Hannecke or C G Stewart, Mary F Hammond or Richard Williams, Jacob P Higgs, Hamilton Jefferson, Charles Jenkins, Ann Jackson or Jesse Brown, Henry Kramer, Jeremiah Kirk, Shelton Kindell, One Doble, H. Keyes, May 2, 1835.

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VALLEY HOTEL

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THE PAVILION

New Boarding House at the Berkeley Springs.

THIS establishment, with no other change than that of location, will be kept by the undersigned the present season in the house, well known to Mrs. Abernethy's adjoining the Court-house.

Having undergone considerable repair, this building, from its improved condition and proximity to the public square, will furnish quarters as comfortable and convenient as any in Bath.

The chambers are supplied with hair mattresses, made under the proprietor's own inspection; best Barnstable double sheeting, and all the other appliances of a well furnished bed-room. And care will be taken that one article, essential to the perfecting of the room of personal comfort, shall not be omitted, namely—cleanliness.

The other departments of his house, it will be found, have also received their due share of attention.

ISAAC N. CARTER, Charlottesville, July 2, 1835.

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ISAAC N. CARTER, Charlottesville, July 2, 1835.

TO THE PUBLIC

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THE PAVILION

New Boarding House at the Berkeley Springs.

THIS establishment, with no other change than that of location, will be kept by the undersigned the present season in the house, well known to Mrs. Abernethy's adjoining the Court-house.

Having undergone considerable repair, this building, from its improved condition and proximity to the public square, will furnish quarters as comfortable and convenient as any in Bath.

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