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COL. LUCAS'S SPEECH.

The following speech, delivered by Col. E. Lucas, at the late dinner at Shepherdstown, we copy from the Charleston Argus:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Deeply penetrated by this new evidence of your friendship and esteem, I leader you my heartfelt acknowledgments for the distinguished honor you are this day conferring upon me, conscious that it is not justified by any merit, or abilities, I may possess.

Under any circumstances, more especially under such as I have been called upon to act, the highest reward of a public servant, is the approbation of his constituents. This, it has been my good fortune to receive, greatly enhanced by the warm, generous, and zealous support given me, by my Democratic fellow-citizens of the district, the recollection of which shall long be cherished with pride and gratitude.

We are met here, fellow-citizens, for the purpose of interchanging congratulations, and commemorating the success of the Democratic party, in the late elections; and, I may be permitted to say, the day and the spot selected for the occasion are most appropriate. They recall incidents and reminiscences of thrilling interest. During our revolutionary struggle, and early in the spring of '75, as is known to most, if not all of you, General Washington selected Hugh Stephenson and Daniel Morgan, to command two companies of rifle-men—the quota Virginia had been called upon to furnish. And such was the patriotic feeling in this part of "the Ancient Dominion," even then, that two companies were immediately raised by voluntary enlistment—one at Winchester, and another at Shepherdstown, composed of the flower of the country. They turned out for twelve months—furnished their own rifles and equipments, and marched, at a short notice, to Boston, then invested by the enemy in considerable force, in twenty-one days.

And, at this spot upon this very day, sixty years ago, this Shepherdstown company assembled for the purpose of organizing, and partaking of a barbecue, given them by Colonel Morgan, the relative of the present worthy proprietor within my eye; on which occasion, an arrangement was made "that the survivors, of those then present, should meet at this spring, and upon this day, sixty years to come."

Of the then five surviving patriots, out of ninety seven—Major Henry Bedinger, of Berkeley, and his brother, Col. Michael Bedinger, of Kentucky. The other three—the lamented Judge White, of Winchester, Judge Hulse, and General Finley, of Ohio, were prevented from attending, by old age and infirmity, and they are since called from among us.

I had the honor of making one of the large company present, at this semi-centennial, or 50 year celebration, in 1835, and I regret that time will not permit me to give you a minute recital of the services rendered by a portion of that band of patriots—the first, I believe, to take up arms and cross the Potomac in the war of the Revolution. I cannot omit, however, to express the high gratification I feel at seeing here to-day, one of those gallant spirits, of whom I have been speaking, honoring us with his presence—at the head of our festive board—surrounded by some of the sons, grandsons, and great grandsons, of those who served with him in that memorable campaign, and suffered with him incarceration on board of "British prison ships." I allude to Major Bedinger, whose services as an officer during the Revolution, and uniform support of Democratic principles, ever since, entitle him to our warmest gratitude. He is now in his eighty-second year—emphatically a patriot and a whig of '76—not a self-styled whig of modern stamp.

There are in fact, fellow citizens, and there never have existed in this country, but two parties—no matter what new names may be assumed—Federal and Republican; and these sprang up about the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Alexander Hamilton had the credit of being the leader of the former, and Thomas Jefferson of the latter. The term Federalist, was originally used to designate the advocates for a general convention from the several States, for the purpose of remodeling the articles of the old confederation; or forming a Federal Government.

Thomas Paine claimed to be the first suggester of the idea, in 1783, and, in this sense of the term, to be the first Federalist. And, truly, in this sense, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and all, were Federalists—so said Mr. Jefferson in his inaugural address—"We are all Federalists, all Republicans." The first regular rallying of parties was, however, upon John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, during the last term of General Washington's administration—all parties having united in the first place, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in the elevation to the Presidency of that good and great man, who deservedly stood first with all parties.

But, many who called themselves Federalists, were really monarchists in principle. Hamilton was of this stamp—and the father of Federalism in this sense. And he succeeded, by his great talents and address, in introducing his principles and high toned policy, (to some extent,) at the very commencement into the Federal Government, under the administration of Washington—the father of his country.

They artfully claimed him as their leader, and under the influence of his great name, they succeeded in electing John Adams President in the first instance, over Thomas Jefferson, the

great leader of the Republican party. And, but for the odious measures of Mr. Adams's administration—the alien and sedition laws, direct taxes, eight per cent loans, standing armies, &c. we, ere this, might perhaps have approximated much nearer to the English Constitution and British Form of Government, in accordance with the supposed wishes of Hamilton, John Adams and others, known to have been favorable to an hereditary, aristocratic Government—if not even to monarchy.

But, these high handed measures, passed in violation of the Constitution, under the dangerous doctrine of "implied powers," around the Republican party; they rallied in their strength and defeated Mr. Adams, who was again the Federal candidate, and elected Thomas Jefferson. They then had the majority, and they always have had it ever since, and still have. Mr. Jefferson was decidedly democratic in all his opinions and principles; and he carried into power exalted virtue, transcendent talents, and unyielding firmness. He soon put the Government upon the true Republican tack, and set the seal of condemnation upon Federal usurpation. With what violence and bitterness his administration was opposed by the Federal party; with what difficulty he saved the country, then young, and comparatively weak and poor, with the whole debt of the revolution yet upon it, from a war with both France and England; although their high handed lawless outrages upon our peaceful commerce and national rights, were unparalleled for enormity, are familiar to all.

He was succeeded, by the virtuous and distinguished Madison, who had a rough and stormy sea to steer, and soon was imperiously compelled under a sense of duty, and in obedience to the wishes of his party, to recommend war against England, whose aggravated wrongs could no longer be submitted to without national disgrace and sacrifice, which no free people could bear. And I surely need not remind you of the course pursued by this same Federal party, under the significant designation of "The Peace Party." But notwithstanding the most strenuous opposition, and the almost overt treason of the Hartford Conventionists, and their adherents, this war was brought to a successful, and a glorious termination, before the expiration of his second term.

Our party next elected the amiable and Revolutionary patriot, James Monroe, who, unfortunately for us, appointed John Quincy Adams Secretary of State, who was afterwards, as you all know, elected President. And having been reared by his father a Federalist, and confirmed in his anti-republican notions, by being educated abroad, and in foreign courts, (I say nothing of his subsequently pretending to turn Republican,) in his very first message, his inaugural address, he proclaimed afresh the same obnoxious doctrines of Federal form, (only in a somewhat varied form,) carried into practice by his father.

Thus did the party, which had fallen with the first Adams, after having been at the bottom of the wheel, seem to rise with the second, and find themselves at the top;—and, aided by the accession of apostate Republicans, drawn into "Coalition" by Henry Clay, with what confidence and violence did they rally to the charge.

But, how gloriously did the Democracy fight the cause of their violated rights and sovereignty;—how indignantly discard this Clay-made President;—how nobly triumph in Jackson's election;—and how fully has he justified the wisdom of their choice.

But by the machinations of this same party with the same distinguished champion, who made John Quincy Adams President, and with other deserters from our ranks, some, no less distinguished than he, aided and abetted that powerful and corrupt institution—the U. S. Bank; another attempt is now being made, to carry the election in '37, again into the House of Representatives—where we may expect, if they shall succeed, to be a second time cheated out of our choice.

Fully convinced by the repeated triumphs of our cause, in elections, that we have a large majority over their combined forces, they have brought in this way, to divide and defeat us. At the same time, they have denounced most unparalytically our prominent men, supposed to be most popular and likely to be selected, as our candidates. Their abuse is still kept up, though somewhat abated. This has always been their policy—Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Madison and Gen. Jackson were, each in their turn, assailed with the vilest and bitterest abuse;—just as Mr. Van Buren, Col. Benton, and others have been, for some time past. And with what other view, have they been crying in pack against a National Convention? Are we so blind as not to see through all this? They tell us that the Bank is dead—that the question of its re-charter, or the creation of another National Bank, has nothing to do with the pending Presidential election, whilst that very Bank is now extending its loans, and in some instances, we are assured, even beyond the limited period, fixed for the expiration of its charter, and is actively engaged in preparing the train for new scenes of distress, to fall upon us, about the time of the election. The Bank is not dead.—The crisis is not over. We know full well from past experience, the party opposed to us never tires. Its efforts are unceasing; and I have purposely recurred to our past history, to warn you against their designs.

If we do not unite upon some particular candidate, we cannot succeed;—We must be defeated before the people.—The election will then go into the House.—What will there take place, no man can foresee.—But certainly, you who have the majority, and by

uniting can succeed, before the people, have nothing to gain,—but every thing to lose and dread from division. Another violation of our will and solemn mockery, are greatly to be deprecated. The election of Mr. Adams produced tremendous agitation. Our free institutions were then shaken to their foundation.

I need not add, that I feel the necessity of union, and pledged to support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention; as they are both tried and experienced Republicans, who have deserved well of the country and of their party—and are men of unquestionable integrity and talents.

Repeat me to tender you a sentiment.—

THE DEMOCRACY OF VIRGINIA.—Now and always triumphant, when great and vital principles are involved. The Civil Revolution of 1801, was achieved under the auspices of their Jefferson, and consummated under Madison.—That of 1828, now in progress under Jackson, will soon be consummated under Van Buren, of the Empire State.

A FRATERNAL REBUKE.

The following paragraph is from a Jackson paper, the Hagerstown Courier and Enquirer. The Democratic Presses in Virginia.—We have been sickened and disgusted with the want of independence and manly feeling displayed in the timidity, inconsistent course pursued by some of the Democratic presses in Virginia. We recollect that several of them, long since expressed a preference to Richard M. Johnson; many of them, when they heard the result of the deliberations of the Baltimore Convention, hoisted the flag of "Van Buren and Johnson." But when the Richmond Enquirer refused its support to Johnson, then down came the flags of the subalterns, the dependants; with a unanimity that we never looked for from the Virginia press, they trembled to go with the people against the disappointed Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. They preferred following in the wake of the Richmond Enquirer to doing their duty, by responding to the voice, and sustaining the choice, of the people.

A TRUE PICTURE.

We extract the following from an article in the National Intelligencer:

No one who has been familiar with the history of Congress but must be sensible of the deterioration which the character of the popular branch has experienced since it came under the dominion of the principles of "the party." These have in no longer an assembly of independent Representatives, each having equal rights and equal weight. Of the majority there are few who investigate for themselves, or who by their votes express their individual opinions. Almost universally, and on almost all occasions, they express but the will of "the party," whether it be their own individual will or not. This is the principle well known to control the deliberations of the Legislature of that State whence the virus of this political plague has been communicated to the General Government. There, in the place of the origin, the influence of the Spanish system is irresistible. It bears down all opposition, and carries every thing before it. But in the General Government, however it may have affected the Executive branch, it has never been able completely to master the Representative body. There is indeed in that body a majority esteemed to belong to "the party," but that majority cannot be rallied to every thing the party desires to accomplish. Sometimes it is rallied only with great difficulty, and after much drilling and labor, and now and then it cannot be rallied at all. Yet it is always sufficiently powerful in numbers, when co-operating, as it always does, with the Executive, to prevent any action which "the party" disapproves. This has been seen in different instances, which it is not necessary for us here to particularize. The effect of the conflict of the party orders with the not-well-defined sense of independence in a part of those who comprise what is termed the majority, is, that the House of Representatives collectively, and as a Legislative body, appears to have almost lost all regular volition. If we look back, for example, to the history of the last Congress, we shall find, that, with the sole exception of the honors offered to the memory of LAFAYETTE; an occasion which called forth an expression of genuine patriotic feeling—the House of Representatives manifested no energy, and made little progress. It had, so to speak, neither power nor will. Its want of power and progress was not that "wise and masterly inactivity" which Mr. BURKE somewhere commends—it was rather the rolling of a hulk in the trough of the sea, constantly tossed and agitated, but making no head-way. For illustrations of this, we may refer to the case of the Kentucky contested election, at the session before the last, when, after a month's debate, the House voted that it was not able to decide a question so plain that a boy from the lowest form of a country school would have been condemned to a fool's cap if he had begged it for an instant; and to the French question, presented so earnestly to Congress by the President at the opening of the last session, pondered upon in sullen silence for three entire months, and at last got rid of by a spasmodic effort which had the air of any thing but volition.

Very thoughtful.—Day before yesterday, as one of the joiners at work on our new office was engaged in siding up the gable end, some twenty five or thirty feet from the ground, the staging upon which he was standing gave way and fell, but as good luck would have it he caught in the gable end window and remained safe. His first exclamation as spectators gathered around was—"There, I have split all my nails!"

From the Mobile Register, May 23.

The fate of Mrs. Alston, the accomplished lady of Gov. Alston, of South Carolina, and daughter of Aaron Burr, has been shrouded in mystery for more than twenty years. Occasionally, indeed, some gleams of light have been thrown around her melancholy end, and the belief is that she fell a victim to piratical atrocity. Some three years ago it was recently reported that a man residing in one of the interior counties of this state, made some disclosure on his death bed which went to confirm the confession previously made by a culprit on the gallows, that the vessel in which Mrs. Alston sailed, was scuttled for the sake of her plate and effects. The following article, which we copy from the Alabama Journal, goes to throw some additional light on the subject. The facts mentioned in it are new to us, and will be probably to most of our readers.—

CONFESSION OF A PIRATE.

The public, no doubt, remembers the story of the daughter of Aaron Burr, who was the wife of Governor Alston, of South Carolina. On the return of her father from Europe, about the year 1812, she embarked on Charleston on a visit to him at New York, on board a privateer built vessel, and was never heard of afterwards. It seems that her friends at first thought the vessel had fallen into the hands of the pirates, and afterwards concluded that it was wrecked and lost. It appears from the statement of a respectable merchant of Mobile, that a man died in that city recently, who confessed to his physician on his dying bed, that he had been a pirate, and helped to destroy the vessel and all the crew and passengers, in which Mrs. Alston had embarked for New York. He declared, says this gentleman, that after the men were all killed, there was an unwillingness on the part of every pirate to take the life of Mrs. Alston, who had not resisted them or fought them, and therefore they drew lots who should perform the deed; as it had to be done.

The lot fell on this pirate, who declares that he effected his object of putting the lady to death, by the laying a plank along the edge of the ship half on it and half off, or over the edge, and made Mrs. Alston walk on the plank till it tilted over into the water with her. The dying pirate requested his physician to make his story public; but his surviving family will not permit or consent that the name of the deceased should be known.

The above tale was repeated over and over by the merchant before mentioned, in the presence of a number of gentlemen whose names can be given. He said he received it from the physician himself, with the understanding that he should not disclose the name of the physician for the present. On being asked if the physician was a man of veracity and respectability, he replied there was no one more so in Mobile. The merchant was warned that his story would get into the newspapers, to which he made no objection.

Among the prisoners tried and convicted at the late session of the Circuit Court for the County of Washington, was a respectable old man in appearance, by the name of Christopher Brown, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for stealing one cut-glass cruet and other articles from Alexander Ray. When asked by the court in the usual form, if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, according to law, he stepped forward a few paces, and with manly contrition in his looks and deportment, addressed the court in the following correct and touching manner:—

"May it please the Court. I am sensible that I have offended against the laws of God and my country, and I am truly ashamed of my conduct, and sincerely sorry for it. I am an old soldier, now in the decline of life, and have, in time past, fought and bled for my country. I have got an honorable discharge from the army, which is now in my possession. All I can say, in extenuation of my conduct, is, that I was unfortunately inebriated at the time I committed the offense, having been unguardedly induced to drink too much; in company with a brother soldier whom I chanced to meet. I know I have done wrong (here the old man seemed much affected) and deserve punishment; but I hope the court will be pleased to take into their consideration, that I am now in the evening of life and will pass upon me a merciful sentence."

At the close of this touching address, which seemed to affect the court and all who heard it, a petition to the President in favor of the prisoner was immediately drawn up, and signed by the Court, the district Attorney, and almost every one present. In less than an hour the gentleman who waited upon the President with the petition, returned with a favorable answer, and the prisoner was soon after discharged; not, however, before a collection amounting to \$12, was made for the poor man, to enable him to get clothing and to return to his family.

A late candidate in a northern borough of England, being asked how he did not canvass the electors, replied:—"It's useless; their independence is too well known." "Independence, indeed!" sneered the interrogator.—"Yes, sir," replied the candidate, "long experience has taught me that the voters of the borough of — are the most independent voters in England; for they uniformly take bribes from all parties, and vote for whom they please after all. I am, therefore, resolved to profit by the lesson and save my cash."

The Michigan Convention have established the qualification of voters to be all white males above 21, who have resided two years in the United States and six months in the State. All must take the oath of allegiance.

Governor Lucas's Message is too long for insertion entire. It is a recapitulation of the provisions of the law of Ohio for surveying the boundary and extending her jurisdiction over the disputed territory, and the resistance offered by the authorities of Michigan to the measure. The opinion of the Governor on the subject is indicated very clearly in the following extract from the conclusion of his message:

"Gentlemen.—The whole subject is now before you for consideration. The question necessarily arises, what shall be done? Shall we abandon our just claim, relinquish our indisputable rights, and proclaim to the world, that the Act and Resolutions of the last session of the General Assembly were mere empty things? Or, rather, shall we not (as was declared in said resolutions) to be our duty, I prepare to carry their provisions into effect? The latter, I doubt not, will be your resolution; and I trust, that by your acts you will manifest to the world that Ohio knows her Constitutional rights; that she has independence enough to assert them; and that she can neither be seduced by flattery, baffled by diplomatic management, nor driven by menaces from the support of those rights. And, gentlemen, you may rest assured, that whatever measures, in your wisdom, you may direct, will be faithfully pursued by the Executive, to the full extent of his Constitutional power, and the means that may be placed under his control."

Wool.—This is becoming to be one of the most important interests of the country. The farmer, by the improvement of his stock, and attention and judgment in its management, can without doubt make it a very valuable branch of his business. The demand is rapidly increasing, particularly great at this time. We had no idea the home consumption was so great as the following paragraph shows:

"The whole amount of wool raised last year in the United States was 75 millions of pounds, in addition to which about 3 millions were imported from abroad, making the whole quantity manufactured in American factories seventy eight millions of pounds. In addition to the above, manufactured woolen cloth was imported to the amount of six millions, making the entire consumption in this country eighty four millions of pounds."

From the New York Transcript.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

An action for breach of promise, under somewhat novel circumstances, is appointed for the first day of next week, to be tried in the Circuit Court, before Judge Edwards. The plaintiff is a merchant of this city, of highly respectable standing and connections—wealthy, and in extensive business. The defendant is a married lady, residing in the neighborhood of Hudson, of great personal attractions—young, gay, and accomplished. The alleged cause of action, as we are informed, from a wanton and cruel breach of faith on the part of the lady, the particulars of which are briefly as follows:

In the early part of the present year, the plaintiff in the suit, who was then connected with the firm of — a commercial city at New Orleans, came to this city to purchase goods, and attend to other business transactions, and in the course of his pursuits he casually met the lady who now, with her husband, is destined to figure as the defendant in the law proceeding referred to. They met at the house of a mutual friend, at a party to which both were invited. She was then unmarried, and the introduction led, after several subsequent interviews, to reciprocal declarations of the most solemn and fervent attachment. Vows of an import so tender and affectionate had not been long exchanged, before our hero made proposals of marriage, which were readily accepted, on condition only, however, that he should leave the south and fix his residence in this part of the continent—the not being disposed to leave the bracing and healthy climate of the north for the bogs and morasses of New Orleans. Willing at any risk to oblige the fair object of his fond regards, and anxious to delay as little as possible the consummation of his earthly bliss, he completed his arrangements here, bid his loved one adieu, and started, full of hope and joy, to settle his affairs at home, preparatory to quitting there, perhaps forever. He was not idle in making the necessary preparations for his return, and in three months after his departure he was again in New York, ready to fulfill the important engagement he had so gladly entered into. In a few short weeks, however, what casualties may occur, what difficulties may intervene, to mar the most brilliant prospects—to blast and ruin the most fervent and bright anticipations! The female whom he had regarded as possessing angelic purity without dissembling and without guile, in whom his soul's affection and warmest hopes were all concentrated—had, during his brief absence, given her hand to another, and, on his appearing to claim her as her own, had passed the bridal honeymoon.

Such are the circumstances, as related to us, of the trial that is to take place during the next month at the Circuit Court of this city. It, indeed, it be true, that developments so extraordinary as we have adverted to will be made in the progress of the proceedings, they will excite a more lively interest among this community than for many years has been created by any nisi prius cause presented to a jury.

LARGE HAIL STORM.—It is stated in the papers that during a severe squall in Gallatin, Tenn. hail stones fell in the form of solid chunks of ice many weighing a quarter of a pound—and averaging from eight to sixteen inches in circumference! One of them was picked up after the storm which weighed a pound! It must have been rather awkward to have been caught out in such a shower.

FRANCE.

Paris advices are to the 13th of May, inclusive. The papers are yet almost entirely engrossed by the State Trials, to which an additional interest has been given by a new persecution of the Press, entered upon by the Chamber of peers through a deceased member of it. The Tribune, it seems, was seized on Sunday the 9th of May, for the 119th time, for an article against the Grand Refractory of the House of Peers, the Duke Decaze. It announces that, after being visited, since January, 1831, with fines to the amount of 102,403fr., and its editor with imprisonment, forming altogether a period of forty-nine years, its continuation has been seized. "We succumb," it says, "as the brave do, with our looks fixed upon the enemy. Let not this government exult too much in our fall. In the revolutionary movements by which it is, unwittingly, carried along, our fall is but the forerunner of its own."

PORTUGAL.

The intelligence from this kingdom is not important. The principal topic of conversation and speculation is the marriage of the queen, for whom various princely personages are suggested as a second husband. A son of the Archduke Charles of Austria, a prince of the grand-ducal family of Baden are spoken of, but objections are urged against both; the determination of the Cortez not to have any connection with the Holy Alliance to the former, and his religion (Protestant) to the latter. A letter, dated Lisbon, April 20, states that Prince Maximilian, brother of the deceased, is expected at the capital, on the invitation of his sister, the Empress. In the mean time, it does not appear positively that the queen has yet consented to another marriage.

There was a rumor at Lisbon on the 22d of May, of the death of Don Miguel, but it was not believed. Very few adherents of the Don, if any, appear to remain in Portugal, and the government of the queen may be considered fully established in the affections of the people.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

We received by yesterday evening's mail, New York papers containing the Intelligence received by the Orpheus, Capt. Bursely, which we noticed yesterday as having been telegraphed at New York on Tuesday.

The dates from Paris are to the 13th of May; yet they do not contain any additional information in reference to the indemnity. We conclude, therefore, that the Chamber of Peers had not at that date acted on the bill which passed the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Livingston and family, it will be seen, were at Plymouth, England, the frigate Constitution having put in there in consequence of head winds. The frigate fired a royal salute, which was answered by the San Josef guardship, Captain Falco, C. B. the commander, having previously gone alongside the Constitution. A royal salute was also fired from the batteries of the citadel in compliment to the American ambassador.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament resumed business on the 12th, but nothing of consequence had been done. All the ministers had not yet taken their places, and would not it was supposed till the 20th.

The West-riding district of Yorkshire, had returned Lord Morpeth by a majority of upwards of 2000.

Sir John Brynne, the member for Poole, has been created a Peer, with the title of Baron Stafford. Lord Palmerston, the foreign Secretary is a candidate for the vacancy from Poole.

The member from Strand has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds to make room for Lord J. Russell.

The Melbourne ministry have had so far, great difficulties to contend with, and do not appear to have much confidence in their strength. Their ability to carry on the government must be regarded as very problematical, considering that in the House of Commons they have only a majority of from 15 to 30 in a body composed of between six and seven hundred members. The conservative party seem to be very confident of their strength, and we should not be surprised if on some important question they would out vote the ministers.

It is given us an instance of the weakness of the ministry, that before Lord John Russell's defeat in Southdown, they had been driven to bring in nine of their members upon Scotch boroughs, and that now Lord John himself has been obliged to resort to a borough to obtain a seat in the House of Commons.

Mr. O'Connell has publicly announced his determination to support the present administration.

Lord Stanhope, the patron of Caspar Hauser, is at Berlin.

Lord Brougham has taken great offence at the appointment of Lord Denham as the speaker of the House of Lords. He is represented to be perfectly savage at the neglect of his talents manifested by the Premier, declaring openly "his experiment is now for the first time about to be tried in this country how long a Government can stand which is based on the principle of not including one man of talent!"

Plymouth.—The late ambassador from the United States to France (Mr. Livingston) is returning to his country, in this borough.—His excellency arrived here yesterday, in the Constitution American frigate, 50 guns, 400 men, Captain Elliott, bound to the U. States from Havre. The Constitution had been off in heavy weather and fog for several days before she was up. The ladies of Mrs. Livingston's family have suffered much from sea sickness, and the hon. gentleman himself does not appear in good health. The wind continues contrary, and it is to be hoped that ere it prove favorable for the Constitution to proceed, himself and companions will have received the advantage of repose and change of air.

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The United States Gazette of June 18 states that the venerable Chief Justice Marshall remains very unwell at his lodgings in Walnut street, Philadelphia.

A correspondent of the New York Equivoc mentions that it is positively said in Paris that General Bernard will be sent here, accompanied by the Counselor of State, M. Pifcon, to settle all difficulties.—Vol. Inf.

Thomas Most, Esq. has been appointed Clerk of the County Court of Fairfax County, Va.

It is probable that the President will delay his contemplated visit to the Rip Rap until after the arrival of the United States Frigate Constitution—which vessel, with Mr. Livingston on board, is now daily expected.—Alex. Gaz.

Ahem! The following is the concluding paragraph of an Address published by Mr. Hugh Goodwin, Jr. one of the Delegates to the late Baltimore Convention, as having been delivered by him to his countrymen since his return from that famous Reunion:

Fellow citizens: This Government belongs to the People. Sovereignty itself is nowhere found; but what you are a component part. Behold, then, the tree of liberty I perch on, and thereon is the American Eagle, with his broad and spreading wings, holding in his beak a scroll, on which is inscribed, "Van Buren Democracy, union, and Liberty!"

It is stated that the stock of every finished rail road in the country is now about par.

Disability of Postmasters.—The Philadelphia Times has the following:—"The proprietor of this paper last week recovered judgment against a Postmaster for a paper not taken from his office, of which he neglected to inform him. All Postmasters who do so render themselves liable, and ought to be held accountable."

We learn from the Lewisburg Alleghanian, that the White Sulphur Springs are already well attended, and that the other great watering places in the vicinity are receiving rapid accessions of company.

It is said that Prince George of Cumberland runs a fair chance of being returned to sight. The odds are, that he is to marry his cousin, the Princess Victoria.

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