

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.
The packet ship George Washington, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 24th July. The Commercial Advertiser furnishes the following items of intelligence:

ENGLAND.
The great topic of interest in the London papers, is the debate on the Irish church bill. Sir Robert Peel made his important motion, as announced early in the month, for instructions to the committee to divide the bill, on the 23d, and supported it by a speech of great effect. The proceedings were watched with great interest, and there can be no doubt that the question was (or will be) made a trial of strength between the two parties. Bets are said to be pending for the bill, and it is expected that the majority will be in favor of the bill; two to one that it will not amount to forty; and even bets that it will exceed twenty.

There was a meeting of eighty peers at the Duke of Wellington's on the 16th. He did not state the course he meant to follow, when the Corporation and Irish church bill became the subject of discussion in the House of Lords, his object merely being to impress on his supporters in that house the necessity of remaining in town.

The House of Commons had voted to admit the ladies to hear the debates. Hitherto they have only been able to enjoy that pleasure by getting to the top of the house and listening through the ventilator, in a most inconvenient situation.

The Earl of Durham left London on the 17th, on his mission to St. Petersburg. An unstamped newspaper has appeared in London, in defiance of the act. Price two pence half-penny. It is said to have been mainly got up by Lord Brougham. If so, he will probably live long enough to repent it.

The Earl of Gosford and the other Canadian Commissioners had their final interview with Lord Glenelg, on the 17th.

A reduction of the newspaper stamp duty has been resolved on by the Cabinet, but the particulars are not yet given.

The roof of a tunnel dug near Waterford for the London and Birmingham railway, fell in on the 16th July, and buried 10 men beneath, all of whom are supposed to have been killed instantly.

The following are extracts from the London papers:
Mr. Forrest, the celebrated American tragedian, is at present in London. For the last twelve months he principally sojourned in Rome, Naples, Florence, Paris, and other principal cities of the continent.

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watch the military movements in that quarter. A force of thirty thousand men was assembling there, but whether as the Austrian contingent to the great review at Kalisch, or as a precautionary measure against the suspicious designs of Russia was much doubted.

The trial of the *process monstre* was still in progress, meeting new embarrassments; however, at every step. The impression seems to be that the conspiracy to assassinate the king, was nothing more than a hoax.

SPAIN.
Advices from Madrid are to the 14th of July, and from Bayonne to the 20th. They represent the contest as fast approaching its close—the Carlists every where retreating or repulsed, and the assistance from England abandoned. A severe engagement is said to have taken place on the 8th near Victoria, between a large body of the Queen's troops commanded by Gen. Cordova, and a strong force of Carlists under Moreno; both sides claimed the victory, but the Carlists soon after retired toward Estella. A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne dated the 20th, gives accounts of another affair on the 16th, after which the Carlists again retired toward Estella. The despatch also says that one of the Carlist battalions passed over to the ranks of the Queen's troops. The great object of Don Carlos is said to be the capture of Puenle la Reyna, the possession of which would enable him to cut off all communications between Pamplona and the line of the Ebro. Paris papers of the 18th state, that Puenle Reyna had been relieved by General Cordova, and that the Carlists had retreated on Echaurri.

HOLLAND.
The city of Amsterdam appears to have been much disturbed by riots, growing out of the resistance of the people to an unpopular law, which the Government had been obliged to abandon. A building was burnt by the mob, and a quantity of goods distrained for the tax, were rescued. The troops are said to have refused to act against the rioters. Tranquillity had been restored, but only it would seem, by a complete yielding on the part of the Government.

There had been symptoms of commotion also at Ghent.

An alleged attempt was made on the 14th of July, to assassinate the Duke of Saxe Weimar, at a review.

GREECE.
A conspiracy against the life of King Otto is said to have been discovered. A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the Greek and Austrian governments. Mr. Dawkins, British resident at Athens, has been recalled, and succeeded by Captain Sir Edward Lyons, of the British navy.

From the Boston Daily Atlas Aug. 27.
THE VOICE OF BOSTON ON THE ABOLITION QUESTION.
It has never fallen to our lot to discharge a more gratifying duty than devoting our efforts to the recording the proceedings of yesterday at Faneuil Hall. We have never seen a larger or more respectable audience within the walls of Old Faneuil, and it gave us great pleasure to recognize among them a large number of gentlemen from the South, whose object it is effected a language than that of the lips the kind and grateful emotions that were swelling within their hearts.

RICHARD FLETCHER, Esq., opened the meeting with the introduction of a series of resolutions, having reference to a topic on which he begged leave to present his views to the assembly.

After a series of judicious and eloquent remarks, following out in detail the views of the preceding paragraphs, Mr. Fletcher concluded with observing that the hopes of the slave and the freeman, the black and the white, are bound up together in the Union of these States. If that Union is ever in the providence of God to be torn asunder, it may be in our power to say that we are guiltless! If the glorious banner that waves over us is ever to be torn down, may it not be by our hands?

RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas it has become matter of public notoriety, that projects are entertained by individuals in the Northern States of this Union, for effecting the immediate abolition of slavery in our sister States; and that associations have been formed for this object; and whereas it is believed that the numbers and influence of these persons have been greatly exaggerated by the apprehensions of many of our Southern brethren, and too probably by the sinister designs of others, who discern an occasion to promote, in the South, disaffection to our happy Union. And in consequence of the great and increasing excitement prevailing upon this subject, it becomes our duty to attempt to calm the minds and assure the confidence of the good people of those States, by expressing the sense of this community upon these proceedings. We, the citizens of Boston here assembled, hereby make known our sentiments respecting this momentous subject, in the hope that the same may be favorably received and adopted by other communities and assemblies of our fellow-citizens, so that a public and general sentiment may be demonstrated to exist in the North adverse to these destructive projects. We hold this truth to be indisputable, that the condition of slavery finds no advocate among our citizens. Our laws do not authorize it—our principles revolt against it—our citizens will never tolerate its existence among them. But although they hold these opinions, they will never attempt to coerce their brethren in other States to conform to them. They know that slavery, with all its attendant evils, was engrafted upon the South by the mother country, and so firmly engrafted upon their social system, that the Revolution which underdug their political ties to Great Britain, had no effect whatever in loosening those which bound the slave to his master in the colonial state. This condi-

tion of things continued and existed at the adoption of the Federal Constitution, by that sacred compact, which constitutes the American Union one nation, the rights and jurisdiction of the Southern States were recognized and confirmed by all the rest. The actual state of their social relations was the basis of that compact; and we disclaim the right and disbelieve the policy, and condemn the injustice of all efforts to impair or disturb solemn obligations thus imposed upon ourselves by our free act, with a full knowledge of their nature and bearing upon their political system, and by an adherence to which we have together prospered in peace and triumph in war for nearly half a century.

Entertaining these views, we solemnly protest against the principles and conduct of the few, who have attempted to scatter among our Southern brethren, freeds and death. We deplore the illusion of a greater (though we still believe as small) number of estimable, moral, and pious persons, who, confiding in the purity of their motives, but blind to the appalling consequences, unconsciously co-operate with them in their attempts to violate the sacred faith of treaties, and the plain principles of international law: And above all, we regard with feelings of indignation and disgust, the intrusion upon our domestic relations of emissaries, sustained by the funds of a foreign people. The National Government has uniformly acted upon the principle of non-intervention in the domestic policy of foreign nations, and the people have imposed restraints upon their sympathies and feelings, which, had these only been consulted, would have led them to compel their government to abandon its neutral position. Surely the obligations which Confederated States owe to each other are not less sacred than those which regulate their conduct towards foreign nations. The evils of slavery fall more immediately on those among whom it exists; and they alone, by natural and conventional right, are competent to make laws under which it shall be mitigated, abolished, or endured. These evils can only be aggravated, to the discomfort and danger of the master, and the prejudice and misery of the slave, by attempts to encroach upon this jurisdiction.

Therefore, resolved, That the people of the United States, by the Constitution under which by the divine blessing they hold their most valuable political privileges, have solemnly agreed with each other to leave to the respective States the jurisdiction pertaining to the relation of master and slave within their boundaries, and that no man or body of men, except the people or Government of those States, can of right do any act to dissolve or impair the obligations of the contract.

Resolved, That we hold in prohibition all attempts, in whatever guise they may appear, to coerce any of the United States to abolish slavery by appeals to the terror of the master or the passions of the slave.

Resolved, That we disapprove of all associations instituted in the non-slaveholding States, with an intent to act within the slaveholding States without their consent. For the purpose of securing freedom for individual thought and expression, they are needless, and they are inexpedient inasmuch as they afford to those persons in the Southern States, whose object it is to effect a dissolution of the Union, an opportunity to be now or hereafter a pretext for the furtherance of their schemes.

Resolved, That all measures, the natural and direct tendency of which is to excite the slaves of the South to a revolt, or to spread among them a spirit of insubordination, are repugnant to the duties of the man and the citizen, and that where such measures come manifested by overt acts, which are cognizable by constitutional laws, we will aid by all the means in our power in the support of those laws.

Resolved, That while we recommend to others the duty of sacrificing their opinions, passions, and sympathies upon the altar of the laws, we are bound to show that a regard to the supremacy of those laws is the rule of our own conduct, and consequently to deprecate and oppose all tumultuary assemblies, all riotous or violent proceedings, all outrages on person and property, and all illegal notions of the right or duty of executing summary and vindictive justice in any mode un-sanctioned by law.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Fletcher were then read by Mr. Curtis, one of the Secretaries. The question being on the adoption, the Hon. PERRY SPRAGUE rose in their support. He thought the regulation or abolition of slavery within the exclusive care of the slaveholding States. He saw no good that could result from agitating and inflaming the public mind at the North on this solemn and delicate subject; nor if the excitement pervaded every section and State on this side of the Potomac.

What benefit would result from such an excitement? Is it proposed to operate on the fears of the slaveholders? By such a course you might bind the cords of the slave colder—make his chains heavier—and dig his dungeon deeper for fear hardens the heart against all touches of humanity—but you could effect neither his emancipation nor the improvement of his condition. And if an insurrection should take place among the slaves, should we not, in obedience to the Constitution, be ready for the call—aye, go forward to meet our brethren, and die in the defence of those whose blood is our blood—whose cause is our cause?

Mr. Sprague denounced in strong language the course pursued by the abolitionists. He desired to do them no injustice. They professed a wish not to compel, but to persuade; though their course was calculated for any thing rather than persuasion. They sought to please and allure, by language that could have no other effect than to excite and aggravate. He had heard of individuals who practised a thousand winning ways to make folks hate them; and the abolitionists had employed all these arts with wonderful success.

In reference to the disregard of consequences, which the abolitionists profess in performing what is right, Mr. Sprague could not conceive how a regard to consequences, in a subject of this importance, could avoid entering into the very essence of right. If they really entertained this notion, why did they not carry it fully into practice? Why do they not go to the South and preach their doctrines? Why, from a regard to the consequence; for their lives, perhaps, would be in imminent peril, and the loss of life is a consequence for which, even in following the strict line of duty, they exhibit due regard. He thought the true understanding of this doctrine was, that the abolitionists disregarded the consequences that might result from their conduct to other people, but were sufficiently sensitive in reference to those consequences that affected themselves. This position—their profession of disregard to consequences—was a false position—one that could be in no wise sustained.

With reference to the opprobrious language used by the abolitionists towards the slaveholders, stigmatising them as robbers and murderers, men with whom we should hold no communion, Mr. Sprague pronounced it to be libellous and slanderous. The time was when such language could not have been breathed in this community. Go back to that period when our fathers first proclaimed resistance to that authority which claimed the right to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever; when Massachusetts stood alone, breathing the torrent of British power, and when our gallant brethren of the South came generously to her assistance—that was then the hour of communion with slaveholders. When the streets of Boston, and the fields of Lexington and Concord were flowing with the blood of our citizens, spilt by the tyrannies of Great Britain—when that man, a slaveholder, (turning to the fall length painting of Washington, which forms the most valuable decoration of old Faneuil) upon that slaveholder, who there smites upon the audience, with the slaveholders under his command, united in driving the enemy from our streets, and from this hall, our fathers surely thought it no reproach to hold communion with him and with them!

We cannot follow Mr. Sprague throughout in his spirited remarks. They were received with an ardent and general applause. It is enough to say that he fully sustained within the walls of old Faneuil the high reputation for chaste, sincere and fervent eloquence that he brought with him from the floor of the Senate.

The meeting was closed with a speech from the Hon. HANCOCK CHAY OTIS, full of sound and striking views on the subject under consideration, with strong and spirited, though not bitter denunciation of the legislators and abolitionists. On rising to speak, he was received with the most hearty acclamation. The voice which had away the stormy debates of that hall in past times, commanded the same respectful attention, elicited the same enthusiastic admiration, which a graceful rhetoric, an impressive eloquence, and a convincing power of argument, never failed to awaken in an audience like that of yesterday.

We should apologize to the speakers of this occasion, for the prolixity of these hurried and most imperfect sketches of their remarks, sent at a late hour to the press, and of course inaccurately given. Our apology must be found in the great interest excited by the meeting, and our desire to furnish the earliest intelligence of its proceedings to our own citizens, and the citizens of the South. We shall present a full report of the speeches at an early day.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE ELECTIONS.
We have heard from all the Congressional Districts in North Carolina but two (Mr. Connor's and Mr. Graham's). In addition to what we have already stated, we can now state the re-election of Lewis Williams and A. H. Shepperd without opposition, of Wm. B. Shepard with a very feeble opposition, of Jesse A. Bynum, and of Thomas J. Mackay, by a considerable majority. The general result is, that a majority of anti-Van Buren men are chosen from the State. A majority of the State Legislature is pretty certainly also of the same complexion.

From North Carolina, we learn that Henry W. Connor has been re-elected to Congress by a large majority over Mr. Shipp, his opponent.

From Missouri, we have returns from 32 out of 50 counties in the State, which give for Congress the following aggregate vote: For General Ashley, 10,834; for Mr. Birch, 7,968; for Col. Strother, 7,915; for Mr. Harrison, 7,859. Gen. Ashley is certainly re-elected; which one of the others is chosen for his colleague is, as yet, wholly uncertain.

From Tennessee, we learn that the following gentlemen have been elected to Congress: William B. Carter, Abram R. Maury, Samuel Bunch, James K. Polk, James Standifer, E. J. Shields, Jno. B. Forester, Cave Johnson, Bailie Peyton, Wm. C. Dunlap, John Bell.

From Tennessee, we learn that the administration have suffered a defeat at the late election; the aggregate vote in 41 counties being for Carroll (Adm.) 27,383 votes, Cannon (Opposition) 33,921, Humphreys (Opposition,) 6,806.

From Indiana, it appears that the following gentlemen are elected to Congress: D. Boon, John Carr, Amos Lane, Jonathan McCarty, G. L. Kinard, E. A. Hannegan, and John W. Davis the latter only being a new member, elected against Mr. Ewing, in a district of decidedly Whig politics. All the gentlemen chosen were origi-

nal Jackson men, but it is supposed that a majority of them prefer another candidate for the Presidency to MR. VAN BUREN.

From the Territory of Arkansas, we learn that, at the election which took place on the 2d instant, A. H. Sevier was re-elected Delegate to Congress without opposition.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.
We have already published the names of eleven of the members of Congress elected from Tennessee. The other two are Luke Lea and Adam Huntsman, the latter being elected against Col. Crockett by two or three hundred votes.

The Nashville Banner of the 27th instant says: "We have authentic returns of votes for Governor from 23 counties, and incomplete accounts from 2 others. These exhibit a plural vote for Mr. Sevier, to wit: 7000 over Gov. Carroll."

In North Carolina, in the Edenton district, the vote for William B. Shepard (Whig) was 2534; for Mr. Phipps his opponent, 429. This, we are assured, is a fair test of the popularity of the Convention candidate for the Presidency in that quarter.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.
At length we have definitive information from the Congressional Election in the State of North Carolina, the 1st district having been heard from yesterday, being that last represented by Mr. Graham (Whig) who is re-elected by a small majority over Mr. Newland, (another Whig man,) and by a majority of some thousands over the avowed Van Buren candidate. The representation of the State in Congress, as compared with the last Congress, stands as follows:

Last Congress. Present Congress.
Dan. L. Barringer, Wm. Montgomery, Jesse A. Bynum, Jesse A. Bynum, Henry W. Connor, Henry W. Connor, Edmund Deberry, Edmund Deberry, James Graham, James Graham, Ebenezer Patterson, Ebenezer Patterson, Thomas H. Hall, Micajah T. Hawkins, James J. Mackay, James J. Mackay, Abraham Rencher, Abraham Rencher, Wm. B. Shepard, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, A. H. Shepperd, Jesse Speight, Jesse Speight, Lewis Williams, Lewis Williams.

Of these, seven are understood to be either Whigs or Whig-men, and six Van-Burenites.

KENTUCKY.
In both branches of the Legislature there has been a Whig gain of one member in the 8th district, and a Whig loss of one in the 11th.

ILLINOIS.
In the county of Sangamon, in Illinois, there has been a severe contest between the Van Buren and Whig parties. The line is represented to have been fairly drawn for state senators, and Mr. May, the Van Buren Congressman, used his whole influence for the Van Buren candidates. But the result has been a complete triumph for the Whigs. Mr. May, however, has been elected, having been beaten by the Van Buren antagonist by large majorities in the Randolph District, and in St. Louis. A strong opposition, however, has been elected in the place of Col. Mather, resigned.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Opening of the Rail Road to Washington.—Agreeably to arrangements made by the committee, seventeen splendid cars, filled with ladies and gentlemen, moved from the depot on Charles street yesterday morning, each drawn by four elegant gray horses. On arriving at the depot for the steam engines, the cars were divided into sections, and attached in succession to the locomotives, Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison. The whole moved from the depot at half past nine, and after some detention at Bladensburg, arrived at Washington at about half past one. An immense number of the citizens of the District, with the President, turned out to view the approach of the cars. On arriving at Washington most of the company visited the Capitol and President's House, and were introduced to the President. Colations were served in the first style of elegance at the Hotels of Gadsby and Brown, and the sparkling champagne and other wines were exhibited in profusion. The company re-entered the cars at near 5 o'clock, and arrived in Baltimore in about 2 hours and 20 minutes, highly gratified by their trip. [Balt. Chron. Aug. 26.]

Virginia Gold.—The call for a meeting of the Richmond Mining Company affords the occasion of a remark or two upon the glittering prospects held out for proper enterprise in the gold regions of Virginia. Dr. Coleman, who has been making examinations on that subject, for some time past, yesterday showed us several rich specimens of the ore found in Goochland and Fluvanna. These specimens exhibit the gold scattered through rock, generally in grains, but sometimes in masses.

Hughes's mine in Fluvanna, yields, from actual operations of several months, \$3,15 to the bushel of pulverized ore.

Busey's mine, in Goochland, (a continuation of the above vein,) about a mile distant, yields from \$3 to \$5 per bushel.

Moss's vein in Goochland, yields an average of about \$1 per bushel.

There are various indications of gold in Louisa, in the neighborhood of Walton's, (the best vein yet opened in Virginia,) but as there has been no exploration of them, we are unable to state their character.

We shall be happy to spread before our readers any facts bearing upon the subject, believing that some of the most sterile spots in Virginia contain treasures of immense value. [Rich. Con.]

MATTHIAS.
Matthias, the impostor, liberated from confinement within the last few days, has resumed his old vocation. He made his appearance yesterday at Newark, and caused much excitement among the citizens of that place. We advise the scoundrel to avoid this city as he dislikes a coating of tar and feathers. Some of the relatives of his unfortunate victims have expressed in our hearing the most firm determination, should he cross their path, not to permit him to escape unscathed. [N. Y. Cour.]

"There was nothing in his general appearance to excite observation. The only remains of his famous beard are a huge pair of whiskers, and he was dressed in the bottle green frock coat and top hat, to which he occasionally alluded in the days of his glory, the only peculiarity being the frog on the coat instead of buttons. While walking with him in pursuit of his brother, he remarked to Mr. G. that he did not appear to know him, and immediately added that his name was Matthias, thereupon proceeding to insist upon his exalted character. He said he had been abused, persecuted and misrepresented, but did not believe any further steps would be taken against him, as the officers intimated nothing of the kind at his discharge. He denied the charge of homicide, seduction, &c. and remarked that Mr. Folger being misled had fallen from the true faith, though he thought he might be brought back. He was aware of the publications about him, and remarked in reply to a question concerning Col. Stone's memoir, that "it was a money-making affair, containing some truth and much falsehood," but which would eventually help forward his cause.

Falling to find the object of his visit, he returned to the railroad, proposing to take the 10 o'clock car for the city. It became generally known in the mean time that he was in town, and crowds collected about him freely giving utterance to the popular feeling. He responded with perfect mildness and self-possession, declaring his innocence of the crimes charged, and asserting the high and benevolent objects of his mission.

The excitement against him so increased, that Sheriff Robinson, who happened to be present with some of the constables, took him in charge, and conducted him to the bridge, the crowd following on. The car soon appeared and the wretched creature thus escaped without giving occasion for any thing like personal violence. His conversation was in general incoherent and imbecile, exhibiting a mixture of knave and fool."

Honorable Conduct.—Among the deeds of violence, dishonesty and selfishness, which we have been recently called upon to record in such quick succession, it is gratifying to meet with some instance of generosity of spirit, which may present a contrast to the gloomy catalogue. Some time last December, Mr. Josiah Pesham, Jr. of Hallowell, Me., having experienced unexpected losses in consequence of his endorsements for a friend, was obliged to compound with his creditors in this city, who gave him an entire release from his obligations, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, on his payment of fifty per cent. of the sum of his debts. He has since been enabled, by some fortunate operations, to come into the possession of twenty-one thousand dollars; and his former creditors in Boston were recently surprised by his visiting them, and paying the remaining fifteen thousand dollars, from which they granted him a release. Such conduct is its own best reward. [Boston Atlas.]

JOICE HEATH.—This old colored woman, said by some to have lived 160 years, and by others some 20 years less than that, and who was once General Washington's nurse, is believed by the New York Evening Star, to be no humbug. She has been exhibiting for some time at New York, and was to leave that city to-day. Her eyes are entirely run out and closed; the balls of this useful organ, from constant activity, wearing out soonest. Her nails are nearly an inch long, and on the great toes horny and thick, looking like the claws of birds of prey. One long tusk is seen in her mouth. She enjoys her food with a gusto, and hears perfectly. She is nothing but skin and bones; lies constantly in bed eating or smoking her pipe. Her pulse is full, strong and regular, and near 80 in a minute. She tells many interesting anecdotes in relation to the early childhood of General Washington. She will probably soon pay her respects to Baltimore.

Crops at the South.—The heavy rains and continued wet weather, for some weeks past, have done considerable injury to the sugar and cotton crops of the South. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 10th says, the rains have so much injured the cotton crops, of West Florida, that many planters had entirely abandoned their cotton fields. The corn crops, in that region were, however, represented as abundant. With regard to the sugar crops, the Bulletin estimates the product of the present year at half an average crop.

More Lynch Law.—It is reported, says the N. Haven Herald of Tuesday, that the African church in Hartford was demolished and burnt last night by a mob. We have no particulars.

Great Natural Curiosity.—To be seen at "The Independent Hotel," No. 10 Chestnut street, near Sixth, a small branch of an apple tree, having on it, in full health and vigor, one hundred and ten apples! The length of that part of the branch on which they all grow is not more than fifteen inches. [Poulson's Advertiser.]

73 youths graduated at the late commencement at Yale College.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.
Mr. ENTON.—I am directed to forward you the following for publication, and through you, to request its insertion in the papers of this city.
Respectfully yours,
THOMAS C. THORNTON.
Baltimore, 20th August, 1835.

The undersigned Ministers, within the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, of us who are agitating the question of immediate Abolition, desire from sending to any of our inflammatory Periodicals, or other publications on that subject, as we are ordered or desired them, and are determined to have nothing to do with any of them, of which we request all Post Masters to take notice.

We give leave to assure them, and that though we are neither slaveholders nor the friends of slavery, yet that in our judgment, the rash and violent course they are pursuing, in conjunction with foreign emissaries, doing immense mischief in all the Southern country, and especially calculated and tending to overwhelm the colored population, both bond and free, with greatly aggravated afflictions and dangers, both temporal and spiritual, and to embroil the country in disgraceful and murderous riots.

It is well known that the Baltimore Annual Conference has always taken, and still takes a decided stand in favor of gradual and ultimate emancipation, yet, so far as we know, the sentiments herein expressed are those of our brethren generally in this section, in regard to the interference of foreign agitators in this most delicate and embarrassing of all our domestic difficulties.

STEPHEN G. ROSSETT,
JACOB CAYMAN,
JOSEPH FAY,
JOHN DAVIS,
WM. HAMILTON,
ROBERT S. VINTON,
THOS. C. THORNTON,
JOHN A. GENE,
JAMES SEWELL,
GEO. G. COCKMAN,
WM. EDMONDS,
WM. H. ENOS,
JOAB BERNARD,
Hagerstown, Md.
JOSEPH MERRICK.

Incident.—We are informed that yesterday when the train of cars on the Germantown Rail Road was in full motion, an object was descried on its road, and the velocity of the cars was checked. On approaching nearer, a young child was found lying in the road asleep. Its little arm and head were resting on the rail road and it was some time before the unconscious infant was awakened.

The Banking capital of Louisiana is now sixty millions of dollars, nearly the whole of which is used at New Orleans.

The Poor Post.—The New York Sunday News says that the prize of \$300 offered by Mr. Binneford, for an address to be spoken at the opening of the Franklin Theatre, on the first of September ensuing, has been adjudged to a pauper inmate of the Almshouse.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Q. What is the use of a horse's tail?
A. It's use is twofold; first, for ornament; and secondly to brush off the flies.

Q. Why then are the owners of horses so much in the habit of cutting off their tails?
A. Because they are both savages and blockheads. They have neither taste nor feeling.

Q. How does a horse look, with his tail docked square, to about the length of six-inches?
A. Look! why he looks like the devil on a chock-block—or, to speak in a more christian-like manner, he looks like—a poor, miserable, bob-tailed horse.

Q. What is the condition of a bob-tailed horse in fly time?
A. Why he is in the same condition that the man ought to be who docks him.

Q. What condition is that?
A. Constant misery.

Q. Right, Roger. You understand your catechism very well.

The Value of Married Men.—"A little more animation my dear," whispered lady B. to the gentle Susan, who was walking languidly through a quadrille. "Do leave me to manage my own business mama," replied the prominent nymph, "I shall not dance my nigglets out of curl for a married man." "Of course not, my love, but I was not aware who your partner was." [World of Fashion.]

A Fair Business.—It is said that Elder Isaac N. Walter, formerly of this neighborhood, and now on a visit here from New York, where he has resided for the last twelve months, has since the first of May last, united one hundred and seventeen couples in matrimony! Mr. W. has certainly been profitably employed. [Rockingham Register.]

A new Lucifer match has been discovered in Philadelphia. "A poet in the U. S. Gazette, lights his Spanish Cigar, by the flashing of a woman's eye. If that isn't all my eye and Betty Martin," we don't know what is. [Littell's Gaz.]

Hon. James Semple of Va., died in Staunton, on the 15th inst. in the 40th year of his age—he has left a numerous family of children, who will deeply deplore the loss they have sustained, for never was there a more devoted, tender, and affectionate parent, or one to whom his children were more affectionately attached. In his death, the public, and particularly the judicial court over which he presided, sustained a serious loss. [Alex. Advertiser.]

THE
The following is a list of names of those who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1835.

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