Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 15.

You will recollect that Mr Calhoun in his speech on the Oreg n question, considered the declarations of Sir R. Peel, as pacific, and gave the opinion that they should be, and probably had been, responded to, through Mr McLane. It was generally believed, at one time, that an overture to treat, had been made by Mr. McLane, and that it would be successful, and lead to a treaty. The vote of the Senate was based on that supposition.

The correspondence with Mr. McLane was not furnished by the President, and perhaps ought not to be. But enough of its character is now known to enable the Senate to judge that the result is unfavorable to any treaty upon the proposition.

General Houston made his debut in the Senate to-day, in a speech on the Oregon question. Some interest was manifested in hearing him.

As an adventurer and successful soldier and one of the founders of our sister State.

His manner and appearance were very good; his language earnest; but there was nothing very original in his views of the subject — Indeed it would be impossible perhaps for any one at this stage of the debate to say any thing new.

General Houston did not discuss the title, but advocated the notice. He would prefer a naked simple notice, to a qualified one, which he ridiculed as absurd and humiliating. He would'd rather resign his seat than vote for a treaty upon Mr. Gallatin's proposition of 1826, being opposed to the concession of the navigation of the Columbia river. He intimated that he would vote for 49, but he hoped that our Government would not make another offer to Great Britain. He wished an adjustment of the question, but thought that Great Britain should make the overture if she wanted an adjustment. He did not believe that Great Britain would go to war for Oregon.

Mr. Crittenden speaks to-morrow. The Senate will meet at eleven o'clock to allow time for the final vote, to-morrow, but I doubt whether the final question will be reached so soon.

In executive session, to-day, Gideon Waller was confirmed as Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. There was a hard contest on the subject—many being opposed to the appointment of a civilian to any of those bureaus. The confirmation was by the casting vote of the Vice President.

It is said that Mr. Slidell has arrived here, the herald of his own return. Every one here thought it time for him to quit Mexico.

The House was again engaged to-day in an animated debate on the bill extending the jurisdiction of the United States over Oregon. The final question is not to be taken till Tuesday.

The democratic party is in a state of division, confusion, and utter distraction on the Oregon question. This bill which is one of the most important will be lost, probably, even in the Senate. In the Senate it will have no chance at all. I doubt whether the 49 bill will pass the Senate, though their own bill. The democratic Senators held a caucus this morning on the subject. The democratic members of the House hold one to-night, with a view to harmonizing their views.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 16.

The agony is over in the Senate. The notice has passed by a majority of nearly four to one, but in a form that is so unacceptable to those who originated it, that it is doubtful whether the House will take it.

The whole of the proceedings in the Senate, were intensely interesting. The House was almost deserted by the members during the day, they being congregated in the Senate chamber.

After Mr. Crittenden had spoken about two hours on the general subject, and in favor of qualifying the notice in such a manner as to render it inoffensive, Mr. Allen waived his right of replying to the arguments on the other side, and proposed to proceed to the vote. He said he should move to lay on the table the resolution of the Committee and the amendments proposed, and take up the House resolution. If the latter passed, it would receive the sanction of the President. If it should be amended, it would go back to the House, and be lost in a conflict between the two Houses.

This notice was agreed to. Mr. R. Johnson moved to amend the House resolution by adopting Mr Crittenden's proposition, leaving out the proviso, that the notice be not given till the end of the Session. Mr. Allen moved an amendment to the preamble, introducing a portion of the President's reasons for the notice, and for measures to protect settlers in Oregon.

Mr. Pennybacker spoke in favor of a compromise on 49.

Mr. Allen's amendment was rejected, 22 to 32, as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jeness, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon and Turney—22.

Nays.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, M Duffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Speight, Upham, Webster and Woodbridge—32.

Mr. Breese moved to strike out the word, "at the discretion" of the President, which was lost by the same vote as above.

The substitute offered by Mr. R. Johnson, was agreed to, yeas 30, nays 24, as follows:—

(Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, M Duffie, Mangum, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Speight, Upham, Webster, Westcott and Woodbridge—30.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jeness, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon and Turney—24.

Mr. Allen protested against the amendment, as trembling to British power, and was taken to task by Mr. Crittenden, for undertaking to dictate to the Senate. Some lively passages of mutual sarcasm and reproach took place between these two Senators, when the final vote was taken on agreeing to the resolution as amended. The vote stood 40 to 14, as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, M Duffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster and Woodbridge—40.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Thomas Clayton, Dickinson, Evans, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jeness, Semple, Sturgeon and Westcott—14.

Mr Yulee and Mr. Colquitt were absent.

So, the resolutions for notice passed, in the following form:

Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon territory.

Whereas, by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of America, and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north west coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be "free and open" to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country, and with this further provision in the second article of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party—

And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries—

With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be the more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the amicable settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the British government the notice required by the said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

The present and prevailing impression is that the House will reject the amendment.—The objection is, that it leaves the notice to Executive discretion, instead of assuming the responsibility of the act for the two Houses of Congress, and that it purports to beg the British Government to join ours in another effort to settle the question. But, upon further reflection, it will no doubt, be discovered that the preamble contains an argument in favor of terminating the Convention—and the best one that can be offered—and that it certainly recommends the notice, though it leaves it to the Executive discretion to give it or not. I have no doubt that the House, after something of a storm, will agree to the amendment of the Senate, and that the President will approve of it.

In the House, the Bill to protect American setters in Oregon, until the termination of the Convention, was discussed by Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, Mr. Wick, Mr. Giles, Mr. Seaborn Davis, and others. The measure cannot pass in the form in which it was reported.—It must be essentially modified, in order to meet the approbation of a majority even of the democratic party. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll pronounces it to be a measure of actual war. The modifications required are such as will make it operative on persons, and not upon territory, and to be limited, in duration, to the end of the year's notice. In its present form, it extends jurisdiction over the territory, and, after the expiration of the twelve months, it applies to all persons within the territory—which would ensure a collision.

It is now very certain that the President does not intend to comply with the call of the House for the disbursements from the secret service fund, during Mr. Webster's administration of the State Department. The call infringes upon a law which is in existence, and which cannot be annulled without an act of legislation. That law requires that the application of the fund by the President shall be confidential, and it shall not be accounted for to Congress.

Flood at New-Orleans.—On Sunday the 5th inst., there was a considerable inundation of the rivers at New Orleans, giving great alarm to the inhabitants in the rear of the town, where the water rose more than nine inches between the New Canal and the Lake Road. On Monday it was within three inches of the greatest height of the flood of 1831. The inhabitants were compelled to use boats or the backs of negroes for transportation. The loss in property has been immense, and the Delta of Monday observes:

"At the time we write the rain has ceased, but the wind continues, and the waters are still rising. Should the wind chop round to the north west there is no knowing the extent of the damage which must ensue."

Asafœtida.—This plant is a production of the eastern part of Persia. Its stem is from one to two and a half feet in height; the leaves resemble those of the Indian beetroot, and when ripe, produces a cauliflower like head of a light straw color. The milky juice extracted from the root congeals into the well known gum, of which each plant yields about a pound; but the plants, themselves, especially when young, are prized as a high delicacy by the natives who stew or roast the stem, and boil, or fry the head and leaves with clarified butter. In this way the smell is even stronger, and none but those accustomed to it can endure the offensive effluvia.

From the Raleigh Register.

Election of Governor by the People.

We see that the "Standard" is attempting to revive the charge, at which he labored so assiduously two years ago, viz: that Governor Graham is inimical to popular rights, because of his vote, as a member of the Legislature in 1834, on an amendment to the convention Bill touching the election of Governor. We need not recur to the circumstances attending that vote, to show why it was given. The explanation of that whole subject was fully made at this paper, during the last canvass, and is, no doubt, familiar to our readers. But had Governor Graham so voted, without reference to the attendant circumstances, but from a deliberate opinion that it was inexpedient to change the Constitution as regarded the election of Governor, it requires some hardihood to pronounce such a vote either Anti-Republican or Anti-Democratic, in the face of the proceedings of the State Convention in 1835. By reference to the printed Journals of that body page 63, it appears that those who voted in the *negative*, on the amendment proposing to elect the Governor by the People were

Messrs. *Averitt*, Bryan, *Branch*, *Baily*, *Bunting*, Brodnax, *Boddie*, Crudup, Colvert, Cowles, *Daniel*, *Edwards*, Forshee, *Gatling*, Gaston, (*Craven*) Gaston, (*Hyde*) Gray, Gary *Hussey*, Hodges, Howard, Halsey, Jones, (*Wilkes*,) Joiner, King, *Macon* McPherson, *Marchant*, Norcom, Outlaw, Pipkin, Rayner, Ramsay, (*Pasquotank*;) *Sawyer*, Skinner Seawell, *Sugg*, Spruill, Taylor, Troy, Toomer, *Welch*, Williams (*Pitt*,) and Young —44 Nays.

Now, we had supposed, that such men as Gov. Branch, Judge Daniel, Weldon N. Edwards, Nathaniel Macon, and others in this list, had some pretensions to Republicanism and even Democracy.—Mr. Branch, since that vote, has been the candidate for the party for the place of Governor. Mr. Edwards has recently been solicited most earnestly to become a candidate for the same post, and is, now, one of the Democratic Central Committee of the State. How hollow, therefore, is the hypocrisy of those, who raise the objection to Gov Graham, that he, according to their showing (though, in fact, he stands on different ground,) preferred the old mode of electing the Governor, when the leading members of their own party, upon the single question, and that only pending, voted against electing the Governor by the People.

We have shown by the vote published above, that Mr Macon voted against giving the election of Governor to the People. He also voted in Convention against the adopting of the Constitution, as amended, assigning as one of his chief reasons, the change that had been made in the mode of electing Governor. We quote his words, taken from the "Debates of the Convention," at page 399.

"The President rose and asked the indulgence of a few words before he gave his vote on the question. He said he could not vote in favor of submitting those Amendments to the people, as he had two decided objections to them—the one was the doing away of annual elections which he considered a fundamental principle of Republican Liberty: the other was, the change made in the election of the Governors. He greatly preferred that it at election should have remained in the General Assembly, where it is at present. He was sorry that he could not concur in approving the work of a body of men from whom he had received uniform kindness and attention."

From the Newbernian.

The Weakness of Law.

Much as has been said and written of the strength and power of the law, in restraining the vicious, and in the preservation of good order in society, and in protecting the innocent by holding over the heads of the vile and the vagrant the rod of correction and the dread of punishment; every day's experience and observation convinces us, that as it is frequently administered in this country, it is really weak and impotent, contributing rather to the encouragement of crime than its prevention.

It has been remarked, that a bad government, though rigidly administered, is better than none; but a country blessed with good and wholesome laws like ours, can only hope to be happy and prosperous, under a faithful administration of them; otherwise it may be doubted, whether it might not be better to have bad laws, executed by those who made it a virtue to enforce them. Too much stress is laid now-a-days upon the general inclination of the people to respect and reverence the laws, even when they are broken with impunity every day. The day is not far distant however without a check to this downward current, when the law and its executors will be set at open defiance by those who professedly reverence it, because of the disposition which prevails and is constantly increasing, to mitigate crime or overlook it altogether.

The case of Tirrell in Boston and of Ritchie in Richmond of recent date, are sad comments upon the foregoing speculations We do not speak of them in the same connexion because we believe them equally criminal, but on account of the shameful disregard of justice and law exhibited in the trial of both The former we believe a hardened villain, whose guilt was sufficiently clear for his conviction and consequent punishment with death, but who is allowed to go free because of the influence which an adroit attorney exerted upon the minds of the jury In the latter case, while we do not believe he (Ritchie) deserved capital punishment, yet the majesty of the law should have been maintained and its displeasure at crime shown by the infliction of punishment in a milder form. The following judicious hit from the Charleston Evening News, at the Tirrell case, well expresses our sentiments:

Tirrell's Defence.—Mr. Choat, the counsel for Tirrell, introduced and endeavored to support three points of defence in his argument to the jury. "1st, that the evidence did not in any degree negative the idea of suicide; 2d, that there was not a particle of evidence inconsistent with the idea that a third party had not done the deed; 3d, if the prisoner did it, it was when he was in the unconscious state of somnambulism." This is rather a complicated sort of argument, but may be translated into plain language, thus: 1st, that there was no murder at all; 2d, Tirrell did not commit it; 3d, he did it when asleep. There is on record a defence something like this, and the only one we believe extant. It is in the case of the Irishman charged with having broken a kettle which he had borrowed. It runs in this way. 1st, I never borrowed the kettle; 2d, I returned it perfectly sound; 3d, it was broken when I received it. The Boston jurors who acquitted upon such a defence, may be very honest men, but they are but poor exponents of the blessings of a trial by jury.

The Sub-Treasury Bill.

The New York Courier and Enquirer has the following synopsis of the most important features of this Bill as it passed the House.

Sec. 5. Provides for the appointment of receivers general, to hold their offices for the term of four years, at the City of New York, at Boston and the city of St. Louis.

Sec. 6 Provides that receiving officers of customs, of lands, and all postmasters, with certain named exceptions, shall keep the money paid in to them, without using it, till the same is ordered to be transferred or be paid out.

Sec. 9. Provides that all receivers of public money within the District of Columbia shall whenever directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or Post Master General, pay money received by them into the Treasury: and that all receivers of public money elsewhere shall pay the money received by them to the receiver general at least as often as once a week.

Sec. 10. Provides for the transfer of the public money upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 15 Makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, with as much promptitude as the convenience of the public funds will permit, to withdraw the balance remaining with the present depositories.

Sec. 17. Directs the manner in which the books shall be kept, &c., and provides that any loaning of the public money or conversion of it to private use shall be adjudged an embezzlement of such money, which is declared to be a felony, punishable, on conviction, by imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than ten years, and a fine equal to the amount of money embezzled.

Sec. 19. provides that after the thirtieth day of June, 1846, one-third part of all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be collected in gold and silver, and from and after the thirtieth of June, 1847, one other third part shall be collected in such currency; and after the 30th of June, 1848, the remaining one third part shall be so collected: and from and after the last mentioned day all payments of government dues or of postage shall be in gold and silver only.

Sec. 20 Directs all payments made by every officer or agent of the government, after the last mentioned period, to be in gold and silver only.

Sec. 21. Forbids any exchange of funds by any of the officers or agent of the government after the last mentioned period, to be in gold and only.

Sec. 22 Forbids any exchange of funds by any of the officers or agents of the government other than an exchange for gold and silver; and directs every disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished him in currency legally receivable, to make his payments in such currency, or when furnished drafts to make his payments received for the drafts furnished, unless he can, in either case, exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par.

Sec. 23 Makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all government drafts and prescribe the time in which all drafts shall be presented for payment; and to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation as a paper currency, or medium of exchange.

Sec. 24 Fixes the salaries of the receivers general, &c., The receiver general at New York is to be paid $4,000 per annum; at Charleston $2,500, and at St. Louis $2,000, &c.

Carrying the war into Africa.

The Balt. Patriot's correspondent has the following most appropriate remarks on the characters of the party and the individuals who are now engaged in the hue and cry against Mr. Webster:—

"WASHINGTON, April 12.

"And *who is* Mr Charles J. Ingersoll, who makes these grave charges! He was once the United States District Attorney for Eastern Pensylvania, and so managed in the celebrated Tea Case of Mr. Thompson, the importer, by bringing suits upon each seperate chest of Tea, as to put about *seventy thousand dollars* into his pocket, and so fortify it there, to using all the arts and tricks of the law that a Philadelphia lawyer is capable of, that the Government prosecuted in vain to get hold of a single dollar of that vast sum!

"But, say the accusers, Mr.. Webster belonged to the Federal party that opposed the war of 1812-13-14, and burnt blue lights along the coast of New England for the benefit of the enemy. And pray did not Jas. Buchannan, the Secretary of State, belong to that party? and did he not, in 1815, deliver a flaming 4th of July oration, applauding Federalism and denouncing Democracy? Was not George Bancroft also an anti-war Federalist? Were not Chief Justice Marshall and Chief Justice Taney, Minister M Lean, now at London, Garrett D. Wall, of New Jersey, Hermanus Bleeker and William C. Bryant, of New York, Henry Hubbard and P. L. Cushman, of New Hampshire, and Ruel Williams and Robert P. Dunlap, of Maine, members of the Federal party and advocates of Federal doctrines?

"But Mr. Webster was in Congress during a portion of the last war and voted against sundry appropriations for carrying on the war or rebuilding the capitol on its old ruins!—Very well—the name of Nat. Macon, of North Carolina—the great pillar and apostle of Democracy—stands recorded side by side with that of Daniel Webster on each nadve. of one of these questions. Could Macon be right and Webster wrong! The fact is, other motives than those of and unpatriotic nature, actuated both of these gentlemen in the votes they gave.

"Oh! but, (as his revilers falsely assert,) Mr. Webster declared, in the Senate, some eleven years ago, that before he would vote to put $3,000,000 at the disposal of President Jackson to enable him to go to war with France, he would see the enemy battering down the Capitol over the heads of Congress!

"I happened to be present and heard Mr. Webster utter the sentiment, about which so much *falsehood* has been perpetrated. He said that to vote for the appropriation, asked for in the *unconstitutional* manner in which it was, would be to break down and destroy the Constitution of the country. Rather than do this, he said, he would see the enemy with their cannon turned upon the capitol and battering down its walls. For that pile of stone and marble could be rebuilt; but when the Constitution of his country—and he held up a little book containing that sacred instrument—should once be broken in pieces and trampled under foot, it could no more be repaired and restored. It would be lost forever, and the compact of our glorious Union would be no better than a rope of sand!

"This was Mr. Webster's declaration, and the Hon. John M. Clayton, on repeating it some time afterwards to the Senate, asked in tones of the most thrilling and burning eloquence, where was the Senator, aye, where was the *Traitor*, who would not adopt that very sentiment! *No Senator made reply.*

Political Inconsistency.

Mr. Polk has given us a rare instance of political inconsistency, and shown us the difference between pledges to a jacobin club and committed to the interests of his country.

In 1816, when the subtreasury bill was first introduced, Mr. Polk, being then in Congress, said in the speech which he made on that occasion: "As, then, *between the responsibility of a public receiver and Bank corporations*, as banks do exist, under the State authority, *the latter, upon the ground of safety to the public, are to be preferred*. If in the hands of receivers, they must either hoard it (the public money) up, by keeping it locked up in a strong box, or use it at their own risk in private speculation or trade, or they must for their own security and on their own responsibility, *place it at last on deposit in banks for safe keeping*, until they are called on by the Government for it."

Very well—so far so good. Now what does this political huckster say when he becomes President of the United States? Hear him. In his Message of December last he says: "At present, State Banks are employed but without regularity of law, whereby the public money can be secured against the casualties and excesses, revulsions, suspensions, and defalcations to which, from over issues, over trading, an inordinate desire for gain, or other causes, they are constantly exposed." And again. "Entertaining the opinion that the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the general government and the rights of the people, I recommend to Congress that provision be made by law for such separation, &c."

This chage of sentiment is brought about by the mere position of the man. In the first case he spoke for the interest and welfare of his *country*—in the second, for the promotion of the designs of *party*. In the first instance he was the honest representative of an honest people—in the second he is the tool of a jacobin club, his political masters of the Baltimore Convention.—*Independent*.

Excitement at Glasgow.

Barren county, Kentucky, and Glasgow, the county town, have recently been the scene of popular excitement, in consequence of a legal proceeding which took place on the trial of Bird, a negro slave, on a charge of rape upon a poor, but virtuous white girl. Bird having been found guilty by the jury appointed to try him, his counsel gave notice that on a specified day, a motion would be made to allow him the benefit *of clergy*. This intimation of Bird's counsel immediately produced great and general excitement; and threats of death to the negro; and of Lynch law to his counsel and to the Judge, if the motion should prevail, were rife through the county. On the day named, the motion was made and argued, and after two or three days of consideration on the part of the Judge, Buckster, he allowed the motion, and decided that instead of hanging, Bird should be burnt in the hand, receive on his bare back thirtynine lashes, and be set at liberty. This decision but added to the excitement previously existing.—About 10 o'clock that night, sixty or seventy men from the country proceeded to town, intending, as it was reported, to hang or burn the negro, and inflict summary punishment on his counsel and the Judge. The later had a few friends around him, well armed, ready and willing to defend him at all hazards. After awhile the party from the country were prevailed upon to disperse and return to their homes. Early the next morning, the negro was branded and whipped and sent off to Bowling Green. That night, about four hundred persons from the country, ignorant of the negro's having been sent off, started towards town, determined to Kill him; but hearing by the way that he was not there, they abandoned their purpose, and quiet was at length restored.—*Nashville Whig*.

Quicksilver.

We learn that a quicksilver mine has been discovered in the State of Alabama. Already several of our citizens, who are interested in the discovery, are enjoying in anticipation "glorious fortunes."

Quicksilver mines are of but rare occurrence, and none have, heretofore, been discovered in the United States. There are quicksilver mines in Europe, the principal of which are at Idria, in Austria, which has been explored about 1000 feet in depth, and at Almaden, in Spain. The former is capable of producing 6000 quintals annually, but the Austrian Government limits the quantity to 1500 quintals, lest the market should be overstocked, and its value reduced. The latter produces about 5000 quintals annually. In Peru there are quicksilver mines which produce, or at least have produced abundantly. Between the years 1750 and 1800 they are said to have furnished 537,000 quintals, or 53,700,000 pounds. The present annual product is rated at 1800 quintals or 180,000 pounds. When the silver mines of Mexico are in full work they consume 2,000,000 per annum.

Vast quanties of quicksilver are consumed in various preparations used in medicine and the arts. Should the mine above mentioned be productive, it must become a source of wealth to the proprietors.

Large Manufactory.

The Graniteville Manufacturing Company of Georgia have commenced the construction of a Cotton Factory 300 feet long by 62 wide.

We hear of several Factories in process of construction, in different parts of North Carolina, and doubt not, that if the Oregon question be peaceably settled, and the Tariff be not destroyed, manufactures in the South will receive a prodigious impetus.—*Fayetteville Observer*.

Circular.

National Exhibition of American Manufactures and Mechanical Art at Washington, in May next.

The undersigned, a sub committee of Arrangements for the contemplated Fair, take this occasion to inform the Manufacturers and Artizans of the country at large that the ample building designated for its accommodation, and now in progress of erection, will be substantially completed by the 5th day of May; at which time, and subsequent thereto, until the exhibition is opened, all articles of manufacture and specimens of mechanic art intended to be offered will be received under the direction of this committee, carefully protected, and properly arranged.

As announced by the General Committee in their late circular to the public, the exhibition will be opened on Wednesday, May 20; and to prevent inconvenience and confusion from a vast accumulation of samples immediately previous, and to ensure the best arrangement of every thing that may be presented it is urged as very important that a considerable proportion of all samples and specimens which are designed to be offered, shall be so forwarded as to reach Washington directly or very soon after the 5th of May.

The earliest information is desired from the *inventors or proprietors* of any machines proposed to be put up and operated by motive *power*, during the continuance of the exhibition, that ample facilities may be arranged for that purpose.

The committee would respectfully suggest that they desire *ample samples*, instead of heavy and cumbrous packages of the different descriptions and styles of goods—the same to be carefully put up, and marked or labelled with the names and residences of owners, with their current value. Three, from five to ten ordinary-sized pieces of each variety of *brown or bleached cottons* is deemed sufficient; *calicoes*, and every description of *printed goods*; *woollens* of every character and grade, as well as all other articles of *mechanical skill*, to be similarly arranged; and then for better security and the convenience of transportation, placed in large packages; it being regarded a primary object to present the greatest variety of products without inconveniently overloading the rooms of exhibition

All packages should be marked "*National Exhibition*," and may be addressed to the care of David A Hall, Washington. Such persons as cannot do this with convenience, and have no agents through whom to forward them, may direct their communications and packages to Alexander Turnbull & Co., Baltimore, who will give them the required dispatch.

It is expected that all charges for the transportation of goods and postage of letters will be defrayed by the parties forwarding the same.

An auction (which will ensure a large attendance of purchasers) will take place at the close of the Fair, for the sale of all articles which the owners may desire to have disposed of.

The character of the proposed measure is in the hands of the *manufacturers* and *artisans* of the country, and the committee cannot but invoke the most prompt and thorough attention to it on their part, in the firm belief that the result will equal all that can be demanded by its honor and true interests.

Editors of papers throughout the country friendly to the object contemplated are respectfully requested to give this circular a few insertions.

O. C. TIFFANY, Baltimore.
ALEX. TURNBULL, do.
WM. D. MILLER, do.
JOHN WETHERED, Baltimore county.
HORACE CAPRON, Prince George's co.
WM. A BRADLEY, Washington.
April 11, 1846.

The National Fair

To be held in Washington the 20th May.

It is said that an impression prevails in the country to some extent that this fair is for the exhibition principally of cotton and woollen goods, and other products of the loom. But this is an error, and it is hoped that it will be speedily corrected. It will be seen that the committee who have charge of the matter express, in their public notice, the belief that "an exhibition, embracing *specimens of every kind of* handicraft or manufacturing skill employed in the nation, would embody, in an impressive form, a mass of facts" in relation to the interests of the country. It is, as I understand, the design and wish of the committee that manufacturers of all descriptions of goods should exhibit samples of their fabricks, and they hope to see a rich display of wares, in every branch of art which lends its aid to the comfort or ornament of life. All fabrics of *Iron, Steel, Brass*, and the fine metals; of *Leather*, of *Silk, Idia Rubber*; of *Wood*, especially in its delicate forms of workmanship; of *Glass, Porcelian, Earthen Wares*; of Paper, *Paper hangings, Straw*, in the form of braids and bonnets; of *Cotton and woollens*, in all their forms; of Ladies' *Needle Work*; and, in fine, of all the thousand varieties in which human industry elaborates the materials furnished by Nature for the enjoyment of man.

The works of art annually exhibited in Paris are the pride of the nation; this exhibition may show that Americans have also something of the same character to be proud of. F.

A man by the name of Thomas Denson was shot by Andrew J. Gregory, at a Battalion Muster, in Jefferson county, on the 11th inst. The fracas grew out of some differences between George Gregory, the father of A. J. Gregory, and Denson, the son-in-law of G Gregory. Gregory attempted to escape on his horse, but was overtaken and lodged in jail at Dandridge.—*Knoxville Standard*.

New Greneda.—Outrage on American Citizens and Property.—The New York Sun says that an outrage was committed on the American schooner Oregon, Capt. Newcomb, of New Bedford, at Bocas del Tura, where she put in distress on the 4th of November, last. The commandant or prefecture sized the vessel and cargo without any known cause and detained them twenty days. A considerable part of the cargo was stolen by the official, the captain was insulted and his men seized, which, with other insults, constitutes a fair case for the interference of our government. The captain entered a protest in Jamaica before our consul, Gen. Harrison, who forwarded it to Washington, where it will no doubt receive the prompt attention of the administration.