

Intelligence.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. CARTER, one of the Editors of the New-York Statesman, for some time travelling in Europe, though of an old date (Paris, the 16th January,) is still interesting, as it contains the opinions of one, too intelligent to be easily deceived himself, and too honest wilfully to impose upon others:

"The crisis here is rather interesting; but you will gather the aspect of the times from the English and French papers more fully than I have leisure to write. The movements in the Peninsula; the situation of the affairs of Greece, in consequence of the negotiations of Russia, England, and France; the death of the Duke of York, and other intelligence of the day, will reach you from Liverpool long before my letter is received. You will see that the French papers are filled with discussions and memorials on the subject of the restrictions upon the liberty of the press. The sensation appears to reach the inmost recesses of society, & institutions which have hitherto kept aloof from politics, and confined their pursuits to abstract principles, are coming forward in the great cause of freedom. You will see that a meeting of the National Institute is to be held. My own opinion is, that should the project of the law in question be adopted, it will go far towards creating another Revolution, for which many of the people are ripe. The impolicy and rashness of the royal party in regard to this bold measure surprise me. It is calculated to awaken all the angry passions. At any period, the experiment would be dangerous; at present, it looks like madness. His Majesty is like a man seated upon an Avalanche, which a breath may loosen and bring down ruin. Under such circumstances, wisdom prompts him and his Parisians to hold their breaths and keep perfectly still. But the Jesuits are clamorous, and with all their characteristic cunning, appear to have but a moderate share of an enlightened prudence. The military are supposed to be divided, to a great degree as are the chamber of Deputies, and all of them at present seem to be lying on their oars, for the purpose of watching the development of popular sentiment. In a word, whether the project is adopted or not the aspect of political affairs in France looks squally. If the law passes, it may only serve to arouse instead of smothering popular opinion—if it should not pass, its defeat will be ascribed to fear, and the press will become more bold and clamorous than ever. Such are the two horns of the dilemma, from which the government are to choose. Public opinion and the influence of the press have become so omnipotent in France, that the king cannot play with censorship, establishing and revoking them at pleasure. But I have no time for speculations."

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 3.—To the politeness of Capt. Graham of the ship Herald, in 39 days from Liverpool, we are indebted for files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 19th and the latter to the 20th February, inclusive.

Lord Liverpool, it will be seen, has been prostrated by apoplexy, and the Globe of the latest date, has an article of some length on his successor, as it seems to be agreed that he can never again attend to public business. Mr. Canning, the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Peel and the Duke of Wellington, the two latter on the part of the high Tory party, are talked of. Mr. Canning continued to improve in health. The House of Commons had voted, as a further provision for the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, £5000 to the former and £6000 to the latter, per annum, during life. A commercial letter of the 20th says, though arrivals have been few, the Cotton Market is heavy, rather tending to a decline. The London Globe of February 19 says, "We looked for the letters by the mail from Spain this morning with some impatience, as they last week communicated the fact of the rebels being in force in Portugal, which has since proved correct, though we were inclined at the time to put little reliance upon the report. We have this morning a series of communications which confirm the correctness of the force of arms, and the progress of the rebels, but they report the death of a person, that he is in a different part of the country, spreading disaffection among the Portuguese, and inducing the Spaniards to flock to his standard, for the preservation of their country and their religion from the touch of the heretics. The Spanish force on the frontiers of Portugal to the southward are represented to be considerable in numbers, but towards the north small, and unable to disarm the rebels when they enter Spain, even if disposed to do so. These letters say Oporto had fallen; they also mention the continuance of unpleasant notes between Mr. Lamb and the Spanish Ministers, and the continued refusal of the King to acknowledge distinctly the constitution of Portugal. We have seen letters from Cadiz to the 50th, and from different parts of the south of Spain to the same date; the latter afford no political intelligence. The accounts from Gibraltar are to the 27th of January, one of these letters says the south of Spain is ready for a revolt, if there was the least appearance of the country being involved in war with Portugal."

MURDER.

YORKVILLE, S. C. APRIL 14.—On Wednesday night last John and M'Kinney M'Coy, were committed to Jail in this place, charged with the murder of Richard Kendrick, a Constable of this District. The circumstances, as near as we can learn them from report, and as we would be authorized to state them

at this time, are as follows:—Kendrick had an execution in his hand against the M'Coys, and, by virtue of that execution, had gone to their tan-yard and was proceeding to sell the Leather in the vats—owing to the unwillingness, or the inability of the purchasers, to pay the money, he was obliged to sell it a second time. The last purchaser demanded the delivery of the leather. Kendrick commenced throwing it out of the vats, when M'Kinney M'Coy came up and began to throw it back again. Upon this, a quarrel ensued between them, in which some blows were exchanged. John M'Coy came up to the assistance of his brother, and the quarrel was confined to him and Kendrick. In the midst of the combat, John M'Coy seized a large tanner's fork, and struck Kendrick a severe blow on the head, which brought him upon his knees, and cut a large gash in his head. After this fatal blow, which was given on Tuesday about 2 o'clock, he rode half a mile to a friend's house, where he soon sunk into a stupid and insensible state, and expired on Wednesday morning. An Inquest was held upon his body, and they returned a verdict that his death was caused by the blow inflicted by John M'Coy.

Abstaining from all remarks upon the unfortunate persons now in the custody of the Law, we cannot forbear expressing our regret at the unexpected death of poor Kendrick. His heart was warm and kind, and he was growing in the esteem of his friends—but the grave now conceals all his frailties and his virtues.

Advocate.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y. MARCH 21.—The practice of rolling off timber from the mountain fronting this village on the South side of the river, has been carried on for some time past. On Saturday, the 17th instant, a pair of valuable horses, belonging to Messrs. Crocker and Badger, the proprietors of the Grocery Boat at the Basin, being employed in drawing wood to the brow of the hill for that purpose, had just been released from a load, were turning to go after another, when, one of them happening to stumble, in his fall the sleigh swung round and pulled both the poor animals down with it, the whole length of the steep declivity, a distance of about four hundred feet. It must have been painful to behold the hapless creatures, struggling for life, in a situation where it was beyond the reach of human power to give them aid. The sleigh was shivered in pieces before it reached the bottom—both horses were shockingly bruised and their bones broken by the fall—one died in a few minutes after being got out from among the logs and rubbish where they lodged, and the other was relieved from lingering distress, by being put to death soon after.

Providential Deliverance.

About nine o'clock on the morning of the 22nd inst. the jail in St. Alban's, (Vt.) was discovered to be on fire, and so rapid was the flames, that it was found to be impossible to save the building. It was found, upon inquiry, that the prisoners were not all out; there being still one in the upper or debtors' room of the prison, and no way of liberating him with safety except by breaking through from the outside. Ladders were immediately raised to the double barred window, and exertions commenced, with axes and crowbars, to force the bars from their places; but efforts to this effect were fruitless. The flames were soon communicated to the roof of the prison, and exertions were ceased at the window to extinguish the flames. The roof was mounted by a few resolute hands, who in a short time had the timbers all thrown off. A hole, sufficiently large to admit the body of a man was then made into the cell, and the prisoner rescued. He was so choked with the smoke and soot, that after he was released, his life was despaired of; but he is since happily restored to health and liberty.

A Drunken Case.

On the opening of the police, a thin, Don Quixotte kind of fellow, stacked in gravity, with a spencer on, but no *unconformables*. He stood on the stand in a cool and delicate condition, and stated, that that while drunk, having his "lodgings on the cold ground," in Fletcher street, some varlet of a thief had stolen his hat, cravat, and was divesting him gently of his pantaloons, when he awoke, called the watch, but the thief got off, and he "dropped in" to the WatchHouse, to spend the rest of the evening. The thief was not discovered; and Don Quixotte left the Police Office sans *enlote*, making a respectful bow to the magistrates, and having but a spare medicum of linen to shield him from the "peltings of the pitiless storm."

N. Y. Enquirer.

Piety, Morality, &c.—Religion to all classes of the community is essential to the comfort and happiness of all, but it must be supported from its intrinsic worth—from its inherent and positive advantages, and not from speculation or worldly profit. We are constantly at war with those who make religion a trade. On Saturday a man was placed at the Bar to receive sentence for cheating another out of \$100, by forging and altering a number on a lottery ticket. He was a sanctified looking man; and the Recorder stated, that several highly respectable residents had petitioned the Court in his behalf, insisting that he was not a proper subject for disgraceful punishment, in as much as he was a pious man, steady in his devotions, and constantly attending prayer meeting. The Court very properly differed with the petitioners, and considered that from that very cause his punishment should be made the heavier, as an example to those who violate the laws of God and man, while professing to obey and respect both.

Travelling in the Air.—This is a startling idea to those quiet personages who prefer *terra firma* to any aerial elevation; but certain it is that some bolder spirits are bent upon diverting from this earth all who travel either for pleasure or upon the hurried errands of business. We have had occasion to notice several times, heretofore, the work of Mr. Genet upon the upward forces of fluids, in which the author presents a plan for navigating the atmosphere with a vessel combining the forms of fishes and birds, and which shall have a surplus levity of many thousand pounds for the transportation of merchandise, passengers, and other freight. The time has passed by when the incredulous could sneer at the suggestion of overcoming by scientific aid those barriers which seemed prescribed by nature to human exertion and motion. The successful application of steam navigation is alone sufficient to give dignity and consequence to those suggestions of scientific men which are the result of long study and reflection, and without expressing a conviction that the scheme proposed is practicable, we are inclined to treat it with respect, since it is theoretically possible, be the practical obstacles what they may.

Mr. Genet, as appears from a paper now before us, proposes in connexion with Mr. Eugene Roberson, will known for his ascensions from this city, and elsewhere, to ascertain by actual experiment the practicability of navigating the air by the means proposed, and to accomplish this a subscription is to be opened to defray the expenses. Accompanying the subscription paper is the report of a select committee (consisting of Messrs. S. L. Michill, W. J. MacEwen, and J. Morton) of the New-York Literary and Philosophical Society, to whom the memoir of Mr. Genet had referred. In concluding their report, these gentlemen remark, that "There is nothing alarming in the opinion that aërostation, notwithstanding all that has been done, is still in its infancy; of course, it may be expected that valuable discoveries remain to be made. The friends to all manner of improvements in the worthy arts, therefore, wish that further experiments may be made. The author is, perhaps, better acquainted with the history of balloons, than any individual among us. To science he adds ingenuity and zeal. He is now with us; and is ready and willing to direct or superintend the execution of the plan he has displayed. It would be a matter of serious regret, that the offer he makes should be rejected, and opportunity lost. Unfortunately, the funds of the Society are wholly insufficient to defray the expense of the trial. Yet it is hoped, for the honour of the age, and the benefit of the country, the citizens of New-York, and of the world at large may be induced, by a subscription, with their accustomed spirit and liberality, to provide the sum of ten thousand dollars, in the furtherance of an object which promises so much to society."

Canada.

A Buffalo paper of the 12th instant says: "For several days past, there have been alarming reports in circulation of commotion in our neighboring province of Upper Canada. A number of the inhabitants of the province will come within the operations of the alien law. It would appear that they are resolved not to submit to it; and it is reported that liberty poles, on which were displayed the American flag, have been raised in several places. In York, a liberty pole was raised, and the American flag waved on it, within a few rods of the capitol, but was pulled down. A large force was then collected from the neighboring country, and the pole and flag were again raised. These may be exaggerated reports; but we think there is something to make them out of."

A Forward Infant.

A case of seduction was tried in the Court of Common Pleas of New-York, in which Miss W. helmina Cooper recovered a verdict for the sum of 600 dollars, against her betrayer, Master Gullian Rutan, an infant. The counsel for the defendant, says the Commercial, made an earnest appeal in behalf of his client, for a mitigation of damages, on account of his tender years. But Mr. Price insisted that though an infant, he was nevertheless old enough to be the father of an infant, and should therefore be made to smart for his juvenile perjury.

Philology.

A member of our present Congress, spells wife, *Wif*; if the orators of this great body would be as short, in proportion, with their speeches, as he is with his wife, we should be duly thankful.

N. Y. Morning Chronicle.

Buren?" This was pronounced to be "a result eminently gratifying." It was the consummation of hope, and the climax of felicity. "The Senate," says the same article, "becomes the controlling power of the Government." A pretty sort of Republicanism, or Democracy, truly, is coming into vogue under the influence of the "concentration" gentlemen, who exult at the choice of Federal Senators, and rejoice that the SENATE is to control the two Popular branches of the Government! This is patent and "improved" Republicanism. This from the Enquirer? Why, it is the very error of the moon; and we need not wonder at the singular votes of the late Legislature of that State, by which the existence of a General Government is made a questionable affair, when we find its oracle so beside itself.

It is high time that the intelligence of Virginia should throw off its vassalage to the Enquirer, whose false doctrine and political heresies, innocent in their conception, but fraught with danger in their maturity, are plunging the State, deeper and deeper, into the most inextricable contradictions. It is fortunate that, by the natural operation of such inconsistencies, the opinions of the Virginia Legislature have lost much of their weight with her Sister States; for we say it with the most entire conviction of the truth of what we say, that the predominance of the Virginia doctrine among the States would be the overthrow of this Union. For, we ask, what sort of interest can the People of the transmontane States and Territories feel in the duration of this Government, if they are to have no knowledge of its existence but through the medium of tax-gatherers, traversing their lands, numbering and registering their horses and their oxen, their farming utensils, and their household effects, and exhausting ingenuity for sources of revenue, and objects of taxation? How long would such oppression be borne by an indignant People? To this, undoubtedly, we must come, if the Enquirer's doctrines prevail: for, if the duties on imports be repealed or materially reduced, direct taxes necessarily follow—and, if the Government have no license to expend money on the improvement of our internal communications, by land or water, or upon any other object whatever in the interior, there is no way in which any portion of the public money can be expended for the benefit of those from whom, in fact, the bulk of it is collected.

The "Signs of the Times" continue to be full of interest. The organs of the Opposition continue to boast of the "organization" of their Party: they still hold the language of menace and intimidation to those who do not choose to be harnessed in with them, to drag a half dozen aspiring Politicians into power. But there are also signs of a reaction among the People—the voice of reason, heard in whispers at first, gathers strength as it floats upon the gale—already it is distinctly heard, and ere long will pronounce in a voice of thunder the sentence of condemnation against the league established here during the Winter for the purpose of improving the condition of the Press, and giving a direction to the public suffrage by the force of political organization and party combination.

If one half of the vile trash which every day is put in circulation by the opposition presses, respecting the President; and his Cabinet, be believed by the people of Europe, they must think that the American nation is the most corrupt upon earth. Our Government is constantly held up as composed of fools, knaves and traitors; and if there is any honesty left among the people, it is confined to those spotless libellers, who are so busily employed in propagating their dirty slanders. Ought not the people to take the matter in their own hands, and put down these disturbers of the peace, and detractors of the National character? Messrs. Adams & Clay have, however, this consolation left, besides the consciousness of their own patriotism and integrity.—Washington was denounced as a traitor by the hiring assassins of that day: The shafts of malignity when directed at Mr. Jefferson's reputation, fell harmless to the ground—and even in the Senate of the United States, a member of that body had the audacity to declare that the virtuous Madison deserved a halter. Every one recollects how the patriot Monroe brought upon himself the whole kennel of venal scribblers. Yet all these men still survive the base attempts to destroy them, and will continue to live in the gratitude and affection of a free people.

Richmond Whig.

A report having found its way into several papers, that an arrangement of the difference on the Colonial question with Great Britain had been made by Mr. Gallatin, we have taken some pains to inquire into the truth of it. We learn that there is no ground whatever for the report; but that, on the contrary, Great Britain perseveres in altogether refusing to treat on that question. There is, therefore, no prospect whatever of any adjustment of it by convention.

It is now more than ever a matter of regret, that Congress should have adjourned without passing any new law.

The bill which was simultaneously reported by the Committees of the two Houses specified the conditions on which this Government was willing to place the trade. They were reasonable and moderate, and contained the smallest amount of privilege with which this country, with any regard to its interests, could be satisfied. Had that bill passed, it would have substantially met the terms of the British act of Parliament of 1825, and been a legislative proposition to the British Government, which could not have been declined without its being manifested to the whole world that Great Britain is unwilling to place the trade with this country on the same footing as she has put it with all other nations. It may be asked, why cannot the same conditions be thrown into the form of a Convention? The answer is, because Great Britain will not treat. The Senate, by putting aside the bill of its own Committee, and substituting that of Gen. Smith, and then refusing an amendment of the House, which was necessary to give effect to his bill, and called for by the honour and character of this country, has left the question in a most embarrassing state. Nothing can be done now until the Congress, at the next session, shall supply the defect of legislation at the last. The consequence is that one year, if not more, is lost by the course which the Senate pursued.

Nat. Journal.

Prince Edward Meeting!!!—The Enquirer pompously sets forth in one of its front columns, the "Resolutions of the Citizens of Prince Edward, assembled at Israel Hill, on Saturday, the 17th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the most effectual means of securing the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson, as President of the United States, in preference to John Quincy Adams, the present incumbent." Mr. Christopher Strong was called to the Chair, and Mr. William Ellis was appointed Secretary. Charles Carter, Esquire, and Doctor Burwell Moss delivered powerful and eloquent appeals, in favor of Gen. Jackson, and a Committee, composed of sundry Gentlemen, Joseph Bartlett, Samuel White, &c. was appointed to draft sundry Resolutions, which were forthwith reported, and unanimously adopted. The Resolutions are charged with unusual bitterness against all coalitions—denounce without mercy, Adams, Clay, and Tyler; and as usual, shower extravagant praises upon Gen. Jackson, and John Randolph of Roanoke.

Now it turns out upon unquestionable authority, this formidable gathering of the Gentlemen Citizens of Prince Edward, was entirely composed of FREE NEGROES and MULATTOS, & that Enquirer, one of the most distinguished 'organs' of the 'combination,' has been most terribly hoaxed! We sincerely sympathize with the Editors for the disastrous plight into which they are thrown by these sable patriots of "Israel Hill," and we recommend to them in future, to be more cautious how they admit into their columns, marvellous and exaggerated accounts of "numerous Public Meetings," got up for the purpose of producing effect at a distance; and in nine cases out of ten, are composed of a few loungers and grog drinkers, who are too lazy and worthless to attend to their own affairs.

Richmond Whig.

It will be recollected that at the last session of Congress, a bill was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives to authorize an exchange of sixteen millions of stock, bearing an interest of six per cent. for an equal amount bearing a reduced interest of five per cent. The object of this exchange was two-fold. In the first place, it was to redeem a certain portion of public debt now becoming due, by exchanging that amount of stock, for a similar amount redeemable at a more remote period, and thus protracting the liquidation of so much of the debt. The second object was to effect a saving of one per cent. on this sixteen millions, amounting to 160,000 dollars annually. In the event of the failure of this arrangement a loan was authorized. It was, however, the opinion of the best informed financiers, that the exchange could be readily effected. This bill passed the House of Representatives; but, in consequence of the determination of the Opposition in the Senate—as expounded to us by Mr. Ritchie—to thwart all the leading measures of the Government, this bill was suffered to remain in that body unacted on. Thus the nation has sustained, during the present year, a positive loss of 160,000 dollars, in consequence of this patriotic resolution on the part of the Senate. If by this plan of defeating great public measures, odium can be cast on the Executive—as has already been attempted on the subject of the Colonial Trade Bill—and the confidence of the people can thus be withdrawn from the Executive, the Opposition will derive all the aid from this resolution of public confidence, which they desire or need. It is only necessary, however, for the people to be informed of the facts. They will be at no loss where to apply the censure.

National Journal.

The amount of donations to the Philadelphia Greek fund, is \$15,670.