

As great stress appears at this moment to be laid upon certain "Jackson Meetings," held in the State of Ohio, we publish the following extract of a letter, from a gentleman of this city, now on a tour of pleasure through the Western States, as calculated to throw some light upon the subject. It is dated at Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania, June 1st.

"Ohio is decidedly in favor of Adams. I travelled 300 miles in it, taking it leisurely, on horseback; which afforded me a favorable opportunity to ascertain the sentiments of the people. At Cincinnati, there is a Col. Mac, who keeps a large Hotel—he is a violent Jacksonite, and wishes to make travellers believe the city is so. He has a register in his bar, where passengers record their names, and opposite to mine, they put "Jackson;" which gave me the trouble to erase & substitute. They had a Jackson meeting in St. Clairsville, in Belmont county, which you may have seen puffed off in the papers—well, I came through there a day or two after, and the truth is, they could muster but 17 Jacksonites, in their "numerous and respectable meeting." In Steubenville, they had another, (an account of which you will also probably see,) and there too, they found it all up-hill work. In the whole county, they could assemble but 35.

"I entered Pennsylvania at its South-West, and shall go out at its North-East corner, (350 miles)—Washington, Alleghany and Bedford counties, are warm for Mr. Adams; and Westmoreland and Somerset for Jackson—these are the counties through which I have travelled; in the course of which, I visited the towns of Claysville, Jacksonville, Adamsburg, and Randolph—the first named is quite a large town. Washington, in Washington county, is as large as Wheeling, and there are several extensive manufactories in it. Mr. Clay is expected through this State, and they are preparing to give him a grand dinner at Pittsburg."

The Opposition which is boasted of being "organized" against this Administration, so far as it disregards measures altogether, places its hostility on the assumption of the existence of a bargain or intrigue connected with the late Presidential Election. Of any such bargain we have expressed utter disbelief, from the first moment that it was charged against the President and the Secretary of State. We thought, at the time, that Mr. Clay's vote was such as he could not help giving without a forfeiture of all character for political consistency, not to speak of any personal feeling which may or may not have entered into the matter. The pretence of the existence of such a bargain, however, has been gravely set up, and upon that ground the Combination, which has also been boasted of, denominated the present Administration "the Coalition."

If there was any improper understanding between these two high public officers, the evidence of it was the appointment of Mr. Clay to the office of Secretary of State. The barrier which the Constitution has erected against such coalitions is to be found in the power of the Senate of the United States to control Executive appointments. The appointment of Mr. Clay was the consummation of the fraud, bargain, or intrigue (had it existed) which is now alleged as a reason for opposition to the present Administration, right or wrong. If there was evident wrong in the appointment, there was certainly collusion on the part of those who gave it validity by confirming it. The Delaware Journal furnishes, just now quite *a-propos*, a copy of the Yeas and Nays on that appointment; at which we confess we were surprised; for although we published them at the time, it was before any "concentration of sentiment" took place here, and of course before we thought of the alleged "coalition" being made the ground of opposition, much less of certain of our friends enlisting under that standard. We copy the Yeas, in the Senate, upon the question of confirming the nomination, and submit them to the candid reader.

The following Senators voted for Mr. Clay as Secretary of State: Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Boulogne, Chandler, Chase, Clayton, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Edwards, Gaillard, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, of Maine, Johnston, of Louisiana, Kane, King, of Alabama, Knight, Floyd, of Md. Floyd of Mass. Mills, Rowan, Ringles, Seymour, Smith, Van Buren, and Van Dyke.

[Mr. Noble, of Indiana, came into the Senate after the vote was taken, and wished to record his vote in favor of Mr. Clay—but it was not in order.]

Nat. Intelligencer.

The venerable James H. McCulloch, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, who shouldered his musket, and was severely wounded in the Battle of North Point, was present at a late Administration Meeting, in the Eleventh Ward of that city. He was invited to take the Chair, but declined, for reasons highly creditable to his delicacy. There can be no fear for the Administration of the country, when such men step forward in its defence. *Chas. Courier.*

Intelligence.

FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 15.

The packet ship Birmingham, Capt. Cobb, arrived last evening, bringing the editors of the Commercial Advertiser London papers to the 8th, and Liverpool papers to the 9th of May, all inclusive.

The King held a Court on the 30th of April, at which the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Anglesea, Lords Dudley and Ward, Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Sir Anthony Hart, and the Hon. William Lamb, were sworn in Privy Counsellors. The following were sworn into office: The Lord Chancellor, (Lyndhurst) the Right Hon. Sturges Bourne, Lords Dudley and Ward, the Marquis of Anglesea, who was also sworn in Lord Lieutenant of the Tower.

There is but little news from the Continent; and the London papers, in addition to the Parliamentary reports, are chiefly filled with political speculations, many of which are as crude as Editorial speculations often are in other places.—The Morning Herald, of Monday the 7th says, that "in the political circles, on Saturday, there were various surmises as to the cause of Mr. Canning's abstinence from the House of Commons, on the preceding evening; and there was confident talk about an expose being about to appear of the conversations, &c. addressed to a distinguished personage, which accelerated the late decided change. It is avowed that the conflicts between the Premier and the Ex-Ministers have, as yet, hardly begun! This is hopeful intelligence—if there be any truth in it." We have no doubt that Mr. Canning will be compelled to meet a succession of bitter attacks; but no man is better able, not only to repel them, but to turn the weapon back on the foe.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, on a motion for a financial committee, Mr. Canning stated, that he intended to bring forward the state of the revenue early the next session. But for the recent and extraordinary events, the subject would have been immediately brought up. He hoped the Government would not be considered as abandoning a duty by avoiding this session as much as possible, the agitation of all questions that might disturb the public mind. On Friday he should bring forward the present state of the finances, and there would be an opportunity for those who wished to display their loyalty, and anxiety for the country, (as they did on Friday, by stopping all supplies,) to step forward.

The Globe says, "there appears great haste in sending off the military to Canada. The Romney, 50 gun ship, is ordered off with the transports; three of the latter were ordered off from Portsmouth to Ireland in an hour's notice to take in troops at the Irish ports." [Among the passengers in the Birmingham, is the Hon. Col. J. Ramsay, with despatches from the British Government for the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Canada, with which he immediately proceeded to Quebec.]

Major Laing, the intrepid traveller, with his companions, have been killed in the interior of Africa. They had reached Timbuctoo, where they were received in a friendly manner, and on their way from that city with an escort, were attacked by an unfriendly tribe, and the whole party strangled. It is said there is no hope of recovering Major Laing's papers. [Later accounts contradict this.]

Accounts from Portugal state that every thing was going on well. The principal persons among the Spanish Constitutional emigrants had been ordered to quit Portugal, and several of them have returned, or are about to return, to England. This measure has been adopted in consequence of the Spanish Government having complied with all the demands of the Court of Lisbon.

The French Government has formally recognized the independence of Mexico, and Col. Murphy, who had for some time resided at Paris as an agent of the Republic, had been officially acknowledged as Charge de Affaires. Letters of credence had in like manner been transmitted from Paris to M. Martin, now at Mexico, to represent the French Government there.

House of Commons.—On the meeting of the House of Commons, on the first of May, after some immaterial business, Mr. Peel rose amid loud cheers, and delivered his vindictory speech. It was mild and frank. He put his secession from the ministry expressly on the ground of his differing with Mr. Canning, whom he continued to call his Rt. Hon. friend, as to the Catholic question; of him he spoke, he said, as he could wish to be spoken of. "He gave his Rt. Hon. friend full credit for sincerity; in doing so, when he reflected upon his professions and long continued exertions, he could not but conclude he would feel it his duty to promote, with all his influence, the ultimate success of that measure (Catholic emancipation) for the advancement of which he had so long and so strenuously labored. He (Mr. Peel) had therefore felt it right to retire from the station he had filled."

Sir F. Brougton succeeded Mr. Peel, whose "satisfactory" explanation of his course had, he said, been so well received by the House, chiefly to say, that he would be induced, by the very considerations which had impelled Mr. Peel to resign, to give his hearty support to the administration. Mr. George Dawson, late an under Secretary of State, followed; and in a hot and hasty speech, charged an unnatural "coalition"—the word is European as well as American—on those who now supported the Government; and was alluding to what was understood to be the King's view of his coronation oath, in reference to Catholic claims, when he was called to order, and reminded by the Speaker that attention to the Throne, for the purpose of influencing the debate, was disorderly. Mr. Dawson continued to speak with warmth and indiscretion some time longer; and when he sat down, Mr. Brougham rose, and said, in regard to his supporting Mr. Canning's views, it would not be from interested motives; for "I have never dreamed of taking office under the present arrangement. I am much more certain and inevitably out of office—and out of office am more likely to remain—than the honorable gentleman himself who last spoke. But, because I support this Government, though I go no further, I am to be charged with an unnatural coalition." Mr. Brougham, in the course of his remarks, paid a very high compliment to Mr. Peel.

Mr. Canning closed the debate in a triumphant speech, in which he vindicated his cause with manliness, sincerity, and decision. He reciprocated warmly the expressions of Mr. Peel, and he declared that when the occasion came for forming a new Ministry, he (Mr. C.) advised the King to form it on *anti-catholic grounds*, tendering, at the same time, his own resignation; the King refused the advice, and directed him to form an Administration on the same footing of neutrality, as to this question, as Lord Liverpool's. That he attempted so to do, but was measurably prevented by the withdrawal of the Protestant portion of the Cabinet, six of whose resignations he received in the very bed room of the King—among them, that of Lord Eldon; that, in this embarrassment, he again expressed to the King his desire that a Cabinet might be formed without him, (Mr. C.) if his being there was an obstacle; that the King's commands to him to go on with the business were decisive, and that he had done so. He could not disguise, he said, that the Catholic question had derived a "vast accession of force," by these events, but still that could not induce him (Mr. C.) "to force it upon the House, when so large a portion of the community appear opposed to it."

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords Grosvenor, Holland and King, sat on the Ministerial benches. Lord Eldon and the seceding Lords on the neutral benches.

The London Court Circular of April 17, announces that, in addition to the other resignations of His Majesty's Cabinet and Household, the *Cook*, and *Master Baker*, and the *Chambermaid* and *Laundress*, had resigned. The Morning Chronicle adds—"we trust no difficulty will arise in filling up these offices."

The Diplomatic Circles at Brussels have been much agitated by the discovery of some suspicious gambling transactions in the "good society" of that city. At the subscription club a Count (one of the Foreign Ambassadors) after losing for a whole season, began all at once to win with uninterrupted good luck. Doubts of his honesty were entertained, and at length he was publicly charged with cheating. Attempts were made to search his pockets.—This however was prevented on the ground of his official station. He was requested not to come again to the club. He persisted in doing so, and stated that he had written to his Government for letters of recall, in order that as a private person he might do himself that justice which as an Ambassador he could not obtain. The Corps Diplomatique had cut their colleague, and the king was greatly vexed by the occurrence.

A short time ago, in this neighbourhood, a young girl, about seven years of age, whose imagination had been filled with those frightful nursery tales that are conjured up by ignorant servants and others, to frighten children into their obedience, was thrust into a dark closet for some tale she had carried to her parents. The poor thing continued to scream with the most violent apprehensions, and when the door was opened to take her from her abode of terror, she was lying on the ground in strong convulsions. The conflict was too powerful for her tender reason, and she now exists, one of the most miserable objects of human sympathy. Her parents and friends see their hopes blasted—their interesting little favourite is now an idiot! *Glasgow Chronicle.*

In the case of 1,000 male patients that enter the hospital of Bicetre, at Paris, the insanity is ascribed to the following causes:—drunkenness, 109; born idiots, 73; excessive labor, 23; old age, 69; accident, 22; consequences of disease, 101;

epilepsy, 75; ill usage, 12; malconformation of the skull, 4; poisonous effluvia, 17; unnatural practices, 29; religious enthusiasm, 31; ambition, 76; love, 43; misfortune, 69; political events, 44; chagrins, 55; pretended insanity, 6; unknown causes, 118—total, 1,000. Among 1,000 female patients at the Salpêtrière, the insanity is attributed in 142 cases to palsy, in 82 to age, in 43 to hysteria, in 29 to drunkenness, and what is remarkable, only in seven cases to disappointment in love. It would thus appear, that in France, love turns the heads of six men for one woman.

Steam Navigation.—We learn, from England, that our countryman, PERKINS, has succeeded in completing his improved Engine, on his original principle, and is ready to contract for it on the following terms: his Engine will be but one-fourth the weight, will occupy but one-fourth the space, will be worked with half the fuel, and cost one-third less than the first quality London made high pressure Engines. He asks for his remuneration an annual charge of one-third of the saving of the fuel that his plan will effect. This Engine has been subjected to the scrutiny of the most scientific men, his patent is completed and his triumph complete. He is under contract with the French Government to supply Steam Artillery. His experiments for this purpose were attended by a committee of French Engineers, the Duke of Angouleme, and the Prince Polignac. His pieces of Ordnance will throw sixty balls of four pounds each in a minute, with the correctness of a rifle musket, and a pound of coal will produce the effect of four pounds of gunpowder. His musket will throw from 100 to 1000 balls in a minute for any length of time. The British Government have not yet made any contract with him. He purposes to apply to this country for a patent, but it is supposed the terms of the patent law will prevent him. Mr. Perkins has ascertained that the safety valve in either a high or low pressure Engine, is of no use, if the water be permitted to fall below the line where the boiler becomes red hot, but he has provided a remedy against accidents from this source.

It is confidently expected that improved steam vessels will ere long entirely supplant men of war! *Raleigh Register.*

Cotton.—It is stated that the consumption of raw cotton in France and Switzerland in 1825, was 250,000 bales; in 1826, 280,000 bales. The present consumption in the United States is supposed to be from 175 to 200,000 bales; and if our Domestic Manufactures continue to increase, as they have done for a few years past, our consumption at home will soon exceed France and Switzerland united. This would serve to keep up the price of cotton. *Ral. Register.*

Piracy and Murder.—The brig Crawford, Capt. Brightman, of Troy, Mass. bound from Matanzas for New York, arrived in Hampton Roads, on Tuesday night last. The captain, three of the crew, and four passengers, had been murdered by four Spaniards (also passengers in the vessel) on the passage. The mate, Mr. Dobson, and a French gentleman passenger, only escaped.

The assassins were provided with false papers regularly prepared, which they substituted for those of the Crawford, with the intention of proceeding on a voyage. The mate was saved on condition of his navigating the vessel, and under pretence of having lost the way, he run the brig into Hampton Roads, for information.

Finding himself detected, the leader of the pirates cut his throat; it was supposed from the papers his name was Alexander Tardy. His three comrades managed to procure a boat, landed in the neighborhood of Mill-Creek, and escaped into the country, where a number of persons promptly turned out in pursuit of them.

The following are among the persons murdered:—Wm. Brightman (capt.), Asa Bicknell, Joseph Doliver Potter, and Nathan —, seaman; Mr. Norman Robison, of Connecticut; and an Irishman, name unknown.

A negro was recently found on board the schooner La Bruce, Capt. Kimberly, lying at Georgetown, S. C. and bound to New York. He had secreted himself between bales of cotton, where he had remained four days; being however tired of his uneasy position, and hearing that the vessel would not sail until the next day, he very prudently cried out, and was cut from the bulkhead.

The New-York *canvassers* had "a row, a rumpus and a riot" at Waterloo, one day last week, in which a constable was brought down by a shillalah, and a number of *scientific gentlemen* were engaged in a "Tom and Jerry set to," till finally a large number of citizens were rallied by the officers of justice, who succeeded in quelling the rioters, and deposited for safe keeping in the strong box, the pugilistic gentlemen and *canvassers*. *N. Y. Paper.*

Lightning.—The House of Mr. Tilton, in Newburyport (Mass.) was struck by lightning during a tremendous thunder-

shower on Saturday afternoon—the electric fluid descended the chimney, tearing away many bricks, and entering a room where the family were sitting, struck in succession two children and an elderly lady; one of the children was instantly killed, another burnt in the face, and the lady's clothes were much burnt.

We have seen at the Exchange three rifles, made by a Mr. Albright, of Pennsylvania, which for beauty of workmanship, not only do credit to the maker, but are calculated to exalt the reputation of our country in this department of manufactures. One of them valued at \$200, is certainly the most beautiful thing of the kind we have ever beheld, and is inlaid with mother of pearl, and metallic ornaments in exquisite style. Another has two barrels, and is so constructed, that by drawing back the guard, the breach will revolve so as to enable one to fire them in succession, with only an interval of a second or two. The third is much plainer in its finish, but is nevertheless a beautiful specimen of fire arms. The maker is a young man of modest and retired deportment, and we sincerely hope these, his early efforts, may meet such encouragement as will induce him to apply himself, sedulously, to a branch of business, in which he cannot fail to attain pre-eminence. *[Baltimore Chronicle.]*

NEW-YORK, JUNE 15.

Active Benevolence.—The citizens of Providence, R. I. sent an agent to this city last week, who purchased a quantity of Doctor Chambers's medicine, for the use of such unfortunate victims of intemperance as are unable to procure it themselves. The agent related to us several affecting instances of its restorative powers. A man who had long been a confirmed drunkard, by using the medicine four days, was thoroughly reclaimed, and is perfectly temperate and very industrious and respectable. Another, an ingenious mechanic, who, in consequence of his intemperate habits, had forfeited the confidence of the public, has been restored to his family and to society, and is now profitably employed, with several men under his direction. Many other instances the agent mentioned of its salutary effects. The citizens of Providence have set an example which is worthy of universal imitation. And it gives us pleasure to state, that the Capt. of the steam boat Washington offered a free passage to their agent, as soon as he understood the benevolent object of his mission. *Christian Advocate and Journal.*

NORTH ADAMS, (MS.) JUNE 15.

Female Industry.—Our matronly correspondent, from the Mountain, is doubtless a praiseworthy example of industry. But being, as we are, an incompetent judge of the subject on which she writes, and not having at hand any data by which we may compare her account with the household achievements of other ladies, we are somewhat at a loss to know what compliment we ought to pay her. Having, however, no fears that examples of domestic industry will injure the more youthful part of her sex, we have no sort of demur against publishing her statement. It is from Mrs. F. ree love Drury, of Florida, and goes on to state, that "In the year 1823, she "hatched, carded and spun of tow and linen yarn, 89 runs" and 10 knots; picked the wool, and spun of woollen yarn, 56 runs and 10 knots; doubled and twisted 10 runs of yarn; spooled and quilled 237 runs; whitened 56 yards of cloth; knit 5 pair of socks, 3 1-2 pair of stockings, and 4 pair of mittens; made 13 shirts, 4 coats, 10 pair of pantaloons, 2 slips, 2 spencers, 2 vests, 6 towels, 6 table-cloths, 4 pair of pillow-cases, 3 sheets, and 4 meal-bags."

"A "run," as we are informed, is 20 "knots," each knot being composed of 49 threads, and each thread of sufficient length to reach once round a reel, such as was formerly considered a necessary article in the furniture of all good housewives, and is still to be seen in most of the farm-houses in New England.

STOCKBRIDGE, (MASS.) JUNE 14.

New and important Improvement.—Among the useful improvements in the mechanical arts, the one we are about to mention, invented by our respected townsman, Mr. Richard P. Morgan, stands preeminent. We are well aware, that the public now receive new inventions, with extreme caution and jealousy; but as respects this, we see nothing in the way to its complete fulfilment of the anticipations of the inventor. It has been fairly tested by actual experiment, and we think the public will be highly gratified with the result.

The invention is an improved Railway Carriage, which so reduces friction, that one horse may draw with perfect ease, upon a level road, FIFTY TONS. Mr. M. has proved this fact both upon a small model, and upon a wagon, capable of carrying the usual weight of a common wagon, and if any advantage was had it was in favor of the latter. We believe, in all the experiments made by Mr. Tredgold, with the pulley and weight, he never succeeded in moving more than 150 lbs. with one pound. One pound, attached to this carriage and suspended over a pulley, moved quickly seven hundred pounds.

It is not our object now to give a particular detail of this obviously valuable