

When you made use of these expressions, you knew, from the debates in the Senate to which you refer, that the United States entertained not only the hope, but the expectation of coming to a mutually acceptable arrangement on the subject. You knew that the only difference of opinion existing here was, as to the mode of effecting an object, which all admitted to be desirable, and believed to be attainable. You had been informed, by Mr. Gallatin, that he was the bearer of instructions, "authorizing the hope that their result would be satisfactory." This intimation from Mr. Gallatin being made with a perfect knowledge of the whole matter; of all the difficulties and obstacles which had ever existed, on the part of either Governments, must have been understood by you, as it was intended to be, a distinct assurance, that, in consideration of the important concessions of the act of July 1825, the United States would waive the only remaining point of serious difference.

Yet you allow yourself to talk of the existence of some "known subject of ineradicable difference of opinion," between Great Britain and the United States, on this question.

Your ineradicable difference of opinion is as imaginary, as your unalterable "determination" to adhere to the Colonial System was transitory. That unalterable determination, on your part, on which you say the negotiation was suspended, on the 28th July, 1824, was revoked by your act of July 5, 1825. You had every reason of probability, in addition to the language of debate in the Senate of the United States, and of Mr. Gallatin's assurance, to believe and to know, that the ineradicable difference of opinion had followed the fate of the unalterable determination to an early grave.

The position of your argument on all these points is rendered still more embarrassing by the fact, that long after the date of your act of July, 1825, long after the period, when, as you now say, you had resolved to substitute legislation for negotiation, you had furnished Mr. Vaughan with instructions, to renew the negotiation, on the contingency of the repeal of our discriminating duties.

One supposition, and one alone, explains all these inconsistencies and contradictions; all these forced and unfounded statements; all these after thoughts. You were, in the spring of 1826, borne down by the clamours raised by your shipping interest, against the change in your Colonial System. Eager for some pretext, on which to abandon the policy of the act of 1825, you seized on that of picking a quarrel with the American Government, of which you are now trying to lay the blame on our shoulders.

In one more letter, sir, the last with which I shall trouble you on the occasion, I shall state more distinctly the grounds of this supposition, and recapitulate the facts of the whole case.

Meantime, I pray you to accept, the assurances, &c.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

An Infallible Remedy for the Tooth Ache.—A lady of this town has favored us with the following Receipt, which she says has never failed to produce the desired effects, although tried in innumerable instances. Make a solution of Camphor and pulverised Cayenne pepper; dip therein a small quantity of raw cotton and apply it to the affected tooth, and it will give instant relief. To prevent the composition's getting to the throat, lay a bit of rag over the tooth for a few moments. *Wilmington Herald.*

Bugs—The spirit of Tar is so powerful a poison to these nightly visitors, that as soon as it comes in contact with one it instantly dies. It should be applied by means of a small painting brush to the joints and crevices or cracks in the bedsteads, and also their places of retreat in the wainscot or wall. So noxious is the smell of the spirit to these vermin, that they desert the bed where it has been used.

A commercial traveller lately left an article belonging to his wardrobe at an inn, and wrote to the chambermaid to forward it to him by coach, in answer to which he received the following:

"I hope, dear sir, you'll not feel hurt—
I'll frankly tell you all about it—
I've made a shift of your old shirt,
And you must make a shift without it."

While it lasts, nothing in the whole range of mental poison corrodes like party spirit. It seems by some demoniacal magic, to change our very being; inflames the very life-blood itself, and penetrates the wholesome system of the patient, who knows not himself, while under its influence. *De Vere.*

From the *Middlesex (Gaz.) Sentinel.*

SILK.

In the counties of Windham and Tolland, in this state, silk has, for many years, been a staple article of produce. The soil of Windham county, we believe, generally hard and rocky—less valuable for tillage than many parts of the State.

The Mulberry tree, which feeds the silkworm, requires but a small portion of space, and the insects are attended, generally, by boys and girls, so that little or no time is required, which would otherwise be devoted to agricultural or manufacturing pursuits. During the year 1826, the value of silk raised in the county of Windham, was estimated at \$54,000. The value of the silk manufacture of Great Britain is reckoned at \$45,000,000, and gives support to 600,000 souls—Yet she imports all the raw material, and her manufacturers have hitherto been obliged to pay a duty of one dollar per pound on that raw material. The mechanical skill necessary for the silk manufacture, is soon attainable by our enterprising countrymen; and when we consider that we can produce the raw material to an indefinite amount, we are at once impelled to the conclusion that the subject assumes the air of national importance.

We have been informed, by a very intelligent gentleman, who has paid much attention to the subject, that silk can be afforded by the pound, at a much less rate in Connecticut or any of the States, than the average price in France or Italy—owing, partly, to the rent of land being lower among us; the climate subjecting the worm to fewer diseases; and the tree affording more leaves for feeding them. Should this prove to be true, on more experience, it would afford us an advantage in commencing the manufacture of so important an article, insuring, as it would, our first attempt against foreign competition, and preventing the necessity of protection from government.

We here take the liberty of saying, that Mr. Samuel Spalding, of this town, has grown this year, some hundred thousands of the silkworm.

AVALANCHE.—A Montpelier (Vermont) paper describes the sliding of a large quantity of earth and rocks from a mountain in Lincoln, Addison county, on the 27th ult. The slide commenced from near the summit of the mountain. "In its course it swept every thing in its way; overturning trees by their roots; divesting them of roots, branches, and bark, often breaking them in short pieces. A number of the rocks were moved some distance, judged to weigh from fifteen to twenty tons. From where it entered mill brook, its course was a north easterly direction, 280 rods, the natural course of the brook which was very small, but the channel, cut by this freshet, is now from two to ten rods in width; and on either side are large quantities of flood wood, piled up in many places very high; and from fifteen to twenty rods of the lower part is blocked up across the channel in every direction. Some of the trees are standing on their tops, and generally stripped of roots, branches and bark, and broken in many pieces. The pile in some places is ten feet high. Much of the timber is apparently buried several feet in sand and mud. One large birch tree was broken off square, measuring three feet and nine inches where it was broken. One black ash was literally pounded into a broom, whose brush is seven feet long. The whole distance of these ravages is a mile and a half, and the quantity of land thus suddenly metamorphosed into a barren waste, is twenty five acres. The force of water must have been very great, at which we cannot wonder, when we consider the probable depth of the water. In some places, from appearances, it must have been 30 feet high. Some of the trees on the sides of the channel were barked 30 or 40 feet high, and mud on them at that height."

Visitors to Niagara Falls.—The York (U. C.) Observer of the 9th inst. gives the following description of visitors then resident at Brown's spacious and elegant hotel, who had come to view the Niagara Falls:—a Swiss Colonel, three Consuls, two of Bonaparte's Legion of Honor, Hamburg, Madras, Ceylon, Sidney, (N. S. Wales), British, Spanish and Haytian merchants, a Manks lawyer, a family from Constantinople, gentlemen from Berlin, Moscow, Madrid, Madeira and Malta, five from the dear land, three from the land o'cakes, and four from England—all highly pleased with the splendid entertainments afforded by the enterprising proprietor of the Ontario House. In the grand piazzas may be seen at times, exiled Monarchs, Republican Generals, European Ambassadors, Whigs, Tories, Radicals and Royalists, and Naval and Military Officers of almost every nation in Europe, who come to view the mighty and indescribable works of the God of nature displayed at the Falls.

Zerah Colburn, the mathematical genius, whose wonderful power of computing numbers astonished the literati of Europe, is now minister of the gospel in the Methodist connexion in Norwich.

Intelligence.

MEXICO.

By private advices, we learn that the Congress of these States adjourned on the 21st May. Few acts of general interest were passed during its long session. The most striking was that depriving European Spaniards of the offices they held under the Federal Government, but continuing to them the payment of their salaries. The bill of Public Credit was not taken up, and the New Tariff was left unfinished. A decree was passed, enacting funeral honors to the Duke of York, which are appointed to take place on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July. This measure we might feel disposed to criticize, as inconsistent on the part of Republics to mourn the death of Princes who have not been benefactors to mankind; but time will develop to our neighbors its inconvenience, also, if they mean to mourn in future, as in justice they must, after this precedent, the demise of European Princes. We do not remember that our friends, the Mexicans, paid any public tribute, as did the Colombians, to the memory of Adams and Jefferson. We would fain ask why this distinction?

A most extraordinary and dangerous measure has been adopted by the Legislature of Vera Cruz against Mr. Esteva, late Secretary of the Treasury. Appointed, it appears, by the President, Commissary General of the Customs at Vera Cruz, he had just arrived to enter upon the duties of his office, when he was compelled, by an order of the legislature, "to leave the State, without any excuse or pretext whatever, within the term of seventy-two hours from the date of the order at Jalapa; his departure being necessary, in order to preserve tranquility." Party spirit and individual hate appear to have provoked this outrageous violation of personal rights as guaranteed by the Constitution, and of the rights of an officer of the General Government. It is with deep regret that we notice these dimensions in the new Republic—a stain upon their reputation abroad, and so prejudicial to themselves at home.

Dates to the 17th May have been received in Mexico from Guatemala. There were hopes that the disturbances would soon terminate, but President Acre had not yet entered San Salvador. This is represented as a strong place, and, if resistance be resolved upon, the struggle may be long. The President moved his quarters, on the 7th, from Nejapa to Apopa, where he remained on the 10th; a skirmish having taken place two days before. Mexico is charged with taking advantage of the disorders of Guatemala to seduce the province of Peten to join the Mexican Federation, in like manner as she possessed herself of Chiapas.

Nat. Intel.

PENSACOLA, JULY 13.—Com. Porter arrived in this City yesterday in a Pilot Boat, accompanied by Edmond Law and Edw'd Gritten, Esq's. his Secretaries, and his son, Midshipman Thos. Porter; in good health, last from Key West, where it was quite healthy. Left Commodore Laborde's squadron of two frigates and a brig, cruising off the harbor. The Mexican Privateer Molestador arrived just at their departure, with a prize in company; had a few days before captured and destroyed several sail of Spanish Droggers off Mariel within gun shot of the Battery, which was firing at her at the time. The prisoners are now on board the Libertad. *Gazette.*

The Chevalier Don Francisco Tacon was presented on Thursday last, to the President, by Mr. Daniel Brent, of the Department of State, as Minister Regent from Spain, and was received by the President in that character. *Nat. Intel.*

Steamboat Explosion.—A jury in England has returned a verdict of manslaughter against the Engineer of a Steamboat, for the bursting of the boiler, by which a person got scalded to death.

Thunder.—Mr. Russell, in his "Tour, in Germany," mentions that thunder storms are very frequent and destructive in some parts of Silesia. It sometimes thunders daily for 20 days together. There is scarcely a village or church which has not been set on fire by lightning, and some of them more than once. So certain is it held that lightning will produce a conflagration, that the moment the storm commences, persons who have charge of fire-engines repair to their posts, and are in readiness to act. A clergyman of Hirschfeld was killed in his pulpit, while he was preaching. The lightning descended along the iron chain by which the pulpit was suspended from the ceiling of the church, set his wig on fire, and killed him instantly.

The editor of the Montreal Gazette, in giving an account of the proceedings of a pretty tumultuous meeting in that city, for the purpose of nominating a member of the Legislature, says, he, himself, was knocked down by a billet of wood, thrown by some one of the crowd. He adds—

"So comprehensive an hint was not to be neglected, and our friends conveyed

us where our hurt was healed—we certainly do not mean to insinuate that it was aimed at us individually, but we think it will be some time before we again trust our persons in a Canadian Assembly, where conviction proceeds from logs of wood, and the accents of persuasion are wafted by the whistling of destructive missiles."

A case of slander was lately tried in London before Lord Tenterden, one of the English Judges, which deserves to be recorded for the use of some of those whom it may fit. A victualler and a livery-stable keeper resided near each other. A dispute arose between them which embittered their feelings. The victualler told a person with whom the keeper of the stable traded for corn, that "he had better mind what he did in that quarter." In consequence of this and similar innuendoes, the trade of the latter was injured, so that from keeping about thirty horses, his stock was reduced to two. He brought an action against the victualler for slander, and recovered £150.

National Follies.—Certainly the monstrous absurdities which we believed of France during the war, were only equalled by the absurdities the French believed concerning us; our attacks were only matched by their reprisals. At one time we attempted to starve a country containing thirty millions of acres more than the United Kingdom, as if it had been the rock of Gibraltar. Then we cut off the Jesuit's bark, that the poor devils might die at once of looseness and emptiness. We foretold their ruin by their assigns, they our ruin through our bank notes. The great spoiled child of victory assailed us by taking dandelion roots instead of coffee; he aimed a fatal blow at us by sweetening it with bad sugar, but we parried the stroke by drinking bad wine. In the end, however, he did not die of his beet root, nor did we sink under our sloe juice. We have resumed our cash payments, and the finances of France, notwithstanding the great burthens imposed on her since the peace, are in a most flourishing condition. *London Magazine.*

Distressing Occurrence.—An inquest was held in Richmond on Monday, over the body of a negro boy named Charles, about 12 or 14 years old, the property of Capt. Carter. The verdict of the Jury is in these words: That the said Charles came to his death in the following manner.—He was put into the smoke-house in the yard by order of his master, placed upon a chair, and a rope tied loose about his neck for the purpose of alarming him, and deterring him from the commission of some acts disagreeable to his master; and that the boy was found off the chair, and the rope not being long enough to allow his feet to reach the floor, he strangled to death. The Jury say this happened at about 11 o'clock this day; and that he came to his death in this way and not otherwise." 23d July, 1827.

Murder.—Inquisition taken at the house of Wm. Grace, in the county of Henrico, Va. on the 18th July, 1827, before J. Keessee, Coroner for said county, copied from the *Richmond Compiler.*—"Upon viewing the body of the deceased, Isaac Reed, a free man of color, and upon the oaths of a jury, summoned to inquire in what manner the said Isaac Reed came to his death; state, after having carefully examined the body of the deceased, and finding thereupon stripes made by a lash of a cowhide, or lash of some kind; and also, that the deceased having a rope tied about his arms, a part of which extended across the throat to the lobe of each ear, leaving a strong impression on the neck, and causing the tongue to extend beyond the teeth, and considerably swollen; and also that they have examined several witnesses, whose testimony goes to prove that William Grace, Samuel H. Whipple and David Henderson, of the said county, committed the above recited acts of violence on the 16th and 17th instants, at the house of the said Wm. Grace. The Jurors were unanimously of opinion, that the deceased came to his death by the hands of the said Wm. Grace, S. H. Whipple and D. Henderson, and not otherwise." We understand that the above named persons have been committed to Jail.

A bold stand against Intemperance.—The members of a Presbyterian Church in this city have recently formed themselves into a Temperance Society, and unanimously resolved that they will not manufacture or sell, or be engaged in the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors, nor suffer any intoxicating liquor to be drunk in their families, except when prescribed by a physician, or in cases of sickness. They have also resolved unanimously, that they will make it an indispensable prerequisite to admission into their pale, that the candidate or candidates shall agree not to become engaged in the sale or manufacture of spirituous liquors, nor to drink such liquors for the reasons above mentioned. This is strong ground, it is true; but it is taken against a strong and dangerous foe—the enemy alike of God and man. *N. E. Rev.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the New York Courier, dated Saratoga Springs, July, 1827.

The Ex-King of Spain, and the two sons of "him, of the snow-white plume," are here. The young Murat is a very handsome man, and to the astonishment of the upstarts, is a very unassuming and courteous gentleman. They cannot understand how a prince, a King's son, should not swell and swagger, and take airs upon himself. They do not understand the secret, that young Murat is a man of good sense, and good feeling, well bred, and consequently unassuming, possessing real claims to notice, and consequently not compelled to swagger. You will always find this distinction between the real gentleman and the upstart; the real gentleman is *habitually* one, and the upstart by *starts*; the real gentleman is always so, whether in good or bad humor, the upstart lets the "cat out of the bag," whenever he engages in argument or disputation.

I cannot withhold a few words about Joseph Bonaparte. For several successive summers, it has been my chance to meet him in society, and a more amiable, dignified and courteous man, I never saw. He is not much of a talker, but when he does speak, it is to the point.

We know not whether the following is a hoax or not. If it is literally correct, we hope the Frenchman will be able to get his balloon off with more expedition than is usual in aerial ascents; or he may go down instead of up.—*N. Y. C. Ad.*

Novel Spectacle.—The tavern keepers at the Falls intend enhancing the pleasure of the visitors by a spectacle alike grand and novel. They have purchased a vessel of 300 hundred tons burthen; which, with all her canvass spread and decorated beautifully, will be piloted by a Frenchman into the Rapids above the Horse Shoe, where the pilot ascends from the deck in a balloon, and leaves the vessel to her own course in crossing the mighty cataract. The proprietors will undoubtedly have a rich harvest from the crowds that will throng to the sight, which takes place in the latter part of September.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) JULY 19.—Mr. CLAY, after a short visit, sat out from this place on his journey to Washington, on Monday last, and dined that day with the citizens of Bourbon county, at Paris, where a sumptuous entertainment had been prepared, and an immense concourse had assembled to welcome and honor him. We are informed by several persons who were present, that the number at this dinner could not have been less than between 4 or 5000. About 700 ladies attended, for whom suitable arrangements had been made by the managers. At no period of Mr. Clay's life has a more enthusiastic attachment to him been manifested by his friends. The public generally have united in acts of kindness towards him, and in expressions of confidence and esteem. His principles and the measures he has advocated, have repeatedly heretofore been assailed by the party now opposed to him, but always in vain. The combined efforts now making by the same party to put him down, and their attempts to destroy his character, will also fail. These attacks do but stimulate his friends to uphold him and to shield him from the poisoned arrows of his calumniators. *Reporter.*

Cotton Manufactory.—We learn that stock has been subscribed, and a Company formed, for establishing a Cotton Manufactory at Petersburg. A lease is obtained of Osborne's Mill-Seat for the purpose. It is to contain from 2000 to 2500 spindles, and is expected to make 1000 yards of cloth daily, a market for which will be found on the spot. We wish it success, and should be glad to see others established. There are many idle hands in the country, who might be thus usefully employed. *Raleigh Reg.*

Mixing salt with hay.—An English agriculturalist has given some interesting information to farmers, on the subject of mixing salt with hay. He says that he has been in the habit of seasoning his hay, which he gave his post and stage horses, for thirty years. His usual practice is to mix about a peck to a load, keeping a boy sprinkling whilst unloading.

Mr. Wood adds, that he has one year spread ten bushels per acre on some land sown with barley, from which he experienced the most beneficial effects. By making use of salt, hay of an inferior quality may be rendered almost equal to that of a superior kind without it. Our farmers have been in the practice of employing this article in seasoning their hay for many years; but we should think that it might be used more extensively, and with the most happy results.

Squirrels.—In consequence of the scarcity of beech nuts in the woods of New Hampshire, these quadrupeds have lately sallied forth to the corn fields of the farmers, and committed extensive depredations. A party of men turned out with their guns on the 5th ult. and brought home no less than 1745. On the 16th, the same party resumed their sports, and produced a total of 2256. Whole number