n. 27, Mr. Canning informs Mr. Cellatin at when intelligence was regeived of and upon receiving an assureance from the and upon receiving an assureance from the American government that the restrictions and charges on firstish shopping, and British colonial produce, a onld be withdrawn by the United States, Mr. Vaughan was authorised to deliver a note to the American Secretary of State, declaring that the discriminating daties, imposed upon American ships and their cargoes, in the West finders, should immediately cease." Mr. Vaughan was in possession of this instruction when the resolution was rejected. He askis "it was no part of Mr. Vaughan's dary to make any communi-Mr. Vaughan's dir y to make any communi-cation upon the subject to the American go-vernment before the result of the discussion sacer sined." Frue, it was no part of Vaughan's duty to make the fact known; ugh a sincere desire to adjust the differ heen deemed improper.
The successor of Lord Liverpool, had not

heen designated, but it was supposed that hir. Canning would receive the appointment of Premier. The Corn Bill had been passed by the House of Commons, with some slight mulfications; but we think it doubtful wheth er the House of Lords, composed as it is of large landed proprietors, will agree to the

The accounts from Groece continue favor able to the cause of the Patriots—and it the campaign of 1827 with a much better prospect than that which cheered them at the beginning of the last. The news from Portugal is unsatisfactory-notwithstanding we have no confirmation of the rumor of fresh forcements having been dispatched from England. According to appearances, things are far from being settled in the Pennsula.

New York, May 7. Since our previous remarks on the foreign news, we have received exchance, from a commercial friend, the Paris Etoile of the 15th April, which furnishes the following highly important intelligence.

Paris April 14.—We have just received

by express the English papers of the 12th, which announce the following change of

Resignation of seven Ministers. Mr. Cassise is appointed Pagaran-in members of the Cabinet have resigned The Lord Chancellor Eldon, The Duke of Wellington,

Lord Bidmouth Lord Bathurst, Lord Westmoreland, Lord Rexiey.

Mr. Pecl. Lord Lowther, son of Lord Lor lale, als resigned as one of the Lords of the Treasu

House of Commons, 5 o'clack, 12th April Mr. Wynn, president of the India Board, moved that a writ of election issue to the bo rough of Newport, to elect a member in the room of the Hon. Geo. Canning, who had ac-cepted the piece of first Lord of the Treasury.—[Great cheering from all parts of the House.] Mr. Wynn then moved an adjournment to the 1st May, in order to afford time to Mr. Canning to frame his new cabinet. Mr. Therney objected, saving that time enough had been taken to form a new cabinet, and it was understood that seven of the old members had run away, and nobody knew when they would return it was not worth while to they would return, it was not worth while to wait. The adjournment, however was car-

conjecture who will be Mr. Canning's associates. The Times of April 11 says-tha he, Mr. Canning, having refused to accept the station of Premier unless with unre-strained authority to form a Cabinet, had carried his point, and was perfectly free. Lord Granville, the British ambassador at Paris, is mentioned for the foreign Secretary, and Mr. Scariett as the successor of the Lors

agitated by the reports concerning the for-mation of the ministry. Consols opened at 83 and fell to 83. There are no quotations subsequent to the appointment of Mr. Can-ling.—Inscriçue.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Among the documents communicated to Congress by the President of the United States, at the opening of the late session of Congress, was a letter from Mr. Canning to Mr. Gallatin of September 11, 1836, the answer of Mr. Gallatin of September 22, and a letter of instructions from Mr. Clay to Mr. Gallatin of November 11. Among the documents had before the House of Commons, March 26, as mentioned in our paper yesterday, is the reply of Mr. Canning, dated Dec. 28, after the receipt of the despatch above mentioned from Mr. Clay, and communicating Among the documents com mentioned from Mr. Clay, and communicating the substance of that despatch—and lastly letter from Mr. Canning to Mr. Gallatin, dates

In the letter of November 13, Mr. Can

maintains the ground that Great Britain has right to preserve the monopoly of the trade of her ocionies; that it is a right which has hern practised and acquiesced in by all nations, and a right of a different nature from that right by which a nation may interdict foreign trade with herself. He replies at so length to the argument of Mr. Gallatin agains this right. In reply to the remark of Mr. Gallatin, that the United States are excluded from a trade with the colonies, which is oper to the rest of the world, Mr. Canning says that Great Britain, for considerations which she alone is the judge, has opened her colonial trade to other nations, not as a matter of special favor, or of special claim to any one, but un specified conditions, common to all nations who might think fit to subscribe to them, and to the United States amon; the rest. If some of the nations have taken advantage of the opening offered to these, by accepting the condition amexed to it, and others, including the U. States, have omitted

ment of 1825, was not office

It is perfectly true that it was not; nor has been the public of the two governments to communicate reciprocally to each other Acts of their respective Localatures.

The letter of Mr. Gallatin recapitulates

very distinctly the principal points in the history of the case, states the reasons which the government hadfor supposing that that of Great Britain would be still willing to settle he points in dispute by negotiation, now.if standing the act of Parliament of July, 1625, and dwells at considerable length on the difficulties in the way of adjusting the conditions on which the trade should be continued, by independent acts of legislation, arising from the difficulty of interpreting annually the act of 1825, and of complying with all the conditions of it. The letter conpart of the government of the U. States, to cultivate a co. hal and lasting friendship with Great Britam, and to settle every controverted question between them on principles of jus or and reciprocity. It announces the inten-on of the President to lay the correspon dence on the subject before Cougress; who body would decide, whether the colonial intercourse should be altogether closed, on the conditions to which they would sesent for retaining it. Mr. Gallatin, as well as the British government, will probably learn with some surprise, that no measure was adopted by Congress on the subject, and that he intercourse would cease in consequence of a dissgreement of the two houses on an inci

The Act of Congress of 1823 -- an Act, the provisions of which specially affected Great Britain—was not officially communicated, either to the King's Minister at Washington, or to his Majeaty's Government by the American Minister resident at this Court. So far from any such communication being made. or any voluntary explanation of the bearing of that act being offered, it was not till after repeated and pressing inquiries, that his Majesty's Minister at Washington succeeded in obtaining from the American Secretary of State, the true construction of the most important clause of that act, the clause in which the U. States claimed that their trade to the British West India colonies should be put on the same footing with the trade to the same colonies from "elsewhere;" and learnt, to bi great astonishment, that under that word "elsewhere," was intended to be signified not only the other dependencies of Great Britain, but the "Mother Country itself."

The undersigned, at the same time begs that it may not be supposed that the British Government withheld from the Government of the U. S. communication of the act of retaliation for the omission of the Government of the United States to communicate to that of his Majesty the act of Congress of 1823.

part of the American Government only in

Pirst, that the ordinary and natural course between States, is not to make diplomati immunications of the acts of the respective gislatures; and secondly, that no inference could be drawn from such an omission on the one side, any more than on the other, of (what the undersigned disclaims for his Government) an intentional want of courtesy of

But the set of 1825 did not relate specially to the U. States. It held out to all nations of the world certain benefits (or what were believed by the British Government to be so, on certain conditions.

If a communication of the act had been

nade to one nation, it must have been made alike to all, Such communication would have been liable to different misrepresentations: some governments might have considered it as a solicitation to which they were bound in courtesy to give some answer, explaining their reason for declining (if they did decline to avail themselves of the provisions of the act; others might perhaps have taken om-brage at it, as an authoritative pretension to impose the fegislation of this country upon other nations.

The simplest course was to allow the pro visions of the act to find their way to general knowledge through the usual channels of commercial information.

The undersigned has no reason to appre hend that this course has proved less effectua on the present than on former occasions: The conditions of the act of 1825 have been accepted and carried into effect by ome Governments: that of the United States some Governments: that of the United States has not thought it expedient to take advantage of them. But the undersigned cannot but be still of opinion, that the Resolution proposed in the House of Representatives, at Washington, at the beginning of the last session of Congress, for the express purpose of urging the Executive Government of the United States to come into the terms of the act of 1825, the debates which took place upon that proposition, and the final rejection upon that proposition, and the final rejection of it by a majority of only two votes, show that it was not for want of a some ient undering of the intent of the act or c'arliament. that the conditions of it were not accepted by

of the purport and provisions of the Act of Parliament of 1825, but of the conditions which it would be requisite for the American Legislature to perform in order to entitle the United States to the benefit of that act, the United States to the benefit of that act, the undersigned might have scrupled to refer (as not being of the nature of a Diplomatic Document,) if Mr. Galbain had not encouraged him to bring forward any document tending a throw light on the matter in dispute, by citing, in support of his own view of that matter, a private letter from Mr. Clay to a Member of Congress.

ber of Congress.

Early in the Session of Congress of 1825-26, a petition from Baltimore was presented to both Houses of the American legislature, in which petition it was distinctly pointed out, that the British Act of Parliament of July 1825, had not only manifested the readiness of this country to remove all dis. But it has never yet been held a duty of criminaling duties, but also to permit Ameri-internal amity tany more than of friendship

lever purts, on the same terms prayer of this petition (but without impeachment of any of its allegations) that the decision of the American Legislature, it the blose of the Session, was taken; it cannot be doubted, therefore, that the American Legislature had the whole purport and bearing of the act of 1825 full hero e their eyes.

The fact that some of the British Authorities abroad took upon themselves to suspend the execution of the act of 1825, towar is the States, is underied.

But the only effect of this aus -the continuance of the henefits of the then existing state of things to the U States, for nearly a two vermonth longer than that they would otherwise have enjoyed it.

That continuance was permitted by the British Government, mainly in consideration of the then pendency, in the Legislature of the United States, of the Resolution herein

before mentioned, for conformity to the conditions of the act of 18.35.

Immediately upon the receipt of authentic intelligence of these proceedings at Washington, an instruction was sent out to Mr. Vaughan, grounded on the belief of the British Government, that Congress would not separate without adopting the Resolution then upon receiving an assurance from the Amer. can Government that the restrictions and charges on British slipping, and British Co-lonial produce, would be withdrawn by the U. States, Mr. Van han was authorized to deliver a note to the American Secretary of state, declaring—that the discriminat ng du ties upon American ships and their cargoes in the W. Indies should immediately cease. Mr Vaughan was actually in possession of this instruction, when the resolution, on the assumed adoption of which the instruction to Mr. Vaughan had been founded, was rejected. It was no part of Mr. Vaughan's duty to make any communication upon the subject to the crican Government before the result of the discussion was ascertained. After that result (wholly unexpected in this country,) any such communication would have been not only useless, but might, perhaps, have been considered as an improper appeal against the formal decision of the A perican Legis-

That Mr. Vaughan should not afterwards have been authorized to enter into any discussion of the Provisions of the act of 1825. so late as October last, is not surprising, when it is considered that Mr. Vaughan, immediately after the close of the Session of Congress, was instructed to announce the intention of his Majest 's Government to pass the Order in Council of July (consequent upon the decision of the American Legis lature,) by which the terms of the act of 1825 were virtually declined.

Mr. Gallatin accounts for the rejection of the resolution proposed to the American Legislature, by the persuasion, which, he says the Government of the U. States entertained that the Negociation on the subject of the Commercial intercourse between the United States and the British W. India Colonies would be renewed.

The undersigned is at a loss to understand on what ground it was assumed at Washington, that there would be, at all times, a unabated disposition on the part of the British Government to make the trade of its West rangement.

The circumstances of the case were entirely changed. Repeated negociation had failed to produce

any material approximation of opinions upon

The last attempt at an adjustment had been made, with an evident conviction on both sides, that there existed between them an unconquerable difference of principles and that it was by that difference, rather than by any decided irreconcilableness of interests that a satisfactory arrangement was rendered

The nature of that difference has been suf ficiently discussed; it lies in the determination of the United States to dispute, and in that of Great Britain to maintain, the established distinction between general and colonial

Great Britain had, therefore, an obvious sotive for doing thence forward whatever she might think it right to do, in relaxation of her colonial system, rather by the instrumen tality of her own legislature than by compact with a state with which she disagreed in opinion, as to the principles of colonial trade, so widely, that it would have been impossible to construct a preamble to a treaty on that subject, in the enunciations of which the tw contracting parties should have concurred

But there was yet another reason for woiding further negotiations upon the sub-Hitherto, when the trade with the British

West India colonies had been opened at all, had been opened chiefly, though not ex-To no other country had it been opene

y specific and positive convention.

But a time had now arrived, when from motives of general polity, Great Britain thought it arresable to allow access to her colonies to all foreign powers, without ex ception, on conditions tendered alike to all Such indiscriminate opening could out be effected by some process common to al those who were permitted or invited to take advantage of it; impartiality was thus maintained towards all parties, and the nows of control over her own colonies was, at the same time, retained in the hands of the mo

The undersigned believes that he has not touched on every topic in the last note ad-dressed to him by Mr. Gallatin, to which he had not had occasion to advert in former stages of their correspondence. He will not allow himself to be drawn again into a discussion of topics already more than sufficiently debated.

The undersigned trusts that it is unneces sary for him, in concluding this note, to re-turn to Mr. Gallatin's assurance of the friendly disposition of the United States of America, assurances equally sincere, that there is the most cordial desire, on the part of Great Britain, to cultivate the friendship of the U.

The ties of common origin, laws and lan must always form strong bonds of alliance between them. Their repective interests, well understood, harmoether as much as their feelings. But it has never yet been held a duty

much at possible out of sight, and to take e that it shall not interfere with the teare their general intercourse, and of their

The refusal to regulate the trade of our orimies by a commercial treaty, which the British Government may think (even if neously) disadrantageous to its interests, cament give just cause of offence to any power whatever.

in the present instance, the undersigned is most happy to be able to qualify such refusal with the declaration, that it is not in any degree dictated by aentiments either unfriendly or disrespectful to the U. States, or by any indifference to the unicable adstment of all other questions at present pending between them and Great Britain. Of these questions, one has been already sappily arranged since Mr. Gallatin's arrival

in this country. The undersigned looks forward with confidence, no less than with anxiety, to such an arrangement of the remainder, as, effacing all fair and reasonable pretensions on both sides, may accure, for a long period of years to come, reciprocal good understanding and good will between the two kindred nations.

The undersigned has the honor &c. + GEORGE CANNING. [Signed] GEORGE CAN Athert Gallatin, Esq. &c. &c.

FROM LATE MEXICAN PAPERS. From the 'Correo de la Federacion Mexima,' of March 1st, we extract the following

pleasing intelligence from Guatemala: "With great pleasure we announce that he troubles of the Republic of the Centre are at an end, and that the melancholly predictions of the lovers of liberty have been followed by the most consulatory hopes of peace and conciliation. The United States of the Centre united, and agreed not to o bey the call for an extraor linary Congress, which the President had determined upon in critical and perplexing circumstances. The States were aware of the danger of deviating from the Constitution which was just established, and called simultaneously for the seeting of the regular Constitutional Congress. The President, who sought only the means to preserve union & to maintain or der, obeyed the voice of the nation in this general call; and revoking his former decreathorized this constitutional measure. By his glorious command of himself, he has at the same time given a brilliant proof of his patriotism; an example of moderation to those who attempt by abuse of power to elevate themselves above their country's institutions and an admirable evidence of that elevation of soul, which heightens his former achieve The friends of liberty will bless this functionary, and all merica will respect his name

The Hexican papers contain accounts of a olot, (in which it appears, the European Friars are the chief actors,) to restore to Mexico the ancient regime. The 'Aguila' of the 14th February says, that "the conspiraey, which some regarded as nothing, has been, abundantly serious -- whose ramifications extended to most of the States: and had not Providence bid the winds destroy the Spanish squadron which had sailed from Havana, it would have approached our coasts, which was to be the signal of revolt; and although the triumph would evidently have been ours, yet much blood would have been split, and other coils have followed, from which thanks to God, and to the activity and zeal of our Covernment, we now consider ourselves free, for the plan and its ramifications have been discovered, arrests are taking place; four presoners arrived yesterday; and that a statement will soon be published, and the nation will then see the labors of the Government for its salvation."

Father Arenas, who, in attempting to se duce the Commanding General, discovered the conspiracy, was, on the 23d February, sensenced to be shot in the public square of the Capitol.

Much excitement has been created in Mex co by the occurrence in Texas. Congress has appropriated \$500,000 to suppress the revolt, but the Senate rejected the proposi tion of the House to put under arms five more battalions of active militia. The 'Sol' embraces this opportunity to that its spleen and hostility against the United States. Gen, Rincon, recently appointed Secretary of War in place of Goinez, Pedraza, resigned and will command the expedition that is to be sent against the insurgents. The late Secretary has been again called to the War Department.

Esteva having resigned, Don Thomas Sal ado, a deputy of the General Congress, has een appoint d Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Rocafuerte, Mexican Charge d' Affair London, has arrived at the Seat of Governnent with the Treaty lately concluded with Great Britain by Mr. Camacho, Mexican Se cretary of State. This Treaty and that conluded between the United States of Ameri ca and Mexico, were submitted to Congress and reported favorably upon by the Com nittee of Foreign Relations.

In Congress, a proposition has been re erred to the ommittee on the Treasury, ermitting the introduction of foreign cornto the State of Yucatan in the Years o carcity, which shall be determined by the egislature of that State, according to the appearance of the crops. To encourage the importation of grain in such seasons, a bounty is offered in the way of exemption the payment of the import duties or of flour for every 100 cargas (s 10 barrels carga is 300 lbs.) of corn which may be in

Our Minister at Mexico, Mr. Poinsett, ce brated Washington's birth-day by a ver odsome ball, which was well attended, and kept up with great spirit to a late hour.

From the New York National Advocate, LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM HIO JA NEIRO

We learn by the ship Minerva, Capt Hammond, arrived yesterday from Rio which place she left on the 17th March that the country was in a deplorable condition. The paper money of the country was greatly depreciated, and buisness generally was completely at a stand. The brig Spark, Capt. Clark, of this port, saild from Riv on the 2d March, for Montevideo, and was capured the same day by a Steam boat which left the part for the purpose) on suspicion of being bound to Buenos Ayres. A prizecrew was put on board, and the brig brought to anchor. On the sea breeze setting in, her cables were cut and she was carried into port.

every attempt to obtain her release to attack at. The second part of a proving ineffectal, also was abundaned.

After her capture some of the crew was entrusted to Kutuceus P. Brazilian 74, and put in irons. Condy Raguet, Esq. the American Charge d' Aftars, and Mr. Weight, the American Consul, had demanded an explanation of consul, had demanded an explanation of consult and the important manufact of the place, was also selected to you in my last—Since and to you in my last—Since only know, that Gourais, manufact of the place, was also selected to consult the consultation of the crew was also selected to a consultation of the crew was entrusted to Kutuceus P. the Albanian Turks, who selected to consultation of the crew was entrusted to Kutuceus P. the Albanian Turks, who selected to consultation of the crew was entrusted to Kutuceus P. the Albanian Turks, who selected to consultation of the crew was entrusted to Kutuceus P. the Albanian Turks, who selected to consultation of the crew was entrusted to Kutuceus P. the Albanian Turks, who selected to consultation of the crew was entrusted to Kutuceus P. the Albanian Turks, who selected to consultation of the crew was entrusted to kutuceus P. the Albanian Turks was entrusted to kutuceus P the cause of their imprisonment, which was not only relesed, but it was understood they were treated with indigniby the minister of marines. Mr. Itaguet had demanded his passports, which were granted, and he would seturn home the first opportunity that offered. full account of the facts connected with this affair, have been transmitted to our selventages in the Morea, the cares overnment.

The French and Colombian Ambasdoes had not been well received by the Brazilian government.

The U. S. ship Cyane, Capt. Elliott ailed from Rio on the 5th March, for the United States, to touch at Pernam

Capt. Brown of the Buenos Ayres quadron had captured nine out of a fleet of sixteen Brazilian vessels, and the remainder would probably share the same fated.

Boston, May 1. Letter from Dr. Howe to a gentleman in this

neighborhood. Steam ship Kateria, (Perseverance) Port Valhi, lule of Samos, Abr. 23, 1826.

Sir-My last was from Napolith Romania, (Oct. 15) and gave you a summary detail of the public events up to that date. Since my leaving Napoli, no opportunities of writing have occurred, nor could I have profited much by any, for I am ignorant of the passing events in the Morea and in Attica, having had no news to be depended upon for four weeks. I left Napoli, on being appointed by government to the direction of the surgical department in the fleet, and arrived here just when it was supposed the Turkish fleet were about to make an attack on this island: an attempt to react the tragedies of Bcio and Ipsara. But the Greek squadron was ready to oppose them, and the artdition of this vessel was of the greatest

mportance. The Turkish fleet then ay at Mitylene; it soon retired up the Dardanelles, and has since, according to the most positive information, gone to Constantinople, thus leaving Samos safe for this winter at least. The greater part of the Greek fleet returned to Hydra about ten days ago, and Admiral Miaulis, with the six remaining vessels, will sail immediately. This vessel will remain here & about the Turk ish coast for a few days, when, if noth ing extraordinary happens, she will go to Syra and Napoli .- I believe I slight ly mentioned to you in my last, the ar rival of this vessel in Greece, the first of the expedition to be commanded by Cochrane; she is a beautiful thing, built under the eye of her commander, Captain Hastings, carries eight sixty-eight pounders, & will soon mount two more a weight of metal small even, in proportion to her size. She has an engine of 8 horse power, and moves very well with her sails; her huge guns are to be used principally with shells and hot shot. With all these advantages, and directed by a man of Hastings' skill may be expected from her, if she falls in with any of the enemy's vessels .--The plan here was to have waited for a calm, and then for this vessel to tow up the fire boats, and attach them to the Turkish line of battle ships. The immortal Canaris, with his brulot, was to have accompanied us, and there was every probability that had not the enemy's fleet retired, there would have

been decisive work. It is my duty here to say a few words of Captain Frank Hastings, a man whose persevering exertions for Greece merit what they have obtained, the love of the nation. He is an English gentleman of family and fortune, and former ly commander in the British Navy Upon the first breaking out of the Greek revolution, he hastened here, and exerted himself for two years to serve the cause, but at last finding himself of less utility than his active spirit made him wish to be, he formed the plan of bringing out one or more armed steam ves seis, and repaired to England for that purpose; and it was principally at his suggestion, that it was determined to appropriate part of the loan in fitting out an expedition of steam vessels. Hastings being appointed to command one of them, by extraordinary personal exertions, and the sacrifice of a part of his fortune, was enabled to get her finished and brought out here a long time before the others will be ready. He is now upon the spot, burning with anxiety to distinguish himself, and play a desperate game, with victory and houour, if he succeed, atter ruin if he lose. Should fortune favor him, he will stand a fair chance of eclipsing Cochrane himself, whose coming will, I fear, be retard-

ed some months longer.

The plan of the Turks since the fall of Missolonghi has been, first, to subdue Samos, one of the largest and richest islands now in possession of the Greeks; -second, the capture of Athens, and third, the prosecution of their advantages gained in the Morca.—The first of these was left to Tupal Pacha, who was named commander of the fleet, and who having taken on board troops from Asia Minor, has been threatening the island for the last six mouths. But all his artempts have been frustrated by the Greek fleet .- He has now returned to Constantinople, whether from want of repairs, or on account of disturbances. in that city, I have no means of determining. But Samos is safe until Spring, when I doubt not the Turks will make -After lying near a fortnight, and more extensive preparations than ever

was entrusted to Kutuceus Packs, the Albanian Turks, who set down to face it in August; what progress to made, up to the 15th October, f delay ed to you in my last - Since then the only know, that Gourals, the p mander of the place, was shot it the brain, upon the batter is sof the p by a rifle ball; that a small buf as herdy of Greeks had made their set "see into the Acropolis, and that the last iers from wittin breathed courage as confidence.

As for the third part, the push has been prevented from this by he reduced state of the Egyptian Parha's finances, which has prevented him four sending his fleet with supplies of mocha. In fact the situation of the latter must now be awkward - When I left the Morea, his army was reduced to such a miserable remnant, that he could not undertake any enterprise of importance, and every day that clapses must increase his troubles. That he will me receive a supply of money, cluther and provisions this winter, is quite possible, but that he will not be reinforced in soldiers, I consider almost certain, Letters from Alexandria give such accounts of the troubles and embarrass. ments of Air Mehemet, that though I know he will make every exertion to relieve his son, he cannot much reinforce him. In fact, I believe I can now say, the prediction I made you is fulfilled-Greece has ended the campaign of 1826 better than she began it. I remain, Sir, yours sincerely.

S. G. HOWE.

## POLITICAL.

From the Richmond Enquirer. MORE SIGNS.

Caulitions, Amargamations, &c. appear to be the Order of the Day. We now see interests clubbed together, which seemed to be forever destined to be separate and distinct; and parties coalesting, which had for years main ained a sort of civil war against each other, But after the example set us by Messrs, Adams and Clay, ought we to be astonished at any Conlinen which could possibly be effected?-They are now fast multiplying upon us; and among the portentous signs of the times; lo! in Boston, the Head Quarters of good Principles, in the very cradle of the Revolution, at Fanuell Hall, we behold almost the flon and the lamb lying down together. An avowed amsignmation is produced between the Friends of the Hartford Convention and some of the Ancient Republicans And we have Mr. Daniel Webster, live a second Peter the Hermit, sounding the toosin of Alarm, and preaching up to the congregated federalists and republicans of the iden schools, a War of Extermination against the impious Rebels who dare to oppose the re-election of Mr. John Quincy Adams -- We have no objection to this evolution-The blasts of Mr. Webster's trumpets is one of the most portentous Signs of the Times. B bespeaks the Administration to be in serious danger. The Opposition is not that little. factious Minority, which it has been hitherte represented: Mr. W. calls upon all true pelievers to unite their forces-or, the men in power are gone for ever. Yet why this singular change in the open-

among other things came to the resolution "that it is expedient to have a political organi and tried, determined courage, much zutton of the republican friends of the present "National Administration, and to effect the same, that the republican friends of the adthe administration he requested forthwith to assemble in their several wards, and elect ward committees, & that a county committee be elected at an adjournment of this meeting." It was further resolved, that "the feelings of the melividuals whom we honor, imperformly demand, that we support no man for public office, whose feelings, principles, & objects, are not in unison with our own." This expenment was tried; but the danger pressed so sorely upon them, the Signs of the Times in Pennsylvania, N. York, N. Hampshire, and evel in Massachusetts herself, became so alarmingly portentous, that it is found neces sary to change the tacticks of the campaign, and instead of each party fighting in detachment, their f.roes are now to be unit against the threatening Opposition. A Co-bination is "imperiously demanded," and men, whose "feelings, principles, and objects" have been essentially different. The Editor of the Philadelphia Palladium speaks of it as" one of the most wonderful events of the age"-and describes "the beautiful spectacle of the Honorable T. H. Perkins walking down Central Wharfarm in arm with Mr. Clough and Maj. Russell making a friendly call up a descendant of the lauented and excellent

enjamin Austin!"
This Caucus is arowedly a meeting of "the

Benjamin Austin'

tions of the campaign? But a few weeks

ago, (on the 25th of March) the republican

friends of Mr. Adams met in Boston, and

citizens of Boston, friendly to the Satio to the ancient landmarks of political party. Col. T. H. Perkins acted as Moderator. were addressed by Messrs. Childs, Bond. Clough, and Webster. And when the last Orator had closed his affecting appeal, the manimously adopted a Preamble and Resolutions "big with the fate of Casar and of Rome." They declare that "They see with no small solicitude, that these administrations and more especially that of the Nation, are assailed by a most unexampled opport which has already resulted in the defeat and prostration of several measures, eminently calculated to advance the prosperity and lap-They hold it to be piness of our country." They hold it to be the duty of all the who agree in sentiment to unite in action, when the public welfare demends it. And they confidently submit to their fellow-citizens their belief, that "the candid and first will now admir, that of he two great political parties which have direct the opinions and feelings of our country, buth have contributed splendid talents, spales integrity, ardent patriotism, and dearniors of sacrifices, in the formation and alministration of our Governments," and that although "w have called by different names, bettern of the same penciple," yet that "we are all kepublicans: we are all Pederalists,"—that being "chizens by birth or choice of a com-mon country," and "that country has light right to concentrate our affections, we have every inducement to sympathy and interest, and that "the name of simerican must always evail the just pride of patriotism, more that any appellation, derived from local discrime-nations," or temporary divisions of sentinepla-limpressed with these opinions, " and trusting to the rectifude of our intentions" and to the

support of our brethren and tell or-cit; zens, we do resolve, "let. That we will by all fair and honoural."