ATTENT FURTHERITY A. 42 a Pring put, Mr. Pray white walk willing miles with my Deballered the arr Physics the ship three sets for stimic out that? en alone prevented by Dard Lives from recigning in past years, character in the Exclusion of the Exclusion out if any Men the Laborator out if any Men the Universe out of the Sector of the them bad in , he deried, by the most anner, thet 11. Ex.Mittiwees feed

or world in potenti, and at his bet had going out at affice merely had felt the policy of the Govern-un termine a change whee Lord Liment Dis erport's struges Mr Canning was beard, at great length, american of his conduct, and in vindi-in of his considence, he fully primed candor of Mr. Peel, but appeared to use-I have asked and obtained his Maages of the late negotiation is may be necesous permission to state such p sfrank a sary to my sindication. And first, I beg to sure the Hight fion. Gentleman and the that I am not unaware of the pecu-Fine difficulty attendant on the formation of a ministration, from the state of the Ca-e Question; for I did counsel his Majes-Ly when he did me the honor to advise with the to make a Government in every respect conformable to those opinions. To carry that counselinto effect would have, of course,

involved the necessity of my retirement from office; but I can declare most conscientious ly, that I would have laid at the feet of my Sovereign the situation 1 have the honor to hold, with a more cheerful heart, and with an assirance of a quicker termination of the difficulties to which I have alluded, than I have been disposed to encertain in the subhave over disposed to entertain in the sub-sequent part of these transactions. Why did I thus stake the existence of an Admin-istration, even though divided on the subject of the Catholic Chains, and advise his Majes-ty to form an Administration wholly bostile to thus chained in which bostile to e claims? I will state my reasons brief. for that course. Not many mouths ago, a Majesty received a letter from a source h: which I cannot nor will not allude, most strenuously advising his Majesty to place the Covernment of the country in a state of this formity, and that unnormity to be an uniform and decided opposition to the Catholic Claims. Lord Lacerpool to whom a letter of the some description was addressed, at the name time as that of which I have spoken as being sent to his Majesiy, upon receiving a communication upon the subject from the King, addressed to that evalued personage a the list originator, of a Government formed the list originator, of a Government formed

spect to the Catholic Claims, could consent to become a Mamber of any Government modelled upon the principle of exclusion-[hear, hear, hear] and his Lordship added, that as he was called upon to give his advice to his Majesty, he must say, that, in his opinion, it would be extremely difficult to accomplish such a formation--{bear, hear, hear!} If was not for me, I say, to point out how it might be done; but I could not disguise it from myself, as I had felt it my duty nor to disguise it from my Sovereign, that although the formation of such a Miniatry was a work of very great difficulty, it was not a task of absolute impractionbility- [Hear, hear, hear,] But when it was distinctly stated to me that such an Administration could not be formed, and when I received his Majesty's commands o model a Government on the same princies as that of Lord Liverpool, of which I had been a member, nothing, I conceived, could ment of the divided character to which I have alluded, upon the subject of Catholic Eman-cipation, with the necessary consequence, that the question of the removal of the Catho lie Bisabilities should not be made a measure of the Cabinet. Now what was't 1 proposed? What was it I had it in command to do in the re-construction of the Government?—To form o Ministry upon the principle of Lord Liver-pool's Administration.—That the Govern-ment should even consist of the very same individuals. I am sure I had no objection. Not what was proposed to me? That I, hav-ing his Majesty's commands to form a Go-vernment apon the very same principles as hat the question of the removal of the Uatho those of my lamented protectsor, should those of my berented predecessor, should place at the bead of that Government another person, holding upon the subject of the Ro-man Catholic Claims, Lord Liverpool's opinperson, holding upon the subject of the sec-man Catholic Gianas, Lord Liverpool's opin-inne-jhear, hear! Now what was it I was desired to sanction by the adoption of that course? What principle is it I was called upon to admit! Why, I was desired plainly to say, that I, holding the opinions I have expeatedly acoved myself to hold upon the Catholic Question, was thereby disqualified from being placed at the head of the Govern-ment-fluid cheers] I was called upon to acknowledge, in the face of the country, that I, forming an Administration upon the principles of Lord Liverpool-sthat is, of di-vided opinions on the Catholic Claims-was, from the very holding of a different and divi-ded opinion, disqualified from taking the highest office in that Government-Cheers.] I will settire altogether and forever from pub-lic life-I will betake myself to the farihest boundary of the carth, and into perpetual banishment-I will resign any and every hope of the carth and into perpetual

erfin gett nineer, bie alt menteren names, hist it is publications and his juignment in surmorting or one she Ush set as the Government thinks proper to have Leverd any proposition to carry into effect his particular views, he must do so in diej hisfly, and state at the same time, in his ple in Parlianent, that he does so in his in-dividual comover-(chorea.)-I have throught that, as the cuestion has stood for the fiftern yram, since 1812, it sught to mani still. It is not for me to attempt to have open the penetralis, or to explain what is passing in the privacy of the Boyal breast. I respect that illustrions. Penson's prejudices as much as 1 wenerated these metives which actuated his Royal Father, but if 1 am asked the H. Ron. Sentiemen and others of his any obstacle to the accomplishment of Ca-late Collesgues. He then proceeded as fol thelie Emancipation, 1 say no-no more than tholic Emancipation, I say no--no more than Lord Liverpool thought it [cheers]--no more than it is thought to be an obstacle by the Right Honorable Gentleman himself, [cheers] and, if this was the time to argue that point, I would undertake to derive some of the reasons for what I propose, from what has been advanced upon that subject. Let not those who oppose us say now, that hopes are excited which must blast the peace of Ireland. Docs the Eon Gentleman who falked of silence upon that subject, believe that such a thing is possible? The question may sleep for a time, but it is that sleep from which it will awake, with renovated strength to the accomplishment of its final triump ooking at the question as it stands now, and udging according in the widence which ress upon me, I cannot cunceal from myelf the fact, that the question has gained

vast accession of force, although, Goil knows, that gain was not of my seeking. The House of Lords assembled on the 2d, when the ex-ministers explained the cause of their resignation .- They all denied the existence of any cabal or concert in their conduct. Lord Eldon declared it had long been his wish to resign and when he found that Lund Liverpool's policy was no longer to be continued in the Cabinet, he promptly and in his resignation, without being influ enced by personal feelings against any man The Duke of Wellington thought there was no serious desire betraved in the letter from Ur. Canning that he s sould form a part of the proposed Cabinet, and expressed his regret at feeling himself obliged to resign is command in the army, the source of his ionors, and the means of providing for his past services.

in the House of Commons, on the 3d, the subject of the change of Ministry was re-newed by Mr. Peel. The business of the night was to have been a discussion on the Shipping Interest .- But Mr. George Dawson having asked Mr. Canning whether any arrangements had been made, or were in contemplation, for filling up the vacancy of Easter of the Mint, Judge Advocate General in I Surveyor General, and, having received the answer of "Yes," began to arraign Mr. Canning for his conduct with regard to the late seceders, and to inveigh sgainst the coalition between the Ministers remaining in place and the late opposition. ' Mr. Daw son's charge was found on the number of divisions within the last five years, in which Mr. Brougham, Mr. Tierney, Sir Jumes Mackintosh, and Mr. Calcraft, were found in op-position to the Ministry. Mr Peel joined in this language, and could not comprehend the principles upon which the new coalition had been formed.

At the close, Mr. Canning rose and saidrejoice, Sir, however, that the standard of opposition is at length raised in this House. Such an act is to me worth a thousand profescheers.] In whatever mind the feeling of hostility lurkes, let it come boldly forth, and boldly will I meet it I am asked what I mean to do on the subject of Parliamentary Reform? Why, I say, to oppose it-to op pose it to the end of my life in this House under whatever shape it may appear-[cheers.] I am asked, what is my opinion on the subject of the Test Act, I say to oppose it [cheers.] It has happened by some coin chance, that the Test Act is one of the subjects upon which it has never yet been lot to pronounce an opinion in this House But yet I have an opinion upon it, and I do not hesitate to declare it. In a debate which took place in the House of Commons on the 4th of May, Mr. Peel said, that, independent of his feelings on the Catholic Question, he saw no reason for confiding in the Government of Mr. Canning. His confidence was in the Ministers who had resigned, not in those who had retained affice. He admired the talents of the right hon. gentleman, and he had no fear, while he was assisted by the cooler heads and more regulated minds of the Ministers who had now left him: but when he saw him surround ed by a crowd of visionary theorists, of pali tical economists, and the professors of what were called the liberal principles of the present day, he could not look without a-larm at the dangers to which the country was exposed, nor view without apprehension the perils into which it might be precipitated. -He did not think that there ever was a greater delusion attempted on the country than the formation of the present Cabinet. Six out of the eleven persons, he would venture to say, would not hold their situa-tions long. If they were really joined by the noble lords whose influence they boasted, by did not these noble lords join them in unequivocal manner? It might suit the ews of those noble lords, but how, would not the country? Were the affairs of the breign and Home Offices fit objects to be fied with? This was not the way the coun-rengist to be governed. He was of opin-in that the Government gave no sufficient puriety for the Protestant establishment, and suppontment of the First Lord of the -He did not think that there ever was a atment of the First Lord of the pointment of the First Loose a file instanced his apprchensions. file now how the coalition was effected; hought that there must be a sacrifice side or on the other. The greater rifice the greater the compliment to fit hon, greater an compliment to but hon, greater and compliment to merifice the grouter the compliment to right hom, gentleman. In conclusion again repeated his conviction, that the Government was so defective that it is due that satisfy the country. It has attisfy the country. Windleleas wished to know from the ble londs who had so recently taken their is on the opposite side, whether it was it intention to bring forward any of the ce great constitutional questions which y had hitherto so ably and so strongly ported manualy, parliamentary reform the blainen of size curves, and the repeat of the portion and test sats.-If they did not ag them forward be certainly would, for was determined to bring to the test the neiphes of the present satiministration. The Marquis of Londonderry addressed house, with great warmth, on the recent

44, 1 of strungth eep tain fronting in the models. He had clied a part of the terres, and coving ed-art of the whigs. The Prime Minuter send lords up here to us, but I are de-tined that they shall not lord it over us ord Guadrich and-I will not consent to middle. He in in detail by going into th be besten in detail by going in to be opened aims, when the grast campaign is to be opened off us on the 11th of June, and all the rob-bish blown to the winds and I declare to my bish blown to the winds and I declare to my God, that 1 care not what the result of the campaign may be .- (Great cheers.)

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New Fork June 21. The 15th of Slay packet ship liritannia. Captain Marshall, arrived early yestenday morning from Liverpool, bringing regular advices to the date of her solling, inclusive. The Gotton market was rather depressed at the last dates, and purchasers were en deavoring to obtain the article at eather lower rates. The imports had been heavy. A good deal of opposition continued in both houses of Parliament against the new Administration, but the usual supplies had

een voted.

e House of Lords, Lord Ellenboroug In the quired whether it was the intentio. fthe veroment to lay upon the table any in formation respecting the existing state of Portugal Lord Dadly replied that no in-formation would at that time be communi-nicated. The question of the withdrawal of the British troops, was one of peculiar deli-cacy. It was connected with negotiations then pending, which were not in a proper state to be haid before the House.

The Duke of New Castle, in declaring his ennosition to the Corn bill, said, he conceiv ed it to be the duty of every honest man, and of every man who was a friend to his king and to his country, to stand forward and dis possess one of the most profligate minister hat had ever yet been placed in power; to iberate his king from the awful situation in to which he had been thrown; and to break up one of the most vile, impure, and flagron coalitions that had ever entered into the head of a set of wily politicians to form.

Earl Grey, in a long speech, took a view of the political conduct of Mr. Canning, and suid that he could not, without a great sacrifice of personal feeling and character, give his support to the Administration, of which that gentleman was the head

The Marquis of Londonderry, in moving for certain papers relating to the expenditure of the Foreign Department, said, if the Ad ministration was declared permanent, he should proceed no further, but from the man ner in which it had been made up, he could not place confidence in it. Lord Dudly said, he believed it was the first time that His Maiesty's servants were called upon to say how long they were to serve their Sovereign, or how long their Sovereign was to employ them, at all events, he would not be the first to answer questions like these.

Mr. Hume said there was rumors that new batch of Peers was to created. Mr Canning answered that the rumors were o the most unfounded character, circulated as he knew from the most mischievous motives London, May 14 .--- The Earl of Liverpoo still concinues to gather strength. The Gazette of Friday contains the non

nation of the Duke of Leeds Lord Plunkett and Sir S. Hulse, as Privy Counsellors, and the declaration in council of the appoint ment of the Duke of Clarence as Lord High Admiral

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, took place in Free masons' Hall, on Monday week The Rev Mr. Irving caused a good deal of confusion by vehemently insisting on the Committee' acknowledging their misconduct respecting but the motion ed. The revenue for the last year wasstated at 80,0007.

atturnes of the particle life, and Lince, 23th Fide, and We now sticlose you a Gapetic of aining several very important offi letters and documents, which, if th are not too long getting to hand, w perhaps prove interesting, as they develop, in a great measure, the unlat this Republic. You may rely upon the authenticy of the statement of the Min. ister Viclausce in his letter to General Santander.

The revolution alluded to, took place en the 20th of last month, braded and protecte I by the Colombian Division of 4,000 torn quarfered in this city, and commanded by officers picked by Ge-neral Bolivar as fit tools to carry forward his black purpose. They were all, to the number, of seventeen, including the two Generals Laro and Sands, embacked for San Buena Ventura, accompanied by a strong guard, the com-manding officer having orders to march them from thence to Bogota, and deliver them over to the V. President, Gen. Santander, and at the same time to assure the Congress that the division were determined to support the Colombian Constitution and Congress. We have every reason to hope that the remaining Colombian troops in Peru and Boliva, will follow the step of this division.

The accounts as yet received from the different departments of the interior of Peru are very satisfactory, and there is every appearance of the Peruvians getting rid of the Bolivian yoke, without the least disorder or bloodshed.

Mr. Canning. Mr. Canning was born at Paddington, near London, in 1771. His pa-ternal ancestors were originally scated at Foxcote, in Warwickshire, where a branch of the family, we believe, still remains. Queen Elizabeth conferred the manor of Garvagh, in the county of Derry in Ireland, on a younger son of the Forcote family, who thereupon moved into the sister island, and up to the father of the Premier, his descendants contioned to reside there. Stratford Canning, Esq. of Garvah, the grandfather, had two sons, George and Paul, the elder of whom dis-pleased his father by marrying a dowerless beauty, was exiled from the paternal roof, with an allowance of 150/ a year.

Under these circumstances, he came with his lady to London, and determining to stu dy the law, entered himself of the Middle Temple. He died poor on the 11th of April. 1771, a few days after the birth of his son George, and was interred in the new burial ground of St. Maryle-bone, where his tomb with the following inscription was placed by his widow:----

" Thy virtue and my wo, no words can tell, Therefore, a little while, my George lare well; For faith and love like ours Heaven has in store Its last best gift-to meet and part no more.

His infant son, the subject of this memoir, was placed with a maternal uncle, a respect able wine merchant in the city, who discovering strong marks of genius, at a very early sge, sent him to Eton, where he speedily distinguished himself, and in 1786 became one of the senior schollars.

In 1788, on his removal from Eaton, Mr. Canning was entered at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated. He there formed a social connexion wit' several young men of rank; among whom was Mr. Jenkinson, now Lord Liverpool. Ilaving obtained his bacholor's degree, he left the University, and entered himself of the Middle Temple, with intent to study the law. At the same time he obtained admission to a debating society. which met in Bond-street, and by his pracwill be compelled to groat under the great grie-vance, or else (as the Indian remarked to the tice there, acquired that case and facility in public speaking which he now so eminently possesses .- Londan Free Press.

as eyes on the scine, yo will down the affecting apo With almoses Solits for your, person plane, I would de, THOMAS M. BENTON.

We pay the man who was the subject of the foregoing satting sep and at the same time was constions of ing it. We do not remember the instance when the hingwage of upbrahl of was a keenly and irresistably applied. "I would

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WIAR. Mare Editors,-Latle did Laupe should have been colled upon thus soon to fend the arguments and substantiate the tra-advanced in my constantiation of the 5th my calculation was, that in the presental and ab-jent shades of obscurity I should have, at the proper period, gone to the ballet bux, uncom-pelled to use a pejoinder. An unknown individual, over the following

An unknown individual, over the following letters, if. C. S. in the Register of the 13th has arouned the privilege of, in some measure, re-plying to the aforeasid communication. The ob-ject of this writer appears to be, to 'endeavor, with his work arm, to stop the tempest which is as coping three, how comits, or to stand as in obstacle against the orcewhelming curvent; and although the waters are up to his neck, and sweeping three way, continues to halfoo loudly, all is valo.

He confidently asks from what data Checins hasards the unsupported assertion that the pre-sent chief magnitude was not the chiefe of the people? Is it, says he, from the note of the electoral colleges, or the uniterrupted cham-our of Jackson meetings to the south and west? If these be his evidences, says he, they certainly fail of substantiating the fact. He adds, that the electoral colleges over first and a starting the electoral college gave Gen. Jackson a piurality not a majority. Of course, then concludes he, not a majority. Of course, then, concludes he, we cannot infer with any kind of precision who was the choice of the people. But every thing on the subject must be wild and uncertain conjecture. What fine span theory this is! peal we to the facts in point. For actually clous thought that the fact was so well ported and the truth so universally conceded as to require no proof. According to the best au-thenticated statements in the late Presidential election, nucty-nine electoral votes were given to Gen. Jackson, eighty-four to Mr. Adams, forty-one to Mr. Crawford, and thry-seven to Mr. Char Drawford, and thry-seven to Mr. Clay. One would suppose that it was so plain that a horse might understand its that so far as nine-nine exceeds eighty-four, so much did the people prefer Gen. Jackson. But in addition to this, had the election been sent back to the people and the choice restricted to the two candidates, as it virtually was in the House, there is no one who was well acquaint-ed with the State of public opinion in the Southern and Western States, where nearly all the votes for Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay were given, who would not be obliged to acknowledge, that, of the seventy-eight votes re-ceived by those gentlemen, at least thirty-two, the number in addition to the nine-nine, already received by Gen. Jackson which was necesry to his election, would have been given him. becording to this test, therefore, a majority of he people were opposed to Mr. Adams. Now the people would ask how does this accord with the statements above? Truly it may be said that a drowning man will catch at straws. A majority of the States, too, if their wish had been complied with, were opposed to his election: he succeed-ed in the house by the majority of one State only: and it is notorious that in contempt of the will of their constituents, who had given unequivocal proofs of their preference to Gen. Jackson over Mr. Adams, the representatives in Congress of several of the western States gave their votes for Mr. Adams. Well then may the sensitive ears of this esponser of the cause of Mr. Adams be disturbed with the unwelcome noise of the uninterrupted clammour of Jackson meetings in the south and west. One might be astouished that the reiterated clangour does not resound from Maine to Georgia, and echo from Missouri to the Atlantic. And the votary of Mr. Adams

man relative to the disagreeableness of white tobacco smoke) get further off. writer proceeds to tell us, that these meetings are got up by a few would be great men. I would answer "judge not, lest ye be judged." If we were so disposed we could easily pay him back in his own coin. But we will exercise that charity tovards H. C. S, which returns good for evil. He still, however, per-sists in his opinion that Mr. Adams should be prefered because he was born in New-England, and educated in Europe. Now, Messrs, Editors, with all due deference to the opinion of this gra-themen, I am compelled to add, that he should not be permitted to select the place of nativity and education for a Berlin of the should and education for a President for me. For nothing is so well calculated to bias the feelings and influence the nots of mon in future life as feelings the impetus of birth and education. Early impressions are generally most lasting. Yes, sirs, hn Q. Adam is foctunate in the place of his nativity: hard by the place in which was hatel-ed the famous fluctford convention; where Dan-ist Webergers ed webster, a man who, during the late war, iel Webster, a man who, during the late war, was exerting his influence to palsy the arm of our country is an idol among the people. This Daniel is still among the wise men of the east.

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FOR THE STAR.

The Emperadore of why

1724.000 om the We cond and ----June, stating teen bat he many o 100 public worship, carried with af-truth, and prestored such ar-upon my mind, that, prompted by for our country and a desire to these bought immunidivisional evil-ortiona.

The manner in which, for the man days are selebrated assumed us frought with extraverance. potion, that it is sufficient lieses in the contence of a tremble for his country. W signal bouchts are performed signal benefits are performed in a prime ner, they are pleasing before dime converted into scenes of vice, they ble in his sight. How is it with the bird our Saviour. That happy more, cheerful delicht, the Shepherds listened rept elequence of alighting Angels, "Glove to God in the highest, peace on good will towards men: behold I, bring tidings," of acture. Now, if is notated hundreds among us set oper that day is in pouring down, in rapid succession, esting in agints. And for the comple eating dronghts. Autor of they up the des e ste practice, they lay up the of namy days labour, and instead of earth, (0 how shocking the sight!) we ilies, neighbourhoads and cities involved a putes, rioting and debauchery. Is the da-rect manuer to express before our Mike o just tribute of gratitude we own fai the pit of a Son in the referingtion of the world?

The birth day of Wasnisorov, that are ballowed in the lips of every America, are doubt frequently celebrated in a manage different from what he himself would recommand, are he again alive and among us. Mildness are tue, moderation and bumanity marked are here the moderation and bumanity marked are ateus. How inconsistent, then, that we

cell-brate his name with extravagance and ner But the fourth of July, that illoaridan when our forefathers, stimulated by the ten liberty, appealing to the God of justice for rectitude of their cross, determined th would live free or die; they mutually that they would individually suffer dome-chains and death: that they would secrate the lives as marty's at the shrine of liberty, or he off the ponderous and unwieldly voke of tism, and hust asunder the ferters of the Having their hearts stimulated with the loss Having their hearts simulated with the loss their country, and their arms nerved by the rity of their intentions, after many years of rious vicinitudes, surmounting obtineles, eas tering difficulties, and braving dangers, is sailing through bloody seas, in the mile storms and hurricanes, they at length found the selves in the port of peace, in the possess the goodly land, with the blessing of liberty tailed as a gift upon their notestic. That tailed as a gift upon their posterity. The has of providence was visibly displayed in the preservation. And shall we render or in unworthy these blood bought immunities? Sha we challenge him to deprive us of them by m abase of the manner in which we express a gratitude? It is not the i tention of these is to destroy celebra on , nor prevent the join glee of associtions of friends and kindred been ren; but simply to cause the streams which is from the source of gratitude to run the person way--to cause sacrifices of religious duties to be mingled with the offerings of the day. And doubt unt but the generality of our well mea-ing citizens will coincide with these sentiments and unite in co-operating with us in the perform anec of this clearly apparent duty. Fifty has the sho, in the progress of its a sull rests toon, diffused its profife radiance over the phas of independent America. Our glorious juble is just coming to a close. It is the primeros the present to profit by the experience of DASL

Our revolutionary haves have fallen arous us, before the influence of time, like the new before the sharp sickle, baryest his ravages, has almost gleaned the world these worthies. The present flourshing contion of our country, our agricultural a mercial interest; our peace abroad and happing at home, call for testimonies of religious gra tude. Our blessings, have as yet been perpet ated; and we will act wisely in never anerthe them on the shrine of extraragance and disch pation. It was extravagance and luxury whi caused proud Rome, with its cloud capt palac to tumble into ruin. Asiatic customs brought its desolation. The Jewish inition once flours its desolation. The down names once nouse ed in might and grandeur: they were preten-by the power, guidal by the windom, and in tored by the kind care of a superiotonding Pro-vidence. But they abused these blossing, as spurned at the high asthority whence they can spurned at the high asthority whence they can spinned at the negative of the second sach to all nations. Let us also fear, los ; hare a similar fate.

The Paris napers, of Wednesday, state that in the Chamber of Deputies great agi tation had been manifested at the disbanding of the National Guards, and it was propose to impeach the ministers.

A grand ship canal is to be made from Lon don to Portsmouth. The project will have the support of the East India Company, the Bank of England, and several other public establishments. The canal is to be 150 feet in width, and 30 in depth. The expense is estimated at 4,900,0 0? it will employ 20,000 vorkinen for four years.

His Majesty the King of Saxony died o the 5th May, at the advanced age of 76. He was made King in 1806-by Bonaparte. He is succeeded by Prince Antony Clement, who is 72 years of age.

Intelligence from Corfu of April 10, men tions that some sharp fighting had taken place before Athens, on the 4th, 6th, and 9th, but in whose favor the conflict termine ted had not been ascertained.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpoot, May 16. Throughout the whole of last week, there was a steady demand for Cotton in this market, and although it was readily met by the holders, and the imports amounted to 32,631 bags, (of which 24,301 were from the United States,) the prices of the previous week were supported. The total sales from the 5th to 11th instant inclusive, amounted to 15,3 0 bags, including 5,701 Uplands at 6 to 71: 2,550 Orleans, 61-8 to 8 4, Alabamas, a 61 3 to 7-(a large proportion of each at 6 1to 6 1-2d.) and 250 Sea Islands, at 10 to 15d. About 200 bales were taken on speculation. Thus far this week, the arrivels have been very weighty .-) nearly 30,000 bags,) holders have shewn an increased desire to sell, and lower prices have been accepted, particularly for Orl, and Alab. Sales of the last 3 day

about 5000 hags. P. S. One s'clock .- There is but a modera demand for Cotton to day, and purchaser are endeavoring to obtain the article at 1-4d. reduction from last week's prices. Thus far, but little basiness has been done.

REVOLUTION IN PERU.

The last Baltimore Gazette contains the following interesting letters from

The Quid Pro Que, or Fidelity Rewarded.--Mr. John Scott, who held the vote of the state of Missouri in his own hands at the last Presidential election, in open violation of the will of his constituents, gave it to Mr. Adams. The people of Missouri indigoantly dismissed him at the next election from their service: Mr. Adams grateful for past favors, has taken him into his. Mr. John Scott is appointed Inspector of all the Southern Land Offices. This is one of those appointments made by the President which do not require the ratification of the Senate.

Mr. Cook has claims too. He gave the rote of Illupois to Mr. Adams in breach of a solemn pledge to the people whose re-presentative it he was. He is a unrtyr for "r. Adams' sake. The people have turned. him out too. Mr Adams ought to keep his promise and make him Governor of Arkan as. We suppose he will after awhile.

The following letters, which passed between Mr. Scott and Mr. Benton, a day or two previous to the election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency, have just made their appearance, and speak for themselves-

Washington City, February 5th, 1825. HON. T. H. BESTON.

Dear Sir-Notwithstanding the conver tion we had on Thursday evening, and on Priday, from which you might justly con-clude that I would not vote for Mr. Adams, I am NOW inclined to think differently, and unless some other change in my mind takes place, I shall vate for him: I take the earliest opportunity to apprize you of this fact, that you may not commit yourself with friends on the subject.

JOHN SCOTT.

ANSWER.

Senate Chumber, February 8th, 1825 Sir-I received, on the morning of the 6th inst. your note of the 5th, in which you make known to me your intention to give the vote of Missouri to Mr. Adams

Sinister rumours, and some misgivings of my own, had been preparing my mind for an extraordinary developement, but it was not until I had three times talked with you, face to face, that I could believe in the reality of an intention so inconsistent with your previous conversations, so repugnant to your printed pledges, so amazing to your constituents, so fatal to yourself.

The vote which you intended thas to give is not your own. It belongs to ("e people of the state of Missouri. They are against Mr. Adams. 1, in their name, do solemly protest against your intention, and deny your moral power to bestow their rote.

You have been pleased to make a referand have been pleased to make a refer-ence, in one of your conversations, to per-sonal wishes in this election. I now reiter-ate that I disdan and repel the appeal; and remit you to the exalted tribunal of honor

and duty. For nine years we have been closely con-nected in our political course, at length the connection is dissolved under circumstances connection is dissolved under circumstances. which pronounce our everlasting separation. For some expressions which you felt as unkind, in our conversations on Sunday, I ask your pardon and obligion. I had a right which pronounce our everlasting separation. And role that will not answer he will by For some expressions which you felt as inkind, in our conversations on Sunday, I ask your purdon and oblivion. I had a right to give you my opinion on a point of public dury, but nonn to inflict a wound on your

He goes on to represent the horrid idea of disunion and division-urges the necessity of an entire oneness of sentiments, equotes a text in point from the great Washington to further his purpose. I am yet to learn that it is the only alpurpose. I am yet to learn that it is the only al-ternative to vote for Mr. Adams, or promote atrife. True it is that in our country there are sectional itellings and interest—I do not see how else it could be with such a wide spreading realm. Self preservation is the first law of nature. And I would ask why have we not as much right to send a President from the South or West as then they found the North. The volue of the model they from the North. The voice of the majori-ty of the people is the legitimate rule by which we are willing to be governed. God grant, as a high minister once in England, that we may h said all of one mind. Amen, replied a wag, below I do not mean as that fellow, said the minister. I dont care how, replied the way, so we all go right. So say 1. And it is absolutely wrong for the acopic of the North to sing us to sheep, with such soft and pleasing themes, and at the same time proceeding to pass regulations calculated to promote their own interest at the expense of ours. We are men; we have eyes, and can but

He next endeavors to defend Mr. A dams' con The next endcavors to defend Mr. Adams' con-duct in relation to the inhabitants of Georgia: and concludes that if we would look through the right medium we should be disposed rather to applied than denousee the conduct of Mr. Adams. Pray, Messrs, Editors, can you inform me what this me-dium is? Mr. H. C. S. has not told us. I wonder if it is a self-created telescope, the nature of the properties of which is to cause deformity to assume the appearance of beauty ! If so, and Mr. H. C. S. is anxious to make properties, he would H. C. S. is anxious to make proseives, he would do well to advertise where he lives and prevail do well to advantice where he lives and premi upon as many apposable to press through it. He then come's to the disgraceful occurrence which took place in the sight of Gen. Lafavette, and st-tempts in two varys to evale its force, and justify Mr. Adams: let, by questioning the traffs of the fact; and asks whether the en parts stocks of the fact; and asks whether the en parts stocks of the fact; and asks whether the en parts stocks of the fact; and asks whether the en parts stocks of the fact; and asks whether the en parts stocks of the fact; and asks whether the ency stocks of the fact; and asks whether the ency stocks it. I an-swer that Com. Forter appeals to Gen. Lafayette and ha son, the only persons present as encess-on in greef. But 2d, he concludes thes if Mr. Adams did treat him indignantly by refering to speak to him and turking upon his herls, he was justifiable in so doing. Thus it is observable that inght or wrong he is idetermined to defend Mr. Ad-ums. And if one shift will not anywers he will try another. He is like the ignorant Coller was by

Granville, N. C. June 13.

Mr. John G. Lenke, who died in Net fork a few days since, at an advanced aga left property, real and personal, to the am of nearly half a million of dollars. Have no legal heirs, this immense property i trator, Silvanus Miller, Esq. Wo undernad however, that a will was found among his P pers, in his own hand-writing, but not signal or witnessed, in which he bequeathed the bulk of his property to a gentleman who w ides in the lower part of Broadway, on cot dition that he should change his name to Leak. The question as to the validity of the instrument found will, we learn, become the subject of a legal investigation, and we inter-reason to believe, that the gentleman name will succeed-at least in obtaining the prosonal property .- New York Gazante

T.J

Remarkable.- The N. York Mercandi states that the ship Henry IV. Capt Skills arrived there from Charleston, on the T inst, fell in with the schr. Caral, from Charlest ton for New-York, with loss of heavepth on totally dismasted, and took from her 21 per sengers, viz Mr. Giffert, daughter, and ser MT. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lan Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lan Mr. and Mrs. Schny, Miss Willing, Mr Walker, Messes Flagg, Cunningham, A.W. ineux, W. Hays, A. Dation, Prilts. W. House ineux, W. Hays, A. Dation, Friths, W. Ho man, Sidney, Sill, Peters, Kenny, and Wi mat.....On the same day, fell in with the sch Grampas, from Charleston for Philadelphi in a sinking condition, and took off the crev 7 in number, Gu the Bth, 1st. 34, long 30, fell in with the Selar. Catharine, Warrin of and for New York, from New Orleans, of water, and took off the Captality stew, and Mr. W. Gay, passenger.

Central America -- It appears that the in the fought near Gustemain on the 150 an 33d of March, proved decisive of the our throw of the rebels of St. Salvadore. throw of the reheat of St. Solvidore. Chief Magistrate of that State, he a product tion published in a Boston staper, as that it has restored tranquility, and the 6 vernment have voted thanks to the Preside General-in-Chief, the Frederal aruy, a State division. Those who fell in the ball are to be ensolled among the Martine Liberts "-Mar. Int.