[illegible] the London Editors [illegible] it is no difficult task [illegible] the policy of character which have regulated such extensive [illegible] the inhabitants of the [illegible] hemisphere.

The Reviewer is admitted, [illegible] people who make up to intrigue [illegible] they [illegible] in, who are [illegible] conversant with the rules of Commercial Interest, than with the Rule of Three, and whose thorough acquaintance with the merits best calculated to advance their prosperity, is only excelled by the scrupulous manner in which they adapt these means to their respective ends.

The article charges the Americans with plundering the Artificial tribes upon their Western Frontiers. This charge comes with a bad grace from a nation who first commenced this work in our Hemisphere, and have long been, and are still prosecuting it in other quarters of the globe. Their possessions in India are held by a tenure, whose only basis is their ability to maintain it against the rights of the aborigines of the country, to whom they have not extended, as we have endeavored to do with regard to the Indians, the blessings of civil government and religion.

This production is more remarkable for its wit and style than for the truths it contains or the correctness of the spirit it displays. We therefore publish it with a recommendation to John Bull to pluck the beam out of his own eye before he presumes to discover the mote in that of Jonathan.

Balt. Gaz. April 11.

"*American Sagacity.*—The economists are very much in the habit of extolling the financial, commercial, and political institutions of the United States of America. They represent their mercantile system as a model for all the Governments of Europe—as combining simplicity with liberality, as productive of good feeling among different nations, and conducing to the greatest possible share of prosperity and happiness. The Americans, we admit, are a shrewd people, instinctively conversant with the rule of three, and in some degree better acquainted with their own interests, and more attentive to the promotion of those interests, than any community of men under Heaven.

"Cunning, calculating, persevering industrious, greedy, intriguing, and ambitious to proverbial excess, they seldom fail in preying successfully on their richer and powerful allies, and plundering the inartificial tribes who live on their Western borders. The quarrel, it is true, pretty considerably among themselves, but it is only about the best means of overreaching their neighbors. They fight and murder each other after the most approved fashion in Connaught, in the vindication of what is called each other's honor; but in nine cases out of ten, the real cause is a matter of traffic—the disputed sale of a negro, for instance—an affront offered to the quality of a friend's best tobacco—a sneer at his adulterated rum, or a suspicion thrown on the legitimacy of a cheese made in Holland, and presented to be sold as the superior [illegible] Gloucester of the States.

"The [illegible] and enviable feelings, on the part of Brother Jonathan, all tend to sharpen his mercantile wit, to initiate him more perfectly into the mysteries of pedlary, to make him a more expert dealer and a more subtle diplomatist. He can, therefore, detect gain in the cast away alloy of other men—save by what other People lose—acquire a fortune by means peculiar to himself and flourish by doing that which would ruin an honest English-man. Hence the adulation awarded him by the English Economists. He thrives where we fail, he picks up our old coat, turns it, and laughs at us—he grasps at our exploded principles in the same way, adopts them, and laughs at us the more—he abuses our system, and our pride induces us to abandon it. He then seizes what we have thrown away, prizes what we have condemned, and grows affluent and insolent on the spoils of our ignorance and philosophy. A rather remarkable illustration of this may be taken from the present condition of the United States. For several years, the Americans have been adopting Mr. Pitt's now exploded and condemned banking system.

"While we have been restricting our issues, our worthy ally has been increasing his—while we are compelling country bankers to relinquish their business, he is encouraging and fostering the banking system—while we are yearning for gold and silver he is satisfied with simple paper, the "cursed rags" of our facetious friend, Mr. Cobbett—and while we are hunting the one pound notes through the country, as a highland gauger hunts an illicit still, and destroying them as fast as we can see them, honest, cunning, exemplary Jonathan is preserving them as our gentlemen do the hares, partridges, pheasants, on their estates. Consequently, we have a debt, and a million or two of paupers, while our brother beyond the Atlantic has no debt to [illegible] him, nor any pauper to annoy [illegible] and except a few wandering [illegible] of emigrants."

In the British House of Commons, during the discussion of the Navy esti-

[illegible] mates, on the 27th of February, Mr. Alexander objected to any considerable reduction of the efficient naval force of the country. "It was in vain," he said, "to refer to 1792, when [illegible] totally new Naval power and armies—the United States of America—than which none regarded to be more unfriendly to us ought not to be overlooked and watched."

IRISH ELOQUENCE.

Ireland.—Cyclop. Encyclopedia.

Extract from an eloquent Speech recently delivered by the celebrated Daniel O'Connell.

The friends of the Association (said Mr. O'Connell) are spreading all over the provinces of America. In every State and Town of this mighty Republic an association is organizing—(hear)—I have been informed that in the month of October there were subscribed in Charleston above 800 dollars; and which we may expect by the next vessel from America—(cheers.) We have already received large remittances from that country, and I cannot but be delighted to see the free Americans sharpening their sympathy, and giving to us the means of carrying the war, which will be the only one we shall ever wage—a constitutional, a peaceable, but a legal, but an irresistible war against the oppressors of our country—(cheers)—a war that shall be continued long as oppression shall last, and can only be put an end to by an equal share of civil rights—(hear.)—The Americans know that we deserve their assistance, for they are certain that we seek not any ascendancy over any class of our fellow christians—the man who lays claim to ascendancy must at the same time disclaim his christianity, for in the eye of God all men are equal. The Americans know that ours is an factious struggle, degrading to one party and debasing to another, but that we seek to place all classes upon an equality with each other; therefore it is that we have obtained their sympathy and their generous contributions—(hear.) America ranks high as a nation—she is young in years, but she is ancient in fame—nobly did she sustain herself in a disastrous war, & through fields of glory she fought for & achieved her liberty—(cheers.) England was her oppressor—the foreign hand of oppression was stretched across the Atlantic to enslave the sons of America. They defended themselves against the blow which would have prostrated them to the earth, though they were attached, as we are to British laws and British connexion, still England forced them to break that connexion—relying upon her powers and confident in her strength, England made the experiment, and America became free. (Cheers.) Let us look back upon the contest and see whether America prospered it. She bore the contumelious treatment of England year after year, and century after century. The counsellors of George the Third declared that the privileges of which Americans were possessed were not theirs by right, but were conferred upon them by the kindness of the monarch; they attempted to legislate for & to tax them, instead of permitting them to tax themselves by a Parliament of their own. Had the wiser counsels of Britain prevailed, there never would have been a separation of America from England. (Hear.) It is said that our last most gracious Monarch was personally opposed to the rights claimed by the Americans; if there could ever be found a monarch opposed to the rights of his people, it is manifest that a corrupt ministry who could have employed & served by the emoluments of place, and the enticements of power, would be induced to give effect to his desires. No such thing has happened, and we, at all events, live in happier times. (Hear, hear.) But look to the history of the Continent of America, and it will be there found that the humble petitions to Parliament for redress were thrown overboard—their remonstrances were treated with contempt, and their patrons and leaders calumniated, and designated traitors and rebels. (Hear.) Benjamin Franklin, when he appeared on behalf of his country, was treated with ignominy. The Americans persevered—they never violated the law—they met together—they remonstrated, and they resolved, and they were answered by the armies of England. In their own defence they then took up arms; unwillingly were they compelled to shed blood—but when they did engage, the soldiers of one day overcame the veterans of a hundred battles.—(Cheers.) With celerity were the forces of England conquered; or they were beaten down by conflicts never ceasing, and ever renewing; and thus, even in the very zenith of her glory and in the pride of her strength, was England shorn of a great portion of her power.... (Hear.)

How many glorious and illustrious names adorn the pages of American history! Among these Washington stands pre-eminent.—(Hear.) He loved England—he loved the British Constitution, and he fought and bled for them; but England drove him into the field against her, and he made America victorious. He saved his country: he saw his country, a pitiful, pelting province, and oh! glorious thought! he lived to see her a free & independent state.—(Cheers.) Oh! what must have been Washington's feelings when he first stepped upon the Presidential Chair, recollecting what he had been in his infancy, and who she then appeared before him! (Cheers.) From that period to this America has increased in wealth, in property, in comfort, in morality, and in virtue.—(Cheers.) The great question between GOD and man—the rights of conscience—she has decided that man shall not interfere with. There no sectarian bigotry prevails, and no man is disturbed in the enjoyment of his civil rights on account of the religious tenets which he may profess. There, there is no quarrel about particular forms of faith or certain creeds, and they are there as much astonished that people should quarrel on such points, as about the color of a man's coat, or the shape of his hat, although here, indeed, we do quarrel about the color of a man's coat, and it is considered a crime in a magistrate to dare to exhibit on his person that color which was to be found in the flag of Ireland for one thousands years, and which will be there again.—(Cheers.) This fact should be recollected in the history of America, that when Congress agreed to the declaration of independence, the parties who signed that declaration did so at the risk of prosecution. Had England conquered in that contest, that declaration would have been the first proof which His Majesty's Attorney-General would have given in as he tried each of those who signed it for high treason; if, indeed, they were ever to stand for formal trial, and were not despatched by the more expeditious massacre of courts martial.—(Hear.) All who have signed that declaration are now dead but one. Who is that one? Charles Carroll, of Carrollton—an Irishman and a Catholic!—(cheers.) He alone lives of all the patriots that signed that declaration. Is there any thing in the character of an Irishman that makes him unfit for liberty? If there be, ask Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Is there any thing in the Catholic religion inconsistent with freedom? Ask Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.—(Hear, and cheers.) At the time of the declaration of American independence, there were in the union but

[illegible] At the time there were [illegible] people, the population now [illegible] country numbers. The republic had then but [illegible] and consequently [illegible] of her millions. It is now impossible to calculate the exertions that would be engaged in making the conquest, the various energies [illegible] to such an extent as to prevent the conclusion of his labors, that his calculations could not but be incorrect. No civil war has ever raged amongst her people, and no dispute but was peaceably decided, except a skirmish about the excise laws in Pennsylvania. In no part of the world is property more secure, for more safe, or more free from oppression than it is in America.—(Hear.)—And never in any country has there existed a democracy more established.—(Hear, hear.) It could be said, that the Republican form of Government was only suited for small states. The Republic of America was established in the year 1778. It has now continued fifty four years; trace its career during all that time, and tell me, what nation can compare with it in wealth, in prosperity, aye, and in dignity?. (Hear, and cheers.)

The heroes of Waterloo invaded the shores of America—they finished not from the contest, but they were overthrown, they did not do, but they were obliged to repent before the undisciplined militia of America. The glories of all the campaigns in Europe were eclipsed by the unpractised forces of America—for, the men who conquered her armies left their homes determined to return conquerors, or to remain upon the field of battle.—(Cheers.) Nothing, in my opinion, in ancient or modern history, equals the glory of America.—(Cheers.) During the last war with the Continent, many disputes arose with America, respecting the right of search. Now the proudest seventy-four that ever displayed the "meteor flag" of England, dare not [and particularly in the present condition of Ireland] attempt to repeat his insult upon the meanest cockle-shell in which were planted the stars of America.—(Cheers and laughter.) England may be strong if she wishes, and America exclaims her to be so. There is more than patriotism in America acting thus. If America were selfish, she would follow the example set her by the Liberals of France—endeavouring to increase the discontent in Ireland, leaving open the sore, that it may fester and the right arm of England be withered, that England herself might become an easy prey to them, whenever it was their interest or their ambition to go to war with her.—(Hear, hear.) America, acting on the purest principles, gives her assistance to the obtaining justice for the Irish people—and this she does, not to serve herself, but those to whom she has long been attached.—(Hear.) America herself is secure from warfare; her naval power, which is daily increasing, protects her from the incursion of foreigners; and the trade which she carries on, and is every day extending, must give her additional sailors to man her navy, should any nation be so insane as to risk a war with her.—(Hear.)—I have but one regret with respect to America, and that is that she had not before this adopted a regular code of laws; but so attached has America been to British institutions, that she still clings even to their unknown common law, and the heterogeneous mass of decisions from which men in vain endeavor to pick out justice. But some of the States are taking steps to remedy this defect, and America is bound to give this additional lesson to the world by having a code of laws at once cheap and expeditious.—(Hear.) The colonies of England as well as of America are sending us remittances, and some have even reached us from France. Does the Duke of Wellington wish that the societies from which those remittances come should be proceeded with?

A Retrospect.—One hundred and nineteen years have elapsed since the Colony of Palatines or Germans landed at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent where they erected temporary shelters until they could be put in possession of their lands. This spot they called New Bern, from Bern in witzerland, where Graffenried, their leader, was born. Few races of men have been more unfortunate than this Colony. They were from Heidelberg and its vicinity, on the Rhine. They had been persecuted on account of their religion, by their Prince, and repeatedly plundered by contending armies. Six thousand of them, at the invitation of Queen Anne, sought refuge in England. Christopher de Graffenried and Louis Michell were attempting, about this time, to mend their fortunes by purchasing lands in some of the British Colonies. The lords proprietors of Carolina, had agreed with these gentlemen that 10,000 acres of land should be laid off for them, in one body, between Neuse & Cape Fear, they paying twenty shillings the hundred acres, and six pence the yearly quit rent. This company having secured the lands, wished to make them productive by settling them with tenants; and the poor Palatines presented themselves as an object of speculation. Graffenried and Michell convenanted that they would transport to North Carolina six hundred and fifty of the Palatines; about one hundred families; and that they would lay off to each family 250 acres of land, to be held on certain easy terms. These people arrived in Dec. 1709, at the place we have before mentioned, the confluence of the Neuse and Trent. But the ill fortune which they experienced in Europe pursued them to the New World.—Graffenried, in whose name the lands were taken up, and with whom they had lodged their own money, returned to Europe without giving them a title for their settlements. He mortgaged the lands to Thomas Pollok for eight hundred pounds sterling, and they passed to the heirs of that gentleman. After many years, upon their petition to the King, they were in some measure indemnified by a grant of 10,000 acres of land, free from quit rent for ten years. The remains of the Palatine emigrants who signed that petition were:—Pheneyner, *Estar*, Grum, Ender, Pugar, Sneidar, Renege, Garter, Basel, Moor, *Eilback*, Morris, Rimer, Market, *Kinzey*, Kebler, Wallis, Genest, Miller, Rishead, Walker, Tetchey, Huber, Wolf, Pillman, Shelfer, Gesibel, *Granade*, *Reasonover*, Hubbach, Bavet, Omend, Lots, *Simons*, Riser, Revert.

Among those are some names that still exist amongst us—and one of them appears to be the origin of that curious race in our neighborhood the *Eipochs*.

In 1707 a Colony of French Protes-

[illegible] tants [illegible] contemplated cultivating the vine, but [illegible] them reduced from it by the [illegible] of the country. From this Colony [illegible] the French Asylum [illegible] Peterkin, and a few others. They succeeded, and industrious planters, and in a short time became independent citizens.

In 1711 the first Indian War in North Carolina broke out in the neighborhood of New Bern. Lawson, the Surveyor General, was the first victim of this war. Many families were destroyed by the sudden hostility of the Indians, but the Palatines did not suffer. Graffenried having made a treaty with the Indians.—*Western Spectator.*

From Washington.—In the absence of other accounts, we must content ourselves with the glimmering, and doubtful lights which are sometimes furnished by the Coalition prints and their correspondents from Washington. In laying them before our readers, they must consult their own judgment, and take them for what they are worth. With this caution, we present them with the following extracts of a letter to the Editors of the Baltimore Chronicle.—We know that one of the Post Masters alluded to, (South of us) has removed himself; and that of course the new appointment is not made by a removal from the Postmaster General.

"*Washington, April 12.*

"I learn that the Postmaster General has daily devoted himself since his arrival to the concerns of his office; and that he has made some appointments of deputies, say in Portland, Me. Raleigh, N. C. Chambersburg, Pa. and Maysville, Ky.—The notion that he was engaged in lieu of his distinguished predecessor for the purposes of indiscriminate revolution, will prove groundless.

"I understand Mr. Barry has adopted the rule to commission no one while in attendance at the Seat of Government, preferring to act upon written representations from the People interested immediately in the offices to be filled, rather than the personal applications of the candidates themselves. This is a wise determination, and will make it impossible for any one to obtain, against the opinion of his neighbours a place affecting the convenience and business of any community. The mode of application required will necessarily notify every one interested, and allow the opportunity of a fair canvass.

"In the course of the week past Gen. Boyd, late of the Army, was appointed Naval Officer for the Port of Boston; and Major Henry Lee, of Virginia, Consul General, to reside at Algiers.

"Commodore Hull is now in this city, and it is said will take command of the Navy Yard here. Commodores Rodgers and Patterson of the Board of Navy Commissioners are about to proceed to Pensacola, on business relating to the Navy Yard at that place. Mr. Rush has made arrangements to go to England as agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to obtain funds for the prosecution of their work. Great confidence is entertained of the success of his mission."

Another letter from Washington of the 10th from the Philadelphia U. States Gazette (mark! another Coalition print,) states that "Yesterday, commissions were made out at the Treasury Department for John P. Decatur as Collector of Portsmouth, N. H. in the room of Timothy Upham, and for Judge Thruston of Kentucky, as Collector of Key West, in the room of William Pinkney; and also for John P. Boyd for some situation in the Custom House of New-York, it is said Naval Officer, but this is probably a mistake. Some changes have also been made in the Post Office Department, the Post Master at Maysville, Kentucky, having been removed, and also the Post Master at Portland, Maine."

The remarks on removals, and appointments, and Messrs Van Buren and Ingham, and Duff Green, are conceived too much in the spirit of party to deserve a re publication.

Richmond Enquirer.

Pari Passu.—It is really amusing to see the late *Speeches of Mr. Clay*, and *the late letters of Mr Adams* arrayed in some of the Northern Papers along side of each other in *parallel columns!* Here is Mr. Clay's Speech at Hagerstown and there Mr. Adam's Reply to the Citizens of New Jersey. The one *talks*; the other *writes*.—Both mounted upon their respective Hobby Horses, like Castor and Pollux.—Common Sense is a more rare and precious commodity, than the vanity of most men is willing to acknowledge—but if these gentlemen go on as they have recently done, incontinently *writing and haranguing*, it is odds but the world will bring them within the scope of the old Chancellor's maxim—*Quam parca sapientia regitur mundus.* With how little wisdom must the last Administration have been conducted. A discovery by the by, which needed no *afteracts* to establish.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

We are happy to understand that the 1st vol. of Mr. Jefferson's Works is printed off.—The Public curiosity looks with increasing interest, to the productions of one whose opinions at all times interesting, are destined still more to operate upon the present epoch of our affairs.

A new Administration has gone into power—It goes in on the principle of Reform—to abolish abuses, and to bring back the true principles of the Constitution—Whose opinions are so well calculated to [illegible] Thomas Jefferson—one of the most illustrious of our Forefathers, and one of the most Representatives of the Constitution of his Country.—*Ib.*

The Tariff.—The Columbia Telescope of the 10th inst. states "Gen. Jackson derives from the best authority, that there is among Mr. Jefferson's manuscripts a Protest against the Tariff of 1824, drawn up by Mr. Jefferson himself, which Mr. Madison has seen, and upon which Mr. Jefferson asked his opinion—suggesting that it was such a measure as the Virginia Legislature ought to adopt and proposing to place it in the hands of a confidential friend for that purpose. What would Mr. Jefferson have said to the Tariff of 1828, and the measures and means in agitation to sustain it, if it had been his misfortune to witness the present times? That protest, we were informed, would appear in the contemplated publication of Mr. Jefferson's works."

We shall look for this interesting Protest with great impatience.—We are anxious to see to what conclusions such a mind as Mr. Jefferson's could arrive, upon so wild and unjust a measure as the Tariff of 1828—so contrary to the true principles of *Free Trade*, and the genuine spirit of a *limited Constitution*.—This extravagant system of restriction seems peculiarly opposed to a form of government like our own. Our confederacy is a large one. The interests of different parts are distinct from each other. One portion is better calculated for manufactures; another for agriculture, &c. Is it presumable, that the fathers of the Constitution ever designed a General Government like this to interfere with the local interests of such different discriptions—or to authorize one part of the Union to wield the whole powers of the Confederacy to promote its own interests at the expense of another? The idea is contrary to the genius of our Constitution—and to the genius of the age itself.—*Ib*

From the Liverpool Mercury.

Sunday Mails.—Certain very zealous persons having lately petitioned the American Congress to suppress the travelling of the mails on the Sabbath, the petitions were referred to a Committee, whose report, as given in the American papers, is one of the most interesting and valuable documents we ever perused. It is too connected to admit of abridgment, and too long for present insertion; but we shall publish every line of it the very first opportunity that presents itself. While our own Parliament are deliberating whether a third of the population of Great Britain, who are Catholics, shall or shall not be admitted to a participation of the constitution, the American Congress deny the right of a free state to make any distinction in civil rights in consequence of religious tenets, or to interfere with men's opinions at all. "What other nations call religious toleration," say the Committee, "we call religious rights. They are not exercised in virtue of governmental indulgence, but as rights of which government cannot deprive any portion of citizens, however small."

Alexandria, April 16.

A singular case was brought forward yesterday in the Circuit Court for this County, which is now sitting. A gentleman of Virginia was arrested, by virtue of a writ of *capias ad respondendum*, and held to bail. He appeared yesterday, (we quote from the records,)

"In proper person, and moved the Court to be discharged from the said arrest, upon the ground that the commission of Tench Ringgold, as Marshal, issued on the —— day of ——, by John Quincy Adams, of this District, lately claiming to hold and exercise the office of President of the United States, and at that time actually exercising the duties of the said office, was not a valid commission, inasmuch as the said John Quincy Adams was not, at the time of issuing the said commission, of right, President of the United States, not having been duly elected President thereof agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution of the U. States:

"Which motion was overruled by the Court, no other reason having been alleged why the said defendant should be discharged from the said arrest."

What further proceedings will be had in this case, we have not understood.

It will be proper to state that the argument urged in support of the motion was, that the Legislatures of the States have no right, according to the Constitution, to appoint Electors, it being contended that the *People alone* have that right, and, of course, that a President is not constitutionally elected, who has not a sufficient number of votes *besides* those of the States where the Electors are appointed by the Legislatures.—*Gazette.*

Reform.—'Tis really amusing—'tis instructing, to hear the complaints, of which the late removals and appointments at Washington, are the cause. The Opposition papers speak of these matters as tho' there was something unjust in them. The sympathies of the nation are attempted to be enlisted in behalf of men, who have been removed from offices, the duties of which, either age, or some other worse cause, had rendered them unfit to discharge. But it is said, these men have been long in office, and that such a general removal has not been known since Mr. Jefferson's Administration. Admitted—and what does that prove? Why it only proves to the mind of him, who has any correct notion of things as they are at Washington, the strong necessity which exists, for a thorough reform. Ono. For our own parts, we think the President cannot be charged of injustice, or unnecessary severity in these

[illegible] proceedings. There is [illegible] wrong in principle [illegible] them carried in practice [illegible] a wholesome reform [illegible] ry, in these, which we [illegible] and believe, will meet [illegible] decided in the public opinion [illegible] a second and formidable [illegible] the body politic. Those [illegible] long in office, that they entirely lost sight of the tenure they held them, and [illegible] length of time they had [illegible] gave a kind of perpetuity [illegible] they might transmit to their [illegible] But we are told of the suffering removals will produce. If this [illegible] ment existed for the benefit [illegible] seekers, and not for the benefit [illegible] People, there might be some [illegible] reason for the argument drawn [illegible] this source. A man has been [illegible] time in office, has acquired [illegible] travagance and dissipation, [illegible] now be ejected, he will be in [illegible] want, he will be brought to [illegible] Does this impose upon the Government any sort of obligation to continue [illegible] man in office, to the detriment [illegible] public service, merely that he may [illegible] tain what he conceives to be [illegible] sequence and dignity of a [illegible] and well bred gentleman? [illegible] man may manage his own [illegible] his own way; and if, from [illegible] humanity, he continues an [illegible] his service, after he has ceased [illegible] capable, however we may be [illegible] ed at his imprudence, we cannot [illegible] pute his right to act as he pleases [illegible] cannot tax his justice. But [illegible] public man the case is entirely [illegible] ent; he is himself but an agent [illegible] to obey the instructions and [illegible] wishes of his principal. The [illegible] which President Jackson ought [illegible] sue is as straight as a line—[illegible] excrescences, and correct all [illegible] For this purpose was he elected [illegible] has the light of Mr. Jefferson's [illegible] ple to direct, and the will of the [illegible] to sustain him. A thorough [illegible] tion is as imperiously demanded [illegible] public good, as it is anxiously [illegible] by the nation. We believe that [illegible] Jackson possesses the wisdom [illegible] virtue, as we know he has the [illegible] pursue that course which the [illegible] good requires.

Jeffersonian Repub.

Counterfeit Notes.—The public [illegible] cautioned against receiving [illegible] 5's 10's and 20 dollar bills, [illegible] to be of the Bank of Virginia, [illegible] at the Branch Bank of Petersburg, Lynchburg and Fredericksburg. [illegible] engraving and signatures of the [illegible] dent and Cashier, are very well [illegible] ed, but the paper is more [illegible] and of a whiter cast than the genuine notes.

No particular marks are recollected about the 5 bills. The circle containing the figure 10 on the left [illegible] ten dollar counterfeit notes, [illegible] more uneven and ragged in its [illegible] ance than those in the genuine [illegible]

Over the letter K in the word [illegible] in the genuine twenty dollar bills [illegible] is a small flourish, which does not appear on the counterfeits.

A number of these notes are [illegible] culating in this city and in Philadelphia, and there can be but little doubt [illegible] active exertions are making in various sections of the country, to put [illegible] extensive *circulation*.—*Rich. Comp.*

The University.—The exercises of this Institution were resumed on the 1st inst. The Charlottesville Advocate of last Saturday says, the number of students in attendance that day was between fifty and sixty, that the disease has entirely disappeared; and there is every reason to believe that the measures adopted to guard against its recurrence will be effectual.

Richmond Compiler.

FOREIGN.

Two days later from London.—The ship Grecian, Captain Masters, arrived at New York on Monday night from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 5th of March. By this arrival, the papers of the Commercial Advertiser have London papers of the 2d and evening of the 3d of March.

There was no abatement of the Catholic excitement. In the House of Lords, on the 2d, the Duke of Wellington gave notice that he should on that day call of these houses, on the day following might be fixed for bringing in a bill for the removal of Catholic disabilities, which, he said, he should designate as "a bill for preventing and injuring the King, and for introducing Popery and arbitrary power." The debate was very warm; the Duke of Wellington and Sussex, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells, taking an active part. The Archbishop of York on the presentation of a petition delivered opinions with respect to the Catholic question had undergone no change. He knew nothing about the bill to be introduced; but if it be made adequate to the securities for the established religion he would support it. He should, however, feel it his duty to oppose it if that were not the case. The Duke of Gloucester said, it was absolutely necessary to adopt some measure for the entire emancipation of the Catholics, for no half measure would do. He was convinced that the Duke of Wellington would not propose any measure inconsistent with the security of the Protestant establishment. The Duke of Wellington replied, and the explanation he gave are thus editorially noticed by the London Courier:

A very few hours will show