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From the Washington Globe.

The issuance of a call inside by upwards of three hundred citizens of Washington, friendly to the re election of General Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, and who were in no way connected officially with the Government, and of a public notice, a very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the citizens, assembled at the Capitol Hall, on Tuesday Evening the 31st instant.

The meeting was called to order by Daniel D. Arden, who moved that Mr. John P. Van Ness should take the chair, which was unanimously carried and on motion of Mr. Michael Nourse, John A. M. Duncanson was unanimously appointed Secretary; who were assisted during the evening by John Purcer, Esq

The Chair having reminded the meeting of the purpose for which it was convened, and stated it was ready to proceed to business, Mr. E. DeKraffi moved that a Committee of Seven be appointed by the Chairman to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting in relation to the re election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency; which was carried. In the course of a few moments the Chair announced the appointment of Messrs. E DeKraffi, D D. Arden, Thomas Drury, Ambrose Lynch, C L. Wilson, Michael Shanks and Hanson Gray.

The committee having retired to discharge the duties assigned to them, Mr. Morffit, Esq., rose and addressed the meeting. He was followed by Mr. M'Lean, Jr., who, during his remarks, were frequently interrupted by the cheers of the meeting.

The committee then entered and reported the following resolutions, which were read by their Chairman:—

1. *Resolved*, That the citizens of the District of Columbia, though not possessing the right of vote at the Federal Elections, are nevertheless pledged to have as deep an interest as any other citizens of the U. States, in the administration of the Union and in the representation and management of its concerns, and that their position affords them, probably, more opportunities for observing and understanding the characters and conduct of those entrusted with the administration of the General Government, it is their right and duty to use those opportunities for the information and benefit of their fellow citizens of the several States, as well as for themselves.

2. *Resolved*, That, whilst we regret the existence amongst us, at this time, of the excitement on the subject of the next Presidential election, we consider it due to ourselves, to our fellow citizens of the people of the United States, and to the Chief Magistrate, to correct and counteract the errors and misrepresentations which have been published and circulated in the proceedings of a meeting of the professed friends of Mr. Adams recently held, in the City Hall, so far as those proceedings misrepresent matters within the scope of our own knowledge, our legitimate rights, duties and privileges, as well as to express our general sentiments relative to that election.

3. *Resolved*, That we have attentively observed the proceedings of the present administration—that, far from having "seen it its duty to enforce amongst us a system of proscription or corruption, which proscribes the whole body of the citizens of Washington, in all the branches, wherever individuals are known to be suspected to entertain objections to the present Chief Magistrate, and lavishes the public patronage without any regard to the public interests, and disgusting all liberal minded, by numerous and notorious instances of misrule and incompetency, thereby grieving the heart of every patriot, jealous of the honor of his country, anxious for the permanence and preservation of its institutions," as was recklessly charged by the late meeting, consisting in part of individuals, removed, or dismissed from office and employment, together with a portion of respectable citizens, many of the latter of whom were deceived by the delusions of others, who only use them for their own purposes; we have, on the contrary, with great satisfaction and approbation seen this Administration pursuing its course honorably and magnanimously in its practical adherence to the true principles of our republican institutions, contended for, and won by the wisdom and valor of our patriotic ancestors; the adoption of which was designed and calculated to perpetuate to themselves and their posterity the blessings of liberty—That we have seen it exercise in the employment of officers and agents, and in the distribution of honors and favors, all the liberality and impartiality of patronage, not only towards its temperate though decided opposers, but even towards its rancorous and noisy enemies and calumniators, which are by any means consistent with a change of administration, founded on the great principles of our government and heretofore solemnly recognized and venerated by the American people, in the most important elections; and consistent with the detection and punishment of fraud, corruption and abuse of office—That we have vigilantly and fearlessly guarding and protecting the public interest, honor and character both at home and abroad, notwithstanding the opposition of an unprincipled faction, whose leaders and movers consist principally of those whose ejection from, and exclusion of office and favor, were required by the interest, honor, and character, as well as the great interest dear to every true patriot and American patriot.

4. *Resolved*, That it is not a fact, as stated in the proceedings above referred to, that the people of this City have, in common with their fellow citizens throughout the Union, participated in the just indignation excited by the general proscription which has, under every aggravation of remorseless cruelty, ejected faithful officers from their post, and opened the door of official employment and preferment to those alone who had earned, or promised to earn, admission by an unconditional adherence to party." On the contrary, favors and patronage have been continued and extended to those who from a decided and avowed hostility to the principles and measures of the administration, or from personal merit, were certainly not entitled to a preference.

5. *Resolved*, That we regret that a part of our fellow citizens permit themselves to be deceived by the insidious professions and artful intrigues of a few individuals, inveterate party-men, and their immediate adherents and tools, who flatter those citizens by embalying them under nominal and popular distinctions, to which they deceitfully pretend to unite, and by other management, for the real, though covert, purposes of obtaining countenance and support for their own unworthy and fruitless efforts to revenge, reinstate, and aggrandize themselves whilst they disregard the consequences to those whom they dupe, our immediate community, and the country at large.

6. *Resolved*, That although the prosperity of our City has been impeded, by various causes, for a series of years past, still it has been obvious and rapid, and especially within the last year or two, in private improvements, even without the inestimable advantages about to be realized from a most important work of Internal Navigation; and this too, notwithstanding that the public appropriations and disbursements have recently been necessarily more limited; owing to the completion of most of the public buildings for the present accommodation of the Government: and although we may possibly experience some temporary pecuniary inconvenience or disappointment from a general system of economy, yet, as disinterested patriots, we cannot but congratulate our country upon the enforcement of that system, as a sure guarantee of a fair and salutary exercise of the power of controlling and commanding individual and private means for public purposes, and of the consequent national prosperity and wealth in which we shall assure liy enjoy an ample participation. And we can moreover, congratulate ourselves on the probability of valuable results from the late recommendation to Congress, by the Executive, of greater attention to our concerns, both political and civil.

7. *Resolved*, That the great and leading purpose of the institution of our General Government, was to combine individuals and communities among whom great diversities of opinion on certain prominent topics of public policy, and the most decided opposition of supposed interests prevail, into a consentaneous organ of the public will, relative to that policy, and those interests; not to subserve, but to prevent or counteract, the partial purposes of faction and ambition, and to secure, by mutual concession, and a reciprocity of advantages, the more important objects of our Union. And it is deeply to be regretted, that, regardless of those high and sacred objects, in their sinister pursuits, the agitating spirits of the opposition, addressing themselves to, and practising upon, local prejudices and interests, are continually disturbing the country with questions of a sectional character whilst the great interests of the whole nation are to be sacrificed or postponed to their factious projects and views. This reprehensible partizan course of conduct, however, furnishes a parental government an additional reason for kindly cherishing each of the members of its political fraternity, whilst it exercises its powers cautiously and wisely, according to the true spirit and provisions of the Constitution.

8. *Resolved*, That we view with great satisfaction, the vast improvement of our foreign relations and of our commerce; the advancement of Internal Improvement; the rapid reduction of our National Debt; the abatement of an assumed and meretricious affection for the protected Natives of our Forests; the moderating temper of some of our stimulated brethren in certain sections of the country on questions more or less of a partial or local character; the extended diffusion of knowledge and information among the great mass of our people; in fine, the general prosperity of our beloved country, unexampled in the annals of the world. Yet, under all those interesting and imposing circumstances, it is lamentable and distressing to see an opposition, in the writhings of its despair, striving to accumulate and incorporate all the shattered and discordant fragments of various interests and factions, every floating particle of political malignity, discontent, disappointment, and hostility, from whatever cause either public or private, into one body, having no other common principle of cohesion or motion than that of opposition to the force of public opinion which is in favor of a tried, upright, and able public servant.

9. *Resolved*, That in our opinion, it is the duty, as it will be the disposition, of all patriotic citizens (regardless of the ravings and denunciations of faction) to support, as a candidate for the next presidency, the man whom they judge most entitled to, and best qualified for that high and responsible office.

10. *Resolved*, That among the most distinguished citizens of the United States, we consider Andrew Jackson as pre-eminent in his claims and qualifications for the Presidency. That whilst in his private department our citizens can daily witness an unostentatious and agreeable combination of dignity and amenity, his whole life has been a series of splendid services to his country; that by his illustrious fame in the field and in the Cabinet, he has reflected imperishable glory on the American name, and essentially sustained and promoted the great cause of human liberty. That without imitating our opponents in descending to the most fulsome adulation of a champion to whom they look for a rallying of their distracted forces, and for a restoration of their prostrated and desperate fortunes, we can confidently and truly say, that, on the experience, sagacity, firmness, integrity, and patriotism of our candidate, the best hopes of the country depend.

11. *Resolved*, That we will cordially cooperate, to the full extent of our opportunities, with our fellow citizens in the several States, in promoting by all honorable means the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency for the succeeding term.

A motion having been made to adopt the report, Mr. Samuel Robinson stated that he wished to offer an amendment to the report by adding two resolutions, which were not intended to alter or vary the report so far as it went, and which he was sure would be acceptable to every friend of General Jackson, present. The Chairman said that the report might be acted on at once either as a whole, or on each resolution separately, when, of course, each would be subject to amendment. Mr. Robinson repeated that his resolutions were not intended to alter or vary the report, so far as it went; but he wished to add to it. The Chairman then decided that the correct course was, to take the question on the motion for the adoption of the report; after which Mr. Robinson should have ample opportunity to introduce his resolutions. Some discussion took place as to the correctness of the decision of the chair, in which Mr. Robinson, Doctor Hogan, Mr. W. A. Davis, General Green, Col. Ashton, Dr. Mayo, and others took part; and some explanations and suggestions were made by the Chairman. No appeal being taken from the decision of the chair; and the question on the motion for adopting the report being loudly called for from different quarters of the Hall, the question was put on the adoption of the report, and carried unanimously, and by acclamation.

The chairman then observed to Mr. Robinson that he had now an opportunity to offer his resolutions. Mr. R. then rose and read two resolutions, substantially approbatory and commendatory of the Hon. *John C. Calhoun*, and proposing that he be nominated or recommended for the Vice Presidency at the next election. [The Secretary has not been able to obtain a copy of the resolutions offered by Mr. R.]

It was then moved by several that the resolutions be indefinitely postponed, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Morffit, the chairman was directed to appoint a standing committee of 24 citizens, including himself and Secretary, who were requested to use all honorable and proper means to promote the election of General *Andrew Jackson* to the Presidency; and were authorized to fill any vacancies that might occur in their body.

On motion it was

Resolved, That all the republican papers throughout the United States, friendly to the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting

On motion it was

Resolved, That the standing committee be requested to have 6000 copies of the proceedings printed in pamphlet form, and distributed throughout the country.

On motion it was

Resolved, That Messrs. Morffit and M'Lean be requested to furnish their speeches for publication.

On motion it was

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, Secretary, and Committee who drafted and reported the resolutions, for the able, efficient, and impartial manner in which they discharged their respective duties

The meeting then adjourned

J P. VAN NESS, Chairman.
J. A. M. DUNCANSON, Secty.

From the Halifax Advocate.

Further Correspondence between the Citizens of Bertie and Governor Branch.

Windsor, 14th May, 1831.

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of the 2d Congressional District, reposing entire confidence in your talents and political experience, are solicitous that you should become a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress. We do believe that the present state of parties renders it essentially important that we should be ably represented in that body. The recent attack on the administration by Mr. Tazewell, however correct the principle for which he contended, we are constrained to believe mainly resulted from a disposition on his part, to render odious the then administration. We greatly deplore the discord and disunion that have been produced by the alleged intrigues of Mr. Van Buren, and by the publication of Mr. Calhoun; of the existence of the former, we are destitute of proof, but the baneful influence of the latter is too palpable to be overlooked by any friend of the President. At the next session of Congress, it is believed that an effort (with some, perhaps a last effort) will be made to modify the present tariff, so as to render it less burthensome to the South. The renewal of the charter of the U. S. Bank, may be expected to become a topic of discussion in the course of a few more sessions. We firmly believe that such an institution has no warrant in our constitution, and are perfectly convinced that if it were constitutional, that its dangers far transcend its benefits.

We have, sir, frankly stated our feelings and opinions. We trust that they are in accordance with yours, and we are free to say, that if the fact be so, that there is no man in this district or State whom we would select to represent us sooner than yourself.

Geo. B. Outlaw,	*Rob. C. Watson,*
L. S. Webb,	*J. Webb,*
Tho. J. Pugh,	*Dan. Outlaw,*
George O. Askew,	*Jas. S. Jones,*
A. W. Mebane,	*Wm. Watson,*
John E. Wood,	*John Haywood,*
James Duer,	*J. Watford,*
Thos. H. Speller,	*Lewis Thompson,*
David Ryan,	

Hon. JOHN BRANCH.

Enfield, May 31st, 1831

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 14th instant, post marked, Windsor the 21st, came to hand a few days past. The confidence which you have been so kind as to express in my talents and political experience, and the desire you have manifested that I should become a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the U. States, together with the frank manner, in which you have given your opinion of certain men and measures with a view to elicit mine, merit my respectful consideration and shall receive my prompt attention. I most decidedly concur with you in believing that discord has been introduced into the ranks of the administration by the intrigues of selfish politicians. A short time, I trust, will be sufficient to enable the intelligent enquirer to obtain the whole truth.

Until then, perhaps, it would be the part of prudence to leave the question open, and rely on the righteous judgment of the people. However, recognizing your undoubted right to know all my opinions, both as to the prominent men and leading measures of the country, I will with that frankness which has ever characterised my conduct, give you unreservedly my impressions, under a confident hope that as you have called for them, at a period when I must necessarily incur a heavy responsibility in giving them, that you will extend to me your generous charities for any error into which I may be thus incautiously led; for there is nothing about which men are so apt to differ, nay to err, as their opinion of men.

In the first place, then, as to the motives which influenced Mr. T. in his course in the Senate of the United States on the Turkish mission, I profess to know nothing. With Mr. Van Buren, I have had frequent, personal and official intercourse, and the time *was* when he possessed my confidence. Mr. Calhoun's private virtues and public services, particularly during the late war, together with his high order of talents, always commanded my respect; but his latitudinous political doctrines during Mr. Monroe's administration, met my disapprobation. Hence it is that no one, correctly informed, has ever considered me his political partisan. As to myself, I can truly say that I have no person in view for the succession. I am at a loss to say who among the prominent politicians I ought to support. Fortunately for me and the country, this question may yet be advantageously postponed.

The present controversy between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay, can never divide Southern politicians to any extent. The "American System," the hobby of the latter, has but few advocates among Southern planters, and its author still fewer adherents. On Gen. Jackson then, who is himself a planter, we must depend, with a confident reliance on the justice of Congress for relief against the oppression of a system of exactions, which if persevered in, must ultimately lead to the most calamitious results. The great and fundamental principles which divide our country into parties, are of momentous concern, and are every way worthy of the untiring vigilance of the American people. The Journals of the Senate of the United States for the six years that I was a member of that body, will best shew my opinions on the Tariffs of 1824 and 28, which now threaten the repose of the Union, and the prosperity of the Southern country. These afford an earnest of the course which I shall feel it to be my duty to pursue in reference to any measures which may be calculated to repeal or mitigate this "bill of abominations," as it has been emphatically called by one of its present most active and efficient supporters.

The next point, to which you invite my attention, is the Bank of the United States. I am unable to perceive how I can vote for the renewal of the charter in any form. My opinion in relation to Banks is of long standing, and has, in North Carolina at least, become somewhat a matter of public notoriety. I have believed that it was the intention of the framers of the Federal Constitution, that the currency of the U. States should have been metallic, and I inferred this from the technical language employed, and the exclusive power given to Congress *to coin* money and regulate its value, with the positive inhibition on the states to do the same thing, or to emit bills of credit, or to make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. But the ingenuity of man has sought out many inventions, and the person would be thought mad, who, at this day, would seriously urge the above opinion, finding every State in the union has chartered Banks and thereby indirectly regulated the value of money as effectually as though they had the power to coin it.

A national bank has been recommended by the President with certain well defined powers. I am persuaded that the President's views have never been fairly presented or understood. He, I am sure, never contemplated the establishment of such a hideous monster as his political opponents have conjured up. Such an institution in the hands of the executive, for any other purpose, or with any other powers than the transmission of government funds, from one part of the union to another, I should deprecate as the greatest calamity that could befal the country.

Thus, gentlemen, I have responded to you fully and freely. I have no concealments in politics. My principles remain now, as in 1798, when they were first formed at College. They have undergone no change that I am sensible of. "They have grown with my growth, and strengthened with my strength."

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your fellow citizen,

JOHN BRANCH.

To Messrs. Geo. B. Outlaw,
R. C. Watson, &c. &c

The late Census.—We are indebted to the Harrisburg Intelligencer for the following table of the Census of 1830, compiled from the official returns of the Marshals, except the state of Mississippi, the population of which is ascertained from the newspapers.)

EASTERN STATES.

	1820.	1830.	Increase.
Maine,	298,335	399,462	101,127
New Hampshire,	244,161	269,533	25,372
Vermont,	235,764	280,665	44,901
Massachusetts,	523,287	610,409	86,813
Connecticut,	275,248	297,711	22,463
Rhode Island,	83,059	97,211	14,152
	1,659,854	1,954,582	297,828

MIDDLE STATES.

	1820.	1830.	Increase.
New York,	1,372,812	1,934,496	561,684
New Jersey,	277,575	320,779	43,204
Pennsylvania,	1,049,458	1,330,034	280,576
Delaware,	72,749	76,737	3,988
Maryland,	407,350	446,913	39,563
	3,179,944	4,108,959	929,015

SOUTHERN STATES.

	1820.	1830.	Increase.
Virginia,	1,065,366	1,186,287	120,921
North-Carolina,	638,829	738,470	99,641
South-Carolina,	502,741	581,478	78,787
Georgia,	340,989	516,567	175,578
	2,547,925	3,022,212	474,837

WESTERN STATES.

	1820.	1830.	Increase.
Ohio,	581,434	937,679	356,245
Kentucky,	564,317	688,844	124,527
Indiana,	147,178	341,582	194,407
Illinois,	55,211	157,575	102,364
Missouri,	66,586	137,427	70,841
	1,414,726	2,263,107	848,381

SOUTH-WESTERN STATES.

	1820.	1830.	Increase.
Tennessee,	422,813	684,828	262,009
Louisiana,	153,407	215,575	62,168
Alabama,	127,901	309,216	181,382
Mississippi,	75,448	97,865	22,417
	779,569	1,307,478	527,906

TERRITORIES.

	1820.	1830.	Increase.
Dist. of Columbia	33,039	39,858	6,819
Michigan,	8,896	31,696	22,902
Arkansas,	14,946	30,380	16,134
Florida not taken,		34,795	
	56,181	136,611	80,430

RECAPITULATION.

	1820	1830.	Increase.
Eastern States,	1,659,854	1,954,582	297,828
Middle States,	3,179,944	4,108,959	929,015
Southern States,	2,547,925	3,022,212	474,837
Western States,	1,414,726	2,263,106	848,381
S. W. States,	779,569	1,307,471	526,900
Territories,	56,181	136,611	80,430
	9,637,299	12,796,549	3,159,440

The same paper has made the subjoined statement, showing the political influence of each State in the national councils, according to the new census, if, as it is conjectured will be the case, the ratio of representation should be fixed by Congress at 50,000. "Five slaves having the same weight as three free men, the *representative numbers* are given opposite to each State:"

States.	*Representative numbers.*	*Ratio 50,000 Sen. & Rep.*	*Unrepresented fractions.*
Maine,	399,462	9	49,462
New Hampshire,	269,533	7	19,533
Vermont,	280,665	7	30,665
Massachusetts,	610,100	14	10,100
Connecticut,	297,688	7	47,688
Rhode Island,	97,205	2	47,205
New-York,	1,933,495	41	33,495
New Jersey,	319,881	8	19,881
Delaware,	75,417	2	25,417
Pennsylvania,	1,329,846	28	29,846
Maryland,	305,771	6	5,771
Virginia, about	976,000	21	26,000
North-Carolina,	599,885	14	39,885
South-Carolina,	455,219	11	5,219
Georgia,	429,586	10	29,586
Ohio,	937,678	19	37,678
Kentucky,	692,707	14	22,707
Indiana,	341,582	8	41,582
Illinois,	157,277	5	7,277
Missouri,	227,402	4	27,402
Tennessee,	623,070	14	23,070
Louisiana,	171,722	5	21,722
Mississippi about	85,000	3	35,000
Alabama,	262,210	7	12,210
		268	

It will be seen, that if the ratio of representation be fixed at 50,000, the increase in the number of members of the House of Representatives, will be only *seven*. The same number will of course be added to the Electors of President and Vice-President. The Eastern and Middle States will retain about the same strength that they at present possess; the Southern will lose somewhat; and the Western and Southwestern will acquire all, or nearly all, the additional numbers.

PARLIAMENTARY TRAFFIC.

Lord BROUGHAM in his speech before the British House of Peers on the Reform Question, related some amusing instances of the sort of traffic carried on between Borough owners and the purchasers of seats in the House of Commons. The following is the part of his Speech alluded to:—

"Now what did their lordships think of a man who, to get rid of his debts, bought a seat in Parliament for three months? What did they think of a man who by so purchasing a seat, got out of prison, and being out of prison went abroad; and, when abroad, vacated his seat so that another member might come in, while the gentleman who had gone abroad never found his way back again? (Hear and laughter.) He need not tell them that this had happened. But what did they think of this next case which he was about to narrate to them. "A man," continued the noble and learned lord, "bought a borough, say for £40,000 or £50,000,—I say bought a borough, because that is the phrase,—but your lordships know, that what is really bought is the power of deciding, upon peace and war, upon all affairs of commerce, upon parliamentary reform, upon the amount of taxation,—in a word, upon all the great and vital questions wherever the prosperity, perhaps the very existence, of the empire depends. This, my lords, is the meaning of buying a borough. (Hear and laughter.) Well, but in the case of which I am speaking, all the money was not to be paid down at once—perhaps it was not convenient; and so it being agreed that the prompt should be at six months, there was to be discount, of course; and what do your lordships suppose the discount was?" Money perhaps. Oh no, my lords, the simple men out of doors, and particularly those on the Stock Exchange, would have answered, "suspicious as they are, money; but in this case the discount was not money, but a man. (Hear and laughter.) Yes, it was said to the purchaser, "You shall have a term: you shall go out for a time, and another shall go in; and so the affair shall go on, and the discount be taken until the time for the prompt comes." (Hear and much laughter.) Now this I am credibly informed is a fact; and your lordships think it a very laughable matter. But why is it so? It is laughable only on account of the gross and flagrant impropriety of its and immorality; but there it was, having been the representative of 4 years out, on £40,000 or £50,000 for a few months, instead of being, what he ought to have been, a representative of the people." (Hear and much laughter.)

We have been favored, says the New York Evening Post, with the following extract from an officer in the Navy, dated U. S. frigate Constellation, harbor of Lisbon, Nov. 15th:

"Let me give you a brief sketch of the Prime Minister to the Bey of Tunis. There is something so romantic in his short life, that it would furnish a poet with a fine subject for the exercise of his genius. He is a Georgian by birth, and was taken away many years since from his Mameluk, and kept for some time in slavery at Tunis. The Interpreter General to the bey, into whose hands he had fallen, was so pleased with his beauty and sprightliness, that he adopted him as a son, and bestowed much pains on his education. Some years after, the Interpreter General was sent on a mission to France, before setting out on which, he made arrangements for the regular payment of a very liberal allowance to his protege. This was managed with care & frugality, and at the end of a few years had accumulated in a considerable sum. It happened about this time, that the Bey of Tunis was greatly in want of money, to raise which the most unjust violent means were resorted to.

The young Georgian, with the shrudness and policy of which he had before given many evidences, came publicly forwarded, and declaring it was the duty of every good subject to give up all he possessed, rather than the state should suffer, himself set an example of apparent disinterestedness, and transfered the whole sum he had amassed to the public treasury. The example had the desired effect—it was followed by other voluntary sacrifices, the total of which was sufficient to relieve the government from its embarrassments. This act of the young Georgian led to his being appointed Prime Minister. He had not long been installed into office, when a favorite wife of the Bey, also a Georgian, whose health was in a precarious situation, was removed to the country palace of the Prime Minister for the benefit of its situation, which was considered particularly salubrious. You may judge the surprise and pleasure of the Minister, on discovering in this person a sister, who had been taken a captive a number of years before, and whom he had long supposed dead. This romantic anecdote is from unquestionable authority."

Emigration from Ireland.—From the follow articles from the last English papers we are induced to believe that emigration from Ireland will be far greater this year than any former year. Nothing is more natural. When starvation threatens, men will seek relief at all hazards.

"It is really a melancholy spectacle to witness the crowds of families that day after day pass through Newry, on their way to Warren Point, to embark for America."—*Newry Telegraph.*

The oldest persons with whom we have conversed never remember to have witnessed such a spirit of emigration as prevails in this country at present. Hundreds of persons are daily passing through this town, and from this county to Derry, Newry and Belfast, to embark in general for British America.—*Enniskillen Reporter.*

The passion for fortune-seeking in the land of liberty is as strong as ever, and sometimes the mania seizes its victims with a rapidity truly astonishing. On Saturday night last, a small farmer in this neighborhood was attacked by the irresistable malady, and so sudden and sweeping were its operations, that on Sunday morning at day light his live stock, household furniture, farming implements, himself, wife, and children, every thing, as if by enchantment, had quitted the farm, except an old drake, and in two days more the party were buffeting the ocean, to make a fortune in that land of freedom and riches—the Western Hemisphere, leaving the landlord at *liberty* to settle his rent with the old mallard, the only article left to tell by his *quack* that such things were.

Westmoreland Gazette.

We learn by a gentleman just arrived from New Orleans, that on Wednesday evening last, as Captain Day, of the sch'r Splendid, and Captain Crocker, of the sch'r Magnolia, with a young man attached to the Magnolia, were proceeding in their boat to join their schooners, then lying at the Pickets, they were fired upon by a Mr. Black, the sheriff's officer, who was in pursuit of some prisoners escaped from jail. Capt. Day and Capt. Crocker were severely wounded. The young man was shot through the lungs and intestines, and was not expected to survive. The others were all taken back to Fikins' where they now remain.

Mobile Com. Reg.

Governor Houston, it is stated, has announced in a letter to a friend in this State, his intention of speedily establishing his residence in Natchez, Miss. with a view to resume the practice of the law.—*Nashville Republican.*