

Having thus degraded the States, they resolve to draw the sword for one, I cannot go with them, I cannot go with them, until I satisfy myself, that in all things they are strictly right: as long as there is shadow or suspicion of wrong, I will not go with them to shed blood; I would defer it to the last moment, and then I would execute the laws, only against those who unlawfully resist them: against those who resist by commission and authority from a State, I would not. You shed blood without executing the laws, because you force the State out of the Union, and place her out of the reach of the laws. Let those who please to indulge in the reverie, of keeping this Union by force, or on their misdeeds. Deity can do nothing. It can arrest the motion of the planets and turn the sun into blood; it can extinguish the fixed stars, and make darkness cover the face of the Heavens, but it is infinitely more easy for Deity to accomplish this, than for the government of the United States to keep in its orbit, against its will, one of the States of this Union. Let the State therefore be never so vicious or wicked in its designs, I would forbear the resort to bloody measures, leaving her peaceably to depart the Union, as a nuisance to be gotten rid of, or as a prodigal, the repentant return of which to the fold, might one day be hoped for. But how different is the actual state of things? Four millions of people complain of the injustice and unconstitutionality of the laws, and we are ready to shed blood in their defence. These laws are founded on asserted power to regulate the industry of the country. Now if such a power is sustained for the General Government, nothing can render that government more worthless and insupportable in the contemplation of all the American people, opposed to restraints, monopolies, and privileges, and it may expect of course, that entire portion of them, to be embodied against it. They would as soon think of making a Turkish Basha the regulator of their industry, as the Congress of the United States: and for the simple reason that, for flagrant abuses, one could be made responsible; whereas, the Congress by its multitudinous assembly, where the innocent cannot be separated from the guilty, and the public vengeance, if it fall at all, must fall alike upon the just and the unjust. Why is it therefore, that on a disputed question of doubtful right, or justice, or constitutionality, Congress will run the hazard of a civil war, when by an easy operation not costing them four days, they can adjust the controversy. The Union is to be lost by a squeamish delicacy, or a reckless obstinacy. The Lilliputian will not yield to the Brobdingnag and the Brobdingnag will not make a concession of justice to the Lilliputian. The twenty-three States say to the twenty-fourth, if we do not take your blood as an atonement and propitiation for the rashness and intemperance of your conduct, we will be set down in history as cowards. Shame! Shame! Is it not enough for the stability of the Union that the laws will in ordinary cases be peacefully executed by the courts of justice and that in extraordinary cases, they will be enforced, by all means against unlawful obstructions, and assemblies. To attempt their execution by military power, against a State is almost the only mode by which a State can be driven from the Union. A single State will not withdraw until rendered desperate by the madness or tyranny of the General Government. A single State cannot maintain her independence, & therefore could not hope long to maintain her liberty. Her rights and obligations as an isolated sovereign, would devolve on her very great expense, and expose her to difficulties, and troubles from which the greatest wisdom could not exempt her. The Union is much more exposed to danger, by a combination of States, who could maintain independence and liberty at a cheaper rate, and with better security against vexation and humiliating annoyances, from abroad, & when such combinations happen, what will their denial of the right to secede avail. Would they take side with thirteen weak States against eleven strong ones, and make war to preserve the Union? This would indeed present our puissant Government in a light of no enviable majesty and supremacy, and is only an instance among very many of analogous character, to show how much this Union must depend for its duration upon moderation and mutual concession. The power is asserted to protect United States officers in all cases which may arise under the laws of the United States, by asserting for the United States Courts exclusive criminal jurisdiction, even where the parties are the citizens of the same State—No such power can be given in criminal cases but by construction, and thus it is in a crisis like the present the criminal jurisdiction of a State, always contemplated as a paramount interest, is attempted to be wrested from it, and transferred to the party whose lung and continued infractions of the Constitution in other respects, have produced this crisis—so that by construing the words "all cases in law and equity" to mean criminal as well as civil cases, the power may be claimed to authorize the commission by the citizen of the State, of an act of treason against that State,

and who would be sure to find his justification and acquittal before the tribunals of the United States, because he had acted in obedience to a law which they were bound to adjudge to be the supreme law, &c. &c. Now what is the amount of all this? It is—  
1st. That the exercise of certain powers which would otherwise have been exercised by the States, has been granted to the Government of the United States.  
2d. That it has all the means admissible to any Government to carry those powers into effect.  
3dly. Those powers have been derived from the sovereignty of the States, and were derivable from no other source; that such sovereignty is notwithstanding unimpaired and undiminished—the government acting as a common agent or servant merely to carry them into effect.  
4thly. That being so derived, the Government of the United States being charged with their execution is of inferior authority to the constitution which confers them; which is itself inferior, and subordinate to the sovereign which created it.  
5thly. That the Constitution of the United States being a compact, contract or agreement between sovereigns, equal in all respects, the parties to it are bound in good faith each to the other, and according to the terms and letter of the instrument, to abide by it, and to fulfil its obligations without any qualification, save.  
6th. That which results from a still higher authority, the laws of God and Nature, by which law the sovereign power is bound to watch over and take care off, to defend and preserve the State or community from which it is inseparable.  
7th. That when, by the action of the common agent or Government, the safety, happiness and interests of a State are endangered, it is the right, and becomes the duty of the sovereign power to interfere for its security,—that such interference being justifiable under the public law when the action shall have been constitutional is the more justifiable when the action shall have been unconstitutional and void.  
8th. That the States cannot even by their sovereignty bind themselves forever by engagements, stipulations or contracts of any kind, but with the qualifications and reservations implied under the higher sanction of the public law, which admits many causes of justification for the non-observance, non-fulfillment or violation of the most solemn compacts. That it is enough that every generation should be permitted to bind itself, but that the idea of the power or competency of one generation to bind all successive generations, is unnatural and preposterous.  
9th. That it is more reasonable and just to confide the ultimate decision on the rights and obligations of the compact to the State sovereign, than to the Supreme Court or any other tribunal, the first being indeed supreme, and the last only the creature of a creature, whose decision must finally, from the nature of things, be subjected to the revision of the creator of all.  
10thly. That the government of the U. States is authorized to make war only on Foreign powers, and not upon the States—That if not so, the government of the U. States, the common agent of all, might be found on the side of twelve States, making war against the other twelve—thus illustrating its paternal care over union, justice, domestic tranquillity, general welfare and liberty, as enumerated in the preamble to the Constitution, and all in the name of the people of the United States.  
11th. That the allegiance of the citizen, primary and paramount, is due to the State or sovereign—That obedience is due to the government as it represents the sovereign, and as it is ordained by the sovereign, and of course no obedience can be claimed by the government inconsistent with the allegiance due to the sovereign.  
12th. That admitting the above propositions to be true, the government of the U. States is still the strongest government in the world for all the purposes for which it was constituted—that being a government founded on consent, supported by opinion, it must, to be sustained by that consent and opinion, be just and righteous; that it can never fail to be just and righteous so long as its action conforms to the strict letter of the Constitution—that the slightest departure from that letter, is an abuse, whether it amounts to usurpation, or the exercise of doubtful powers, and may and will give rise to complaint, discontent, and with a people so enlightened and free as ours, eventually, resistance.  
13th. That a state, for the violation of the articles of compact, is responsible under the public law to the other states, and may, as between sovereigns, be compelled to make reparation for any injury or damage which may ensue to them in consequence of such violation; and that this is one of the great securities against hasty and precipitate action on the part of the states.  
14th. That the words "we the people," in the Constitution, are to be construed as meaning the people of several states, who alone in virtue of their sovereignty, were capable of forming governments, and that all the powers conferred by all of them on the Federal Government, as well as all the powers retained to be exercised by themselves, are only such powers as each state would have possessed and

exercised if there had been no Constitution or Union; and therefore that the Federal Government has no more authority than it would have had, if the same powers had been conferred by a single state.  
Your affectionate friend,  
G. M. TROUP.  
**Life of Col. Crockett.** By himself. Carey & Hart, Philadelphia, pp. 211. Here we have him sure enough! large as life—coming "full tilt, like a canebreaker a fire," or "a young steamboat"—"fierce as a wild cat"—"wrathy as a painter"—"savage as a meat-axe." We've caught "the varment" at last—"a leetle the biggest he bear we ever did see;" and now we shall see whether he will "stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder," and "the lick-log, salt or no salt." Sure enough, "there's no mistake about him!"—he's "the glanowine critter—about the primest, rip-roarious, genteelst, te-total piece of flesh and blood that ever was manufactured." If any body should feel "a leetle wolfish about the shoulders," or wants to know how "to ride down a streak of lightning," and to be "off like a thunder-gust; and out of sight in no time," or "to whip a regiment of wild cats," or swim through "cane brakes and hurricanes," and take a night's lodging in "the crack of an earthquake," here's the school of gymnastics for him—here's "the ring-tailed roarer" for such pupils—the "rale gri," the bona fide backwoods huntsman, with his own autobiography for your catechism and guide—the first complete graphic cartoon, we venture to say, ever drawn of that original character of our border settlements; and, what is better, drawn in the strong, bold outlines, and contrasting lights and shadows, of the rough stone-colours and carving of the identical individual himself, who stands, by common consent, at the head of his race.—We are rejoiced that it is becoming so much the fashion and public appetite for these personal memoirs of extraordinary men, who, are, as it were, the types and models of the caste and clique to which they belong, and where alone a faithful delineation and correct conception, can be obtained of their peculiarities. Now we have the autobiographies of Black Hawk, Major Downing, and Crockett. Each peculiar and perfect in its kind. We lack only more the half-horse, half-alligator boatman of the Mississippi, in addition to that rip-staver, Col. Wildfire, to make the historical group complete.—The unadorned narrative of Col. Crockett, full of the strong phraseology and original dialect of the author, will be perused with curiosity by every one. It is scarcely possible to believe, that one who passed from the cradle upwards through such an unbroken succession of "hair-breadth 'scapes by flood and field," now wading through dangerous rivers and lagoons, and forests and cane brakes, filled with savages and wild beasts—now grappling, knife in hand, with the bear, or the panther, or the wild cat—now in the midst of murdering Indian battles, fighting with the desperation of madmen from the double stimulus of blood and hunger—should ever have come out of such scenes with a whole skin and sound bones. The first portion of his life—his boyhood—his daring enthusiasm—his chivalrous love for his parents—his courtship—his passionate devotion to his wife and children, and readiness to sacrifice his life and property to serve a friend, or poor neighbour, in distress, would seem to indicate that the noble virtues of the heart are stronger, and deeper, and warmer, as the exterior man is more rough and unpolished. His history of his bear-hunts, for that is his passion, is admirable. He concludes with his political life, and informs us, as we truly believe, that he has too much of the cunning of the red fox to be caught in a committal trap, and too much honesty and independence to carry about him the marks of the hand-cuff or collar.  
N. Y. Ev. Star.  
**An Exchange.**—A Monsieur, lately from Europe commenced in the suburbs of this city, the manufacture of Bologna sausages, and other articles of like savory import, and which business he carried on upon an extensive scale.—Another Frenchman, who was but recently imported, being anxious to see the beauties of this rapidly growing metropolis, took a promenade in the boulevards of the city, and after having viewed and admired the stately palaces of Lafayette Place and St. Marks, was returning homeward when his satisfactory nerves were assailed by the delightful steam of Bologna sausages, which were borne on the southern breeze, in the line in which he was progressing; following the direction of the grateful odour, he attained the manufactory of Monsieur—, and having entered therein, regarded himself with a savory meal of the Bologna. So far, so good—but in a short time an intimacy grew up between the parties which resulted in the stranger and his wife taking up their quarters with the sausage maker, and now comes the horrible sequel; the Sausage man borrowed of his friend the small sum of \$600, and not content with obtaining his friend's money, he contrived to wheedle himself into the good graces of his wife, and eloped with her, leaving the stranger his (the sausage maker's) wife and four children in exchange.—The stranger stated that "he did not care one tam about the loss of his wife,

but the removal of the deposits had ruined him."—N. Y. Chron.  
**Sheep Killed by Cats.**—The last Lancaster Examiner says:—"Incredible as this may sound, we have good authority for saying the deed has actually been perpetrated in this county. Several cats, of the common species, with their progeny, have for three or four years past made an old stone quarry in Martic township their abiding place, and in that time it would seem have relapsed to the wild state and acquired the ferocious and predatory habits natural to their tribe. A short time ago some of them were seen in pursuit of a fall-grown sheep belonging to the flock of Mr. Martin Herr of that vicinity. [They soon overtook it, dragged it to the ground, and before the person who witnessed the scene could reach the spot, they succeeded in so lacerating the poor animal's throat that it bled to death in a short time. It required considerable exertion to drive them off. A dog, subsequently sent in pursuit of the men, caught one, but would probably have been himself worsted in the conflict that ensued, had not the owner come to his rescue. It is said they all pursued a small boy some time ago, and followed him a considerable distance, as is now supposed with a deadly intent."  
**Escape of a Lion and Tigress from Wombwell's Menagerie.**—A melancholy accident occurred at Wombwell's menagerie, in consequence of the lion Wallace and a large tigress escaping from the caravan, at Works-worth, on Tuesday night last, on the way to New Haven fair. It appears that the drivers were putting the vans into the yard of the White Lion Inn, when a carriage, laden with timber, came in contact with the one in which the celebrated lion Wallace, who contended with and defeated the dogs at Warwick, and a very large tigress, were kept, and stayed in the whole side of the vehicle. Every pains possible were taken to prevent the beasts obtaining their liberty, by repairing the van as well as circumstances would permit, and by closing the gates of the yard; but in the course of the night, the beasts, being by nature restless, by some means moved some of the broken panels, and succeeded in making their escape by the back yard into the fields, where the tigress attacked a number of sheep, and killed three.  
The lion, finding himself at liberty, was by no means idle, but falling in with some cows, belonging to Mr. Wilson, killed one and severely wounded two others. The bleating of the sheep, the lowing of the cows, and the roaring of the lion, aroused the keepers and several of the inhabitants, when pursuit was made by the whole body, in order to kill or retake them. They first discovered the lion about three or four fields distant, feeding on the cow which had fallen a victim to his irresistible fury. They immediately fronted him as well as their fears would admit, and several shots were fired contrary to the orders of the keeper, by which the lion was severely wounded. The infuriated animal suddenly rushed upon a man who was at some distance from him, and before assistance could be rendered, he unfortunately killed him. He then dashed into a cow shed, where, by the well known voice of the keepers, and their able management, he was secured, and lodged in a place of safety without further mischief.—The party then went in pursuit of the tigress who had taken another direction, and had fallen in with some persons going to work in the brick fields. The animal attacked a woman with a child in her arms, and a boy about seven years of age, all of whom were killed before assistance arrived. On the party coming up, they were horror-struck at the spectacle. Every exertion was made to secure the animal, but it was not before she was so dangerously wounded as not to be expected to recover, that the object could be effected.—Northampton (Mass.) Herald.  
**CONGRESS.**  
**SENATE.**  
**Monday, April 7.**  
Memorials and resolutions were presented from Salem, Mass., Syracuse and Rochester, New York, and Shelby county, Ky., remonstrating against the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States. Resolutions were also presented from Essex county, New Jersey, and Tarborough, N. C. approving of the measures of the Administration with regard to the Bank of the United States. All which were referred.  
Mr. Ewing presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.  
Mr. Preston submitted the following resolution:  
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate the name of the agent or agents employed by him to transact the business of the Treasury with the Banks selected for the deposit of the public funds; the nature of the duties performed by said agent or agents; the amount of compensation paid for the discharge of the said duties, and by whom and from what fund the said compensation was paid; and whether the said agent or agents have been appointed in pursuance of law.  
**Tuesday, April 8.**  
Resolutions disapproving of the removal of the public deposits, from the town of Clinton and Morris, and the counties of Cape May and Salem, N.

J. New Bedford, Mass. Delaware county, Pa., city and county of Philadelphia; and resolutions approving of the removal, from Clinton, N. J. were presented and referred.  
**Wednesday, April 9.**  
On motion of Mr. Preston, the resolution submitted by him on Monday, calling on the Treasury Department for information respecting the agent appointed to arrange the affairs of the Government with the several State Banks selected to receive the public deposits, &c. was taken up, considered, and, after a slight modification, adopted.  
On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Force Act; when that gentleman addressed the Senate in support of the bill. Mr. Clay then moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Calhoun briefly replied, and expressed the hope that the bill would not be committed. Mr. Forsyth then briefly advocated the commitment of the bill, and moved to refer to the same committee the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina, referring to the act which it was now proposed to repeal. Mr. Preston made some observations in reply, in which he desired to know the object for which it was proposed to send this paper to the committee. He expressed his intention to go at large into the principles of the force bill, when this bill should again come up for discussion. After a few words from Mr. Clay, the objection to the commitment of the bill was withdrawn by Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Pointexter intimated that, when this bill should come up for final action, he should make known his opinions on the general principles which it involved.—At present, he should be in favor of the reference. The motion to refer the bill was then agreed to.  
**Thursday, April 10.**  
Mr. Mangum presented a memorial from Tyrell county, N. C. remonstrating against the removal of the public deposits; and Mr. Shepley, the proceedings of a meeting from the towns of Gardiner and Pixon, Maine, representing the great scarcity of money which existed in that quarter; which were referred.  
**Friday, April 11.**  
A memorial was presented, from Blockley, Philadelphia county, approving of the removal of the Deposits. Memorials were also presented, from Rutland county, Vermont, Franklin county and city of Cincinnati, Ohio, remonstrating against that measure. All of which were read and referred.  
On motion of Mr. Clay, ordered that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to cause to be ascertained and reported to the Senate the aggregate numbers of all who have, or shall have, on the day of his report, presented petitions, memorials, or other proceedings to the Senate for, or against, the Executive measure of the removal of the public deposits, distinguishing the number appertaining to each petition, memorial, or other proceeding; and specifying the city, town, county, and State, from which the memorial or petition was received.  
The Senate then adjourned to Monday.  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
**Monday, April 7.**  
Nearly the whole day was consumed in the reception and hearing of memorials on the subject of the Deposits; the larger portion of which were in opposition to their removal from the Bank of the United States.  
**Tuesday, April 8.**  
The resolution of Mr. Mardis, on the subject of the deposits, coming up again as the unfinished business of the first hour, Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, resumed the floor, and continued his speech in opposition to the resolution, and spoke till the expiration of the hour; when the House passed to the next order, viz: the consideration of the commutation bill, when Mr. Cramer resumed his remarks, and spoke till near the conclusion of the hour, when Mr. Crane obtained the floor, but yielding to a suggestion of Mr. Polk, who wished the House to take up the General Appropriation Bill, he moved the postponement of the further consideration of the commutation bill till Thursday next; which motion was agreed to.  
The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union, and took up the general appropriation bill; when a discussion ensued, which occupied the residue of the day.  
**Wednesday, April 9.**  
The whole of the day, after the morning business, was occupied in debating the General Appropriation bill, and amendments proposed to it. The amendment of Mr. Adams, going to strike out the item of appropriation for a temporary clerk in the Department of State, was agreed to in Committee of the Whole, Ayes 89, Nays 70; when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.  
**Thursday, April 10.**  
Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, submitted the following resolutions:  
Resolved, That the powers of the Executive department of the Federal Government have increased beyond the authority of the Constitution.  
Resolved, that the powers of the Executive department of the Federal Government have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished.  
Resolved, That the patronage of the President of the United States has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.  
**Friday, April 11.**  
From the N. Y. Ev. Star, of April 8. By the ship Lotus, Capt. Walls, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, a paper of March 14th has been received. The Montreal from London brings dates to the 11th.  
The British Government have attempted the revival of an old statute which gives power to the Commissioners of Stamps in Ireland not to issue stamps to an individual who has been convicted of a libel, and the suppression of the newspaper which has been so convicted. This has been tried with the pilot, published at Dublin, and it would no doubt have been suppressed, but for the magnanimity of the Editor of the Dublin Morning Register, who offered to print the pilot as a second edition, which was accepted, thus avoiding the odious law which was endeavored to be enforced. The paper appeared thus: "The second edition of the Morning Register. The Pilot is suppressed."  
The sales of cotton for the week ending 13th were but 9,000 bales at a decline of 3d from the previous week's prices. This decline took place previous to the 11th, the latest date of our former advices.  
Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, 15th March.  
The cotton market remained inactive yesterday—the sales reached 2,000 bags. This morning's business seems again very limited, & to all appearance will not exceed 1500 bags; fair Upland 8 1/2d.  
15th March.—The sales yesterday barely reached 2,000, bales of which 700 were Surats. There is very little doing to day.  
The trial of Carrera, alias Constant Polari, for stealing the jewels of the Prince of Orange, commenced at the Hague on the 7th of March. The crowd was immense. After an estimation of several witnesses on the part of the prosecution, the Procurator General proceeded to develop his charge, and comment upon the prisoner's offences. He concluded by calling on the Court to award the punishment prescribed by law for his offence, which is, "exposition upon the scaffold (the pillory we suppose,) and to be condemned to hard labor, 15 years." The prisoner's counsel then made an eloquent appeal in his behalf, after which the court adjourned to the following day. The result has not yet come to hand.  
London, March 11th.—In the House of Lords, yesterday, a great number of petitions were presented from dissenters, praying for relief. Earl Grey took occasion to express his dissent from that part of the prayer which is some of the petitions contemplated the separation of Church and State.  
Paris letters are to the 8th, inclusive. Gen. Lafayette had nearly recovered his health, and was expected soon to resume his seat in the Chambers.  
Malta, Feb. 18.—An English steamer, the Meteor, while discharging a cargo of gunpowder from London at the Marina, blew up this morning with fearful effects. Her cargo was 500 bbls. three of which were stove during the passage, from the vessel having experienced very bad weather, and 200 lbs. of the powder was consequently strewed loosely about the hold; all the rest had been conveyed away. As it is, this has caused the sudden destruction of 26 persons, whose bodies have already been discovered. Among them are the captain, two merchants and a custom house officer.  
London, March 11.—Towards the close of Change hours yesterday, it was stated that an express had arrived at Falmouth, bringing accounts from Lisbon to the 4th inst. stating that the out posts of Don Miguel before Santarem had been attacked by the Portuguese force on the 2d, and totally defeated.  
By the ship Europe, London dispatches have been received to March 16th. A London paper says that the Boston disturbances have been for a time suppressed; but we fear only for a time. Nothing has been done by the government to prevent their recurrence. Wages are at the same low rate—bread as difficult to purchase. So long as this exists, order cannot

The House went again into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill; when Mr. Vance moved an amendment, proposing a reduction in the salaries of all the officers of Government. The debate on this amendment occupied the Committee till past 4 o'clock; when they had only got as far in this list of officers as the office of the Commissioner of the Department of Indian Affairs. The question was taken separately on the salary of each officer, and the reduction on each successively negatived, as far as the Committee of the Whole proceeded with them.—The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.  
**Friday, April 11.**  
Mr. Mardis's resolution, on the subject of retaining the deposits in the State Banks, coming up once more as the unfinished business of the first hour, Mr. Corwin resumed his speech in opposition to the resolution, and continued to speak to the expiration of the hour, without concluding his remarks. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill providing remuneration for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy in the late war; and, after considerable discussion, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.  
**FOREIGN.**  
From the N. Y. Ev. Star, of April 8. By the ship Lotus, Capt. Walls, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, a paper of March 14th has been received. The Montreal from London brings dates to the 11th.  
The British Government have attempted the revival of an old statute which gives power to the Commissioners of Stamps in Ireland not to issue stamps to an individual who has been convicted of a libel, and the suppression of the newspaper which has been so convicted. This has been tried with the pilot, published at Dublin, and it would no doubt have been suppressed, but for the magnanimity of the Editor of the Dublin Morning Register, who offered to print the pilot as a second edition, which was accepted, thus avoiding the odious law which was endeavored to be enforced. The paper appeared thus: "The second edition of the Morning Register. The Pilot is suppressed."  
The sales of cotton for the week ending 13th were but 9,000 bales at a decline of 3d from the previous week's prices. This decline took place previous to the 11th, the latest date of our former advices.  
Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, 15th March.  
The cotton market remained inactive yesterday—the sales reached 2,000 bags. This morning's business seems again very limited, & to all appearance will not exceed 1500 bags; fair Upland 8 1/2d.  
15th March.—The sales yesterday barely reached 2,000, bales of which 700 were Surats. There is very little doing to day.  
The trial of Carrera, alias Constant Polari, for stealing the jewels of the Prince of Orange, commenced at the Hague on the 7th of March. The crowd was immense. After an estimation of several witnesses on the part of the prosecution, the Procurator General proceeded to develop his charge, and comment upon the prisoner's offences. He concluded by calling on the Court to award the punishment prescribed by law for his offence, which is, "exposition upon the scaffold (the pillory we suppose,) and to be condemned to hard labor, 15 years." The prisoner's counsel then made an eloquent appeal in his behalf, after which the court adjourned to the following day. The result has not yet come to hand.  
London, March 11th.—In the House of Lords, yesterday, a great number of petitions were presented from dissenters, praying for relief. Earl Grey took occasion to express his dissent from that part of the prayer which is some of the petitions contemplated the separation of Church and State.  
Paris letters are to the 8th, inclusive. Gen. Lafayette had nearly recovered his health, and was expected soon to resume his seat in the Chambers.  
Malta, Feb. 18.—An English steamer, the Meteor, while discharging a cargo of gunpowder from London at the Marina, blew up this morning with fearful effects. Her cargo was 500 bbls. three of which were stove during the passage, from the vessel having experienced very bad weather, and 200 lbs. of the powder was consequently strewed loosely about the hold; all the rest had been conveyed away. As it is, this has caused the sudden destruction of 26 persons, whose bodies have already been discovered. Among them are the captain, two merchants and a custom house officer.  
London, March 11.—Towards the close of Change hours yesterday, it was stated that an express had arrived at Falmouth, bringing accounts from Lisbon to the 4th inst. stating that the out posts of Don Miguel before Santarem had been attacked by the Portuguese force on the 2d, and totally defeated.  
By the ship Europe, London dispatches have been received to March 16th. A London paper says that the Boston disturbances have been for a time suppressed; but we fear only for a time. Nothing has been done by the government to prevent their recurrence. Wages are at the same low rate—bread as difficult to purchase. So long as this exists, order cannot