

go as far as the head waters of that river. The President denied that our government had a right to grant such a license, and fell into such a rage that it prevented him from speaking, and he contented himself with striking his fist on the table, saying, "Gentlemen we must have this man shot."—At such conduct of the President I did not think much of my life, for all the other members were terrified in his presence and unwilling to resist him, on the contrary were ready to do any thing to please him. He (the Governor and President) talked much of a big river which was the boundary line between the two countries, but did not know its name.—When mention was made of the Mississippi, he jumped up, saying that was the river he meant, that Spain had never ceded the west side of it. It may be easy to judge of our feelings to see our lives in the hands of such men. That day the court did not come to any determination, because the President (as I heard him tell Lieutenant Arce) had forgot every thing he had to say. Next day we were again placed before the court, but as I knew then what kind of a man I had to deal with, I never attempted to justify myself against his false assertions.—We were led out and Mr. Chouteau and myself put into the same room.

Half an hour afterwards the Lt. came in with the written sentence—we were forced to kneel down and hear it read, forced to kiss it, to kiss the iniquitous sentence which deprived us of the fruits of two years' peace and labor, and permitted us to escape on the meanness of the horses which belonged to ourselves.—Mr. de Mun's letter to Gov. Clark, sent to the department of state.

NASHVILLE, TEN. JUNE 20. TO THE PUBLIC.

The directors of the Nashville Bank, having determined on a suspension of specie payments, think it due to the public to declare the causes that have impelled them to the measure. They are well aware that the course they have taken is an adventurous one, and such as will not meet the approval of all.—It is sufficient if what is done does not injure the interest of the community, and save from ruin many individuals who are sorely pressed by the hand of misfortune. When, however, they reflect that a large number of citizens of the first respectability have appealed to them, and urge the adoption of the measure, as the only one calculated to relieve against that general embarrassment and distress which pervade the commercial world, it strongly confirms their own opinion, that something was necessary to be done, and that no course was presented, save that which has been adopted. For a justification of the course they have taken, they appeal with confidence to the candor and liberality of the public resting in the belief that their reasons in support of the course they had pursued will be fairly considered and duly appreciated.

In adopting their present resolve, they have been influenced by no personal considerations or selfish motives. It left to the guidance of those cold blooded feelings which can witness unmoved the distresses of others; if they had pursued a course calculated to sustain the reputation of their institution, regardless of the misery that the community might suffer, they would have adhered to the policy of red-emption, but when they beheld themselves unceasingly pressed on, and every day that pressure increasing—while, to keep pace with the demands made and expected it became necessary to call upon the debtors to their institutions, no other mode could be discovered to redeem their citizens from ruin, than to determine at once upon the course they have taken, and thus, by palliating the evil, to afford time for relief to come in. For these pressures we complain not of our own citizens, by them every confidence has been had in the ability of the banks to meet their engagements. But speculators in the precious metals, agents and emissaries from that Bank whose interests, as well as object, seems to be to destroy every state institution; added to an immense balance of Eastern debt, which ill timed policy or misfortune has produced against our country, all cited, have affixed the belief that every dollar issued is immediately caught up, and returned to the vaults for payment. Bills and notes at par in the Atlantic cities being at an advance of four and five per cent. and silver and gold bearing a considerable premium, have rendered it an object for many to offer high prices for Tennessee paper, and even to employ agents to ride through the country and hunt it up. In such a state of things, the notes of the banks of this state could not be kept in circulation; and in ninety days it is believed the metallic capital resting in the state, would have been wholly drained away. In such a picture who cannot see the consequences?—Who cannot imagine the situation of the debtor, when, in the absence of all the specie of the country, he should be told by some remorseless creditor that nothing but gold and silver would be received in discharge of his debt? Under such circumstances, one thousand dollars worth of property would be insufficient perhaps to pay a debt of one hundred. Hence the propriety, nay the necessity, of interposing some relief, until the agricultural resources of the state shall enable the people to meet therewith their debts, due to the Eastward, instead of discharging them, as must now be the case, in silver and gold.

How the distresses which exist have been brought up the country, is not material to enquire. That they do exist is most true, and that general insolvency must ensue, without a remedy being applied, is no less certain. To suspend specie payments, and under that security to enlarge their discounts, and to flood the country with fresh emissions of paper, is not intended.—It is done with a view to the safety of the community, and as preparatory to finally winding up their business; a course which, under existing circumstances, every state institution will of necessity be compelled

to take. What may be the effect of such a state of things; what evils to the community may arise when those balances and checks heretofore existing through the state banks, shall be swallowed up by that Institution whose capital is in the hands of many, who are regardless of the interest and welfare of this nation, must be left to time to disclose. In those states where bank creations have been carried to an alarming and dangerous excess, much evil has been felt, and it is well those banks should be destroyed. Here that has not been the case. No state in the Union has perhaps, in this respect, been more fortunate than this; for, while others have created them without prudence or reflection, this has proceeded with much caution; and, indeed, nearly all that have been established have become branches to one of the older institutions. That our banks have been faithfully, honestly, and prudently managed, and are fully competent to the redemption of their paper, is certain; and, as confirmation of the truth, no hesitation is felt in exhibiting their state and situation; while the public may rest in confidence that no issues of paper will be made different from what would be done if specie payments were still continued.

For these considerations we have determined to suspend specie payments, and will continue that suspension until a meeting of the stockholders can be had, which is requested at the banking house in Nashville, on Saturday, the 31st of July next.

In the course thus taken, they have advanced with hesitation and with reluctance, from an apprehension lest public confidence might be shaken; but they could perceive no alternative—it was necessary to be done, or by calls upon their debtors, unavoidably to introduce distress and ruin through the community.

S. CANTRELL, President.
JOHN H. EATON,
A. FOSTER,
GEORGE SHALL,
JOHN BAIRD,
E. H. FOS. ER,
W. B. LEWIS,
JOSEPH WOODS, Directors.

June 20, 18 9.

W. Tammell, Esq. Cashier of the Bank, has accompanied the address of the directory with a statement of the funds, &c. of the institution, and also that of its branches; the total amount of which is as follows: specie on hand, 263,744 dollars 77 cents; notes of other banks, 43,888 2; amount of real estate, 17,578.67; amount of notes discounted, \$1,596,751 77; deposits of individuals, \$213,955 71; notes in circulation, \$667,116 00; capital paid in, \$994,560 00.—Whig.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Nashville, Ten. June 18th, 1849.

The board of directors, view with regret the efforts now making to drain our country of specie. They believe the arrangement which has been made, to be calculated to effect, for but destructive to the true interests of the country—and that its prosperity depends upon devising some means by which this evil may be averted—and that no other plan will so effectually attain that object, as a temporary suspension of specie payment. In arriving at this conclusion they are not influenced by the impression that the banks are otherwise than solvent, and able to redeem their paper, but, believe that the interest of the country imperiously demands the abolition of this measure—therefore, Resolved, that there be a suspension of specie payments by this Bank, but this order is to continue no longer than in the opinion of the board, the prosperity of the country requires it.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE R. I. PATRIOT, JULY 10.

Me ancho occurrence.—On Thursday last, Ebenezer Tibbitts descended into a well, belonging to Israel Manchester & Son, near the meeting house in Scituate, about 30 feet deep, for the purpose of digging it deeper; he had hardly reached the bottom, ere he appeared to be exhausted, and called for the tub to be lowered to him. William Johnson descended soon after to assist him. Before any assistance could be rendered, however, Johnson, to save his own life, attempted to re-ascend, but his strength failed him, and both fell victims to the deadly atmosphere by which they were surrounded. Their lifeless bodies were taken from the well by hooks, but all endeavors to resuscitate them, were fruitless. Mr. Tibbitts has left a disconsolate wife and a large family of children, and Mr. Johnson a wife and one child, by whom this sudden deprivation of their natural protectors will be severely felt. They were both poor and industrious men.

FROM THE NEWPORT MERCURY, JULY 10.

Melancholy occurrence.—On Sunday night last a melancholy occurrence took place at fort Adams. William Kane, a private in capt. Eastman's company of light artillery, was shot by William Cornell, a private in the same company. About 10 o'clock, while Kane was standing near one of the doors of the barracks, Cornell (who had been relieved from guard) discharged his musket, loaded with a ball and three buck-shot, at Kane, who expired in a few moments. The ball entered near the hip bone, and no doubt divided a large blood vessel, as he bled very profusely. A jury of inquest was summoned on Monday morning, who returned a verdict of "wilful murder."—Cornell was immediately delivered over to the civil authority, and committed to

jail in this town to take his trial at the Circuit Court of the United States to be holden at Providence in November next, the offence being committed in a garrison of the U. States. There had been some slight misunderstanding between these men previous to this unfortunate event; but any remarks from us, at this time, would be highly improper, as the case of this unhappy youth (aged only 17 years) is now in the hands of the civil authority, and we have no doubt his trial will be conducted with strict justice and impartiality.

Hydraulic Orrery.—A gentleman of this city has invented and constructed a most ingenious machine, which he calls a Patent Hydraulic Orrery, and which he is now exhibiting at 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. It correctly shows the motions of the earth and moon about the sun, and explains the causes of the seasons and eclipses. This new and beautiful invention operates entirely without wheel-work, but floats in water, with motions harmonious as those of the heavenly spheres, and conveys, particularly to the minds of youth, the most perfect and lasting idea of every solar and lunar phenomenon affecting this terraqueous globe.—Literary Cabinet.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS COURIER.

Obituary.—A number of citizens of this city and of French officers, did yesterday convey to his last abode, Joseph Marie Tharvin de l'Aubert, marquis de la Villasse, late major of the red lanciers of the imperial guard, officer of the legion of honor, of the Iron crown and of the re-union of Baden, &c. born in Carpentras, in the department of Vaucluse, who departed this life, on the 7th instant, at the age of 42 years.

His distinguished officer carried off at so early a period of life, began his career as a private, his exemplary conduct soon raised him to the rank of an officer, in the staff of the army of St. Domingo, commanded by general Leclere. Having returned to Europe his merit raised him still higher, and obtained all his grades and honorable decorations, on the field of battle at the point his sword; the campaigns of Austria Prussia and Russia, and finally the battle of Waterloo, where he served as lieutenant colonel of the red lanciers, were the occasions in which he was most conspicuous. He was appointed major of that body in consequence of a very fine manoeuvre which he executed in that memorable day. Forced by the misfortune of his country, to come and seek repose on this land of liberty, his soul was always inflamed when he was speaking of France, and his last wishes were for her.

Geological.

Extract of a letter dated Monroe, formerly Fort Mifflin, on the Ouachita, 7th June, 1849.

The physical geography of this point of the Union has, I think, never been well explored, and is but very superficially known. Some five miles below a place called Prairie des Coates, 70 or 80 miles, by water below Monroe. According to my custom, I took a survey of the country about me, and, while walking in a deep gully, among Pine-Hills, I discovered a great quantity of sea shells, some of which had been so hardened by Ipidic juices, that they were absolutely petrified. Some of the oyster shells were changed into a siliceous, which would make fire with steel. They all belonged to their analogies, now found in the sea—such as *petitina madrepora*, &c. I could not, although I searched with great attention, find any of those shells which belonged to another epoch of the earth, such as *apponita*, *gryphata*, *balenmita*, &c. The shells I found were not disposed in banks, as I have observed them in some of the Apennines in Italy, or in the lower Alps in Switzerland; they were scattered, and promiscuously mixed, generally well preserving their shapes, and easily known. This certainly denotes land belonging to the third age of the earth, and even not far distant: many ages, indeed; but, what are ages to the great works of Nature? We, poor, short lived beings, are obliged to divide time: but Nature's giant steps and divisions are such as it will probably be ever impossible for us to calculate. We can see the first epoch in those immense masses of granite which from the highest Alps, and which appear to have been always above the level of the ocean. The second epoch is well marked by the vast quantities of calcareous stones, in all their varieties, which cover the primitive earth, and even some kinds of granite, which appear to be of secondary formation. The third epoch has put our globe in its actual present position. But, who can say how many ages each epoch contains?

FOREIGN.

FROM THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, JULY 3.

It appears that the association of sovereigns are carving but fresh work for future wars, in the contemplated exclusion of the crown prince, (Bernadotte) from the throne of Sweden, where he has been permitted to exercise a little brief authority under the surveillance of the Holy Alliance, since the memorable events of 1814. Considering the important part this personage acted in the great drama, when the fate of Europe was suspended as it were by a thread, that he readily threw his weight into the scale in favor of his present enemies, it must be, with no little astonishment, that the determination of his brother sovereigns, should be promulgated to the above effect. The crime for which he is to

be deposed is illegitimacy; and is therefore pronounced a spurious scion, not fit to amalgamate with the stock of the Lord's anointed; but at the nod of the true born Sovereigns, is to be bastardized accordingly.

However, we cannot believe for a moment, that a soldier of Bernadotte's reputation will tamely submit to be stripped of his dominions without an effort to maintain his power. He has always been on the alert, and is no doubt prepared for such an event: his standing army consists of about 50,000 men, under excellent discipline, and which he has taken great care to attach in a particular manner to his interests; and would of course, at least require double their numbers to cope with them in the field.

The following remarkable expressions fell from the Crown Prince in April, 1815, when addressing the people of Sweden on this topic, and goes to shew his determination to act with energy, on such an emergency.

"I shall wait with patience to ascertain whether there are any disposed to controvert our lawful title—any so mad as to believe that nations have lost all right of suffrage—and I shall employ the whole powers of my mind, all the courage that God has given me, in defence of your rights and my own."

LONDON, JUNE 1.—We have to record this week a modest request of two absent legitimates.—There are strong rumors that Bernadotte has at last been plainly requested by the Emperor Alexander and King of Prussia "to descend from his throne." The pretended ground of objection is supposed to be his non-performance of the stipulations respecting the debts of Norway, in the treaty of Kiel; but this, as it has been justly observed, could at most only forfeit Norway, and not the Swedish throne, according to all the usages in such cases. If such a demand, however, has been made, the real ground of it is obvious. Bernadotte is an illegitimate prince, a Frenchman, and a republican conqueror.

It is now said that the king of Sweden has not been requested by the modest and holy allies to "descend from his throne." It is only demanded of him, that he should fulfil the treaty of Kiel, and discharge the debt of Norway. Conferences on the subject have taken place in this metropolis; and it is understood, that in case he does not accede to the demand, he will be regularly summoned to do so on pain of the consequences. On the other hand, the King of Sweden is said to be stubborn on this point, and to be forming a camp in Scania for the purpose of intimidating the Danes.

The question is simply this. You, say the Danes and the allies to the King of Sweden, engaged to pay the debt of Norway upon being put into possession of it. You refuse to do so, and therefore you do not fulfil the promises you made in the treaty of Kiel. Good—says the King of Sweden; I was to be put in possession of Norway, but I was not; I had to fight for it, and therefore the treaty cannot be binding on me—besides, the debt is greater than I took it for.

The reply to this is, that his majesty ought to have had his eyes about him when he undertook to pay the debt;—which is true—especially when it is difficult to conceive that he was so blind as he pretends to be. If he lays claim to any innocencies of this sort,

Look in his face and you'll forget them all. It is added, that if the sovereigns on their own parts opposed Bernadotte, the Danes could not help it: and here the question, by mutual agreement, stops. But we must ask, was Sweden put into possession of Norway, without any counter attempts from Denmark? If so, what was the meaning of that sudden appearance in Norway of the Crown Prince of Denmark, of the enthusiastic reception of him, of his speeches, his conduct, &c. &c. It may be rejoined, that the count disapproved of his proceeding—that it was youthful, romantic, &c. But we know of no disapprobation that effect. Now, how is this fact got over? There cannot be greater exigencies than ourselves to the way and the circumstances under which Norway was given up to Sweden.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated May 19.

"A very great sensation has been excited here by the reports respecting the king of Sweden. Some deny the truth of them altogether, but there is little doubt of their partial correctness. A Swedish gentleman who arrived in Paris from Stockholm yesterday, speaks of the report as having gained ground in that country, and of a general determination in the Swedish people to assert their rights against the arbitrary and increasing power of the emperor of Russia; but, at the same time, he mentions the existence of a party similar to the ultra Royalists, who are supposed to be in the interest of Alexander. These reports, true or false, have had the effect of lowering a great deal of the popularity which Alexander acquired in Paris at the expense of the Duke of Wellington, who really did that for which Alexander received the thanks of the French nation.

STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

From a Paris Paper.—The present population of Europe, amounts to 177,221,600 persons, scattered over 154,400 geographic square miles. This population, considered in an ethnographic point of view, comprehends 53,195,000. Teutons or Germans, 60,586,400 descendants of the Romans, 45,120,000 Celavendians of the Romans, 3,499,500 Tartars and Bulgarians, 3,070,000 Maggarians, 2,022,000 Greeks, 1,763,000 Finlanders, 1,610,000 Cimbrianians, 622,000 Basques, 318,000 Guisters, 204,000 Arnauts, 131,600 Armenians.