

I am not much given to the prophetic vein. But if events cast their shadows before, we must be indeed blind if we do not see them. There is a restless spirit in the 'mob population' of New York daily breaking out from the most trivial causes, which, unless checked by severe municipal regulations, is destined to overwhelm this city. It is gathering in every lane, alley and low bar room—it is rapidly gathering to a head and soon will burst, when New York will experience the most stupendous mob ever known in this or any other country. This spirit must and will have vent.

THE UNITED STATES & MEXICO.
FROM THE NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN.
Highly Important State Paper.

We copy the following correspondence from an extra Nashville Banner. It will be seen, that Gen. Gaines' late requisition on this state, and which has been met with a promptitude always characteristic of Tennessee patriotism, has been made without lawful or constitutional authority, whatever necessity may have existed for it in his own estimation. The President's letter to Gov. Cannon, shows that the Government has been prompt, energetic, and mindful of the safety of our frontiers; and has, at the same time, proceeded with that regard for the obligation of treaties, and the preservation of the national faith, which becomes the honor of the country.

HERMITAGE, Aug. 6, 1836.

Sir: I have received your letters of the 29th ult. and the 4th inst. accompanied by the communications which were addressed to me on the 4th of May and the 25th of July, by the Secretary of War and also accompanied by your proclamation of the 20th, founded on the requisition made by General Gaines, bearing date the 20th June last. The documents referred to in the communication to you of the 25th ult. from the War Department, have not yet been received. The obligations of our treaty with Mexico, as well as the general principles which govern our intercourse with foreign powers, require us to maintain a strict neutrality in the contest which now agitates a portion of that Republic. So long as Mexico fulfils her duty to us as they are defined by the treaty, and violates none of the rights which are secured by it to our citizens, any act on the part of the Government of the United States, which would tend to foster a spirit of resistance to the government of laws whatever may be their character or form, when administered within her own limits and jurisdiction would be unauthorized and highly improper. A scrupulous sense of these obligations has prevented me thus far from doing any thing, which can authorize the suspicion that our Government is unmindful of them, and I hope to be equally cautious and circumspect in all my future conduct. It is in reference to these obligations that the requisition of Gen. Gaines in the present instance must be considered, and unless there is a strong necessity for it it should not be sanctioned. Should this necessity not be manifest when it is known that the disposition to befriend the Texans is a common feeling with the citizens of the United States, it is obvious that that requisition may furnish a reason to Mexico, for supposing that the Government of the United States may be induced by inadequate causes, to overstep the lines of the neutrality, which it professes to maintain.

Before I left Washington, Gen. Gaines intimated to the Department of war, that some indications of hostilities from the Indians on our western frontier had been made, and that if it became necessary, he would make a call for the militia. He had also informed the Department of his ill health, and asked for a furlough to enable him to visit the White Sulphur Springs. I directed the Secretary of War to grant him the furlough, and to inform him of the appointment which had been made of the ten thousand militia under the volunteer act; and if the emergency should arise which would make it necessary to increase the force under his command, that a thousand volunteers in Arkansas, and another in Missouri, raised agreeably to this act, would be enrolled and held ready for the service. This force, aided by the portions of the dragon regiments that would be stationed in that quarter, and those of the regular army already there, were deemed amply sufficient for the protection of the frontier near to the Indians referred to. There are no reasons set forth in the requisition which the general has since made upon you, to justify the belief that the force above enumerated will be insufficient, and I cannot, therefore, sanction it at the present time. To sanction that requisition for the reasons which accompany it would warrant the belief that it was done to aid Texas, and not from a desire to prevent an infringement of our territorial or national rights.

I deeply regret that the Tennessee volunteers whose prowess and patriotism are displayed so promptly on all occasions that threaten the peace or safety of their beloved country, have been called out on the occasion without proper consideration. They can for the present only be muster-

ed into the service and discharged. If there are funds appropriated out of which they can be paid, an order to this effect will be given.

The ten thousand volunteer authorized under the late act of congress are intended for one year's service, and must be employed to meet all necessary calls for the defence of our frontier borders. Should the occasion arise for a greater number on the western frontier, the call would be made on Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. There is, however, no information to justify the apprehension of hostilities, to any serious extent, from the western Indians. Should a necessity arise, the volunteer brigade from East Tennessee will be ordered to the Western frontier as soon as their service can be dispensed with where they are now employed.

I would barely add further, that the authority given you by the order of the 4th, having been satisfied by yielding to the requisition of Gen. Gaines a new authority from the Department of War was necessary to authorize you to comply with that of the 25th of June. The government of the United States having adopted, in regard to Mexico and Texas, the same rule of neutrality which had been observed in all similar cases before, it was not to have been expected that Gen. Gaines should have based this requisition for additional military force on reasons plainly inconsistent with the obligation of that rule. Should Mexico insult our national flag, invade our territory, or interrupt our citizens, in the lawful pursuits which are guaranteed to them by treaty, the government will promptly repel the insult and take speedy reparation for the injury. But it does not seem that offences of this character have been committed by Mexico, or were believed to have been, by General Gaines.

I am very respectfully, &c.
ANDREW JACKSON.
His Excellency N. CANNON,
Governor of Tennessee.

P. S. Before closing this letter, the documents referred to by the acting secretary of war as having been transmitted to me, have been received. — A. J.

Hon. John Caldwell Calhoun—Letter.

Mr. Calhoun addressed the following letter to a committee of the citizens of Athens, Georgia, who tendered him a public dinner when on a visit to that place.

Athens, 5 August 1836.

GENTLEMEN—If I could be induced to depart from a time when I adopted several years since, on the approach of a memorable crisis of our affairs, to decline all public demonstrations in approbation of my political course, I would with great pleasure accept the very kind and pressing invitation to a public dinner, which you have tendered me, in the name of the citizens of Athens and its vicinity. But the reasons which induced me originally to adopt the rule have not yet ceased to operate. Foreseeing, that the course, which a sense of duty impelled me to take on the occasion to which I have referred, would give the ignorant and artful an opportunity to impute to me base and unworthy motives, I determined to forego, (in order to repel, as far as possible such imputations,) all public honor, and to seek my reward in the difficult path which I proposed to tread, in the approbation of my conscience, and the approval of after times.

That my conduct in the difficult scenes through which I have passed, has met the approbation of yourselves and those you represent, is to me a source of much gratification. The two subjects, abolition and the regulation of the public deposits, in reference to which, you have in particular approved my conduct, are of primary importance, and you could have selected none on which your approbation would have been more acceptable.

Of all questions which have been agitated under our government, abolition is that in which we of the South have the deepest concern. It strikes directly and fatally, not only at our prosperity, but our existence as a people. Should it succeed, our fate would be worse than the aborigines whom we have driven out, or the slaves whom we command. It is a question that admits of neither concession nor compromise. The door must be closed against all interference on the part of the general government in any form, whether in the District of Columbia, or in the states or territories. The highest grounds are the safest.

There is one point, in connexion with this important subject, on which the south ought to be uniformly informed. From all that I saw and heard during the session, I am perfectly satisfied that we must look to ourselves and ourselves only for safety. It is perfectly unnecessary to look to the non-slaveholding states to arrest the attacks of the fanatics. I readily admit that the great body of enlightened citizens of all parties in these states are opposed to their wicked and dangerous schemes, but so intent are the two parties which divide and distract all the non-slaveholding states on getting

or retaining power that neither will directly oppose the abolitionists on our account, from the fear that by incurring their displeasure they might lose the ascendancy in their respective states, or defeat their prospects of rising to power. As strong as may be their sympathy for us, their regard for their party at home is still stronger. Of this we may be perfectly assured. Nor would it be less vain to look to congress. The same cause that prevents the non-slaveholding states from interference in our favor at home, will equally prevent congress. We must not forget that a majority of congress in both houses are the representatives of those states, and of course actuated by all the feelings and calculations which govern their respective states. But, if true to ourselves, we need neither their sympathy nor aid. The constitution has placed in our power ample means, short of secession, or disunion, to protect ourselves. All we want are harmony and concert among ourselves to call them into effectual action when the necessity comes.

As to the act of regulating the public deposits, I consider it by far the most fortunate measure of the session. And here let me say, which is due to truth and justice, that for the success of this great and beneficent measure, the country is greatly indebted to the steady and firm co-operation of a majority of the friends of the administration in both houses, who prove by their acts that they preferred their country and its institutions to party attachment.

If I mistake not, the passage of the measure is the commencement of a new political era. It will be regarded in history as marking the termination of that long vicissitude of our system towards consolidation, which lately threatened the overthrow of our institutions and the loss of our liberty, and the commencement of its return to its true confederative character, as it came from the hands of its framers.

There is one view of this important subject highly interesting to the southern Atlantic states, and especially to this, which deserves notice. It will afford the means, if properly applied, of opening our connexion with the vast and fertile regions of the west, to the incalculable advantage of both them & us. We are far in the rear of the other sections in reference to internal improvement. Nature seemed to place an insuperable barrier between the southern Atlantic ports and the west; but a better knowledge of the geography of the country, and the great advance of the means of communication between distant parts, by rail-roads, in the last year or two, opened new views of prosperity for our section. Instead of being cut off from the vast commerce of the west, as had been supposed, we find to our surprise that it is in our power, with proper exertions to turn its copious stream to our own ports. Just at this important moment, when the new and brilliant prospect is not only to our view, the deposit bill is about to place under the control of the states interested ample means of accomplishing, on the most extended and durable scale, a system of rail-road communication that, if effected, must change the social, political and commercial relations of the whole country, vastly to our benefit, but without injuring other sections. No state has a deeper interest in seeing the system executed than Georgia. Her position gives her great and commanding advantages in reference to rail roads; more so, in my opinion, than any other state in the union, and all that she wants to raise her prosperity to the highest point and place it on the most durable foundation is a wise and judicious application of her means. Though possessed of less advantages, I feel confident I speak the sentiments of Carolina in saying, that she feels no envy at the superior advantages of Georgia, and that she will rejoice to see them developed to the fullest extent. That there may be a general rivalry and hearty disposition between them to cooperate to the full extent, where their joint efforts may be of mutual advantage, is my ardent desire. Let us both bear in mind, that though each still may have its separate interest to a certain extent, yet as it regards other sections, they both have a common interest, and that interest is to unite the southern Atlantic by the nearest, cheapest and best routes with the great bosom of the Mississippi and its vast tributaries. With great respect, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

A. S. Clayton, C. Dougherty, S. J. Magee, George H. Young, Ashbury Hull, George R. Clayton, Hues Holl, esq's.

The following are very appropriately labelled, 'Goods of Life.'—The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure is contentment; the greatest possession is health; the greatest ease is sleep; and the greatest medicine is a true friend.

BEST JAMES RIVER Natural Leaf TOBACCO—for chewing or smoking. Also, a quantity of **CLOVER SEED** and **ORCHARD GRASS-SEED**. Just received, and for sale by **JAMES McIVER**.

September 7, 1836.

COMMUNICATION.
An Essay on Natural Motion—No. 12.
Commenta opinio, dies delect confirmat judicium naturæ.—Cic.

Of the Motion of the Earth in its Orbit.

I am now to account for the impulse given the earth and planets in their orbits. The old theory is,—that an impulse was given, by Almighty power, to the earth and planets, which impulse would carry them in straight lines, but that this line is bent into a circle by the centripetal force. —I see nothing absurd in this theory, only, that forces counteracting each other, must necessarily destroy each other—and a renewed impulse would be constantly required. This is no explanation of the agents producing these motions—more splendor is cast around the temple of the universe by as much as we discover the agents employed in managing the machinery.

I admit that the law of planetary motion discovered by Kepler and explained by Sir Isaac does apply to the motion of the planets on their orbits; but I cannot allow that the agents of giving this motion have been properly explained.

But that the reader may form some idea of the law of motion discovered, and that I may with more certainty explain the cause of this motion, I observe that Kepler first discovered this law of motion in the systems of moons attending Jupiter and Saturn. He observed that the first moon of Jupiter was $2\frac{1}{2}$ of Jupiter's diameter from him—that this moon revolved in 42 hours—that the furthestmost moon from him revolved in 402 hours, and was distant from him 12 2.5 diameter. In examining the ratio of these revolutions and distances he found the law of motion to be, that the square of their periods was ever as the cubes of their distance from Jupiter,—thus, as the square of 42 is to the square of 402 so is the cube of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to the number sought. The distance of the furthestmost moon from Jupiter, which is 45000—216ths the cube root of which is 7.6-6 and the answer 12 2.5 diameter distant. He found this applied to the moons of all the moons, both of Jupiter and Saturn.

But the reason of this most abstruse of all philosophical questions was left in darkness until the time of Sir Isaac, who conceived that the motions generated was equal to the power of gravitation at the distance of the different planets. It was then known that gravitation operated as right lines flowing from a centre, and therefore that it operated as the square of the distance. He found that globes were in relation to each other as the cubes of their diameters, and that the time of a body's falling through half the length of the pendulum was to the time of its vibration as the diameter of a circle to the circumference. The vibration made by the pendulum is double the time of its coming to the centre of gravity, therefore the time of descent through the half length would apply to the time of vibration as the diameter to the circumference of the circle,—thus it was clearly explained that the impulse given the planets in their orbits was exactly conformable to the impulse given to bodies by gravitation moving in a circular form.

But in this theory there remains still something paradoxical and to be accounted for. The pendulum moves by the power of gravitation while one end is suspended artificially to some fixed point—and were the planets thus suspended from the sun and an impulse given to them equal to the power of gravitation in their repulsive orbits, the planets would move in conformity to the law of motion discovered and explained by Sir Isaac.

Gravitation operates at right lines from gravitating bodies, and gravitation and repulsion from the sun must, in the different planets in their orbits, be on a perfect equality, so that the planets have in fact not the smallest gravitation to the sun, in their repulsive orbits; and moreover, if gravitation operated fully on them, it must operate in right lines and tend to drag the planets to the sun, rather than give them an impulse with the power of gravitation on their orbits.

This difficulty on the theory of motion advanced is fully removed; for the sun and all the planets are attended with their own material and gravitating aura, as is also the insensible particles of matter composing solids. This aura forms a gross atmosphere attached to the earth, which by the motion of the earth on its axis, receives a velocity equal to the earth, but terminates in a point above the moon, to which no motion is given by the motion of the earth. And the impulse given this medium by the motion of the earth will be as its density. This medium we find has its polarity and gravitation and other properties of matter: because the medium attending the earth possesses the properties of matter, it cannot forsake the earth, the sun or planets in all their motions. But the power of gravitation at the orbits of the different planets is in the exact ratio of the density of the medium. The motion of the sun on its axis may account for that harmony of motion observed in the periods of all the planets.

The Motion of the Comets come forward and astonish us. They come in the system from every point of the compass, and go out with as much irregularity. While all others move in harmony; these alone disregard all the laws observed in the system. But let us examine briefly some of the phenomena of these motions:—

They come in and go out in every direction—in this particular they are irregular at least. Further, they appear to go in straight lines toward the sun, and are only visible in the inferior parts of their orbits, descending to the sun or ascending from him; but in passing from the sun they are seen longer.

Many ingenious plans of calculating their periods have been invented, but there is not one which has succeeded perfectly. If the comets were fixed in orbits assigned they would move in a great circle, however elliptical it was. But some comets have approached the sun within one semi-diameter of the sun and sent off in a different angle from that of its approach to the sun—they are then irregular.

Again—the comets have fiery tails of inflamed vapors attending them; and what is remarkable, their tails are always in position to the sun, both when descending and ascending. This shows that these comets are passing through an elastic medium themselves, and that it is by gravitation and repulsion they are moved. When the gravitating matter is stronger than the repulsive matter of the comet the tail follows the comet; but on the other hand, when repulsion is greater than gravitation it goes before the comet, carrying it from the sun into rarer parts of the system.

It is evident the equation of motion in the comets is not on an equilibrium;—but there is one observation made by the celebrated Neult, in this astronomy, which is worthy of remark, viz: that all the comets before they quite disappear and lose their fiery tails, receive a motion in the direction of the planets.—Have we meteors from the electric medium attending our earth? and may we not look for a similar phenomenon in the medium attending the sun?

It is true some of the comets are large masses of matter—they flow towards the sun and are thus heated and made repulsive, and they are sent off to remoter parts of the system where they are cooled and exposed to intense cold. Bodies are formed by gravitation and repulsion—why may not the comets then be in a formative state to become planets in the system? We know not where Almighty wisdom has stopped to build, why more planets might not occupy it, or why our earth might not be destroyed without affecting the system.

It may be that many of the comets, if meteors, fall into the sun, while others of greater size and larger atmospheres are capable of resisting his attraction. The composition of the earth appears to be an oxide, and marks both of heat and water are visible in every part of the earth. When the comet, by its visits to the sun, is prepared for taking rank with the planets—when its atmosphere and soil is prepared. 'God said, 'Let there be light,' and it received its motions, and light and life sprang forth on its desolated and chaotic plains.'

I have now finished the application of Natural Motion to the motions of the system. I do not expect any thanks or reward for my labors; for works of this kind are like a root out of dry ground. Had I shown how to get money, or advance ourselves in power, I would have received applause from the whole mass of my fellow citizens. But it is unfortunate for us that in all our speculations as to matter and motion, we cannot find out one attribute of mind impressed on matter—not one support which can be relied on to cheer us in our passage of life. I bid adieu, then, to astronomy;—my next business will be more among ourselves.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.
Greensborough, September, 1836.

In No. 5 of 'One of the People,' in the second column of the piece, at the third line from the top there are two lines inadvertently inserted where they have no business. Some other errors occur in the series—but not so important as this.—Edits.

GEN. WASHINGTON ON SWEARING.
August 3d, 1776.

The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing, a vice hitherto little known in an American army, is growing into fashion; he hopes the officers will by example as well as influence, endeavor to check it, and that both they and the men will reflect, that we can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven upon our arms, if we insult it by our impiety and folly,—added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it.

An Irishman came to his patron to complain of the usage he had met with from a gentleman to whom he had applied for employment. 'He told me,' said Paddy, 'to go to the devil, and I come straight to your honor.'

Quid pro Quo—The only way to beat a blackguard is to beat a retreat.