

THE PROMISED REFORM.

The following appeal to the people of Ohio was made by the "Log Cabin Herald," of Cincinnati, a few days previous to the last Presidential election:

From the Log Cabin Herald, of October 28, 1840.

THE LAST CALL.

"We conjure our fellow voters, one and all, old or young, rich or poor, Whig, Democrat, Federalist, Abolitionist, or whatever may be the color of their politics, to

- REMEMBER, That on Friday next, it will be decided, so far as the people of Ohio have a voice in the matter, whether the United States will submit to National Bankruptcy and dishonor, Individual Distress and Bankruptcy, A bad currency, or none at all, A Spoil Treasury, at the control of the President, Interference of Office-holders in elections by the people, Dishonest Public Agents, Robbery of the old States of the Public Lands, A National Debt of Ten Millions, An Aristocracy of office-holders, A MONARCHY, supported by A Standing Army, With MARTIN VAN BUREN in the Presidential chair - or whether we shall have National Prosperity and Independence, Individual Prosperity, A good currency and plenty of it, The National Funds at the Control of the People's Congress, Free choice in the Public Elections, Honest and capable public agents, Division of the Public Lands, in a just ratio, according to the population of all the States; Equal Rights to all White citizens, In short, a REPUBLIC, supported by A virtuous and intelligent People, With WM. HENRY HARRISON as President, and the HONORED TYLER of Virginia, as Vice-President.

Fellow Citizens, the above are some of the points of the "true issue." With principles at stake so immediately important, who can flatter himself to choose, ye, then, this day, whom ye will serve - your Country or a corrupt Party - and Strike for Liberty!

Such were "some of the points of the true issue" presented by the Federal party every where two years ago. Now let us compare their performance with their promises:

The election of Harrison and Tyler was to save the people from the horrors of "National Bankruptcy." Look at the present deplorable condition of the country! The Treasury bankrupt, according to the Whig speeches and reports; more "distress" among all classes than has been known for twenty years; and "individual bankruptcy" in all quarters the order of the day!

William Henry Harrison and the "honored Tyler" were elected to save the Republic from the awful consequences of a National Debt of 10 millions. According to a late speech of Mr. Rives, one of the leaders of the anti-democratic party, the National Debt has been run up by the Whig reformers, in a few short months, to sixteen millions of dollars - 6 millions more than was feared from the reelection of Mr. Van Buren!

The people were promised honest, capable public agents. How has this pledge been redeemed? By the appointment of such men as George Poinceter, Anderson Miller, Betts Badger, John W. Bear, and Silas M. Stilwell to important and responsible public offices. And if Whig testimony can be relied upon, the man whom Harrison called to the first office at his disposal, and whom the "honored Tyler" still retains in power, is "covered with all the multiplying villainies of nature." We make no charge against Mr. Webster. We only say that if the Washington Independent and other prominent Clay papers speak the truth about him, he is just precisely the man described in the foregoing quotation. So much, then, for the promise to appoint no man to office except those of acknowledged purity of character!

In short we were promised "A REPUBLIC, supported by virtuous and intelligent people with William Henry Harrison as President and the "honored Tyler" as Vice President. The people of Ohio like those of other States, believed in those promises; but we now see how they have been deceived and betrayed. No "call" from a Whig paper will hereafter be responded to by a sober, thinking voter of the United States. The hard edict may "call spirits from the vasty deep," but they will not come! "A burnt child dreads the fire." - Lynchburg Republican.

A barrel of hard cider will be given to any connoisseur in Cleveland who will stand on the Court House steps and sing the song of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," without drinking, blushing or sweating, during the performance. - Cleveland Plunderer.

The boasts given at the great Clay Bazaar in Kentucky were a very explicit manifesto of the policy through which the dictator proposes to drive his party. His almost simultaneous nomination by Judge Berrien's people in Georgia shows the soil of which Southern Whigs are made, and that their name of State Rights is quasi, lucus a non lucendo. But what says the South Carolina Nullifier who has bowed to what Mr. Preston calls "the potential voice of the gentleman from Kentucky?" Have they yet succeeded in training themselves to "hate abstractions," until they are ready to embrace, a Bank, Distribution, a Tariff, and war upon the concentration of power in the "fearless and independent" Whig? How do they fare in their own ranks and in sincere kindness to them we hope they are not yet sunk quite so low. There are symptoms we think that some of them at least have not repented of their crime against State Rights, but we are not sure that they have.

The Tariff - While all acknowledge the necessity of an increase of duties, to meet the expenditures of Government, it is the part of enlightened policy to afford that degree of protection to the industry which shall ensure the permanent prosperity of the country.

The Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands - An act of justice to the States, which, though repeatedly demanded and as often rejected, was passed the first moment the Whigs came into power; a law so wise and unquestionably just, Congress has no moral power to repeal.

A National Bank - Indispensable to the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, to the separation of the press from the sword, and the restoration of a sound currency.

The Whig Manifesto - Fearless and independent

in spirit, wise and patriotic in principle. Bell, Badger, Ewing, Granger, Crittenden - Fearless, true, neither the blandishments of power, nor the prospects of a brilliant career of prosperous apostasy could seduce them from the principles which elevated them to office.

From the Globe.

THE DISTRIBUTION ACT.

This cherished measure of Federal Whiggery has now arrived at a point to display a part of its fruit; and it is right for the people to pause and contemplate it, and see what manner of fruit it bears. The 1st of July is just at hand; and, by the terms of the act, a half year's income of the land revenue is payable to the States; that is to say, to the few of them who have not declined the miserable gift. First, what is the amount to be distributed? This we learn from the late debates in the Senate - where the gross amount of the land sales for the half year elapsed, was ascertained to be about \$400,000. From this, all the expenses of the land system, and the per centum to the new States, are to be deducted, before the grand distribution of the golden prize can commence among the States. These are ascertained in Senate document No. 50, to be as follows:

- 1. Amount of expenses of surveying the public lands, and of salaries and expenses of the offices of the Surveyors General, as ascertained and estimated for the year 1841, \$202,752; of which take the one half for the half year \$101,371
- 2. Amount of salaries and expenses of the General Land Office for the year 1841, the sum of \$121,368; of which take half 60,734
- 3. Amount of incidental expenses paid at the land offices, including salaries, commissions, and allowances for the transportation of the public moneys for three quarters of the year 1841, the sum of \$83,896; of which take two-thirds for the half year 55,950
- 4. Amount of 5 per centum for roads and canals, by the compact with the new States, on the gross amount of the sales, 20,000

\$237,755

This makes the sum of \$237,755 to be deducted from the \$400,000, before any distribution under the act commences; consequently, the gross sum (\$400,000) is reduced to \$162,245 before the division of the spoil commences. This seems small enough in all conscience; but it is to be made still smaller before the beautiful repartition begins. The new States are entitled to a preliminary division among themselves before the grand division among all the family takes place; and this ten per cent. slices off \$16,224 from the aforesaid \$162,245, leaving the universal grand aggregate of \$150,000 to be then divided equally among twenty-six States, three Territories, and one District of Columbia! containing a population of eighteen millions of souls! This will give to each soul, if fairly divided, the sum of 15-100ths of a cent! that is to say, divide a cent into eighteen parts, and the happy recipient of the national bounty will receive fifteen of those parts. This will be the dividend by the head; and, as the division ought to be fairly made, and as there are no fractional parts of silver small enough to make it, we would suggest a new and profuse issue of small copper for the occasion; and - to avoid delay - that the branch mints be allowed to assist in coining the copper before the bill for their abolition is gagged through Congress.

This is the amount for distribution: \$150,000! Surely this mountain has been delivered of a mouse! But, smelt as it is - miserable, contemptible, ridiculous, and laughable as it is - it is still more than Federal Whiggery is able to pay; and the doctrine of repudiation has been applied to it! The little tariff bill has postponed the payment - and that without asking the consent of the receiving States - until the 1st day of August; and thus the States which had condescended to make provision for receiving their insignificant portions on the 1st day of July, find themselves humbugged, humbugged, and mystified! And why this postponement? For two most powerful reasons. In the first place, because the land money has been used up, and the treasury has neither got it, nor is able to borrow it, to make a present of it to the accepting States! In the next place, because the delivery of the dividend would expose its insignificance, and produce a revolution in the public mind, which would cover the authors of the scheme with shame and disgrace. These are the reasons for the postponement. And when August comes, how will it be paid? By borrowing at 6 per cent., and selling Government stock under par! This is the complexion to which the great bribery scheme has come: \$150,000 to divide among eighteen millions of people; no money ready; pay day put off; loan to be made, by selling Government bonds; and no credit at home or abroad. Such is the issue of distribution!

To the States which expected great things from this miserable attempt to bribe the people with their own money, the result must be mortifying to the last degree. The States which have made provision for receiving the money, must feel themselves humbugged; those which have refused to receive it, may feel proud that they have the wisdom and the patriotism to keep out of the ridiculous scrape. To the few States in which the public lands lie, a fact is revealed which justifies all the anticipations from this measure - that it was to change the whole policy of the Federal Government towards them, and to make them the tenants and vassals of the old States. This is proved by the fact, that no new lands have been brought into market since the distribution party got into power; and none will be brought in until they buy up all the old lands. Federalists intend that the old lands shall be all bought up, at a dollar and a quarter an acre, before new lands are brought into market; and when new lands do come in, the lords and masters of the new States (their new lords and masters) will take care to have bidders on the ground to run up the land to the highest possible price for which it can be sold. These facts are now apparent; and let the new States attend to their rights in time. They have increased representation under the new census, and not a man should be elected to Congress who is not in favor of abolishing the tyrannical and corrupt distribution act, and of selling the old lands at graduated and reduced prices. In the mean time, the design of Federalism to make the people buy all the old lands at \$1 25 per acre, can only be met by doing as the people have already done - that is, refusing to buy them. That is a case in which the gag cannot apply! Old land cannot be crammed into the mouths, and thrust down the throats of the people, by the gag rules of Federalism! People cannot be found to buy up all the refuse land before they are allowed any more fresh land. Federalism may think so, but it is a mistake. They had as well try to make a man eat up all the bones on his plate before he is allowed any more meat, as thus try to make the people of the new States buy up all the refuse land before they are allowed any new.

Washington Herald - If there be any truth in the reports of Washington letter writers, it seems probable that Mr. Webster will succeed Mr. Everett in England, sending Mr. Everett to France. Rotation in office is the order of the day. Lord Ashburton gave a great dinner party on Wednesday evening last. Pointes must imbibe as well as other folks. The President of the United States, the heads of the Departments, Foreign Ministers, the Commissioners of the Boundary Question, the foreign capitalists now on a visit to Washington and many lesser lights were present. It is not said whether "the firm grew fast and furious," and it is therefore to be supposed that these potent, grave, and reverend signers did not unbend the stiffness of their dignity. It is stated also by the rumor mongers that the North Eastern Boundary question is settled, and that in a few days, "the entire and satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations between this Government and that of Great Britain will be formally announced." What a set of Paul Pry's these Washington letter writers must be! - poking about in every cranny and corner, like an old maid in search of scandal, for some rumor to grace their letters withal. They ought to have motly coats, painted full of tongues for livery, and their motto should be

"Upon our tongues continued slanders ride, "The which in sundry letters we indite, "Stuffing the ears of men with false reports." Philadelphia Gazette.

Correspondence of the Standard. WASHINGTON, May 5, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I have examined into the matter of Mr. Henry's letter to the Secretary of State, and into the charge of his having received damages on a protested Government draft for his salary. The charges that Mr. Henry had collected damages from the Government was a matter of more weight. I state, on the authority of the Auditor charged with accounts of this kind, that Lewis D. Henry has only received from the Government of the United States the precise compensation which the law allowed him. And I state, on my own authority, that the account as stated in the Register, by the writer who signs himself "One of the People," to wit:

- "Salary \$5,000
- "Damages 300
- "Cost of Protest, &c. 4 31

\$5,304 31" IS FALSE!

Having made this examination, as an act of justice to Mr. Henry, you are at liberty to make what disposition of this letter you see fit.

Yours,

HOME PROTECTION. The following communication from the Post is so much to the point, the reasoning so good, and the language so plain, that we are induced to give it a place in our columns. - N. Y. Era.

MESSES. EDITORS: Perhaps you wouldn't be against allowing a man who knows nothing at all about political economy, if political economy don't mean politicians electing economists to go to Congress to do every thing else but what they are sent to do, at eight dollars a day, and to economize by taking ten months to do half a day's work, and who knows no more about protection than common sense and the experience of thirty years in contact with manufactures and the world afford him; I say, perhaps, you would give a person a chance to try and find out, through the columns of your paper, what all the row is, that is kicking up just now about tariff and anti tariff and protection, and everything else. My experience goes to show me conclusively that to the matter of protection, as soon as a duty is put on goods which the poorer classes want, that although so much sympathy is now expressed for the dear people, that very moment the price of goods is increased by the addition of the amount of say 12 1/2 cents a yard for home made calico now, that duty, and that blarney it over as they will, if I should have to pay 164 for the same article when a 20 per cent. duty is laid on foreign calico. I may perhaps be able to tell some stories that will be of some service, while I am endeavoring to explore this business.

As an honest man, I despise the principle that is attempted to be set up as the standard in the present war for protection. If we want to put a duty on foreign goods to protect our own manufactures, why not as men come and say so; why go about it in a sly and sneaking way? What has been the course taken? Why this? We'll give away or take away from the General Government every source of revenue derived from anything within our own borders, and having done so, we shall have to put a duty on goods imported for our support, and this duty will keep out foreign goods: for the duty will be so high that they cannot be brought here and pay, and then our own manufactures will flourish, and all that sort of thing, and then we shall satisfy all the different interests. If I am wrong, please rub what is wrong out in what I have written; but my common sense won't let me come to any other conclusion. I have tried hard, but experience as well as reason confirms me.

I daily ask the attention of common sense men, to this mode of reasoning, and they will with me, come to the following conclusions, I doubt not.

- 1st. By taking every home source of revenue from the General Government, no means will be left to carry it on, without help from some other source.
- 2d. That it is to be supplied by a revenue derived from foreign imports.
- 3d. The duty on foreign imports is to be so high, as by preventing importation to encourage our manufactures.
- 4th. The question arises, If the duty is to be so high as to prevent the introduction of foreign imports, where is the revenue expected to be derived from foreign imports to come from?

In case we can't raise a revenue this way, will the manufacturers and those for whose benefit this protective system has been established, suffer themselves to be taxed to raise a revenue? Won't they look against direct taxation when asked to be taxed to continue protection?

6th. How will people like myself, poor people I mean, be benefited under any circumstances if a duty is imposed on tea, coffee and sugar? What class is the duty on these articles intended to protect? Is it the poor?

I must continue this, but I have a hard day's work and must again repose to strengthen me for another. If you will favor me with a corner now and then, you will confer a favor on A MAN.

An Illustration. - The South complains, that she is unjustly and disproportionately taxed by Protective Tariff laws. The Northern manufacturers and monopolists deny this, and swear that nothing can be more equally and equitably than the "American system." To test this, let it be supposed (what Heaven avert!) that the Union should be dissolved at Mason and Dixon's line, and that North and South, each, should form a separate

confederacy, in that case, would the Northern confederacy establish an American system of their own? Would that portion of the country lay protective duties? Why should they? Protective duties are intended to shut out foreign goods. But England, France, &c., buying little from the Northern confederacy, that confederacy could buy little from them in return. So that protective duties would be wholly unnecessary.

Would the Southern confederacy adopt the American system in that case? Certainly not; for it would be still, as it now is, to the interest of its people to produce cotton, wheat, rice and tobacco - to sell it for the best price the market of the world should afford, and to buy goods at the lowest prices at which they could be procured. If, then, in a state of disunion, the opposite sections of the country would neither of them adopt the protective system, and if now in a state of Union, it is the Northern portion that clamors most loudly for that system - is not the conclusion irresistible, that the North wishes to make use of the Federal Government, to give her portion of the Union, or a separate class there, a monopoly of the market of the South? In other words, and in plain English, does not wish to compel the South to pay tribute to her. - Petersburg Statesman.

We find the following letter in the Philadelphia North American:

Matters at Washington. - We have been shown a letter from Washington, which has arrested our attention, both by the surprising nature of its contents and the credible character of its source. The writer states that the distribution proviso of the temporary Tariff bill will be vetoed; that the President, in pairing of being able to carry on the Government without an organization for its support, has decided to call to his aid the "Republican," and form from their forces and those who assimilate to them in sentiment, a party to sustain the administration - to be known as the "Republican" (Tyler) party.

To effect this object, a reorganization of the Cabinet is deemed expedient. Mr. Webster and Mr. Spencer retire; Judge Upshur goes out as Minister to France; Mr. Andrew Stevenson, of Va., is to be Secretary of State; Mr. Cushing is to be Secretary of the Navy, and Gov. Marcy, of New York, is to be Secretary of War. The writer thinks this arrangement will be satisfactory to those who may rally under the "Republican" (Tyler) standard.

The reasons for the retirement of Mr. Webster and Mr. Spencer, the writer finds in the perplexing character of their political associations, and not in the alleged absence of any personal qualifications for the stations which they occupy. Towards them individually, he says, the President entertains every possible sentiment of respect, and consents to part with them only in compliance with that necessity which the crisis imposes. Mr. Webster he states, will remain till he negotiates with Lord Ashburton has been concluded, though his resignation will have been tendered before that time. He thinks the separation will not be the source of any personal alienation between the parties, and renders Mr. Webster the homage due to a great statesman.

Since the discovery of his new gold mine, Mr. Calhoun receives a good deal of attention from the Whig editors. It is of no use, gentlemen - he doesn't wish to buy you. - Boston Post.

Singular Bankrupt Developments. - The applications for the benefit of the bankrupt law says the New York Herald, are making some singular developments of the state of society and morals. In this district probably about 1,500 persons have applied, the aggregate debts of whom will be \$10,000,000 or more, and their assets only a paltry sum of \$20,000 or 100,000, probably not so much. - Some of the applicants show a schedule of \$4,000,000 of debts some of \$1,500,000, while their assets seem to be only a few old chairs, tables, or significant jewelry, &c.

Great Emigration. - The New York American says that letters received from the continent of Europe announce the coming of thousands of Germans to the United States. One letter states that 20,000 are about to embark from one district, and that the rage for emigration pervades the whole of Germany and Holland. The only event that can possibly prevent the coming of these masses of emigrants, is the want of vessels. An immense army of emigrants are on their march into France to embark from French ports. In confirmation of these reports, we extract the following from a French paper, published in Paris, noted for the accuracy of its statements:

Emigration from Germany. - Whole villages, including the rich as well as the poor, are emigrating, says a letter from Metz, from Germany to North America. Three of those in Upper Hesse leave, within a few months, being entirely abandoned, and several Rhensish Prussia are preparing to follow the example. A short time ago the whole population of one of these villages passed through Metz on its way to America, accompanied by its pastor and schoolmaster. - Galvani.

From a St. Louis Paper.

MURDERS IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

We have heretofore noticed some difficulties between different parties in the Cherokee nation, growing out of funds which separated the tribe a few years ago. The following letter shows that they have been brought to a fatal termination, and there is cause to apprehend further bloodshed:

VAN BUREN, Ark., May 23, 1842.

I have just received the particulars of the Foreman murder. It appears that Stand Watie, with his brother only, and not with a party of men, (he not expecting to meet Foreman as mentioned in my previous letter,) met with Foreman and his friends accidentally, under these circumstances: Stand Watie and his brother were at England's grocery, when Mr. Foreman and some of his friends came in. Seeing a bottle of liquor standing on the counter, Mr. Foreman said, "Whose liquor?" "A mine," replied Mr. Watie: "help yourself, Foreman," and Watie filled their glasses, Foreman proposed the following, to be drank by them as a toast:

"Here's you and I may live forever"

"Stop," says Watie, "I want some explanation first. It is currently reported, and believed, that you murdered my brother and uncle, and assisted in murdering my cousin, (old man Ridge, his son, and Bowdoin,) and that you are carrying arms to kill me."

"Say it yourself," said Foreman, with a significant toss of the head. Watie then threw a glass into Foreman's face, and Foreman struck Watie with a loaded whip. A scuffle ensued, and Foreman stepped forward to pick up a board, with which to strike Watie, when Watie drew his knife and stabbed him in the back. Foreman ran round the corner of the house, and Watie fired a

pistol at him without effect. Foreman exclaimed, "You have not done it yet!" but immediately fell, and expired.

Great excitement prevails on this subject in and out of the Nation, and many lives will be forfeited before it is finally settled. Foreman was much the larger man of the two, and deserved to die long ago for his demon like assassination of some of the best men that ever lived in the Cherokee Nation.

It is said that Foreman was one of the men who assisted in the assassination of old man Ridge, (the chief of the treaty party,) his son, and Bowdoin.

This affray happened in Bonton county, about 15 or 20 yards from the line, on Beattie's prairie. Springston, a friend of Foreman's, who was shot in the same place, is not yet dead.

Vera Cruz papers to the 6th instant, received at New Orleans, say that the Spanish Government will not on any account, recognise the Texan blockade of the Mexican coast.

Beaunagra, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a letter to the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States under date of May 31st, in which he remonstrates in the name of his Government, against the favor shown to citizens of this country who volunteered to assist the Texans, and complains bitterly of the inaction of the American Government in this matter. Such conduct, he asserts, is contrary to the most sacred rights guaranteed by the law of nations: - He concludes by hoping that amicable relations may continue to be preserved between the two nations whom nature has destined to rule this vast and fertile continent.

PUBLIC LEGION OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday morning, June 25. Duet between Col. Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky - Col. Webb wounded.

This event, so long expected, took place this (Saturday) morning, at Col. Webb's, on Namam's Creek, near the Pennsylvania and Delaware lines, about three miles from Marcus Hook, and resulted in Col. Webb receiving his antagonist's ball, at the second fire, in the back part of the left knee, and not in the right, as is erroneously stated in some of the reports of the matter.

The parties passed through Wilmington on their way to the place of meeting the afternoon previous, with the intention of fighting at that time, but the number of people who were drawn together by the preparations, rendered it necessary the postponement of the meeting until the following morning. In the mean time Colonel Webb passed over into New Jersey and returned about 11 in the evening, sleeping in his carriage all night. Mr. Marshall, his brother, surgeon and second, slept at Marcus Hook tavern.

A little before daylight the next morning, the principals, their seconds, and a number of gentlemen from this city, who had hastened to the spot, upon hearing a rumor that the affair was to come off, appeared upon the ground. Almost immediately after their arrival, the seconds stepped up for a choice of position, and the piece falling among the grass, some dispute arose as to which party had won. Both seconds determined to refuse to yield.

It was settled, however, by Mr. Marshall requesting his second, Dr. Kerr, of Washington, to yield the point. This request, however, the second declined. Mr. Marshall then, with some warlike, said, "Give it to them, Doctor - give it to them. I come here to have a shot at him, and do not mean to be called by trifles." Mr. Marshall, the second of Col. Webb, tardily replied, "We ask you to give us nothing, we ask but what is our right." The point was yielded to Mr. Marshall, as desired it should be.

They then proceeded to decide, in the same manner, as to which of the seconds should give the word, which was won by the second of Col. Webb. Thus Col. Webb had the advantage of position and the giving of the word.

The preliminaries being then settled, the principals were desired to take their positions, which they did with a coolness and alacrity that was very worthy to stand firmly with the right. The advance was towards the right, and the left, according to the weight of the body.

Dr. Kerr then desired Mr. Marshall to read the articles of agreement concerning the fight, which he did. This done, the right gentleman asked in a clear and firm tone, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" Upon which Mr. Marshall answered, "No, sir, I am not," and passing for a short time, fixed his eyes and something look upon his antagonist, he slowly lifted his left hand to his head and tossed it lightly from him, without altering his position. "Now we," continued Mr. M., "I am ready."

The demeanor of Col. Webb during this proceeding was perfectly cool and collected, and when Mr. Marshall gave the word to fire, three - fire - two - three - the report was so nearly simultaneous, as to induce the belief with some of the spectators that the Colonel had not fired at all. The discharge was upon the word "one."

A party was then held by the seconds, and the principals not being satisfied, preparations were made for a second exchange of shots, and the weapons were reloaded and placed in their hands. The same occasion was then again through, without altering position, and immediately upon the second discharge, Col. Webb was observed to wince and stagger upon which Dr. Kerr called out to Mr. Marshall, "Sir, are you ready to yield, why don't you catch him?" but without waiting for a reply, he stepped up and caught the Colonel in his arms.

The ball had taken effect upon the back part of the left leg of Col. Webb, and upon ascertaining that it was not fatal, Mr. Marshall insisted on having another shot, remarking, at the same time, that Col. Webb had injured him more than all other men, and if it were possible for him to stand, he would expect him again to resume his position. The second and surgeon of the wounded man positively refused to permit this, alleging that he would be fighting under great disadvantages, and this, together with the interference of the spectators, had the effect to prevent any further hostilities.

The younger brother of Mr. Marshall, who had during the firing retired some two or three hundred yards from the party, came up, and was quite vehement in his declarations that the matter should not proceed further - remarking that his brother ought not to ask it, and that he ought to thank his God that the consequences were not more serious than they were.

Col. Webb, while reclining in the arms of his friends, said that he had not then, nor had he ever had any unkind feeling towards Mr. Marshall. This, however, was not said to Mr. Marshall, but was officially communicated to him, and the parties left the ground, with apparently, the same hostile feeling with which they met upon it.

We understand that the wound of Col. Webb has severed the sinews of the leg, and it is supposed will cause lameness for life, but will not endanger the safety of the limb. The Colonel arrived at the United States Hotel about 9 o'clock this morning, having breakfasted at Chester, and he appears to be cheerful, and very little affected by his encounter. He is, however, incapable of standing without support.

Among the spectators were Mr. Crittenden, of Ky.; Joseph Randall, Esq., of this city; Mr. Marshall, the brother of the party, and a number of respectable individuals from Washington, Wilmington and Philadelphia, who all bear testimony to the coolness and deliberation of the parties. Col. Webb's surgeon was quite a young man from this city, and the gentleman who attended Mr. Marshall in that capacity was from Baltimore or Washington. We could not ascertain the names of either.

The British appear to be making immense preparations for the prosecution of the war in China and India. No less than 50,000 stand of arms has been forwarded to Bombay, by way of Alexandria and Suez.