secur to this topic, not to consure others. I bouor | even a mistake made in a good cause, but I will The subjoined letter, which we copy from the Globe, vindicate Mr. Heary against a charge that every will, we are confident, be read with satisfaction by one would infer against him upon your manner of every American whose feelings of patriotum are not oven a mistake made in a good cause, but I will stating it, viz: that he had approved the acts of ther 1840. It would in no manner affect the point at rancor. which I arm, whether the law was passed by Demperats or Whigs. I fear that the unfair and insidious manner of your party has already done irreparable hurt to the Internal Improvement sys sations more puned than that which was descerated by tem-a system to which the Democratic party, as the speeches resisting the repayment of the fine ima body, have been generally hospile. I apprehend pised on General Jackson by Judge Hall It was not shat your party's foul and ignobio warfare against faltogether the arguments urged, or the language emthese Democrats, who have braved the censure of ployed, which was unworthy of the Senate Chamber, their own associates in their zoal for this great the demonstration of mere partisan feelings by American Senators in discussing a theme involving the causs heretofore, may make others exceedingly lioner of the country, and not the ascendancy of a parcautious how they follow the footsteps of such ty. The Senate has occasionally been degraded by Democrats hereafter. Mr. Henry has not deserv. ed this from INFERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEN. And if they are honestly devoted to the literans, who, opposed to Genral Jackson de Prendent, cause, they will speak out. He has not merited attempted to disgrace him as a General. We have one reason, however, to replace that this such conduct at the hands of the upper Cape Fcar debate has taken place. It has superinduced a full country in particular, and Fayetteville will be an investigation of some important parts of the conduct of ingrate to bear it without remonstrance. But it General Jackson at the siege of New Orleans, and it thay teach a lesson to cool the arder of others, even has elicited this letter, explanatory of all the circumif Mr. Henry should prove true in spite of such stances in connection with the conduct of Judge Hall ingratitude ! Doubtless it will effect your purposes and the imposition of the fine. and the purposes of those you serve, to put Mr. Henry down-1 mean other purposes basides those of party. *

The system of Improvements begun by the State (if persevered in with prudence and firm ness) entitles Fayetteville and the West to the than by the newspaper or historical accounts published next link ! "There's the rub." The Raleigh prior to that period. We know that, to this day, the Junto understand that. The Central Dictators circumstances connected with the declaration of marknow it.' So do a Governor Morehead and Col-Harper too. There are thousands who like you had rather see the cause go down forever than to satter that! Other men may other schemes. Other sections adhere to different interests. It is furnish correct knowledge on an important event mour not so fashionable to be " whole hog improvement" men now. It has now reached the turn of the up per Cape Fear to be united to the Western trade ! The sections who have had their share want more. If Louis D. Henry is sacrificed by the Cape Fear counties to gratify their party malice, so will the Counties to gratify their party malice, so will the Cape Fear counties fall with him; and the great leading interest of the WESTERS COUNTRS of this State will be in styled by Mr. Courad the upright State will be immolated! I honor him that he has Judge. not shrunk from principle, to gain the favor of any. Let him fall and we shall see who can be found rid in his speech truly astonish me. They are the very next to identity himself with this GREAT CALVE of opposite of those optertained by the patriots who were th West and Cape Fear against his political sympathics. -

their own most generous advocates, will the im-provement men of Cape Feir be regarded! But who, with the character of a distinguished jurist, comthey will be last to he served with any practical improcement whatever-for a reason that is as old as the Fable of the wagoner calling upon Hercules for help. I will strive to give this matter a separate and more prominent consideration before I am done. I must not digress farther at present. CUMBERLAND.

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The Raleigh Register of the 15th instant, has the following article:

"The Standard " publishes Mr. Henry's letter, virtually withdrawing from the canvass, without one word of comment-upon the principles, we suppose, " the least said, is sourcest mended."

It is hardly necessary for us to say that the insinuation of the Register is totally and unqualifiedly and while ti was engaged with all exertions in repelling false-we have no doubt the " wish was father to their advance, which was then in pressore of Penca-the thought " and the Register would rejoice that cola-it being necessary for mo to clear my left flook his filsehood was true-why did not Mr. Gales. publish Mr. Honry's lotter to the Standard I if he leans waited upon me at Mabile, (the countres d and was disposed to act fairly, why not give his readers ty and the committee of vigilance,) all givin the con-the benefit of what Mr. Heavy did say ? Withdraw har information to that communicate by Gauerair troin the canvase! If No, never. Withdraw from Claiberne's letters, which were appended to an advice, the canvase, when the Whig follors are threatening, and preduced before Judge that, under his rule is ap-

GENERAL JACKSON-THE FINE

oughly saturated with the bitterness of partisan We have read, and heard, at various perio in both houses of Congress, debates which would inflict pain on any listener in the least somative with regard to the respectability of the National Legislature. But certainly we have never read any discussion with senthe misconduct of some of its members, but never more so, in car conception, than by the course of those poli-

More than a quarter, of a century has clapsed since the siege of New Orleans. During that lapse of time the incidents accompanying it have grown dim in the public mind. Only a vague knowledge of them remains impressed in many instances, no doubt rather by the debate in the House of Representatives in 1819, tial law and the commitment of Judge Hall, are whol ly missppreheaded by many, even if they were rightly anderstood. The expositions to which the debate in instional history .- Madesonian.

LETTER FROM GENERAL JACKSON. HERMITAGE, June 6, 1812.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 21th May jast, and, since, I have also received the Globe

The teeling and sentiment displayed by Mr. Conengaged in the defense of New Orleans, not one of whom considered Judge Hall as performing the part of a good citizen in the proceeding which he instituted Great for scheming, and great for destroying against me. They are such as Abner L. Danean, Esq. bined that of the fearless soldier and the good inanwould have been ashamed to avow. Although at that time Mr. Conrad was a youth, he cannot have for jotten the leading facts of the case ; and the lessons he learned from his patron should have taught him to distrust the motive of those who, in such an outergency as that of New Orleans, obtained applique from those alone who were minutcal to the country.

It is a source of the deepest regret to me, that Mr. Conrari has disturbed the steeping astes of the Julize. for the purpose of throwing an unjust imputation on my character. The must be has, if, in doing -

truth and justice will compel the public to discredit his statements. What are the prominent facts 1

After intelligence had been received of the embark-ment of the British troops at Plymouth, in England, and that their object was the invasion of New Orleans; of the energy before I could proceed to any Or eanthe country with ruin and bloodshed-when they pear and show cause why an attachment should not are to carry out their mad schemes, threatening the issue for a contempt, which you have published in the imprachment of the President-when Botts, the Globe, and to which I refer. Having expelled the Briringleader of these conspirators, has said that "if ments for the detence of Mobile, I histored to New the power of the House to impeach was not resorted. Orleans, and reached there on the morning of the I t to, in less than six months, Penasylvania Avenue of December -commencing then my arrange mais low would gleam with 10,000 bayonets." Is this a time, the defence of that comment When I arrived mere. for any Democrat, any lover of his country, to with-draw? Rather lot it nerve every patriot and stimu for every gest every gest every matriot and stimu fate every gest every not the determined and diff gent discharge of his duty to himself and to his were finits-in the arsenal; and the means for defence were in all respects deficient. I had nothing to depend upon bat the hope of arousing the citizens to that here withdrawn, and we still hope that the intelligence, feeling of patriotism which would make then a one virtue, and patriotism of the people of the good old man in union and energy. A call was made on the North State, will at the coming election put down Louislans militia in mass, plans were for and to proand forever, Whig misrale and ruin. "It is no time yout the traitors and spice from communicating with Sion after my arrival, I was made acquinited with comes to us on every breeze. Our friends all over Ludge field, who appeared willing to aid in the mea-the State are sanguine of success, and to judge of stress of defence. He was present a many stress we Gov. Morehend's anxieties by the amount of his 1 had with the cummittees of vigdance and set in exertions, we should say that like the Register be is, The legislature was to session, and had passed a law builty seared, and would fain have Mr. Henry laying an embarge on all vessels, that enabling Course withdraw. Lay not this flattering unction to your malace Patterson to impress the seminar to a leaven rated the prisoners charged with pracy. Act, with a

A. He replied, " there is a writ of habeas corpus out Clay as follows : This was communicated to me. I immedifor me." ately sent to inquire whether it was true that Juige! Hall had usued the writ before Louallier was arrested. on the oth. Short'y after Mr. Duplessis, then marshal,

informed me that I was "acting on the belief that the record would prove that Judge Hall had exercised his adicial authority within your camp, thereby interfering and aiding and exciting mutiny within it. In this you will be mistaken. Therefore you had better look to it,"and see whether the date has not been altered from the 5th to the 6th, since the judge has been arrested. inquired of the clerk by whom the alteration was nude. He answered, by Judge Hall-that he had sent clerk, as set forth in my defence, and tendered it to the court, for the purpose, at a proper time, of sustaining the majesty of the law against such flaggant vio lation of it, and to purify the court.

my encampment, with special orders not to return as | Adams, and his election was the result." long as the cosing should be on our coast. But Mr. Contrad says that the energy had left our coast at this time; and the necessity of martial law ceased. I regret such loose assertions. Had he attended to the this same Mr. Clay for the Presidency, although record, he would have found that Mr. Livingston re- ue knows him to be a man of inraigue and turned from the fleet on the 10th, where he had been BOUNDLESS AMBITION, and one that would DEPRIVE to complete the castel for the exchange of prisoners, his COUNTRYNEN OF THEIR ELECTIVE FRANCHISE ! and on the 11th Mr. Blanchard was at the Balize, de evening the British prisoners to Quarter-Master Ledro, from whom he received the confirmation that there were on or cight men in New Orleans from whom the British received daily information, and every maxament of my troops. Mr. Conrad can say whether Blone & Co., with his two historians, were not suspected of being part of this clique who corresponded with the enc-They were not at the lines of defence.

Peace heing announced, and my proclamation promulgated removing martial law, Judge Hall returned porter of Mr. Clay, who caused a man to be elected to the city; and when we were all in the midst of joy President in whose patriotism and integrity he had and priors gratitude to the all-wise Providence that had crowned our exertions with increas, he commenced his proceedings against me, requiring me to attend at a throad day, and show cause why a writ of attachment of trust and confidence. should not issue against ine. Agreeably to the rule, I- What will the people think of all this ! . Is not attend d, and presented my define, which he refused Governor Morchead the greatest dealer in humto hear. The result was, that, deprived of my constr bugs the world ever knew ? He talks all sorts of tational right of decare, he fined me one thousand dol-lars; and approxing a full record of the proceeding, he compelled me to have one made out on the oaths of Abner L. Dancan, Esq. Edward Living ton, Esq. and Morchead —Gov. Morchead —you won't do. Major John Reid, who acted as my counsel.

From these facts, which Mr. Coorad will not date to deny over his own signature, I have the right to ask hup, was it consistent with the character of an upright judge to alter the record, for the base purpose intended -- that is to say, to show on the trial of a prosecution against me, that I had arrested him before he had at- rers. He says they now encounter as serious an tempted to exercise judicial authority in my camp. injury by the influx of foreign clerks, mechanics, then under martial law, the necessity for declaring and laborers, as the masters do from the influx of stillaw being admitted by him? Was it consistent with the character of an upright pulse after pulting me unfor the rules to show exust why an attachment should not usue symmet me, and, on my appears to with us detense, to retries to some particularly as heavy duty on persons imported from abroad, to by wreating in he own cru-e, and from whose july- protect our own home been entremy. What can mean there was used, wait for they was it not thegal, be more reasonable, up in tariff principles? and a just in monatter in their approved the declara- Bat his views are too contracted. A large mation of vertial law, on the ground of that necessity jority of the foreign emigrants become furmers, whose office it is to make the law silent when this is mid a way by To the second se Biff a line terres the subject further. My thanks are has to the light the subject further. My thanks are has to the light times of New York, Ohio, and resources of our States and nation? It is, at Mich our there is a receiver redeniated to induce last, nothing but competition with our home born From the a period by unable the in substion east furmers, and, upon tariff principles, is a positive My have a standard to the partian of the Senate Why do not the which converses to related the fine, but not subject in their memorials ? Because their object on the prices of goods-not high prices of goods-not high prices of labor. tit or the set is an plaged to regard the proviso of H Brand, of a ship the majority, as intended to The more competition there is among the opera-

from committing violence on the Judge, Louallier, Blac & Co. Thout the time of the Judge's return to the city, Iouallier published his inflammatory address to the people, intended to create motiny in our camp, and the was arrested for exciting mutiny, and as a with asserts in his speech—for a likel. But, before the arr rest was made, he secreted himself, until he to arr of habeas corpus. This being delivered to the form the Raleigh Standard, EOV. MOREHEAD AND MR. CLAX. More the was arrested. On his being delivered to the provide users, Col. Arbuckle commanding, who the instructions to treat him kindly, and to furnish him

instructions to treat hun kindly, and to furnish hun Freemen of North Carolins," to which document with pen, ink, and paper, &c. communicated to him him the name of John M. Morehead, of Guilford, is with pen, ink, and paper, &c. communicated to him him the name of John M. Morchead, of Guilford, is instructions. Limillier thank id him, saying, and will offixed. This Address was published in 1829, not be one hour with you." "How so !" inquired Col. At that time Gov. John M. Morchead said of Mr.

" Thus because the late President appointed Mr. Adams Secretary of State, Mr. Adams is entitled Being informed that it had been so issued, and that to be President; and, for a similar reason, Mr. Judge Hall's name was subscribed to it, I forthwith Clay must succeed Mr. Adams. Admit this, and issued an order for the arrest of D. A. Hall, for siding. your right of suffrage exists only in form ; your abetting, and exciting muting in my came. This was chief magistrate ceases to be elective and you cease to be freemen."

Although Mr. Clay was appointed Secretary of State, and entered into the line of "safe precewith the price of the camp, in violation of martial law, dents," which was to deprive the American people of their freedom, yet now Governor Morehead supports this same Mr. Clay for President !

Hear what this gentleman again sail, when he was only Mister, and not Governor Morchcad :

"The State from which he (Clay) came had for him with the record, and made the alteration. I instructed her members, in the event which had rotained the original, and gave a certified copy to the happened, to support Gen. Jackson ; but under the influence of Mr. Clay, A MAN OF INTRIGUE, and of eloqueace, and of UNBOUNDED AMBITION. and of talents above mediocrity, these members, Judge Hall was libersted, and sear beyond the lines of with those of other western States, voted for Mr.

> And yet this same Mr. John M. Morehead now Governor Morchead of North Carolina, supports Again : Mr. Morehead, in speaking of Mr.

Adams and Mr. Clay says :

" Between these two gentlemen there had been previously neither confidence nor affection, and Mr. Clay had publicly expressed, in language not to be misunderstood, a disbelief in Mr. Adams integrity and patriotism."

And yet Governor Morehead is now the supno reliance-and was himself " a man of intrigue and boundless ambition," and altogether unworthy

PROTECTION : PROTECTION : :

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce insists that the operatives of the country need and deserve as much protection as master manufactuforeign goods, masmuch as it reduces silaries and wages as much as foreign goods reduce prices... He, therefore, proposes that Congress shall lay a

and enter into competition with our home-born conside to stratic republic !--was it not, I say, larmers in clearing away the forest, bringing the attend fore de, for the fending the country by the earth into cultivation, and increasing our populasuccessful and applanded, there being no other tion and wealth. Do not our farmers require the really charged against me? Is there a man, " protection " against this competition from abroad party feelings, who, hearing the What if these people do cut down the forest, and s it not prevounce it one of the most unjust and break up the prarie-thus bringing thousands of Why do not the flome League embrace this, and an image Way take from Congress money lives, the better for the master manufacturers; for in the second show I and the Congress, it will every cent taken from the wages of their workmen. States of Yest, Onex and Yests, Michigan, dod not ask their language may be, their policy is HIGH Congress to extend to me a laws. They wanted the PRICES and LOW WAGES. In England, the He within government, supposed uppart by Judge competition among operatives has so reduced wa-Wet Presenter of Providence, and by the aid of my ges, that they searcely afford the means of subsis-

Wrom the Releigh Register. MILITARY CONVENTION.

In accordance to appointment, this body assumsied in the Commons Hall on the 4th just. for the purpose of submitting to the Legislature their views upon many important amendments to the Militia Laws at present in force in this Sinte.-The number of delegates, although not so large as may have been expected, presented an imposing and gratifying oppearance; whilst the patriotic zeal and feeling displayed by each member present cannot be too highly commended by every well wisher to the "good old North State." The Convention was organized by the appointment of Gen. Alexander McRae, of Wilmington, as President, and Majors McHenry and Myers, as Secretaries. On motion, a Committee consisting of the fol-

lowing Officers, was chosen to report matter for the deliberation of the Convention : Gen. Creashaw, Gen. Haywood, Gen. McRae, Gen. Marsteller. Col Green, Col. Littlejohn, Col. Philips, Col. Taylor, Col. Vaughan, and Major Nixon ; upon which an adjournment was made until the ensuing day.

On Tuesday morning, the Committee, through Gen. Marsteller, reported sundry amendments to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 9th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22d, 29th, 30th, 31st, 33d, 36th, and 39th Sections of the Militia Laws, which after much deliberation, were carried; the Committee asked leave to sit again, and the Convention adjourned to meet at 8 P. M.

We are in possession of a full report of the various amendments, but us they will probably shortly appear in our columns, their length, and the difficulty of giving to our readers a clear state ment of them, without copying the sections proposed to be amended, induces us to withhold ther publication.

At the evening Session, amendments were offer ed to the 5th, 9th, 42d and 79th Sections, which prevailed : after considering many further revisions and alterations, and the transaction of general hasiness, the body at 11 P. M. adjourned to meet at 8 A. M. on Wednesday ; when a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the President and Secretaries, and the body adjourned sine die.

That the Legislature will give the recommondations of the Convention that prompt and serious attention the importance of the subject requires. we do not for a moment doubt.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. The Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 5% inst. She brings London and Liverpool popers to

the 19th of June. The news is in many respects interesting and important. There have been many riots in Ire-

land, attended with considerable destruction of human life, and at the latest dates the mathorities in restoring order. The trial of the youth, Julin Francis, for high .

treason in shooting at the Queen, took place of Friday, in the Central Criminal Court, London, He was found guilty on the second and third counts of the indictment, charging him with hay ing fired a pistol, loaded with some destructive substance, at her Majesty, the jury having a doubt that it contained a bullet, but believing that it was loaded with something else besides wad-fing and powder. The prisoner, who was dreadfully alfected, was sentenced in the usual form; to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

The state of the country is very near the same. Trade, of almost every description, continues very much depressed, without any change in the markets that could be looked upon as indicating a latter state of things in prospect. The crops throughout England, especially the

S aftern counties, are exceedingly promising. The violage, in France promises better th u for

vears past. The London money market is casy.

to withdraw, when the promise of a glorious victory the enemy. coul, Mr. Register, you are mistaken, that's all .- his flottlin. The Judge had opened the puls, and North Carolinian.

toent:

The Trenton State Guantie, one of the best mapers in the Union, has hoisted the Clay flag. and avows atsolf for Heary Clay and a Protective the necessary of the case, i appealed to it to exert the Turiff.

canvased thoroughly the State of New York, and those who wested to currender the city to the em-Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, &c., he is sure that tor. The application tailed. Events, however, says nothing will contribute so much to the election of CLAY aga veto of the Parifi bill by Mr. TYLER. and adds:

upon the great loading questions at usue between using I declared it, Judge Hall was in my office, and the rival partnes-on protection to home industry bend a read. It was then be exclaused. Non the and internal coprovement-the Whig "ascendancy, country wey to saved ! without it, it was last. Appliwill be triumplantly vindicated in the coming cation was then made to the Legislature to adjoirn, or election,"

The Washington correspondent of the Lasted The Washington consisting Mr. Wy unservery adjuster, Baton Bonge, This was about hird a transformer a late tard some randst mental may voting for it. The energy and abat social a of North Carolina for a late tariff's jeen in addst

" By the way, here is a Whig from a section of the country generaliy opposed to the Tootl policy. who supports it with an ability and housily worthy the name he bears; but show me the L we from the i . One of the details of the order declaring mart of law North, who supports that policy, even it it be that all found in the streets siter that shall be apprehended. which the interasts of his constituents domand."

The British Negotiation - Considerable sensa tion was produced in the city of New York on rule; which I resisted, until it was rejected for the Tassiday evening last, by a report, which found its mayor and alderman, and other gentlement of lingh way into the "American" of that city, the sub-standing, when it we granted with great relactione stance of which was, that " Wr. Websiter and Lord Under this order, he possed my sentinels in the night Asthurton had finally agreed upon all the paratar. "-il d to the opper country, and did not return mul-after the battle of the will." On his return, he was rediscussion between the two countries," and that a Treaty was drawn up and ready for signature,"

We are afraid that this news is not only prema ture, but that there is a preschility of its not becommg true at present. Certain it is, that rumos represents the settlement of one at least of the questions between Great Briton and the United States, to have found so difficult as to leave a doubt States, to have found so difficult as to leave a doubt whether it can be considered probable. - National the imputation of military tyramy. Mr. Courad well Jatelligencer

bail, and had adjourned the court. The subject was Turiff-the lane,-A late number of the United necessity did not exist for the d charateness in and States Garatte contains the following announce, daw in New Orleans, which had now recommender and The Judge was present when this question was toin the offirmative, and, by his gestures he an immed to approve the decision. But as the legislature had as and the power to pass the embargo law, acting upon

The New York Tribunit says, that after having during the pression. This was opposed by Lanther, made it apparent that, with sit the declaration of seveinfigure, the city could not be defended , and I took the

respondentity upon anywith of motions the declaration in time to pray by the additional play in a growthe . If a distinct and unequividal issue can be milde, military a ringements for the different hand the more order that all might jun in the defence. This was refused by the majority-the repetition members voting for it. A required was then ended by the Governor to

destroyed our gam hoats, which gave new above to says, and these encouragement to traitors. It gave a bla realition to the Irda patriol.

was, " that the brings be put out at muc o'clock, and and carried to the provost guard for examination." This proved inconvenient to the Judge, when when a bachelor, and spent his evenings with the lade of 11upplied through the mar had to be exempted from this ceived with great coldners by all his republican friends, because he had left them and the city, exposed to the

ittacks of an inforiated sol hery, when he ought to tives remained, and by his example, stimulated a noble detence. This reception mortified the Judge. He was thrown into a fit of dissipation, and into the hands of Blane, Louillier & Co., who made a tool of him to bring about a conflict between the civil and military power, ouder the expectation of exciting the brave knows what difficulty I had in restraining the people

The server highly a server and the s

broose matrice marries after many days of toil and tence.-Glabr. its is obtained. New Orienstwas preserved trin the handle could of a foreign fac, and her annable the transitory nature of human giory is no struce of human giory is no struce of human giory is no struce of a struct as have and what is dear. or transmiser, by regulation and it in a bororable I believe that Longe to se that had dograe of form, letoil, caressed and horae in triamph all over the I leave them to offer which so country -who but he, the Caceronian, Domosthether for pate one as a long the a. 4 and the second provider training out training,

ANDREW JACKSON.

F. P. B. etc. E.-p. - hor of the Gade.

Rum - from Wishington relative to the Treaty ath Group Bartan A gen le nan of high political sections at Wisserston, that a feerly had conduched between the United States and Great Brithat was a other as its writers all the existing difficul-TE A DE TRUETA ETA A COMUNICAMBA

As has as he had burned, the treaty had been drawa up to to no to forward, by the last steamer from Boster, in Bosteria, and was taken out to fettow indeed it he escapes run. He is only E 12 10.1, by Major Cooker, in that wessel. The traity, he site was signed on Monday, the fourth d July and is, in substance, to the following efficients:

The Right of Search is given up by Great Bri cartos or the star-trate.

For Mane boundary has is disposed of thus :-i cred S ares to have the navigation of the river ham, wien he claims the "Dakedom of Hereford St. J drive to the seat; all that piece of land between our pres at Manae boundary line and the St. John and those moveables " as the promised reward for River; also the city of Feederackton the capital services rendered, he will discover that his emtown of the Province of New Brunswick, the present seat of G overament of that Province. On the who would emulate the Buckeye Blacksmith and other hand the United States codes to Great Britain all the territory to the North of the St. John.

As far as we could leave, the treaty contains! rothing in relation to the Oregon Ferritory, which is indefinitely postponed; but which will soon become as important an affair as the Maine bound-

An Emigration .- The New York papers state We encerely trast that the above may be correct that colonies of lawyers are leaving that city i intelligence; as it will effectually settle all our long the far west. Luckily for New York-had for the existing troubles with Eugland, and give an impetus far weet.

The transitory nature of human glory is no of John W. Bear, the "Buckeye Blacksmith." statistics in Long up / Messes, Cound and Barray In 1819, he was one of Winggery's demigods, man, Patrick Henryan Buckeye? In 1811, Whiggery, tired of its playtimage, refused to recompense Bear by neglecting to give him an office, and, in 1842, such papers as the North American coolly inform him that he is " one of the coons and varmints that spring up in the great Whig encamps a chag a W is a give, retractive cas from that believes or the bush, the better for all parties." ment," and that " the sooner he goes back to the dues cester lay at errors and stated to us, that he Under such circumstances, Bear naturally becomes desperate and announces that he goes for John Tyler, teeth and toe nuls. This unlucky individual is doubtless to be regarded as another political victim, and if good for nothing else, may serve to point a moral. Whenever party drugs a man from his employment to make a hon of him, as in the case of Bear, he must be an adroit wanted for a temperary purpose-the flattenes, the applauses, the shouts of public approbation and professions of private esteem with which he is exhibitated and kept up to the work, are all empthen, the United States and estaking to do all that it ty notses which perish in the echo, and when the hattle's tought and the course is run, the pet of yesterday finds himself alone to-day, unnoticed in ployer is "not i' the year." Let those therefore, stump it for Whiggery, place no reliance upon words-promises are but breath. No mutter how many larks may be designated in the bush, the only game is to insist at once upon a fat bird in the hand.

FAMINE AND RIOTS IN IRELAND. Dublin, June 4 .- The accounts from the count try are really of the most alarming character," with regard to the price and scarcity of provisions. The Galway and Castlebur papers state that fimine has actually set in in the west ; and accounts reached Dublin yesterday that several thousand persons had attacked a mill and flour-store in the neighborhood of Eonis, county of Clare ; and that the military and police having been called out, a conflict took place between them and the people, to which eighteen of the latter were killed.

Ennis is in a very alarming state, The bellman has been sent round the town by some evilconserves, for the purpose of collecting a mob at the market before the hour of two this day. The populace have refused all offers of pacification, openly declaring that nothing will gratify them but blood. The cry through the town all day is, "Assemble until we have blood for blood."

Large crowds had collected. The excitement increases every mainent, and it now appears all the magistrates deny having given orders to the police to fire on the night before.

 \blacklozenge

Dreadful riots in Galway .-- Calling out and retreat of the Military -" Nothing can exceed the dreadful excitement here at present, in consequence of the high price of provisions. During the whole of yesterday, the town was perambulated by large bodies of fishermen, laborers, women and boys. There was scarcely a store in the town, in which potatoes were thought to be kept, that was not broken open. The military and police were called out to check the people, but were obliged by overwhelming numbers to retreat to theor respective barracks.

I hough their conduct cannot be justified, still if nust be admitted that they had considerable provocation, as polatoes were raised in the meriding to the enormous price of 18 pence per storia. The great majority, however, through want of employ ment, would be unable to purchase potatoes, were they even to be had at one perny per store ?

Pointo rioters in Cork .-- Saturday evenage scene of riot occurred in Cork, in consequence of about 1,000 men, who, roused by hunger, and the high price at which polatoes were colling, conmenced breaking into the markets North Manastreet, and forcibly passessing them, ives of the polatoes stored there.

Health of the King of France. - The Last Mer form Mr. Walsh, published in the Litell geneer, nated Paris, June 9th, says . "While the Paris correspondents and the easters of the London press manufely describe, exexcellent authority," the mourable discuss wheel ender Louis Phillippe's life exceedingly procession rom hour to hour, and cause great measuress and a ensible depression in the London menoy market, the vorticy Monarch travels thirty in les in his carriege in few hours; runs miles in the galleries of Verseille-1 presides at grand dinners at Trianon ; withers e dinnagallop, at midnight, rise fresh at seven the next orning, and transacts, with keen vivacity and intelgence, all sorts of business until the hours of three or x in the atternoon. The London stories of the person-

dangers to which English residents in France are exd, from the " murderous enouty" of the French ple, have about equal authenticity. You may take in as specimens of the news from France which the statish pap is furnish by every steamer from line of and Liverpiel for New York and Bodon,"