FOREIGN.

GREAT FIRE AT LIVERPOOL Liverpool, Jan. Ri-Last night, 10,000 bales colton were destroyed by fire, and property altogether to the amount of 4300,000. But Cetton market to-day was dull, holders apping determined to be free sellers Another letter save, "fifteen me destroyed, and 10 to 12,000 bales of outton, and a large amount of other preduce, estimated to worth upwards of #200,000." The fire was

the neighborhood of Bath street. The fire commenced about 11 Celock, night of the 14th, in the neighborhood street, supposed in a painter's shop, and soon extended to the large warehouses in Lincelot's bey, four or five of which were some enveloped in fla nes.

"Every thing was now consternation alarm. The quantity of valuable property in these premises caused the utmost anxiety, and, as may readily be conceived, the most streamons these premises caused the utmost any exercises were made to preserve the buildings

During all this time, the spectators online were watching them with intense anxiety, giving dition had not been overstated. He discharged expression continually to alternate hopes and 500 barrels of provisions, and left them, after fears respecting them; the interest in their fate became more and more intense, in proportion as their position seemed to be more desperate, and They ven followed him to the waters's edge. the repeated inquiry was, -- what would become of them? After a while a volume of smoke was seen to rush out of the monis, for a time hiding all from view. An instantaneous cry was raised by the people outside, for the men to make their escape at once. But they appeared to have calculated all the exigencies of their situation, and knew the danger themselves. With a presence of mind which showed they were prepared against every emergency, they immediately ran to the jigger-tope, turned it into a fire-escape, and descending the rupe like a swarm of mon keys, and jumping, one by one, into the street. As the last man was leaving the room, a volume that there was life in the grasp, and descended onfety among his companions.

in died from starvation 12.000 deaths from the sal definitively. Ca with a fell carge of p the multiplite, w the suffering Islanders, assured me that the

them on every side, and there was no longer a an errand of mercy .- After landing, Captain H. passage for their retreat. that the account of their deplorable, suffering con-

> and there, in attempting to give him three cheers with all the little energy which they possessed, they made a noise which seemed more like sepulchral grouns, than the soice of the hving.

Capt. H. was assured that almost every morn ing the dying and the dead could be seen in alor a few individuals. most every direction from the door of his inform-ant, and that but a short time before, a boy was seen cutting a piece of flesh from the carcass of a fellow creature, to lengthen out his own miser-able existence, bat was found soon afterdead, with the piece of flesh in his hand, having crawled only a few paces from the place where he obtained As the last man was leaving the room, a volume of flame sprung out at the door, if in vengeance for having lost its prey; the poor fellow, however, tial features Bonavista and Mayo have suffer-blame between being by such silly gasconade? Indeed you may bouch Carolina? The people hail in contem-blation, not scression, and that Although it has been repeatedly asserted, ed less than the other Islands; which has prevented us from being eye witness of such heart-sickening scenes of wretchedness, as have been witnessed by others Capt. H. assured me that he FROM JAMAICA. By the brig Mary, Captain Green, in 16 days felt amply compensated for all the expense which he had incurred, in coming out gratuitously to from Montego Bay, we have Jamaica papers as be almoner of the charity of Americans to these distant and desolate Islands, in the conclousness of the real benefit which had been conferred.

edom-It may eventually chan A DE LA DE LA DE negreat master and

scene of wretchedness and desolation at \$1. An-toniowhere he touched long enough to discharge 500 barrels of provisions, was beyond the power of pen of tongue to describe. The miseriale in haiting like human beings,—their fich was gone, their neucles accened dried up, and they presen-ted the appearance of only the maked frames of men, which could scenarie's be kept together. The mission at the finite the despaired of shaining relief from any of the ordinary resources; he are vessel ind touched at the finite is no sole hand for several months, or account of the difficulty and danger resulting from the first that there is no sole hand for yea-bels, a Pilot was dispatched in a best with some half a dozen sketetor beings to hail the first ves-ief that could be seen, and beg of it in stop and sell them something to keep them alive a few tion." We dispense with any further remarks of our own, to make roun for the following extract from the able speech of Mr. Dallas, in the U. S. Senate, on the "Revenue Collection Bill," in which the fearful character of this new and ir-responsible power, to which South Carolina has entrusted her destiny, is pourtrayed in true, though vivid colors. Mr. Dallassaid, "He could not help asking the Sonators from South Carolina, what was the actual condi-ultion of that State? What, was her social as may readily be conceived, the most streaming exercises were made to preserve the initiality from destruction or to rescue their contents. The exercises of the men employed upon this laborious and hazardous task were amang ble heat thrown off even at a distance, their condition must evidenly have been ittle shortof suffication, yet they nontimed to work with on-diminished ardor, like men determined to work with on-diminished ardor, income determined to work with on-dinate they continued to work with on-they continued the bases of cotton, we after another, mot the streat--nor did they out they work entil the flames -pressed round, thean on every side, and there was no longer a but, there is another power not at this moment in actual session, which holds in its discretion all the right, and the whole sovere gnty of the pe This body was not restricted by any limits in action. Its power was indefinite, unbounded, and incalculable. It was not in session, but it ppeared that the breath of a single man, was ficient to counteract or suspend their measures. Highly as he respected the people of South Carolina, possessing as they did all the rights inherent in a people, he could not but obs rve that their sovereign powers was, in this instance but an instrument in the hands of an individual,

> "Every one knew what was the operation and meaning of a convention A Convention usually assembled for a special purp se. When they had completed the work for which they had convened, what followed 2 That which was done in the case of the constitution of the Uni ted States? The result was submitted to the people for their ratification. Was that done in by such silly gasconade? Indeed you mis-South Carolina ? The people hall in contem- take the character of an American Congress.

pard most fortunate. The

usual time of departure, and the watch kept up ut the Motel, for aved in all probability all this the town. The Nat ional Hotel, the of John Dickinson & Co. Neal & B Williams & Woody, and from the di of the wind, orobat Williams' and our Printing certainly would have been swept by the youring element, had it been suffered to gress five minutes longer.

From the Newbern Speciator.

It will be seen by the following extract tter from South Carolina, written by a espondem of the Whig, that the Nullies COTT he to bluster as terribly as ever, notwithstanding the postpon ment of the Or

"If Wilkins' bill passes, as doubtle ill, we shall secede and drive the United States forces from our shores. We expect war, and are prepared for it. I believe shall be able to meet the usurper in the o field. I know that in our swamps and mountains we are unconquerable." We shrewaly suspect that the Boanerge the son of thunder who indited this warlike epistle, can be none other than the dought Preston himself. What makes this w to be even amusing, is the simple fact, that have not "corn, bacon and fodder" enough to last them in a state of rebellion, for six weeks No doubt they expect to subsist upon chivalry-chivalry is to be their "meat and their drink"-chivalry is to carry them dry footed against Castle Pinckney, (for they these men, by publishing what he cannot constitution. but consider the merest rant and fustian in the world. Is Congress to be intimidated

in like manner, as the Address of the Pre-sident to Congress embraced questions of trade and policy at present under discussion in this country, so this proclamation applies in a remarkable manner to the present posi-tion of England.

The same reasoning is precisely applica-ble to the Old as to the New World. The roument which the President of the Uni-Statesmakes use of to show the danger of disunion, is not less cogent to prove the disastrous consequences which would ensue from the separation of England and Ire-

Neither is the necessity for the pron cusion to the Head of the State in An ca less urgent than in this country: nor are firmness of purpose, and vigor of action less

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the American Sentinel, dated Washington, Feb. 16, 1833.

Two days in succession have I been exhausting my bodily strength in squeezing and being squeezed, in the Senate Chamber. And yet I would go through it all again and again to enjoy the same high intellectual treat which the debate between CALHOUN and WEBSTER has afforded. The former has not reached my expectations. Perhaps it is owing to his unfortunate, and I really cannot help thinking, unnatural position. affair particularly ridiculous, too much so His doctrine of nullification is sustained by no power of intellect .- it bears down to these provident heroes of the blue cockade, the earth thegenius and spirit whence it has sprung. Mr Webster grappled hun the instant he ceased to speak, and has dashed him from one rock to another until no life nor shape seems left. I cannot describe to you the effect of his speech. You will probably soon see it in print. It is enough are without a navy) and to scatter the whole to say now, that nullification and secession concern to the four winds of heaven, "leas were stripped to the very bone, their deving not a wreck behind." We really mar- formities exhibited in a manner equally true vei that our worthy friend of the Whig and impressive, and their very essence made will so unnecessarily expose the folly of to exhale as a sacrifice on the altar of the

> Correspondence of the Charleston Cour-"WASHINGTON Feb. 12. "It seems to be now fully understood that the revolution which has so suddenly been brought about in Congress, is the result of several conferrences between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun. They finally agreed on the general principles of the bill which Mr. Clay introdued to day, seperated only on some of the details. It is believed that there will be no difficulty in reconciling these differ- greener it can be carried on to the land ences so as to bring the Southern men and the friends of Mr. Clay-I mean the personal friends-to unite in support in when spaded up, it may be very at of the bill. But the supporters of Mr. Clay, who are also thorough going Tariff men will not go with this new measure. unless they change considerably in their determination. To day is a large class of these who are extremely, dissatisfied, and who are as ready to charge Mr. Clay with bargaining away the Tariff and its friend with Mr. Calhoun, as others once were to accuse Mr. Clay of making a bargain with Mr. Adams. It is difficult, in the present misty state of the political atmosphere, to tell exactly where the land lies. Mr. Clay hunself, I find, thinks that the step has taken is one the policy of which 85 respects his own standing, and the effects of which as relates to the condition of the South, and the course of the East, are yet to be learned from experience, it being impossible to form, at this moment, any accurate conjecture as to either. The debate to-day was interesting. The Senate Chamber was crowded excessively in every part, and the the auditors could not be kept within the bounds of decorum. Whether they were Southern men or Manufacturers, I know not, but there was a general clapping of hands once or twice, and the President ordered the galleries to be cleared; but subsequently retracted the order on the recommendation of one or two of the members. Mr. Forsyth objected to granting by cutting of the horizontal branches, w leave asked by Mr. Clay to introduce his bill. He said that it was peculiarly fitting that a measure of concession should come from one to whom was to be attributed all the discord which now distracts the country Mr. Webster exhibited symptoms of oppugnation on this occasion, whence it | dant bearer, than a straight one. Fu is inferred that there will be a solit in the old Clay party, and that the ultra Tariff will pruned, are much less productive that form as a separate legion, and choose a new | leader. You will perceive by the papers that the warring hosts in the House of Representatives folded their arms, and looked on while this scene, which is to fix the des-

Our readers cannot fail to observe that, should be deprived of it; Berny uses to throw open his bleast and en elf to the influence of the weather i that is no reason why another man show that is no reason why another man show allowed to have warm clothing. It is to be regretted, that the question of a in America should have been mixed a question of the Ballot in Logland, of circumstances of Ragland differ so from those of America. There may

dred reasons why the Ballet should tive in America, for one in England the be so. In England we have seen that lot is infinitely more necessary than it rica. There is always danger too, of antation and misconception, whom the f observation is distant.

Depreciation of Property in entleman who has an intimate with local property in the Island of on looking over our files received by vessel, observes that sales have been of the following estates :-

Temple Hall, with two hundred negroes, which cost a liew years since to sand pounds, was bid in, eight thousan ing been offered for it; Pleasant Hill estate with two hundred and sixty unes cost a few years since one hundred pounds, was hid in, only ten thotsand These are said to be fair specimens of preciation of the value of estates in the and as they were brought to the has mortgage having been sued up, would rought much more than sufficient to osts of court.



AGRICULTURAL

From the Genesee Farmer APPLICATION OF MANUE observed, in one of your editorial lately, some remarks on the particular which manure ought to be used. Then tion is made that at the time when it is ly decomposed, so as to part easily when up with a fork, is the best. The plas Hosack's yard is mentioned, together remark of his manager, that this plan, in the manure is sheltered, and therefore, and undecomposed, is a bad one, he had Now I contend that Dr. Hosack's the practice are correct, and the manager at The nearer manure can be kept in is state, until it is carried out for use the h All the gasses that escape from manue by absorption or evaporation; are enter the ground and to vegetation .: Of course beneficial it will be. Fresh manure, in may not be the most convenient for all me ticularly in gardens .- But even there its used. The plan of Dr. Hosack has already scribed in the Gennesee Fatmer by Judge have seen it, and it is in my estimate best plan for preserving uard manure that known. In this way it is kept dry and in order till used, when all its valuable pro-are imparted to the soil. All kinds of dea sable matter, I believe, are to be treated same way. Moisture and heat will: them when properly applied, which is the case, as their properties are required in growing season .- From my own observation in convinced that from twenty-five to fit sent of the whole amount throughout the try is annually lost for want of properly tion while in the manner of using it. In ly the gold mine of the farmer, and ought most carefully husbanded. From the Geneses Farmer VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY. Professor Lindley, in his lectures which d the subject of my late communication, down as an axiom, that flowers and from only stunted branches, produced by acc tions of sap, or in fact, by partial disease of perfection in the circulation." Whatever to retard the descending or elaborating the fruit tree, induces blossoms, and conve fruit They may be either ring-barking tures, wounds, or bent'or crooked branche best means within the reach of the gardes found in judicious pruning. Those who straight upright growing trees, or train th view of gratifying the sight, are offer pointed in their expectation of realizing eff abundant crops of frait. The aliment the roots take from the soil and elaboration the leaves, goes merely to increase the of wood A crooked tree, although less generally produces earlier and is a more growing wild, or which are neglected which are cultivated, or judiciously F This is particularly remarked of the gran currant and the gooseberry. The object cultivator should be, to give the branches fruit trees a horizontal or oblique direction causes sor lewhat of a stricture, at their ine tiny of the country, was exhibited on the tion with the bole, and thus retards the floor of the Senate. Every debate languish- scent of the sap. This is one object at trees to walls, that their branches may served in a horizontal or oblique direction t is this law in the vegetable econumy " suggested a new mode of training, deale en quenoille (distaff form,) which is dute? di 12 and tying the branches down a a d 'st inverted position. The professor he case of a stone being successfully placed crotch of a tree, which by pressing again vessels of the descending sap induced truct States, is not noticed, we might sumse many of where the object is ornament or timber, sents a ticket so fulded as to conce al the names ving, however, at least one-third of the of their chosen candidates, because the law re- in top, lest you too much diminish the quires him to vote in the'. way; but none ever -for leaves make routs, and routs' may This trait in the venetable, has a analogy in the animal economy. The ba

late as the 26th ultimo, which are mostly occupied with the subject which has so long distract ed that Island, and rendered it justly obnoxious | Our own country has not only been first, but alone to the charge of religious persecution,-The Jamaica Courant, a paper of considerable influence, ity. Not a farthing has been sent by the peo-seems to be devoted to the destruction of certain ple of any other nation-as charity; which religious sects, on the ground that they have inteat has the public mind been excited against have been assailed and mobbed, wherein the performance of their religious slutics, and in many, instances have narrowly escaped with their lives. To protect these classes of citizens from violence. and to preserve the public peace. a Proclamation had been issued by his dajesty William the 4th, which feached Jamaica on the 26th ; it ferbids al civil and military officers under the Govern which have been organizing to uppuse public may incur the displeasure of his, most gracious the wants of the people. Majesty 1" If the Courant speaks the language P. S. You judge right in supposing that little Majesty 1" If the Courant speaks the language of the greatness of the people, we cannot predict what may be the result of this disturbing ques-tion, or where it will end. -N, Y. Advacate. The wants of the people. P. S. You judge right in supposing that little of interest would be found here, relating to the vegetable kingdom. It is the most desolate, bar ren portion of the earth which I ever beheld

CHOLERA IN MONTREAL

There has been a sharp controversy between several of the physicians in Montreal, on the bec papers, as having been derived from a tette ssed to the Government by Dr. Nelson, il lealth Commissioner of Montreal. Dr. erison published a letter on the Sth instant, in the Canadian Courant, denying the existence of disease an that city. Dr. Wehan replied to Dr. S. with sevenity, on the 11th instand in the currse finis letter sars -

"Tuere have been sine cases of cholera in all that are come to say knowledge, four of which weidied. The first case I had was on the Sist lasuary, and the last case reported to the was on the sth February. If any medical gentleman desirous of verifying this statement, he may by calling on me, by the names, dates, and places of

Dr. Arneldi has likewise published a letter corroborating the statement of Dr. Nelson, and reverely assailing Dr. Stephenson. The barden wisdom is in favor of Dr. Nelson. A few cases have, probably, occurred in Monoreal, and Dr Netron sprake of advices from Detroit, annousof a lew cases of the dis case in that place also. We do not conceive, however, that occasional cases of this kind simil create alarm .- It is altogether likely that the disease w'd become Endemical in our country. If so, Spannediz cases will occur from time the 11th March next, "to deliberate on such to Mine, as with high billious fevers. And every case will be but an additional caution to practice the virtues of tel aperance, regularity, and

in this work of substantial sympathy and charspeaks volumes in favor of our citizens. Even stigated the slaves to rebuilion. To such an ex the Portuguese nation has left these pour creatures to starve by thousands, when the king the Baptist and Methodist Clergymen, that they | derives not a little of his wealth from their toils and sufferings The Islanders supposed at first that the supplies received from our country had come from the government of the United States and when assured that the government had nothing to do with it-that t was from the pub liciand private contribution of men, women, and children, as the sponia reous expression of their uwn feelings of kindness and sympathy, as soon ment connecting themselves with the clubs as their suffering condition was made knownthey seemed utterly at a loss to comprehend how preaching, and calls upon them to use every ex in could be! I have often heard them say,-"Aertion in their power to bring the offenders to t mericans kinder than our own country,-we have justice. The Courant speaks in terms of defi- two kings, but they ao send provisions to keep ance of the Proclamation, and remarks:----- His us from starving,-- they fight one another to see Migesty appears to imagine we are: all slaves ! who shall govern, they care nothing about us,"&c. and that we are to be governed at a distance of four thousand onles by a proclamation, in defi-ance of laws sanctioned by his predecessors; by these taws we shall be governed, however we obtained from the fruits of the earth, to supply and to us by men on whose judgments and opi-

ren portion of the earth which I ever beheld There was scarcely any appearance of vegeta-tion on some of the Islands by which we passed; although on some of them in the interior, it is said that there are trees, &c. &c. There is subject of the reappearance of the cholera in that scarcely a tree on Bonavista except those that erty. The fact was first announced in the Que- have been planted,-or even on this Island. On have been planted, or even on this Island. On some of the Islands there are fruits of several different kinds, and the land is under some degree of cultivation, but we have not been able to visit them. I have obtained the seeds of two kinds of trees from St Antonio-one the Purga from which all the cil used on the Island is made, and is an emetic as well as cathartic,-the other called at the Island Pina, and Chery Muilla-which produces a truit somewhat resembling the Pine apple, but entierly different. I hope to meet with better success in South America.

> *The population of the Cape de Verds is stated in the Gazetteers to be about 100,000 It seems almost incredible that, mortality should have been as great as here stated ; though we must say that the writer is a gentleman of in-telligence, and not more likely than others to adopt exaggerated reports:-[Jour Com.]

DOMESTIC

peacefully. The Ordinance of South Carolina provides for Secession, and leads of necessity i force, and contemplates a conflict. Why ha not that Ordinance been submitted to the people for their ratification? The Convention, whose duration may be prolonged at its own pleasure. dis the life of every man in South Candina, his iberty, and his eadre property, at its mercy It was a standing revolutionary Convention, untrammelled in a Republican country. These also were considerations which caused the present legislative measure to be submitted for adoption.

HUBISVILLE, (Ala.) January 31.

Muscle Shoals Canal-We have recently conversed with several of our most intelligent itizens, who have visited and examined the o perations on the Muscle Shoals Canal. Every man seems to speak with pleasure of the racio progress with which this work is now going on and with renewed confidence in its final success Some parts for short intervals are completely finished, and exhibit beautiful specimens of the work. On the whole line from Campbell's to Lamb's ferry, we are told that there is not single-interval of as much as a mile between the of it. separate points of active operations. The cuntractors and sub-contractors are going on with an energy which can only be inspired by the fulles confidence in the success of the work. alons we can rely with security, our anticipa tions have taken the most lively color. The tell us that no man who will go and examine the work and considers the plan of operations, can for a moment doubt of the practicability of the plan of the works," says the author, "will scheme, or of its speedy accomplishment.

The result of this Can 1 will be a downward avigation for flats at all seasurs of the year, and Steamboat navigation up and down during the winter and spring seasons. Whenever Steamwats of light draft can come to Florence, which about six months, in the winter and spring they will be able to ascend the Tennessee apoye Lamb's ferry, the highest point of this section of e Canal. It will be a happy event for the peoble above the Shoals when this public work i lone, and they should feel in its successful and energetic prosecution the doepest solicitude. Democrat

From the Danville Reporter.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.

An attempt was made by some base incendiary to fire the town. On Thursday morning at half past two o'clock, A. M. it being fortunately near the hour when the Stages depart, our vigilant and attentive host of the National Hotel, while on the lookout for the Stages discovered a light which seemed from its reflection, to issue and comments of the editors. The Lon on

perfectly understood, that the course pursned by the General Government was pureacfensive, purely pacific; yet to hear these ranters, and to read their crazy effusions, you would suppose that some blood thursty usurper had taken the field against them, who with numerous armies was prepared to overrun their state and to butcher them in their mountains and fastnesses .---Nothing is further from the truth-if war or violence ensues, it will be forced upon the the General Government. But let us hope better things-perhaps when pay day comes -when the half million of dollars, the expense of this little spree is to be discharged. this chival ous fit may take another turnwho knows? May be Congress will be petitioned to pay expenses-if not the whole. why a half, if it is only for "heating the poker." One thing is to be regretted, that it cannot be thrown exclusively upon the Nullifiers-instead of that, the friends of Union will be saddled with about two-thirds

Judge Story's Commentary on the constitution of the United States .- This work which is to consist of three volumes will be published in a few weeks. The reputation of the author is a sufficient guaranty of the character of the work; and we look for it with an anxiety that is quite natural, when we consider how able Judge Story is to give an elaborate and profound exposition of the principles of the Constitution. "The naturally comprehend three great divisions. The first will embrace a sketch of the charters, constitutional history, and antirevolutionary jurisprudence of the colonies. The second will embrace a sketch of the constitutional history of the States during the revolution, and fall of the confederation. The third will embrace the history of the rise and adoption of the Constitution; and a full exposition of all its provisions, with the reasons, which they were respectively founded, the objections, by which they were respectively assalled; and such illustrations drawn from contemporaneous documents, and the subsequent operations of the Government, as may best enable the reader to estimate for himself the true value. of each.

A large portion of the last London an Paris Journals, are filled with the President's Proclamation, relative to South Carolina,

SUFFERINGS OF THE INITABITANTS OF THE CAPE DE VERDS.

Port of Mayo, Jan. 5, 1832. We arrived at this port on the last day of De-cember, having left the proceipal cars of the pro-Visions for the Islanders, at Bigavisia, We are now loading with salt for S. A new ics, and expect It is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or their To sail within two or three degas At this Island and at Bonavists, there has been ists suffering

rom the Charleston Courier THE STATE CONVENTION. We publish this morning the Proclamation matters touching the interests and welfare the good propie of the State, as may

be then and there presented for their consideration." We have called it anomalous body, be cause, in its present shape, and with its present pretensions, it is wholly without example in the

ple, exercises authority inconsistent with from the protracted famine, than at the other ine rights and liberties of the people-a despofrom the protracted famine, than at the other is the rights and liberties of the people-a despo-tion, rendered doubly peculiar and unjustifiable, is the suffering, wentcheddess, and desclation, mave been beyond the conception of these wine hard in the anide of the solution of these wine hard is the conception of these wine hard is the anide of plenty and presperty. I am maratile to state the whole population of the 16 is in curriculation intramelled in a repub-ised the astate the whole population of the 16 is included to the curriculation intramelled in a repubizeds, from the absence of statistical accuments; ---but the estimate of the number of derths, from the actual starvation, in all the islamits within absent a year, as placed by these best acquanced with the entropy these best acquanced with the entropy these best acquanced with the entropy these best acquanced of the unishment at the iofatuation of these, who can it is dangerous to iter (y, though it may now spare them, and only deals out its inflictions on others—it may now serve the purpose of a reacless majority, and en-able them to trimple on the rights of a top for-

from the rear of our Office. No time was Courier of Jan. 11th, says: lost in making the proper examination. It. The Proclamation of the President of was instantly discovered that a Smoke- the United States, which appears in our House in the rear of this office was on fire, journal of this day will, no doubt be peruand the alarm as promptly given. The fire sed with great interest by all who are aware which had been kindled on the roof of a of the importance of the great political small building back of the smoke house, problem, which is now in progress of being had progressed so far, as to communicate, solved; of whether the various Presidencies the flame to the smoke house, which in a of the United States can be held together free and republican States of America it has if it had gotten fairly on fire, there is no better fitted, by mildness of demeandr, powbeen called into axistence without any definito purpose or object, is wholly irresponsible, and elevating itself, above the Constitution and the laws, aspires to boundles and illimitable power. It is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine is it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine is it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine is it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine is it is, in fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine is it is a fact, in itself a despotism, or the machine is it is a fact, in itself a despotism of the machine is it is a fact, in itself a despotism of the machine is it is a fact, in itself a despotism of the machine is it is a fact, in itself a despotism of the machine is it is a fact, in itself a despotism of the machine is it is a fact, in itself a despotism of the machine is it is a fact, in itself a despotism of the machine is it is a fact, in its is a fact, in its is a fact, is its is a fact, i and the ready and of those living near the lay before our readers the Address scene, sucreeded with some difficulty in ex- General Jackson to the Congress; an ad- hope to receive prohtable offices from the newtinguishing the fire. The latter gentleman dress not less valuable as a specimen of tinguishing the me. The latter gentleman got his bands much bistered—his tajury however is not serious. There is no doubt of this using the work of an theorem and doubt submit of this using the work of an theorem and doubt submit of this using the work of an theorem and doubt were the influence of wine. Let him. But all these wood and fruit from the tree. By the influence of wine. Let him. But all these sion which is the result of some chervaria

we understand that a large reward will be sideration of our readers; and especially offered for the apprehension and conviction of the present time, when we are threatened. of the offender

Our deliverance from unpending ruin, we and Ireland:

es. This is now the absorbing question which has swallowed up the wonderful pungency of the Judiciary Committee. We wait impatiently for the result."

Unionist.

From the Saturday Courier. Many of the English politicians, and some of the leading London editors, are urging the intro. duction of the Ballot at general elections; so few minutes would have been enveloped. It contains about 10,000 lbs. of Bacon, and It may be said, that no man. perhaps was mode of voting, prevalent in most of the United low and flat. Forest trees, on the time of the trees o our readers At our elections, every man pre- to be trimmed with a straight clean hesitate to proclaim the names which they have wes.

tinued on Friday resulted in his acquital tizens in such terms, on the momentous exceptions are no reason why a man who thinks sion which is the result of some cost of by the Court, and probably of all suspicion question of domestic disumon. We re- he can keep a secret from his wife, his mistress, teflection, viz: that taking into account or his companion under wine, or who thinks he pense of keeping and the product, can trust them with the secret, and vote at the Dutch cows of New York are supprior in same time from a tyrannical landlord, or a tyran- proved breads on the spore of pr. dt nical mob, should not be, entitled to what he purpores. They are probably of the inter with an attempt at the separation of England i deems a protection. If others do not make the stock, introduced with the first Dutch most of the protection, that is no reason why he from the b'aderland,