the principal of popular supremacy under be vindicated, and an example made by the public functionaries , that an institution which endeavors to set itself above the control of both Government, and people should taught the salutary lesson, that it can attempt neithbr the one nor the other with impunity.

Mr. B. said in conclusion, that he did not stand there as the apoligist of the President of the United States, or any other person connected with his administration. He had nothing to ask for himself, neither from those in power, or those who might succeed them. His highest political ambition was gratified, by the honor of a seat in that body. and, when he ceased to act as a representative capacity, he should cease to act in any public station under the Federal Govern-

Ma. Manguat, in reply to Mr. Brown, said, that as regarded the Bank, that was not now the question. He did not mean that his eye should he turned from the lawless abuses of Executive power, until that subject should be finally dis-prised of. When the Bank should come up, he bould be ready to go with gentlemen into an in restigation of its alleged abuses. He was not the advocate of the Bank ; he had once voted gainst its recharter, when he supposed its prema-ture application had some connexion with the interests of a certain political party. He should keep his mind open to as fair an examination of the whole subject as he could. That it had been of nameuse utility and convenience to the conn try, in its moneyed operations, he believed al men conceded. As to the constitutional question, and the dangers to liberty, he should well examine them before final action on the sub

H had a word to say in regard to his vote the last Presidential election The vote for the first on the ticket was freely and heartily given Subsequent events had disclosed to him the wisdom of exercising great caution in designating any public man as worthy of unlimited confidence. As tegarding the second on the ticket, (the Vice President,)he acted under the influence of strong and urgent necessity-all then acquainted with his sentiments, knew with what deep reluctance he yielded to that necessity. He should not be likely to repeat the act and if he did not mistake the signs of the times, other gentlemen might not despise a wise caution in bestowing their confidence in advance too freely in that lighter and better. Now suppose, says I. quarter. He Mr. M. had acted under a sort of duresse, and though subsequent developments had confirmed all his anticipations, yet he ought not regret the vote, for he could not have done

What may be the sense of the country as to the United States Bank, he, could not tell. But one thing is clear, that the Bank was never heard of or felt, except in the facilities and convenien ces it extended to the community, until this Government opened the fire upon it from the whole battery of Administration presses. The very spirit of empiticism seemed to have seized upon the suband the country is given to understand that the extension of the charter is the destruction of liberty. How has liberty survived the forty years of the existence of the Bank? who does not see that the whole contest is one between the Executive and the Eank? and who believes that the war would have raged at all, if the Bank had been a little more political and a little more poltic? To have politics in these times, is almost as bad as to have bad politics. The Albany is the only true school. His hororable colleague seemed at a loss to perceive how any public man could hazzard his popularity by opposing any measure of a popular Administration

profound reverence to the expressed will of they know that's all ninkum fiddle. his own honor, and if it shall ever happen pointed to defend the country agin an eneas in his opinion it never can happen, that a my, that was coming here from abroad, and he could not execute.

worthy of the trust, if he could shrink from rebuking bold and lawless usurpations of hower because they proceeded from a popular Administration, and because the blow that he aimed might, per adventure recoil upon himself.

NAJOR DOWNING'S CORRESPON. DENCE.

We present our readers with another letter from the people's friend, Major Downing, and congratulate them on his continued inflexibility in their behalf, although surrousded, as he must be, by plots and counterplots at the White House. We have frequently had our fears that he would lose temper and thereby lose a large portion of his power if not some of his admirers but bad examples seem to have no influence over him.

If there is another man in our country who can furnish happier or more apt illustrations, and thereby develope matter otherwise inexplicable, all we can say is we know him not; and in awarding the palm to the Major, we feel that we but discharge a common debt of gratitude.

If there are any amongst us who are unwilling to regard the Major, in the light we do. we can only say we regret it for their sake. The good sense of the people is with him and for the best reason in the world, because there is no nonsense in him or about him.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser. WASHINGTON, 8 March 1854.

N. Y. Adv.

Ever since I wrote to you about them asssinations and brimstone and murder letters. I have been lookin on to see how our folks are to work their way out of the scrape they have got The Government in, &, I did'nt mean to say another word about it. But as things are now gittin worse & worse I telled dieGineral for the last time, if some change

constitution of the country- it was due to stay here and have my advice put aside jist apple orchard-and afore it was half cut to suit other folks notions, when I see is down a man cum along and sak'd the Ginour form of Government, that both should plain as I could see day light the hull country goin all to smash. The Gineral was considerable struck up when I talked of leavin on him, and he asked me where I was goin. Well says I Gineral that is pritty tuff to tell, for I do'nt see where I can go to get rid of this plagy trouble, for its a leetle worse than cholera morbus, a body could git away from that, but this has got now every where, and when it gits hold Kamfire and Lodnum stands no chance with it. am afraid Major says the Gineral, you are changin your politics. Well say I, Gineral it may be so, for a man may as well change his teeth, says I, if by keepin his old set

he can git nothing to bite with em. And now, says I, Gineral jest lets you and I look into this Experiment of yourn and see where it is goin to land us, for says I, if I dont miss my guess, we shall turn heels over head to rights, and, there is no tellin which eend will come down first. And I dont see, says I, what good is to come on't even supposin we come down feet first .-How, says I, are we goin to satisfy this everlastin batch of folks with all their little children who are now sufferin all about the country by this plagy Experiment? You might as well, says I, try to make folks believe it will be all the better for em hereater. when they git used to it, to take off their shoes and stockins and go bare-foot now, and tell em that's the ony way, so that in war time every man will be ready to march and not bother the country to provide shoes and stockins for em. And its pritty much so now with this plagy no Bank Experiment. Folks have got a notion that they can't git on without banks; and they know too there must be a good strong one to regulate all the small ones, jest like the balance wheel in a watch, for without that, says I the little wheels will go wiz, and break all to bits, and you'll never know the time of day no more than a sun dial will tell in a a snow storm. And then says I, to talk about hard money and that there must'nt be no other kind of money. Why, says I, you might as well tell folks to go back to shoe buckles agin, when a good leather string is a merchant wants to send money from here to New Orleans to buy cottin or to China to buy tea, and supposin, says I, a old Revolutionary Soldier livin away back in the country sent here for his pension, and he was too old to come for it himself, how then says I would we manage to git this money in the safest way possible ary to New Orleans to buy cotton, or to China to buy tea or to the hands of this Old Soldier. If you send hard dollars, says I, in a ship and she sinks its gone to all eternity, and if the pirates takes her it is worse yet, & if you send it by mail Major Barry w'd have to make some worse contracts than we have already. This stumps me considerable, and I have been lookin into it ever since this Bank war begun, and the ony way, says I, is to have a Bank that every body has got confidence in, and have it as strong as all natur and

known every where, and then we can git round all these storms and pirates, and labor of luggin hard money about. And we do'nt want no better Bank than we've got new to Mr. M. said no one sets a higher value on do all this if we ony let it alone. And the the good opinion of his constituents, than best proof that it is strong enul, is that with he did. That the only value of a seat in all our hammerin at it we haint shook an this chamber, was derived from the just, atom on't, and the more we fight agin it the and he trusted honorable pride he felt in the worse it is for the people who want the that confidence. That the seat, and the pal- money this Bank owns, and the Bank wants

try honors, of it, would be valueless in his to lend its money, for that is its business, eves the instant it should be divorced from and when we tell the people that Squire the public confidence; that he bowen with Biddle is the cause of making money scarce his mother State, yet he must be the keeper of Now says I Gineral suppose you was ap-

course of conduct should be required of him, the enemy was say 10,000 men, and they which he deemed incompetible with his would'nt tell you where they were going to honor, his duty would be to surrender a trust land; but you was obliged every week to tell them where your men was-why says But, while he recognised a profound res- the Gineral I'd go right down to New Orpect to the opinions and wishes of his con- leans and whip em jest as I did afore; but stituents, he should feel himself wholly un- suppose says I they wold nt go there agin, but kept dodgin about along the coast from one eend to tother how then says I-then says the Gineral I'd call out every man in the country & I'd have 10,000 men in every fort from N. Orleans to Downingville-well says I, that I suppose would be the ony way, and if it was in harvest time it would be bad works for the crops-I could'nt help that says the Gineral I'd defend the country thro' thick and thin-well says I, that's pretty much what Squire Biddle is arter, he dont know the Branches stand as to strength and we have tell'd him wee'd break him if we can, as much ability and caution as any other and so as he would'nt be doin his duty if he bank's in the State We do not profess to did'nt defend his Bank, he is obliged to a good deal of mony is idle jest as a good many militia men w'd be idle in the war we've been talkin on-there aint one grain of difference says I, and evry attack we make agin the Bank ony makes things worse the people all about the country see this now, and the hull country is sufferin-now says I, Gineral, I'm gittin a leetle asham'd ont myself, we have got into a scrape I should like to git out on't, and git you out on't too if I can, at any rate, says I, I'll jest pack up my ax and git my bundle ready who are unfriendly to the institution; such

The Gineral got considerable riled at charges against the Bank, with the most urthis, and slatted round a spell, but he soon gent request that the names of the authors see that did'nt do no good for it ony set me should be kept secret; also, sending letters whistlin yankee doodle-and so to rights in every direction with no name at all, only says he Major, did I ever tell you that rakoon fictitious ones, containing charges equally story of mine and the bee tree and the ap unfounded. The Bank is discounting no paple orchard—well says I not as I knows on, per whatever, nor is she usuing any new but I should like to near it and so the Gin- bills. The attention of its officers is wholeral he sot down and tell'd a plagy long ly directed to the redemption of the bills story about his goin out once with a gang issued while under the control of its forof his niggers a rakoonin-it was jest arter mer managers. Its paper has always been the last lngin war and folks all about the promptly met by specie, and a general incountry was beginn to think that Gineral vitation has been given to the holders of Washington was a fool to him-it was nt bills to bring them in, and in its settlements long afore he tree'd a rakoon, & we set the with bank agents have always been highly niggers to work cuttin down the tree, this satisfactory. If these facts with regard

laws and | did'nt take place I must quit, for I cold'nt | tree stood right along side an old farmer's | to the bank be true, (and we believe that eral what he was ater and be tell'd him why, says he, Gineral you are barking up the wrong tree this time, for I jest see that rakoon jump to the next tree, and afore this he is a mile off there in the woodsthe Gineral tell'd him he was mistaken. and jest then the old farmer cum out and he asked the Gineral what on earth he was cuttin down that tree for, that it was one of the best bee trees on his farm, and had supplied his famly and his neighbors round with honey for a good many seasons, and that the bees was jest swarmin agin in it.

And with that, the Gineral got wrathy, and tell'd the Niggers to cut away, and down went the tree, right across the orchard fence; and says the Gineral if the rackoon aint there, g on and cut down the apple orchard, till you find him; and the Niggers kept at it, but afore they cut down many trees the old farmer larnt wisdom : and he came to the Gineral, and teil'd him he was right arter all. for the rackoon was jist where he thought he was, and he had jump'd from one apple tree to another, and he was now in his cellar, and with that, the Gineral call'd off the Niggers, and tell'd the farmer it was well he had found the rackoon as soon as he did, for he'd cut down every tree in his orchard; and so tell'd him, says the Gineral he might keep the rackoon for larnin wisdom.

Now, says I. Gineral, what was your notion why says he, Major, if I had'nt done jist so, it would a gone all round the country that I know'd nothin about rackoonin; and it's jist so with the Bank, if I give up my notion now, folks will say I know nothin about Bankin, and afore I'll do that, I'll break every man in trade, from one eend of the country to the other. I'll let folks know, afore I am done, that Ankrew Jackson

knows as much of Bankin, as he does of Rackoonie, Well, says I, Gineral, I don't see how you git sich notions. Nor I don't nother, Major, says the Gineral, but it has always ben my way when I git a notion to stick to it till it dies a natural death-and the more folks talk agin my notions the more I stick to em. Now says I. Gineral. that was a pretty good story you've been tellin. and I'd like to tell you one-and the Gineral he filled his pipe and I began : A spell ago, says I my old Grandmother Danforth-by my mother's side-you know, says I. Gineral, my mother was a Danforth-and so I tell'd the Gineral as far as I could all about the hull Danforth family, end gitting that strait, I got back agin to my old Grandmother Danforth - well, says I, she owned an old hen that was one of the curiestents critters hand in hatchin em-my old Grandmother Dan forth used to keep this old critter always busy and as fast as she hach'd one batch she'd stick under her another-it got so at last all the other fowls about the place would come and slide them selves in along side this old hen and lay their eggs in her nest-sometimes, ducks-sometimes geese -and sometimes dunghill fowls and sometimes Bantums, it made no odds which; this old hen would hatch em all out, and was just as tickled every mornin when the young ones would crawl out of the nest as though she had laid the eggs herself-and was all the while ruffled and rumpled, and ready for a fight -and so I tell'd the Gineral a good long story about this old hen-and about her troubles-and how the other fowls used to impose upon her, and so forth.

The Gineral was a good deal taken with thu story and he has been tellin on't to Mr. Van Bu ren, and Amos Kindle and the rest of the Cabi net-and one on 'em came to me to know whbarin that story had on The Government-and all I could say about it was, that the Ginera tell'd me his rakon story, to show how important from his pregnant brain. He must discipline it was for him to stick to a notion right or wiong -and as he did'nt know exactly how he will get his school into disrepute in its incigot his notions, I thought I'd tell him the story of my old grand-mother Danforth's hen, and see if that would throw any light out.

Then they wanted to know if I intended to compare the gineral to that old hen and I tell'd em it warnt so much my business as other folks -it was eauf for me to tell the story jist as it was. One thing howsever, says I, is pretty sartin, and that is, that the Gineral has got some plagy odd fowls about him, and that pretty much all on tem have been dropping their eggs under him to hach for 'em, and nothin has come out of the nest yet that the people like. And says I if some on you don't manage to stand aside & let an egg go into the nest worth hatching, I am peskily afraid the people won't stand it much longer, but will make a clean sweep of the hulf on you, and break up the old nest in the bargain, and so says I, that's all for the present.

Your old friend J. DOWNING Major Downingville Malitta 2d Brigade.

Farmer's Bank of Chattahoochee .- The eported failure of this institution, first published in, perhaps fabricated by, a newspaper in Augusta, has been promptly contradicted by the Columbus newspapers. The Enquirer says, 'though uninformed of the seal condition of the bank, justice to it, and to the public requires us to state that its notes are still current here, and receivable, following resolutions which were unanimously we are informed, at the other banks in this adopted. where we intend to attack his Bank, and place." The Sentinel adds, its money is as 1. Resolved, that we regard the seizure of the he then called to a black fellow in the boat and we make him tell us evry week jest how current here as that of any other bank, and public treasure by the President as an illegal and said to us here is one of your Yankees who was we believe that its affairs are managed with know any thing of the condition of keep evry point as strong as he can, and so bank beyond the information which we legal advisers, and in defiance of their warnings Republicans. Altho' the flag of Brittania wavhave been able to derive from the gentle of its ruinous consequences, the President has men connected with the institution and the shown a total disregard for the happiness and general estimation in which it is held here, prosperity of the people. and relying on this information, we have no reluctance in saying, that, we believe it to be perfectly safe. We are informed that many dishonorable and unjustifiable means an almost entire cessation of business, & threatenhave been resorted to, in order to destroy confidence in the solvency of the bank; means, which we hesitate not to say, would be discountenanced by many gentlemen for as things are going it wont do to stay as sending confidential letters to various parts of the State, containing unfounded

those who are acquainted with the gentlemen who administer the affairs of the institution know them to be incapable of dis sembling,) surely there is but little cause for alarme and the underhanded measures which have been resorted to in order to withdraw public confidence from the institution are most ungenerous and unjustifia-

NULLIFIERS CANDIDATE.

The Savannah Gergian considers the following extract from the Upson Hickory Nut. indicative of the intention of the Nullifiers in relation to the election of the next President of the United States: 'Without saving a word with respect to Mr. Calhoun's claims or fitness, we venture to speculate opinion. with the Standard, and now indite it as our sober judgment, that Mr. Calhoun cannot be arranged out of the course at the starting poll, nor crippled down so as to prevent his visibility at least at the judging poll." That the Hickory Nut in this instance expresses the wishes of the nullifiers is certain; but as they have no peculiar distaste for the bonors and profits of office, it is not improbable that they will calculate the chances of success, and bending conscience to interest espouse the pretensions of Clay or Webster, under the standard of tariff, consolidation and all.

UNION CONVENTION.

On Monday next, the 24th instant, delegates from most, if not all, the districts in South Carolina are to assemble in Convention at Greenville Court-House, to determine the course which the Union party of that State are to adopt in resisting the nefatious test-oath and disfranchisement law imposed on them by the nullifiers.

Nullification Ethics .- The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier. under date of the 3d instant, writes, 'An attack was made on Mr. Van Buren on the evening of the 24th. He had been at the principal ball, and with a discreet regard to his own reputation, had proceeded to the ball at the Masonic Hall. On ascending the stairs he was marked by a printer, a young operative from the Telegraph Office, deeply imbued with the principles of Nullification, who immediately around a blow that ever cluck'd. This old then was never re- at Mr. Van Buren, but the execution of his markable for laying eggs -- but she was a master intention being somewhat slow, time was given for some one to interfere between the conception of the assault and its execution & thus the attack was stopped before it was gers and crew amounting in all to sixtu nine carried through. Mr. Van Buren is said to filled and continued to thump so violently on the have exhibited much dignity on the occasion. Gen. Green's system of education her to pieces; two hours after she first struck, for his operatives must be very imperfect she thumped over a ledge of rocks into deep waone, when they resort to such practices, vis- ter and went down bow foremast, and only alating the courtesies of social life, for the purpose of injuring or disgracing a political opponent. Green proposes to build a College for his young workmen, where they are to be educated under professors, to be kept succeeded with great difficulty in securing the at work ten hours each day, in the Tele- mainmast, after it had been cut away in such a graph, and its numerous adjunct periodicals, manner that the passengers might lash themand then to have extra work for the purpose selves to it and preserve their lives a while lonof raising a fund, which when they arrive at full age is to be lent back to them on good

[From a Philadelphia Paper] PUBLIC MEETING.

security, at 6 per cent. This is one of the

many visionary schemes which have sprung

piency."

Of Authors, Booksellers, Printers, Bookbind-

In pursuance of a call for a meeting of persons interested in the following trades and professions, citizens of the 1st, 2d, and 3d, congressional districts, who are in favor of a re-charter of the United States Bank, and a restoration of the govment deposites to said Bank-viz: Authors, Booksellers. Editors. Publishers, Printers, Bookuinders, Paper Makers, Paper Dealers, and Stationers. Engravers, Copperplate Printers, Type and Stereotype Founders, Printing Press Makers, and lnk Manufacturers, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to Congress, for the objects stated above, and also urging our governor and State Legislature to immediate action in aid of those measures of relief-

A meeting convened on Thursday Afterneon 3 o'clock, at the County Court House. MATHEW CAREY Esq. was called to the Chair, Adam Ramage, Benjamin Gaskill, H. Carey, Isaac Ashmead, Chas. Dull, and Wm. F. Rackliff, were appointed Vice Presidents and H. S. Tanner. L. Johnson, James Russell, and Thomas Nesbit, were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed in a very pertiment and appropriate manner, by --- Wharton, another night on such food; he was also uncom-Esq. who at the close of his address offered the

arbritrary assumption of authority, subversive of the rights of Congress, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

2. Resolved, That by the adoption of this measure in opposition to the opinions of a majority of his

3. Resolved, that to the destruction of confidence porduced by this war of the government against the Bank, we ascribe the distress that prevails throughout all classes of society producing ing ruin to the employer, and poverty to the

4. Resolved. That to the Bank of the United

States we owe to the establishment of a sound discussing the question, another order was reand uniform currency, and of a system of exchange unequalled in the world. That we re- whatever with the shore, for if we did we would gard a national Bank as essential to the preserva- be fired into. Yes, that the independent sons tion of that currency and that to the recharter of of America would be FIRED INTO. What the present Bank alone can we look for relief. 5. Resolved That the idea of the establish-

ment of a purely metalic currency, is an absurdid must here stop, for our indignant feelings will ty; and that the only effect of such attempt will allow us to proceed no further. In a time of be to continue and aggravate the distress now profound peace, shipwrecked Americans were existing. 6. Resolved, That the attempt to substitute myrmidons of an imbecile, superanuated King

State Banks for the Bank of the United States, having proved a failure, the president is bound to minded people. But this was not all. We were retrace his steps, and thus endeavor to make a again commanded to weigh anchor and place mends for the ruin he has brought upon the coun-

7. Resolved, That by the declaration that accordingly done. After we had remained here "every man who trades in borrowed capital, ought to break," the President has displayed the total absence of all those qualities of head and heart, required by the station to which he has been ago resided on the island. A friend of his cal-

Duane, by the sound judgment and enlightened forecast displayed in his letter to the President in opposition to the removal of the deposites—by the boldness with which he resisted executive the boldness with which he resisted executive usurpation—by the patriotic self-devotion which prompted him to relinquish office rather than comply with the illegal instructions of the President, and by the sterling honesty which induced him to resign, even when tempted by the offer of a highly honorable and lucrative station, has merited the esteem and regard of his country-

9. Resolved. That these resolutions be fo warded to our Represensatives at Washington and Harrisburg, and that they be requested to use their best exertions to procure the restoration of the deposites, & the recharter of the Bank.

From the New Orleans Bee. The following arcount of the shipwreck of th packet brig Encomium, bound from Charleston or this port, near the Bahamas, and the recep tion of the crew at Nassau, (New Providence, where they sought relief, which has been handed to us for publication by the sufferers themselves. who arrived here a few days ago after many privations and distresses, shows a series of barbarities and high and unauthorised acts of assumption which claim general attention, and deserve the indignation of every friend to humanity, and every lover of justice and his country's honor. Cruel and inhospitable indeed, must that community be, who would thus transgress and set at naught, the moral obligations which christianity and civilization impose. We shall forbear making further comment, but let the statement speak for itself-

OUTRAGE ON AMERICAN CITIZENS We the undersigned late passengers in the brig Encomium, Sheffield master, from Charles-

ton. S. C.bound to New Orleans-out 56 hours;

wrecked in the Sed February about midnight, on

the North East part of Abaco, called Fish Key Reef, deem it our imperative duty to lay before our fellow citizens of the United States, cer tain facts which transpired at Nassau; in Island of New Providence, and leave them to judge how unpleasantly we were situated. We were thrown wholly destitute on a British Province where we were treated with more contempt by the public authorities of the Island than the vilest of the Russian Serfs-the facts were briefly these: After the unfortunate disaster, having remained in an exhausted state on the wreck SIX HOURS, eight of us embarked in the jolly boat sented at the 'Royal Gazette' for insection to (which was the only one attached to the brig. just before the dawn of day and reached the land establishment, that the editor was no in. which was five miles distant, about sunrise; the then left the paper with him, with a man land proved to be Fish Key Island, very bar- that he would hand it to him without in ren and inhabited only by a single family of and if he declined publishing it, we would the Fishermen, who as soon as they learned our misfortune, proceeded without delay to the wreck and succeeded in saving the lives of the passensouls! Immediately after the vessel struck she rocks, that we expected every wave would dash lings of his Brittannic Majesty's Royal Gues bout ten feet of the stern remained on a level with the surface of the water; fortunately for us | ion will give this an insertion in a consp all the mainmast was immediately cut away and fell athwart ship carrying with it foretop, top ry of the country may know how then b gallant and royal masts. The Captain and crew ger, for every soul of us anticipated a watery grave sooner or latter. But the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe destined us to escape this dire and premature end which awaited us. On Fish Key, we remained FOUR DAYS & NIGHTS subsisting on rice which was drenched with salt the manners of his proteges. better, or he water, and what fish we were able to catch; we were then taken by the wreckers to Green Turthe Key, and from thence to the inhospitable shores of Nassau -We arrived at 20 minutes after \$ o' clock, P. M.on 11th ult. and dropped anchor in the harbor; soon after, we were boarded by a boat from the shore commanded by one Thomas Pindar, visiting health officer, in the service of his Britannic Majesty, who came for the purpose of ascertaining whether we were in a healthy condition. We informed him of our situation and desired him to call on the Governor and obtain a permit for us to come on shore; and we were much in want of the common necessaries of life, and were completely worn out with fatigue, not having enjoyed a good nights rest since we were shipwrecked; he then left us saying perhaps we might hear from him SHORTLY; soon another boat visited us, having on board one Alexander Macrey his Majesty's searcher of the port, who seized, in the name of William the Fourth, 45 Citizens, which all of us stand ready to testify to, he then took his departure, and Pindar return. he then took his departure, and Pindar returned, saving that we would not be permitted to hand until the next morning between ten and eleven o'clock. We endeavoted to remonstrate with him and informed him that we had been living on rice wet with salt water for several days: he laughed heartly at our misfortunes, and said in a most insulting manner, that we looked remarkably healthy, and wet rice was good enough for us, and it would not kill us to live mouly familiar with the slaves, and while he slighted us, laughed and talked with them and remarked 'well my lads, you are now free men;' liberated by us about four years ago.' After Pindar had ceased speaking the negro gave us much insolence, and would not cease until one of the passengers ordered him in a peremptory manner to desist; this was going a step too far for us ed o'er our heads (being then in a British vessel) we vented our indignation copiously on this contemptable underling and he took his departure. some of the passengers said that they originally intended to have remained on board until they obtained permit, but as they had been treated so infamously by the authorities of the island, they were determined to go on shore regardless of consequences, but they were dissuaded from it by the more discreet, who thought it was better quietly to submit than to resist; while we were

ceived commanding us to have no intercourse

was our crime? Were we pirates or outcasts

that this treatment was meted to us? But we

who is unworthy to govern the destines of a high

ourelves immediately under the guns of his Brit-

tannic Majesty's sloop of war Pearl, which was

attending to our own concerns, we were in in the grossest manner by the free neg ants, who treated us with the most mark di ness, that if we attempted to castigate the would be handled severely by the police. I or two several of the slaves returned to masters with team in their eyes, craving production and soliciting in the most humble manners. turn to the U. States with them, for the they would prefer remaining slaves in Asserta ed on the American Consul and desired whether they could be taken back to the the Consul thought it advisable to have the Gon ernor's opinion on the subject, and accomaddressed him a polite note, intimating that of the slaves were extremely anxious to with their masters. B. T. Beafour, L. or, returned an answer to this effect. those gentlemen presumed to remove the THEY will be HANGED, and all ries will be considered equally implicated and meet a similar fate;" these are the exact of the note, which is now in the hands of the merican Consul, and the only question the sents itself is, what shall be done? we again ask you, what shall be done of the Revolution, whose hallowed bones leaders dering in the silent tomb, we do not need to arise from your beds of clay to insine the to act.—We trust that we have pairies to know our rights, and knowing, a way to know our rights, and know our rig them at every hazard. This warnening be avenged; our country must redress ou very and defend us.—We are her children, tail a willing to sacrifice our lives in her cane, a petty, insignificant Li Governor d' Con dares threaten American citizens with the ter for defending their lawful property, our Government refuses to notice it, we will among the foremost who will step forward a say it is infinitely better for us to dissive to bands which bind us together, and erections will protect her unfortunate sons, when the are treated with contumely in a foreign and.

In conclusion we unhesitatingly from the content of that since the Revolution the States have the

been more grossly insulted. We were hower determined although in the Lion's dea to publicity to our opinions of the public author A paper similar to this, was drafted and were informed by an individual attache him to return it to us at the hotel where man journed—This was positively promised us then left the office, and in a few hours af wards we again called and were inform it could not be inserted. The article was the demanded and refused us. We told the un what we thought of them, and retired in digital from a press which was far more venaights a degraded parasites of their royal master.

It is hoped that the editors throughout thele of their respectable journals, so that the years are treated by the vassals of his Majory Wiliam the Fourth.

HENRY REILLEY, of Charleston, S. C. Wh. D. SMITH, do L. CURL, North Carolina. CHS. ALLEN, of Missouri. JOHN WADDELL, of N. Camera JOHN M. NEAL, of Virginia. HAYNES WADDELL, of N. Carolina A. GARDANNE, of NewOrless.

From the Saturday Evening THE MYSTERIOUS LANY.

L. SHEFFIELD, Master of brig Lacon a.

RICHARD T. EVANS, Mate and but

Ma. EDITOR: Having seen various sums in your paper respecting the manner in wi the deception is carried on between this lady her coajutor, permit me to inform you that is in reality no deception used in the aerform except such as any two persons might used equal success. That the manner of the, permance is sometimes varied to prevent the di ery of the mystery, (if mystery them be have no doubt. A method by white a se performance may be exhibited is by a variety definite interrogations and response. The questions and answers must be accessed another by both parties. A partial mistake in the another the accessed to the another the accessed to the another the another the another the another the another the access to the another the another the another the access to the another the access to th swers, will sometimes occur intentionly to der to put the audience off their guerd, or not my own, and the amusement of schers, is perhaps a more attentive observer of the moon of the performance of the Mystersus Law will enumerate two questions that were

and the answers returned. Q. Will you meation me this article Man An. 'A feather.' Q. Will you tell me this article

Now it is evident by the above section, small variation is sufficient to result in ticle required. It is also plain, of questions may be formed so as the representations and number of answers that may be Questions may also be the names of fish, &c. should it supper course of the performanc, that some article be presented, or some fish names for question defining the article or man

been formed, some other question of may solve the difficulty. As-What is it like, what does it For it must be observed, that self in the performance, has a definite and signal answer, which has been concerted; and signal to both performers in order to asset the Many questions may be formed sees to in some measure the thing specified for Will you mention the article a held word hold may wery properly seems.

chain. Will you tell me the article olds up ?

Here the expression holds up ve the idea of a watch : for a g erally holds up his whatch to el As it is not my intention, however, system for performing miracles; plain how such miracles as are P Mysterious Lady may be performed acles, I shall not trouble you withit ket pestions and answers on the mys will only add, that, in order to go tually against detection, the same receive as many different asswers rious Lady site in different post

P. S. If some gentlemen sho name of fish or other things, for paration had been made, it could led upon the Lt. Governor and obtained a permit speak softly and ; &c.