From the Boston Centinel and Gazette. A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT -A committee con-Sisting of Messrs. Minott, Thayer, Samuel A. Turner, Ebenezer J. Fogg, Solomon Richmond, and Harvey Field, recently waited on the Hon. J. Q. ADAMS, and presented him with an elegant gold-breaded CANE, made from the wood of he old frigate Constitution, as a momento of gratitude for his services as the Representative of their Congressional district.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Thaver. addressed Mr. Adams, to whom Mr. Adams re-

Gentlemen : Next to the satisfaction which a Representative of the People may derive, on a cum review of his conduct upon trying occastors in the cause of his public services, from the deliberate testimony of his own conscience, there can be no object of more ferrent desire to him than the sincere and general approbation of his constituents. In saying this I am warranas yourselves Representatives of the People. will, with your hearts I am sure, respond to the sentiment from your own experience.

As the Representative in Congress of the United States of the same constituents as those of me the honor, through you as their committee, to express their approbation of my conduct, I rise to much uppleasant excitement and controversy. Avoiding, so far as was possible, consistent with the discharge of my duty, all action or language irritating or offensive to our countrymen of other portions of the Union, and careful ly shunning all unnecessary encounter of conbeling interests and opinione, when I have believed the just rights of my own and your con stituents to be disregarded or in peril, I have felt myself called to defend and vindicate them. without regard, to possible consequences to my self. In this I have barely and rigorously discharged my duty, for which and for any acciden tal inconvenience that may have fallen to me in the progress of public measures, the approbation of yourselves and of our constituents is simple reward. I accept also the token of your regard which you have the goodness now to present me, its value in all other respects than as a friendly token being within the bounds which I have, throughout my whole public life, prescribed to myself in the acceptance of presents. With regard to the present situation of our

country, my sentiments correspond entirely with years. In the midst of the bounties of Provi lence, showered upon us with a profusion scarcely ever lavished upon any other nation, we are suffering severely from causes which I fear we lations at this time with foreign nations, and most especially with the Indian tribes, we have more to answer for than to complain of. Our recent Indian war was of our own proviking. and has been waged in no creditable manner -And, while we have wronged our neighbor at the South, by utterly unjustifiable violations of her territory, unauthorized even by Congress, to encrosch with imponity upon our own territory, and to certail the boundaries of a State, once part of our own native Commonwealth. We present, at the present moment, a still

more assumishing and portentous spectacle to the world. Without a dollar of national deet, we are in the must of a national bankruptcy From not bow to the Monster." a Treasury overflowing with fifty millions of butable to various causes, torong which the grant of the use of the moneys in the Treasury to nu merous State corporations, by order of the late President of the United States, without authorisaid so when the deed was done, I can have no heartation in repeating it now that its fatal consequences are seen floating from the wreck of the public credit. The use of the public moneys while in the Treasury, in the interval between the receipt of them as revenue and the payment of them as public expenditures, to fulfil the enof them as public expenditures, to fulfil the en-ragements of the ention, had been granted by aw to the Bank of the United States for an e-It never had been of much profit to nivalent. It never had been of much profit to at such, because the deposites there had never est considerable at any one time. They never ere suffered to accumulate; for the moment a urplus appeared, it was applied towards the distance of the mational debt. It was precisely at a moment when the whole debt was paid off, of when the revenue was doubled by the suddent and enormous increase of the proceeds of the utility lands, that the use of the moneys in the ary was taken from the Bank of the Uni-stes, chartered by, and under the control organs, and dribbled out in parcels to sait a purchasers, to a multitude of State of, Congress, and dribbled out in parcels to suit farous purchasers, to a multitude of State banks, without responsible expitals, and wholly beyond the control of Congress or of the executive Government of the United States. Of the income of information possessed by the Government as to their condition, and credit, you may from the recent circular addressed to them Secretary of the Treasury, stating that he learns their stoppage of payment from the But the rain of the pecuniary concerns of the

nation, the melanchery reverses of fortune and less of character among the wealthy, and the loss of daily bread to the laboring poor and their children, the distress we are witnessing among all classes of the People, are not owing alone to the errors of the late Administration. There have been errors of the People themselves, for which they are now atoning, and from which they can recover only by their own energies .-The ude of their presperity has rushed upon them in a tempest, till it overflowed their banks, and broke down their mounds. All history tretifies, as the lather of our race pronounces his lamentation in the Paradise Lost,

" Now I perceive Peace to corrupt, no less than War to waste.

The unrestrained pursuit of mordinate wealth, and the abuse of credit, especially by the surn ey of banks, are the proximate causes of the ra-tastrophe under which we are now laborate. I believe a national bank, chartered by Company, with a capital sufficiently large to control all ober existing banks, and to regulate the currency. to be the only practicable expedient for restoring and maintaining specie payments; but I entertain doubts whether it should be a bank of discount. With regard to this, my mind is not definitively toade up. I recline more strongly to the opinion, that the uspension of specie payments by such a bank sould not only operate as an immediate forfeiture of its charter, but be made a penal offence in the President and Directors of the institution. The violation of moral principle committed by a bank in suspending specin payments, is, in my estimation, not inferio to tof fraudulent bankruptcy in an individu al. The right of any Legislature to authorize

ment of contracts, at the very moment when they have been broken, is a mockery of all mosal prin-

ciple and a scandal to human legislation.

But, fellow citizens, I indulge the hope that the sufferings of our country, at the present ori sis, are, like the paroxysors of a fever efforts of Nature to throw off the disease. We have tried the nostrams of emprices, and, as usual, they have aggravated the worst symptoms of the distemper. I fear we have not yet reached the last stage of the pestilence, and that we are still to se more severely handled by the doctor than by the disease.

But the patient has a firm and vigorous constitution, and he cannot die. After suffering, as we must, under the operation of some other mountebank experiment, upon the failure of which those who palm it upon as will tell us it is what they always predicted, and then then another, perhaps the People themselves will discover that they have been led astray upon a wrong track, and will return to their right one. This has happened to us more than once heretofore. This calm and considerate return of the People, through their own sufferings, to justice, ted in appealing to your own convictions, who, temperance, and prosperity, is one of the greatest and best characteristics of the nation. It gave us an excellent Constitution of the Weited States, instead of a National Palsy, under the name of a Contederation. It gave us a gallant and glorious Navy, instead of dry docks and the members of the Legislature who have done gun boats. It restored specie payments, after they had been suspended almost universally, and under circumstances of far greater difficulty and have endeavored faithfully to discharge my duty danger than the present. I trust it will restore to them and to our common country Some parts them again. With regard to the present Adolf that duty have been arduous, and have given ministration, I cannot have much confidence that as you suggest, it will profit by the errors of the in the eyes of the present, its virtues. The eminent success of the substitution of State Banks for a bank of the United States has growned the late Administration with so much glory, that nothing less than a hint from the People can ever convince the present Administration that it was an error. The reform must come from the People themselves,

HISTORY.

In 1834, after the removal of the depos tes, the citizens of BALTIMORE sent a delegation to Washington to confer with the President of the United States on the subject of the pressure then pervading the whole country. The following is an extract from the report of the confer-

" General, you are no doubt, aware that his committee has the honor to be delegated by the citizens of Baltimore, without regard to party, to come to you, sir, the fountain head, to make known the distresmust attribute entirely to ourselves. In our to sing situation of the currency of the country, and respectfully to ask from you re-

"Relief, sir !" interrupted the President in a tone of excitement, " come not to me, go to the Monster! Did not Nicholas Buddle come here sir, and, on his gath, swear before a committee that, with six we are permitting another neighbor at the North millions in his vaults, he could meet the wants of the whole people ! And now, when he has wrong more than ten millions from the people he sends you to me for relief! It is fully, sir, to talk to An-DREW JACKSON. The Government will

" Sir, ' said the chairman, " the currendollars, our Government pays in paper trash the cy of the country is in a dreadful situation. wages of the clerks in the public offices. The The State Banks have not confidence in nation is insolvent—the whole People is used a cach other; they cannot give trade the facilities required. I have recently traveland can assure you, sir, I have heard but one opinion on this subject. We are your friends, not politicians. I have always ty of law, was the most permittious. Having been, up to the present moment, a decided friend of your administration" Here the President in a very angry tone of voice, interrupted the chairman by saying-

Sir. you keep one-sided company. Andrew Jackson has fifty letters from persons of all parties, daily, on this subject; sir, he has more and better information on this subject than you, or any of you. Andrew Jackson published his opinions in September last. I am surprised that you should thus talk to me, sir! It is folly ; you would have us, like the people of Ireland, paying tribute to London, that already gets a large amount annually from this ountry, extorted from the laboring part of the community. The failures that are now taking place are amongst the stock-jobbers, brokers and gamblers, and would to God they were all swept from the land! It would be a happy thing for the coun-

· Sir,' said the chairman, * all my expeience goes to show that there is no money more cheerfully paid by the merchants and People of this country than interest—bank interest—not such interest as they now pay-say two and a half per cent, to colect a sight draft drawn in Baltimore on Pittsburg.

'Sir,' replied the President, 'I had last ight any amount of money offered me, on ood security, by a gentleman from New York, at six per cent. They are, sir, men who have overtraded that are now pressed. The real capitalists of the country felt the pressure last summer when the Monster first put the screw down. Did not the Monster draw from the South and West last fall, thirty-five millions ? For what, sir ! To oppose the State banks in your city, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. But Andrew Jackson foresaw what they were about, and met them. Sir, I could have destroyed the Monster in thirty days -but the President would got do it. Not wishing to bring distress on the People, Andrew lickson is ited a compromise with the Mammon they would have nothing to do with it; and now, sir, I well lave nothing to to with them. The restoration of the deposites is virtually a renewal of the charter-one and the same thing,'

The chairman answered, 'The People, sir, have not understood the President. if he is willing to hear their calls and demands.

Here in a vehement manner the President exclaimed.

'The People ! talk to Andrew Jackson, sir, about the People! the People, sir, are with me. I have undergone much peril such a suspension is questionable, and the repeal for the liberties of this People > and An-

of laws expressly enacted to enforce the fulfit | drew Jackson yet lives to put his foot on the head of the Monster, and crush him to the dust.

Sir, interrupted the chairman again, "the country has tried your measures; they will not do-they will ruin two-thirds of the good trading men of the country. You have bled us we are sick, fainting and dying one after another."

'The Mammoth, sir,' replied the President, in a violent rage, 'has bled vou. When I put him down, sir, the other moneyed institutions will meet all the wants of the People. It is folly in the extreme to talk to me thus, sir. I would rather undergo the tortures of ten Spanish Inquisitions than that the deposites should 17; Sovereigns, \$5,85 a \$5,40. be restored, or the Monster be re-chartered.'

. Sit.' said the chairman, 'as there is no general relief to be had, direct the public money now in the State bank, in our city, back to the branch of the Bank of the United States, and they will at once give Bal-

timore relief.' 'Talk not to me, sir, about your branch!' exclaimed the President. " Did they not send in nine thousand dollars of their illegal bills or checks to the bank the 1st day? Let them make another move on the board and Andrew Jackson will check-mate them. Let them turn the screw again, and will let them feel the power of the Execdollars of their illegal checks now in cir- premium for dollars. culation.

'I hope, sir,' said the chairman 'vou will be able to demonstrate how the country is to pay upwards of fifty millions of discounted paper, now due to the Bank of cy but little over twenty-millions."

The answer was- Go to the Monster and only the other day, sir, what did the prosecution of the two Extension Canals. Monster do? Disputed with the Executive, the right to the pension fund !' At this time the President had grown into such a rage that no object was to be gained by attempting to prolong the discussion, and as several of the delegation had already manifested their wish and their impatience ducted for some years past, has left New York to close the conference, the members of the with his family, for the purpose of residing in delegation withdrew.

At the conclusion of a denunciation of the anking system in vesterday's Globe, we find he following tribute of vulgar disrespect to two the purest and greatest of our Revolutionary patriots We publish it to show to what extent of desecration the malignant spirit which con trols the official press is willing to go. This is another bond of union between the Administration and its candidate in the third district.

"This system has been fastened upon this country through the management and intrigues fewo Englishmen, Robert Morris, and Alexan der Hamilton-both of whom professed openly to idolize the political and financial institution of their native land—and both of whom sneered at the success of the great 'experiment' of a democratic government. Are the People of this country, out of respect to their memories, willing to fasten their schemes upon posterity, and furnish the world with the spectacle of a nation of freemen voluntarily bowing themselves to the voke of monopolists and speculators ?"

Robert Morris was but thirteen years old when he came to this country, and Hamilton not much older. Gates and Lee were Englishmen by birth, Montgomery an Irishman, and all three originally English soldiers .- Nat. Gaz.

" A voice from the Humbugger."-The great umble bug of the "Specie Experiment" has spoken once more; and it is to felicitate the country, the government, and especially the U. S. Freasary upon the happy and glorious results of the ' Freasury Circular;' to proclaim that all is going on most beautifully; that it is well with ndustry, the wealth, the commerce, and the revenue of the land; and that this most wise prosperous, and thriving people cannot, in its present secure and thriving state, too greatly adore the magnanimity, the sagacity, the patriotism, and the profound statesmanship of that great and immortal man, to whose nuthority the nation owes all its actual blessings! This, in short, (according to the man of Chapel-Hill,) is the millenium of cash ; and General Jackson the Prince of Peace whose advent brought it about He himself, meanwhile, is no doubt 'the voice in the wilderness,' that announced the coming of this greater prophet.

The good Colonel has published, in Missonri the following letter. It seems that they invite him to public dinners in that region-though not, we presume, without keeping a careful eye, the while, upon their silver apoons.

N. Y. Cou. & Enquirer.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

The correspondent of the Mational Intelligen per writes as follows The fear of this State of things may have been the secret of the Globe's praise of Mr. Tallmadge acd the disvowal of specie currency :

" In this State, two parties are rapidly grow ing out of the Administration party. Senator Tallmadge, Governor Marcy, and others, leading the one, and the Loco Focus with Mr Cambre leng, Tom, Dick and Herry, the other. Money is now a little two hard with men who have any money at all, to make the 'hard money democrata' fond of such hard money times. The Loco Focos, who find money hard at all times, but harder now than ever, are going to set all Church, and restoring the Constitution of 1824. things right in a meeting to be held in the Park Garcia, of Zacatecas, and Gomez Farias, now this evening, if resolving will do it. Richmond Whig.

Mr. F. O. J. Smith, one of the faithful in the East, has sued the Portland Courier for saying, that he had been unfortunate. In his land speculations. The Boston Atlas thinks that, however successful ho may have been in his land speculations, he could not have made as much as his brother would by the following scheme: 'I have a great speculation in my eye,' said Mr. John Smith to his friend Brown. price other people set upon him, and to sell him at the price he sets upon himself.'

Mercantile Integrity .- It appears from a letter addressed by the Collector of the port of N Orleans to a committee of the merchants of that city, that the whole amount of duty bands which remained unpeid from the year 1804 to 1834. was but \$29,000, and that of this amount only about \$12,000 will remain unpaid at the end of the present year. Since the present Collector came into office he has not had occasion to institutute a suit on a duty bond, although he has received since 1884 nearly nine millions of dollars on account of the public reve-

Wall Street-One o clock .- United States Bank and Best in and Providence R. R. closed this morning at an advance of 1; Utica of 3 4, and Boston and Worcester of 1-2 per cent. Sales were made of Murris at 96, Merchants Exchange Bank, at 85, Mohawk at 70, Long Island R. R. at 62 1-2, and Canton Co. at

Specie .- American gold 11 1-4 a 12, premium ; do haif dollars 11 do ; Spanish dollars 19 a - 40; Mexicao-a 11 1-2 do; five franc pieces \$1.02; Napoleous \$4,20; Sovereigns \$5, 42; a \$5,10; Doudloons \$7,75 a \$18.

At Boston, specie is scarcer and higher American gold and silver is noted at 10 a 11 premiem .- Spanish Dollars, \$10 a 12; Doub luons \$17,50 a 17.62 1-2; Patriots, \$16,75 a

At Philadelphia, on Saturday, gold and silve were selling at 11 1-2 a 12 premium.

The Boston Courier of yesterday says that money is plenty, on undoubted security, in the city, at 6 per cent per aunum. The want confidence, however, still continues, and impedes in a great degree the course of business.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

Foreign Grain. - About sixty thousand bush els of Wheat from Europe were entered at the Custom House yesterday, besides a considerable quantity of Kye. In the face of these supplies, however, it will be seen by our report of the markets under the proper head that Wheats have advanced, and were from 15 to 20 cents higher yesterday than for some weeks.

Specie-Is on the advance. Brokers are now utive by returning on them ten millions of offering eleven to twelve and a half per cent

We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph that a State loan of \$200,000, authorised by the Legislature of Pennsylvania of 1835'36 has been taken by the Bank of the United States, at an interest of four per cent, the loan to be paid in monthly instalments of \$50,000. This sum, in the United States, with a metallic curren- addition to the means already at the command of the Governor and Canal Commissioners, will enable them to continue without interruption the

BALTIMORE, June 22.

OHIO RAIL ROAD-HON, MR. MCLANS. It will be seen by the annexed paragraphs, that the Hon. Louis McLane, having finally relinaffairs he has so ably and advantageously con-Baltimore, and entering on the discharge of the daties of the office of President of the Bultimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. He will tarry a day or two, we learn, at his farm in Delaware, and may be expected here by the close of the present, or the beginning of the ensuing week. We look upon his assumption of the new trust as a most auspicious era in the progress of our great work.

American.

Louisville Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.

We are sorry to learn that Major McNEILL the Chief Engineer on this road, was so reriously injured lately, by a fall, while engaged in exploring the country between Columbia and the mountains, as to have been confined to his room for one or two weeks past, unable to move except on crutches. He reached this city a few days since where he has liad the ablest medical aid, and is now so far recovered, that it is expected be will be able in a day or two to take his departure for the mountains, to resume his labors in the field. After making the necessary arrangements at Flat Rock, for a vigorous prosecution of the surveys now in gress, Major McNEILL, we are informed, will proceed to make a careful exploration of all the routes on the proposed lines at least as far as Lexington in Kentucky, so as to be able to make a report, embodying the results of the surveys and all the information obtained, to the meeting of the Stockholders, to be held at Flat Rock on the third Monday in October.

Charleston Courier.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

The letter from which the following extracted re taken is from a source entirely to be relied upon, and to which we hope our readers will be indebted bereafter for occasional useful informa-Nat. Int.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.

With respect to movements in Mexico, there ppears to be no doubt that the release of Santa Anna, in a manner so singular, and his mysterious visit to Washington, caused a suspension of all military operations against Texas. I have it from credible Mexicans that the dominant party was completely puzzled by that move .-I'he plan of the campaign was deranged; the land forces had been waiting at Metamoras for the fitting out of their little flotilla, and the object was to make a combined attack by sea and by land, and thereby cut off all supplies from New Orleans The Mexican Administration it is supposed, will do every thing to satisfy our Government. But, depend upon it, the same obstinacy and rancor which kept up the long struggle against Spain will exhibit themselves in maintaining the integrity of the Mexican territory. On this point all parties are agreed.

Fortunately for the Texians, although Sants Anna is down, Bustamente is not secure in his seat. There is a strong party in mexico deter mined on nationalizing the property of the in this city, are the prominent men of that party The latter is about returning to mexico, to take an active part in public affairs. He, you know, was Vice-President for some time, and probably the most sagacious of their public men. The project is to call a National Convention, & reorganize the Government. Nothing but their distractions at home can, in my opinion, save Texas. In addition to which, it may be remarked as probable that a majority of the old inhabtants, original colonists, will still remain non-combat 'What ants, and, unless I mistake, will play their game is it? "To buy up my brother Frank at the in such a way as to save their property in the event of the Territory being overpowered .-There is not now a single Mexican in favor of

> Anna detached all his enemies from the Textan This news may probably be unwelcome to different classes of your readers. By some of them it may be discredited, because it is not told in the newspapers of this place. But it is not the

the independence of Texas. Mejia has gone

home. Viesca is here. Coss is here, breathing

vengeance; and, in short, the downfall of Santa

FROM MEXICO.

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 20. The schooner Courter, Captain Delaville, ar-

NEW YORK, June 20. | rived yesterday from Metamoras, which place | late; 'tis well you called in Senson, you w she left ou the 11th instant. To the Courser of last evening we are indebted for the following

By private letters it would seem that the appearance of the American fleet off Metamoras had created considerable alarm amongst the inhabitants, who, fearful of an attack, had packed up all their valuables for a move; that 1,000 troops, with two twenty four pounders, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service in case of an attack. This fear was happily dispelled by General Filasola and the American consul, who repaired together on board the Constellation, Commodore Dallas's flag ship, where matters were adjusted satisfac-The Givernment troops had an engagemen

with Montezuma, and completely defeated him, as we are informed; in that case, by the next arrivals, a good supply of specie may be here expécted.

Commodore Dallas has forwarded despatches to the U. States Government.

It was thought the Julius Casar would not be released, being a lawful prize, as she had muunions of war on board. Nothing had transpired in regard to the probable fate of the Champion:

From the National Intelligencer. EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM AN OFFICER IN FLORIDA. JUNE 12, 1837.

We have just arrived here from Tampa Bay where we left things in a bad condition. The war has to be gone over

On the night of the 2d all the rascals at ready in camp fled to their 'native homes.' Even the unwieldy Micanopy ran, yet not so hurriedly but he recollected his account at the suiler's, and sent in funds to cancel

it The general left next morning for Fort It will not be at all surprising to hear

soon of some horrid massacre; for too many have been fulled into habits of carelessness by the apparent sincerity of the condition for war than when hosulities commenced excepting some increase of topographical information by the whites. which, however, would probably not be much in the scale in a country so peculiarly adapted to all the Indians' tactics. To talk of cutting off their supplies, starving them out is farcical. There never was a country so abounding naturally in subsistence of various descriptions. It will give you some idea of the abundance of fish, to relate a dialogue held by a messmate with an Indian woman whom he saw, apparent ly without any purpose, walking towards the beach. 'Where are you going, Sally!' Going catch fish.' What are you going world. to catch them with ? Nothing ; going to chace 'em out.' Absolutely going to drive them out! and so have I done frequently. The cutter Dexter, which has been despatched from Tampa to Mobile for funds. (only for \$7.000,) was obliged to return without it.

I have heard it suggested that the flight of the Indians was a matter of delicacy They were unwilling to come in, but the payment of their indemnities at this season might be embarrassing to Government!

Scott's Employment of Time - Previo had been his custom, whenever professional bu siness of social engagement occupied the middle part of his days, to setze some hour for study at ter he was supposed to have retired to bed. His physicians roggested that this was very likely to aggravate his nervous head-aches, the only malady he was subject to in the prime of hi manhood; and, contemplating with steady eye.a course not only of unremitting but of increasing industry; he resolved to reverse his plan, and carried his purpose toto execution with unflinching energy. In short, he had now adopted the habits in which, with very slender yariation, he ever after preserved when in the country. He rose by five o'clock, lit his own fire when the season required one, and shaved and dressed with great deliberation—for he was a very Marnot abhorring effeminate dandy ism itself so cor dially as the slightest approach to personal sloveness, or even those 'bed-gown and slippery ricks' as he called them, in which literary men are so apt to indulge. Arrayed in his shooting jacket, or whatever dress he meant to use till dinner time, he was seated at his desk by six o'clock, all his papers arranged before him in the mos accute order, and his books of reference marshalled around him on the floor, while at least one favorite dog lay watching his eye just beyond the line of circumvallation. Thus, by the time the family assembled for breakfast between nine and ten, he had done enough (in his own lan guage) 'to break the neck of the day's work. After breakfast a couple of hours more were give en to his solitary task, and by noon he was, as he used to say, 'his own man.'

[Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott.

Lord North frequently escaped the sarcasms of his opponents in a long debate, by going to sleep, leaving Sir George Cooper to note down any thing he might be required to answer. During a debate on ship building, some tedious speaker entered on an historical detail, in which commencing with Noah's ark, he traced the progress of the art regularly downwards. When he came to build the Spanish Armada, Sir Grey inadvertently awoke the slumbering premier who enquired at what era the hon. gentleman had arrived. Being answered, 'We are now in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, - Dear Sir Grey, said he, 'Why not let me sleep a century or two more?

Fanny Wright the Second .- There is a very pretty woman lecturing at Tammany Hall amed Rose (Mrs. Rose a sweet name!) Every Sabbath afternoon, she edifies the unbelievers who attend there with a beautiful discourse up on the community (agrarian) system. A frienwho heard her lecture day before yesterday, informs us that ber style of thetoric is far more pleasing than that of the celebrated Madame Daurismons. Next Sunday we mean to stay from church and attend her discourse.

Choice Phraseology.-A gentleman, known for his habitual tardiness was invited to join a party at . . .

and appointed for that purpose to be at a friend's house at an early hour in the morning. Contrary to all expectation, he was the first on the grand; & his friend, in surprise, at his punctual ity, burst out into the following lucid apostrophe:
- 'So you've come first at last; you used to be behind before ; I suspect you get up early of

Anecdote of Jo. Daviess - Colonel Jo, Dav ss, of Kentucky, was a man of high character and highly popular in his native state. He wa lawyer of great acuteness, and powerful a uence, whose character was tinged with the centricities of genius. He was brave and chiv alric in his feelings, and having joined the Amer ican army under Harrison, he fell at the battle of Pippecanoe ere he had hardly reached the prime of life. At the time of his death he was one of the most popular men in Kentucky—and his mem ory is yet dearly cherished in his native state, Many anecdotes are preserved of this remarkable man - we lately met the following :-

There was a difficult question to decide before the court of Kentucky, involving an impense question in regard to the title of an estate. The case embraced a long concatenation of face and sundry technical atceties. When the raise was called, a Kentucky hunter, with his musket and bird bag, loaded with provisions, all equipped complete, entered the half and took his seat a mong the lawyers. There was a grin on the faes at the bar, court, jury and spectators. He all unconscious, took out his provisions and be gan to eat with the most perfect composure. The lawyer on the side of the plaintiff rise and made a long argument. And who answers for the defendant? inquired the court, I do, teplied the hunter, and rising, broke torth in a tettent of elequence that astonished the court and pury Away went the plaintiff, law and evidence; and so complete was the disconfiture, that the up. posite council made a most pitifu! reply. The jury found a verdict for the defendant, without retiring from the seats, when the court adjourned and in vited the stranger to their lodgings .- 'No I thank you, gentlemen ; and unless you will take a cold out with me, I must be gone.' So saying, he shouldered his musket, and with real sang froid departed. Such a man was Col. Daviess.

Dr. Chabert, the great fire king has got marned-fairly crawled into the oven of matrimony. The N. Y. Herald says :-

. This bridal ceromony has occasioned a greater sensation in New-York, than the suspension of specie payments. The happy bride is the daughter of the late Bishop Provost. She is connected on both male and female side, with Indians, who perhaps are now in better all our old noblesse. The Clintons, the Culdons, the Stuyvesants, the Livingston's, the Rapeljies, and all the old Dutch, English and Scotch settlers, back to the colonial times, are counted among her encesty and relations. By her former husband the eccentrict George Rapeljie, Esq. she was left a dowry of \$20,000 per annum. After his lamented death, Count di Rocca, a celebrated finlian publeman, set up pretensions to her hand and heart-the gallant and polished Dr. Julian Xavier Chabert, king of fire, and the king of hearts, however, sour car-ried off the prize. The Italian could not survive the defeat—so he very quietly blew out his brains one morning before breakfast. The field being now clear the Ductor renewed his suit, routed all competitors, and has extried if the lady in the face of all the whole gapug



Salisbury, July 8, 1837.

We are authorized to announce JOHN GILES, as a candidate for Clerk of Rowal county Court.

We are authorised to announce HENRT GILES, as a caudidate for Clerk of Rowsa Superior Court.

AURORA BOREALIS.

A most rare and beautiful Phenomenon made its appearance in the northern sky on Saturday night last. We have called it at the head of this article an "Aurora Borealis" because every one else calls it so : but we are not sufficiently acquainted with the criteria of such matters to determine whether it be a raal genooine critter or an immitation. It certainly differs much from those appearances as described in the American Almanac, under this head, as will be seen from the following particulars. To proceed then; on Saturday night last about half after nine o'clock on coming into the street from a neighbor's house we were struck with an uncommon degree of light in the atmosphere, and on turning to the north discovered a long tract of horizontal light, similar to the dawn about half advanced, and extending for about & of the horizon, and situated with about one half of the light on each side of the north pole, On gazing at this brilliant spectacle for a few minutes, the light seemed to increase in clearness, and to extend much higher into the heavens say at least 25 degress, while all around it was fringed and skirted with an arch of clouds reaching from E. to W. and rising to the height of 45 degrees, and sometimes higher. On this body of clouds we discovered a broad streak of indistinct rays, which soon grew quite distinct : on casting our eyes further eastward, another similar streak was apparent, and soon this whole skreen of clouds was figured over with this radiation : In a moment the scene was changed, the streaks went out, the pale greenish skreen assumed a reddish sandstone color, the rays came again, whiter and more distinctly illustrated : the clouds around assumed a deeper hue until they were of a blood red cast: first in one place and then in another, these pencilings of northern light were displayed in the most rapid and playful succession, "flitting e'et you could point their place"; all this time

the steady white horizontal glow continue