Q Then you would establish not liberty, but 'tyrannicide?'

Call it what you will but such is the fact. Want a nominal monarchy and equality-a parliamentary majority-and a large, total electoral reform-and then, after that nous verrons.

In reporting to you this conversation, word for word as it took place, I am doing an act of justice to all parties. It is right that England and America, that Europe and the world should be made acquainted with what is being really said and really felt in this country. Do not, then, imagine that it is a question of persons which is now being agitated here. No, indeed; it is much more important than this-it is a question of prin-

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

From the London Correspondent of the National Intelligencer. LONDON, APRIL 15, 1839.

A splendid Cadeau from the Persian Court to Her Majesty Queen Victoria has just reached this country by the Hermes steamer. It consists of between 50 and 60 shawls, weven in the looms of Shiraz and Ispahan, and exhibiting proofs of skill and taste that authorize the Shah to anticipate a favorable reception for the rich gifts he has transmitted. The borders of some exhibit, in all its details a triumphal procession. trains of camels and Arab steeds sumptuously caparisoned, elephants carrying 'palanquins, musicians gathered in groups, and the countless attendants of many mighty chiefs, being all portrayed with equal fidelity and splendor. These striking and complicated objects are woven in the most exquisite colors, with perfect accuracy of outline, and present a combination of forms and hues, blended into one great ensemble of beauty, with which the workmanship of Europe would, perhaps strive in vain to compete.

At the first dinner given by the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland were amongst many others, the following persons: Marquis of Headfort, Earl of Howth, Earl of Miltown, Master of the Rolls, Most Rev Dr Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, D O'Connell, Esq. M. P., Mr Maurice O'Connell, M P., Mr Morgan O'Connell, M. P., &c.

went off with great eclat. The Duke of LEIN- sell. STER presided. The resolutions were moved by Itish peers, and seconded by commoners of im- Sir Robert Peel in a speech, though short, full mense wealth.

Mr Shiel has resigned his commissionership of Greenwich Hospital, in order that his vote in favor of Lord John Russel's motion may have its due weight; but if the Ministry can retain their places, the ex commissioner will be reinstated, or rewarded with a more lucrative appointment. However the honorable gentle man deserve some credit for his independ-

The news from the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, brought by a packet ship which arrived at Liverpool in twenty one days, is rather satisfactory.

The 'Westchester' had a very dangerous pas sage On the 24th ult. she experienced a heavy gale from the westward, and being under reefed topsails, the weather very hazy, she struck with great violence on an iceberg. Three of the crew were killed. The captain was obliged to throw overboard 200 bags of cotton and 500 cheets of tea. The vessel ran through ice four miles, which frequently mounted up to her bulwarks. The pumps were kept at work, chiefly by the steerage passengers, until she entered the Mersey, which all on board had feared she would never reach.

The pysicians of PAGANINI (the prince of fid dlers) have despaired of being able to keep him alive. He leaves behind him a fortune of tan millions of france, \$400,000, which is to be divided among his musical colleagues in France and Italy, whose number is rated at between

Lord BROUGHAM was sufficiently recovered to leave Paris on Sunday last for London. His lordship's indisposition is said to have risen from his having swallowed a needle.

Thirty five failures were registered in Paris during ten days of this month. No fewer than 205 were declared during the first quarter of the present year, while the whole number for the year 1838 had been only 420.

LONDON, APRIL, 19, 1839.

As the 15th of this month approached the interest felt about the great struggle by which it was to be marked grew in intensity. When the committee (the nature of which I have already put you in possession of,) was appointed by the House of Lords, there were very few who thought that it would lead to the present crisis; but when the intentions of the Government became known, the supporters of both parties began to prepare for the day of action; all other political questions were forgotter, & the declara tion of Lord JOHN RUSSEL took exclusive hold of the public mind. Three hours before the usual time for throwing open the public gallery, the number of persons waiting to be admitted would have more than three times filled it; consequently very many were obliged to go away much disappointed. A large concourse of people assemed in the space opposite the members' entrance to the House, anxious to hear every thing that could be heard in reference to the defeat or sucess of the Ministry. Under the gallery there were several Peers who seemed most intent upon what was going on. The body of the House and the side galleries were filled with members. and, as the leaders of either side spoke, there were vehement cheers and counter or ironical

Mr O'CONNELL presented petitions most nu merously signed, in support of the Irish policy of Ministers, from the following places in Ireland: Tyrone, Clogher, Leitrim, Enniskillen, Westmeath, Roscommon, Cashel, Tullamore, Ellanmore, county of Down, Tartaraham.connty of Armagh, Waterford, King's county, Kerry, Cavan, Wexford, Meath, Monaghan, Tipperary, Donegal, Kilkenny, Cheshire, in Eng-

Mr. SHIEL presented 39 petitions from Tiperary, with \$3,707, and Sir D. Roche from Limerick, signed by 8,600 persons, all to the same effect.

At a quarter past 6 o'clock, Lord John Rus-SELL igse to submit his motion to the House. His speach, as you may suppose, was a vindication of the policy pursued by the Government in Ireland. It was unquestionably a very powerful defence. His lordship addressed himself solely to the judgment & not to the passions of honorable members; & a very strong case he made out in favor of himself and his colleagues. He commenoed with the history of Ireland from the reign of George III, for the purpose of proving what the siate of that country was, in respect of crime. ander successive Tory administrations, and declared emphatically that no Tory Government reli people. He condemned the existence of Lordship that the President of the U. States interest. - Sat. Courier.

continued his fordship, after what had passed in the House of Lords, after the insults which had been offered to the people of Ireland, he declared that if he were an Irishman, he would, on the spur of the moment, though in sober reason he would regret having done so, have enrolled himself a member of that body. I will give you the conclusion of his lordship's speech.

"In pursuing that course of policy which had been so much attacked, they (the Government) had been ready to encounter every obloquy to incur some loss of strength in that House, and have influenced the President in making it, and some degree of influence in this part of the United Kingdom: all that obligary and all that loss they had been ready to encounter, from their anxious desire to unite, by the ties of affection and of love, the people of this country with the people of Ireland, and thus to make the United Kingdom strong against all its enemies. (Cheers.) They had endeavored to found the Government of Ireland as the Government in directed respectfully to urge the early considera-England was founded, namely, on public opinion, on affection and good will; and if they were doomed to fall as the result of the motion before the House, they would have the consolation of knowing that they fell in an attempt to knit together in the bonds of love the hearts of her Ma-

jesty's subjects throughout the Kingdom." of the Ministerial benches, which lasted two or closing this note, he can but indulge the confi-

three minutes. which was in substance this: that it is not expedient, except under peculiar circumstances, to pass abstract resolutions, and that the inexpediency is aggravated when such resolutions tend to place the Commons in unjust conflict with the Lords. A vote of confidence, or a want of confi dence, on a single policy is a dangerous resource. Again you cannot seperate the individual Minis ter from the entire Government, and a compliment to the Marquis of Normanby imports a compliment to the whole Cabinet.

The speech of the right honorable Baronet occupied upwards of six columns of the morning papers. He spoke with all that classic grace, ease, and fluency which ever mark the scholar & the gentleman. He gave ulterance to no expression insulting to the feelings of the Marquis of Normanby or of the Government in general, while he maintained that the House would not be justified in supporting the motion of the noble mover. He did justice to the party of which he The meeting which was held in Dublin, at is the distinguished leader. However, his the Theatre Royal, in favor of the Government, speech did not answer that of Lord John Rus-

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to

of argument and forcible reasoning. On the second night of the debate, the speakers against Lord John Russell's motion were Mr Tennant, formerly a strong Ministerialist, but now a violent Conscrutive, Col Perceval Mr Lascelles, Viscount Powerscourt, Mr S. Herbert, Col. Connolly, and Mr Lucas. Those who supported the motion, Mr S. O'Brien, Mr Bellen, the O'Connor Don, Sir Wm. Somerville, and Mr Henry Grattan. Out of the seven who spoke against the motion six are Irish-

The whole of Ireland, with the exception of the northern counties, is being agitated in favor of the Ministers. A requisition from Mayo for convening a public meeting contains nearly 1000 signatures. The Marquis of Sligg heads the list, and the number of magistrates and deputylieutenants is 46. Two high-sheriffs of counies have refused to convene their bailiwicks. One of them is Mr. O'Connon,a Roman Cath-

On the third night, the debate was opened by Mr. BARRON. He spoke with great animation in favor of Ministers, and defended with much ability the government of the Marquis of Non-MANBY. He said that, for 150 years, Ireland had been misgoverned by the gentlemen who sat on the Opposition side of the House. He knew an instance where 1,200 individuals were driv en from their homes by a Tory landlord, and their cabins razed to the earth. These poor creatures were forced to haddle themselves as well as they could into the cabins of their neighbors, whence they went from door to door begging a wretched subsistence. In a country where scenes like this occurred, was it unlikely that the spirit of revenge should be awakened?

Lord Ingestrie, Sir R Bateson, Mr Litton, Mr Shaw, the Recorder of Dublin, spoke in op position to the motion. The speech of Mr Shaw was fearfully severe against the government of the Marquis of Normanby. The supporters of the motion were, in addition to Mr Harron, Mr Grote, (one of the members of the city of Lon don,) Sir E L Bulwer, and Mr Pigott, the So-

licitor General of Ireland. Mr Grote begged to have it understood that, in voting for the motion, he confined himself to a sanction of the Irish policy of the Government alone. He did not mean by his vote to prolong the Administration of Lord Melbourne. If that had been specifically proposed, he would have voted against it. The chance of substan tial improvement was not one whit greater under Lord Melbourne than it would be under Sir Robert Peel."

On the fourth night of the debate, the members who supported the resolution of Lord John Russell were, Mr M J O'Connell, Sir D Roche, Mr Reddington, Mr Home, and Lord Morpeth, the Chief Secretary for Ireland. Those who opposed it were, Mr Young, Sir C Douglass, Mr Plumptree, Sir F Trench, Dr Lefroy, and Sir James Graham. On motion of Mr Duncombe, the debate was again adjourned.

Being obliged to post my letters this day, to be in time for the Liverpool, I cannot state in positive terms what the result of the division will be, but the information which I have received from persons of authority gives me confidence to say that the majority in favor of Ministers will not be more than fifteen or eighteen. I have further to state that, if the majority be but twelve. Ministers will retain their places, as they are contemplating a coalition with Lord Durham and his party. The Conservatives have 310 men in the field. Lord Morpeth's speech was, indeed, a powerful effort, as was also that of Sir James Graham, who replied to him. The talent on both sides of the question is very nicely balanced.

OFFICIAL.

From the Government Paper of May 10. SPECIAL MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The President has determined not to send a special minister to England at present, & we are permitted to publish the following extracts from the correspondence between Lord Palmerston and M: Stevenson as explanatory of the views of the two Governments upon the subject :

Mr. STEVENSON TO LORD PALMERSTON.

Lord Palmerston has probably already been apprized that among the proceedings of the Congress of the United States at the cluse of its late session, provision was made for a special mission to Great Britain, in relation to the subject of this controversy, should it, in the opinion of the President, be deemed advisable to appoint one. In virtue of this provision, the untrould gain the good-will or confidence of the 1- dessigned has now the honor of acquainting his

the " Precursor " association, and said that it (desirons of conforming to the indicated wishes had been disapproved of be the 'Government at of Congress) has directed him to announce to home, and by the Government of Ireland. But, his Majesty's Government his willingness to institute such a mission, and change the place of negotiation, which had heretofore been agreed on. from Washington to London: provided it should be agreeable to her Majesty's Government to do so, and would, in their opinion, be the means of hastening or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy.

In submitting this proposition of the President. which he has now the honor of doing, the undersigned flatters himself that Lord Palmerston will not fail to appreciate the motives which see in it not only an additional proof of his del sire to terminate amicably this protracted and painful controversy, but the earnest solicitude which he feels to place the relations of the two countries beyond the reach of those casualties by which, in the present state of things, they are so liable to be injured.

To this proposition the undersigned has been tion of her Majesty's Government.

The importance and orgency of bringing to a speedy close the pending negotiation, and the existing embarcassments in which the two countries are now placed, will, the undersigned persuades himself, sufficiently explain the earn estuess with which he pressed the subject upon His lordship then sat down amidst the cheers the consideration of Lord Palmerston; and in dent hope that the final determination of her Sir Robert Peel rose to move his amendment, Majesty's Government, but will not only correse pond with the just expectations which are an tertained by his own Government, but that the will be the means of leading to such as adjust ment of the whole controversy as may be compatible with the just rights and honor of the two countries, and the peaceful and friendly relations, upon the preservation of which so essentially depend the prosperity and happiness of both. A. STEVENSON.

23 Portland Place, March 30, 1839.

LORD PALMERSTON TO Mr. STEVENSON. Her Majesty's Government consider the communication which Mr Stevenson has been instructed to make to the undersigned upon the subject of the proposed mission of a special en voy to England as a fresh proof of the friendly disposition of the President, and of the trankness which it is hoped will always characterize the intercourse between the two Governments : and her Majesty's Government hasten to reply to that communication in the same spirit and in the same frankness. The President is estrous of knowing whether such a mission would be agreeable to her majesty's Government, and whether it would, in their opinion, be the means of hastening or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy. That it would al ways be agreeable to her majesty's Government to receive any person enjoying the confidence of the President, and sent hither to treat of matters affecting the interest of both countries; the undersigned is persuaded that the Government of the United States cannot possibly doubt; but her majesty's Government do not see that in the present state of the negotiation such a mission could be likely to hasten or to facilitate the adjustment of the controversy. It was the wish of the British Government in 1831, when the award of the King of the Netherlands was given, that any further negotiation which might be necessary upon this subject should be carried on in London But the Government of the U. States expressed a strong desire that the seat of nego tiation should be in Washington, and the British Government acquiesced in that arrangement.

Now, the question at present to be considered s, whether any advantages would arise from rausferring the negotiation to London.

Undoubted by the negotiation were such that the two Governments were at liberty to ar rive at a final and immediate settlement of the controversy, by a conventional division of the territory in dispute, her Majesty's Government would be of opinion that advantage might arise from the mission proposed to be sent to this country by the Government of the United tates. But Maine having refused to agree to conventional line, and another reference to arbitration being in the present state of the mat ter out of the question, the only course left o pen for the two Governments, with a view to arrive a: a solution of the controversy, is cause a fresh survey of the territory to be made for the purpose of endeavoring to trace upon the ground itself the line of the treaty of 1783; and the undersigned is sending to Mr Fox, for the consideration of the President, a draught of a convention for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the commissioners to be appointed by the two Governments for this end; and her Majesty & Government hope that the report of these commissioners will either seitle the question at issue, or formsh to the two Governments such information as may lead directly a settlement. But this being the present state of the matter, it appears to her Majesty's Government that a special envoy new sent from America would not, upon his arrival in this country, find any thing to discuss or to settle in connexion with this question, the discussion or settlement of which could be of importance commensurate with the expectations which such a mission would naturally excite on both sides of the Atlantic; and that if, in consequence there of, the envoy so sent were to return to the United States before the two Governments had finally settled the whole question; a disappoint ment might thereby be created, which, however unfounded it would be, might, nevertheless. produce had effects in both countries.

Her Majesty's Government having thus stated, without reserve, their impression upon this matter, leave the decision of it to the President: and the undersigned has only further to assure Mr Stevenson that her Majesty's Government are very sensible to the spirit of friendly confidence which has dictated Mr Stevenson's com-PALMERSTON. Foreign Office, April 3, 1839.

Lady Bulwer, the deserted wife, has come out with a book ('Cheverly,') which many set down as intended as a delineation, in part, of her faithless husband. At all principle: events, it is a pretty severe satire upon the men of England, for she declares in her preface, that 'Mr Nobody of Nowhere' is the only man of honor she ever knew. To day we append a single paragraph on villicit love, intending to give more from this biting

'It is one of the greatest punishments of illicit love, that it compels us to make a penthouse of our own hearts, for the two claim and receive that greatest of earthly a parricide, that stales the heart which gave it bith : it occasions a sort of personal civil war between our conscience and our affections; and like all other civil wars, it generally ends in the destruction of our best From the Charleston Courier. MARTIN VAN BUREN.

HENRY CLAY.

Mr Van Buren, long ere he dreamed of the Presidency and when a prominent politician of New York, possessing considerable influence and of majure age, voted in the Senate of that State, in favor of instructing her Representatives in Congress, and requesting her Senators to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union as a Slave holding State. Nav. moreover, we assert, and challenge contradiction, that, through his exertions and influence, was the election of Rufus King to the Senate of the United States perfected, and, with the express understanding, that he should oppose the admission of that State into the Union, with the privilege of holding slaves. Judge Morton of Massachusetts, who was in the Senate of the United States at that time, has in a letter, in answer to the Abolitionists of that State, given it as his opinion, that but for the exertions and influence of Mr Clay, Missouri would never have been admitted into the Union, except as a free State. Dr. Doncan of Ohio, a confidencial friend of the President, and one of the most prominent leaders of the ' party' on the floor of the House of Kepresentatives, has openly, and un ler his own signature, declared he never will give a vote for the admission of Florida as a State with the privilege of holding Slaves .-Mr Van Buren advecated in the Convention of his State, (called to form a new Constitution) the natural right of Free Negroes to the elec-Mr Adams, when he declared Mr Van Buren | posterity.

" Northern man with Southern Principles" must have lost sight of his early declarations and acts. He should have recollected that he was a man of calculation, and always governed by profit and loss considerations. His Southern principles depended on circumstances. He was perfectly aware that the South was a 'unit' on the subject of abolition -he also knew that seven eights of the people of the North were equally hostile to that faction; it was safe and popular therefore for him to take strong ground against them. Had it been vice versa, as far as the non slave holding States were concerned, is it too uncharitable to believe his sentiments would have been in accordance with them? 'He has deceived us once, said a distinguished Virginian, " that was his fault ; if he deceives us the second time, that will be ours.' Yes, he did deceive us in 1827; while on a visit to the South, he unequivocally declared his hostility to the American system, and in favor of free trade. On reaching his home at Albany, a public meeting was called at the Capitol, of the friends of the American system; he attended that meeting and made a long and it is said an able speach The subsequent year, he voted in the Senate of the United States in favor of the most obnoxious tariff ever passed by Congress He did so, to he sure, under instructions of Legislature, completely under the control of the Albany Regency, a set of men, politically of of all that Gov Dudley and others may his own creation. He at that time owned twenty thousand sheep, consequently it was to his interest to sustain the American system -He had not sufficient independence to come out before the nation and openly and manfully declare his honest sentiments -O no that course would belie his declarations to his Southern friends and might perchance prove injurious to mints respectively. This is like the leahis future hopes and calculations. He could ac | ders of his party, and a genenine sample complish his wishes in another and safer wayhe could instruct the Legislature to instruct him-they did so, and he voted accordingly -In these three instances, he has certainly and most conclusively given proof that he is a ' Nor thern man with Southern principles!'

Did he not betray his party, during the late war, by deserting Mr Manison, and advocating the election of De Witt Clinton, who was brought forward by the ultra Federalists, and who was openly proclaimed the Peace Candidate for the Presidency ? Subsequently did he not turn traiter to that great man, by having him turned out as a Canal Commissioner, and one of his own tools appointed in his stead ?-And committing other acts of hostility, which, it is believed, were the cause of his death ?-Consider his conduct, too, towards his benefac tor and friend, the late Judge Van Ness-but for who, in all probability, he would have been his father's successor as tayern keeper, at Kinderbook -or perchance a follower of a plough; then ask the question, if so much treachery was exhibited in the green tree, what may we expeet in the dry.' Can we trust him? If he has deceived us once have we any guarantee he will not do so again. Is it prodent, is it wise, to place our interests and happiness in such dubious hands? Let our 'sober second thought' answer the question.

We have frankly and candidly assigned few prominent reasons why the South (may we not add the Union ?) should repudiate M Van Buren's re-election to the Presidency .-Our objections are predicated upon historical expend \$82,000 a year at New Orleans. facts, which we deem important.

Public men are public property, and it is one of the pretogatives of freemen to canvass their qualifications and merits, and it should be the pride and pleasure of a conductor of an indepen dent press, to see a portion of its columns occupied in describing their political acts. Nothing affords the friends of Mr Clay greater pleasure. than to meet a candid and honorable opponent in fair and open discussion, and they call upon the friends of Mr Van Buren to make a similar declaration-to come forward and abide the PATRIOTISM.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The noble stand taken by Mr CLAY, himself a Western man, in defence of the common right of the States to an equal distributton of the proceeds of the public land, have solicited and obtained from a first rate is, of itself, sufficient to challenge the admiration and gratitude of every citizen of the old States. Mr CLAY has, in the following letter, which explains itself, given that plantations of cuttings made very ear fresh evidence of his enlarged and disinterested views, and of his stern adherrence to

GENTLEMEN: I have duly received your letter, transmitting certain resolutions adop-

vations, graduation bills, and, finally, ces- height of 3 to 6 feet. sions of the common property of all the

States to the particular States in which it is A HIGHLY situated. And most of these projects, arged under the plausible pretext of benefiting the poor settler, have stimulated speculation, and tended to aggrandize the speculator to the prejudice both of the honest emigrant and the People of the United States, have felt it to be my duty to oppose these projects; and it is a deplorable evidence of the loose morality which prevails in respect to the public property, that I have been de nounced and calumniated for my endeavors to protect and preserve it for the benefit of all the States and People of the Union

Des Wash rech

I share with you, gentlemen, in regret on account of the failure of the bill to distribute the nett proceeds of the public lands, the afflicted is De which passed both Houses of Congress It ing all the sources was defeated by a high handed and daring violation of the Constitution If it had gone into operation, there would have been no extraordinary surplus in the Treasury, no disturbance of the financial and husiness concerns of the country by a removal of Dyseniary, Cum the deposites, no temptation to those alarm ing angual appropriations which have been has been singularly recently made by the Federal Government, and, I believe, no suspension of specie payments by the banks. Now that the public attention is awakened to this great national resource, I trust that it will be cherished and preserved for the common benefit of all the People of the United States and their

I request, gentlemen, your acceptance of my thanks for the flattering and friendly manner in which you have communicated the resolutions of the Democratic Association of the Tenth Ward, and of the high is always in arrest consideration which

I am your friend and obedient servant,

HENRY CLAY. Messrs, Wm. Turner and J. Turner Dodge, &c.

BRANCH MINTS.

Mr. Montgomery, a Loco Foco member of Congress from this State, takes unusual clating pain of the pains, in a recent publication, to gull the pression of spirits, people respecting branch mints. In his extreme debility, Circular he expresses surprise that some member of Congress had spoken of those the pain, urine hi branches as useless, or perhaps worse than | toms indicating of useless, and expresses more surprise that tions of the live our excellent Governor had had the hardihood to tell the truth, and say that we had first physicians, "a [branch] Mint without coin." In his "talk" to the dear people, Mr. Montgomery tells them, as a triumphant refutation say of or against branch Mints, that "in 1838 there were comed at the Mints, \$1. 206.540 consisting of 15,780,311 pieces." but he has purposely omitted the enumeration and value of the portions of this amount that were coined at the several of the principles by which they are actuated! Why did this wool dyed democrat fail to tell the people whom he was endeavoring to deceive, that of the above sum only \$291,025 were coined at the Branch es, and that the coinage of this small sum cost the people about \$20,000 more than the cost of coming the remaining \$3 915,-505 at the principal Mint in Philadelphia | perfect health u did? This would not have answered his Dr Wm Evans purpose! In the year named by this veracions democrat, the comage was as fol

\$1,869 595 Total gold coins 2,333.243 " silver. "

4,142,838 Of these there were coined at the Mint Philadelphia,

\$1.622 515 Gold, 2 193,000 Silver,

3,915,515

Thus then it appears that the 3 branch Mints, at an expense of \$82,000, coined \$291,035, about one fourteenth-part of the whole comage of the year! The prime secret of these branches lies, we fear, in the fact, that they enable the democrats to Dahlonega and Charlotte, among the sup porters of those in power; but it cannot be expected that Mr Monigomery would tell his constituents this! Every dollar coined at these branches has cost the people \$1 40, but it cannot be expected that Mr. Montgomery would put this startling

excite a "panick"! Newbern Si e tator.

PLANTATIONS OF THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

making inquires as to the proper period & Proof positive for planting cuttings of this favorite tree, we source, the following advice on the subject The experience of past years has show ly seldom succeed, as the wet and chilly weather which so often intervenes during April and the first days of May, are apt to cause them to decay, and the bark to be ted by the Democratic Whig Association of come slippery, which invariable destroys the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, their vitality. One plantation made on in relation to the Public Domain; and I re- Long Island, during the month of April of quest you to make the Association my pro- the past year, and which contained 200,found acknowledgments for the notice with 000 cuttings, was so severely affected by which it has honored my name. I rejoice the variableness of the weather, that bu that the People, in their primary assemblies, 11 000 survived. It seems necessary, there and in their proper communities, are direct- fore, that we should await the period when ing their attention to this great interest. It the weather is regularly warm, and the most corroding of human feelings, shame is high time it should receive their earnest ground settled and free from the fricklenes. and sorrow. In all other afflictions we can consideration. Faithfully administered the of our spring climate—say until about the public lands may be made powerfully in- middle of May-Trees and cuttings may anodynes, sympethy; but unlawful love is strumental in the advancement of the pros- in fact be safely planted during the whole perity of the present generation, and of month of June-and one of the fines. their posterity for a long succession of ages. fields of the Multicaulis that grew the last But they have been in danger of being year was planted on the 14th June. This swept away by pre-emptions, Indian reser- consisted of cuttings which attained the

N. Y. Star.

EVANS, 100 (

BEWARE

DOCT. WILL

Diseases genera

easion to tender his ments to the rue soffering under to flesh is but to ! > ! is care Ila compass of boma the subject of inc the Liver, Kidney testines, Bladder an in the drama of M family of delicate the constitution th Mercurial marden and onpracticed. ting to lead the cri rain. 2 Dr Evans supplied with the and foreign market ter's hand on sole All those whateon WILL GO OFF REJO FIFLIVER (YEARS STAN BROWNE, wife Sixth at near Se

ted for the last ton restored to health WM EVANS. S of the menses, pa

from their medicir some of Dr Wm ! tressing symptoms, essential to intim

City and County of Joseph Browne. being duly sworn. which he has subser

PETER PIN

SEP Another recen tue of Dr Wm F McKenzie, 176 S pacitated hum at years, in altending

The Symptoms and oppression after the pit of the stom giddiness, palpitut and faminess; an iness causing im

Mr McKenzie ness, and none of corred since he t a strong and heal mariads of reigi tual. He is wil the Micted resp rendered to him by

A Real Ble

Dr. Wm En Syrup. for Ci covery, from conv er. This prepar cious, and so p to let its gums be fact in his circular. He does not like to are at the age of appearance of te

the nursery where if a child wakes goms, the Syrup pening the pore As a great number of persons are daily by preventing Co

> To the Agent of Dear Sir-The gu fering infant by of protracted and vince every feel y application of to relieve infaut fant, while teet sufferings, that it and my wife and would spot release we procured a bott as applied to the produced, and all isplayed obvious use. I'am glad b pletely recovered ful complaint bas s emanating easily health. I give you make this acknow gladly give any In

Sold by U GEORGE W BRO JOHN A. INGLA J. H ANDERS E. JOHN HUG W. M. MASON TAYLOR, HAR TRANSCRIPT O P. SUMMEY & C. May 10, 1939-1941