

VAN BUREN AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

We invite the reader's attention to the following speech of Martin Van Buren. It is the best commentary we have yet seen on that Democratic's empty pretensions to the support of the poor, whom he has of late so assiduously courted. Widely extended suffrage was once an ambition in his eyes—and no Aristocrat has transcended him in deep rooted hate of the man with no property.

There are passages in his speech which will make the blood of the "Democracy" boil at his duplicity. Read it Democrats, and when you have read it well, learn to think and speak less harshly of the Whigs who denounced your Federal head:—*Portsmouth Republican.*

From the New York Express.

GENTLEMEN:—I think it may be amusing, as well as instructive to some of your readers, to peruse the following speech made by Mr. Van Buren in Convention of 1821, that met to revise our State Constitution. As the sentiments therein contained are frequently stated by the present Whig party, I copy the speech entire, so that it shall not be said to be a *Garbled Extract*. It can be found by any one who has the curiosity to examine for himself on page 181 and 2 of Clarke's Report from the views therein expressed by Mr. Van Buren, I subscribe myself one of his opposers, and consequently a

FEDERALIST.

Mr. Van Buren said, that as the vote he should now give on what was called the highway qualification, would be different from what it had been on a former occasion he felt it a duty to make a brief exposition of the motives which governed him. The qualifications reported by the first Committee, were of three kinds, viz: The payment of a money tax; the performance of military duty; and working on the highways. The two former had met his decided approbation: to the latter he wished to add the additional qualification, that the elector, if he paid no tax, performed no militia duty, but offered his vote on the sole ground that he had labored on the highways, should also be a household; and that was the only point in which he had dissented from the Committee. To defeat this object, he had proposed a motion to be made by a gentleman from Dutchess, to strike out the highway qualification, with a view of adding "householder." That motion, after full discussion, had prevailed by a majority of twenty.

But what was the consequence? The very next day, the same gentleman who thought the highway tax too liberal a qualification, voted that every person of twenty years of age, having a certain term of residence, and excluding actual paupers, should be permitted to vote for every officer in the government, from the highest to the lowest; far outrunning, in this particular, the other States in this Union, and verging from the extreme of restricted, to that of universal suffrage. The Convention, sensible of the very great stride which had been taken by the last vote, the next morning referred the whole matter to a select Committee of thirteen, whose report was now under consideration. That committee, though composed of gentlemen of a large majority of whom had voted for the proposition of universal suffrage, had now recommended a middle course, viz: the payment of a money tax, or labor on the highways: excluding militia service, which had, however, been very properly reinstated. The question then recurred, shall an attempt be again made to add that of household to the highway qualification? And ran the hazard of the re introduction of the qualifications, and throwing open the ballot boxes to every body; demolishing, at one blow, the distinctive character of an elector, the proudest and most invaluable attribute of freedom.

Mr. Van Buren said he had, on the motion of the gentleman from Columbia this day, hinted at the numerous objections which he had to the proposition which the other day passed the Convention, in regard to the right of suffrage; objections he intended to make, had the committee reported in favor of that vote, and by which, when fully urged, he knew that would be able to convince every member of this committee of the dangerous and alarming tendency of that precipitation and unexpected prostration of all qualifications. At this moment he would only say, that among the many evils which flow from a wholly unrestricted suffrage, the following would be the most injurious, viz:

1st. It would give to the city of New York about twenty-five thousand votes; while, under the liberal extension of the right on the choice of delegates to this convention, she had about thirteen thousand. That the character of the increased number of votes would be such as would render their elections rather a curse than a blessing, which would drive from the polls all sober minded people; and such, as he was happy to find, was the united opinion, or nearly so, of the delegation from that city.

2d. It would not only be injurious to them, but that injury would work an equally great one to the western and northern parts of the State. It was the present consolation of our hardy sons of the West, that for their toils and their suffering in reducing to cultivation the wilderness, they were checked by the convention, not only that they would be secure in the enjoyment of their dear bought improvements in consequence of their representation in the Legislature, but that any increase of that representation gave them a still greater influence there; that as far as it respected this State, their march and the march of empire kept pace. This arose from the circumstance of representation in the State being founded on the number of electors; and, because almost every man, in a new county, was an elector under the existing and contemplated qualification while in the old counties, and especially in the cities, there were great numbers who would not be embraced by them. So great was this effect, that the city of New York alone would, under the vote of the other day, have become entitled to additional votes over what she was on the election of delegates, equal or nearly so, to the whole number of votes of Ontario and Genesee. The direct consequence of which would be, the additional representation of fourteen members, which are next year to be distributed among the counties, would, instead of going principally to the West, be surrendered to the very worst population of the old counties and cities.—And,

3d. The door would have been entirely closed against retreat, whatever might be our after conviction, founded on experience, as to the evil tendency of this extended suffrage. The just equilibrium between the rights of those who have and those who have not, an interest in the Government, except by the sword.

According to the present report, if experience should point out dangers from the very extensive suffrage we were about to establish, the Legislature might relieve against the evil, by the establishment of turnpikes, the making of canals, and the general improvement of the country. The highway tax would naturally be dropped, and might, if the Legislature thought proper, be hereafter confined to property, instead

of imposing it, as they now do, on every adult. For one hundred years, at least, this would afford sufficient protection against the evils which were apprehended. He would, therefore, notwithstanding his desire to have the qualification of household added to the electors of the third description, remain unchanged, accept the report of the committee as it was, with the addition of the military qualification, which he thought ought to be adopted for the sake of principle, if for no other reason. He thought the committee, constituted as they were, had done themselves great credit by their concession to the opinion of those from whom they had differed, and he, for one, returned them his sincere thanks. Under all circumstances, he would be well satisfied with the right of suffrage, as it will now be established, and would give it his zealous support, as well in his capacity of delegate as that of citizen.

Thus, Messrs. Editors, finishes this highly Democratic speech, which ought to be read by all that class of people (alas the very worst population, &c.) who do not happen to have made so much property by speculation in lands &c., and perhaps too, by means of Bank favors, for all we know, as our highly Democratic President of an exclusively Democratic Party.—Please be so kind as to ask the Editors of the "Post" & "New Era" if they are not overruled with complaints about the "Curse" inflicted upon them because their votes in the ballot box counts as much as the kid soul who was so anxious to save them from that when once surrendered, is never to be regained except by the sword. Respectfully, yours, &c.

The following brief article will give the reader an idea of the kind of reception Mr. Clay meets with in the several towns which he has visited in New York.

From the Sacket's Harbor Journal. RECEPTION OF MR. CLAY AT OSWEGO.

It was our good fortune to be appointed a member of a delegation from this village, to repair to Oswego, and on the arrival of Mr. Clay at that place, to invite him to spend a short time in our village, and to partake of the hospitalities of the inhabitants.

He arrived at Oswego on Saturday last, accompanied by a delegation of the citizens of Syracuse and Onondaga County, (which place he had last visited,) and a numerous escort of the citizens of Oswego, who had gone out to meet and convey him to their village. On Mr. Clay's arrival at the Oswego Hotel, in front of which a large concourse of some seven or eight hundred persons had assembled to see the Statesman and Patriot of the West—he was addressed by Mr. Dewey, of Oswego, in a neat and appropriate manner, who referred to Mr. Clay's eminent public services—his ardor in the cause of human liberty—his devotion to the best interests of the country, and his earnest efforts to preserve her laws and constitution inviolate.

Mr. Clay returned thanks for the kind manner in which he had been received by the citizens of Oswego, in an address which occupied twenty-five or thirty minutes in the delivery. Although his appearance told too well even to a stranger, that he was weary by his journey and the constant calls and attention he had been in a measure compelled to receive, yet he spoke in a manner that fixed the attention and delighted all within hearing. He spoke of those great measures of national importance of which he was the projector, or in behalf of which he had been a prominent supporter.

He referred to the subject of internal improvements, and to the great benefits which our country had received from works of this character; and concluded this portion of his remarks by saying that he desired to see the great connecting link between Lake Erie and Ontario—a Ship Canal around the Falls of Niagara—soon commenced and completed at an early day.

The public lands, and the attempts of the administration to purchase votes of the new States with these lands, were properly noticed by Mr. Clay.

He spoke of that three rejected project—the Sub-treasury scheme—by the operation of which the public monies, instead of being deposited in banks for safety, are put into the hands of such sub-treasurers as Swartwout and Price.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Clay was frequently interrupted with the applause of his hearers, and retired amid long and continued huzzas. These were the grateful, spontaneous, and unthought demonstrations of the people, towards a man whose life has been spent in their service.

Mr. Clay was waited upon during the evening by the delegation from this village, with the invitation of its citizens, but owing to the indisposition occasioned by the fatigues of his journey, it was declined. He passed this place on the 28th instant, in the Steamboat St. Lawrence, and received the calls of some of our citizens on board.

Every attack which the Monarchists make upon Mr. Clay is of course doubly applicable to Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Clay is travelling as a private citizen, upon his own funds, is a candidate for no office, and shuns public attention wherever he goes, which notwithstanding the people will force upon him. Van Buren, on the other hand, is President of the United States, and a candidate for re-election—his travelling expenses are paid out of corporation funds, which the people are indiscriminately taxed to raise, his opponents as well as his supporters—he raises the Party flag and discourses on Party topics, wherever he goes—in one word, he is sowedly, openly and shamefully electioneering! He flatters the Dutch in Pennsylvania; he courts the mob in the city of New York; he wheedles "the laboring classes" in Albany; and he feasts and lodges with those who "wear fine linen and fare sumptuously every day." And yet they who sneer at Mr. Clay as the "Political Pilgrim" cannot find one word of rebuke for Mr. Van Buren! Their rudeness towards the former is only surpassed by slavish servility towards the latter. Such men are fit for collars, if they have not yet put them on.

Lynchburg Virginian.

The President with his party having done so much to insult the merchants and injure the mechanics and laboring interest of New York, has thought fit by way of set off to have recourse to wheedling, and in his reply to Mr. Marcy and the Committee, he says that he does not believe that the laboring classes seek to take a share in the Government for the purpose of overturning it; thus endeavoring to show by implications that such charges are made by the opposition. No such slanders ever emanated from a respectable Conservative or Whig print. The moral and intelligent of the producing classes are against the administration, and go with us heart and hand for the overthrow of the present corrupt rulers. We, in common with others, have charged, eye, and upon good ground too, that while hosts of ruthless disorganizers, striking directly at all time-honored institutions of civilized society, have become identified with the party in power, and have received favors and honors at its hands. Witness the host of infidels appointed to offices of emolument and trust!—Witness also the upholding for Congress by the Globe of such a man as ROBERT DALE OWEN, with his works against the blessed religion of our Redeemer, and that most sacred institution of marriage, every where on record. Under such circumstances is there not cause to fear that should Mr. Van Buren again succeed, that all that is honorable and virtuous would be lost sight of, and anarchy and confusion prevail?

In the reply of Governor Seward to the Committee, refusing to unite with, or make himself a party to the disgusting pageantry of receiving a political chief in aid of a political movement, we find the pure doctrines of republicanism set forth as they emanate from the feelings and are exhibited in the actions of the Conservatives and Whigs. In the reply of Van Buren to Marcy, we find the laboring class treated with whining and hypocritical adulation, while the heart is far off. Who, in this city, has ever seen an honest man of the producing class treated other than with haughty distance, and repelling coldness? Yet this is the man when he has an object to effect, that can smile and smile in piano tone, beseech for the support of a class that he respects less than he does his coach horses. A wider Loofooc in speech, and a ranker aristocrat in practice, does not exist than Martin Van Buren, of Kinderhook—his person, his dress, his equipage, every thing about him evince the fact—and can the honest and industrious yeomen of New York be gulled by his soft speeches into the support of a man, whose aim is to force upon the country a measure that will blight their every interest, and cause a depreciation in property to the amount of countless millions? We ask the people of New York to contrast his democratic speeches with the circumstance of sending two of his sons over to a foreign court, at different periods, to enter into all the unmeaning expense necessarily attendant upon Royalty, and then to draw their own inferences between his republican theory and practice.—[Madisonian.]

From the N. York Express. TWO SPECIE CIRCULARS.

The Land Specie Circular was bad enough. It drained the Atlantic States of the precious metals, without profiting the new States. Almost all the Van Buren Senators of Congress solicited its repeal—and none were more open-mouthed against it than several of the Senators from the new States, particularly Mr. Sevier of Arkansas.

This Specie Circular being so bad as to disgust so many prominent Members of the Party that promulgated it, what can be thought of revising it? And this being, by so many Van Buren men admitted to be so bad, what can be thought of adding a Custom House Specie Circular to it?

The Sub-treasury system is advocated by two-thirds of the Van Buren party on the Specie principle—but the other third mystify in arguing it. The two-thirds insist upon collecting the revenues from the Public Lands in Specie, and the taxes at the Custom House in Specie. The other third mystify upon an "Independent Treasury."

The Sub-treasury, which proposes the exaction of all the Government revenues in specie is a tangible, a comprehensive proposition. It can be met, and it can be argued with. We can understand what a man means when he wishes to levy specie from us for Government purposes, and leave the common business of life to Banks and Bank issues. Gold and silver for the Government, and Bank paper for the people is something we can comprehend the meaning of. We can reason then whether two currencies can co-exist, the Government exclusively adopting the one, and discrediting the other.

The Sub-treasury, however, which proposes the collection of the revenues in Bank paper,—by checks upon Banks—and then the depositing of this paper with officers of the Government, because they are better or safer depositories than the Banks, is a proposition that looks to us like humbug. It is difficult to understand it. If the Sub-treasurers are preferred to the banks for safety, it is absurdity to take bank paper for them to have the custody of, because if the banks themselves are not trust-worthy, their promises to be trust-worthy certainly are not. It is nonsense to discredit banks, and then to take a bank's promises. It is ridiculous to insinuate a bank will run away, and then to take its paper promises, and deposit them with an officer for fear it will run away. If a bank's note or paper is good, a portion, the bank itself is.

The two Specie Circulars, therefore, that Mr. Van Buren argued for at Castle Garden, if this is what he means by an "Independent Treasury," we can understand. But the "Independent Treasury" of the Albany Argus and kindred spirits puzzles our comprehension. We presume that the Bank Director Editor, and the Albany Regency are humbugging Tammany Hall, as when they denounced the Bank, and created hosts of banks in the same breath. We presume they are playing the same old game over again of making fools of such people as love to be made fools of. Our opinion is, that this is a very poor, and very dishonorable business for respectable men, and that offices and money thus won are no honors, and not worth having. Ten years success has made this regency believe that Tammany Hall can be duped at any time—and the attempt is making once more. It is a great misfortune even to the Whig Papers that Leggett, who had the heroism to demand action upon his principles, is dead—but perhaps there is some other Leggett in the midst of this Hypocrisy and Corruption.

Government Interference in Elections.—In one of the Congressional districts in Kentucky—a strong loco loco district—there are two loco loco candidates in the field, where the Whigs brought on their candidate, encouraged by the division. The party, it appears, became alarmed lest the Whigs should succeed, and the state of things was laid before the "Government" at Washington. Immediately one of the Editors of the Globe, John C. Rives, was despatched to make an arrangement with the rival candidates, and got one of them off the course. Rives met the two candidates, Boyd and Murray, and after a close conference with them set off

post haste for Washington. The result of his mission is not yet known, but the probability is that in a few days we shall see it announced that one of the rivals has withdrawn, and after the election is over we shall see his name gazetted in the Globe as appointed to some snug berth under the Government. Mr. Van Buren is determined not to be in a minority in the next House of Representatives, if money or Executive influence of patronage can prevent it. Express.

MR. FOSTER.

The Hon. E. H. Foster, Senator in Congress from this State, in a letter to a friend, intimates that should the people elect a majority of Administration men to our next Legislature, he shall feel it incumbent upon him to resign his station in the Senate, and not to await instructions. This is what we call pure republicanism, and affords a most striking contrast to the contemptible shuffling of the democratic Senators of North Carolina.—*Western (Tenn.) Whig.*

The Enquirer is always asking whether the People of Virginia can vote for Mr. Clay with his Bank and Tariff notions? And yet the Enquirer supported Mr. Crawford, one of the most decided advocates of a National Bank in the Union; and Jackson, who voted for the Tariff of 1824; and Van Buren, who voted for the Tariff of 1828! The Enquirer, it is evident, cares not a fig for a Bank or Tariff, except as bug-bears to defeat a man whom it hates. Mr. Clay is no more of a Tariff man than Van Buren, and the Enquirer knows it—and as for the Bank, Van Buren would come out in favor of it to-morrow, if he thought he could secure his election by so doing. Lynchburg Virginian.

From the New Orleans Bee, July 29. BATTLE BETWEEN THE TEXIAN TROOPS AND THE INDIANS.

The following highly interesting letter to the editors of this paper, was received yesterday by the steamer Velocipede, from Red River: NATCHITOCHEES, July 25, 1839.

Gentlemen:—Inclosed you will herewith receive an official report of an engagement which took place on the 15th instant, and a letter from Gen. Rusk, dated on the 17th instant, seventy five miles northwest of Nacogdoches, Texas, between a large body of the Cherokees, Caddos, and other Indians, and the troops under the command of Brigadier-General R. H. Douglass, from which it will be seen the enemy have sustained a heavy loss.

HEAD QUARTERS, } Camp Carter, July 6, 1839. To the Hon. Sydney Johnson, Secretary of War.

SIR:—On yesterday the negotiation on the part of the commissioners having failed, under your order, the whole force was put in motion towards the encampment of Bowles, on the Neches. Colonel Landrum crossed on the west side of the Neches, and marched up the river; the regulars under Colonels Burleson and Rusk moved directly to the Camp of Bowles. Upon reaching it it was found to be abandoned. Their trail was ascertained, and a rapid pursuit made. About six miles above the encampment, in the vicinity of the Delaware village, at the head of a prairie, they were discovered by the spy company, under Captain J. Carter, and a detachment of 25 men from Captain Todd's company, by Gen. Rusk. The enemy displayed from the point of a hill—Gen. Rusk motioned to them to come on—they advanced and fired four or five times, and immediately occupied a thicket and ravine on the left. As we advanced, the lines were immediately formed, and the action became general. The ravine was instantly charged and flanked on the left by Colonel Burleson and a part of his regiment; the rest of Burleson's regiment were led by lieutenant-colonel Woodlee. A portion of Gen. Rusk's regiment charged at the same time, and another portion took a position on a point of a hill to the right, and drove a party, who attempted to flank us from that quarter. Thus instantly driving the enemy from the ravine and thicket, leaving eighteen dead on the field, that have been found, and carrying off, as usual, their wounded, as was seen by our men.

Our loss was two killed, one wounded mortally, and five slightly.

Col. Crandrum was not able, having so much further to march, to participate in the engagement, but has been ordered to join this morning. All behaved so gallantly, that it would be invidious to particularize. The action commenced about half an hour before sunset, which prevented pursuit. Most of their baggage was captured, 5 kegs of powder, 256 pounds lead, and many horses, cattle, corn, and other property.

R. H. DOUGLASS, Brigadier-General Commanding T. A.

A letter from Gen. Rusk, dated 17th inst. remarks: "We have had another engagement to-day, with the Indians, who occupied a very strong position. The contest lasted an hour and a half, when we charged and drove them from their station, in which, however, they sustained considerable loss, the amount of which is not yet ascertained. Bowles was found amongst the dead. Their numbers were very considerable; I think 5 or 600. Our loss was, 2 men killed and upwards of 20 wounded, amongst whom are my brother and Major Augustine, of San Augustine county." We are happy to learn that every precaution has been taken to cut off the retreat of the enemy, and thereby prevent a protracted war. We shall anxiously await further intelligence from that quarter, and will endeavor to keep our readers promptly and correctly advised on this important subject."

P. S. All the above news is corroborated by persons direct from Nacogdoches, (Texas), to this place.

TEXAS.

A bright destiny is in reserve for Texas. Every thing is working for her benefit. The slanders of her enemies at home have been put down by a just administration of the laws, honesty and good faith. In England it has been announced in Parliament, that the British Minister at Mexico has been directed to negotiate for the recognition of the Independence of Texas—and the French Government, is at this time, deliberating upon the expediency of a similar recognition. This, however, is not all!—Aware of the obstinate and unyielding temper of the Mexican rulers, they will be made to understand distinctly, from the Government of the U. States, that if they shall again march an army into Texas for the purpose of overthrowing the existing government, it will be construed into an unfriendly feeling towards this country, and the people will be allowed freely to follow their inclinations in taking part with Texas. The result of such a movement, backed by a bounty of Government Land of five hundred acres to every volunteer who joins the army of the Republic, with his rifle for the campaign, would throw twenty-five thousand men into Texas from the Western States, in three months. We incline, however, to the belief, that discretion in this respect will govern the Mexican Government, and they will recognise Texas the moment they can arrange for a valuable consideration. N. Y. Star.

IMPORTANT FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The St. Louis Republican publishes an extract of a letter received in that city from a gentleman residing at Fort Snelling, dated July 10, by which we learn that a most unhappy state of affairs is now existing between the Sioux and Chippeway tribes of Indians, and great slaughter has been made of the latter. Mercy seems to have formed no part of the savage character. One indiscriminate massacre of men, women and children, appears to be the rule of warfare. It may elucidate the extract to state that a large number of the Chippeway tribe had assembled at Fort Snelling to receive their annuities, and the events which followed, (related below,) occurred a few days prior to the date of the letter. The extract says: "The Sioux and Chippeways have had a brush at two different points on the St. Croix, and again about thirty miles above the falls of St. Anthony.—The Chippeways, just before leaving the Pillagers, I believe, had killed, at Lake Calhoun, a Sioux Brave, one much liked and esteemed by his tribe, and took his scalp. An hour or two after sun-rise, the news having spread like wild fire, the Sioux, about 200 strong, left the Falls (St. Anthony).—Hale-in-the-day, a Chippeway Chief, had pushed on with his party, and was not overtaken. The Sioux who left the falls, came across a party of the Rum River Band, attacked them about sun rise the next morning, and killed one hundred and thirty-three men, women and children. This was above the falls. Big Thunder, a Sioux Chief, crossed the country, in pursuit of the Strong Ground Band of Chippeways, and overtook and fought them at St. Croix. Big Thunder told the Sioux not to fight where the whites were, (Messrs. Atkins and Mc-Loud's party,) and as the Chippeways huddled round the whites, many of them thus escaped.—Notwithstanding, the Sioux killed thirty-six men of the Chippeway party, and some women and children.

"The country is in great excitement, and will continue so for some time. There will, no doubt, be a general engagement between the Sioux and Chippeways before many months more. Hale-in-the-day is a Chief not to be trifled with, and the Sioux are consolidating under Bad Hair, a first rate warrior, who has been to Washington."

This is the substance of the extract referred to, and is an evidence of the unhappy state of affairs existing between those tribes. The next news, in all probability, will be an account of the slaughter of an equal or greater number of the Sioux by some band of the Chippeways.

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA

"The War Ended!"—It will be perceived from the following important intelligence from Florida, that Gen. Macomb's treaty has turned a complete failure, and that the Indians seemed determined not to leave their hunting grounds without causing the whites some trouble and bloodshed: From the Charleston Courier.

OFFICE OF THE NEWS, St. Augustine, E. F. Aug 3, 10 o'clock, A. M. THE WAR RENEWED!

The following treacherous account of the surprise of Col. Harney's command reached here this morning by express. Col. Gates, commanding east of St. John's, has transmitted orders for immediate defence of the posts South. Ass't. Adj't General's Office } Army of the South. Fort Brook, E. F. July 29.

SIR:—It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the assassination of the greater part of Lt. Col. Harney's detachment by the Indians, on the morning of the 23d instant, on the Coleosabatchie river, where they had gone, in accordance with the treaty at Fort King, to establish a trading house. The party consisted of about 28 men, armed with Col's rifle; they were encamped on the river, but unprovided with defences of any kind, and it is said without sentinels. The Indians in large force made the attack before the dawn of day, and before reveille, and it is supposed that thirteen of the men were killed, among whom were Major Dallam and Mr. Morgan, sutlers. The remainder with Col. Harney, escaped; several of them severely wounded. It was a complete surprise. The Commanding General therefore di-

rects, that you immediately place the defence of the most complete state of defence at all times to repel an attack. No portion of your will, in future, be sufficient, except under a detachment at Fort M... immediately withdrawn. Should Fort Mellon... the surgeon recommend you are authorized to... son, and re-inforce... ing posts.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, GEO. M. LION.

St. Augustine.

News has just come from Col. Harney was attacking the 23d inst. at his command of 28 men were killed; the Col. escaped. This is a most atrocious act committed since the Indians; and bears witness to the fact that the Indians have said since Macomb's treaty.

The following is received in this city, residing in St. Augustine.

"Time will only permit us to say that we have just been told that the Chippeway, under the command of Col. Harney, were recently attacked by the Sioux, who had 'gone in and' 15 out of 30 killed, and self narrowly escaped from the harbor. These accounts of this miserable and of these too are the very same. Col. Harney, King, to dupe the U. S. Army. Such can no longer doubt the 'peaceable intentions' of the opinion of the people true' and 'Tallahassee' notwithstanding."

New Orleans. GOOD NEWS.

The steamer Cherokee port, has brought \$500,000 silver, belonging to the Chihuahua, and destined for purchase goods for the... This intelligence that at length tranquility interior of that unfortunate commencement of these actions will be likely to precipitous consequences, Chihuahua and Sonora, estimated mines of gold in all the capital of Mexico is by great difficulties, and badness of the roads there seem to perceive stages of a direct communication United States. In this he carried from New Orleans at less expense than Mexico, and they will try exertions levied upon remote provinces through the old route. This prior of Mexico is the of the most useful results.

The steamboat Van... Friday evening, for Monday 9 o'clock it was discovered she supposed to have on fire, was immediately run and saved except the passengers. The cargo was promptness, and coolness of his officers. The flames the alarm was given, the exertions the Clerk was of the boat and cash letters.

Crops.—The North fact worthy of remark, section of the State, have sent season, received from drought or any other forward. Early corn is from the present favorably reasonably conclude that corn has been engaged, at \$1 25 per barrel, quality, plenty at \$3 per bushel. "In all other parts of we can hear, the people are most cheering. The ever so good. The dance have been very great band; and will relieving the people from their embarrasments, the merits of the combined war.

MARRIAGE.

Nature and nature's law that is sweetened by law. The spirit of our and our pleasures take on come more important and existence itself is our softer self. Misfortune beneath the soothing of and the triumph becomes shared with her. A roving and restless by romantic speculation by futile woes; the and the disappointed with her he awakens the path wider and nobler self aggrandizement, the fragrant flowers, and light.

It would be better encourage young men their good characters. A good reputation is fine coat in almost any except wooing a fashion-