was ranked with areon, and murder, and treason, and all these unnatural and ferocious sets which are evidence of a depravity of heart onfitting the individual to live in society. I am at a loss to conceive the reasons that operated upon the legislature to induce them to extend the benefit of clergy to the crime of bigamy. The man who bares his arm in the face of heaven and stabs his neighbor to the heart, forfeits bis life to the offended laws. Your crime entails upon society an amount of misery as great, and I cannot see why the punishment should be less. What are the feelings of all the parties involved, and above all, those of your fair victim, com pared with the quiet of the grave? - Your crime deserves the full punishment provided by law, and a proper regard to the safety of the community requires it. It must therefore be severe and exemplary.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser. LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT.

The following circular letter from Major Gen eral Scott has been handed to as for publication. It has been drawn from bim, we understand, by numerous letters from various parts of the Union, including applications from citizens of New-Jersey, asking his opinions concerning the polities of the day. Without meaning to intimate any opinion as to the object or policy of the correspondence, we remark with pleasure that the reply is written with characteristic frankness and ability of its distinguished author, being full, clear, and unequivocal in all its expressions of

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1841.

I have lately had the honor to receive many letters from as many different States, each propounding, on the part of the writer and his neighbor, nearly the same political interrogatories-to which answers are requested.

The scope of the inquiries is a flattering proof of the interest that some of my countrymen take in the opinions that I have formed on certain great principles of abiding importance to the success of our systems of government; and as I have nothing to conceal, if nothing of value to communicate, I shall, at once, without policy or reserve, and in the form of a cucular, comply with their several requests.

Party politics .- Although from early manhood, I have, by the profession of arms, in defence of my country, been thrown out of the arena of party politics, yet I have never ceased to be an attentive observer of public events, and thus, I believe, there has scarcely been a discussion of moment in Congress, within my time, on which I did not form, and modestly, but firmly, express a passing opinion.

A mere youth, I felt the liveliest joy when the allen and sedition laws expired in the triumph of Mr Jefferson From 1806 I was old enough, by speech and pen, to call for a prompt and energetic redress of our wrongs suffered from Great Britain-under her Orders in Council; the attack on the Chesapeake frigate and long continued impressment of our seamen; and when the war of 1812 at length came I was a mong the first and longest in the presence of the The insults received from the French Ditectory; their depredations on our commerce, renewed under Napoleon's decrees (Berlin and Milan) which followed the British Orders in Council, also largely shared in my indignant re-

The administration of Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, like that of Mr Jefferson had, in their respective periods, my humble, but hearty approbation; and I have ever since censured nothing in either but the sale of part, and the dismantling of our dary; the ball oyelens of defence cripling us for war, by destroying our commerce and finances, and oppressing agriculture, was long continued without redressing one outrage

I give this little sketch of the growth of my party feelings or opinions -unimportant, perhaps except to myself and a few partial friends, to show that, if I have never been a Federalist, in any party sense of the term, so neither have ! been a Jacobin; an impracticable or abstractionist in any sense whatever; but always an old fashioned republican, devoted to the support

of law and order : - a democratic Whig, just as

all my family had been whige in the great strug-

gle for national freedom and independence. The Judiciary .- From an early and long continued study of elementary Law, my mind has ever been imbued with deep reverence for the Bench - State and Federal; -an independent department in our systems of government, and which, holding neither the purse to corrupt, nor the sword to terrify, addresses itself only with the mild force of persuasive Reason, to the in-Jelligence and virtue of the whole community By the federal constitution every possible safeguard is provided to shield its Judiciary against fleeting prejudice, political rancour, and party dependence-to which Legislators and the Executive are anavoidably, directly and constantly exposed. Hence, "to the one supreme court" is widely extended (by 'the appellate jurisdiction') "all cases in law and equity arising under this

constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority."

Looking to this express provision. I have always held that when a doubtful question -arising under the constitution itself, the supreme la v of the land; under an act of Congress or a treaty, has once been solemnly adjudicated, by that court, the principle of the decision ought to be taken, by all, as definitively settled-unless, indeed, it be upon a re hearing before the same This appears to me too clear for disputation; for the court is only declared to be supreme, and hence there can be no bench beyond it; but to Congress is only given the power to constitute inferior tribunals By appeals to the Supreme Court a settlement was intended to be reached, and anarchy, through long distraction of the public mind, on great questions of legis lative and executive power, thus rendered impossible. Practically, therefore, for the people, and especially their functionaries to deny, disturb, or impugn principles thus constitutionally established, strike me as of evil example, if not of a direct revolutionary,-except, indeed, in the cause of a judicial decision enlarging power | sident, but in any and every week of the year, and against liberty; and any dangerous error of this sort can be always easily corrected, (and should only be corrected) by an amendment of the constitution, in one of the modes prescribed by that instrument itself-the organization of the States and the people. Misconstructions of the law, other than the constitution, are yet more readily corrected by amendatory or declaratory mous patronage would soon - by the force of the acts of Congress.

The Executive Veto. - This by the framers of the constitution could only have been designed, 1. To enable the President to defend his own rightful powers against usurpations on the part of Congress ; 2. To enable him to forbid other legislative infractions of the constitution; and S. To guard the country against other acts of hasty or violent legislation.

It is hardly possible to conceive a case under the first or second of these heads, against which the Judiciary - the balance wheel of the system -- does not afford, of itself, all the security that the nample can require.

Bu: without the protection of either the Bench or the veto, would the executive department, weak to fulfil the strictly executive functions for | were embodied in the constitution itself. But I which it was more particularly created? or ra- do not consider it as respectful to the people, nor ther, would not that department still be the must

powerful, for evil, in the government? The President is under the checks of the conpower of the Sword, and be has again and again had that of the Porse also. The Honses of Congress, it is true, lay taxes, for imports and regulate the sales of the public domain; but it is he (through his agents) who handles the proceeds. From 1833 to 1836, (to say nothing of the present) he alone nominated and dismissed all the agents who kept as well as those who cullected, distributed and disbursed the public revenue. The apottegm-make us your execua frightful application to such small agents and the immense treasure that annually passes

through their bands! The rapid increase and spread of population the growth of national wealth; the amount of revenue collected and disbursed : the new relations (by the extension of commerce) with foreign countries; the additional appointments at home and abroad; the number and value of contracts-all constantly and necessarily on the in crease; a general decay in morals, perhaps, as great in Congress as elsewhere; the habit that we have seen prevail during several presidential terms-of filling public offices with but little or no regard to moral standing -have, taken together, already opened to the head of the government elements of power and corruption which it was impossible for the framers and adonters of the constitution to foresee or to conceive. Who, at that distant day, for example, ever dreamed of the spectacles which have recently dispusted every bonest citizen : of postmasters, mail contractors, mail agents, and census takers covering | ry, as well as to many of the wants of our comthe land with government pamphlets, hand bills, and extra gazettes, sufficient (if read) to sap the toorals, public and private, of an entire generation? of the custom house mercenaries in the odd years, nor a visiter in any lodge since, exlarge cities, living on the public, neglecting ev ery duty for party meetings and the polls, and rendering to Power the most bribe-worthy services? Of Districts Attorneys and Collectors rambling missionaries, defending every abuse of office-their own the most indecent-in order to maintain power in the hands of their patriot?-All who have reflected on the foregoing facts

I hope then, by an early amendment of the onstitution, to see a reduction of the President's orable distinctions. The regulation of patronage would pro-

must be ready to affirm-that Executive Pat

ronage "has increased, is increasing, and ought

There can be no good reason why the veto should not be overcome by a bare majority in each House of Congress, of all the members e lected to it -say, for the benefit of reflection, at the end of ten days from the return of the bill. An amendment to this effect would still leave the President-the general representative of every State and district, armed with the votes of all the members, absent at the moment, from the respective Houses; and there will always be some members absent from both.

Rotation in Office .- The inquiry, under this head, is not definite in any letter before me. It. however, is presumed to refer, 1st-To the governors and secretaries of territories and some of the judges therein; district attorneys, collectors. surveyors and maval officers of the customs; marshals, postmasters, whose commissions amount to a thousand dollars per annum : navy agents : registers and receivers at land officers; surveyora general of lands, and Indian agents-all of whom, are, by law, appointed for a term of four the judges ) to be removed at pleasure. 2nd-To high class of civil officers (next to the chiefs) in he executive departments at Washington: other high functionaries—foreign ministers, secretaries of legation and consuls; postmasters, whose commissions amount tolless than a thousand dollars per annum, superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian sub agents, &c. &c .- all appointed without limitation as to term, yet subject, in practice -not by express law-to be also removed at pleasure. 3rd-To the assistants allowed by aw to very many of the principals included above, which assistants are generally called clerks-some of them deputies, appraisers, weighers, gnagers, sub-inspectors, store-keepers lighthouse keepers &c. &c.,-all appointed and subject to removal, as under the second head.

I am seked-Whether (in my poor opinion) all hose functionaries (amounting to many thousands) or any of them, ought to be periodically superseded by original appointment? If yes-When? And if a part only - Which?

We have seen that a number of officers are filled for a term of years, and more without any limitation as to term. I, however, can draw no ine of just distinction between the claims of the wo classes upon the favor of country or govern-

Premising, that regular periodical changes in he subordinate servants of the country, merely or the sake of change, would necessarily swell xecutive patronage, slready too much swollen -I am obliged to add that I more than doubt, on other grounds, the policy and justice of such changes. 1st - Because, for the able and prount execution of public business much official experience, in a great number of particular stations, is known to be necessary; 2nd. Because many of fice holders appointed under even reckless administrations [such as we have seen] will always after a time, be found of tried integrity and of equal industry and abilities; -3. Because, again some may be found in a state of honorable poverty, the result no less of stern integrity than of a long and exclusive devotion to the public interests, and -4. Because, to remove such servants. er not to re appoint them at the end of a term, would not only discourage successors in a faithful discharge of duty, but could not fail to outrage the moral sense of entire communities. I speak on this head, from what I witnessed in 1829-80, of the cruel experiment, on a large scale, then made upon the sensibilities of the country, and the mischiefs to the public interests which early ensued.

What I would, therefore, humble advise, is this: To turn out, not only on a change of Preall office holders known to be deficient in either honesty, capacity, or industry, and to appoint in their stead men known to possess those qualities. Without an anxious attention to this rate, a government of the people resting on virtue and intelligence, cannot long be successfully maintain. ed; for a blind or vicious distribution of enorhighest examples - beat down all that is taught in the Church, the School or College.

One Presidential Term -Of the eight chief magistrates that preceded General Harrisonwhom a nation yet mourns—the first, third, fourth, fifth and seventh, presided over this union, respectively, two successive ferms: the other three, but four years each, and every one of the eight, whilst in office, became a candidate for a second term.

I consider the sublime example set by the father of his country, in declining a third election which has been duly followed by four popular pin our political elections. Not that every Presidents, and would no doubt have been ob-

under like circumstances-as establishing a bar- age and expenditures required a general pu-(become so super-judicial of late years) be too rier against a third term, as impassable as it is otherwise proper in a candidate, to solicit a lavor on a pledge, that, if elected, he will not accept a second nomination. It lacks too much like s stitution and law, rightfully invested with the bargain tendered to other aspirants ; -yield to me country remained undisturbed. Their renow; I shall soon be out of your way :- too much like the interests that sometimes governs the Cardinals in the choice of a Pope-many vo ting for themselves first, and, if without success, finally for the most superannuated-in order that the election may the sooner come round again. I am bowever, in favor of an amendment to the constitution in one of the forms prescribed, declaring, that no citizen shall be eligible to reelection to the Presidency, and also, of an extentors; we care not who are your legislators; has sion of the term to that of a Senator - a period of 6-vears.

Agency of the President in Legislation .- I au persuaded that this should be strictly limited, I To the command of the Constitution - he shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," and 3. To fur aish through the appropriate executive departments, such details for bills as any committee of either House of Congress may especially call for

Congress. - If I had had the honor of a vote on the occasion, it would have been given in favor of the Land Distribution Bill, the Bankrupt Bill, and the second bill for a creating of a Fiscal Corporation-having long been under a conviction that, in peace, as in war, something efficient in the nature of a Bank of the United States, is not only " necessary and proper," but indispensable to the successful operations of the Treasu

merce and currency. Secret or outh-bound Societies .- I have n been a member of the masonic ludge in thirty cept once -now more than sixteen years ago There are, at many Academies and Colleges, as is well known, associations of students, tutors, their meetings for aught I know, may be secret. I wenty-eight years ago, I was once present with such an association, and never since; and I have, within five years, received many flattering notices of my having been enrolled as an honorary member of as many such associations. neglect, I have failed to accept one of those hou be."

Finally, I am asked - If nominated as a canlidate for the Presidency, would you accept the nomination ? I beg leave respectfully to replyyes; provided, that I be not required to renounce | vice of the Whig delegation from this State any principles professed above. My principles who gave their unanimous approval of his

Hoping that you who have done me the honor o invite this general reply, may, with the milions, be enabled, in a year or two, to fix on some other citizen as your candidate, more worthy, and therefore, more likely to conciliate the majority of popular suffrages.

I remain gentlemen, Your friend and fellow-citizen. WINFIELD SCOTT

## MR GRANGER.

This gentleman embraced the occasion of a recent Whig Convention in his district to make some remarks on the political events of September last, and his connexion with them, which, as it is the first time that h es entered into any public expression of his course on the occasion referred to, it is due to him to give a place in our paper.

Mr. Granger commenced his remarks by saying that he had never before, in addressing his fellow-citizens, felt called on to speak of himself; but on that occession he felt bound to do so. He then took a rapid glance of the formation of the Cabinet un. Ontario by a nomination more grateful der Gen. Herrison, and portrayed the character of that lamented patriot. After dwelling for a short time upon the death of President Harrison, and the accession of his successor, Mr. G. entered upon the death of President Harrison, and the accession of his successor. Mr. G. entered upon a short history of the legislation of Congress, the action of the Executive, and the causes which led to a dissolution of the Cabinet. He referred to the passage of the land bill as an act of long defered justice to the States -to the bankrupt act as one which would bring relief to thousands of the unfortunate -to the revenue bill as one due to the wants and interests of the country. Mr. G had engaged so much of the public attention, or had been so emphatically sealed with public reprobation, as the sob-Treasury plan. That plan had been repealed amongst the first acts of the present Congress, and us repeal implied an obligation him. upon the Whig party to provide a substitute; that a bank bill had been passed by Con gress, and arrested by the action of the Pres-

veto power, such were some of the features of that bill, that although he did most deeply regret that the Executive sanction was withheld from it, he did not feel that the President should be harshly censured for returning it to Congress with his objections. A second bill was formed which it was supposed would fully meet his wishes. Indeed the Public had been informed by high outhrity, which remains uncontradicted, that the second bill was presented to Congress with the approbation of the President to its details. That bill was passed, and its fate was known to our People. Congress was about to adjourn ; the sub-Treasury repealed, and the substitute offered by Congress defeated by the Executive. The purse and the sword were still united in the bands where the Whig party had declared they should not remain. Here was sufficient cause for the withdrawal of members from the Whig Cabinet was well known that four of them did withdraw.

But there were other additional reasons which Mr G. said be would frankly state. The contest of last year had not been wag-

ed upon these legislative questions only. It had been boldly declared, and by himself amongst others, that long-continued power in the hands of our adversaries had led to secruption among the officeholders, and to a most dangerous interference on their part officeholder was corrupt, but that the differ-

served with equal good faith by the other three, ent departments of governmental patron rification. The revolution of last year was not accomplished merely for the purpose of placing the executive officers at Washington in snug and comfortable places, while the bordes of officeholders throughout the moval was as much desired by the People as was the change in the highest officers of the Government. So perfectly was this understood, that it was due to our adversaries to say, that they did not complain when removed, and justly laughed at us when we permitted them to remain

Miny removals and appointments were made during the Congressional recess and before the death of Gen. Harrison, which were afterwards sent to the Senate for confirmation, but since that period very few To the Veto, qualified as suggested above : 2. had been disturbed. The President had seen fit to retain in power almost the entire torce of the Indian department throughout the country, although the Whig party had been loud in their assertions of corruption and fraud in the enormous expenditures there. Custom-house officers were retained who were known to have been actively en Leading measures of the late Extra Session of gaged in the political struggle against us. All the most valuable offices of the Post Office Department were under the control of the President, who had permitted but very few changes. Under this state of things Mr. Granger had been forced to consider his duty to the principles he advocated and to himself personally. After the deepest reflection, he could not doubt. He felt that if the executive power should continue to thwart the will of the People, as expressed through the ballot-boxes and through their Representatives in Congress-if bold political partizans were permitted to retain the places which they had so long abused, to trample down Whig principles; and if, afand professors, for purely literary purposes, and ter all this, he remained in office, the Whigs throughout the nation-ay, the Whige of Old Ontario, by whose partiality he had been so often sustained, would believe that, for the enjoyment of office, he had bartered his and their principles, and that "Frank am sorry to be reminded that, by some strange Granger was not the man they took him to

> it was his duty to pursue, Mr. G. said he did not feel at liberty to act without the addetermination. Then he did resign, ready to go into the ranks to sustain the Whit party. Mr Granger said that here he had single word to ssy, as much in justice to enother as himself. It had been insinuated in public prints, and circulated in secret whispers, that the member of Congress from this district had received his nomination with Mr. Granger that, in a contingency like that which has arisen, his place was to be surrendered. This was a miserable calumny without the slightest shadow of truth. H (Mr. Granger) had never even heard Mr Greig named as a candidate until inform ed of his nomination. He need not say how well the trust confided to him had been executed; but he would say, in justice to his own feelings, that, during the whole or the delicate and perplexing responsibilities grow ing out of his position in the Government and the surrender of his place, the constan counsel and advice of that gentleman had been most useful to him. Mr. G. said that on his return he met at Albany Mr. Greig's letter of resignation, which had been followed by the representatives of the Whigs of to his feeling than any other occurrence of

Although fully convinced of the course

Mr. Granger then reviewed the position of the Whig party of the nation, and particularly of this State he said that our enemies had supposed that those who differed from the President were to wage war upon him, and thus produce a breach in our ranks. The proceedings of the State Convention recently held at Syracuse had dispelled that illusion, and put matters upon the right

Should the present Administration earry out Whig principles, it was entitled to the support of the Whig party; and from no one would such a course receive a more would be reformed. He trusted the Presi-

The Jew and his pound of Flesh. - Some days ago, a gentleman from Mobile came to this city. and while here was arrested for debt, at the in-Much as he deprecated the use of the stance of a citizen of this place. Bail was found; but the inexorable creditor refused to let the stranger return to his family, though he pleaded hard for the immunity, fearing lest he might fall a prey to the pestilence.

In a day or two after, the unfortunate debte was seized with the fever, and on Sunday eve-

ning was cerned to his grave. We have merely given the outline of this heartless transaction; but it is enough to damn forever the Shylock who could thus delight in the death of a man who chanced to owe him : few paltry dollars.

To-morrow we shall try to get the particular

of this disgraceful affair. - N. O. Adv. The cruel and melancholy case alluded to by our New Orleans contemporary, is one wit which our citizens have been made familiar during the last three days. If that unrelenting ereditor be not totally lost to every feeling of sensibility and humanity, what tortures must few pollry dollars he has murdered his fellow man, and carried anguish and sorrow into an in teresting family circle, where not only contentment and happiness, but even opulence has been wont to dwell. But, we fear, not even the wid ow's tears nor the orphan's cries will ever reach the beart of such a man. - Mobile Adv.

An Editor Made a Boronet .- Queen Victoris appears to have no scruples with regard to the premotion of Editors to high stations of hon-Immediately after the late political struggle, she conferred a baronetey on John Easthope Esq. the able and distinguished conductor of the London Morning Chronicle, the leading orgat of liberal politics in England.

From the Nashville Whig. MR. WEBSTER.

In justice to Mr. Webster, we publish receive the Executive ap the following letter, said to come from a ter the explosion created distinguished source, to the New York ter, he strongly advised Commercial Advertiser. It is intended to too, that the whole su define Mr Webster's position, in the Exec- over for three months, utive councils during the late trying scenes mature thought, and for at the capitol, and illustrates the propriety sense of the country of his present position.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. Your friendship for Mr. Webster, and your solicitude for his fame, induce me, who share with you both these sentiments. to communicate some particulars of his course during the eventful session just terminated, which evince his patriotism, judgment and devotion at once to the true in terests of his party and to the country. shall tell you nothing which you do not know already; but it may not be unseasonable nor useless, at such a moment as this to bave in one view, and from an eve wilness, important familiar facts. I confess a desire to have it kept constantly in the pubhe mind, that his counsels and his wishes would have preserved, unimpaired, the integrity of the Whig party; would have prevented a dissolution of the Cabinet, have maintained our official relations to the President, and have carried us through this administration and the organization of another, undistracted, unalienated, and full of reasonable hope.

before, Mr Webster desired to see the country provided with a useful bank. This, of course, was to be expected from his whole public life and opinions. Ascertaining the existence of constitutional difficulties in the mind of the President, he assisted to have the bill which the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to send to the Senate as projet, made as perfect as possible, consistent with those difficulties; he endeavored to persuade his political and personal friends line. to pass that bill; imperfect though he thought it, and though it was, he discountenanced the introduction of another and different one, which there were the best reasons to fear the President would not approve; he favored the attempt of Mr Rives to restore, by an amendment, the substance of the Treasury projet, and when that had been defeated, and the bill containing the compromise provision was sent to the Executive, he sought to secure his official approval. In all this he manifested that fidel ity touthe party, delicacy to the President consideration of unfortunate and unantici pated circumstances, and constant pursu of a practical public good, which the coun try expected, indeed, from him, but could scarcely expect from any other man.

At the commencement of the session, as

When the purpose of introducing another bill, after the veto of the first, was adopted in Congress, Mr Webster no doubt sought to have it so framed as to avoid the the objections of the President, and probably had no doubt it would receive his signature, until the appearance of Mr Botis' letter. From that moment as you collect from Mr Ewing's letter, the President man anxiety, and a very strong wish that the whole matter might be laid over until the next session. Mr Webster thought this reasonable and expedient, under the circumstances, as did Mr Ewing, if I under stand his letter, and he communicated his opinion and his desire to his friends in Congress. The bill was passed and sent to the President, and then, as Mr Ewing tell the public, and as I believe the truth to be. Mr Webster submitted a written and oral argument to the President to persuade him to give it his sanction.

You see, therefore, that if in this matter there had been on both sides, or on either side, faults or errors, Mr Webster did al that he could do- all that man could doin the succession of events, to prevent them. Down to the moment when he adopted and declared his determination not to retire from office, there was no one within or without the Whig party, who did not appreciate his sound judgment, his perfect fidelity and his admirable counsels: have not a doubt that the sober second thought of the country will do justice to then went on to state that no one subject hearty support than from him, (Mr. G.,) this determination. His colleagues have wherever he might be placed. There were retired, from the same conviction that in some few indications that improper officers | fluenced that portion of the Whigs in Congress who have presented an address to the dent would continue these reforms, in which public, to wit: that there no longer exists it was the duty of good Whigs to sustain any hope of a satisfactory arrangement of the question of the bank, under Mr Tyler's administration. Mr. Webster thinks the case not hopeless; he is for another trial; and in another sense than they would ex hort us-

> Ne, cede malis, sed contra audentior ito. He thinks there is yet a reasonable chance that the President and his new Cabinet, all Whigs, selected by a Whig, may present such a scheme as shall receive the vote of a Whig Congress. You perceive, from his recent letter, that he deems a bank, as he always has done, in some useful form, to be wholly indispensable; and for so great a good he does not think the country ought to be required to wait four years longer .-In this hope, and with these opinious, he remains in the Cabinet. He remains at the post which the good President assigned to him, & at which Mr. Tyler desires him to remain. He sees I have reason to believe, no cause to doubt that the President is influenced by a constant regard to the public pare with our fine Saxon a nrey upon his soul when he reflects that for a interest and to the duties of his great office the long wool tribe, such as -although it is true that schemes of a bank | Cotswolds, and New Oxfor have struck his mind differently at different of few, but of the South D times, as being within, or not within the very highly. 'Their wulter constitutional principle he had adopted and to their wool, fine enough avowed. In the considerations suggested purposes. They are also o in the concluding language of the last voto character, and possess the message, there may perhaps be found for tions. Of these he has I this an explanation and an excuse.

You have, then, in a word, Mr Webster's sego county, New York whole course on this subject. He thought ister at the Court of St. . as did the entire Cabinet, that the projet of Right Rev. Bishop Mead a bill first sent by Mr Ewing to the Senate, They were selected from on its call, ought to have been passed by Jonas Webb, of Babraham Congress into a law. He wished the Pre- all the veloable prizes at sident to sign the somewhat different one cultural Show at Laverpool

instead of that Congre-When the second bill thought it was in suc

Under these circu car with me that Mr W where he is. His nerand his public duties means of doing good--of quieting the pub apprenensions of war ministration by his w his unrivated ability and fidence of the country-1 hands, and they impose which he could not evad I believe would not evac very believe that this co Cabinet at such a n produce such an impres and East of the uncerts relations as greatly to di of obtaining the residue at favorable rates. For not for himself, let him ertions of duty something ma

TOUR OF AN AMERIC BREEDER. Correspondence of the N. Y.

NEW YORK, Octo

I have just had the please esting conversation with Allen, Esq., of Buffulo, returned last week in t ship "Hendrick Hudson, tural Tour in Englan your readers would like to Mr. Allan's movements.

He says that there is will compare with our un and Trolters, and that cultivate the breed with such stock as Abdallah's. Be senger's, &c. we may e large exporters. Many dressed to him on various ing them, and he has I to purchase a few stylish that the London "Farme called upon Brother J. show of his tretters at I the Royal Agricultural 5 open to the whole world, I of our spirited breeders year at the annual meeting

The English cart horse Mr. inferior to the great Pen horse, and is of opinion the here have more game or and would beat them in hi four miles. Our soil and cidedly superior for the noble animal to those of E Of Short Horns, he seem there is but one man's berd it is worth while for us he from; and throwing out breeders, New York, Ohio. would advantageously exhibit England. There are other be ed cattle which he esteemed the Hereford, the Suxsex, Dev and Scotch Highlanders.

Mr. Rotch had previously superior South Down sheen brated flocks of the Duke Mr. Grantham, Mr. Elman, a these now arrived cannot uable cross upon them. berd's dog for Mr. Rotch also these sheep, of a breed so requires no breaking in for the of the woolly fleck.

I was much pleased wi Dorking fowls, that, like Goli tra toe, and fat occasionally weight of 8lbs. Some beau the game bird of England, which on the common bern the game cock, are among I

In Swine, Mr. Allen went examination, from the different the wild boar from Asia, and Germany, kept in the Zoolog the various kinds of Chinese, approved breeds of England. ces the Berkshire as uniting ities in him on the whole and as size in them has b ed for at the West, he has specimens that stand three fe corresponding length, and will 800!bs.; but for fear these large enough, he has added ilworth breed, of a height o which the London "Fermer" seris will fat to the enorm 1.700lbs. Mr. Allen thinks be the maximum, but adds. vette of expression, " if this d large enough for the Southwe year import a Rhinocerus the tons!"-But ! fancy that necessity for this, and that the size will now cry out "en Kenilworths are really a good color is white.

In sheep, England has p for Francis Rotch, Esq.