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A MOST VALUABLE AND INTERESTING WORK

-The United Irishmen.-THEIR LIVES AND TIMES.

BY DR. R. R. MADDEN. or of " Travels in the East," &c

Work contains particulars never showing the plans, object, and conduct of the the Government, and how themby trustrated lection of the materials for this Work has inlabor of many years, during which time Dr

cuments and information as could only be tre the curvivors of the United Irishman had sought and hand shelter.

"It is the baist and hope of the arthor that the time has arrived when this history may be written without provoking the ramer of party, or lacer ting the feelings of surviving relations."

The foregoing a the announcement made by the London publishers of a work which will unquestionably, both on account of the great talents of the author and his deeply interesting subject, he the most valuable that has been ly interesting subject, given to the English Having taken pain ublic for t any years.

a very early copy from on the 20th day of July next in a double or treble nur coats, although the original price not exceeding erling. Thus will it be with-liberty in the United States price is twenty one shill to procure a complete and ost brave though uniortunate -OF EVERY IRISH CITIZE authentic account of the

The descendents, relatives and friends of those noble patriots, who were engathis struggle, still exist in this country. It is sufficient for us to name to New Yorkers the names of Puonas Appris Emmer and Dr. MACREYEX. Their me nory will over perish from among us. Had the contes for freedom, in which they, and such as they, were languaged, been successful, it would have been dignified with the name of Ecvolution, and not known merely as '

nown merely as The Inish Reservios.'

There is no period in modern history more replete with the homes of 1 rge upon the topic, the mention of which teelf to excite the coldest reader. Dr. Mad-ill undoubtedly meet the ment highly raised and be received with universal favor,

- THE UNITED INISHMEN" will be publish-Numbers of the New World, on the 20th of upplied to subscribers at the following rates: ies 25 cents: Five copies for \$11 Eleven co-2 ; Twenty-five copies for \$4 ; Fifty copies for \$15 per hundred.

gents, Booksellers, &c., should send in their orders a at the earliest moment, that they may not be disappointed in obtaining a supply. This will be the first and only American edition of this valuable work, and will be eagerly sought after. Address. J. WINCHESTER 30 Ann street, N.Y.

July, 1842.

Poudrette as a top dressing for Corn, Grass, &c. Price Reduced. 5\$ for 3 Barrels.

DOUDRETTE prepared by the New York Poudrette Company, from Night Soil, and not from the This company was the first to prepare poudrette in this country and claim to understand its preparation as well as any others engaged in the business. The poudrette prepared them by has been extensively used, especially on Long island and other parts of this state, in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. When applied at put ting in the seed, it brings forward vegetation rapidty, and ensures an early maturity. It may also be applied to coraccound hoeing. Many fields of corn which promise LCI small returns in June and July, might be brought forward, and matured with a fair yield, with the application of twelve or fifteen bushels, applied at the horing. Turnips, Rutabaga, and Buckwheat, may be made to yield largely by its application. It will be found of great value when used for these purposes—see Report of Dr. Bowers, W. F. Blydenburgh and others. For Wheat also it has been found to ensure a good crop. When a part of the same field, manured with Bone, was winter killed, and shrunk, that dressed with poudrett produced well—see W. W. Mill's report,—and for grass after wheat, its effects have been found very effectual in many instances-

see port of Mr. Hay and Mr. Colman.

A fair estimate of its comparative value, with stable and barnyard manure, is as one of the former to 13,14 or 15 of the latter, according to circumstances. Some furmers estimate it even higher. There is ample time yet to obtain and apply at this season, for these purposes, and to induce its use extensively, this season, on corn at hoeing, and on turnips and Buckwheat, and on wheat in the fall: in order to establish important facts, it will be sold, in any quantity, at the rate of \$5 for three barrels, or \$2 for one barrel, delivered any where in this city below 24th street, until 1st of September, and may be had immediately, in any quantity by applying personally of by Mail,

D. K. MINOR, Agent, 118 Nassau st., N. Y;

June 24, (July 27,) 1842, one hundred bushels of poudrette annually for 17 years, may now be had on applying as above, Present price \$110. They will advance,

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the

CHARLES L. SCHNIDER An indented apprentice to the Tailoring business aged about 18 years. All persons are forbid har-boring or employing him under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid upon his delivery to me in Wilmington, N. C.

V. R. PEIRSON.

From the European. Honors to the American Embassader.

At the annual dinner of the members of the turday, after the usual routing of toasts, Lord Francis Egerton, the chairman, said that among year, three dellars and fifty cents will be charged, and if the distinguished foreigners present there was one whom, although he came from a far country. from another hemisphere, and as the representative of a foreign state, still he (the chairman) would not class a " foreigner"-(applause)-nor would he nor any of his countrymen be so considered in this island. They spoke a common language, they had a common origin, and the same Anglo-Saxon blood flowed in the veins of both. (Loud and continued cheering. It was only necessary to go from the factory exhibitions of Manchester to the quays and docks of Liverpool, for any man to be convinced that no mission could be at once more honorable or more important than that of cultivating and connecting, if he may, friendly relations between two such countries as the United States of America and England, which was, he believed, the main part of the mission of the distinguished individual near him to this country. (Hear, from Mr. Everett.) - The high reputation of his honourable friend has preceded him here; and he (the chairman) was sure that England would consider she could not have had a higher compliment paid to her by the United States than in sending Mr. Everett as her representative. (Applause.) The health of his Excellency was then drunk by the company standing, and with marked enthusiasm. His Excellency the American Minister then

> ose, and was received with loud cheers. He said. that he should be more or less than man if he did not feel considerable emberrassment at the manner in which the toast had been received. He was, however, relieved by the conviction that it was meant to reach far beyond himself-across the Atlantic-and that it was meant for the peo ple whom he had the honor to represent. (Cheers, He accepted all their kindness in the spirit of frankness in which it was given. Whilst he experienced such a welcome us the present, he felt indeed that he was no stranger amongst them, but that in crossing the wide ocean that separated his country from theirs, he had come into the land of his fathers to receive the kindness and the charities of hospitality at the hands of their successors (Cheers.) His excellency then adverted to the relations between colonics and mother countries whether founded upon conquest or emigration. but there never had been, and there never could be, such relations between them as now existed between the United States of America and this country. (Applause.) Those relations were to be found in the mysterious bond of a common language, a common origin, and a perfect conviction that they were destined to exercise an allpowerful influence on whatever they were destined, and to fulfil the highest ends in the order of Providence for the welfare and happiness of both. When America was prosperous, the hand-

There is no period in modern history more repicts with irring and path tic incidents. It transhes the richest loam weavers felt it, in England; and when manufactual for roundite narative; for the interest which it coites is social as well as political. Strife entered into the homes of nen, and Danger was present at their firedes, "with his feet upon the hearth." But it is unnecvation of cotton in the United States was but of recent origin. So recently as 1784, the first parcel that arrived at Liverpool was seized as con-West Indies. Now, by the improvements made rica, more especially in the process by which the seed was seperated from the fibre, and by the inors in the spinning of it, the supply from America would be as boundless from the former cause as the demand in England from the latter; and the importance of that trade and manufacture could hardly be overstated, when it was admitted that its resources carried England through the crises of the French revolution. (Cheers.) Republicans as they (the Americans) were, there was a nations on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) With

mission to lawful authority. (Cheers.) His Exthe best understanding between England and the cheers of the assembly.

The remaining teasts of the evening were suitably introduced and responded to.

CHEROKEE TRADITIONS.

At the Annual Meeting of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Board in Boston, some weeks since, the Rev. Jesse Bushvhead, a native Cherokee preacher, gave an interesting account of the introduction of Christianity among the Cherokees, and the traditions which had been previously current among that people. The following is an extract from the report in the Christian Watchman:

"About thirty years ago they were in a savage and heathen state. They had an idea of God, traditions of the fall and flood, and some form of father could. One day they followed him into the forest and saw him go and open a gate, shoot ly the game rushed out and spread all over the now they would be obliged to hunt for it. Such ters the soul. was the Cherokee tradition of the fall. As to the flood, they supposed that God had a beloved son who was bitten by a serpent. God wept at full of fruit the branches are, the lower they bend there's majesty in a life that towers above the ruhis misfortune; and his tears caused the flood

They suppose that God lives in the seventh hearly vers; where there are trees, &c., as on the earth, but everything is white. He has made the sun smoke is the messenger to carry up tidings to Him. Whon they kill a deer, they would burn a piece. and the smoke would bear up their request for ed by the public either with indifference or conmore. There are four other agents, as they supposin the West a black, and in the South a yellow. To these they addressed their prayers, as detties They had an idea of a future existence. All ex- force of the lamentation of the poet, cept murderers they supposed would live forever. without any trouble, in happy hunting grounds. Murderers would go far West to the black man, to live there alone. Their priest practised arts of conjuration which they kept secret. To them had often loitered, unknown, near the idle group the tribe would resort in case of war or ot sickness; and as they were supposed to be able to

THE PIG.

The following extract from the Bubbles of the Brunners of Nassau, contains some curious reflecions on "the pig," which will doubtless prove nteresting to those who have never read the work illused to, or thought deeply on the subject:

"There exists prehaps in creation no animal which has less justice and more injustice done to him by man than the pig. Gifted with every faculty of supplying himself, and of providing even against the approaching storm, which no creature is better capable of foretelling than a pig, we begin by puting an iron ring through the cartilage of as nose, and having thus barbarously deprived im of the power of searching for, and analyzing is food, we generally condemn him for the rest of his life to solitary confinement in a sty.

While his faculties are still his own, only oberve how, with a bark or snort, he starts if you poroach him, and mark what shrewd intelligence ere is in his bright, twinkling eye: but with nankind, alleness is the root of all evil. The poor mimal, finding that he has absolutely nothing to do-having no enjoyment-nothing to look forward to but the pail which feeds him, naturally ost eagedy, or as we accuse him, most greedily rects its arrival. Having no natural business or iversion-nothing to occupy his brain-the hole powers of his system are directed to the igestion of a superabundance of food. To entrage this, nature assists him with sleep, which illing his better faculties, leads his stomach to beome the raling power of his system-a tyrant that can bear no ones presence but his own. The oor pig, thus treated, goes himself-sleepseats again-sleeps-wakens in a fright-screams -struggles against a blue apron -screams fainter and fainter- turns up the whites of his little eyes

It is probably from abhoring this picture, that know of nothing which is more distressing to ne, than to witness an indolent man eating his

the life of a human being and that of his victimcontracted—there is such a inclancholy resem- Imagination superseded the influence of fact.—It blance between the strutting residence in the vil- was then doubted whether it could be done again, lage, and the talking confinement in the s'y-betraband, and supposed to be the production of the tween the sound of the dinner bell and the rathing of the pail-hetween snoring in an arm chair and in the culture and treatment of the cotton in Ame- grunting in clean straw-that, when I contrast the 'pig's countenance' in the dish with that of his lord and master, who, with outstretched elbows, provements effected by Arkwright and his succes. sits leaning over it, I own I always feel it is so hard the one should have killed the other. In short there is a sort of 'Tu quoque, BRUTE!' moral in the picture, which to my mind is most painfully distressing."

A Mother's Love .- Mitchell, the forger, when the sentence consigning him to the State Prison was passed the other day, had no triend by him much greater affinity between America and Great in that hour of need except his mother! What Britain, politically speaking, than between any deep, engrassing, self-sacrificing affection! How of the European monarchies, or between any two worthy of better reward! There is a great amount of wrong in this world. None is felt with more the Americans as with the British, liberty was en- keenness than the ungrateful conduct of children. thrined in the constitution; and if the pillars of An idle, dissolute, heartless son, is such a comtheir monarchy were laid deep in the minds and plicated cause of suffering, that parents may somethe affections of the people, by which they were times murmur, if any thing will justify it, at the rought to support the throne, the foundations of decrees of Providence. Especially when any American liberties rested upon trial by jury, hat thing which parental affection and tilial watchfulben corpus, freedom of speech, the berry of ness can suggest, is turned to wrong doing. How the press, and self-government, tempered by sub- many days of anxious care have been bestowed. upon children who become reprobates imsociety. cellency concluded by expressing the happiness How many hours of sleepless anguish and wearie should feel in being instrumental in cementing ness have filled a mother's heart, that her son may fill some honorable station in the world. How United States, and resumed his seat among the cruel is that decree which decides that her instructions shall be disregarded, her expectations thrown to the wind, and her fondest hopes blighted! Yet a mother's love does not abate with the departure of virtue or the consummation of evil in her child. The more the world scorns him, the clo ser she clings and winds the tendrils of her heart around that of her ungrateful son. Yet this love abused-the affection is unrequited-this acute aternal anguish is daily caused by the misconnet of children! If Mitchell's feelings are lacerated, and the "iron enters his sout," from any

> it must be from the anguish he has inflicted upon the heart of his aged mother ! Philad Evening Journal.

Example is a living lesson. The life speake. rel gious worship. They supposed that two Every action has a tongue. Words are but aritwere first er sted, who were holy and happy. colated breath. Deeds are the fac-similes of soul; This pair had two sons, who were taught by their they proclaim what is within. The child notices father to hunt. They could not succeed, howe- the life. It should be in harmony with goodness. ver, in killing any game; and wondered how their Keen is the vision of youth; every mask is transparent. If a word is thrown into one balance, a deed is thrown into the other. Nothing is more some game, and then shut it again. After he had important than that parents should be consistent gone they went and opened the gate; but instant- A sincere word is never lost. But advice, counter to example, is slwavs suspected. Both canforest. Their father heard the noise and came not be true, one is false. Example is like statuaruning to the place. He told them that he intend- ary. It is sculptured into form. It is reality. ed to have shown them sometime this gate: so 'The eye dwells upon it; the memory recalls it that they could always get their game easily; but the imagination broods over it. Its influence en-

one cause more than another in his solitary cell.

A humble man is like a good tree, the more

Futres, in a conversation with Judge Story, gave the following account of this experiment. When (said he) I was building my first boot,

the Clermont, at New York, the project was viewtempt as a visionary scheme. My friends were civil, but they were shy .- They listened with patience to my explanations, but with a settled cast of incredulity on their countenances. I felt the

"Truth would you teach, to save a sinking land,

As I had occasion to pass daily to and from m building yard while my boat was in progress, I of strangers, gathered in little circles, and heard various inquiries relative to the object of this new kill as well as cure, they had great power over the superstitious people." vehicle. The language was uniformly that of the superstitious people." my expense, the dry jest, the wise calculations of losses and expenditures, the dull but endless repetitions of Fulton folly. Never did a single en-couraging remark, a bright hope, or a warm wish cross my path. Silence itself was but politeness veiling its remarks or hiding its reproaches. At length the day strived when the experiment was brought into operation. To me it was a most trying and interesting occasion. I invited my friends to go on board and witness the first successful trip. Many did me the honor to attend as a matter of personal respect, but it was apparent they did-it with reluctance, fearing to be partners in my misfortunes and not of my triumph. I was well aware that in my case then there were reasons to doubt my own success.

The machinery was new and ill made, and many parts were manufactured by mechanics unaquainted with such work; and unexpected difficulties might reasonably be presumed to present themselves, from other causes. The moment ar-rived when the word was to be given for the vessel to move.—My friends were in groups on the deck.—There was anxiety mixed with fear among them. They were silent, sad, and weary. I read in their souls nothing but disaster, and almost repented my efforts. The signal was given, and the boat moved on a short distance and then stopped and became immoveable .- To the silence of the preceding moment, now succeeded murmurs of discontent, and agitations, and whiseers and shrugs. I could hear distinctly repeated, I told you it was so; it is a foolish scheme: I wish we were well out of it.' I elevated myself on a platform, and addressed the assembly. I stated that I knew not what was the matter, but if they would be quiet, or indulge me for half an hour, I would either go on or abandon the voyage for the time. The short respite was conceded to without objection. I went below and examined the machiners, and discovered that it was a mal-adjustment of some of the Columbia home; and when we tell our readers, that in eleven and a half days from the time of American papers being printed, the same journals and part of the mails were actually delivered move on; all were incredulous; none seemed wil- in London, we know they must join in rendering ling to trust their own senses .- We left the fair all just prase to that admirable system of efficity of New York, we passed through the ever ciency which could bring about such marvelous changing scenery of the highlands; we descried consummation. The whole mercantile body of There is something so horribly simple between the clustering houses of Albany; we reached its | England, and the continent of Europe, were pershores, and then, even then, when all seemed feetly amazed at so early a delivery of their cor-

> Account of the first Trip. Letter from Robert Fulton to the "American

or if done, if it could be made of any value.

Citizen."

New York, August 10, 1808. Sin: I arrived this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Steamboat from Albany. As the success of the experiment gives me great hopes that such boats may be rendered of much importance to my country, to prevent erroneous opinions, and give

some satisfaction to the friends of useful improve-

ment, you will have the goodness to publish the following statement of facts:

Heft New York on Monday, at I o'clock, and arrived at Clermont, the seat of Chancellor Livingston, at I o'clock on Tuesday :- time, twenty-four hours; distance, one hundred and sen miles. On Wednesday, I departed from the Chancellor's at 9 in the morning, and arrived at Albany at 5 in the afternoon, distance forty miles; time, eight hours. The sum of this is one hundred and fifty miles in thirty-two hours, equal to nearly five

On Thursday, at 9 o'clock in the morning, I left Albany, and arrived at the Chancellor's at 5 in the evening. I started from thence at 7 and arrived in New York on Friday, at 4 in the afternoon; time thirty hours, space run through one hundred and fifty mil's, equal to five miles an hour. Throughout the whole way, my going and returning, the wind was ahead; no advantage could be drawn from my sails; the whole has, therefore, been performed by the power of the steam

Your obedient servant, ROBERT FULTON.

Morocco and the United States.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated June 22d, in the ladrid Journals, says :- 'An officer of the American squadron having solicited an audience of the Emperor of Morocco, for the purpose of representing to him the complaints of two agents of the United States, was refused, although, it must be admitted, in terms of exquisite politeness. The representative of England, however, had an audience on the same day, the motive of which is not known. The American officer implediately embarked on board a Spanish vessel, to report the result of his mission to Commodore Morgan.

A Repartee -A good bit of wit once transpired in our House of Legislature, which, perhaps, has not appeared in print.

"Sir." said the member from Assumption, "I ents : I am here, from the Parish of Assumption, fling bickerings on minor interests, but a general and while I stand upon the floor, I and Assump- determination to aid in the one great and importtion are of a piece."

"Yes," said an honorable member, opposite, and you are the d-st piece of Assumption that was ever heard of."-Picayune.

Man's soul is greater than his fortunes, and

From the European, of July 5. Atlantic Steaming.

This journal having originated from the carly ccess of Atlantic steam navigation, and its object being to supply a general summary of European intelligence on the occasion of the steamers' departures, we should be wanting in one of our most important duties did we neglect the opporunities afforded by their continuous sailings to give our readers information as to the progressive advancement of the great enterprise now so actively engaged in working for the good of our respective nations. To look back to the past, and consider the almost incredible changes that have been wrought in our united intercourse, who s there that is unimpressed with a sense of their value? Can any one be nnacquainted with the true character of what has already been done, or entirely ignorant of the increasing good yet possible to be developed from this fertilizing source? Hitherto our expectations have been more than exceeded in what has taken place, and in regard to the future we see no bounds to the rast beneficial results yet to follow the effectual working of hese North American Mail Stramera across the Western Ocean. Since the issue of our last number, a most mar-

ellous steam passage has been effected from America to England, a passage which outstrips all the many great accomplishments that have preceded, and which confirms the power of steam in a manner that must convince even the most lubious. The passage of the Columbia steamer to England is an era in steam navigation, showing, as it does, that with increased and continued luty, the steamers go on progressively improving. and that so far from the slightest manifestation of less effective management than was observable at in confinement. Officer Whisner, of Moyamen-the outset, there is a constant infusion of renew. sing, arrested one desperate character, who, it is ing energy, and most vigorous power of execution. It is indeed, most graufying that the opponents of these enterprises have been utterly disappointed in their prognostications as to a con tinuation of success; and the friends of extended commercial prospects have equal cause for delight, in knowing that steam voyages between the countries, if properly supported and encouraged, will not only go on in their career of usefulness, but that in proportion to the increase of and have some doubts as to its truth. support awarded, so also will be their determined spirit of continued energetic success.

Nothing can exceed the universal feeling of pleasure which has marked this late notable feat ally become accustomed to extreme regularity of communication, and to constant and invariably quick steam pa-sages, yet we must confess, that in fact as it is mischievous in its conse to hear of a vessel crossing the mighty Atlantic Ocean in nine days and a half, does, certainly, give rise to ideas that some supermundane sort of influence in at he brought to bear, in order to preserve such a rate of speed. Perhaps the most remarkable, and certainly not the least desirable, point in the matter, is the perfect order and effect ive strength which the steamers show on the termination of their passages. The machinery is almost in a most perfect and complete state, no straining or appearance of overworking; every thing seems to go on with precision and exactness; and the frame work of those noble monuments of marine architecture, are now serving as models of excellence to all parties interested in the erection of steam vessels .- When the Columbia arrived, after her recent passage of sine days and a half, she was in the most perfect condition, and the most scrutinizing eye could not observe but that she was entering upon an outward passage, rather than just returned after perfecting the greatest feat of speed ever recorded.

In England these unvarying rapid passages are producing their natural result to the minds of all observers; and we can safely trust the fairness and assist in supporting such enterprises. The aspirant to political fame, or to gratify the American press tool now so rapidly rising in pow- unboly ambition of a few who have nothing or, and widening its sphere of usefulness to such a vast extent, will do its duty in keeping the citizens rightly informed as to the good yet to be attained from steam communication with Great
libratin: as also to dispel those fears which have certain and speedy mode of transit offers to them,

in this subject. It is a matter of vital importance of securing a re-election, he has been inde to its increasing success, that such regularity shown in the demand, on this side, for American papers and publications, since the running of the glory in their shame, steamers. Each of those North American steamers brings over loads of them; and, as steam goes on prospering, so will our friends of the press on the other side find new fields open to them was among the regular toasts at the celebra on this side, and will also derive equal benefit in the continued receipt of their European intelligence, which will be looked for with greatering on account of its regularity of the people or elevated by the act of God. erinterest on account of its regularity of arrireaders, sure to be attracted by such a cause. Let us then pull, as one man, in a matter that here the proud representative of my constitu- so deeply incrests us all; let there be no triant purpose for which these steamers are estab-

> Lawyer's let loose .- The Supreme Court of New York have added one hundred and thirteen fresh lawyers to those already in existence Law will soon be the cheapest of all kinds

We learn from the Philad serious riot and fight attended with much see injury and bloodshed, took place in that city, between a number of white and co in the vicinity of South and Seventh ste seems that all ages and sizes, sexes and colo were engaged in the affray. The Philadelphi Gazette says :

The affray began in Shippen street between Fourth and Fifth, in consequence of an attack nade by several white boys upon a proce merching through the streets, intending to participate during the day in a temperance celebra over the Schuylkill.

Soon after the onset the fight became general and missiles of every description, clubs, brick bats and stones, were thrown, and numbers severely hurt. The procession dispersed, and the crowd, highly incensed, proceeded to the neighborhood of South and Sixth to Seventh, and through St. Mary's street, where for a time, the melee was of the most violent character. All the houses in the vicinity occupied by black per were attacked, and in a few moments thouse of brickbais hurled through the air, back and forth, with the greatest profusion and violence.

A large number of white and black persons were seriously injured—one white man was stabbed in the eye, and one of his arms broken; another ther was cut in the abdomen; others of be lors were knocked down with clubs and so and awfully out and mangled. The houses and stores in the vicinity were closed, and the in-thates sought refuge within doors.

The city police officers, with the Mayor, soon arrived, and the combatants were dispersed. A number of the ringleaders were arrested and put believed, stabbed one of the white men.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, although the throng was immense, the rioters had dispersed and par tial quiet was restored.

The houses in the neighborhood were more or

dows. A small church in St. Mary's street suffered somewhat in the breaking of the windows.

It was rumored that in the fight a colored child was killed. We did not ascertain it to be a fact,

ess injured by brick-bats thrown into the win-

The Hon. Mr. FILLMORY, of New York, the at le Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, has avowed his intention to decline being a candidate for re-election. The following is an extract from a letter to his constituents, in which he explains the cause of the disappointment of the hopes of himself and friends, from the results of the late ele

"The veneration which every true patriot mu Washington and a Madison, forbids that I about speak harshly of the present incun is deeply to be deplored that Mr. Tyler see labor under a mental hallucination—as u that the great majority of the Whige in Co are seeking to circumvent him. It may be difficult to trace the origin of this constitution of patient. But I doubt not, if its source could be secrtained, it would be found in that course of all governments, the artful and unprincipled courtier, who insidiously worms his way into the affections and confidence of patronage and power, for no other purpose but to wield it to subserve his own selfish ambition or gratify his perso and vindictive feelings. I do not believe that the acts of the present Chief Magistrate, which have overwhelmed his former friends with shame and sorrow, and fifled them with indignation, have egulted from the unaided promptings of his own heart; or received the approbation of his responsible advisers; but in my opinion if you could see the fawning parasites that hang around him to flatter his vanity, and the "honest lagor" that distil the malicious poison of jealousy into his unsuspecting ear, for their own base purposes, all would be explained. You would then see that breach has been made between the President and his former friends, and that the country has been brought to the brink of ruin to minister and candour of an American public to deal justly, to the malignant sple en of some disappointed been allowed to operate, in preventing persons thus driven on from folly to madness, from secrethe enjoyment of those advantages which such a jealousy to open betrayal, and at last in a fit of insane hostility to his former friends, who elevated The entire American press is deeply interested him to power, and in the desperate but vain hope throw himself into the treacherous arms of his should be maintained, and that these efforts of me- former enemies. What may be the result of this chanical skill should be bound up and untied, as new coalition, time alone can determine. I fear well as zealously aided, by the newspapers of it had its origin in weakness, wickedness and perboth countries. An immense increase is already fidy, and that its consummation will produce the bitter fruits of disappointment to those who now

One term .- On the 4th of July at Williams burg, Va., the home of Mr. Tyler, the fol

val, and by an immensely increased host of tion to the above, in which Mr. Tyler himself must join, if he adheres to the principle laid down in his own tosst, on a former occasion.

> It wast from John Tyler in 1839 .- "By Joh Tyler--Pilgrim Presidents and Travelling Cabi nete: The fruitful offspring of the second Pr dential term. One term and no re-election best interests of the country demand it; will no

> the popular suffrage decree it in 1840!"
>
> The above is a clincher. It alluded to Mr. Val
> Buren and his Cabinet, who were then on a pil grimage heating up for a second President