

THE NEW INDIAN EMPIRE.

Probably no event has occurred in the progress of our country, since the establishment of the Federal Government, more interesting in itself, or fraught with more important consequences, than the settlement of the native tribes beyond the western limits of the Union. There are now in the Territory set apart by Congress for their permanent residence, about 95,000 Indians, belonging to 22 separate tribes, and speaking as many different languages. About 20,000 of the whole number belong to tribes native to the soil. But the estimate does not include the wild Indians of the prairie or the mountains, or those residing north of the Missouri, or around the sources of the Mississippi, as all of these are without the limits of the Territory.

The average breadth of the Territory is something over 200 miles, and in length about 600. It contains an area of about eighty millions of the public land, and is healthy, well watered, sufficiently timbered, and a great deal of it remarkably fertile, and is well adapted for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Lead ore, iron ore, coal and salt springs have been discovered in it. And it is said that all who reside there, are well pleased with their situation.

Some few of these, the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Cherokees, have, to some extent, written laws for the internal government of their respective tribes. The Delaware are about imitating their example. With these exceptions, the whole of these 95,000 Indians, divided into upwards of 20 tribes, who speak different languages, and many of whom entertain for each other mutual hereditary animosities, have for their government no international law. It is manifestly both the duty and the policy of our government to provide against the possible consequences of this critical state of things. And it was with that view that the Senate once passed a bill for a Territorial Government, to be formed by a convention of the tribes themselves, requiring only that the Superintendent or Governor should be appointed by the President and Senate, and that the laws should be approved by the President, and providing for the appointment by the Indians of one Indian delegate to Congress. We trust the subject will be resumed and successfully prosecuted at the next session of Congress.

Much valuable information concerning the condition and prospects of these tribes is given in a work entitled, "An Annual Register of Indian Affairs in the Indian Territory," by the Rev. Isaac McCoy, who has devoted the last twenty years of his life to their improvement. It appears by this work that the best informed and civilized, are the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Cherokees, and Creeks. Many of them have learned our language, our religion, our literature, our agricultural pursuits, and mechanic arts. Some of them studied our forms of Government, and have organized their Government for the respective tribes in imitation of ours. They have printing presses among them—they publish newspapers in the English and Indian languages. They print their school books and almanacks, &c.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

THE ELEPHANT.

In the year 1805, the British army laid siege to the city of Blarupore, in the East Indies. The siege was a long one, the army large, and attended by thousands of cattle and horses, and a great many elephants. In that hot country, many men and animals drank large quantities of water every day, so that, when summer came with its dry winds, it was found that the tanks or ponds began to fail, and were after a while entirely dry. At these ponds the cattle and elephants always drank, so that, when they were dried up, there was no water, except in the wells, which in that country are very large, being ten or twelve feet across. At one of these wells, on which they chiefly depended for water, there was a constant crowd of men and animals, all thirsty, and each one anxious to drink before the other, so that there was often much confusion, and sometimes hard words among the men who came to water the beasts.

One day, two elephant keepers, each with his elephant, came as usual after water. One of these animals was very large, and the other small and weak. A bucket had been given the small one by his keeper, which he carried on the end of his trunk, but the large one had no bucket, nor had his keeper any, with which to draw up the water. The large elephant, being thirsty, and wanting to drink first, and seeing that the bucket in possession of his weaker brother was in his power, seized it, and took it away from his poor fellow-servant, who was probably as thirsty as himself. The small elephant knew his own weakness too well to try to take his bucket again, or to punish such an insult by open violence. He therefore, for the present, remained quiet, probably thinking to take his revenge in some other way. The keepers, however, quarrelled between themselves, and offered each other much abuse, because the master of the small elephant thought the other keeper told his animal to take away the bucket. While they were quarrelling, the small elephant was watching the large one, and seeking a chance to punish him for the insult; and seeing him happen to turn his side towards the well, he drew back a few steps, to give himself more force, and then rushing forward with all his might, struck his enemy such a terrible blow as to pitch him fairly into the well.

Such an accident to the fountain on which so many people chiefly depended for water, gave great alarm to the officers and others, for no one saw how the huge animal could be raised out, and therefore they thought he must perish there, and thus spoil the water. The well down to the water, where the elephant lay, was about 20 feet deep, and the depth of water below him was considerable; so that he floated on the surface,

and, not being hurt by the fall, seemed highly to enjoy so cool and comfortable a place, and made no exertions to get out. After some time spent in contriving what course could be taken to raise the animal out, without hurting him, his keeper thought it could be done by sinking fascines under him, and thus gradually raising him to the top of the well. Fascines are bundles of small wood, or brush, bound together, and used by armies to fill up ditches, or small streams of water, so that men and horses can cross them where there are no bridges. A vast number of such bundles had been prepared by the army, to be used in this siege, and permission was given by the officers to use them on this occasion. But who would believe that the elephant could be made to know how to use them; for, in order to raise him up, they must be piled, one bundle on the other, in a manner so firm and regular as to bear his great weight when standing on them. His keeper, however, soon taught him his lesson, and made him understand what he must do with the fascines, so that, when they were lowered down to him, the sagacious creature took them one by one, and placed them under him, until, in a short time, he was able to stand upon them. Seeing now that there was no danger, and thinking that he could get out when he pleased, the cunning brute determined to enjoy the pleasure of his cool situation a little longer, and therefore refused to proceed with his work; nor could all the scolding or threats of his keeper make him place another fascine under him. Finding that there was no use in trying to drive him, the keeper was obliged to be as cunning as his elephant. He therefore began to soothe him. He praised him for what he had already done, and promised him plenty of brandy, or arrack, liquors of which this animal is very fond, if he would go and finish his work. The knowing creature, flattered by such praises, and encouraged by such promises, again went to placing the fascines under him with such diligence as soon to raise himself so high, that, by taking away some of the dirt and stones on one side of the well, he was able to step out unhurt.

HOW TO MAKE A SPECULATION.

Among the public defaulters is Gordon D. Boyd, late Receiver of a Land Office in Mississippi, in which office he was retained long after the fact of his defaultation was bruited abroad. We perceive that his lands, amounting to upwards of 20,000 acres, are advertised for sale, by the U. S. Marshal, in the Mississippi papers, for the purpose of paying his default. But what is the fact? These lands cost a sum amounting to nearly a third of the amount for which Boyd is said to be a defaulter, (\$80,000;) and if they were ever paid for at all, were paid for with the money belonging to the Government, received from other purchasers of lands. They cost him about \$25,000, at the minimum price of \$1 25 per acre: Now, the government has seized upon them, not as its own property, which they are, but as Boyd's, though never paid for, or paid for with the government's money; and, being chosen spots, and sold for cash, as government lands are but on 1, 2 and 3 years' credit, will, it is supposed, command an average of not less than \$10 an acre, or \$200,000! So that Gordon D. Boyd, by using \$25,000 of the public money in buying public lands, will be enabled to pay up his whole default of \$80,000, and retire from the field a gainer by the transaction of \$120,000 net! Who would not plunder Uncle Sam, when instead of being thrust into a penitentiary, as Toby Watkins was, one can get such fat pickings as this?—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Cherish the Union.—The following paragraph has been quoted from the unpublished papers of James Madison. As an advice nearest the heart of so venerable a sage, and so true a patriot, it is eminently worthy the attention of the American people: "Advice to my Countrymen.—As this advice, if it ever see the light, will not do it till I am no more, it may be considered as issuing from the tomb, where truth alone can be respected, and the happiness of man alone consulted. It will be entitled, therefore, to whatever weight can be derived from good intentions; from the experience of one who has served his country in various stations through a period of forty years; who espoused in his youth, and adhered through life, to the cause of its liberty, and who has borne a part in most of the great transactions which will constitute epochs of its destiny. "The advice nearest to my heart and dearest in my conviction is that the Union of the States be cherished and perpetuated. Let the avowed enemy to it be regarded as Pandora with her box opened, and the disguised one as the serpent creeping with his deadly wiles into paradise."

The Legislature of New York passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to send an agent to Europe to collect documents, connected with their Colonial History. The Senate endeavored to put in the name of Mr. Stevens, the popular author of *Travels*, but the other House would not agree to trammel the Governor's choice. The Governor nominated Wm. J. Stone, of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, but the Senate did not act on the subject. Stone, with his usual good humor, thus notices the subject: Colonel Stone is rejected by the Senate as agent to go to Europe, and collect documents. He was the best qualified, but we knew how it would be with any candidate of pretensions going before that honorable body with a clean shirt and a whole pair of breeches. Never mind, Colonel—come and eat fresh salmon with me to-morrow, and over a bottle of good Falernian, we will drink confusion to *Loco Focoism*, and pledge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," to put them all down—when we can.

Steamboats in the West.—It appears, there are now 578 steamboats running on the western and south-western waters. Of this number, according to a statement in the *Daily Advocate*, no less than 130 were built in Pittsburg. But the statement or enrolment of boats is for the 1st of January last; and since that period it appears from the *Advocate's* paragraph, that 21 steamboats have been built and cleared and 9 new boats are in progress of construction, at Pittsburg—thus making 160 steamboats now afloat, or soon to be, on the western waters, from the ship yards of the western Birmingham. The whole number of steamboats on the western and south-western waters, may then be stated at 408. And within the memory of middle aged men, there was not a "solitary" steamboat on the western waters!—*Balt. Pat.*

Truth may be expressed without art or affectation, but a lie stands in need of both.

Public Meeting.

At a very large Meeting of the Citizens of Northampton County, held at Jackson, on the 29th of April, it being Court day, the meeting was organized by calling Maj. R. B. Gary to the Chair and appointing Thos. J. Southall Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were briefly explained by Saml. B. Spruill, Esq. and, on his motion, a Committee of five was appointed to prepare and report Resolutions to the meeting. Whereupon, the Chair appointed Collin W. Barnes, James H. Wood, Henry W. Irey, Joseph J. Exum, and Samuel B. Spruill, Esq. on the Committee, who after retiring for a short time, reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting approve the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Rayner, of Hertford, and passed by both branches of our last General Assembly.

Resolved, That we approve the votes of William Moody and Herod Faison, Representatives from this County, upon Rayner's Resolutions.

Resolved, That we do most decidedly condemn the course of the Hon. Bedford Brown and the Hon. Robt. Strange, Senators in Congress, from this State, in refusing to carry out the principles contained in Rayner's Resolutions.

After the Resolutions had been read, Mr. Faison addressed the meeting at length in support of his vote upon Rayner's Resolutions. His vindication of his course in the Legislature, and against the attacks which have been made upon him, since his return home, was quite an able one and gave general satisfaction to his friends. During the course of his remarks, he read the Resolutions presented by Mr. Rayner and passed by the last Legislature, and for the support of which he had been denounced by the "Loco-Focos" of Northampton. He also referred to and read the Resolutions introduced by Dr. Fred. J. Hill, and passed by the Legislature upon the subject of the Public Land. He referred to a meeting which had been held at this place some few weeks back, where Resolutions concerning his course had been passed, and where they refused to hear his defence; and invited any and all persons to come forward and discuss freely the matters before the meeting; but no person would enter the list against him, discussion before the People being no part of the Van Buren Tactics.

Mr. Faison was followed by SAMUEL B. SPRUILL, Esq. who advocated the Resolutions of the Committee and also Mr. RAYNER'S Resolutions, in a very able, and eloquent and patriotic address. He concluded by moving that Rayner's Resolutions be read, and the vote taken on each Resolution separately; and they were passed unanimously. It was then moved that the vote of the meeting be taken on Dr. Hill's Land Resolutions; and they were adopted unanimously.

The vote of the meeting was then taken upon the Resolutions offered by the Committee, and they were passed unanimously. On motion of S. B. Spruill, Esq. it was Resolved, that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and be published in the Raleigh Star, Raleigh Register, Roanoke Advocate; and that other papers friendly to the Whig cause be requested to copy them.

On motion of Herod Faison, it was Resolved, That the Raleigh Standard and other Van Buren papers in this State be requested to publish the proceedings of this Meeting.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the impartial manner in which they have discharged their duties. On motion the meeting adjourned.

R. B. GARY, Ch'm.
THOS. J. SOUTHALL, Sec'y

The Loco-foco politicians in Virginia tell the people that to prevent the interference of the federal officers in the elections is to disfranchise citizens; and Mr. Crittenden's bill is compared to the alien and sedition law.

What is to be said of the Loco-foco bill that passed the Senate, depriving the U. S. Circuit Court of the long sacred right of issuing the writ of mandamus? A bill reported by Mr. Federal Wall, and carried by a strict party vote?

"The proposition of the Committee," says the National Magazine in a note to an article on the Supreme Court, "strikes a deadly blow at the very life of our liberty, the legal rights of the citizen; and it is an extraordinary circumstance, and one that should not be forgotten, that while the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Wall, reports a bill to encourage the interference of public officers in elections, and pretends to feel so much for the rights of the citizen at the polls, he is willing to do, and, indeed has done, a deed that destroys forever all redress for the citizen against dishonest public officers."

In both cases Mr. Wall's love of the people has pointed to an increase of power to be exercised by the Executive over the People.

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THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

A cunningly devised and very labored article (says the National Intelligencer) has been published in the Richmond Enquirer to divert the public attention from the true state of the case as to the expenditure of public money by the Administrations which have had the control of it during the last ten years; and that article has been republished elsewhere in a manner to prove that it is relied upon for effect as much as if there were any substance in it—as if, were not an ingenious piece of sophistical deception. In view of that article, we have thought this would be a proper time to produce the following official paper, the authenticity of which cannot be doubted, nor its facts denied; asking the reader not to forget, whilst he reads it, that the years 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, were the four years of Mr. ADAMS'S Administration; that the effects of the Jacksonian reform of pretended abuses under that Administration began to be felt in 1830, and have continued through the whole of the late Administration, and under the present Administration nearly down to this day; and that during the whole of that time the Administration party has had the upper hand in Congress, and, of course, the power of controlling the expenditures:

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Transmitting a statement of Expenditure, exclusive of the Public Domain, for each year, from 1824 to 1838.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JUNE 27, 1838.
SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, I have the honor to lay before the House a statement showing the amount of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. K. POLK, Speaker of H. of Reps.

Statement showing the amount of expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1837 inclusive, stated in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th June, 1838.

For the year 1824,	\$1,530,144 71
Do 1825,	1,490,495 94
Do 1826,	13,062,316 27
Do 1827,	12,655,095 65
Do 1828,	13,295,041 45
Do 1829,	12,660,460 32
Do 1830,	13,229,533 63
Do 1831,	13,864,067 90
Do 1832,	16,516,388 77
Do 1833,	22,713,755 11
Do 1834,	18,425,417 25
Do 1835,	17,514,950 28
Do 1836,	30,868,164 04
Do 1837,	39,164,745 37

NOTE.—The above sums include payments for trust funds and indemnities, which, in 1837, was \$5,610,404 36.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

Register's Office, June 27, 1838.

* This sum is subject to annual variation on the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer.

[The expenditures for the three first quarters of 1838 (according to the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress Dec., 1838,) amounted to \$28,427,218.—NAT. INTELL.]

The Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company held their third annual meeting at Waynesborough, on the 6th and 7th inst. Col. ANDREW JOYNER, of Halifax, was called to preside over it, and Messrs. Green and Griswold, of Wayne, acted as Secretaries.

We cannot now speak of the Reports submitted by the President and other officers, as we were not present; but we hope to publish such portions of the proceedings in our next, as the Committee appointed to superintend the printing may resolve to publish.

We can say this much, however, that the old President and Board of Directors were re-elected; that it was resolved to borrow \$500,000 to complete the work, and that in future the annual meetings shall be held in Wilmington, on the 1st Monday in November. Nearly the whole stock was represented. Dr. John Hill, of Wilmington, appeared as the State's proxy.

The decision and energy which this Company have already manifested, and never more than upon this occasion, augur favorably for the good management and success of this great work. They permit no difficulties to repress their ardour, and their vigorous efforts under the most overwhelming embarrassments, never fail to insure their triumph. Accidents may momentarily derange their plans, but they are sure to be speedily readjusted, and pursued with increased benefits to the public. Such energies can never be unavailing, and we hope, and believe, they may be amply rewarded by a discriminating public.

Wilmington Advertiser.

THE CROPS.—The Pennsylvania Intelligencer of Friday says, in regard to the crops: The season thus far has been highly favorable, and we have every promise of an abundant harvest, should the good weather continue. Vegetation is now at least a fortnight further advanced than it was at this time last year. Many of the Rye fields in this vicinity have been out in ear ten days or more.

A less favorable report reaches us from a grain growing district of the Old Dominion. The Fredericksburg Arena of Friday says:—"We are sorry to learn that in this neighborhood and the adjoining counties, the fly has done great damage to the Wheat and the Corn crop is not promising.—There has been seldom a Spring so dry as the present in this region—though the drought seems to be local."

There is also a report of damage by the fly on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.—But, notwithstanding these local or partial reverses, in the agricultural campaign, it is gratifying to learn that the general character of the growing crops, and the aggregate prospect, as to the coming harvest, are thus far decidedly favorable.—*Balt. Patriot.*

More Fires in the Woods of New Jersey.

The Camden Mail states that destructive fires have been prevailing in the pine-lands of Washington, Waterford and Gloucester townships, since Sunday last. One commenced from a newly drawn coal pit, near Squankum. Mr. Albertson lost about \$1600 worth of cedar rails; his storehouse and blacksmith shop were on fire at different times. The fire spread to the Winslow and Waterford Glass works' tracts which together lost 1700 cords of wood. On Monday, it was pursuing its course in the direction of Wiltsey's mill. Another, on the Hammontown Glass works' tract, was very destructive, and destroyed several hundred cords of wood on John Richards's Gloucester tract. The dry weather has rendered the underbrush unusually combustible.

A large Shark.—A shark was taken on board of the brig Helen of this port, on her last passage to Matanzas, which measured eighteen feet. His liver contained ten gallons of pure limpid oil; his jaws, when extended, measured twenty-one inches apart; he had forty-four rows of sharp saw teeth—two hundred and twenty in number. The day previous to taking him, a shark jumped on the gunwale of the boat and capsized it, and took one man. After which a chain hook was baited with a large piece of beef, and this monster of the deep was shortly taken.—*Providence Journal.*



THE REGISTER. RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1839.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of North-Carolina will meet in this City on Wednesday next.

U. S. COURT.

The Federal Court for this District sat in this City, on Monday and Tuesday last. Very little business was transacted. JAMES BOARDMAN, a Seaman, was tried for Mutiny, and an attempt at Mutiny, on board the Ship *Nutiny*. There were two indictments, on each of which he was convicted, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment on each. In the absence of the District Attorney, Mr. BARBER conducted the Prosecution, and Mr. BAXTER, the defence. There was, we understand, an interesting law argument on a point raised by Mr. Bryan, viz: whether one individual, by himself, could commit the crime of Mutiny.

MR. CLAY--ABOLITION.

The Abolitionists at the North have published a Caricature, in which Mr. CLAY and Mr. CALHOUN are represented as shaking hands in good fellowship, in the U. S. Senate—CALHOUN thanking CLAY for his Anti-Abolition Speech, and each having a foot upon the prostrate body of a Slave, who is appealing from them to Heaven! And yet the "Standard" and other Van Buren Presses continue to stigmatize Mr. CLAY as an Abolitionist!

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The "Globe" publishes a correspondence between Mr. STEVENSON and Lord PALMERSTON, concerning the adjustment of the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, with the accompanying announcement that the President has declined, for the present, the appointment of a special Minister. From the correspondence, it appears that Mr. Stevenson acquainted the British Government of the willingness of the President to institute such a mission, in pursuance of the discretionary power vested in him by Congress, and to change the place of negotiation from Washington to London, if it should meet the favor of her Majesty's Government. Lord Palmerston says in reply: "I have having refused to agree to a conventional line, and another reference to arbitration being in the present state of the matter out of the question, the only course left open for the two Governments, with a view to arrive at a solution of the controversy, is to cause a fresh survey of the territory to be made, for the purpose of endeavoring to trace upon the ground itself the line of the treaty of 1783; and the undersigned is sending to Mr. Fox, for the consideration of the President, a draft of a convention for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the commissioners to be appointed by the two Governments for the end; and her Majesty's Government hope that the report of these commissioners will either settle the question at issue, or furnish to the two Governments such information as may lead directly to a settlement. But this being the present state of the matter, it appears to her Majesty's Government that a special envoy now sent from America would not upon his arrival in this country, find anything to discuss or to settle in connexion with this question, the discussion or settlement of which could be of importance commensurate with the exertions which such a mission would naturally excite on both sides of the Atlantic; and that if, in consequence thereof, the envoy so sent were to return to the United States before the two Governments had finally settled the whole question, a dis-appointment might thereby be created, which, however unfounded it would be, might nevertheless, produce bad effects in both countries. Her Majesty's Government having thus stated, without reserve their impression upon this matter, leave the decision of it to the President."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Spring Races, over several Courses, came off during the past and present weeks. We subjoin the results for the principal stakes:

National Course, Washington City.—The purse for \$500, three mile heats, was taken by *Portsmouth*, being *Wander* and several others.

The four mile race for \$1000, was taken easily by *Bowton*, beating *Tom Walker* and others.

Union Course, L. I.—The 3 and 4 mile races were both taken by O. P. Hare, of Va. The winning horses were *Black Prince* and *Willis*.

Natchez Course, Miss.—The principal purse was taken by J. S. Garrison's *Wagner*.

Mr. C. F. Cloud has issued proposals for publishing in the town of Halifax, a Newspaper to be entitled the "North Carolina Democrat."

The Standard, in noticing the appellation of "Sub-Treasury Whig," given to Mr. C. FISHER, by the Wilmington Advertiser, says "We might as well talk of a Mahomedan Christian, a pious infidel, or a Republican Federalist." This is done for the purpose of enlisting a portion of the States' Rights men in the ranks of the "Democracy."—And yet all will remember the time when the Standard denounced these same Nullifiers as the deadliest foes of Republicanism, and as unworthy the notice even of the party in power. If we mistake not, the same candid and consistent print immediately after Gov. DENNY'S first election, charged that the Whig victory was gained mainly by the co-operation of the Nullifiers, and called upon its party to shun them as they would the approach of a pestilence. We will not grumble at the contingency which now makes the Editor a suppliant at the shrine of the "insane Nullifiers," but the triple alibi that "drowning men catch at straws," seems to be a potent principle of late, not only with the Standard, but with the entire party who are endeavoring to sustain a corrupt and sinking Administration.

HENRY A. WISE.

The following is extracted from a long article in the National Gazette, and is a graphic description of the distinguished Virginia Orator, HENRY A. WISE:

"In person the gentleman is about six feet in height, and slenderly made. His hair is a shade between black and light—a brownish shade prevailing—he wears it long in front and short behind. His forehead is broad, massive and fully intellectual. In debate, his eyes which are dark, flash with extreme animation. His nose is prominent and decided, with large nostrils. His mouth is large, and chin substantial and manly. He has no red in his cheeks, and yet he has not a sickly look. His expression is that of a bold, independent, courageous, high-thinking man. His manners are courteous and affable—a gentleness pervading them that would be remarkable in a characteristically gentleman. In the social circle he is in his life and soul. Full of humor, fun and anecdote, and excessive 'home humor,' he is the best-natured companion that ever flashed wit or uttered a sentiment. His habits are rigidly correct. No one sees him drink any thing stronger than wine or water; and it has been well remarked by another describer of this gentleman, 'that it is fortunate that he is so abstemious, for were it otherwise, he would be exceedingly dangerous.' As a debater he is quick and full of energy—fire is not more scorching than he is. We to the man who falls under his displeasure. He is ferocious in his anger, but no one sees it in his manner, save a nice observer. All other emotions are expressed in his gesture and his looks, but his personal rage has no inter-terse in the firm set mouth, the unflinching and withering eye, and the compact and self-righting of every muscle. His voice is then low, his tone deliberate, and he is as composed as if he was asking his servant for a drink of water. At such moments we do not believe that he would hate his eye or change his mind, come whatever danger might."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

This body re-assembled at Harrisburg on the 8th inst, and the House was immediately thrown into excitement by an attempt on the part of the Loco-Foco members to debar Mr. STEVENSON, of Adams county, one of the most talented and useful Representatives, from his seat. The "party" are afraid, after their recent disgraceful conduct, to meet such men as Messrs. STEVENSON and PAXSON, face to face, in the Halls dishonored by their unprincipled behaviour. Will they again convoke the lawless ruffians from Philadelphia, to aid them in their designs?

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National Course, Washington City.—The purse for \$500, three mile heats, was taken by *Portsmouth*, being *Wander* and several others.

The four mile race for \$1000, was taken easily by *Bowton*, beating *Tom Walker* and others.

Union Course, L. I.—The 3 and 4 mile races were both taken by O. P. Hare, of Va. The winning horses were *Black Prince* and *Willis*.

Natchez Course, Miss.—The principal purse was taken by J. S. Garrison's *Wagner*.

Mr. C. F. Cloud has issued proposals for publishing in the town of Halifax, a Newspaper to be entitled the "North Carolina Democrat."

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