prostrated! There is every certainty that our townsulan John Jones Smith, jr., Esq., will go the Legislature; and we can, with ewelling bosoms; fearlessly assure the nation at large, and the friends of liberty every where that Log own is regenerated, and disenthralled -erect, and sound to the core! Henceforth let her be set down as one of the most Spartan communities on the face of the earth. Liberty or Death!" was her war cry : it prevailed, and she has conquered!

of a faction were at stake, bad passions will have play. We regret to say, that several fights occurred, while the two parties were counting off. One loathsome regamuffin, with a face black with anger and dirt, attempted but too successfully to pull the nose of our worthy magistrate and fellow-townsman, Plutarch Shaw, while in the agreeable and moffensive act of taking a pint of beer -- "thinking no danger, for he knew no guilt.' Blood flowed in torrents, but the estimable Shaw disdained to retaliate upon his forbearance with a remark unparalleled for its ingratitude : namely, that "Shaw was too drunk to lift his fist !" We forbear comment on such atrocious conduct. It is sufficient to record the factthereby holding up the offender to the scorn of the world. Contempt, indeed, is a powerful weapon. We had occasion, ourself, to use it yesterday. A miscreant, totally unbeknown to us, at the door of a tavern-where we had made ourself the incipient of a few oystersand with his arms akimbo, inquired: "Are you the man as edits the Advertiser and Entire Swine Despatch !" We answered in the negative, 'yes, that we were.' 'Well,' said the villian with a look of unutterable impu dence, "I am glad I have got a sight of you. I have been a-wanting for some time to see the man as I considered the greatest rascal and the barefacetest liar in the district !"

"Our reply was calm and dignified. We answered, by way of response, that we were glad he was gratified; and expressed a hope that having seen what he wished, he would pass on. Our reply created much pleasant laughter at the time; though a few heated partizans of the opposite party attempted to hoot and hiss us. Their malignant sculs could not brook our magnagimity, and consequent safety of person. Poor, vile, contemptible assassins from the bottom of our heart, how we do despise them !

P. S. Since writing the above, we have found reason to believe that the wretch who was led to address us by the tavern, was urged on by the upstart editor of the "Logtown General Observer and Deluge of Reform." We do not doubt it. He is a paltry, low, we had almost said nasty, individual, and would feel bonored by our scorn. Nothing but an insuperable objection to low epithets, could prevent us from speaking of this felon and caitiff as he deserves. But we forbear. Argument, not per sonality, is our battle-axe. We leave the conductor of the Deluge to wallow in the rottenness of that moral leprosy which has covered him all over as with a garment. He is an utmost wretch-lacking not urbanity merely, but politeness likewise. With these sentiments we leave him to the vulture-fangs of his own guilty conscience. We have treated him tenderly in this instance—but let him beware !-One more provocation, and we will gibbet him before a discusted world, in terms which shall be remembered. Verbal Sap, as Homer says - word is a sufficiency"-and we have

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN. From London Papers of March 11. HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Mexico and Texas .- Mr. B. Hoy said he rose to make the motion of which he had given notice, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Mexico and His Majesty's Government, on the subject of Texas; also, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the United States of America and His Majesty's Government on the same subject. The honorable gentleman said it was necessary for the preservation of the commerce of this country with the Southern States of America that Texas should not be united to the United States of America. An extensive slave-trade was carried on by Texas and, if we allowed its annexation to the United States, it would be impossible for this country to prevent it. The question of a boundary line between Mexico and the United States was conveniently kept open, and, when the President of the United States said an arrange. ment with Mexico must be enforced, the meaning was that Texas must be given up to he United States. (Hear.) If we deserted Mexico, we deserved to fall a prey to the United States, and then our commerce with the West Indies would be the sacrifice. (Hear.) The standard raised in Texas was not the standard of liberty, but slavery; (hear;) and if we did not interfere, we might as well give up our endeavor to abolish the slave trade. (Mcar.) The noble lord at the head of the Foreign Department had, not long since, declared that we had a right to interfere for the abolition of the slave trade; the present was a case that demanded that interference. For himself, he had no private interest in the question: he never was a holder of Mexican bonds, and never would be; but he should always be a supporter of British interests and the rights of humanity. (Hear.)

Lord PALMERSTON admitted the importance of the subject, and assured the House that it had attracted the serious attention of the Government; butwith respect to the motion, it would be his duty to oppose it. Texas was in a state of revolt against Mexico, which country had not abandoned the hope of conquering it. The honorable-member did not say that this country ought to interfere; that it ought to assist Texas; or that it ought to send a force to Mexico to assist that country in punishing revolt.

But it was declared that the American Government encouraged the revolt, and sought to promote the annexation of Texas to the Union: but if a Government were to be tried by its acts and its documents—and he knew not how otherwise it could be tried-the special message of President Jackson, regarding Texas, discountenaced the opinion expressed. He considered that the conduct of the General Government of the United States respecting Texas had been perfectly honorable and correct, perfectly consistent with sound principles and customary practice in such cases. Then where was the ground for the honorable memher to call on this Government to interfere ! (Hear.) As to the dreaded annexation, and the corresponding impetus that would then be as the man required by the Governor of given to the slave trade, the Northern States viewed with such destestation any increase of means of promoting or supporting slavery, Governor's warrant, and had arrested the that they would present most decided opposi- prisoner as a fugitive from justice, as which he tion to annexation. As to the demand for was claimed. the slave trade was extensively carried on by ers was made out by Mr. Naddy, the southern sippi, 261. 10s; Louisianna State, 241. bs. to to decide in the dark, looks more like undue or mortgage on the Island of Cuba, as security Spanish ships exhibiting Portuguese colors, agent here, and the only question was as to and possessing simulated Portuguese papers; the jurisdiction of the Governor. On that but he was happy to say the present Govern- score the judge rema-ked there was but one ment in Portugal had made greater efforts to course to take. The statute has given certain put down the slave-trade than had been obtain- powers to the executive, and in issuing the

of the ahead going bird. Their hopes are was no ground for this Government's interference, and that the British Government was by no means inattentive to the subject.

Mr. WARD begged to declare that a declaunfounded. He regretted that he had been the medium of so unfounded a statement, but the Gulf trade.

the loud and vehement expression of that opinion that they could hope to shame Amerithe abominable slavery which it still allowed. | cers. (Loud cheers As to Texas, what was the cause of its revolt? Why, that Mexico had decreed and was promoting the abolition of the detested slavery. (Hear.) It was encouraged in the revolt by the Southern States, by a large party in America, whose object was to perpetuate slavery; that system which made the odious calculation regarding the number of males and females, their mode of living, &c. so as to secure the largest number of birth and young slaves. (Hear.) The continuance of slavery in North America was a foul blot, an eternal disgrace upon those who boasted of their free institutions. (Cheers) He resspected their republican institutions, but he would never abstain from reprobating and pointing out to the world the deep depravity of the United States in allowing the continuance of slavery. He must deny to them the credit of respecting freedom and their fellowmen's rights so long as they allowed it. He regretted that the noble lord had refused to produce the papers; he thought no good reason was assigned for the refusal; because, though he would not have the country go to war with America on the subject, it would have been a demonstration. This country had made a glorious sacrifice to promote the abolition of slavery throughout the world; it had paid 20,000,000l, to accelerate the work, and it was most disgraceful to America that the slavery was encouraged and allowed in some States. (Cheers.) If the opinion could not be expressed here, he hoped that the honorable member who had done himself so much credit by bringing forward this motion would, during the session, propose something that would collect the opinion of the House regarding the conduct of Americand to such opinion—that, the voice of humanity—ould go across the Atlanthe tyrants over their fellow-creatures, from longer pursuing their disgraceful course, (cheers)—a course that required Lynch law,

Colonel Transfor supported the motion, and declared at some step ought to be adopted to show their reprobation of the conduct of nancing slavery, and in encouraging the revolt of a slave holding territory, for it certainly was encoureged by many Americans.

or a sort of organized murder, to support it .-

Mr. T. F. Buxton said that, on the question of the slave trade, treaties had been violated. and that if Texas succeeded in its revolt, and became annexed to the United States, slavery would be more strengthened than ever, and would be displayed in infinitely more frightful forms than it had before existed. (Hear, hear.) He thought this country was bound in some way to let the world know its opinion on this subject, on the continuance of slavery in the United States of America, and on the fear of a slaveholding State being annexed to the Union, (Hear, hear.)

Mr. B. How replied. He said he would persist in dividing the House on the motion. The House then devided, when there appeared-Ayes 28, noes 41.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

POLICE -THE SLAVE CASE .- The case of the negro arrested on Tuesday last, by officers Nash and Boudinot, which at first appeared to be of no interest, has since by the efforts of the abolitionists created such an excitement, that we deem the whole statement worthy of a place in our columns.

About three or four years since seventeen negro slaves, belonging to a gentleman in Northampton county, Va. stole a small schooner, and ran away to this city. When this was ascertained, the Governor of Virginia immediately granted a requisition for the arrest of the whole posse, as fugitives from justice, which was forwarded to Governor Marcy, at Albany. He, in accordance therewith, issued a precept directed to certain officers in this city, for their arrest, designating them in that document by such names as were given in the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, and which were the apellations by which they were familiarly known where they belonged. One or two had been previously arrested through the intrumentality of officers Boudinot and Nash, and as fugitives from justice, they were sent back whence they came.

The negro in question was designated in the requisition as . Ben," but he was known here by the name of George Thompson. He was arrested on Tuesday night, and on Thursdag was brought before the Recorder on a writ of habeas corpus, who refused to grant any order whatever in the case; alleging that the prisoner's identity was not sat stactorily proved, and that the return of the writ was informal, no person having signed it. Mr. Dutten, the prisoner's counsel, then applied for his discharge, but no order pro or con would be granted-and as the jailor who had held him in custody refused any longer to retain him-he was about to depart, when Mr. Boudinot immediately re-arrested him on his own responsibility, took him to prison, and as the jailor refused to have any more to do with him, locked him up, and put the key in his pocket. On Friday he was again brought up, (at this t'me before Judge Irving,) on a habeas corpus. Messrs. Sedgwick and Dutten appeared as counsel for the negro, and Messrs. Phoenix, Bell, and Sandford, as counsel for the claimant. Mr. Dutten contended that the Governor of this State had no jurisdiction in the case. whatever, he not having had that evidence before which should have warranted his issuing the precept in question. Moreover, that the prisoner was not, and had not been identified Virgina; and he conceived that the officers, in arresting the prisoner, were perverting the

evidence which might have been produced No further failures have been announced. before him on granting the precept. Suffice it that that the precept had been issued from ration that he had made last year that Mr. the Governor, and the officers acting under FORSYTH, the American minister for Fereign | that, arrested the prisoner. In his opinion, Affairs, was a large proprietor of land in Tex- their conduct was justified, and he should order as, Mr. F. had proved to him was wholly the prisoner to be delivered to them, which

was accordingly done. Mr. Dutten; the counsel for the prisoner, he had made it on what he had deemed good then arose, and advised all the friends of the authority. With respect to the real question, prisoner to go away peaceably, and not molest "Of course, when such immense interests he regretted to believe that there was a secret the officers who had charge of him. Notdesire to promote the annexation of Texas to withstanding the learned counsellor's appeal, the Union; for it would not only strengthen the congregation of blacks outside the room slavery, but would open to the United States | manifested strong symptoms of kicking up a row, and rescuing the prisoner; and some of Mr. O'CONNELL regretted the opposition them ventured pretty near the officers, but to the motion. There ought to be some ex- they acted so firmly and promptly, that the pression of public opinion, for it was only by negroes backed out. One fellow, however, who was very forward, was taken over to the police office, and thence committed to Brideca into the performance of its duty regarding | well, for his attempt to interfere with the offi-

NEW YORK, April 5.

LATE FROM ENGLAND. By the packet ship Sheffield, Capt. Allen, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Sunday the 12th ult. we are put in possession of London and Liverpool papers to the 11th. There is no political news of much interest, except the defeat of the French Ministry on the "Disjunction Bill" by a majority of two; but it was not supposed it would lead to their reorganization. Spanish affairs remain in statu quo, and there is not much probability of any change for the better. No news from any other part of the interior.

Lord John Russell brought forward his resolution on the affairs of Canada, in the House of Commons on the 5th, which was adopted in committee on the 6th, by a vote of 144 to 16, and were subsequently passed. The Liverpool Chronicle says, the resolutions are calculated to drive Canada into rebellion, and add another hundred millions to the na-

The money market was still in a very unsettled state. On this subject we have made copious extracts from our files. A further decline has also taken place in Cotton, for the particulars of which we refer to our correspondent's circular.

In the House of Commons on the 9th ult Mr. Barlow Hoy moved for "copies of the correspondence between His Majesty's Government and the Government of Mexico, and between the United States and His Majesty's motion was opposed by Ministers and lost by a majority of thirteen.

The Paris prints are filled with comments tic, and terrify the dealers in human beings, bill. The Charte an organ of the ministry, the worst, caused a considerable rally in the declared that they would not retire. Their different undertakings which are speculated best friends among the editors—so says the in there. This has thrown a gleam of sun-London Times, regard the occurrence as of the shine upon the English stock market; but utmost importance, although they differ re- although the climax may have passed off, it specting the course which ministers ought to would be premature to say no recurrence of pursue. The Journal des Debats counsels the late distrust in the commercial world may be experienced. The bills which have been upon their defeat as a withdrawal of confi drawn upon Paris from America appear, on dence from them, but as a vote extorted or provoked by the indiscreet zeal of M. Jauber, difficult manner in which those on London who proposed not to send mitary traitors for a trial before court martial, and their civil accomplices to the Court of Assizes, but to render both parties are render both parties amenable to the military law. La Paix equally recommends Ministers to disregard the vote of the Chamber on the preceding day, and to avoid the "crime" of resigning their official employments. La Presse thinks somewhat differently, advises not a general dissolution, but a modification of the Cabinet. The opposition journals are the embarrassments are wholly removed. of all shades of opinions-Legitimist, Constitutional, Liberal, ultra-Liberal and Radical and rose to 901; but they subsequently recein terms nearly as enthusiastic as those indulged in the ultra-Liberal press of the day at the defeat of the Polignac Ministry in 1830 off at 28 to 39 premium; India Bonds closed by 'the 221' which led to the revolution. at 25 to 27 premium. Every thing, in short, shows, that although the importance of the affair is admitted, Ministers will not at present resign. The decision of the Chamber on the Apanage Bill and on the new demand for secret service money The most sanguine supporters of the cause would decide the buestion. The prevailing of the Queen of Spain, and the best friends belief was, that both those measures would be of General Evans, express considerable surcarried. The funds were unfavorably affected on Wednesday. Government was said to have interfered to sustain them. Accounts from Constantinople to the 8th,

state the interest of England in the East must suffer from the misunderstanding between Lord Ponsonby and Mr. Urquhart. The correspondent of the Times lays the blame of this collision on this former.

The late assassination of the Director of the Mint had alarmed the Sultan for his own personal safety and for that of his family, and the two imperial Princes, his sons, who had heretofore been allowed to go abroad in full liberty, were then confined by his orders in an apartment in the interior of the Seraglio. It was also to that fear the promulgation of the late firman recommending the strict observance of the precepts of Islamism was ascribed. The Kurdish Chief Ravendooz Bey had arrived at Constantinople. Nothing had as yet been decided respecting the new tariff.

The Paris journals of the 7th announce the defeat of the Ministers on the Disjunction Bill, by a majority of two. When the result of the ballot was known, the Chambers reechoed with the acclamations of the opposition, The following anecdote connected with the defeat of this measure is from the Times :- "A carious, but not unprecedented, circumstance of the deputies) had been, during four days confined to his bed, but had entreated a colleague to come for him when the Chamber should be about to vote on the bill. His friend called upon him at the appointed time. The sick man caused himself to be taken out of bed. wrapped in warm clothing, and carried to the Chamber. On mounting the steps of the trifainted. His vote decided the question."-This, says the Sun, is a beautiful instance of public virtue, and reminds us of some of the noblest acts of Grecian and Roman patriotism in the best days of those republics. We shall at her councils.

Spain.—There are news from St. Sebastian of the 3d, when, instead of Gen. Evans leaving that citadel, it would appear that the Car-

10s. Bank of Louisiana 3 pr. ct. 34l. 5s. to 10s; influence than honest praise. U. S. Bank Shares, 241. 10s. to 15s.

From the London Morning Chronicle of March 7. MONEY MARKET .- City, Monday .- It now appears that the chief portion of the bills As to the motion, he hoped it would not be powers. As to the evidence before the Gov of small amount but many of them have been offered, is now coming, though still of course, "The Espanol of the 8th, in referring to

Liverpool and Manchester on Saturday, and on these occasions. quite a panic occurred in the Share Markets. but it does not appear that it led to any stopthat the alarm in these two important places will be allayed.

From the same, of March b.

CITY, TUESDAY .- The difficulties with which commerce has had to contend in this prevailed, are now, as a natural consequence, beginning to work their effects in France, and the accounts from Paris particularly speak of of discount. a great scarcity of money. From the limited nature, comparatively, of business in that country, it is not, however, expected that it will prove so prejudicial as it has in England. The Bank of France has been called upon for an unusual amount of temporary loans; and pledged with that establishment. Accommo- od for any accommodation there must necessadation, however, to a much greater extent can at most times be given by the Bank of France than the Bank of England, from the circumstance of the property of the former being almost all in convertible securities, while that of the latter is nearly all locked up in the again, before those engagements can be ful dead weight mortgages, &c., not more than about 3,000,000l. being disposable for the end to. Every packet will carry out, as it has ject of transforing that island to England as assistance of commerce. The immediate cause of the suddenly increased demand for foreign countries, to realize and send home all by Senor Mendizabal. Of the value of Cube. French capital appears to be the large amount assetts belonging to British houses, and great of American bills which have been recently distress and pressure will be the necessary largest quantity of fertile soil, and the finest drawn upon Paris; but from the great contraction which has taken place in mercantile in the large trading towns of the Union. Afoperations, both in this country and on the continent, it is to be hoped no more serious results will follow than have been experienced of 2 per cent. monthly, a rate sufficient of ithere, for it cannot be denied that the gloomy | self to bear down the most profitable transac. foreboding of many have fallen considerably short of realization. A great pressure must, however, continue to be felt for some time.

advance of & per cent took place in Consols, at, which, to suit this market must be at a People of Great Britain." but there was very little doing in them, and the improvement seems attributable to the closing of some operations which were open for the fall.

From the same, of March 9.

CITY, WEDNESDAY .- The satisfactory manner in which commercial matters were adjusted here on Saturday gave a better tone to things at Liverpool on Monday, where the Government on the subject of Texas." The greatest anxiety prevailed to learn the result of the trying day in the metropolis. The uneasiness, which led to almost panic in the share market, was allayed, and the general and speculations on the rejection of the above expectation that matters have now been at been sent from China and the Bust India Presidencies, against large shipments of tea, indigo; spium, &c. for England, at a considerable advance in price, it cannot be said that

Consols for accounts opened at 901 to 2. rejoice in the victory obtained over Ministers | ded, and were last marked at 903 to 1-5. The closing quotation for money was 90 1, buyers. Exchequer Bills have advanced 2., and left

The foreign market is firm; and, notwithstanding the continued delay of the operations against the Carlists, a slight improvement has taken place in Spanish securities. prise, however, at the inactivity of the British Legion; and although it is well known he cannot place implicit confidence in the Spanish generals with whom he has to cooperate; they seem to think that if he had shown more energy, and advanced upon the Carlists be times with the English troops, he | N. N. E., posted up at your establishment.would not only have shamed the Spanish troops into a determination to act, but have morning, trying to get an offing, the wind at by Brig. Gen. FELIX HOUSTON, Gen. JOHNthrown dismay into the camp of Don Carlos the time blowing as described above, but not ston being yet confined from the wound reby the boldness of the movement. The arguments of civilians in these matters are often, however, so wholly devoid of military knowledge, that it is difficult to say whether they are just or not, and it remains to be seen whether the British Legion is sufficiently ward on account of the haziness of the weath- force consisting of one squadron of cavalry, strong to contend singly with the Carlists. The delay which has taken place has of course given the President every opportunity of fortifying his posts; and therefore, whenever the long contemplated engagement takes | relate the mournful take. place, it will be most sanguinary. The in high spirits, and both sides seem eager

LONDON, March 6.—Owing to the great extent of the commercial engagements known to be affoat, this has been another anxious day in the city. Two failures were announced in the course of the morning, one of them, the occurred in this division. M. Goldberry (one old established house of Isaac Solly, & Sons, and the other that of Warwick Weston, an extensive merchant and yarn manufacturer, but though of high standing and credit, they do not belong to that class which is likely to extend the mischief over a very wide circle. With respect to the Commercial Bills now falling due, the accounts on the whole are not unfavorable up to this time, but until Monbune to deposit his ballot in the urn he nearly day morning it will not be possible to arrive at complete accuracy in this respect. The prevalent opinion among well informed persons, is that the more dangerous period, as connected with the late crisis, is now past, and that we may hope to be rid in a short not despair of the regeneration of France time of those alarms which have come while such citizens are to be found assisting on periodically ever since the first disclosures of our commercial difficulties. We trust that | ly gales in St. George's Channel. this opinion will be found a correct one. There is a general disposition, connected with the late intended facilities granted by the again. lists are beginning to annoy him in his lines. Bank, to bestow great praise on the directors Advices from Madrid to the 26th again men- for the share they have taken in them, but a tion a variety of rumours of changes in the studious concealment is at the same time Ministry, and state as a fact that Count thrown over all that has been done on the Almodovar had accepted the office of Minister part of the Bank. There ought to be some hesitation, however, in adopting this view of AMERICAN STOCKS, March 9.—New York of their conduct until the facts are known. Life and Trust, 85; Planter's Bank, Missis- They may medit all that is said of them, but ish Government was about to receive a pledge

yesterday there is a perceptible difference. The money for which employment was refused sure would be absolutely unpopular in England.

pages. The accounts from London were anx- a... though interest at a rate of 8 or 9 per malevolence or ignorance should propagate iously looked for, but as they will prove more cent. could have been obtained by discounting such rumors in foreign countries; but that. favorable than was anticipated, it is expected them, the bankers and capitalists preferred national journal should circulate them without country, and the general distrust which has protection of the Bank, they are as eager to sent struggle If the journalists who repeat or are compelled to take them at a lower rate do they publish them at all?"

Now that matters are adjusted here seemingly at last, and all are inclined to hope that this is really the case, the attention of the rily have some limit, and as the origin of our Atlantic. The Editor says: commercial difficulties was the sending money, which was so cheap at home, for employment in America and elsewhere, so must the expedient be resorted to of calling that money back filled, and our emharrassment be finally put an ter having gone on for months holding on their stocks of goods, and paying interest at the rate will no longer be continued on those or any The proceedings of the Stock Exchange do the goods thus held at such prices as the Ennot furnish much matter for comment. An glish merchants will be content to take them bution of eight or ten millions sterling on the very great depreciation, or they must ship bullion to cover their engagements in this country. Some of the houses may be unable to do either, but by those who are to maintain their cred it one alternative or the other must be adopted. For these reasons the accounts from the Unisome time to come.

[From the London Times, of March 10.] MONEY MARILE ALD CITY INTELLI-GENCE.—Thursday Evening.—There were symptoms apparent to-day of some revival of the uneasiness which was so prevalent during the whole of the last week on the subject of the commercial credit, and particularly relative to the large amount of bills from America which will fall due on the middle of the month, but we are inclined to believe that the provision made in the begining of the month for engagements of this description is quite sufficient to cover all, and that the apprehension referred to does not rest upon any substantial grounds. nquiry, to have originated chiefly from the arises, without doubt, from the knowledge viz: now generally diffused of the nature of the crisis through which we have just safely pass-

> This was assigned at the Stock Enchange as one cause of the great flatness which existed there, but it would be attributed perhaps more correctly to the defeat of the French Ministry, as communicated by the extraordis nary express of this morning, independently of which the tone of the Paris letters generally is far from cheering, and there is a vague feeling of some changes about to occur there calculated to disturb public confidence in the stability of European politics. Consols receded from 90 1-4 to 90 1-8, which was the clossing price; and for the account, 90 1-4 to 3-8 .-Exchequer-bills remain at 20s. to 30s. premium. India Bonds advanced to 26t. to 28s. premium. Bank Stock, 207 1-2 to 8 1-2.

From the Liverpool Chronicle of March 11. LOSS OF AN AMERICAN PACKET SHIP .loss of a packet ship sailing between New. umph : York and Liverpool, has been posted at

Lloyd's:—

"Newport, Pembrokeshire, March 4, 1837. "Sir,—I have been greatly surprised at not seeing an account of the wreck of the American packet ship which was totally lost between three and four miles north of this place on the night of Friday the 24th ult., during a most violent gale of wind between N. N. W. and The ship was descried off this coast on Friday We ask no more. The army is commanded violent until the afternoon, when it came on ceived in a duel, of which you are apprized. tremendously, and the last account I can gather of her is her being seen off about six or eight miles, when a tremendous squall came Tirsley, of the 1st cavalry. We are to reon, and no sight of her could be obtained after ceive the advance guard of the enemy, our er; but on the morning of Saturday the coast and the Zanesville riflemen, in all about 100 from near Cardigan to the western part of men. We do not expect to fight them, but Newport Bay was strewed with the wreck of to harass them by destroying the bridges and the unfortunate ship and not a soul escaped to roads, and to pursue, and if possible, extermi-

accounts from the different camps are written picked up in this bay; but the greater part, I but of one thing rest assured, if we die, we die, understand, about four miles off, where it is hard." supposed the wreck happened. Pieces of masts, bowsprit, deck planks, seamen's chests, clothing, and pieces of the hull plank all confirm that she was an American built vessel, and nearly new, the wood being quite fresh. The sign board has also been picked up in two or three pieces; on the top part there was "Pac- amount is said to be fourteen thousand dollars. ket ship," on another piece "Thomas," and on a third piece "for New York," and "for have remained hidden for many years, and also been picked up, and a great quantity of ary war, or by some privateersman from the candles on the coast (and most likely several things of value,) north of this, which I have ated. - Beacon. not yet been able to ascertain.

"The loss of this fine ship, as well as many others, on the coast off Wales, shows how much some ports of refuge are wanted on this Egyptian Pyramids (says the Eastern Clarion) coast, and particularly so in Newport Bay, all receive in early life from school books; which for its capaciousness and easiness of ac- And yet are those and similar works of the cess, and getting out from it, could be made ancients insignificant even in physical characone of the finest pier harbors in Great Britain, ter, compared to modern public works. The and be always a place of safety to merchant following extract from Sir James Mackintosh's shipping during the prevalence of the wester- Journal will in a few years apply, if it does

"Should I be able to collect more informa- well as England: tion on this melancholy subject, I shall write

"I am sir, your obedient servat, "JOHN HINES.

GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, AND CUBA. For some time past, (says the Pennsylvania Inquirer,) there has been a rumor that the Brit-LONDON, March 8.—Distrust is fast wear- Spain. If we may judge from the following ing away in the city, and even compared with paragraphs, it will be inferred, not only that the rumor is incorrect, but that such a mea-

Bretches-who attempted to stop the flight | pressed after what he had urged, that there ernor, he did not deem it deem it his duty to taken up to-day, so that this eventful moment | with a certain degree of reserve or caution; different foreign journals, speaks of a new There was a great scarcity of money in to account for, and it is what usually happens which the former Power will take possession of Cuba. This news is false. The Govern-Bills within the range of a particular circle ment could never have conceived such an abwere for a time entirely under an interdict, surd project. We are not astonished that employing their money at 3 or 3 1.2 per cent. vouching for the truth of its statement, suffiin Government securities, rather than run the cientiy proves its intention of throwing disrisk under the circums ances that then exist- credit on the Government, at the risk of treated. Now that a change has occurred, and that ing with the blackest ingratitude a friendly these bills have been placed directly under the nation which so generously aids us in the preprocure them, but are unable to succeed at all, such absurdities do not give credit to them. why

One of our latest numbers of the London Morning Chronicle, which, we would remark, is the Government organ of Great Britain, contains an article from the editor on the submerchant is beginning to be turned towards the ject. It is important, and details disadvan-United States and other foreign parts, upon tages which would result to the old country which the penalty of the late arrangements from the possession of Cuba, that have never, on a late occasion nearly 2,000,000 rents were with the Bank must ultimatly fall. The peri- probably, occurred to our politicians—at least, they have never been published on this side the

"The American papers generally eviace great jealousy of supposed British interference in the affairs of Cuba; and the Madrid papers contain a statement, that a protest has been presented to the Spanish Government by the American Minister, against an imaginary proas a colonial possession, and as containing the consequencese, particularly at New-York, and harbor in the West Indies, there can be no doubt; but even if ceded gratuitously by Spain, it would be a costly acquisition to England .-That island contains upwards of 400,000 slaves who could not be retained in slavery under the principle now recognised in all British tions, they will find that the accommodation colonial possessions; and to conpensate their emancipation, on a scale sinilar to that already terms. They will have no alterative but to sell established in the adjoining West India Island, would be, in other words, to levy a new contri-

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 20.

STEAMER SUNE AND LOSS OF LIVES .- The steamers Tiskilwa and Wisconsin came in contract in the Illinois river, about five miles from the mouth, on Friday morning last, about ted States must possess great interest for half past 4 o'clock, and the TISKILWA sunk in a few minutes. Most of the deck passengers were drowned; and, as the register is missing, they are unable to say how many passengers are lost, but twelve they are certain of. There are two gold watches and a sum of money in the possession of the clerk, which may serve as a clew to the friends of those who are miss-

The above particulars we learnt from the captain of the WAVE, who brought the remaining passengers to this place.—Bulletin.

THE ARMY.

We have before us(says the Political Arena) the official Army Register for 1837. It presents a frightful list of casualties in the Army This sensitiveness of the trading community since the publication of the last Register.—

> Resignations .- Colonels 2, Captains 20, Ist Lieutenants 40, 2d Lieutenants 37. Brevet 2d Lieutenants 13. Staff 3-Total resignations.

> Declined-Lieutenant Colonel 1, Captain 1, 1st Lieutenants 3, 2d Lieutenants 1, Brevet 2d Lieutenants 1-Total declined, 7.

Death .- Lieutenant Colonel & Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 1. Brevet Majors 5, Captains 9, 1st Lieutenants 7, 2d Lieutenants 5, Brevet 2d Lieutenauts 1. Medical Staff 3-Total Dismissed .- 1st Lieutenant, 1.

Recapitulation .- Resignations 115, declined. deaths 33, dismission 1-Total 156.

From the Zanesville (Ohio) Gazette, of March 25.

From the following extract of a letter received by a gentleman in Zanesville from one of the Zanesville emigrants now in the Texian army, there seems to be strong probability The following communication, detailing the that they are not to gain a bloodless tri-

"Hostilities have commenced, the Indians committing daily depredations. An express of ours was killed this morning within 30 miles of our camp. The advance guard of the Mexicans have already crossed the Rio Grande, and are on their way to give us battle, while we are making every preparation to meet them. The Mexicans under Gen. Bravo are 8,000 strong; we can bring 3,000 into the field, as good as ever pulled a trigger .-

"Our company is ordered to proceed tomorrow morning to Goliad, to reinforce Major nate certain tribes of Indians. Before this "There has been a great deal of the wreck reaches you, we shall probably have hot work;

> A Windfall -It is said that a worthy farmer in Norfolk county, a few days since, while ploughing his field, turned up a stone, which covered the mouth of a small brick vault, containing a box filled with doubloons. The

NORFOLK, MARCH. 31.

As the box was decayed, the treasure must. Liverpool." Feather beds and bolsters have was probably deposited during the revolution. river, on the banks of which the farm is situ-What impressions of the gigantic labors of those who built the wall of China and the

not at the present moment, to our country as "It is probably that the quantity of labor

employed in England on docks, canals, and other useful works during the last fifty years, is greater than that employed on all the boast-"Wm. Donson, Esq. Secretary of Lloyd's.' ed works of Asia, from the wall of China to the Pyramids. To pierce a country in all directions with canals is, in truth, a greater work than any of them. But our public works being dispersed, unornamented, and for purposes of obvious use, want the qualities that impose on the valgar imagination."

A GOOD ONE .- A gentleman of this county, who had named one of his sons " Thomas Benton," upon hearing that the expunging resolutions had passed, opened his Bible, expunged the name by drawing black lines around it, and inserted in its stead, Thomas Jefferson. | Somerrille, Ten. Reporter.