

of all the Ambassadors. Every body present was in some uniform or other. The King's Aid, and the Introducer of Ambassadors, presently made their appearance, and invited us to form around the sides of the apartments; when this was done, the line occupied the two rooms, the number to be presented, of various nations, being together something like two hundred.

After standing about twenty minutes in momentary expectation of the King's entrance, the fatigue became insupportable to us Americans, and we began to seat ourselves upon the tabourets behind us. Some of the English did the same; but I remarked that among the Russians, Austrians, and Spaniards, and I ventured to humor his legs. As — and I were in that portion of the line that occupied the second Salon, we could not see the door by which the King was to enter, but we presently perceived by a general movement along the opposite line, that he had made his appearance, and we instantly, with the help of a sign from Gen. Cass, who was promenading in front of our line, resumed the perpendicular.

In about five minutes, the King had progressed far enough down the opposite side to become visible to us. He seemed to make two or three bows to each individual, and after a few words, to pass on to the next. His back being turned towards us, we could not see his face. He was preceded by the Ambassador of the nation whose subjects he was receiving, (the Ambassador of each individual in turn,) and closely followed by three aids, whose business it seemed to be to step forward, should there happen to be a Fieschi, an Alibone, or a Mennier, among the presented. The King of the French was short, thick, and ill-dressed, in the uniform of a colonel of infantry; that is, a blue coat, with red facings, and a blue sash, without buff straps. There was no embroidery about him, and indeed, no ornament but the blue scarf across the breast, and the star of the Legion of Honor. He carried on his left arm his eternal white fringed capeau, in a manner peculiar to himself. You may imagine that, among so many gay uniforms, he cut no very brilliant figure.

As the Americans were last in the line, which of course, returned to the point where it commenced in the "Salon du Trone," he was some fifteen or twenty-five minutes fighting his way towards us. I had made up my mind to return each salutation of the King, by a profound inclination, by way of showing him that we Americans possess by nature the manners of the Court, and I had accordingly reserved a space behind my heels for my evolutions; but by the time the royal panache had reached my left-hand neighbor, the line had gradually backed us so far that my legs touched the *gris* behind me, on which is placed the throne. His Majesty, with a countenance full of smiles, and as red as his own coat collar, bowed to your humble servant in turn, "I am extremely happy to see you." If I had made my salutation as profoundly as I had intended, I should have placed my crown in the royal stomach, so close he stood to me.

Accordingly I made but a moderate inclination. He then said, "It gives me pleasure to see so many Americans here this evening," making another bow. As etiquette does not permit one to speak to the King, unless in reply, and as I could not think of any reply, that would not seem superfluous addressed to majesty, I replied by a second inclination. He then bowed once more, by way of finishing with me, and your humble servant made as profound a reverence as he could, without bringing his forehead in contact with the royal nose. The King spoke English.

Next came the Queen, a delicate, nervous looking woman, of some forty-five years of age, with very light hair; her youngest daughter, Marie, hung on her right arm; she was a pretty girl enough, of perhaps fifteen or sixteen. The queen asked in French, "Have you been long in the country?" I answered, "About two months, madame."

Following her a short distance, came Madame Adelaide, the King's sister, an old maid of fifty; with her was the elder Princess, Clementine, who must be nearly out of her teens. This pair bowed without speaking.

The Duke of Orleans brought up the rear. He is a remarkable handsome young man, not more than twenty-five years old, with well cut whiskers and moustache, which, however, like his hair, are rather too light. He wore the handsome uniform of a Lieutenant General, which fitted him well. He addressed us in English, which, like his father, he speaks remarkably well. He asked me if this was my first visit to Europe. I answered him that it was my third. He said "when you must be familiar with Paris and with France."

After the hour had been completed, the royal family, with their retinue, remained conversing near the door for ten or fifteen minutes, after which they disappeared into their private apartments. The crowd dispersed through the rooms in the opposite direction, down the great staircase, and conveyed themselves off as fast as the carriages could come up.

I must take breath after my story, particularly as I must give an account of the Court Ball which took place two days after.—*Pennsylvania.*

Steam Navigation.—The problem of steam navigation between this and England will very soon be solved. Capt Cobb's boat will be ready to sail in a few weeks; and before long the boats which are preparing for this purpose in England will be ready. The following account of the English vessels is from the London Nautical Magazine:

There are two vessels at present building to run direct from Bristol and London to New York. The great western ship company's vessels is building at Bristol, and is of the following dimensions and power:

Length between perpendiculars, 216 feet.
Beam 35 do.
Depth in hold 22 do.
The engines are 400 horse power, having cylinders 73 inches diameter and 7 feet stroke.

This noble vessel is expected to be ready in the course of the approaching summer, and will most probably make her first voyage in August next. She is intended to carry twenty-five days' fuel—a quantity quite sufficient to ensure the regular performance of the voyage in all weathers.

The British and American steam navigation company whose head quarters are in London, have contracted with Messrs. Curling, Young & Co. of Limehouse, for a vessel of 1,795 tons, builders measurement, and of the following dimensions and power:

Length between perpendiculars, 235 feet.
Beam 40 do.
Depth 27 do.
The engines are 480 horse power, having cylinders 73 inches diameter, and seven feet stroke. The engines are fitted to work either with or without Hall's condenser, at the option of the engineer. This magnificent vessel will have capacity for twenty-five days fuel 800 tons of measurement goods and 500 passengers.

We sincerely wish both the British vessel and the London one all manner of success; and when we reflect of the immense intercourse between this country, the United States and Canada—sixty thousand people having landed

at New-York from the 1st Sept. and twenty-seven thousand in Quebec last year the increase that will naturally take place when the passage is shortened to fifteen days, instead of thirty-seven, the present outward average passage of the New-York Packet ships, we do not think that any, out of the numerous plans before the public, hold out stronger inducements to the capitalist than such undertakings.

It is difficult to calculate the national benefit that will accrue to both countries by the establishment of steam communication between them—the one with an overflowing population, the other with inexhaustible reserves of fertile lands—the one the greatest manufacturing, the other the most extensive producing country in the world both talking the same language, and allied by blood, religion and feeling, with one another. Thus much we may affirm, that it will greatly improve both countries, and render perpetual the peace that now so happily exists between them.

Trades Union Tyranny.—Some two years ago a young man, or rather lad, of about 19, came to this country from Ireland, with his sister, some years older than himself. He was a stone cutter, and soon after his arrival obtained employment at that business, at the then existing wages. In progress of time there was a strike, in which he was required to join, but refused, saying that he had never been accustomed to work on granite, and not considering himself a good workman on that material, his conscience would not allow him to demand higher wages than he was receiving, until he should become more skillful and efficient. He accordingly continued to work at the old rate, until he was seized with a violent illness, which brought him to the verge of the grave, and from which it was several months before he recovered. Being unfortunately ignorant that such refuge was open to him, he did not go to the hospital, as he might have done, but remained in his humble lodgings, without medical aid, or that nursing which his helpless condition required, and indebted for the little attention he received to the kindness of his landlady and fellow lodgers who had in truth but little time and means to bestow in his behalf; and he was often alone, sick, miserable and suffering, from the time when his fellow lodgers went to their work in the morning, until they came home at night, with no kind voice to give him a word of comfort, and no benevolent hand to reach him even a cup of water if he thirsted. His sister, meantime, having obtained a situation as a servant, devoted every shilling of her wages to the payment of his board, but for which his landlady would have been compelled to deny him even the shelter of her roof, for she was poor and could not afford to be charitable. After a long term of suffering and privation he recovered, and as soon as he was able to crawl out, returned to his employer, and to the best of his ability, resumed his labor. Will it be believed that the other workmen in the yard, having in the mean time succeeded in obtaining the advanced wages refused to admit him among them, and threatened to leave their work, in a body, if he was employed? It was even so. The poor fellow was driven from every yard in which he sought employment, because he had once conscientiously refused to demand wages which he did not think himself capable of earning; and would at this moment be starving, were it not for the kindness of his first employer, who has taken him in as an assistant porter, or shopman, although not actually needing such a helper, gives him subsistence and clothing for his services. Such is the tender mercy of Trades Unionism to those who will not bow to its decrees.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

LATEST FROM THE EAST.
[Editor's Correspondence.]

New York, April 6.
The state of things in this city is terrible. Each day makes affairs worse and worse.—There were yesterday, it is said, twenty failures, and what is remarkable, almost every man who fails shows great assets, but debts upon the West and Southwest cannot be collected, and therefore, if an importer is worth 500,000 dollars in good securities, and has but 20,000 to pay, if he cannot pay it, he must suspend payment, and fail. The banks cannot discount much more. The usurers dare not lend any more. Many merchants now see that in consenting to be *shaved*, they are but playing into the hands of the usurers, and taking so much out of the pockets of their creditors. It cannot be disguised that the Treasury Circular is the reason why so many of the Southern and Western merchants let their paper return protested. The banks of the West and Southwest, fortifying themselves with specie, dare not discount. The banks here, subject to the call for specie as they are, also dare not discount to any extent.

Messrs. Haggerty & Co. and Austin and Wilmerding, two of the largest Auctioneers in this city, have announced that for the present they shall suspend their heavy package sales, as there are none hardy enough to buy in these times.

The Cashier of the United States Bank, it is said, will be in this city to-day with bonds and post notes of the bank, which will be loaned when it can be done with security. This will do a little good; for the usurers will shave these notes when they will not shave other paper. The deposits in the banks unemployed are very large.

Stocks have fallen again to-day. Sales can hardly be forced at any price. I have never seen mercantile men so discouraged. The first question after hours is, "who has failed to-day?"

The passage of the bill to prevent usury in the New York Assembly creates much excitement in Wall street, which, generally speaking, is opposed to it.

The Northern and Eastern Mails are in. Portland, the chief town of Maine, has in her Charter Election, given the Whigs a great triumph. Cutter, (W.) for Mayor, 940 votes; the Administration candidate only 380, which is an immense gain. Connecticut will probably give the Whigs a gain of two members of Congress, certainly one, though the State has gone for Van Buren, without a doubt, by 1,000 majority, or more. From the interior of this State there is nothing remarkable. RATHBUN'S trial is going on at Batavia.

The young men in this city held a great Whig meeting last night in the Masonic Hall. The Tammany men have not much reliance upon carrying the city at the approaching election.

Three cargoes of wheat arrived here yesterday: one from Bremen, one from Königsberg, and one from Odessa. The importers wish it was all back again.

It is supposed that 2,000 laborers in this city have been dismissed from employ within the last ten days past, as the employers cannot get money to pay them. Yours, &c.

National Intelligencer.
[Correspondence of the Courier.]

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1837.
I understand that there will be no opposition to the application of Mr. WHITNEY for the benefit of the insolvent act. His furniture, &c. was levied upon by the Counsel for one

of his creditors, as soon as his application was known, and unless some legal proceeding should stay it, will be sold for the benefit of that creditor, to the exclusion of the rest.—Mr. WHITNEY has behaved honorably to the inhabitants of this District, if rumor speak truth, when it says, that he has paid them off, so that not a claim can be brought against him which has been contracted since he came to reside within ten miles square.

The rumor that Mr. CAMBERLENG and Mr. WILLIS are to go in the Court of Vienna is daily losing its believability; and the report which is superseding it, is that the situations will not be filled until the Cabinet appointments shall be made in autumn, when it may probably be offered to, and accepted by, Mr. DICKERSON. There are also rumors, but I cannot trace them to an authentic source, that Mr. STEVENSON and Mr. CASS will be at home about that time; that the former may be offered a situation to the New Cabinet, and their places at London and Paris will, perhaps, be filled by Mr. FORSYTH and Mr. WOODBURY. There is no doubt that three of the present Cabinet will go out, and it appears probable that the President will provide for them some diplomatic appointments as their claims are, to say the least, as strong and as likely to be regarded as those of any applicants.

Mr. PERKINS executed his agreement with the President last week for supplying one of the groups of statutory for the Eastern front of the Capitol, drew his \$4,000 in advance for the first year, and has left the city on his way to Naples, where he will do the work. It will take him four years, and occupy him about the same time as the two statutes of Peace and War, which he executed under a contract made with Mr. J. Q. ADAMS. The other group, I am told, is given to Mr. GREENOUGH, who is now engaged on a piece of sculpture for the United States. The four paintings will be finished long before the statutory, as they will be executed at home.

Boston April 10.
Steeple burnt by Lightning.—On Saturday afternoon during a sudden shower of rain, about 3 o'clock a violent shock of thunder was heard, which to persons in the South part of the city, appeared to strike some object near. About an hour afterwards smoke was observed to issue from the top of Hollis-street Church-steeple. This is a great and handsome church, compactly made of wood. The steeple was about two hundred feet in height, being one of the tallest in the city.—At the top of the spire was a cone surmounted by a large gilt ball, above which was a smaller ball and a vane, and at the top of the whole the pointers of a lightning rod. The smoke, when first discovered, issued from the top of the spire, where it united with the bottom of the cone, and apparently about sixty feet above the highest point to which there were any means of ascent. The fire must have been communicated at the point whence the smoke issued, by the lightning passing down the rod, in consequence of some defect in the manner it was attached to the steeple.

The members of the fire department promptly assembled, and prepared for the attack in the only manner practicable, viz. by introducing the hose of two or three engines through the steeple to the upper balcony or platform, from which the water was thrown to a sufficient height to reach the fire; but a very small portion of it only could be made to take effect, the fire being yet confined to the interior of the steeple, the exterior being covered with copper. The flame began to make its appearance at about half past 4, and a little before 5 the engines were playing vigorously upon it.

The fire although apparently kept in check by the showers of water thrown upon the exterior of the steeple, was not extinguished, and it gradually extended downwards. The effect produced upon it by the engines was so slight, that the firemen perceiving it impossible to save the top of the steeple, remitted their efforts. A ladder however was raised, and preparation was made for carrying a hose to the immediate vicinity of the fire, by an adventurous fireman, who ascended to the top of the ladder; but, by this time, it being about 7 o'clock, the upper part of the spire was entirely burnt off, and the part above including a large iron shaft fifteen or twenty feet in length, which was heated red hot, with the vane, ball &c. fell with a crash upon the roof of the church, and thence into Hollis-st. Fortunately no one was injured by the fall.

The firemen at the upper balcony continued to maintain their stand, and the top of the spire, encased in copper, continued to burn like the chimney of a furnace, until past eight o'clock presenting a very striking appearance. Finally, by the renewed efforts of the firemen, the flames were checked, and at 9 o'clock the fire was entirely extinguished. The vigor of the firemen, and the power of the engines, was strikingly exhibited in the vast quantity of water which was forced under such disadvantages to a height of upwards of two hundred feet. A small portion of the water thrown to this height would have been sufficient to extinguish the fire, had not the covering of copper, intended to prevent the approach of fire, effectually prevented the approach of water, when through the agency of the electric fluid, the fire, had firmly seated itself on the inside. No damage was done to the church other than that which we have already described except the breaking of a few slates upon the roof and fortunately no accident happened to the firemen or other persons assembled.—*Adv. & Pat.*

NEW YORK, April 12.
Fugitive Slave.—Yesterday the Recorder's office was crowded to excess, on account of the arrest of a colored man named Dixon, claimed to be a fugitive slave. The claimant is a Doctor Allander, of Baltimore, who says the real name of the accused is Jacob Ellis. Mr. Dresser, counsel to the Abolition Society, appeared on behalf of the prisoner, and contended that he was not the man alleged to have absconded. So well did the learned Counsel seem convinced of this, that he caused Doctor Allander, the claimant, to be arrested while in court, on a charge of false imprisonment. He has given bail to answer the charge in the sum of \$500. Mr. Morrill, counsel for the claimant, wishing further time to procure witness, the further consideration of the case was postponed until this morning at eleven. It has caused great excitement among the colored people.

April 13.—Rescue of the alleged fugitive slave.—Yesterday morning the examination of witness in the case of Dixon the alleged fugitive slave was resumed.—Mr. Phenix the District Attorney and Mr. J. Morrill appeared for the claimant; Doctor Allander; and Mr. Dresser defended the prisoner. The claimant alleges that the accused is his slave, and that about five years ago he absconded from Baltimore. On the part of Dixon, witnesses were called to prove that he had been a resident of this city, as a free man for upwards of fifteen years, and that he is not and never has been a slave. The examination continued in the Recorder's Office until two o'clock, when owing to the dense crowd of colored people who thronged the hall, it was deemed prudent to

adjourn to the chamber of the Court of Sessions. On removing to the latter place a general rush took place, and every seat was occupied in a few minutes. The sprinkling of white and black faces presented an interesting spectacle, as they stood ranged like the keys of a piano forte. The examination of witnesses was continued until three o'clock, at which time the Recorder adjourned the Court until one o'clock to-day. The officers then proceeded to convey the prisoner to Bridewell. In doing so it was necessary to pass through the Park, where nearly two thousand colored people were assembled. As might have been supposed; the prisoner was rescued from the officers. Justice Bloodgood seeing how the matter stood rushed from the police office with a posse of officers, and succeeded in seizing the accused by the collar. But the exertions of the magistrate were of no avail, for a powerful negro threw her arms round his neck, while a negro seized his legs and others beat him on the ribs in such a manner as to compel him to relinquish his hold. Dixon then made good his escape and ran down Duane street, followed by his friends. The officers treated into the police office, dragging with them several persons who had assisted in the rescue. Among them was R. C. Waldon, Esq., a member of the bar of this city. Mr. Waldon the officer charged him with having been very active in assisting the prisoner to escape, in doing which tore his (Waldon's) coat nearly off his back. Owing to the dense crowd we did not hear the gentleman's defence. He offered to give bail to answer the charge. Mr. Bloodgood said he would not take bail for a less sum than ten thousand dollars. Bail to the amount of \$5,000 was offered and refused. The gentleman eventually procured bail to the amount required. A number of colored people were then committed on a similar charge.

Having disposed of these, the magistrate assembled the officers, and dispatched them to recapture Dixon if he could be found in the city. Officers Merritt, Honan, Sparks, Bowyer and others, proceeded to the lower part of Duane street; where it was said Dixon was concealed. After a long search they succeeded in ferreting him out. He was concealed in a coal hole in the yard of Mr. Arthur, a jeweller, who, however, had no knowledge of the fact. Dixon made no resistance, and was reconducted to prison. The excitement, during this scene was unparalleled, and it is a great wonder that no lives were lost.

The movement in the Legislature of Massachusetts on the abolition question shows that the abolitionists are growing in strength and importance at the north. It shows likewise, that abolition principles are not confined to either of the great political parties into which the country is divided. The resolutions adopted, almost unanimously, declare the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, and that its early exercise is imperiously demanded. They declare further that slavery being an admitted moral and political evil, should be circumscribed within the limits of the States where it already exists, and that no new State should be admitted into the Union whose constitution shall sanction or permit the existence of domestic slavery.

In addition to this, we observe that Mr. Webster, and Mr. Abbot Lawrence, who we believe represents the Boston district in Congress, have both, in addresses since the adjournment, taken a stand against the admission of Texas into the Union, in the event of application, being made, on the ground that slavery is there sanctioned, and that her admission would strengthen the slave holding States.

We have little doubt that very soon this question will be brought to bear on the elections in the Northern States, and that candidates for office will be required to give in their adhesion to the abolitionists.

In this state of things what is the proper course for the South? The answer is plain. Let her maintain a stout and unflinching resistance to all interference on the subject, either with regard to the District of Columbia, or States applying for admission. Let it be understood distinctly that she will not submit to such interference, and she has nothing to apprehend. It may be thought by some that the Union will be endangered. We do not believe that the North will push the matter to extremity if they see reason to apprehend such a consequence. They are not so anxious to get rid of the tax paying portion of the confederacy. But if in the blind spirit of fanaticism they should lose sight of consequences, we think, (much as we might deprecate such an event,) that it must be evident, the South would not be the greatest sufferer from the dissolution.

Our readers may remember that we considered the paper purporting to be the Farewell Address of the late President of the United States as hardly being a legitimate subject for criticism, but rather entitled, as the closing scene of the General's political life, to forbearance, &c. This opinion we have not changed, so far as the General's responsibility for the Address is concerned. Considered, however, as the production of other minds, which he has only signed, it presents itself in a different point of view. In this light the matter is placed in an article in the last number of the New York Evening Star, under the signature of H. M. B. (H. M. Brackenridge, a gentleman with whose character and talent our readers are well acquainted.) After unmercifully ridiculing the thought of the late President's imitating or likening himself to Washington, in this matter of the Farewell Address, Mr. B. lets us into the following piece of secret history, for a continuation of which no one probably is possessed of more ample materials than he:—*Nat. Intel.*

"The Farewell Address is in all probability the production of some such father of his country as Amos Kendall, with just a sufficient piece of Jacksonism to give it *raison d'être*. I know something about these farewells addresses, having written two of them for him. The first of these was on the occasion of his taking leave of his command in the army. The only part of it which was his, was an uncouth memorandum, containing some illiberal and ungentlemanly reflections on a brother officer, who stood high in the esteem of his country, (Gen. Brown,) but who, in a recent military order, had been so unfortunate as to speak with disapprobation of the practice of whipping in the army; and this was all he contributed to the address. The paternal advice to the young officers, and the fine military and patriotic feeling which breathed through the rest of it, were altogether dramatic. The other state paper was on his leaving Florida, when he had displayed his excessive energy for some months as military and civil governor. 'You know,' said he, 'what will suit.' Accordingly, I wrote an address, without a single suggestion from him, and which was signed without a single alteration. The address alluded to was often quoted to prove the fitness of General Jackson for civil government, to show his exalted love of liberty, and the absence of dangerous ambition in his nature. It was highly eulogized as his production. I own I had some design, by contrast, in portraying out what a government ought to be, to express my opinion of what he was."

"The incapacity of General Jackson has become so proverbial, that it would be mere

affectation of delicacy to be silent. Mr. Duane has declared 'that he has no distinct ideas on any subject,' and Mr. Berrien very significantly says, 'that which I sign I write;' meaning that Jackson signs that which he does not write. At the commencement of his Administration a pleasant anecdote was related to me by one of the clerks in the Department of State. General Jackson, having received a complimentary letter from Bustamante, President of Mexico, sent it to the office with the following laconic endorsement: 'Mr. Van Buren will reply to the letter of General Bustamante with the frankness of a soldier.' The Secretary laughed heartily at this conceit, as he was neither a soldier, nor remarkable for frankness."

So much for Secret History.
From the National Intelligencer.
GREAT IMPROPRIETY.

In his testimony before the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives at the late session of Congress, Judge White states the facts hereto subjoined. Judge White then officiated as President of the Senate. Nothing responsible for a President to attempt could be more reprehensible than this effort to direct, through the appointment of a committee, the legislation of Congress. Judge White's statement is made upon oath.

"During this same session of 1832 and 1833, it will be remembered, the United States seemed to be on the eve of a civil war with South Carolina, on account of the tariff; and that a bill was sent to the House of Representatives from the Treasury Department, proposing a modification and reduction of it; that the provisions of that bill were so changed in the House, that it became very unacceptable to a large majority, and had no prospect of finally passing; that in this state of things, and after what was called the Force bill had been considerably discussed in the Senate, Mr. Clay introduced in the Senate, what is commonly called the Compromise bill; and upon its second reading it had been referred to a select committee, composed of seven members. This committee it was my duty, as presiding officer, to appoint. Before the members were named, I received a note from the President, requesting me to go to his house, as he wished to see me. I returned for answer that while the Senate was in session it was out of my power to go; but as soon as it adjourned, I would call on him. I felt the high responsibility which rested on me in appointing the committee; the fate of the bill, in a good degree, depended upon it; and if the bill failed, we would probably be involved in a most painful conflict. I endeavored to make the best selection I could, by taking some tariff men, some anti-tariff, one nullifier, and Mr. Clay himself—hoping that if a majority of a committee, in which all interests and views were represented could agree on any thing it was likely it would pass. Taking these principles for my guide, I wrote down the names of seven members, Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, being one; and, immediately before we adjourned, handed the names to the Secretary, with directions to put them on the journal, and in the course of the evening waited on the President. Soon after we met, he mentioned that he had wished to see me on the subject of appointing a committee on Mr. Clay's bill, to ask that Mr. Clayton might not be put on it; as he was hostile to the Administration, and unfriendly to Mr. McLane, he feared he would use his endeavor to have a preference given to Mr. Clay's bill over that of the Secretary of the Treasury, or words to that effect. I observed, in answer, that it would always give me great pleasure to conform to the wishes of my political friends, whenever I could do so with propriety; but that the Treasury bill had been so altered and mangled, and that, as I understood, in a good degree, by the votes of his own party, that it had but few friends; that we seemed to be on the eve of a civil war, and that, for the sake of averting such a calamity, I would further all in my power any measure, come from whom it might, which would give peace to the country; and that any bill, having that for its object, was esteemed by me a measure above party; and any man who was the author of it was welcome to all the credit he could gain by it. But, at all events, it was too late to talk on the subject, as I had handed the names of the committee to the Secretary before we adjourned; and that as I had a very high opinion of Mr. Clayton's talents and liberal feelings, I had put him on the committee, without knowing he was personally unkind to the Secretary of the Treasury. He then asked me if I could not see the Secretary of the Senate that evening, and substitute some other name for Mr. Clayton, before the journal was made up: I told him I could not—in my judgment it would be wrong; and then the interview terminated."

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.
TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.
By the ship Oconee, of New York, from Liverpool, which arrived here yesterday, Mr. Coffee, of the Exchange, has been promptly furnished by Captain Wilson with the Liverpool Albion of the 13th March, two days later than received by the Sheffield, from which we were permitted to make brief extracts. The money market seemed to be somewhat easier, and confidence in a degree restored. The papers contain no news of general interest, and not a word about the cotton market.—Ministers, it will be seen, had been taken by surprise and defeated in the House of Commons. The house was quite thin when the vote was taken, as appears by the yeas and nays.

Our extracts being necessarily brief, relate chiefly to money matters. The Oconee sailed on the 14th of March.

London, March 11.—The measure adopted by the directors of the Bank of England to relieve the pressure of the money market, so severely felt for some months past, and with the view also of producing a return of the precious metals to this country, are at length producing their desired effects. The accommodation, such as the advancing of money by the bank directors upon the deposit of approved bills of exchange, has relieved the private bankers and the great discount brokers of a very considerable portion of this description of property, which they hold in their possession; and they in their turn have been enabled to extend accommodation to their customers. The effects produced upon trade and commerce have not yet been very prominent; but within the present week, more extensive purchases have been made of manufactured raw produce, than perhaps in any preceding three months or a month.—*Sunday Times.*

Liverpool, March 13.—Another week of anxiety, gloom and doubt, with regard to the money market, has passed over without any distinguishing feature calculated to increase distrust and alarm; and although it does not appear that any very decisive amendment can be established, still there are some symptoms of an improved feeling, which cannot fail to have an effect upon the public mind, and may, in some degree, help to restore confidence, which has been so much shaken.

Ministers were surprised and defeated on Tuesday night, in the House of Commons, by the Radicals. Mr. Thos. Duncombe having

moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal a clause in the Reform Act, which makes the payment of all rates and taxes indispensably necessary before a householder can be qualified as a voter in any city or borough. Mr. Spring Rice opposed the motion. The vote was 49 to 38, but there is not the slightest chance of the bill passing.—*Albion.*

Latest from Mexico.—By the schooner Water Witch, arrived yesterday from Matamoros, we have received our regular files of papers to the 17th March. They are barren of any important intelligence.

We are informed by the captain of the Water Witch, that there were about 4000 men in Matamoros, destined to operate against Texas; but that their numbers were daily decreasing by desertion. They were in a most miserable situation, without the necessities of life, and completely discouraged and worn down by fatigue. The invasion of Texas is thus rendered quite a matter of doubt, but should this unfeeling force get there; the result may be predicted with unerring certainty.

The Diario del Gobierno states that the independence of the Republic of Mexico had been at length acknowledged by the holy liege. The pontiff was about to send a nuncio to the Republic.

A vessel from Bordeaux had arrived, on board of which there were six ecclesiastics, one of whom was the Rev. Father Alpuche. Great apprehensions were entertained in Matamoros of an Indian invasion. It was believed there, that 8000 Indians were in the vicinity, with hostile intentions.

The Mexican authorities had avenged themselves for the treatment experienced by one of their vessels in the port of Havana, and had compelled a Spanish vessel to haul down her national colours before suffering her to enter. The Diario expresses the belief that these points of etiquette will be adjusted satisfactorily between the two nations now that the independence of Mexico has been acknowledged.

The Water Witch brings \$4000 in specie consigned to Biennaine Dupeyre.
From the New Orleans True American, April 7.

Late from Vera Cruz.—We are indebted to the United States Consul at Vera Cruz for our regular files of the Censor, from 20th February to the 15th March, inclusive.

The difficulties in Yucatan are ascribed to the ambition of General Toxco. The Merida Comet upbraids the General in round terms for opposing the edicts of the Supreme Government, and censures the York party for their interference.

SANTA ANNA, in a letter to the commander of Vera Cruz, from his farm (Manga de Clayo) under date 1st March, expresses his willingness to take the oath to observe the new fundamental laws as General to the Mexican army.—He took the oath accordingly to the new fundamental laws on the 9th of March. A large assemblage was present, and the General made a speech in true Spanish style, full of enthusiasm for his beloved country.

GUTIERREZ with 800 men, was defeated by the Government soldiers on the 27th of February at St. Cristobal with a loss of near a hundred.

On the evening of the 9th March the play of **REGULUS** was performed at the theatre in honor of **SANTA ANNA**. The Mexicans have traced a perfect resemblance between the brave Roman and the hero of St. Jacinto!—*Mrs. Joaquina Paubret* delivered, during the entertainment, an ode in honor of liberty, the Romans, and Mexicans.

In the month of February, 1837, 24 vessels entered the port of Vera Cruz, and 30 were cleared from it. Of these, 4 were Americans.

ALMONTZ started for the capital on the 13th, with the exposition of the affair of San Jacinto, and other documents relative to the invasion of Texas.

The Mexican fleet has been reinforced by the arrival of the Independence, a brig of war built at Baltimore, 367 tons. She is to be called the Iturbide.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.
An arrival last evening from Velasco furnishes intelligence to the 24 April. The country was tranquil and prosperous—the farmers were actively engaged, and every thing prognosticated that an abundant harvest would reward their labors.

Real estate had considerably increased in value in the town of Houston; lots of 50 feet front by 100 in depth, have been sold for \$2,500 to \$3,500.

Little or no apprehension appears to be entertained of another Mexican invasion,—indeed, we believe that a small "frotto" with the enemy would be gratifying to these modern Romans.

President Houston is highly spoken of, and if we are to believe report, he is the "greatest and best" that country can boast of.

According to the Bee, the schooners of war Brutus and Invincible are both at Galveston, waiting supplies of men and stores. Captain Hurd has also resigned, and after accounting with the government would leave. Some other officers have also retired. Henry L. Thompson has been ordered to take command of the schooner Invincible.

Capt. Small, commander of the Fort at Velasco, had fallen in a rencoite with his lieutenant, Sallow—much excitement exists against him.

General Johnson, during the absence of General Houston, commands. The army was encamped on the La Bacca, and amounts to 2,500 men.

All volunteers arriving at the camp are obliged to serve during the war or two years; they are treated as regulars and are kept in strict discipline. They have plenty of provisions and are all in a perfect state of health.

Anna seems to be a favorite with the Texans, they already have a place denominated Texas-anna, perhaps in honour of the hero Santa Anna.

In addition to the above which we glean from the Bee, we find the following list of the Government Officers of Texas—
Samuel Houston, President.
Mirabeau B. Lamar, Vice President.
J. Pinckney Henderson, Secretary of State.
William J. Fisher, " War.
Henry Smith, " Navy.
Grayson, Attorney General.
B. Barr, Postmaster General.
J. W. Moody, Auditor of Accounts.
W. H. Patton, Quarter Master General.
J. Snively, Pay Master General.
A. Sidney Thurston, Commissary General.
E. Moorehouse, Adjutant General.
W. W. Wharton and Memacum Hunt, Ministers to the United States.
Townsend, Consul at New Orleans.
Woodward, Consul at New York.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—By the arrival of several schooners from Texas yesterday, we have the most flattering intelligence of the condition of that country. All is peace and quiet for the present. No apprehensions of an invasion or naval blockade are entertained and the spies who have just returned from the Rio Bravo, state that no signs of an approaching army were to be seen in that quarter.

The recruiting service has been suspended under the supposition that there will not