

**FUGITIVE BLOCKADES**

Montevideo, Feb. 1836.—I send you the Mercantile Gazette of Buenos Ayres with the protest of our charge d'affaires, Mr. Forbes, against the existing Brazilian blockade, and if you think proper to give it for publication, I must observe that it ought to go together with this letter to Gen. Cruz, as without it the publication at Buenos Ayres would appear strange.

It has been highly gratifying not only to the Americans but to individuals of all nations, not excepting the English, to see this plain vindication of national law and this manly manifestation of neutral rights. It forms a striking contrast to the subservience of the British agents and naval commanders which is highly criticized, and even the French are observed to use a more determined tone than they, but the fact is they are aware of having given the precedent, and as they express themselves, being now bent on their own arms. There seems no doubt that a nation which once unshathed the sword to vindicate the very principles now maintained by Mr. Forbes against the most powerful nation of the world, will not tamely submit to a second edition of similar oppression from a much weaker source, from a feeble imitator and inventor of tyranny.—The eyes of Europe seem hopefully fixed on that nation. In my letters from various correspondents on the continent an opinion is expressed that America will not submit to this blockade; the lawlessness of which appears to have been anticipated from the nature of these waters. All the shores of this river are as good a port or harbor as the outer inner roads of Buenos Ayres, and if the river is to be blockaded it ought to be done from cape to cape, a thing impossible with all the Brazilian navy.

From the Buenos Ayres Mercantile Gazette, Feb. 17. The following important documents have been remitted to us for publication from the department of foreign relations: Legation of the U. S. of America, Buenos Ayres, Feb. 13th, 1836. The undersigned, charge d'affaires of the United States of America, having communications of high international interest to make to Admiral Lobo, commanding the Brazilian blockading squadron, most respectfully requests his excellency general de la Cruz, minister of foreign relations, to grant him a flag of truce according to the usages of war, to guarantee the safety of such an intercourse.

In order to manifest to this government that sincere confidence which ought to exist between sister republics, the undersigned has the honor to communicate a copy of the note which he wishes to transmit to the Brazilian admiral.—This note has for its object a humble effort to vindicate neutral rights in the principles and rules which ought to be observed in cases of blockade; and it is to be hoped that this attempt will not be misconstrued into any, the slightest, deviation from the straight line of most scrupulous and delicate neutrality between the belligerent parties, which it is the policy of the United States to observe under present circumstances.

The undersigned prays his excellency general de la Cruz, minister of foreign relations, to accept the assurances of his highest consideration and respect. JOHN M. FORBES. To his excellency general don Francisco de la Cruz, minister of foreign relations, &c. &c. Legation of the U. S. of America, Buenos Ayres, Feb. 13, 1836. In the official note which the undersigned, charge d'affaires of the United States of America, had the honor to address to his excellency admiral Lobo, commander of the imperial Brazilian squadron blockading the coasts and ports of Buenos Ayres, under date of 1st of January last, it was reserved by the undersigned to present on a future occasion the views and principles professed and put forth by the government of the United States on the law of blockade. In conformity to that reservation the undersigned addressed his excellency admiral Lobo, and, if deemed worthy of transmission, to that of his imperial majesty's ministry, the following observations.

If the subject of blockade, so simple in its original application, now involves the most complicated questions of maritime law among nations, it is to be ascribed to abuses of power on one side, too much concession on the other, and to the multitude of incidental cases which have arisen as precedents, establishing arbitrary and ephemeral doctrines, since the breaking down of the original bounds and land marks of mutual and universal rights.

Although the commerce of the United States has been to a greater extent than any other, the victim of those gigantic abuses of power, it has never suffered without just complaints, in individual cases, and government of the said states, against the principle and practice of every thing like an imaginary blockade, the hydra of lawless oppression.

This it has ever been maintained by the United States that a proclamation or order of blockade of an extensive coast, not supported by the actual presence of a naval power competent to enforce its simultaneous, constant and effective operation on every point of such coast, is illegal throughout its whole extent, even for the ports which may be in actual blockade; otherwise every capture under a notified blockade would be legal; because the capture itself would be proof of the blockading force. This is, in general terms, one of the fundamental rules of the law of blockade, as professed and practiced by the government of the United States. And if this principle is to derive strength from the anomaly of consequences resulting from a contrary practice, it could not be better sustained than by the terms of the original declaration of the existing Brazilian blockade, combined with its subsequent practical application.

The manifesto of his excellency admiral Lobo, dated 21st December last, declares that "all the ports and coasts of the republic of Buenos Ayres, and all those on the oriental side, (of La Plata) which may be occupied by the troops of Buenos Ayres, are, from that date, subject to the most rigorous blockade." This declaration of blockade embraces an extent of maritime coast of more than twenty degrees of latitude; on which vast coast it is not pretended that his imperial majesty maintains any force beyond a single corvette, the Maria da Gloria. It therefore, there can exist any thing like an imaginary blockade, this is, most unequivocally, one of that description; and as such, in conformity with the principles before laid down, it calls for the resistance of the government of the United States. If we turn our attention to the manner in which the blockade has been enforced in the immediate waters of Buenos Ayres, abundant matter of criticism presents itself. Since the establishment of the blockade six foreign vessels, according to the annexed list, have entered the inner roads of Buenos Ayres, and three have gone into the port of Escondada.

Among the former, was carried into Montevideo, detained nearly a week, and then suffered to take a new destination, without any endorsement of the notice of blockade on the principal papers of the vessel, as is practiced in similar cases by other maritime nations. Another Brazilian ship "Daphne," passed within gun shot of the Brazilian squadron, and, under the protection of a very inferior force, proceeded up the anchorage of the inner roads. By these examples, occurring in a fine season of the year, there being no violent stormy weather to justify such a failure to enforce the blockade, it seems to be conclusively proved, either that the Brazilian squadron cannot, or that it will not enforce it. And

this, this high and important belligerent measure which ought to be vigorously, constantly, and uniformly put into execution, has dwindled into a feeble and inefficient effort, depending on expediency, caprice or convenience.

On a full view and mature consideration of all these circumstances, the undersigned feels it his indispensable duty to remonstrate and protest, and he thus remonstrates and protests against the blockade of the ports and coasts of the republic of Buenos Ayres as lately declared by his excellency admiral Lobo, commander in chief of his imperial Brazilian majesty's forces; the said blockade being, in its general character, as well as in its practical application stamped with inefficiency; supported by a naval power wholly incompetent to enforce it in its whole extent, and consequently illegal; prostrating neutral rights, and wholly inadmissible on the part of the government of the United States.

Having thus remonstrated and protested against the said blockade, the undersigned reserves to the government of the United States the right of continuing, as may be deemed expedient, the further discussion of national and individual interests, involved in this very important subject. The undersigned takes this occasion to renew to his excellency admiral Lobo, the assurance of his highest consideration and respect.

JOHN M. FORBES. To his excellency Don Rodrigo Jose Ferraris Lobo, vice-admiral of the squadron of his majesty the Emperor of Brazil, &c. &c. On board the Corvette, "Liberal."

**LATE FROM EUROPE.**

New York, May 16.—The packet ship Edward Quessart, captain Hawkins, arrived yesterday from Havre, having sailed on the 4th ult. Our Paris papers which are to the 31st of March, contain no news of importance. Captain H. informs that general Lafayette was so unwell as to be confined to his house.

The cotton market at Havre, was a little lower. The stock on hand, was 17,671 bales. Quotations April 1st Louisiana, 28 to 29 sous, for uplands, Alabama, &c. 20 to 22.—Sale April 1st, 7 bales of Georgia cotton, free 1 3/4-4; 60 do, 1, 10; 10 cases Havana brown sugar, in entrap, 44-50; 2 cerosos Guatimala indigo, free 10, 25: 136 lb. More do, 31f.

It was reported that the Turks made a general attack upon Missolonghi on the 2d of March, by sea and land, and that they were repulsed, with the loss of several thousand men. It was also said that colonel Serpes, who was in the imperial guards under Napoleon, and is now in the service of the pacha of Egypt, has surrendered at discretion at Tripolizza.

The health of the emperor of Austria was improving. It is said the archduke Charles, eldest son of the emperor, has beforehand renounced the throne, from attachment to private life.

Affairs at Lisbon were unsettled. The queen had refused to see her daughter since her appointment to power. The London paper says, the present regency will be supported by France and England.

The French government was endeavoring to effect a reconciliation between Spain and Algiers. Greek newspapers are freely circulated at Constantinople, whilst they are prohibited in the Russian dominions.

The duke of Montgomery, fell down dead while at church in Paris, on the 24th March. His funeral was celebrated with great pomp. The number of private carriages in the train, exceeded 900.

The bishop of Durham, died in London on the 25th March, at the age of 92. His immense wealth descends to his nephew, Lord Barrington.

It was reported that king Ferdinand had escaped from a conspiracy formed by the Apostolical party to carry him off to Aranjuez.

The Haytian government has insisted that its territory shall be distinguished by the name of Hayti, instead of St. Domingo. France has complied with this demand.

Enlistments were publicly making in France for the vicary of Egypt. A number of French officers recently engaged for his service, were about to sail from Marseilles. Six armed vessels were fitting out at the same place for the vicary. A corvette for the same government, was sunk in launching on the 23d March.

In the French chamber of Deputies, March 25th petitions were presented from Paris and from Havre, for a more effectual prohibition of the slave trade. A member stated that more than 30 vessels had fitted out for this trade from Nantes within a year; and that French slave vessels when pursued, threw their slaves overboard!

In the same session, general Sebastian asserted that the ministry encouraged enlistments for the pacha of Egypt, that at the time of Ibrahim pacha's expedition to the Morea, his treasure was conveyed in a French vessel; and that it was by permission of the government that vessels of war were fitted out at Marseilles for the pacha. The minister of finance replied, that, as to the transport of the treasure, the commander of the station had been recalled for allowing it; and as to the construction of vessels in French ports, there was no law to prevent it, but they were not allowed to arm.

The duke of Orleans has contributed 5000 francs for a fund to purchase provisions for the Greeks at Missolonghi.

Latest From Vera Cruz.—By the schooner Yellow, captain Curtis, we have a file of Vera Cruz papers to the 26th April, which we have placed in the hands of a translator; they publish the president's message to the house of representatives relative to the Panama mission, with extensive comments, and are principally filled with extracts from American papers. The Yellow made her voyage out and home in 50 days. Papers and letters that she took out reached the city of Mexico in three weeks after their date in Baltimore, which is stated to be unprecedented in despatch. We learn that our minister, Mr. Folsom, expected to conclude a treaty before the adjournment of the Mexican congress, but not in season to have it reach Washington before our congress closes its present session.

Captain Curtis, confirms the accounts heretofore published relative to the destructive fire at Vera Cruz and says the loss was estimated at a million and a half of dollars. The public stores in which the goods were deposited were burnt, but not the custom house. Bull Fat.

Baltimore, May 15.—Late from Vera Cruz.—By the fast sailing schooner Yellow, captain Curtis, arrived at this port yesterday, the editor of the Gazette has received from a friend who resides in Vera Cruz, a letter dated April 24th, in which he says, "The matters of interest here at present are, the recall of Mr. Oregon, minister to the government of the United States, and an expected envoy extraordinary to England. A French frigate of 44 guns arrived here a few days since, and brought commissioners or a commissioner, but notwithstanding this, the authorities of Vera Cruz look with a suspicious eye upon the movements of France. An English ship of war is likewise here, which brought out general Dashwood, as consul general of his Britannic majesty. He is accompanied by his family."

Newark, (Ohio) May 4.—A man of the name of McCalland hung himself this day in Bowlinggreen township, with his plough lines, without ever before having discovered any signs of insanity, or even of discontent, except what arose from a trifling quarrel he received at his brother's wedding, the day before the suicide was committed.

The Tax Cases.—One of the cases arising out of the illegal abolition of tax from the common house stores at Philadelphia, has lately been heard and determined in the United States district court for New York. The able opinion of Judge Van Ness on the case, states the facts to be admitted that the 250 cases of rum libelled in the case before him, were a part of the cargo of the Benjamin Bunt, imported into Philadelphia in July, 1826, by Edward Thomson, and regularly landed and deposited in stores, according to the forms prescribed by the 23d section of the collection law. These cases were apprehended in the possession of J. & W. Lippincott, and claimed as their property. The decision of the court is contained in the following concluding paragraph.

"I have now said all that I thought necessary on the points presented for my consideration. If I am right in the views I have taken of the subject, these goods must be condemned; if I am wrong in the opinions I have expressed, upon the policy, the principles, and the various provisions of the collection law; if goods are not liable to seizure and forfeiture for being found in circulation before the duties are paid or secured; if the importer's general bond must be considered as security for the duties; if the ordinary certificates of importation must be received, as evidence that the duties on the goods they describe, have been paid or secured; if the lien of the government is extinguished by a fraudulent disposition; if the property can be assigned before the duties are paid or secured;—then is the collection law good for nothing, and a new one must be passed. There may frauds of every sort upon the revenue be committed, and every kind of illicit-commerce be prosecuted with impunity.

"I trust the council in this case will not fail to enter an appeal. It is important that the questions I have decided should be reviewed, and the true construction of the law, ascertained and settled by an authority we must all obey. Let a decree of condemnation be entered."

Philadelphia, May 11.—An interesting circumstance took place in the oyer and terminer on Tuesday last. A countryman was arraigned for highway robbery. It appeared in evidence that in the month of February, as the principal witness was going into Kensington late at night, he was stopped by a foot pad, who presented a pistol made use of threats and robbed him of what money he had about his person. The succeeding night about the same hour, the person robbed repaired with two friends to the scene of action in hopes that the footpad might again be upon duty. They discovered the countryman standing in a very suspicious attitude, and immediately apprehended him. He was charged with the robbery; his story was confused and contradictory, for in truth he was as much alarmed as the man who was robbed had been the night preceding, and when a man is frightened out of his wits, it is not reasonable to expect much reason from him. He was accordingly bound over to answer to the charge, for the person robbed was as positive to his identity, that the darkness of the night would have bid defiance to the best pair of optics in M'Allister's shop. The countryman finding the affair to assume an unfavorable aspect, and the law having gone thus far, he did not know but what it might go somewhat further; he therefore deemed it expedient when his trial came on to prove an alibi, which was satisfactorily made out, and his character also, which was proved to be unexceptionable, by highly respectable witnesses. When his counsel rose to speak in his defence, the judge interrupted him, by stating that it was unnecessary, and charged the jury so clearly and distinctly that an immediate acquittal was the consequence. Upon this the prisoner's face brightened, and as he was about leaving the box one of the by-standers touched by the hardness of the case, slipped a piece of money into his hand. The praiseworthy example was promptly followed by another and another, and finally the jury called him to them and each contributed his mite to obliterate the remembrance of the wrongs he had sustained. Thus in a few minutes this simple and virtuous countryman made more at the bar, than many a shrewd lawyer does in a twelve month. We report this case as we consider it unprecedented, never before having heard of a suitor escaping from a court of justice with full pockets in this or any other country.

The Madison Recorder, in speaking of a late term of the court of Oyer and Terminer in that county says: "The criminal business was cut short by the escape of one Green, who had been committed six or eight weeks before the sitting of the circuit court, for breaking open the store of Mr. J. Clark of New Woodstock. Soon after he was committed, he became unwell, a respectable physician attended him, at the expense of the county, but he grew gradually worse and worse, until at length little hopes were entertained of his recovery. He became pale and emaciated, had a severe cough, a furred tongue, and all the necessary symptoms of severe disease. The humane feelings of the jailer were excited, and as it was necessary for the invalid to have more care than the family could bestow, a boy by the name of Caulkins, confined on a conviction of petty larceny, was put into the room to attend him, as he became apparently worse and was not expected to live many days, the door of the room was left unlocked. Of this both the prisoners availed themselves, and the prospect of regaining his liberty, restoring his health, Mr. Green laid off his fever, swallowed his cough, tore the fur from his tongue, and taking the jailer's new coat by way of keep safe, bade adieu to pills and potions, and deliberately marched off with his nurse, kindly bearing him company. The surprise of the jailer at the discovery of the trick may be imagined, but the doctor's astonishment was the greatest. He had not only lost a patient, but one had lived to run away in the very truth of his prediction that he would die."

The negroes took their way to the north, stole two horses in August, but were promptly pursued and overtaken near Martinsburgh, from whence they were conducted back, and are now safely lodged in their former quarters. Green will now be in confinement until the next court of Oyer and Terminer, so that in reality he lost time by fooling Death and the Doctor.

CONGRESS. Washington May 15.—The sessions of congress now draws towards a close, one week only remaining for the despatch of the mass of business lying on the tables of both houses. During the last week, both houses have been laboriously and successfully employed; many bills, of great importance to individuals, having passed one or the other houses, and some of them both houses. The present congress will have deserved great credit, in our opinion, if it may be said, after the termination of the session, that every bill of a private nature (by which is meant bills for the relief of individuals) has been acted upon. The number of these bills which have passed the house of representatives within a few days, is so great, however, and the remaining space of the session so brief, some apprehension is expressed that they cannot be all acted upon by the senate.—This will be to be regretted, but perhaps inevitable.

The subject, which has, at this session, occupied most of the time of the house of representatives in debate, it seems to be thought, will not be reproduced by the committee of four and twenty members.

At a court of the United States, held at the capitol in the city of Albany, before the honorable Alfred Conckling, judge of the Northern district of the state of New York, on the 9th day of May, 1836, the grand jury met, went into court, and, by their foreman, informed the judge, that no case of the violations or infractions of the laws of the United States, had been presented to them, or come to their knowledge, and were then discharged. Massachusetts.—The election for members of the house of representatives of the state of Massachusetts has just taken place. There appears to have been very little concert of action in this election. Out of the twenty members to be chosen from Boston, ten only received a majority of the vote, all of whom were on the republican ticket, so called. Among these ten we observe the name of G. W. Adams, the son of the President of the United States. Another election will have to be held for the choice of the remaining ten.

May 18th. Albert Gallatin.—We stated in our last, our belief that Mr. Gallatin was about 62 years of age. The accuracy of our statement being doubted, we have refreshed our memory on the subject, and find that his actual age is 65 years—being still several years younger than some had supposed him to be. By the recorded Journal of the senate of the United States, in 1794, when his eligibility to a seat in that body was questioned, it appears that he was born on the 29th of January, 1761, and several times as a volunteer in the revolutionary war, and near Machias, in the state of Maine, in the years 1780 and 1781.

The bill for the amendment of the judiciary system has met its anticipated fate, having been indefinitely postponed (rejected) yesterday, in the house of representatives; and it is said that had this vote not prevailed, the bill would have been lost, by even a larger majority, who were prepared to vote for an adherence to the disagreement to the senate's amendments. It is hardly worth while to inquire very closely what happened that such should have been its fate; seeing that a majority of both houses of congress were doubtless favorable to the principle of the bill. It cannot escape observation, however, that the vote of the members from Ohio was unanimous against the bill. Their vote decided its fate; and it is, therefore, presumable that they considered the interest and wishes of that state as having been disregarded, in the new arrangement of the circuit proposed by the bill.—It is to be regretted that the bill has been lost through a difference of opinion as to its details. It is yet to be hoped, that, at next session, the views of the several western states may so harmonize as to concentrate upon a bill acceptable to the whole. In that event, the labor upon the defect bill, which is supposed to have been absolutely lost, may yet be turned to profitable account.

Manufactures.—In addition to the immense quantities of wool furnished by her native flocks, England imported in the year 1834, no less than twenty-two millions five hundred and fifty-eight thousand pounds of wool. And besides supplying her entire population with woollen goods, she exported no less than the value of \$27,612,241. The cotton manufacture of Great Britain is immense. England does not raise a single pound of cotton, and yet, according to Mr. Huskisson, a member of parliament, she manufactured in the year 1834 no less than the value of 279 millions of dollars; and the clear national gain, over the cost of the raw material, was equal to 227,101,150 dollars.

In the year 1834, fifty millions of yards of cotton goods were exported from Great Britain to the United States. Natchitoches, April 17.—A letter received from Nacogdoches announces that the Mexican Government has at last taken into consideration the situation of the Province of Texas. An express sent by Governor Solcedo, from Bexar, has brought the news that one thousand men are on their march to Nacogdoches. There has lately been a Post-Office established at Nacogdoches and a post rider appointed by the name Juan Jose Ibarbo, who has received \$500 for his salary the current year.

On the 1st April the militia of the Sabine and Aysch Bayou districts were mustered and made a very fine appearance. Orders have been received to expel all the vagabonds and desperadoes which infest it, and preparations are making to carry their orders into effect.

A negro died suddenly on Thursday last at the house of correction in Boston. In noticing the coroner's inquest the Boston Traveller says, "It is very remarkable that this man spoke five languages, correctly and fluently; could repeat Shakspeare from beginning to end, and possessed, beside this, an uncommon fund of drollery. During the greater part of Napoleon's wars, he was a servant to different officers of distinction, where he had an opportunity of acquiring information and perfecting himself in vagabondism. Intemperance was probably the cause of his death, resulting in a general disease and disorganization of important organs."

Slight building.—It is mentioned to us as a fact, that a gentleman who has occupied, since the first May, one of a block of three story brick houses, which rent at a high price, in attempting to drive a nail into the wall to hang his hat upon, actually drove a brick into his neighbor's parlour!

In the fragments of Mr. Finkney's speech on the Missouri question, annexed to Wheaton's Life of that orator, is this passage: "Our continent was full of aboriginal inhabitants. Where are they, or their descendants?—Either by 'years beyond the flood,' or driven back by the swelling tide of our population from the borders of the Atlantic to the deserts of the West. You follow still the miserable remnants, and make contracts with them, that seal their ruin. You purchase their lands, of which they know not the value, in order that you may sell them to advantage; increase your treasure, and enlarge your empire. Folly, avarice and ignorance have to do with power and cunning."

France.—As this Spanish city has become famous of late, and will probably be more so, a brief account of it may be pleasing to our readers. Salmon tells us that Panama is the capital of the province of Darien, that it is situated in latitude 9, upon a spacious bay of the Pacific ocean; but we think it is more correct to say that the province of Panama was in the viceroyalty of New Granada, and that it is bounded east by the province of Darien. We may not be correct in the new denominations of some of these old Spanish settlements. Ships cannot come nearer than three miles to the city of Panama, but are obliged to anchor at the island of Perico, such is the shallowness of the water. Panama was the see of a bishop and the residence of the governor of the province, and it was once the depot of the riches of Peru, and there stored in magazines, before transporting them to Europe; and here too was the deposit of the various merchandise of Europe, to be disposed of at enormous prices, to the oppressed colonies; for the kings of Spain monopolized every thing valuable in commerce. Old Panama stood four miles from the present city. It was taken by Sir Henry Morgan, and was destroyed by fire while the English possessed it, probably in order to rid themselves of the plunderers. The old city was built of wood; the new one chiefly of stone, and pretty well fortified. There is little doubt but that it will become a place of great importance, and be named as often to America, as Utrecht has been since 1713 in Europe, and from a similar cause. Panama is pronounced in the last syllable broad; not so as to rhyme with road, but with the interjection ah! And so too of Cumana. The fashionable mode of pronouncing Niagara, by laying the accent on the g, is a deviation from the original Indian. The same Panama has reference to the resemblance in shape to a loaf of bread.

Norfolk, May 15.—MILITARY.—Colonel Easton, having resumed the command of the Artillery School of Practice, at fortress Monroe, has formed an encampment of the troops at Buck-Roe Farm contiguous to that station, for the purpose of instruction in field duties, and for a course of practical gunnery. The range of target practice for field artillery is fully prepared, a mile in length, and perfectly level; and we understand it is intended to commence firing the present week. The new encampment is called "Camp Experiment."

It will no doubt be an object of much interest to officers of the militia, as well as to private gentlemen to whom it may be a novelty, to see camp duty regularly performed, and to witness the effect of artillery firing; and it is needless to add, from the well known courtesy of Col. Easton and the officers of his command, that they will meet with a polite reception. Herald.

Improvement.—It is positively stated that captain Clevering, of H. B. Majesty's ship Redwing, impressed two of the crew of the brig Pharoos of Boston, while she lay in the harbor of Sierra Leone. Captain Merchant, who commanded the brig, when he applied for his men, is said to have been treated with great indignity. A few days after commodore Bullen, having arrived, ordered the release of one of the men, because he had an American "protection," but detained the other as an Englishman, for the want of one!

This is the first case of impressment, we believe, that has occurred since the late war, and we shall be much surprised, indeed, if it is not met with a resolution that it shall be the last. The British pretended "right of search" is sustained by commodore Bullen, as well in the release of one of the men, because that he had "a protection," as in detaining the other because he had none. We did hope that the practice of granting protections had long since ceased. It partially admits the right of examining the crews of our vessels, which the nations of feeling will not, at this day, admit of; and which must not be allowed; and the retaining of the seaman, because he was without a paper protection, shows that the British officers yet feel themselves authorized to act as judges, jurors and executioners of our people. This will not be permitted.—If the case is made out to the president as it is stated in the papers, we feel perfectly confident, that a positive understanding will be demanded on this interesting subject at once; and that though Great Britain may hold out for the present, she will be required at least, to abstain from the practice. Niles.

Slavery prohibited in Louisiana. At the late session of the legislature of Louisiana, an act was passed prohibiting the further introduction of slaves into that state for sale. The following is an abstract of the act: Sec. 1. No person shall, after the first day of June, 1836, bring into this state any slave, with the intent to sell or hire the same, under the penalty of being punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and moreover shall forfeit the said slave or slaves.

Sec. 2. That hereafter any person who has a bona fide intention to emigrate to this state, with a view to become an inhabitant thereof, shall be allowed to bring with them their slaves, and employ the same within the limits of the state; provided, that any slaves so brought in by an emigrant shall not be sold or exchanged for the term of two years from the time they were brought into the state, under a penalty of a forfeiture of the slaves so sold.

Sec. 3. Any bona fide citizen of this state shall be allowed to bring therein and employ any slaves of which he may be the lawful owner; provided that any slaves brought into this state by any citizen thereof, under the provisions of this section, shall not be sold or exchanged until after six months have been two years within the state under the penalty of forfeiting the aforesaid slaves.

Sec. 4. Any slave or slaves brought into this state in contravention of any of the provisions of this act, shall, after due condemnation, by any court of competent jurisdiction, be sold after ten days' notice by the sheriff of the parish in which said slaves have been condemned, and the net proceeds of said slaves, when sold, shall be paid over; one fourth to the informer or informers, and the other three fourths to the treasury of the state.

Bill of the Rattlesnake.—An acquaintance some weeks since related the following particulars, which are published for the purpose of giving a more extensive knowledge of the facts:—

Travelling some years since in the interior of Pennsylvania, in company with a young man in the dusk of approaching night, his companion was bitten, or struck, by a rattlesnake, in two places near the ankle; having shortly before heard of the efficacy of tobacco applications to the wounds of a person who had been struck by one of these snakes, and whose case had almost become hopeless, but was thus relieved and cured; he applied at the first dwelling they came to for tobacco—the poison by this time began to manifest itself, and excite pain and inflammation in the parts near the wounds.—The tobacco was wet and applied to the wounds, and soon produced relief and composure in the system—another application was made, and by the next morning every appearance of bad effects from the bite, was entirely dispelled and gone. They went to the spot next morning, where they supposed they had killed the snake—a man was found dead, who fell down and with a number of rattles.

French Education.