OM EUROPE.

Special or a constant discoleration in board be a constant and a c

rivers. The Greeks are said to have obtained some na

val successers and to have obtained some naval successes.

It was asserted in a latter from Figure, that
Dir. Vities and declared that England, France,
and Austria, had agreed on detailing to Tarkey
an arrangement with Greenigned in equinqueue,
for the chorevauce of mentality, Francewill not
allow of high destributions for the GreenigThe chapter of Austria was restored to health.
The Courier exects this there is no truth in the
report that the government was shout to abandon
lin settlement at Cape Court Castle. Commislinearizate to be sent out to examine the state of
the Colony.

A latter from Marine of Schools 1

A letter from Mexico, of February 1, stated that Mr. Yard Had relinquished the intention of returning lamediately to England, that every thing had been substantially agreed on relative to the treaty with England, but that for the purpose of effecting some unimportant alterations, which the British commissioners had not power to make, Mr. Camacho, the minuter for furnish affairs.

the British commissioners had not power to make, Mr. Cauncho, the minister for foreign affairs, was to proceed shortly to Eugland.

It was expected that the British parliament would be disasted some time between the middle of May and the second week in Juste.

These had been disturbances at Blackburn, in consequence of the distresses of the labouring beauty.

people. A gentieum was stopped by three men on the road; but an giving a shilling to each, on their representations that their femilies were starying. they left hun.
It is said, that a conspiracy to revolutionize

had been discovered; and that one of the conspirators declared there is, in London, a di recting repolutionary commutee, of which Mina

it passident.

The regency, in Portugal, is said to be completely established, and to have received assurances of support from the British ministers.

From St. Petersburg the advices are to the 1st

April. The Russ an army is said to be looked on with alarm to the Can. An article in the Journal de St. Fotersburg, of the 21st March, that the Russian soldier is too idle, and, the higher of peace, gives his car too readily to the lashkuntions of til-disposed and inevating re-formers. It adds, that the government riself seems for inclined to attend to the rubject; and a plan is said to be in equipmental to employ those re sure to the dispersion to employ those mercenaries; in time disperso, on works of public distinct, Nor a syllable is said of the Greeks or Turks, in these papers, the pure of Petersburgis under teo strict a "surveillence."

the 7th July next, wi en his majerty the On the 7th July meet, wice, "" majority the emisters enters on his 21st year, the agreements will take place in Moscow. The divisiping side regiments of the general malester troops will assert for the sity at the end of Agett. The Sixt of Excell, being the samewarm of the enterior of the Alliest troops into share, the emission reviewed the guards and other regiments of the gazzion, in the square opposite the winder opposite the wind the sheet. There were hearly 40,000 ment, and the sheet made a presentance, which

ter palace.

ter parace. There were nearly 40,000 men, and the whole made a mignificant appearance, which was heightened by the fine appearance, which was heightened by the fine appearance, and of the was the avening of the preceding they, according to the will of the late emperor, each of the addiers who were present at the entrance into Paris, received a silver medal, with a portrait of his late majesty, fastened to a ribbon of the column of those of Saint Audrew and Saint George, The Globe, of April 22, anys that the Duke of Wellington mirely went to Russia on a sinceled wellington mercty went to Kussia on a special mission, to compliment the employer on his acces-lon. This has been before asserted, and denied. The fact is, the British government knows how to keep its own secrets.

Louiser, March :10.—Mr. Pent has indicated his intention to simplify and consolidate the laws against sticft. The attempt his worthy of him, and we cordially wish him success. Never did read-integral is meted out, not by the criminal integrations of the offender, but by circumstances over which he has no controll, and which cannot traces he has no controll, and which caused, therefore, either aggs, vate or palliate his guilt; see whother the value, of the property stolen were thirty-nine ar farry shillings, the third being roully to take all that once within his reach; ready to take all that can't within his reach; whether he stole privately or publicly; whether day had broke, or darkness still, ngered, though the depredator had been in search of his prey elinight. If Mr. Peel succeeds in his resent project, he may then extend his attention to the offenders, under which head throng our prisons. Paching is the popul demoralizer of the British plains. If Mr. Pec, arrive at the impay termination of his present of forts access will impire courage, and practice will take admittant. We shall not despair of seeing a law encoded under his management, by which possible may lose its attractions as a seducitive vice, and its gain as a lucrative true.

In Great Britain, the number of individuals in a state to bear arms, from the age of 15 to 0.7, is 9,744,947. The number of metringes is about 96,030 genery, and if has been remarked, that in 62 of these unlose there were only 3 which had so these unlose there were only 3 which had so these traines of deaths is about 332,708 yearly, which inskes nearly 25,592 monthly, 8,393 weekly, 914 daily, and 40 hourly. The deaths among the wanten are in proportion to yearly, which suche nearly 25,602 monthly, 9,308 weekly, 916 daily, and 40 hourly. The deaths among the vanes are in proportion to these of the men as 50 to 54. The married gromering kinger than those who continue is ethics of the men as 50 to 54. The married gromering kinger than those who continue is ethics of a life country, the mean term of this purpose of children produced by each marriage is 4; in terms the proportion is 7 for every two marriages. The sumber of married women is, to the general number of married women is, to the general number of individuals of the fex. as one to 5; and the number of married men, to that of all the individuals of the maio sex as 2 to 5. The number of widows is to that of the vidowers as 3 to 1; but the number of widows who many cannot, is to that of widowers in the same case as 7 to 4. The individuals who islands the interest of the individuals who islands to be be seen as 7 to 4. The individuals who islands the interest of the individuals of the i ere American of the Lating.

By the otherest watershy morns of the land of this part yestershy morns of the land of the green of the Corners Columbiase. We tage before us the Corners accounts, stating that he toth May. The former accounts, stating that he toth May. The former accounts, be city of Columbiase in the city of Columbiase in the city of Columbiase in the case which led to the case which led to the case which led to the case of the in the 16th May. The follows accounts, stating that as insurrection had taken place in the city of Garacess, has bein, accounting to the intest dates, treated with silence. The Colombiano gives the following account of the causes which led to this sufferentiate affair. The original rause of the insurrection, as it was related at La Gasyra, was this:—General Paes, the military commandant 2 the province of Venezuela, having made improper use of funds intended for the pay of the army, his drafts on the treessky of Caracess were refused to anyment. Upon this refund he expressed, his determination to employ force in order to obtain payment, which had the desired effect. A representation of his gonduct having been transmitted to Boguta, he was ordered to surrender the command of the army to General Escaloza, and to repair to the capital. The troops, however, refused to acknowledge any other general than Paes, and the letter, in relating the command over them, issued a proclemation, in which, among other things, he declared that he only did so to prevent the couse-quences which might arise from the conduct of soldiers without a commander. He added, that he should continue in commander. He added, that he should ensure a command that it he arrival of Bolivar, who was expected in the month of June. We understand that a copy of this proclamation has been received by the Elle, for the Department of State.

The body of troops alluded to below, we learn had not arrived at Caraceas, and as no shew of re-sistence to the new order of things had manifested itself there or at La Guayra, they were not ex-

perted.

Upon the first receipt of the news of the insurrectionary movement at La Guayra, an embargo
was laid, the town gates were closed, and no little
apprehension was felt for the safety of person and
property, through a lear that it might occasion a
rising of the colored population. The Intendant
of La Guayra, it is added, was the bearer of despatches from Pags to Bolivar. When the Elia
suiled, affairs were in an apparently tranquil state.
Eince the foregoing was placed in type, we have
been favored with the following extract of a letter
from a most respectable source, dated from a most respectable source, dated

from a most respectable source, dated

"La Guayra, 13th May, 1836.

Since writing you per the left Colombian via Philadelphia, General Paez, who was imprached before the Senate for a violation of the laws of the Republic, and by that body ordered to present himself for trial at Bogota, resigned his command to obedience to orders, and it is said was preparing to proceed to the seat of government, when he was called to resume the command of this province by the troops and the corporation of Valencia, where his head quarters were established. He accepted the call, and avowed his determination to certain with all the forces under his command the wishes of those who had reinstated him is nuthority, which were to have a separate government for Venezue. with all the forces under his command the wishes of those who had reinstated him in authority, which were to have a separate government for Venezue la, dependent only on the general government as the different states of North America are on the congress and executive at Washington. This movement of General Paez and his friends, was movement of General Paez and his friends, was immediately communicated to the Intendent of Caraccas, who, having no efficient force to oppose to his pretensions, wisely submitted. Most of the citizens of this department, desire the form of government asked by Paez, but the manner in which it is brought about, is disapproved of by all the thinking part of the community who are not concerned by the movement. This state of things has given much amilely, and the pulpful aspense must concerned by the movement. This state of things has given much amilely, and the pulpful aspense must come until the arrival of General Belivar, who have not be stated from the continuous free to the whole lepublic. We have only recently received from Boguta intelligence, that (overnment had passed a law funding all the government paper, and using the interest to be paid from July next, which set would have done much for the ciedit, of Colombia, if this unfortunate business at Valencia had not occurred."

The Colombiau Congress determined, at the sit-

alencia had not occurred."

lombian Congress determined, at the sit ting of the 19th March, that all military and earl officers of the Republic; archbishops, bishops, enrates, &c. having seats in the Congress, should not for the future be entitled to other employments than these which they may derive from their respective professions or from their shlarles as members of Congress, but us no instance will they be allowed

A law has also passed for the opening of two rouls from Quilo to the coast of the Pacific, one to the bay of Caracoss, and the other to E-meraldas The British frigate Galatea had arrived off La Gunyra, having on board Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British Mighter to the Colombian Republic. the British similator to the Colombian Republic.—
He continued his voyage to Carthagena on the 6th
May, intending to proceed to Bogota by the river
Magdalena. The same fright also carried Mr.
Dawnings, on his way to Panama, whither on proceeding as a Commissione of the British Government, to be present at the General Congress.

INSURRECTION IN COLOMBIA.

New York, May 29.—In the Mary-Hobin, which arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, came passenger Captain R Brooke, of the British army, on his way to England, with despatches from Sir Robert Ker Porter, British Consul at Garaces, and the British Minister to Colombia, who was on board the frigate Galates, at La-

From this gentleman we learn, that an insurin ction broke cuts at Valencia, (a town near Porto Cavallo,) on the 20th ult. the exact nature and object of which was not known, but it was reported that the troops and Cabildos of that city and Porto Cavello had proclaimed General Page the Chief or President of Venezuela. This officer, to whost the troops and people are said to be much attached, fad some time previously been recalled to Bogota, and General Escalona appointed his successor, but he still retained the command of the troops, and was with his staff in Valencia, when the revolt took, place. Some lives were said to have been lost in that city. General Marino was marching to Caraccas, at the head of a body of troops, and expected to enter on the 6th instant. When Captain Brooke left that place, the authorities did not intend to offer any opposition to the revolutionists, but were preparing to receive them. The merchants had been called upon for a supply of money, and had advanced 5,000 dellars on securities of the Custom house at La Guayra. It was faged this was only the prelude to largor demands. An embargo was laid on all vessels at La Guayra on the 4th inst—but on that evening the Guintes fouched there on her way to Carthagean, with the British Blinister on board, and at night the embargo was taken off. As some darm agained among his merchants, it was supposed the figure would remain until confidence was restored, and the object of the revolutions of the figure of the Resilland library curi-Cavatlo,) on the 20th ult. the exact nature and

A currently lost,....Among other literary curl-osities destroyed by fire in the Hesillices library as Constantinopto, were manuscript of the Head and Odyssey, weltten in Inters of gold, upon a serpent's gyr, 180 feet irriength.

Democratic Jackson Town Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the de-poseratio citizens of the city of Pulladolphes riserdly to the election of Genseal Andrew Jack-son, to the office of President at the United States held pursuant to public votice at the county Cour House, in the city of Pulladelphia, on Thursde afternoon, May 25th, at 4 o'clock. So motion Jacob's Holgate, Erg. was called to the chair, an Produck Stayer and Heary Hora were chose

Frederick Stower and Henry Horn were choses touren ries.

The meeting being this daily organized, George M. Dallas, Esq. rose, and after some very appropriate and elequent prefatory remarks, on the necessity of an early movement of the Demberate Friends of General Jackson, offered the following presemble and resolutions, which were severally considered and resolutions, with the atmost union and cordinality of feeling.

Whereas, a republican government can be of

and cordislity of feeling.

Whereas, a republican government can be effectively anishtated by the vigilance and activity of the people, their voice should, on all occasions of political imperiance, be held in plain and unaquivocal experience of opinion; when apprehensions are entertained that the rulers of the nation anforce principle as or meditate rehemes injerous to popular rights in subversive of the popular will, at should be the nit; of every citizen, with the medication due to his succifient of the firmners due to his country, enough (it, wurn and perseveringly to country, enough; its work and perseveringly to country, enough the firmners are the firmners and perseveringly to country, enough the firmners are the firmners and perseveringly to country, enough the firmners are the firmners and the firmners are the firmners and the firmners are the firmners ueration due to his users and the firmness due to his country, openly (it warn and perseveringly to content against the danger. The effect and secret progress of persented power may prepare and impose shackles which at an emergency it would be difficult, if not impossible to throw off, forcing the community in assertic to of unallenable rights into a state of diclence incompatable with happiness community in assertian of unafferable rights into a state of violence incorrentable with happiness and representable to the cause of freedom. An entiry and candid decleration of political sentiments and objects, with a settle degenization to promote their diffusion and pacific attainments, tends equally to unfold the will of the People, to secure to it its sovergign influence, and to preserve society from sudden and fatal con vulnions.

And whereas there is just ususe to believe that the ascertained will of the American People was not end is not treated by our present public agents with the professed sequiese once to which in the spirit of all our institutions it is undoubledly entispirif of all out institutions it is undoubtedly enti-tled, but out the contrary, that efforts have been made and still are making to defeat, intimidate and suppress it by combinations as corrupt as they are disastrons, by systems of amangement equally extensive and alarming, and by bringing back un-der artful pretests to warp and shadow the na-tional consists, men and measures long since branded as hitmical to democracy. Be it therefore Resolved shat we do disasprove and condemn the Resolved, that we do disapprove and condemn the government of the United States.

government of the United States.

Resolved, That the confidence in the unitarnithed integrity, experience and well tried patriotusm
of General Andrew Jackson; remains unimpaired,
that we regard higelection to the chief magistracy
as essential to the revival of republican principles,
republican virtues and copublican practices, in the
superintendence of our republican statitutions,
and that our infemitted exertions to accomplish
his elevation are alike due to the country we love. his elevation are alike due to the country we love

and the here who saved it.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five be appointed from among the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, to constitute ent committee of vigitance and superintend mer, whose duty it shall be to dreft and to circulate an address to our fellow-republicans through-out the Union, to communicate with similar commillion in other states, or in the various countie of this commonwealth, and to pursue generally, all such measures as may be deemed expedient in order to insure, at the close of the present term of the Presidential place, the triumphant election of the present term of the pre mittee :

Geo. M. Daffins, W. Main Danie, Jomes N. Berker, James N. Linewed, Robert Patterson. ohu Pemberton, Frederick Stoover, Henry S. Hughes, Joseph Worrell, Peter A. Grotian. Jacob Holgate,

Alex. M'Caraber. Soroph Smith, Chantler Price, Coo. M'Leod, Thomas D. Grover, Jacob Sheare dames Ronaldson. tico. Jarrott. John Coread, Daniel Fitler. Jugob Frick, John D. Goodwin.

Resolved, That as a measure of just precaution we advise and exhort our fellow-citizens to be wa we advise and extrot our fellow-citizents be wary and attentive at the approaching general election, in designating for legislative stations such caudidates only as are unequivecally faithful to the people's equive, especially remembering that the Congressional representatives then chosen, may possibly be constitutionally required to elect the President in the winter of 1829.

the President in the winter of 1829.

Resolved, That we do cordially sanction and approve the proceedings of the Democratic convention of delegates held at Harrisburg, on the different last, in their agmination of John Andrew Section of the Committee of Covernor of Tennsylvania, and their declaration of undiminished attachment to General Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That the Committee of twenty five

appointed by fift meeting, be authorized and in-structed to the immediate steps for a harmonious and appropriate selectation of the fiftieth anni-

and appropriate selectation of the littleth anniversary of American independence.

Resolved, Thing the committee have power to fill vacancies that they occur in their body, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Democratic spaces.

JACOB HOLGATE, Chairman. HENRY HOME | See ries.

HENRY HORK F. STORYER, See ries.

When the friends of Mr. Clay, pending the election of President, muse the overture to General Jackson, which produced the reply, "you may tell Mr. Clay and his friends that sooner than take the Presidential chair by terms of bargain and barter, I wouldade the earth open and event, if necessary, go with them myself;, they must have become convinced of the stern and inflexible integrity of the mm. As to himself they know he refused to take the office on any other terms, than those comperting with the purity of the institutions of the jountry. Yet what are many of these friends now endeavouring to de? Why they are trying to insignie upon the people, that General Jackson why refused to be President, when he could, because they mixed some borgain in it, is now engaged in intrigue, bargain and arrangement to—seet aside his own fair prospects, and effect the election of mother, to the exclusional Journal and Democratic Presy, they may appear in many an extract of a letter said to be writtened the written work them when they may alore and estighten the columns of the National Journal and Democratic Presy, they may appear in many an extract of a letter said to be writtened Washington, but the people wont baliers them—the written work believe them—oven he at Cinciantic cannot believe them.—New even Mr. Clay, with all his plability of conscience, cannot believe them.—Meabrille Gasette.

// painting —Another freesco polyting has been discovered at Pompell, which represents an eruption of Venuvina with Cape Misenden and Naples is the back ground; and it would seem from the plature, if the excursive of the paintir to be relief pon, that the would seem from the plature, if the excursive of the paintir to be relief pon, that the would seem from the plature, if the excursive of the paintir to be relief pon, that the mountain was in ancient times, much higher than it is a present.

Specimen of the liberality of sentiment of

On the bill for Quieting Corporations 1742, Lord flardwicks, among the arguments in support of the arbitrary power of the Crown, went on as follows, according to the report of his speech in Debates of the Lords vol. 8, p. 512 which is here copied, with the remarks of Mr. Burgh upon it. Pol. Disq: vol. 1, p. 469

of this he argues in such a menner, that one would really think, he had forgot, that the liftlish government was a limited monarchy. 'As the king, (says he) has the sole right of establishing corporations, he likewise has a right to take care, that the corporation, as well as every officer and magistrate who belongs to it, shall observe the rules he has been pleased to prescribe to them in their charter, and to limit his power of proceduling for any negleci, or some observance, to a very short term, is an eneroncliment upon his right. — Have our limited Kings any right uncontroutable by partiament to establish, or prescribe? His Lordship shines afterwards more and succe. 'I must forther observe, my lards, that this bill is Lordship shines appeared note and more. I must forther observe, my lords, that this bill is really a sort of repeal of those laws, which have always been deemed the security of one church as by law established. When I say this, every lord by law established. When I say this, every lord must suppose I mean the corporation and teater; for if this bill be passed into a law the most rigid dissenter might get himself chosen an adderman of London, or a magistrate of some other city or borough, without taking the calls, or conforming to what is required by law for the purity of our church; and if he escapes being prosecuted during the time to be limited by this bill, he might continue in that magistracy during life, without aver conforming himself to the established church, for the act does not require his conforming after for the act does not require his conforming after he is-elected; and after the expiration of that time no respected; and after the expiration of that time use election could not be declared void on account of his not having conformed within the year pre-ceding his election; so that if this bill was passed into a law, all the magistrates in our cities or boroughs, who are chosen for life, might be such as openly frequented conventicles; for if they did not

openly frequented conventicles; for if they did not go there in their habits and eusigns of magistracy, they could neither be removed nor punished for the affront put upon the established church.'

What a nable spirit of liberty, how worthy of a lord chandeller of this great and free nation, and how suitable to the light and knowledge prevalent in this age does this part of his lordship's speech exhibit! 'Our church as by law established!—
Ave—our chuzch!—our monomic of fat livings. Aye—our church!—our monopoly of fat livings, from which we have by law established, that all men shall be excluded, who will not declare assent and consent to the clear and self-consistent articles and creeds, and to the passee-obedience he milies! And the 'test and corporation acts! se glorions acts, which breathe such a

rit of liberty!

If this bill be passed into a law, the most rigid disseuter-

Ohorrible! O horrible! most horrible! SHARKSP.

the most rigid dissenter-

Monstrum horrendum ingens, acidum, orto, Ho ate, atque Erebo ortum!

the most rigid dissenter—that tremendous being in comparison with whom, old Setun is a good sort of a rentleman—who is so inediably wicked, that he will not say his prayers with a book in his hand, and will disclain the authority of men over Christ's religion—might get himself—hearses re ferms!-chosen an abierman of London! And what greater misfortune than that, can the human mind frame the idea of, unless a comet were to

From the New York National Advocate. Legal points.—It will be remembered that, at the trail of the officers for illegal arrests in Broad-street, it was decided that every officer must act under a warrant, and the person arrested must be named in that warrant, and the person arrested must be named in that warrant, otherwise it is false im-prisonment. We apprehend that if this decision was to be taken in a broad include, many of the existing laws could not be enforced. For example, any person is authorised to arrest another in the commission of felony, or a breach of the peace. If laws are to be enforced respecting cambling on the Sabbath day, and officers detec continuing on the Sacotte day, and officers detect action, we should say that a warrant was not necessary to arrest them all.

On looking over an old file of papers, the fol-

lowing case we considered as one in point:

At a court of general sessions, held in and for

At a court of general sessions, held in and for the city and county of New-York—Present, The hon. De Witt Chiaron, Esq. Mayor. theo. Buckmaster, and vv.2. Houghland, Esq. Aklermen.

The people v William Hoffer.
On an indictment for assaulting, 2.6. William St. Leger, one of the murshals, when in the dutter of his case.
Mr Colden, attorney general, of counsel for the nearly stronger of the nearly stronger of

the people.
Mesers. Pampson and Anthon, for the prisoner.
W. T. Leger being sworn, said that he went on
board of a schooner to arrest Robert M'Connell,
(the captain) and the prisoner, who was units,

that when he came on board, Holler took up a handspike and struck him twice; the enplain went into the cabin and brought out a pistol, and said he would blow his brains out; he then thought it most prudent to retire.

The defence set up for the primare was, that his name was not in the warrant. The warrant being produced, it was found that the name of the captain was correct, and that of the mate captain was correct, and that of the mat The attorney general contended that the prisoner had no right to resist, it being impossible that he could know of the mistake in the name; that the law warranted the officer to arrest blan, he being

the person intended to be arrested. stated that it was immaterial whether the name was correct or not, and all that an officer had to od to be arrested.

His honor stated the law to be, that an office

is not bound to show his writ or warrant, and that no person has a right to resist the officer, whe-ther the name is correct or not contact, whether the name is correct or not, and that if the person resisting should kell the officer it would be murder, whether he told him to stand or not, and

murder, whether he told him to stand or not, and that it was the duty of every citizen to submit The jury, without retiring from their seats, agreed to a verdict of guilty.

The above publication is intened to correct an The above publication is intend to correct an error that is prevalent, that any person has a right to order an officer to stand offi and if he approaches be has a right to resid until he touches him, and that he is not bound to submit if his ame is not correct.

A reason for being abushed.—The following conversation between an emissent counsel, who has a singular labit of contorting the inuscles of his face, occasioned bursts of laughter through the Court. The witness had far beed down, an appeared much frightened and embarrassed, who after the learned counsel had accessed times misses why she did not hold up her hand, she at league cupiled, "I am program, Sir."—Counsel. "Premant! Why, what have I to do to the thin! Wildow't you look up in the face?" "I am after my child should be like you," said the witners.

-It bas !

"Gentlemen, it is not for have the post of vice president of this feel most industed to congress the most opportunity three by affirde to my nountry and her asserted to that office; that I active on secret it. I had determine resignation to the next congress, continued of newsons who can recept it. In a success, as a would resignation to the next wongree, as a would composed of persons who and not interfered the present election, and who would have the availage of deliberating after having heartsins fully and satisfactorily his state of gublic epinic with respect to it; but to leave be step defined and to take avery his possibility of deabt. I no formatly resign tate your hands by vice presidency for the second constitutional period. I a anxious that Colombia should see me existe for public his, and return voluntarily to a priva station. My ensure, these of my eventy, as the whole world will then be convenient that have not served the cause of liberty and independence for sixteen years, from substitute or a interested matives. Had the congress election of the first possess the patriotism to east that a country has some more worthy than myself supreme country has some more worthy than myself supreme country.

Copy of a letter of General Lafayetts under dute of 19th March, 1838, at Paris, to a gentlemen of Washington.
We are anxiously waiting for the serival of two New York packets: I hope they will bring something from you. At all events I will know what is going on at Washington, and other parts of the United States: It is a food to my mind, a consolution of my heart, which has become more than ever necessary to me. I am happy to think the Paname mission is now on its way. I believe it of hish moment for the wolfare of South Ameriof high moment for the welfare of South-America and Mexico, for the people of the United States, that they may preserve and exert the moval influence to which they are so justly entitled.

We are glad to learn by the following, which we copy from the New York papers, that there has been a great deal of indignation thrown away upon the supposed intention of the United States revenue officers to exact tomage duties in the case of causi houts. We readily admit, however, that, if the fact had been as supposed, there was room for indignant feeling. Treasury Department, at totler's treasury Department, at totler's the Sin: It has been represented to this Depart.

Giles, 20th bits, 1826 s.

Sin: It has been represented to this Department by a number of the delegation in Congress from New York, that you have published a notification stating that you have published a notification stating that you have received instructions from the treasury to exact tourage duties in the case of cause busts employed in the transportation of goods on the New York case).

Having examined the records of this department, and not finding any instructions of the kind alluded to, I have to request you will before me, as soon as practicable, by whom, and at what time, each instructions were given to you.

You will, of course, rupoud the exaction of such duties on those boats, thus employed, where further advised on the subject. Respectfully, JOS. ANDERSON, Compireller.

MEYPDERT M. Dox, Esq. Collector, Ruffulo, N. Y.

From the Now York National Advacate.

The Palace.—I will not quarrel about the Bresident's furniture, whether for the purpose of gambling, commonly so called, or for political juggling. But I do cutrent that truth may be told. What billiard player would ever think of sporting on a table that cast only fifty dollars? Yet in the report of Mr. Curson's speech, from the National Intelligencer, that gentleman is made to say. Item, "To L. Kervand, for billiard table, 850 00"

850 00"

Now, the official Report of Mr. John Adams, is says expressly, \$600 00. I beg the president will not be so far disgraced in the eyes of foreign powers, (so matter about our own country) as to believe that he would spond his precious time is playing billiards on a table that only cost the contemptible price of fifty dollars. Pray let justion be done him.

If The editor of the Washington Telegraph says, the official copy in his possession sets it down fifty dollars—and of course, he thinks thus Coram must be mistaken.—[Enquier.]

The Giant .- Montiour Louis, very properly the French giant, received company on Saturday last, at the Gothic Hall, called Haymarket. His public exhibitions commenced this day M. His public exhibitions commenced this day M. Louis is n tracommonly fine young man; is 7 feet G inches in height—muscular, and admirably proportioned; his strength is extreme He speaks English fluently, is very polite, food of conversation, and like most of his country mon; is toujours gat. When addressed by him, the visiter forgets the amazing difference between his own size and of his host. To produce this effect, two cames complete; the case of the giant's department and the preportion of his person; but when both approach a large tooking glass, which is placed in the apartment, the visiter recoils with affright, not from the giant, but from the reflection of his own comparatively pagmy figure. The seem of maignificance is so atrong at first, that every one feels displaced; a moment's consideration, however, dissipates our anger—the wound inflicted upon the anear proper is hould, and our suffering compensated by baholding the indicrous offences taken by each succeeding spectator. A small horse in the sums apartment, places the contrast in a still stronger point of view, as when he trots between the legs of M Louis, the Lillipution cayalry and Lemuel Guilliver occur at once to the imagination.

London paper

Cure for the Palignus in the Nose.—In conversation with a friend from the western country. I have
been informed of a fact, too important, as it appears to me, to be withheld from the public.
His daughter was troubled with a polyptus to
the nose, which was extracted by a surgeon, but
soon grew again to its former size. If a beard of
the blood root as a cure, and it was tried with
such efficacy, that the polypts shrivelled away is
about tou days, and was soon entirely gons.

Another young woman in the same neighborhood had one to large as to stread her santiliconsiderably and affect her speech. After taking
the blood more short lime, the polyptus deoptic
out entire, and she was soon well.

Recipt.—Take half an unnes of blood, root,
(Sanguinnen Cumacerists) finely pulverized, and
six it, and one drachin of Calonuel. Alls then
tagether with a starnitatory. A small pinch of
this powdin is to be entitled up the accept twice
a day.

Built detracen.