From the Correspondence of the Charleston Mer Washington, April 17.

The House having nothing else to do, are about to take some lessons on the science of Meteorology. A Mr. Espy has applied for the aid of the Government in pursuing his inquiries into the science of the weather. He has convinced some of the members, particularly Mr. Adams, that he can learn every one to tell a fortnight be-tore hand which way the wind will blow on a particular day.

It is thought that the science may be available to politicians as well as to navi-

gators, farmers, &c.

The Committee to which the subject was referred, reported a Resolution granting the use of the Hall of Representatives to Mr. Espy, for the purpose of delivering Lectures to the Members in support of his theories. Some opposition was made to the proposition.
Mr. Pickens suggested that, in this House,

it was quite unnecessary to resort to a publie Lecture, for instructions in regard to wind.

The House, however, sustained the Resolution, thinking, perhaps, that they would learn from the Professor some new way of raising the wind.

April 19. The Senate took up the Bill to prevent the issuing and circulation of the notes of late Bank of the United States, as currency. and the debate was continued through the

Mr. Wall said the present Bank came into possession of the property of the late Bank of the United States, as trustees, for the limited and specified purpose of liquidating its debts and disposing of its means. The new Bank found amongst other property and papers thus transferred, about sixteen millions of dollars in votes, some of which had been issued and called in and discharged. They immediately seized upon this fund as their own property, and in violation of their trust and of the rights of the corporation of the old Bank, put it in circulation. It was their principal stock in trade. They had issued of their own notes only about three hundred thousand dollars. The Charter of the late Bank having expired, there was no obligation any where for the redemption of this paper. The new Bank was not legally bound to redeem them. They might be bound in equity, but that was not a matter for our consideration; because the very object of a charter was to create legal rights and remedies .-He suggested that the Government having given existence to the Corporation, and ocen a part of the Corporation from which these notes originally emanated, knowing of their circulation, and permitting it, might he in equity bound to redeem them, in case the Pennsylvania Bank should become insolvent or refuse to pay them. That is might become insolvent was not impossible, in as much as speculations in produce and stocks were extremely uncertain, and at particular crisis, might be ruinous. He contended that the whole transaction was a fraud on the part of the new Bank, and that it was in the power of Congress to pun-

Mr. Preston doubted the power of Conan ex post facto character. He would not defend the course of Mr. Biddle in issuing these notes. His own opinion was that it was highly improper. The Government as a Corporation, in the late Bank, could file a complaint in equity against the Pennsylvania Bank, in any Court of Equity in Pennsylvania, for any injury done to the Corporation, and procure an injunction.— As an individual Corporation, if he thought his rights impaired by the course of the new Bank, he would seek redress in that way. But the Government had no right to usurp jurisdiction in the case. It was clearly a matter for the decision of the State Courts. If Congress considered the course of Mr. Biddle as improper, they might, as Corporators, stamp their reprobation upon it, by a Resolution to that effect.

APRIL 20. The Cumberland Road Bill, which a few days ago was rejected, by a vote of 96 to 99, was, to-day, after having been considered, discussed in the House, and canvassed out of the House, finally passed to a third reading, by a vote of 100 to 95. This shows that very little dependence is to be placed in the action of the House, because it never acts, as a body, upon any principle, but that of strong local and party interests.— When, by individual impulse, it goes right, the same causes will bring it back again.

Very strong and eloquent speeches were made against the Bill by Messrs. Rhett, Pickens, and Clowney. Mr Corwin re-plied at length to day to these gentlemen. A fine opportunity has thus been lost by the triends of reform and retrenchment to show the sincerity of their professions.

Mr. Pickens called upon the friends of the Administration to pause in their career of expenditure, if they wished to sustain the Administration. If they could not bring the disbursements within twenty-three milhons, the Administration could not stand .-He referred to the postponement of the 4th instalment, a measure with which he was identified, and he named the States of New York, North Carolina and others, who had so large an interest in that instalment, that these appropriations would beggar the Treasury and render it impossible for the Government to pay that instalment to the

The bill was finally passed by a vote of 96 to 80. Its friends finding that they had secured a majority for the bill, were unwilling to trust it for a single day to the chance of another reconsideration. It is supposed however, that the bill will be lost in the Senate, at least there is a very good chance for its rejection there.

The Senate to-day signalized its wisdom, firmness and patriotism, by a triumphant and decisive vote in condemnation of Mr. Biddle's conduct, as the corporation sole (as he is in fact) called the United States Bank of Pennsylvania. The bill to prevent the issuing and circulation of the notes or drafts of the late Bank of the United States, by the present United States Bank of Pennsylvania, was passed to a fhird reading, by a vote of 27 to 14. Mr. Calboun and Mr. Rives made very able arguments on the question of the power of Congress to suppress these notes, and to enforce their sup-pression against the Bank of the United States. All the conservatives joined with the whigs in sure and the measure. The Eastern delogations were disposed with

whigs opposed it on the ground of unconstitutionality, but admitted that Mr. Biddle's conduct was a high handed and daring abuse of power and trust.

On motion of Mr. Preston, his resolution relative to the Annexation of Texas, was made the order for Monday next.

THE REPORT ON THE DUEL. Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Select Committee of Investigation on the late Ducl, obtained leave to make a

The Report was not read; but it recom-

mends. 1st, The expulsion of Mr. Graves, for breach of the rights and privileges of the House, and an offence of a high character against the vital principle of a deliberative ssembly and of representative government 2d, That Messrs. Jones and Wise, as

seconds, deserve the severe censure of the House. The Committee dwell on Mr. Wise's conduct as particularly censurable n resisting any accommodation without

3d, The Committee entertain no doubt that J. W. Webb has been guilty of a breach of privilege of the House, but as he is amenable to the civil authority for a conspiracy to assassinate, they recommend that the House bestow on him no further notice.

This Report was made by four members Messrs. Grennell and Raridon made a sepa rate Report. Mr. Elmore made a Report distinct from the other two. The Commit-tee moved the printing of the papers and the postponement of the Report till Monlay fortnight, pending which motion, the House adjourned.

From the Correspondence of the Charleston Cour WASHINGTON, April 21.

The Senate did not sit to-day. The following are the yeas and nays, by which the bill for prohibiting the circulation of the old U. S. bank notes, was ordered to be engrossed.

Yeas-Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Conn., Tipton, Trotter, Wall, Williams, Wright and Young

Nays-Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden Davie, King, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Smith of Iadiana, South. ard, Swift and White .- 11.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 17 BANK CONVENTION .- This body adurned yesterday sine die, the Maryland Delegation having withdrawn on Saturday, and several other Delegates returning to their homes on the same day. The result of their deliberations is embodied in the following preamble and resolutions:-

"Whereas it is found necessary in order to simultaneous action by the banks in the resumption of specie payments, so to proceed in designating a period for that purpose as to secure the nearest approach of unanimity—and whereas while in the judgment of this Convention, the return to spe cie payments and preservation of the currency in a sound condition, will depend essentially on the course of the general government. yet this Convention regards it the good faith, exclusive of any direct reference to the prospective measures of the govern-At the same time, the Convention ment. has been happy to observe, in recent letters from the Secretary of the Treasury, specific assurances of an intention to sustain the banks so far as it may be done through the fiscal operations of that department of the government-

"Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Banks of the several States to resume specie payments on the first Monday of January next, without precluding an earlier resumption on the part of such banks as may find it necessary or deem it proper.'

The discussions of the Convention have been animated and! able; and we have reason to believe, notwithstanding its sittings were held with closed doors, that however widely the members may have differed upon other questions, but one opinion prevailed in regard to the cause of our financial difficulties-the untoward action of the government. Mr. Gallatin, it is stated, has signalized himself by his exposure of the wretched measures of the present and last administration upon this subject.

There was no difference of opinion in regard to the high obligation of the banks to resume specie payments the moment they could do so with safety, without apprehension of a second suspension, and with a due regard to the business relations of the whole country. The only questions agitated related to the naming of a precise day for a general resumption.

New York, not only from the requisitions of the law, but from its own position and strength, desired the shortest time, and Mississippi the longest. Originally four propositions were informally entertained, namng the 10th of May ensuing: the 1st of October: the 1st of January, and the 1st of April next. The Committee reported in favor of the 1st of October. The New York delegates moved to strike out the 1st of October and insert the 10th of May. The ayes on this question were New York, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois and Mississippi.-The final vote for naming the 1st Monday January for resuming was as follows:-Maine, Vermont, Massachuseus, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Noes-one from New York and two from Mississippi.

It is understood that the New England Delegates avowed themselves ready to resume with New York, provided they could be satisfied to do so, irrespective of the situation of the banks of the South and West. But of this fact they were not satisfiedtheir opinion being that the business relation of the whole country ought first to be so far adjusted, as to enable the banks of the Union to resume simultaneously. The Connecticut delegates from the first avowed their readiness to resume with New York, provided the banks of the latter would assure them that their depositors were to be paid in specie. The funds of the Connecticut banks being mostly in New York on deposite, they should of course look to the New York banks for the means of sus-

taining their own resumption.

favor the Philadelphia and Baltimore banks than those of New York. In a free conversption with several of those delegates, they frankly avowed that their interests and sym pathies were with Philadelphia and Baltinore, for the reason that while the course of the New York banks, during the year past, had in a measure closed New York igainst them as a market, the opposite policy of Philadelphia and Baltimore, had opened those cities as markets for their manactures.

The proposition that has been adopted nowever, does not fetter the operations of any bank whatsoever. Any and all are at liberty to resume at pleasure, at any moment, and without farther consultation with Those of New York, it will be seen anv. by the following proceedings, will resume in bedience to the law of the state, on the 10th of May.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1838. At a meeting of the delegates of the city and country banks of the states of New York, beld in this city, this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously

adopted, and ordered to be published: Whereas, the law which legalized the suspension of specie payments will expire by its own limitation on the 15th of May next; and whereas the effect of a resumption are considentions which more properly pertain to the Legislature than banks: therefore without attempting to fore see what the effects may be, but hoping that they may not be injurious to the commerce and industry of the State, and with a determination to renler to those interests all the assistance which shall be found compatible with a discharge of our legal obligations— Resolved, That the banks of this State

e recommended to resume specie payments on or before the 10th day of May next.

G W. LAWRENCE, Chairman. W. M VERMILYE, Secretary.

Specie-New York Banks, &c .- It is stated in the New York papers that arrangements have been made by the Bank of England, in connexion with Messrs. Baring. Brothers & Co. of London, and Mr. James G. King, of New York, to send out to the address of Messrs Prime, Ward & King, of New York, One Million Sterlings (\$5, 000,000) in specie. Two hundred thousand pounds have already arrived by the packets Sheridan and Columbus, and the residue will come by the packets, in succession £100,000 by each.

It is stated that this large sum is sent out to New York with a view to aid the Banks in resuming. The American adds—

"It is estimated by those who have good means of knowing, that ten millions of dollars will be imported before June 1st. and that, without reducing the amonut of bullion in the Bank of England below ten milion pounds sterling-as the tendency of was constant from the continent to England."

From the New York Express.

notice was put up in front of Prime, Ward & King's office this morning, that arrangements had been made by the Bank of England and Baring, Brothers & Co. through the agency of Messrs. Primes and their partner Mr. James G. King, now in London, to import one million of poseds sume specie payment. Of this sum, 500,-000 dollars have arrived since Saturday .-The notice has excited quite a sensation in the street. Enquiries are now made how this has been obtained; what Banks are particularly interested; and how have funds ocen placed in London to pay, as all these points are important, if the specie is really going into the vaults of the banks to enable them to resume.

Specie Payments and Mr. Biddle .- The Senate, yesterday, undertook to give a side compliment to Mr. Biddle's letter, by passing a resolution approving of the suspension of specie payments. The House had a little more independence—(the House represents resolution by a vote of nearly two to one, much to the amazement and chagrin of the Biddleites. Mr. Cantoul gave notice that, in case the New York banks agreed to resume, and any Massachusetts bank refused to, he should immediately move for a committee of investigation into its affairs with instructions to report its actual condition. that the Legislature might know whether it was actually bankrupt or not, and whether its refusal arose from necessity or caprice,-Boston Post.

From the Milledgeville Recorder, April 24. Gen. Scott who has been appointed t the command of the troops stationed and to be stationed in Cherokee, has, under the authority of the United States, made a requisition on the Governor of Georgia for two regiments, ten companies each, of in-fantry for that service. The Governor has recognized the requisition, by ordering, through the respective colonels, one company from each regiment in the following counties, the most convenient to the scen of operations: two companies Hall, two Habersham, one Jackson, one Gwinnett, one DeKalb, one Campbell, one Carroll one Coweta, one Fayette, two Henry, one Newton, one Walton, one Clark, one Madison, two Franklin, one Elbert.

These troops are to be raised as volun teers, or by draught, and will rendezvous at New Echota as speedily as practicable. Requisitions have been made likewise upon North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, which, with the Georgians and the United States troops now in the country, and those ordered from Florida, will con stitute a force so formidable and imposing, that we hope, most sanguinely, that all dispositions to hostilities on the part of the Cherokees, will be quelled, without resort o violence, or the effusion of blood.

Misssissippi Banks,—The New Orleans papers boldly charge the Mississippi banks with depreciating their own paper in that city, and buying it up at the heaviest discount. The Picayune says that the charge s true beyond all mistake, and that the conduct of thes shavers deserves all execration which can be meted out to them.

A New Territory.—The Territory of Wis-consin has been divided by law of Congress, and all that part lying west of the Mississip pi, after the third day of of July next, is to constitute a separate territorial government similar to that of other territories.

From the Journal of the Amer. Tem. Union. MEETING OF THE CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This important Society, composed of several members of the government, and of the Congress of the United States, held a public meeting lu the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 27th ult.; the day of simultaneous Temperance meetings throughout the country and the world.

The Hall was well filled with a select audience of gentlemen and ladies. Among them were noticed the Hon. Mr. Adams. Ex-President of the United States; Hon. Judge White of Tenn., and many Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Cler gy and Medical Faculty of Washington, and other valuable citizens.

The Hon. Felix Grundy, Senator of the United States, from Tennessee, and President of the Society, took the Chair. The meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Reese, Chaplain of the Senate. Mr. Grundy offered a few remarks, explanatory of the object of the meeting; after which, in lieu of a report, the Corresponding Secretary of the American Temperance Union gave a brief view of the present state of the Temperance cause, both in this and foreign countries, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the great success which has rewarded the labours of Temperance Societies, should encourage them to continue their efforts until the triumph shall be complete; and that whilst engaged in pushing forward the reformation, which it is their purpose to consummate, they should carefully avoid every thing of a party po-litical or sectarian character, and direct all their energies to save their fellow beings and their country from the curse of intem-

The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Hall, member of Congress from Vermont, and unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Reed, member of Congress from Massachusetts, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That scamen, whether in the merchant service or in the navy, from their exposed situation, as well as from the tremendous responsibility of their trust, require the peculiar sympathy and protection of their fellow men to preserve them from the evil of intemperance

Mr. Reed sustained the resolution by a speech of some length; after which it was conded, with a few remarks, by Edward C. Delavan, Esq. of New York, and unanimously adopted:

The Hon. Joseph C. Noyes, member of Congress from Maine, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the reformation of the grossly intemperate was, for too long a period, looked upon as hopeless. The signal success which has attended the efforts of the friends of the cause of Temperance in this particular, wherever they have been fully and faithfully exerted, affords the strongest arguments for renewed perseverance in so desirable an object.

The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Morris, member of Congress from Ohio, and unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Randolph, member of Congress from New Jersey, offered the following resolution: both Houses of Congress are entitled to the thanks of this society. and of the whole country, for their prompt adoption of a joint standing rule, excluding ardent spirits from the restaurateurs of the Capitol, and the public grounds adjacent hereto.

Mr. R. supported his resolution in an animated and impressive, though brief speech, when the resolution was seconded by Dr. Harvey Lindley, of Washington, and unaaimously adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Briggs, member of Conress from Massachusetts, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, offered the fol-

lowing resolution: Resolved, That, while we rejoice at the signal victories, which, under Providence, souls-the Senate dollars,-and rejected the have been achieved by the friends of Temperance in our count. faction its introduction and triumphs in other lands, and would cheer our own brethren who have there embraced the same beneolent cause.

After a few remarks from Mr. Briggs, the esolution was seconded by the Hon. James Silk Buckingham, late member of the British Parliament.

Mr. Buckingham, for whom most of the evening had been intentionally reserved, addressed the audience for about an hour and a half; and, though labouring under a se- to nothing, in fact, as compared with its vere cold and speaking with difficulty to himself, he was listened to with the greatest delight and attention.

The meeting was dismissed by the Rev. Mr. Sileer, Chaplain of the House of Representatives. At half past ten, the next morning, the

society met in the room of the Judicial Committee, and elected the following officers for the year ensuing President.

Hon. Felix Grundy, United States Senator from Tennessee. Vice Presidents.

Hon William C. Rives, United States Senator from Virginia, Hon. James M. Wayne, Judge of the Supreme Court, U. S. Hon. Samuel Prentiss, U. States Senator

om Vermont. Hon. Franklin Pierce, Member of Congress from New Hampshire.

Han, John Reed, Member of Congress

from Massachusetts. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Member of Congress from Ohio. Hon. Samuel Southard, United States

Senator from New Jersey.
Hon. T Henry, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania. Hon. Ar. Loomis, Member of Congress from New York.

Hon. Edmund Debery, Member of Congress from North Carolina. Executive Committee.

Hon. George N. Briggs, Member of Conress from Massachusetts. Hou. Benjamin Swift. United States Senator from Vermont.

ress from Massachusetts. Hon. David Potts, Member of Congress rom Pennsylvania. Hon. William Slade, Member of Con-

Secretary J. S. Mehan, Librarian to Congress.

gress from Vermont.

Treasurer. Hon. Joseph C. Noyes, Member of Con-

gress from Maine. Auditor. Hon. Lewis II. Machin, chief clerk to

enate of the U. S. On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of he society be given to the Hon. Mr. Buckingham for his able, cloquent, and interest ing address, delivered before the society on he evening of the 27th.

Resolved, That all the proceedings of the meeting be published in pamphlet form.

Resolved, That in future, the Executive Committee make an annual report, and that for their aid, the secretaries of all State soieties, and of the American Temperance Union, be requested to forward to the chairman of the committee, by the first of February, annually, all such important facts tatements relative to the advance of the Temperance cause, as may be in their

ossession. The very respectable gentlemen who compose the meeting, seemed fully resolved to sustain the association, and give it a more offuential character than it has hitherto possessed. It is hoped that secretaries of State societies will without further notice, comply with their request. Hon. George N. Briggs is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

HOMICIDE.-Some two months since, Dr. Thomas Rivers of Mill's Point, we understand, had a personal difficulty with a nan by the name of Ferguson, formerly connected with the office of the Frankfort Argus. The difficulty, it was supposed, had been amicably adjusted; on Friday evening last, however, while Rivers was walking the street, with a little daughter by the hand. Ferguson shot him through the heart with a rifle, fired from a rest, in a house on the street side. Ferguson was immediately taken into custody; but John Rivers, Esq, a brother of the deceased, who lived some miles below, reached town during the night and the next morning about eight o'clock, broke into the room where Ferguson was confined, who immediately escaped by oursting through a window. Jones follow ed him, and at the distance of eighty yards shot him through the back, and coming up, despatched him by another shot. Such are particulars we have received of this tragical affair, from a gentleman of unquesioned respectability, who left the Peint since the occurrence transpired .-- Nushville Banner.

## Foreign.

From the New York Ecc. Herald, April 22. MPORTANT FROM ENGLAND-SIX DAYS LATER-GREAT RE-ACTION IN THE BULLION MAR-KETS.

Early this morning we received our leters and papers from Liverpool by the pack t ship George Washington, Capt. Holdredge, to whom we beg to express our warm acknowledgements for his civility in forwarding them to us, and also for commer cial intelligence, and the latest Liverpool paper. The Geo. Washington left that port on the 26th ult. and brings Liverpool dates of that day, and the London Sunday

papers of the 25th. the intelligence by this arrival to all parts of the country by the express mail of this afternoon.

The commercial news is interesting; it oppears that cotton has fallen a trille in Li-

verpool.

The specie continues to arrive in great ibundance. About \$1,000,000 at least, by this packer, as follows:

18 boxes specie, Prime, Ward & King, 2 do. Grinnel, Minturn & Co.; 1 do. Heck-sher, Coster & Madfield; 1 do. Cammann sher, Coster & Manneid, 1 do. and Whitehouse; 1 do. Barnwall & Co.; 1 do. order, in all £194,000 sterling.

King is also a passenger. The re-

action in England towards the U. States is greater than ever known. It is believed that the trade, government, and institutions of England depend on the commerce with the United States. Our extracts on these points are highly interesting.

The Anglo-American Houses .- Notwithtanding the stagnation of almost every kind of business which has existed in the U States, the debts of the suspended American firms in London have been worked off well; and we believe we may say that one of these establishments, whose affairs our cotemporary regarded as hopeless and forlorn, has reduced its liabilities to about £150; position at the period the firm was compelled to yield to the pressure of the times .-The Americans have strained every nerve to pay off their debts. They have refrained from entering into new engagements, and sacrificed every thing to the one grand point, that of maintaining their credit. In discussing these matters it should never be forgotten how completely the two countries are now identified in interest, and it is as much for the benefit of English trade that assistance should be rendered to the merchants of New York, as to the merchants of London, Liverpool, or Leeds. It is a saying in Lancashire that New York is Liverpool, and Liverpool is New York.

Exportation of Gold to the U. States. We are truly glad to find that the Bank of England has, at length, determined to make a shipment of gold to the U.S. This will not only be the means of giving life and animation in the United States, but will lead to extensive orders for our various manufactures. It is evidently the harbinger of more cheerful times. The bank inends to send £1,000,000; Messrs. Rothschild, £250,000; and various other firms different amounts, making in the aggregate, about £2,000,000 sterling, we understand. The whole, we believe, is consigned to Messrs. Prime, Ward & King; but a portion of it, report says, is on account of the Government, to meet bills from Canada. The effect produced by this operation in the U States will be quite astonishing. The re-sumption of cash payments has been the great consideration for a long time, but the difficulty of insuring permanency to so vital a measure, has delayed it. About 200,000 Hon. George Grennel, Member of Consovereigns were shipped on board the pack-et ships Columbus and Sheridan, which sailed for New York on Sunday week. About 100,000 are also, it is said, shipped on board the packet ship George Washington, which is expected to sail to-day, for the same port. Mr. King, who has been in " "reanging " matter with the Di. 16 days.

rectors of the Bank of England, goes as a passenger on board the George Washingon .- Albion.

From the Toronto Colonist, April 12. EXECUTION OF MESSES. LOUNT AND MATHEWS.—This morning, at 8 o'clock, the last sentence of the law was put in execution against Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, for high treeson. They walked with a firm step to the scaffold, and after an impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, they were launched into eternity. An immence concourse of people were present, by whom the greatest order was observed. The square in rear of the jail, in which the scaffold was crected, was surrounded by

now stationed in Toronto. Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal. BUFFALO JOURNAL OFFICE, ?

the volunteer corps of provincial militia.

Saturday, 6 P. M. Dear Sir-I have before the mail closes, an opportunity to convey to you the latest news from Toronto. The cars have just arrived from the Falls, and from Jacob Seibold I learn that he saw the execution of Lount and Mathews, at that place, on the morning of the 12th inst., at 8o'clock.

Petitions had been sent to Gov. Arthur for mercy, or even an extension, signed by some three thousand citizens of Toronto and its vicinity; the Executive Council had been called together, but naught availed to stay the execution. The bodies notwithstanding the earnest application of their wives and friends, were delivered up for dissection.

I need not tell you that it has created a-

new a strong excitement. Scibold states that four-Theller, Montgomery, Anderson, and ----, are to be executed on the 30th; and seven at Hamilton on the 24th.

The British Colonist declares that it has good authority for saying that Sutherland has made no disclosures whatever.

PENSACOLA. April 14. Important from Mexico .- The U. States ship Natchez arrived here on Monday norning last from Vera Cruz. The Natchez arrived at Vera Cruz the same day on which the Vandalia sailed. The French squadron consisting of one frigate and five origs of war, were then lying at Sacrificio. Four of the brigs sailed two or three days after. The French minister was on board the frigate, corresponding with the 'Supreme Government,' and had given the Mexicans until the 15th of present month to decide upon and pay the indemnity demanded by the French, which has now been reduced by them to about \$500,000. This sum, it was supposed the Mexican Government would pay, but it was rumored and generally believed that the government would at once pass a law, banishing all French subjects from the republic. In this way, by means of confiscations, &c. it was supposed the sum required would be raised.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

LATE FROM HALIFAX.—We have received from Mr. Keefler, our attentive correspondent at Halifax, papers of that place to the 5th inst. The frigate Pique sailed for St. John on the 11th, with the remainder of the 65th regiment.

11. M. ship Hercules, 28 days from Cork, arrived at Halfias on the 28th of March, with four hundred troops, being detachments of the 15th, 34th, 66th and 85th regiments.

The following interesting letter we copy from the Halifax papers of April 3.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF AN AMERICAN
CAPTAIN.
Her Majesty's Ship Hercules, Halifax Harbor, March 28, 1838. Mr. Howe, Sir-May I begthe favour of

your giving insertion to the following state-

On our passage from England to this port, when in latitude 42 N. and longitude 42 W. we observed a sail haul up for us, apparently with the desire of speaking this ship. I immediately closed with her, and found it to be the American ship "Commerce," of and from Charleston, bound to Liverpool, commanded by Capt. Perry, and that his object in communicating with us, was, to beg that we would receive on board part of the crew of the Elizabeth Caroline, of St. Stephen's, New Bruns-wick, which vessel he had met dismasted and waterlogged, in latitude 39 N. and longitude 45 W. and had taken all the crew

off the wreck six days previously.

These unfortunate persons had been 23 lays on the forecastle of the vessel lashed to the windlass, exposed to every sea, with barely sufficient food to sustain life, and all the water they had remaining was but two gallons, when the Commerce fell in with

My motive in detailing to you these particulars, is principally to express my admiration, and that of all those under my command, at the generous and humane conduct of Captain Perry, as it has been made known to us by the men belonging to the Elizabeth Caroline. It appears that the Commerce fell in with

this wreck by the merest chance, at about half past nine at night, on the 4th March; and that on hearing the cries of the crew, the "Commerce" instantly shortened sail, wore round, and went close alongside of the waterlogged vessel-Capt. Perry hailing them in these cheering words, as the men have themselves represented: "Keep up your hearts, boys, there is too much sea to board you now, but I will never leave you till I take you off;" and thro' the night he twice or thrice passed round them, repeating those consoling words, and offering o veer to them water and provisions if they were in immediate want of either.

These generous assurances this brave sailor rigidly fulfilled, and after perseveringy keeping close to the vessel for two nights and a day, blowing very hard all the time, he at length succeeded in getting the people all out of her into the Commerce, where he clothed them, and treated them with a kindness which, as they gratefully say, they never can forget, or will cease to acknow-

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obelient servant.

J. TORP NICHOLAS, Captain H. M. S. Hercules.

Short Passage -The ship Richard Anlerson, from Hampton Roads, arrived at Liverpool 8th March, in the short passage of