

POLITICAL.

From the Correspondent of Char. Mercury. WASHINGTON, May 17, 1838.

In the House, last night, the previous question was called on the Treasury Note Bill, and the main question was ordered to be put, by the Speaker's casting vote, making the vote, Yeas 100, Nays 99. The Bill was then ordered to a third reading, 106 to 99. So it was evident that some members were wavering and undecided as to their ultimate vote, and endeavored to shun the question, until it should be ascertained which way it was going.

The House took up for consideration the Message of the President of the U. States, in relation to the occupation by Great Britain, of the mouth of the River Columbia. The question being on the disposition of the Message. Mr. Cushing stated that this was a subject involving the peace, the interests and the honor of the country; and that there was ample proof that Great Britain had determined to take possession of the country on the Pacific, in violation of our rights. He said he should feel it his duty to urge the attention of the House and the country.

Mr. Adams spoke at great length in opposition of the grounds of our claim to the country, and declared that our claim was good from latitude 142 to 60 north; and that Great Britain had not the shadow of any claim to the country. Before we fought for it, however, he should like to see it occupied by the United States, and wanted also some further documentary proof of the encroachments of Great Britain upon it. Mr. Cushing said he would furnish the proofs called for.

The Senate was engaged all day on the District Bank Bill, and did not dispose of it. The Treasury Note Bill from the House was reported. May 21. The Treasury Note Bill was signed by the President this morning. Before he received it, the last dollar of the ten millions in Treasury Notes authorized under the act of Oct. last, was issued. The amount which can be issued immediately, under the new bill, is about six millions; for that sum has, by this time, been repaid into the Treasury and cancelled. The President sent an order to-day, for the immediate issue of a million.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Clay presented a Memorial praying for the establishment of a National Bank, and took occasion to make some remarks upon the subject, and to advocate the establishment of such an institution, under some restrictions, which he pointed out. He insisted upon the necessity of adopting some efficient means for preventing such a Bank from refusing payments, and also suggested the propriety of rescuing bill holders from all possible loss, by pledging a particular fund for the redemption of the bills, as is done under the general banking law of New York. He said, however, that he did not intend to offer any project for such an institution to this body, which might be considered as a packed jury. But it was evident that Mr. Clay, though he did not offer the proposition for the Senate, offered it for the public.

Mr. Allen and Mr. Buchanan replied to his remarks, and opposed the scheme of a re-establishment of a National Bank, as unconstitutional and inexpedient. The memorial was laid on the table. The Whig scheme for a bank is now said to be a sixty million bank to be established at New York, with Mr. Gallatin as its president. So, Mr. Bidle is dropped. Mr. Clay said to-day, that his preference was a new bank.

The district Bank Bill was again taken up, and it was amended on motion of Mr. Benton, so as to continue the charters of the banks for two years only and upon certain conditions. The bill was then passed to a third reading. In the House, to-day sundry petitions were presented; one of which, offered by Mr. Adams, prayed for the expulsion of that member from the House. Mr. Dromgoole pronounced the paper to be a quiz; and it was laid on the table; but Mr. Adams wished to refer it to a select committee.

Mr. Boon has dropped his proposition for rescinding the Specie Circular for the present. The Florida War Appropriation Bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. It will elicit some debate, and pretty warm debate. The amount called for immediately is about three millions. An attempt will be made to stop all further expenditures on this war after the 1st of June, but without success. May 22. A debate arose in both houses to-day, on the subject of the Cherokee Treaty, which must be enforced to-morrow, the 23rd, according to law; that is to say, the removal of the Indians must commence to-morrow. Gen. Scott has with him a force, including Militia, of about 8000 men, and will have a greater force. He is instructed to carry the removal into effect, and to preserve the peace of the country. News was received here last night of the murder, by the Cherokees of the Surveyor General of Georgia, and other citizens of that State, within the limits of the Cherokee County, which had exasperated the Georgians and Albani-ans, very much as was evident in the debate. At an early hour a message was received from the President transmitting a letter from Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, to John Ross and others of the Cherokee Delegation, now in this City. This Delega-

tion had laid before the President a project for a new Treaty bond on removal and cessation. The letter gives the Delegation their final reply. It offers them concessions of a very liberal nature, in the hope and with the understanding that it will reconcile the whole tribe to removal. It does not grant all that Ross requires, but it proposes, with the assent of the States of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, to prolong the time allowed for the removal for two years, and to give the Indians all the necessary protection, meanwhile, and even to suffer them to grant the Cherokees a patent, in perpetuity, for their new country West of the Mississippi, which the Government all ways contemplated granting to the emigrant tribes, and agrees that no territorial or other Government shall be enforced over the Cherokees without their assent. It considers a further sum for the expense of removal, and the payment of arrears and annuities under former treaties, and the continuance of annuities granted by the Treaty of 1819, for two years, provided Congress shall assent thereto, but it refuses to allow a sum for the Cherokee country in addition to the 5 million fund stipulated in the Treaty.

Messrs. Clay and King of Alabama, Cuthbert of Georgia, and others, expressed the greatest surprise, regret and indignation at this movement on the part of the Executive. They said they had not been consulted in it, and utterly condemned it, as injurious to their States, and well calculated to provoke a protracted and bloody war with the Cherokees. They said events had been brought about in this matter, of which the Government had no knowledge, by the murders lately committed by the Cherokees, at the instigation of the pretended chief of that nation, with whom this negotiation had been opened; and they moved the Senate that the States concerned would go on forthwith to execute the treaty, whatever might be the course of the Government in regard to it. They said that the States immediately concerned would never assent to any delay; and but for this treaty Georgia would not have waited so long for their removal. They sprang and repudiated the document and would not agree that it should ever be referred. Mr. Webster said that it was the prevailing opinion in the country that the treaty was fraudulently obtained. This was his own opinion as expressed at the time of its ratification here. If, as the Secretary of War proposed, any thing could be done to lessen the injustice of our procedure, he hoped it would be done. If a little money was all that was wanted for this purpose, he was willing to grant it. Mr. Calhoun said that the Secretary of War wished to make the removal easier and more speedy by prevailing upon the Indians to assent to it. To remove them without their assent would be difficult. If five hundred thousand dollars would persuade them to go, after a reasonable delay, he trusted it would be given. The matter was laid aside for the present.

The same message was discussed in the House and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Most of the day was spent in the consideration of the subject of the President's message in relation to the occupation by Great Britain of the territory of the U. States on the Mississippi. Mr. Adams says we have twenty-eight degrees of that coast that we may, and probably must, fight for; and he is for occupying it at once.

From the Washington Chronicle. THE HON. WM. F. GORDON. We have obtained permission to publish the very interesting letter from this distinguished Republican to a member of Congress, which the reader will find below. It contains facts of no little interest to the public, as well as to individuals. The reader will doubtless remember that Gen. Gordon was the member to Congress who, in 1834, '5, first introduced the bill to divorce the Government from all banking institutions. Under what circumstances this proposition was originally matured, and moved may be seen by a perusal of the letter itself.

ALBEMARLE, Va. May 7. My Dear Sir—Your letter of the 30th April, is just received, in consequence of my absence in attendance on the Superior Court of Orange. You say that you had seen it stated in the public prints, that I was now opposed to the sub-Treasury system! So far from it, there has not been a moment since I proposed the subject in the House of Representatives, in which I have doubted, either on policy or principle. Had General Jackson's Administration adopted the scheme at the time it was proposed, the shock of suspension, by the banks, might not have occurred; or if it had, would have been greatly mitigated, in its effect, both on the people and the Government. Other counsels, however, ruled the hour, and the time most auspicious to its introduction was lost! It was with great surprise, but with high gratification, that I found the succeeding administration recommending it as a great measure of reform. I have never been enough a party man, to abandon my own opinions and principles, because of their adoption by those with whom I do not agree on all subjects, and being more and more convinced of the wisdom, and Republican tendencies of this great but simple measure of reform in the Administration of the Federal branch of our Government, I have given, and shall continue to give, my decided support to the Administration, so far as this subject is involved. My gratification at the recommending of this measure, has been dashed by the abuse which has been poured on our talented and patriotic friend, Mr. Calhoun whose opinions I well knew on this subject, since its first movement. Indeed, I drew the bill, which I represented to the House, as a substitute for the State Bank scheme in consultation with him; and although he preferred it as a measure of policy, to renew the charter of the United States Bank for a short period—in that measure, he looked to a similar result. His consistency on this subject comes in aid of the transcendent ability with which he has maintained his opinions, and shields him, in unprejudiced minds, from every imputation thrown on his motives. I am sure he will persevere; I trust he will receive the powerful aid of the Administration; success, (of which I do not doubt) will be an achievement, worthy to be inscribed on the republican banner of '98; and the civil glory of the era will not be surpassed by any in our

annals. I do most cordially hope, that as we have passed through the system of banking, engrained by Mr. Hamilton, on the revolutionary debt, so much condemned by the republicans of that day, with Mr. Jefferson at their head, we shall further simplify our Government by disconnecting it from the intricacies and a tanglement of banks, either State or Federal. And that, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to Mr. Madison in '99, hereafter, "the accounts of the United States ought to be, and may be made, as simple as those of a common farmer." Thus much I have thought it just and proper to say to you both in regard to Mr. Calhoun's consistency and my own constancy; and I am sure you will unite with me, in the hope that the State Rights party everywhere, may be firm and consistent; that as they have remained true to the faith of their fathers, amidst the heresies, and persecutions of the past, they will not falter now, on a great question of deliverance and liberty; that having braved the terrors of poverty, they will despise the seductions of interest;—that having resisted the errors of a "hundredfold here," enshrined in the gratitude of his country, they will not yield the Constitution of their country, to the clamors of mere money dealers. Most respectfully and sincerely yours, WM. F. GORDON.

Domestic News.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17. Scandalous Ontrage Against Leno and Decency.—We learn that the Pennsylvania Hall was attacked on Wednesday evening, by a mob of disorderly persons, apparently about three thousand who demolished the windows of the edifice, and wounded several of those assembled within it. We learn that the assailants objected to a promiscuous association of blacks and whites in this Hall. This is an affair of taste.—Public Ledger.

May 17. Philadelphia again Disgraced by a Brutal Mob.—The Pennsylvania Hall Burnt!—We scarcely dare give vent to our feelings, in announcing the burning of the Pennsylvania Hall by a mob! The building was forced open last evening about 8 o'clock and fire set to it, in various places. It was unoccupied at the time, and we believe no resistance was offered to the incendiaries. On the arrival of the engines, they were permitted to play upon the adjoining property. An immense concourse of people were assembled by the conflagration, and when the roof fell in, a shout of exultation, was sent forth, as if Liberty herself had been set free, and the throne of a tyrant had been prostrate!

A by stander in the crowd, who seemed to have just arrived in our city, asked us what was the character of the building on which the vengeance of a demoniacal mob had thus been wreaked, and we were obliged to answer, "it was a Hall dedicated to free discussion on subjects not of an immoral tendency." It may be proper to add, that the loss of the building falls upon the city, according to a law enacted a year or two ago. We are neither abolitionists, or advocates of abolition; or that we disapprove altogether of their course; but while we make this disclaimer, we must say that we are no mobites, or advocates of mobbery. We live in the land of laws, and their shield should protect, or their sword punish all.—Ibid.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette. We have received an account of a riot which took place last evening outside of the large new building called the "Pennsylvania Hall," lately opened in this city for scientific and political discussions and lectures, including the discussion of the question of abolitionism. Last evening the hall was crowded with about three thousand persons, to hear a lecture by Mr. Garrison and others. Of the audience about one half were female. It was promiscuously composed of white and black people. At the close of Mr. Garrison's address, a mob out side was very noisy. Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, of Boston, then addressed the meeting for several minutes. She was followed Mrs. Angelica E. Grimké Weld, Lucretia Mott, of this city, & Andy Kelley. In the meantime, the mob increased and became more unruly, and threw various missiles at the windows, no further injury was done than breaking the glass, as the fluids inside protected the audience. A quarter before ten, the company retired amid the cries and groans of the mob, who blocked up the street on every side. One black man was knocked down with a club.

BALTIMORE, May 21. Further Disturbances.—The disturbances in Philadelphia, it appears, did not terminate with the burning of Pennsylvania Hall! On Friday night an attempt was made to burn the Orphan School for colored boys, in Thirteenth, near Callowhill street, which is thus mentioned in the Inquirer of Saturday: "We learn from various sources that it was rumored in the course of the day, that an Abolition meeting was to have been held in the school room. This created some excitement, and a large concourse of people repaired thither about half past eight, broke into the edifice, and as is supposed, set it on fire. The alarm was speedily given, and the firemen hastened to the spot and soon succeeded in quenching the flames.—No disturbance took place on the ground, and the firemen went to work with the utmost alacrity. The School House is a large four story brick building, and nearly new. Speaking of the "Pennsylvania Hall," which was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, the Pennsylvaniaian says—"The Hall was erected by the Abolition Society, and was not finished until last week. It was very large built in the most substantial and costly manner, and the Grand Saloon for the purpose of meetings, was we believe the most spacious and elegant room of the kind in Philadelphia, being ninety feet in length, by about sixty in breadth, with galleries, &c., the whole being capable of allowing from 1800 to 2000 persons to be comfortably seated, and of containing nearly 3000 persons. There were besides, lecture rooms and other apartments. The entire cost of the establishment, including, we presume, the purchase of the ground, is estimated at \$40,000. It

was first opened to the public on Monday last, and we are informed that meetings were held and addresses delivered in it, every day and evening up to the time of the catastrophe."

The Mississippi and other distant Banks, Disreputable Conduct.—We perceive from late Mississippi papers that the course of the Banks of that state, has produced a great degree of excitement, and not without sufficient cause, if the allegations against these Institutions, be founded on truth. It is said that while some of them permit their paper to continue at a discount of from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. in the Atlantic cities, they have large balances in the Banks of those cities, for which they refuse to draw. Nay more, that they have agents engaged in buying up their own paper at the enormous rates of discount to which we have referred.—Conduct of this character justly merits the strongest reprobation, and we are therefore not surprised at the excitement it has produced among the citizens immediately interested. If the charge be unfounded and false, the Banks owe it as well to themselves as to the people of Mississippi to make them appear so. We cannot conceive of conduct more atrocious than that alleged against the institutions in question, and we trust most devoutly, that they will be able to clear their skirts of imputations so foul and offensive. Another matter deserves a word of censure at our Banks. Several Southern and South-Western Banks have notes yet in circulation, made payable in New York and in this city, which are not redeemed at the Banks where they are made payable. This also is wrong—decidedly wrong—and amounts to little less than a base fraud upon the public. The banks alluded to, should make arrangements for the immediate redemption of their obligations in this quarter, let the cost be whatever it may. Such conduct in an individual, would speedily blast his reputation, and it is not a little less curable in a Bank, or any other incorporated institution. At some future period, we intend to give a list of the Banks alluded to above.—Ib.

WASHINGTON, May 16. Subscription for Charleston.—Our city authorities have called a meeting, for the purpose of taking measures to relieve the citizens of Charleston, S. C., who have suffered by the late fire. It is proposed that the meeting shall be held to-morrow at the City Hall at 6 o'clock. No occasion could occur, more strongly appealing to generous sympathies. The numbers of the very best, and most useful class [we understand that the burnt district was, for the most part composed of those of middling means and active pursuits] are, by a conflagration, deprived of a home—a shelter for their families—and in the ruin of their edifices, all their comforts, and the means of providing new habitations perished. It is in the power of those whom Providence has shielded from such calamities and who can command money, to put an end to this distress, and enjoy the luxury of doing good—a permanent good, which may extend through generations—if they have the benevolence to appreciate the right use of means beyond their own necessities. We hope that every individual who can afford to waste money in extravagances, or even the elegancies of what is called city life, will feel that self denial, and the sacrifice of such things for a time, and the appropriation of their cost to the purpose of rebuilding the burnt district in Charleston, will not be a loss but a gain to him. Indeed, even those who have but a bare competency for their own comfort, ought to be willing to put it under a little circumscription, to aid those suffering for every necessity of life. They should remember the golden rule: "Do as you would have others should do unto you."—Globe.

From the Western Georgian, May 15. THE CHEROKEES.—In our country, the Indians are as yet peaceable, and from what we can learn are still in hopes that John Ross will effect something in their favor at Washington, although given distinctly to understand by the Commissioners at Calhoun, that the stipulations of the treaty will be strictly enforced, immediately after the 24th inst., without any regard to the views or feelings of Mr. Ross on the subject. We have just conversed with a gentleman who has recently visited Gilmer and Union counties, and learns from him that the Indians in that section of the country, had been seen by different persons and at different times, transporting corn in snags and otherwise, to the mountains, where it was supposed they intended to retreat, whenever the treaty was attempted to be enforced. It is also thought that the Cherokees on the North Carolina line will pursue the same course. In the neighborhood of Cedar-town, Paulding county, the inhabitants became somewhat alarmed from some slight indications of hostility on the part of the Indians.—Nothing of a very serious nature has transpired, as far as we have been able to ascertain.

A letter to the Editors of the Charleston Courier, dated Black Creek, May 16, says: "An express arrived here day before yesterday, stating that Alligator, who had been sent out about a month since by Gen. Taylor, had returned with 317 Indians, men, women and children, and the impression is, that there will be no more campaigning, as it is supposed that all of the Indians will come in, in the course of the summer.—The John McLean has just arrived here from Fort Mellon, which post is to be broken up.—That at Vtusia is already abandoned.—The McLean brings soldiers, horses, boats, &c. The Charleston is expected to day from the same place."

PENSACOLA, May 12. It is the opinion of many intelligent gentlemen, who have taken part in the late difficulties with the Seminoles, that there cannot be more than 50 or 100 Warriors who will stand out. The following gentlemen were on the 14th inst admitted by the Court of Appeals to practice in the Courts of Chancery in this State, viz: John A. Alston, Julius A. Dargan, F. D. Law, James A. Pope, Wm. Whaley, Arthur Wigfall. And the following were on the 16th inst. admitted to practice in the Courts of Law: Peter Della Torre, Luther M. McBea.—Columbia Times.

Extract of a Letter, dated "MICANOPY, (Flor.) May 14 1838. "I have no news to communicate. We hope to be able soon to move against the enemy. They are becoming very bold and impudent, cross our roads in every direction, & come within half a mile of the fort. Our express men from Fort King are fired on every time they pass. They must be punished, and Major Riley contemplates an expedition round Orange Lake, so soon as Capt. Smith arrives with his 35 men, and comes from Tampa with a company of mounted infantry. The last are expected every moment and an order for Smith has been issued. It is certainly the most important enterprise that can be taken in Florida, and if success attends it, the termination of the war, may be the result. The enemy can muster a large force. They have a town on the Ok-la-wa-hi;—have collected there their women and children: are planting, and feel confident of security. If broken and dispersed, their wives captured, and their fields laid waste, I am certain many will come in immediately and the rest will soon follow. It is at least worth the trial, and the season is now fair. A month hence will be too late." Savannah Georgian.

AGUSTA, Ga. May 22. We have the best authority for contradicting the report, that the Western Bank at Rome, Floyd County, Ga., has failed and closed its doors. The individual, who indorsed the statement on the stage way-bill, at Columbus, if known, should be exposed, as it is probable that by this report, some of the bill holders may have suffered by a large discount on the notes; and it is also probable, that the individual may have been a purchaser himself. It is with pleasure, that we have to contradict another report which is going the rounds, in the newspapers. Dr. Brewster, instead of having been murdered by some Cherokee Indians, was a week ago in life on his plantation near Rome, Floyd County, notwithstanding the four bullets which, as it was stated, had penetrated his body. Constitutional.

BANKS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The charters of eleven Banks in this State were repealed at the recent session of the Legislature: American, Commercial, Kilby, Oriental, Fulton, Commonwealth, Franklin, Lafayette, Norfolk, Roxbury and Middlesex Banks. By the Bank Law recently passed, no director can borrow more than 8 per cent. of the capital, nor the whole board of directors more than 30 per cent. The operation of the 24 per cent. penalty has been suspended until the 1st January next. Bills of \$5 and under of the Boston Banks, and those under three, of the country banks, are, by provisions of this act, to be redeemed in specie.—Ibid.

Steamboat Acci.ent.—The Columbus Sentinel of Thursday last has the following: "The steamboat Irwinton, on her downward passage, took fire immediately and the furnace, a short distance below Hunt's Log, on the Apalachicola river, and with a view to prevent her being entirely destroyed, she was scuttled and sunk. It was supposed, when she was being scuttled, that it was on a bar, but she was proved to be deep, and she is, we learn, almost entirely submerged. Her engine, boilers, &c., will most likely be saved. The Irwinton had on board only two hundred bales of cotton. Augusta Sentinel.

NEW-YORK, May 15. The North-western Passage, so long sought by English navigators, has been found. We do not mean that a practical passage to the North of this continent, has been discovered; but that a party of the employers of the Hudson's Bay Company, under Messrs. P. W. Deane, and Thomas Simpson, have traced the Northern shore of North America, from Franklin's 'Return Reef' on the eastern, to Beechey's 'Cape Barrow,' on the western side of the continent. Now we shall soon have a map, and the atlas will no longer grow into unknown lands and seas, at the north of America.—The grand problem is solved, and the question of the connection of the Atlantic, and Pacific Oceans settled. Farther than for speculative or geographical purposes, the discovery is not useful; but all praise for its accomplishment is due to the Hudson's Bay Company, and their hardy mariners. Sun.

RECOVERY OF NEGROES.—An important case says the N. O. Picayune of the 13th, was decided yesterday in this city, after three days examination and argument.—Gen. Gaines figured considerably in the suit, representing in his person the United States of America, as defendant. The plaintiffs, who reside in Georgia, claimed as fugitive slaves, 67 negroes, which were taken captive with the Seminole Indians.—The case was argued before Judge Buchanan of the First District Court, by R. H. Chinn, on behalf of the claimants, and by Thomas Slidell for the defendants, and the government. The case was decided in favor of the claimants. Gen. Gaines was made the party defendant, because the safe removal of the Indians and negroes to the lands assigned them by government as their future abode, was considered to belong to him.—Augusta Sentinel.

The Rail Road from Richmond to Petersburg, is completed. An engine arrived at the latter place on Saturday, and on Monday the Directors with a number of other gentlemen, made an excursion on it which proved highly satisfactory. The Raleigh Star says. It is a fact worthy of remark, that the bank of the State of North Carolina has in its vaults at least half as much specie, as all the twenty-six associated banks in Boston. A FEARFUL DEATH.—A Western paper states, that a French juggler, named Mons. Sierra, has been giving exhibitions for a month or two past, through that region, with his beautiful little daughter, about nine years of age, who, under his direction, was in the habit of walking on ropes to the top. At a late ascension, at Wheeling, Va., the little girl fell from the rope to the ground, and was instantly killed! [N. Y. Public Ledger.

The Advertiser. EDGEFIELD C. H. THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1838.

The Bank Convention which assembled in Charleston, on the 22nd of this month, unanimously agreed in a resolution for the resumption of specie payments on the first of January 1839. We perceive that several of the Northern Banks already pay out specie for sums under \$5.

The Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Georgia Rail Road and Banking Company, assembled in Athens, early in this month, and adopted measures to hasten the construction of the main road, and the branches to Athens, and Madison, and also for the extension of the road, to intersect the Western and Atlantic Rail Road.

SOME BANKS HAVE SOULS.—The Bank of Camden has declared its July dividend of \$2 per share, to be paid to the Charleston stockholders on the first of June, in order to relieve any of them, who may have suffered by the late fire.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT RACE.—It appears that the steam packets Georgia and Palaski did run a race, notwithstanding the affected unwillingness of one of the Captains to do so. How long will the public submit to such conduct! The Georgia arrived in Baltimore in 46 hours, and the Palaski in 47. Both left Charleston at the same hour.

The Florida Watchman of May the 19th, says that the town of Monrovia, in Gadsden County, is entirely destroyed, with the exception of two out-buildings. Most of the property was not insured. Suspicion rests upon the Cashier of the Monrovia Bank as being the incendiary, inasmuch as he is charged with having embezzled a large portion of the funds of the Monrovia Bank.

It is rumored that a Court Martial is about to be held at Fredericksburg, for the trial of Gen. Jesup.

A Pennsylvania Editor states that there is a good prospect of an abundant Wheat crop in that State.

There has been recently a great excitement in Philadelphia, on the subject of abolition. For particulars, see the account which we publish to-day.

Gen. Kimberly, of Connecticut, has been elected U. S. Senator for the term of six years, on the 4th of March next, to fill the place which will be vacated by the present incumbent, Mr. Niles.

Judge Gould, who so long presided with great ability over the Law School at Litchfield, Connecticut, died on the 11th inst.

The coming together of two Abolitionists.—Miss Angelina E. Grimké, formerly of this State, who has been crusading at the North in favor of emancipation, has agreed to live with Mr. Weld, an abolitionist, as his wife. No ceremony was performed between them, by Priest or Magistrate; nor did they even "jump over a broom," on the occasion. This is in good taste; it is in strict conformity to the marriage customs of the lower sort of negroes. For several days during the past week, we have had an unusually cold spell of weather for this period of the year. At this vernal season, when the forests assume their gayest and greenest livery,—when the flowers breathe out their sweetest perfume, and the gentle South wind tempers the noon-day heat, we have heard the keen Northern blast howl through our groves, and have beheld "Winter in the lap of May." Our lovely but delicate females, who had decked them in the gossamer robes of Summer, have suddenly doffed them, and enwrapped their fair forms, in a dress more suitable to the season. Beautiful butter flies! sport while ye may in the bright sunshine, but let not the chill wind blow rudely upon you, for there is death in it's embrace! We aspire not ourselves to be poetical, but we think the following lines from Blackwood's Magazine not inapplicable: "And this May—but where, oh! where The balmy breath, the perfumed air I pined for, while my weary sprite Languish'd away the long, long night, Laving on dreams of roving free By primrose bank, and cowslip lea! Unkindly season! cruel Spring! To the sick wretch no balm ye bring! No herald-gleam of Summer days, Reviving, vivifying rays!"

[COMMUNICATED.] The undersigned had the honor to represent in the late Tri-ennial Baptist Missionary Convention and the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. Beloved Brethren. As it will be some time before your returning Anniversary will afford me the opportunity of reporting to you the doings of the above mentioned Bodies, I avail myself of the columns of the Advertiser, to give you a short statement of their proceedings. The Convention assembled on the last Wednesday in April, composed of more than one hundred delegates, representing the views of something less than half a million of Baptists in these United States.—