

POLITICAL.

CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY SYSTEM.
Extract from Mr. Deane's late publication,
entitled a "Narrative and Correspondence
concerning the Removal of the Deposits,
and occurrences connected therewith."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1838.
I need not for my general purpose, stop
here to consider, whether the U. S. bank
really was a regulator of this paper currency;
and yet, I will briefly consider that point.
To show, that it never did restrain
the issue of paper as money, all that is
needful is, to state undisputed facts; that, in
1791, there were but three banks; but there
are now upwards of six hundred; and then,
during forty of the intervening forty-six
years, the U. S. bank was in operation.
The proposition, that the U. S. bank was
an efficient regulator, is, therefore, erroneous.
It may have kept out of circulation,
as much paper of other banks, as its
own amounted to; but that portion was insignificant,
when compared with the mass.
Besides, the U. S. bank had no such
patriotic design as has been attributed to it.
If it excluded local bank paper, it was not
because that paper injuriously affected the
public; but because its circulation interfered
with its own profits. Instead of interfering
with the circulation of local bank
paper as money, it added to the volume
of the current, which ultimately swept us
on the breakers, where we now are.

My design, however, is not to discuss the
point. I desire to keep your attention fixed
upon a more important one, namely,—that,
according to the statement of the friends of
the U. S. bank themselves the original and
true source of existing evils, was the unre-
strained issue of paper money. And now,
let me ask, who are accountable for this
state of things? We all profess to revere
them and their labours! Loud are our
boasts of attachment to the constitution!—
Let us see; whether we really know what
the labours of the framers of the constitution
were, and whether we have not most
shamefully neglected both precept and example.

The framers of the constitution declared
their object to be, "to promote the general
welfare." Were they wise and skillful,
as well as virtuous? Or, were they in-
competent to execute what they under-
took to perform? After labouring at our
public edifice, did they leave it unfinished?
Did they suppose, that it would tumble
down, unless supported by the props of
chartered banks? Did they consider a
bankruptcy necessary, to keep in motion
the machinery which they had made, and
that without it, the machinery would
stand still? Did they suppose, that con-
gress would be compelled, to sell a part of
the sovereign power over the currency, to
private and irresponsible persons, and to
give them the public money to trade upon,
in order to keep that money safe?

If such is the true character of our political
edifice, and if our public agents are such
knaves, that the public money cannot be
safely left, for a short time, in their hands,
the world has been sadly imposed upon;
and, ours cannot be a "model republic."
But those, who built that edifice were skilful,
as well as honest workmen; and let
none of the consequent shame rest upon
them, if their successors, in the public ser-
vice, are not as honest as themselves. The
framers of our constitution, I repeat, were
wise. They well knew, how human hap-
piness could be promoted, and they did all,
that it was possible for them to do, to in-
sure its duration. They were aware, that
the soil, labour and money were elements
of riches, or of those things which con-
tribute to human welfare—that those things
are increased, in proportion to the facilities
of exchanges & exchanges are multiplied,
according to the confidence, that, for produc-
tions, money may be had on demand. They
were acquainted with the mighty resources
of their country, and with the importance of
the use of the precious metals, for their
development. They knew that all wise
states, by the regulation of commerce and
by treaties, sought to keep in circulation
an abundance of coin; and they had every
reason to suppose, that the metals in cir-
culation throughout the world would be
adequate to all legitimate wants. They
knew, that a system of commercial credit,
prevailed in Europe, which, without the
aid of paper of banks of circulation, answered
all the purposes of trade. They knew,
that bank paper, issued as loans, is a
fictitious capital; that it swells the circulating
medium beyond the true wants of
trade—enhances the price of commodities
—and drives coin out of circulation. In
short, they had a sad experience of the
mischief of a paper currency; and did all
that they could do, to secure to posterity
something more than a mere promise of an
equivalent.

With this view, and possessed of this
knowledge, the framers of our constitution
conferred upon congress the power to reg-
ulate commerce, and prohibit any tax upon
exports. To insure the presence and pur-
ity of coin, they forbade the several states
to issue bills of credit, coin money, or
make any thing but gold and silver a legal
tender. To maintain a metallic cur-
rency, and to protect the users of it, con-
gress alone was authorized to coin money,
regulate its value, and punish counterfeit-
ing. They also provided, that all duties, im-
posts and excises should be uniform through-
out the Union. In short, the framers of
our constitution considered the guardian-
ship of the standard of value, the univer-
sally received equivalent, the measure of
all commodities, among the attributes of
the sovereignty of all states united; and
they did all that they could do, to prevent
usurpation, or interference with it, on the
part of any of the several states. So in-
tend were they upon making the currency
of their own country; so little inclination
had they, to imitate the parent country, in
its establishment of the bank of England,
that they refused to grant to congress the
power to create a corporation.

Such, my good sir, was the anxiety, the
wisdom, and the foresight of the framers
of our constitution. They never entertain-
ed; nor has any nation ever entertained,
the notion, that productions were to be
carried from place to place, for the pur-
poses either of society or of government.—
They never supposed, that true credit con-
sisted of, or depended upon, paper issue as
money. They well knew, that banking,
in its true signification, was not a modern

invention, but that it had existed in the
earliest ages, of which we have informa-
tion; that exchanges had been at all times
effected, through bankers or depositors; that
notes of banks of circulation are not the
instruments, for effecting exchanges be-
tween the people of one country and those
of any other; and, therefore, they well sup-
posed, that all our exchanges might be ef-
fected by means of productions, bills of ex-
change, and coin.

And, yet, in utter contempt of all that
had been thus done and forbidden, by the
framers of our constitution, the very evils
and abuses, which they deprecated and
guarded against, have been almost ever
since in rank existence and growth! Our
country has presented the unexampled,
and truly monstrous existence of two sover-
eignities, each selling to chartered com-
panies, powers, which the general sover-
eignty alone can rightfully exercise itself.
That is, congress, to whom the federal con-
vention absolutely refused to grant a power
to create a corporation, nevertheless creat-
es one, and sells to it, what it has no right
to sell—a power to issue paper as money.
The several states, too, though positively
forbidden to issue bills of credit, or to coin
money—that is, to meddle with the cur-
rency—sell to chartered companies a power
to do, what they cannot lawfully do
themselves, that is, issue paper money.—
Is it wonderful, then; that we have had ex-
pansions, revolutions, suspensions, and
consequent distresses. Can we look for-
ward to an exemption from them, while
the existing anomalous state of things shall
exist?

Miscellaneous.

Professor Espy delivered on Saturday
evening the 10th inst. at Clinton Hall, the
first of his lectures on the causes and for-
mation of clouds and storms. About two
hundred persons were present, who listen-
ed with great attention and interest. He
commenced his lecture by stating the princi-
ples from which his theory of meteorology is
deduced. These, he observed, were al-
ready well known to men of science, though
their consequences had not hitherto been
traced out. He showed that by cooling the
atmosphere, at the surface of the earth
down to a certain degree of temperature,
a fog or visible vapor, or what in a higher
region of the atmosphere is called cloud, is
always produced. This degree of temper-
ature is called by philosophers the dew-
point, and it is higher or lower according
to the quantity of moisture contained in
the atmosphere. If the atmosphere is
highly charged with moisture, a slight de-
crease of the temperature will effect the
change; if it be unusually dry, it must be
cooled considerably more. Professor Espy
then stated the law of temperatures at
different heights of the atmosphere. At
a hundred yards above the surface of the
earth, the air is found to be a very little
more than one degree of Fahrenheit's ther-
mometer colder than at the surface of the
earth, two hundred yards at a little more
than two degrees colder, and so on, one
degree for every hundred yards that you
rise in the atmosphere. The air which is
rarified and made lighter by the heat of
the sun at the surface of the earth, there-
fore, is cooled down to the dew point so soon
as it rises to the proper height from the
ground and a cloud is produced. But there
is another cause which operates to reduce
the temperature of rarified air as it mounts
to the higher regions of the atmosphere.
Air suddenly expanded, always becomes
colder. If by means of a pump, you ex-
haust a receiver of half the air it con-
tains, the remainder will immediately ex-
pand so as to fill the receiver, and at the
same time become ninety degrees colder.
Apply this principle to a column of water
ascending in the atmosphere. As it rises,
it becomes relieved of a portion of the at-
mospheric pressure which it sustained at
the surface, and consequently expands in-
to a larger space, and becomes proportion-
ally reduced in temperature.

From these laws Mr. Espy proceeded
to deduce his theory of clouds and storms,
which he did, so far as he proceeded on
Saturday evening, with much ingenuity
and clearness. He showed by a neat ex-
periment the formation of a cloud in a
glass tube, by the mere expansion of at-
mospheric air. He gave briefly the ele-
ments of calculation by which the height
of the base of a cumulus cloud from the
surface of the earth, may be at any time
ascertained by a thermometer and a
tumbler of water. He gave a beautiful
theory of hail storms, showing them to be
produced by ascending columns of rarified
air, which expand prodigiously as they rise
in the atmosphere and throw off the hail
on each side, from the edges of the cloud
and not from its centre. It is owing to this
cause that hail storms fall, as is observed
to be the case, in tracts with intervals be-
tween them. Concerning the relation of
winds to storms, Mr. Espy observed, that
it has been fully ascertained that they
blow from all sides towards the tract of
country where the storm is generated;
while in that tract there is nearly or al-
most a calm. He gave several examples
of storms extending over a considerable
tract of country, in regard to which it
had been fully ascertained that the winds
blew towards them from every quarter of
the surrounding region where the storm
was not felt.

In his next lecture, which is delivered
to-night, Mr. Espy proposes to unfold his
method of predicting storms, and this and
his subsequent one will be devoted to the
practical application of the principles
laid down in the first. They will, there-
fore, probably be more entertaining to
general hearers.

Professor Espy's manner is colloquial
and clear, his enunciation is a little too
rapid at times, but never indistinct. He
is evidently profoundly acquainted with
his subject, and we have no doubt had
made discoveries in relation to a branch
of natural phenomena hitherto not reduced
to exact principles—discoveries valuable
to science, and useful in practice. He is
no visionary weaver of fanciful theories,
but a man of science, and a patient ques-
tioner of nature.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

Bravely to contend for a good cause is
noble—silently to suffer for it, is heroic.
Would a man of rank estimate his real
dignity, let him receive himself in a state
in which all rank is abolished.

FIRST AMERICAN NAVAL ACHIEVEMENT.

—Mr. Cooper's History of the navy of the
U. S. just published, brings to notice some
early deeds of valor by the Father's of the
Revolution, on the water, that are not e-
clipsed by the glory of their achievements
on the land, and which will now deservedly
rank with the noblest exploits of after
times. The first volume furnishes the fol-
lowing account of an action which is well
calculated the "Lexington of the seas;"

The first nautical enterprise that suc-
ceeded the battle of Lexington, was un-
doubtedly of private adventure. The intelli-
gence of this conflict was brought to Ma-
chias, in Maine, on Saturday, the 6th of
May, 1775. An armed schooner called
the *Margaretta*, in the service of the crown,
was lying in port, with two sloops under
her convoy, that were loading with lum-
ber on behalf of the King's Government.
Those who brought the news were enjoined
to be silent, a plan to capture the *Margaretta*
having been immediately projected among
some of the more spirited of the inhabi-
tants. The next day being Sunday, it
was hoped that the officers of the latter
might be seized while in church, but this
scheme failed in consequence of the pre-
cipitation of those engaged. Capt. Moore,
who commanded the *Margaretta*, saw the
assailants, and with his officers, escaped
through the windows of the church to the
shore, where they were protected by the
guns of the schooner. The alarm was
now taken, springs were got on the *Margaretta*'s
cables, and a few harmless shot
were fired over the town, by way of in-
timidation. After a little delay, however,
the schooner dropped down below the
town, to a distance exceeding a league.—
Here she was followed, summoned to sur-
render, and fired on from a high bank,
which her own shot could not reach. The
*Margaretta* again weighed and running
into the bay at the confluence of the two
rivers, anchored.

The following morning, which was Mon-
day, the 11th of May, four young men took
possession of one of the lumber sloops,
and bringing her alongside of a wharf, they
gave three cheers as a signal for volunteers.
On explaining that their intentions were
to make an attack on the *Margaretta*, a
party of about thirty-five athletic men was
soon collected. Arming themselves with
fire arms, pitchforks, and axes, and throw-
ing a small stock of provisions into the sloop,
these spirited freemen made sail on their
craft, with a light breeze at north west.—
When the *Margaretta* observed the ap-
proach of the sloop she weighed and crowd-
ed sail to avoid a conflict, that was every
way undesirable, as her commander was
not apprised of all the facts that had oc-
curred near Boston. In jibbing, the schoo-
ner carried away her main-boom, but con-
tinuing to stand on, she ran into Holmes
Bay, and took a spar out of a vessel that
was then lying there. While these repairs
were making, the sloop hove in sight, and
the *Margaretta* stood out to sea, in the
hope of avoiding her. The wind now
freshened, and the sloop proved to be the
better sailer, with the wind on the quarter.
So anxious was the *Margaretta* to avoid a
collision, that Capt. Moore now cut away
his boats; but finding this ineffectual, and
that his assailants were fast closing with
him, he opened a fire, the schooner having
an armament of four light guns, and thirteen
swivels. A man was killed on board the
sloop, which immediately returned the fire
with a wall piece. This discharge killed
the man at the *Margaretta*'s helm, and
cleared her gun-ports.—The schooner
broke through the gun-ports, gave a gen-
eral discharge. Almost at the instant the
two vessels came full of one another. A short
conflict now took place with musketry.—
Capt. Moore throwing hand-grenades with
considerable effect, in person. This officer
was immediately afterwards shot down
however, when the people of the sloop
boarded and took possession of the *Margaretta*.

The loss of life in this affair was not very
great, though twenty men on both sides
are said to have been killed and wounded.
The force of the *Margaretta*, even in men,
was much the most considerable, though
the crew of no regular can ever equal in
spirit and energy, a body of volunteers as-
sembled on an occasion like this. There
was originally no command on the sloop,
but previously to engaging the schooner,
Jeremiah O'Brien was selected for that
station. This affair was the Lexington
of the seas, for, like that celebrated land
conflict, it was the rising of a people a-
gainst a regular force, was characterized
by a long chase, a bloody struggle, and a
triumph. It was also the first blow struck
on the water, after the war of the Ameri-
can Revolution had actually commenced.

BEAUTIFUL NEW ART.—Mr. J. F. Hav-
ell and Mr. Wilmore, (the engravers) have
by covering glass with etching ground and
smoke, sketched designs upon it. Through
the glass thus exposed by the scratches, the
photogenic paper receives the light, & the
design which the sun may be said to print,
may be multiplied with perfect identity
forever. Designs thus produced will prob-
ably become much more common, and
even more generally applicable than litho-
graphy, because all the means are more
readily accessible, whilst it will receive its
rank as an art, and be excellent in propor-
tion to the skill of the artist as a drafts-
man with the etching needle.

The size need no longer be kept by that
of the printing press, as the size of the glass
can alone limit the size of the design.—
This is a real and valuable discovery, ap-
plicable to a thousand purposes. It is re-
ported that Mr. Havell and his brother,
the well known painters, have succeeded
in giving some true colors also, to their
productions, by the action of light. Beau-
tiful imitations of washed bistre drawings
may be produced, by stopping out the light
on the glass by black varnish, which ob-
structs the transmission of light in propor-
tion to the thickness with which the var-
nish is laid on; and specimens like fine
mezzotint prints have been produced by
this process.—London Literary Gazette.

The Exploring Expedition.—The U. S.
brig Porpoise, Capt. Wilkes was spoken
on the 25th of March by the American
ship Hudson. The Porpoise was 28 days
from Orange Harbor, Terra del Fuego,
bound to Palmer's Land, in company with
the Sea Gull, tender. The Peacock, and
tender Flying Fish, sailed from that Harbor
a few days sooner than the Porpoise.

Domestic News.

MAJON DISTRICT, S. C. }
CAMP JASPER, APRIL 25, 1839. }

The Officers and Sergeants of the 8th
Brigade, of South Carolina Militia, con-
venged this day, for the purpose of taking
into consideration the expediency of peti-
tioning the Legislature to increase the sal-
ary of the Adjutant and Inspector Gen-
eral. General Edward B. Wheeler was
called to the Chair, and Maj. R. H. Reaves
was appointed Secretary. General Whe-
ler then addressed the meeting explanatory
of the objects of assembling after which, on
motion, it was resolved, that a Committee
of three be appointed to draft a memorial
to the Legislature. The following gentle-
men were appointed:—Colonel Wm. W.
Harlber, Major J. F. Livingston, and Capt.
Alex. David. The meeting then adjourn-
ed until half past two o'clock to-morrow,
P. M.

APRIL 26, half past 2, P. M.
The meeting being organized, the Com-
mittee appointed on yesterday to draft the
memorial, submitted the following, which
was read, and after being advocated by
Col. Harlber, Col. Carr, and Capt. A. L.
Gregg, was unanimously adopted:

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
To the Honorable the Senate and House of
Representatives of the State of South-Carolina.
The memorial of the Officers and Ser-
geants of the 8th Brigade of the South-
Carolina Militia present at an encamp-
ment, at Camp Jasper, near Godfrey's
Ferry, on the Peeble river, respectfully
sheweth, that they cordially approve of
the principle assumed by the Legislature,
that the military organization of the State
should be rendered as perfect as the popu-
lation of the State and the pursuits of the
citizens will admit, and that for this pur-
pose a competent instructor is necessary.

No one, perhaps, could render the State
more valuable service than a competent,
scientific and energetic Adjutant and
Inspector General. We deem the present
Adjutant General, well suited for the office,
and willingly bear testimony to his zeal
and ability.

We have heard no complaint from him,
as regards the salary, nor are the sugges-
tions we shall make intended for him per-
sonally, but for the office he fills. We are
satisfied that the salary now given is wholly
disproportionate to the service, and con-
sequent expenses required of him. Com-
pelled, as he is, to travel round the State,
and be absent from home the whole year,
(with the exception, perhaps, of one or two
months,) at encampments, drills of officers
and reviews, his salary is barely sufficient
to pay a rigidly economical bill of expen-
ses. He is required to perform a hard,
laborious and valuable service, consequently
to sacrifice the comforts of a home and
family, and receive nothing comparatively
for it, after deducting his expenses. They
therefore respectfully suggest to your honor-
able body, the propriety and justice of
increasing the salary of the Adjutant Gen-
eral, and pray that it be raised to the sum
of thirty-five hundred dollars. And your
petitioners will pray, &c.

On motion, it was
Resolved, that all the members of the
Legislature, from the 8th brigade, be re-
quested to use their influence for the en-
actment of a law as prayed for in the said
memorial.

Resolved, That Col. B. F. W. Allston,
on the part of the Senate, and Colonel
James Bealy, on the part of the House, be
requested by this meeting, to present the
memorial of the 8th brigade to the Legis-
lature.

Resolved, That a copy of these pro-
ceedings be presented to General, JAMES
JONES, Adjutant and Inspector General,
who is so ably imparting military instruc-
tion to officers and sergeants of the en-
campment.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this
meeting be published in the Georgetown
Union, the Charleston Mercury and Col-
umbia Telescope, and any other papers
in the State friendly to the purport of
the memorial.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Sec-
retary do sign the same in behalf of the
meeting.
EDWARD B. WHEELER,
Chairman.
R. H. REAVES, Secretary.

From the Charleston Mercury.
HAVANA, June 6, 1839.

Sir—I arrived here on the 6th, in the
French Steam Frigate Phaeton, M. Gou-
bin, Commander. We were eight days
from Vera Cruz—having had head winds
the whole voyage. An arrival from New
Orleans yesterday brought papers of that
city to the 1st June. They contain re-
marks, founded on the first ebullition of
feeling evinced at Vera Cruz on hearing
that an agent from Texas was on board a
U. S. vessel of War, in their waters. But
it is due the citizens of Vera Cruz, and
more especially His Excellency Gen. Victo-
ria, Commandant of the department, that
I should correct any improper impression
upon this point—as after being a few days
on board the beautiful fifty two gun ship
La Gloire, Monsieur Le Comte Loine,
Commander, to whose hospitality and kind-
ness I am everlastingly indebted—I landed
under the sanction of Gen. Victoria, and
remained in his city ten days, in the per-
fect enjoyment of my liberty; and receiv-
ing at his hands the most distinguished
courtesy. It is true, that after several
communications with the authorities at
Mexico, it was decided that I could not be
received as the Representative of Texas.
But there was no indignity offered "the
Rebel," and unlike King David's Amba-
sadors to Nahum, I returned on board the
French Fleet, without my head being
shaved.

It was perhaps expecting too much of
Mexico to suppose she would receive me
—inheriting as they do, all the pride of the
Spaniard—Mexico herself having but re-
cently been acknowledged by Spain, after
years of separation—but Texas is a for-
ward "handing" and I thought the sooner
the mother's eye was met, the better;—
if she was to be rejected with frowns,
she would deplore it—if received with
smiles, he gratified. The result is, (as
has been) that I have not been received
by the bearer of the Olive Branch from Tex-
as. But the ice is broke—we have done

our part, and I flatter myself the day is
not distant, when a definite treaty bound-
ary will be established between Mexico
and Texas, consecrated as it must be by a
lasting peace.
I am, sirs, yours, and Charton's most
ob't. serv't.
BARNARD E. BEE.

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From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.
THE SLAVE SHIPS.—We stated yester-
day morning in a brief paragraph, that her
Britannic Majesty's ship of war Buzzard,
Capt. Fitzgerald, had arrived in our har-
bour from Barbadoes, accompanied by a
prize vessel, called the Eagle, which had
been captured while cruising as a slave-
ship. On inquiry, we learn that the Eagle,
with another vessel, were both captured by
the Buzzard on the coast of Africa, while
engaged in the piratical traffic. It does
not appear that any slaves have been taken
on board the vessels, but they were
found furnished with irons and all other
implements of the trade, and that subse-
quent to their capture, the officers and
crew admitted that they were and had
been engaged in the slave trade. The
vessels, it appears, are both American
built, and the officers were all Americans.
When taken, they had the Spanish flag
flying. The vessels were fitted out at Ha-
vana. One of the captains, (their names
we have not learned) is, it seems, a native
of New York, and the other of Philadel-
phia. The other prize vessel is expected
to arrive daily, she having sailed in com-
pany with the Buzzard from Barbadoes in
charge of a British Prize Master.

The object of this visit to our harbor is,
we learn, to deliver over the offenders to
our authorities for trial, and for this pur-
pose, negotiations are now pending be-
tween the British officers and the magis-
trates here.

2 o'clock, A. M.—The other vessel cap-
tured by the Buzzard has arrived. She is
called the Cleora, and was commanded by
Captain Hooker. She was taken on the
coast of Africa, three months after the
capture of the Eagle, commanded by Capt.
Leeting. The British officers found that all
the original officers and crews of the two
vessels had died of the Coast fever except
two or three Spaniards and the two Cap-
tains above named.

Captain Hooker, is very ill, and not
likely to live more than a day or two.—
Captain Leeting is in good health, and
has been lodged in the debtors' prison on
a writ issued by Judge Betts, at the in-
stance of Captain Fitzgerald and Mr.
Buchanan, H. B. M. Consul.

Captain Fitzgerald will proceed imme-
diately to Washington, to obtain there
the necessary information in regard to the
disposal of the prisoners.

From the Augusta Sentinel of June 19.
FIRE—THE PLANTER'S HOTEL
BURNT DOWN

Yesterday morning, about half past two
o'clock, a fire broke out in the Planter's
Hotel in this city, and the building being
entirely of wood, except the basement story,
it was quickly wrapped in flames and
consumed with astonishing rapidity. With
it also, all the buildings standing on the
same square were burnt down, except one
wing of an old ware house; but these were
inconsiderable, consisting chiefly of houses
attached to the hotel, and some old ware-
houses formerly occupied by John Reese
and more recently by C. Miner, as a live-
ry stable, at present used in part by Messrs.
H. & A. Hoadley for the purpose of storing
carriages. One wing of this, as stat-
ed above, is left standing. One or two
small buildings west of the hotel, and a
cross a small street, were burnt down.—
All the property burnt, except one small
and unimportant building, belonged to
Samuel Hale, Esq., and, we understand,
was covered by insurance to the amount
of \$14,000 on the buildings, and \$6,000 on
the furniture. His loss may be stated in
the whole, at about \$25,000, being \$5,000
more than the amount of his insurance.—
Although the morning was perfectly calm,
yet there was a great difficulty in prevent-
ing the fire from extending both east and
west; and had there been a strong wind,
the consequences must have been disas-
trous to the city in the extreme.—
As it was, nothing but the isolated situa-
tion of the hotel, on a square to itself, and
at a distance from Broad street, prevented
a very general conflagration. Being a
very large and extensive building, four
stories high, and the weather having been
for some time past very dry, the magni-
tude and heat of the flames will readily be
conceived by the distant reader.

Whether the fire was the result of ac-
cident or design, has not been ascertained
and our enquiries into the matter are al-
together unsatisfactory, and do not justify
us in expressing our opinion either way.

P. S. Since the above was in type,
we have been favored with the following
statement of the insurance on the Planter's
Hotel.
\$8,000 on the Charleston Insurance and
Trust Co. Robert McDonald, agent.
\$7,000 on the Hartford Insurance Office
W. Catlin, Agent.
\$5,000 at the Phenix Office, London.
Robert Habersham, Agent, Savannah.
No insurance on the warehouse, in
which, however, there was no property
of any value.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, June 20.

We have been informed that among
the families who were staying at the
Planter's Hotel, when it was destroyed by
fire on Monday night, was that of Mr.
Buckingham, the Oriental Traveller, his
lady, and son. He had returned late from
the delivery of the first lecture on Pales-
tine in the Presbyterian Church, and sit-
ting up reading some time after, he had
not long retired to rest when the alarm of
fire was first given, but the flames then
bursting out in a remote part of the build-
ing, he was enabled to bring out his fam-
ily in perfect safety. His faithful man ser-
vant, however, a native of Ireland, in re-
sisting too long to assist in saving as
much of the goods as could be rescued
from the flames, had to lower down the
ranks by a rope of bed sheets tied to-
gether from the bed room windows, and throw-
ing out after these, all the mattresses
and feather beds at hand, he leaped on
them from a height of nearly twenty
feet, every passage out of the house being
then blocked up by the flames and receive-
d a slight injury by the fall; but medical
attendance being immediately procured,

The oldest town in the United States, it
is said, is St. Augustine, Florida, by more
than forty years. It was founded forty
years before Virginia was colonized. Some
of the houses are yet standing, which are
said to have been built more than three
centuries ago.—Ibid.

Connecticut.—The Whig members of
the Connecticut Legislature, have passed
resolutions expressing their preference for
Henry Clay as next President of the Uni-
on, but pledging themselves to support
the nominee of a National Convention.—
Ibid.

Letters from Brazil mention that the
government of Portugal had resolved to co-
operate cordially with that of Great Brit-
ain in breaking up the Slave trade on the
east of Africa, and that the Governors of
Angola and Mozambique had received
positive orders to that effect.—Ibid.

he is expected speedily to recover. Mr.
Buckingham's manuscripts and papers
were all saved, and a good portion of his
personal effects, though from the sudden-
ness of the alarm and rapidity of the flames,
many valuable articles of apparel and
property were unavoidably consumed.—
The family were kindly and hospitably re-
ceived by Mr. and Mrs. Braydon, nearly
opposite to the hotel in Broad-street, at
whose house they still remain.

From the Charleston Mercury of June 22.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.—By the arrival
yesterday afternoon of the packet schooner
Empire, Capt. L. Southwick, we have
received from our correspondent the fol-
lowing:

HERALD OFFICE, }
JUNE 19, 1839. }
Information has reached us that a num-
ber of Indians have gone in at Fort King,
and among them the party who murdered
Brockenberry, at Picolata a short time
since. They admitted the murder, and al-
leged that they were ignorant of the treaty
entered into with Gen. Macomb.

Since then, however, the treaty has re-
ceived another bloody seal. Two men
were killed last week at a place called fort
cross. The sixty days allowed for the In-
dians to go South, have not expired.

It is said a number are going South, but
it is suspected it is for the purpose of hold-
ing the "green corn dance," which takes
place about the first week in July.

The Drought and the Heat.—The heat
during the last week has been exceedingly
oppressive. The thermometer ranging
between 93 and 98. The surrounding
country too, as well as our city, is suffer-
ing under a drought of several weeks. In
the city, garden vegetables are literally
 parched and dried up, and in the surround-
ing country, the corn is almost in the same
situation, and yet there are no prospects
of rain. We understand that some 10 or
12 miles north of this place, on Friday night
last, there was a severe hail storm which
like the one that fell in the same direction,
a few weeks past; has done a great deal of
damage. Without there is an early rain,
the planters in this vicinity will lose their
crop of Corn and the Cotton will be materi-
ally injured. We trust however that the
"BENEFICENT BEING," who in the exer-
cise of his wisdom, orders all things for the
best, will visit our parched soil with a few
of those "genial showers," without which
the industrious Farmer toils in vain!—
Milledgeville Jour., June 18.

The Circular.—The President of the
Bank of the United States, both in conver-
sation and by letters, denies altogether any
connexion with the famous circular.
P. S. We have this moment received
the following communication.
To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce.
I perceive that in common with the other
newspapers of this city, you have connect-
ed my name and the Bank of the United
States with the Cotton Circular recently
issued in this city. You will therefore
permit me to state explicitly:
That the Bank of the United States has
nothing whatever to do with it, so far as I
know or believe.
That this measure did not emanate from
Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle.
That with the view of facilitating the
export of the Cotton now in this port, I of-
fered to make the advances named in the
Circular alluded to.

That the reasons assigned for making
shipments to Messrs. Humphreys & Bid-
dle, are those of some of the holders of
Cotton in this country, who seek to pro-
tect their own interests by concert of ac-
tion.
S. V. S. WILDER.
New York, June 11th, 1839.

Acquitted.—It is stated in the National
Intelligencer, that the trial of A. W. Good-
rich who was indicted for a coalition with
Dennis G. Orme, the teller of the Bank
of the Metropolis, at Washington City, to
rob the Bank of a large sum of money,
came on Tuesday last, and after a patient
investigation before an intelligent jury, he
was acquitted. The jury were absent but
a few minutes. The defence set up was
that in receiving the money from Mr. Orme,
he did it with no criminal intent, but the
rather to preserve it, and he kept it for the
time he did, in order to screen Mr. O. from
whom he had formerly received favor and
kindness. The trial of Orme was, by con-
sent of the counsel on both sides, postponed
until the ensuing term of the Criminal
Court.

Immense Robberies.—Steamboat Rob-
bery.—The John W. Richmond, on her
arrival from Providence this morning, was
detained some hours in the North river, in
consequence of a passenger (J. W. Ferris,
Esq. of Boston,) having been robbed of
papers valued at \$30,000. Part of the
money was found, but the thief was not
found.

Bigger yet!—The Cashier of the Bank
of Utica was robbed last night, on board
the steamboat Swallow, on her way from
Albany, of the sum of \$400,000. The rogue
was not discovered.—N. Y. Times.

[This statement is contradicted.]

A letter, from Warrenton, Abbeville
District, states that although the spring
was a dry one, the corn and cotton crops
look well, and will yield good returns un-
less some disaster occurs. The District is
generally healthy.—Char. Cour.

The government of Portugal had resolved to co-
operate cordially with that of Great Brit-
ain in breaking up the Slave trade on the
east of Africa, and that the Governors of
Angola and Mozambique had received
positive orders to that effect.—Ibid.