

Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The rumors of changes in the Cabinet have already subsided, though some discontents, express the opinion that Mr. Van Buren's interests would be promoted by the formation of a new cabinet.

Some say that Mr. Niles, of Connecticut, the late senator from that State, is to take the Post Office Department, but the prevailing opinion is that this officer should be taken from the West.

The bankrupt bill was taken up in the Senate, yesterday, and the discussion was commenced upon it.

The bill reported by Mr. Clayton, from the majority of the Committee of the Judiciary, is a voluntary system, applying only to individuals. Mr. Wall's bill from the minority, embraces both the compulsory and the voluntary systems, and applies to artificial as well as natural persons—to banks and all other corporate bodies.

Mr. Wall opened the debate by a spirited attack on the majority bill—declaring that it was a partial and unequal measure, inasmuch as it extended its benefits only to the debtor class of the community, without affording any protection to creditors.

Mr. Clayton opposed the motion, and went into an argument to show that it was unconstitutional and inexpedient to embrace the banks.

The subject was laid aside for the present, and the Senate held a short executive session.

The House took up the bill to ensure the more faithful collection of the revenue from customs, and several amendments were offered to it, but rejected. The necessity of preventing frauds, in order to protect the revenue, which is alarmingly deficient, at the best, was the chief argument in favor of the arbitrary provisions of the bill.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., spoke very ably against the bill, contesting the legality and constitutionality of its provisions. The previous question was then ordered, and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 122 to 30.

May 14.

It is rumored that the Sub-Treasury bill will be taken up to-day, in committee of the whole House. The discussion will, of course, be long and arduous. The opposition will not let it go out of their grasp these six weeks. But after that measure shall be disposed of, the remaining business of the session will be speedily dispatched.

Mr. Adams' revenue bill was taken up in the Senate. Mr. Adams followed the bill himself to the Senate chamber, where he endeavored to have it referred to the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Webster said the bill ought to go to the Judiciary Committee or the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Calhoun showed, however, that it came clearly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Finance, and to that committee it was referred. It will meet with much opposition in the Senate, and especially from Mr. Calhoun. But, as an administration measure, it may pass. Some such bill ought to pass, but the main objection to this bill, is that it infringes on individual rights.

The Bankrupt bill was ably discussed in the Senate, by Messrs. Crittenden and Wall. Mr. Crittenden supported the voluntary system, as reported by the majority of the committee, and vindicated it from the objections of Mr. WALL.

Mr. Wall vindicated his bill, but intimated that if the Senate would take his bill as the basis of a law, they could then strike out the provisions which were objectionable. He wished to test the sense of the Senate upon each of the three features of his bill.

There is no doubt that Mr. Niles of Connecticut, is to be appointed Post-Master General, and no doubt that it will be a very unpopular appointment hereabouts. It is strongly insisted also, that this officer should have been taken from the West or South.

May 15.

The House was occupied the whole day with the question of privilege, growing out of the affair between Rice Garland and Jesse A. Bynum. The report of the facts by the Select Committee was taken up, and Mr. Underwood, the Chairman, moved sundry resolutions for the punishment of disorder and personal violence in future. Mr. Wall contended that the House had no rules that would reach the case, and that any proceeding against the parties would be *ex parte*. His motion was decided to be out of order, and Mr. Holmes, of S. C. then offered a resolution declaring that Jesse A. Bynum and Rice Garland, by fighting in the House, had committed a gross breach of its dignity, and ought to be immediately expelled. Mr. Jenifer, of Md. advocated the motion, and insisted that the expulsion of the parties was due to the insulted dignity of the House, and to the character of the country. He hoped the House would have the courage to meet the question. He would not stop to inquire who struck the first blow. Whoever took redress into his own hands, instead of relying upon the House for protection, was equally culpable. Mr. Profit, of Indiana, opposed the motion. He attributed all the disorder of the House, to its disorganization at the opening of the session, and considered the whole House responsible for what had occurred, moreover, similar cases had happened before, and had passed unnoticed. He alluded to the case of Bell and Turney, in the last Congress.

A motion was made to lay the whole subject on the table, and lost yes 75, noes 106. After a long debate, it was finally agreed to recommit the whole subject to the same committee with instructions to inquire and report what should be done in the matter. It is the general opinion that nothing will be done with the parties, but that severe rules for such cases will be adopted, for the future government of the House.

The bankrupt bill was again taken up, and Mr. Henderson, of Mississippi, spoke, at length, in support of the voluntary bankrupt law, which he thought was all that the country asked for, and all was required.

He opposed the proposition to embrace the banks, as inexpedient and unconstitutional.

Mr. Wall replied and supported his measure.

It has been determined, by the administration members, to bring up the Sub-Treasury bill, at the earliest moment, which will probably be next Tuesday.

May 16.

The subject of the rates of public printing was resumed in the House yesterday. Mr. Evans' motion to reduce the prices twenty-five per cent was lost. The motion of Mr. Black to reduce them fifteen per cent was agreed to, yeas 155, noes 17. Mr. R. Garland's motion to separate the printing from the public press was laid on the table. So that the matter is disposed of.

Mr. Jones, of Va. made an ineffectual attempt to suspend the rules, setting apart this day for private business, in order to go into Committee of the Whole, to take up the Sub-Treasury Bill. It occasioned considerable sensation in the House—many protested against taking up that bill, until the Navy and Army Appropriation Bills were disposed of. The vote was yeas 117, noes 83, and thus the motion was lost, for want of the requisite two thirds. But the vote indicates a large majority for the bill.

The bill amendatory of the act for the remission of duties on goods destroyed by the great fire in the city of N. York was taken up, and Mr. Rhett moved to extend its provisions to all cases of destruction of imported merchandise by fire. The previous question was ordered, and the bill was passed to a third reading. A motion to recommit was made, but the previous question was again moved, and the House refused to order the main question to be put—so the bill was thereby laid over for one day. I think it will ultimately pass. The original act on this subject was so much restricted, as to be utterly useless. It has been a mere utility, for not one case has been decided under it. No other business was done, though much time was spent in calling the House. No quorum could be obtained and retained. This will continue to be the case in the House, during the remainder of the session. The members cannot be kept together half of the time. The weather has become hot, and the members prefer the open air to a crowded and badly ventilated hall.

The Senate again took up the Bankrupt Bill, and Mr. Smith, of Indiana, spoke at great length, in support of the voluntary system, as the measure best suited to the condition of our people, and the only act for which they had petitioned. He opposed the proposition to include the banks, declaring it to be the most high-handed and dangerous assumption of power, on the part of the Federal Government that was ever yet attempted.

The disposition of Congress and of the public, appears to be in favor of the voluntary system alone; & it is very possible that it may be adopted. It will be either that or nothing. Mr. Webster, it is supposed, will address the Senate in full on the subject, next Monday or Tuesday.

The bill for the better protection of lives of passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, was taken up, and some amendments proposed by the author of the bill, (Mr. Ruggles,) were agreed to. The further consideration of the subject was then postponed till Monday.

No nomination of a Post Master General has been yet sent to the Senate, and it is rumored that Mr. Niles will not accept the office.

May 17.

The Senate did not meet yesterday.—In the House, an unsuccessful effort was made to reconsider the vote, by which the resolution, reducing the price paid for public printing fifteen per cent was, carried. The object of the mover was to effect a reduction of twenty per cent.

The bill amending the act remitting the duties on goods destroyed by fire in the city of New York, was read a third time, and then rejected—yeas 60, noes 95. One of the friends of the bill had voted in the negative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, of which he gave notice.—In order, therefore, to bring the matter to a close, Mr. moved to re-consider the vote, and the motion was rejected. So, the bill is dead, and the board of commissioners might as well be abolished; for they can do nothing under the original act. One motive for rejecting the bill, was the necessities of the Treasury, and the apprehension that a farther issue of Treasury notes, or a loan, may be made requisite before the termination of the present session. For the same reason, the House will refuse to pass any private bills, which involve appropriations of money.—This is unjust and dishonest towards the public creditors; for the country is not yet bankrupt, whatever the Treasury may be, and as long as we have the means, our just debts ought to be paid. This truism will not, however, be recognized during the present struggle of parties for popularity and power.

The House went into Committee on private bills, but refused, as they did on Friday, to act on any of them. It is idle to waste time, therefore, by setting apart two days in the week for private business, and the rules ought to be changed.

Beis are made here, every day, on the presidential election. The whigs bet freely, not only on the general result, but on nearly every state in the Union. They will not even concede South Carolina to Mr. Van Buren, notwithstanding the late demonstration there. They say that S. Carolina will throw away her vote.

Mr. Van Buren's confidence in his reelection is, I am told, undiminished.

Judge Hanson, in a speech before the puff ball, barrel organ, silk streamer, ottar of roses and distress Convention at Baltimore, hails Gen. Harrison by the title of "The Deliverer." We humbly suggest to the Whig orators—the Simeons and Magi (the simile is Mr. Preston's, reader, not ours) who assembled in the "city of Monuments" to offer their perfumed handkerchiefs at the cradle of Gen. Harrison's second childhood, that they might add such to the propriety, without detracting from the strength, by changing the little to—"THE EMANCIPATOR."—*Charleston Mercury.*

Be it rather your ambition to acquit yourself well in your proper station, than to rise above it.

From the Globe.

MOVEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—We lay before the country the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention at Baltimore. The speeches, of which our Reporter gave hasty sketches have been drawn out at length, and submitted to the revision of the speakers. The address, which was sanctioned by general approbation, when presented by Governor Hill, of New Hampshire, to the convention, has received from the committee of revision a careful attention, in passing through the press. It will be found, we doubt not, to speak the sentiments of the Democracy of the whole Union, with a fidelity and frankness that will commend it to every lover of liberal institutions.

That it will find acceptance with the Democracy every where, we have the most gratifying proofs in the manifestations of a great public meeting at Charleston, South Carolina, and of the Democratic members of the Legislature of the State of New York. We have received the papers put forth by both those bodies of the distinguished men North and South, simultaneously with that which emanated from Baltimore; and nothing could bear stronger testimony to the homogeneous principle which binds together the friends of State Rights and free government in the present struggle, than the remarkable coincidence in sentiment and purpose, which characterizes the three admirable productions to which we refer.—They finely illustrate the efficacy of truth, and disinterested patriotism, in bringing great bodies of highly gifted men, however variant their habits, modes of thinking, education, and position, to the same great conclusions in regard to all important questions of public policy, interest, and principle. The style, the tone, the modes of reasoning in the three addresses strikingly different. They are all distinguished by the highest intellectual force—a force now deriving an uncontrollable influence from the all-pervading feelings of party, awakened by a contest involving every topic connected with Government—and yet the magnet is not truer to the pole than all these papers in pointing to and marking the same fundamental doctrines, as the true bases of our Government. It is to maintain these that the Administration is itself so zealously maintained by the exalted mind which is seen to pervade the several efforts to which we refer. We shall publish them in the order in which they came to hand, and we hope that they will each obtain an attentive perusal.—They will compare well together, and in contrast with the demonstrations of the *Bank-tongued* Opposition, which utter nothing intelligibly.

From the Charleston Patriot.

If perchance Gen. Harrison should be elected Chief Magistrate of the Union, of which, however, the possibility every hour diminishes, and nearly simultaneously with this event, there should be a restoration of commercial confidence, what credit would not the Whigs take to themselves for their vaticinations. Here they would exclaim in a triumphant proof of our avowment that the monied and mercantile difficulties into which the country has latterly been plunged are attributable to Mr. Van Buren's administration. An accidental conjunction of circumstances would be, in this manner, adduced as evidence that it exhibited the necessary connexion of cause and effect.—That which the natural operation of events is gradually effecting would be assigned to a change of administration.—This could have no influence, of course, with any but those who look beyond the surface of things; if it effects the purposes of those who employ this sophistry, the popular delusion would have answered the ends of party. There are, however, signs that the sober sense of the people will reject this party logic, and fully vindicate, if a little time is allowed for reflection, those who now administer public affairs. The mist in which this subject has been enveloped is clearing away. The people begin to see that the Government has had no agency in plunging the people into debt and stimulating the over-sanguine to speculation, but, on the contrary, have endeavored to restrain the latter and to keep the former in the path of regular industry, so far as its constitutional power would admit of interference to check the irregular action of individuals and corporations.

The sophistry that connects the embarrassments and losses of the country with the conduct of the administration is, of the same complexion as that with attributed to the speculative mania of 1834 and '35 to the overthrow of the National Bank.—It seems not to be thought of by these reasoners, that the frenzy of speculation at that period was a popular movement—a vast and uncontrollable impulse, originating in the public mind, which neither Government nor Bank of any kind could have restrained. It seems to be forgotten that like the apparition prosperity of England in 1824, when the administration of that day were misled by appearances, the popular movement carried along with it both bank and government. It seems to be more especially cast into oblivion that Mr. Biddle, deluded by appearances and seeking to counter-check the administration in its attempt to control speculation by the specie circular, contented that the favorable state of the foreign exchange indicated the soundness of the currency and that speculation did not exist. How it may be asked, with such opinions entertained by the Head of the U. S. Bank at the period, can it be contended that Mr. Biddle would not have been borne on the general tide—would not have been driven in the direction which the popular feeling was then taking, and lent the resources of the institution over which he presided to the enlargement of the limits of speculation? As was the conduct of the local banks at that period, so would have been the conduct of the Bank of the United States at the same period.

This analogy shows the sophistry of the argument that would shift from the government, those errors of conduct which have their source in the people themselves—that would connect the origin of speculation and multiplied pecuniary engagements, as well as their cure or remedy, with the administration of public affairs.—*Charleston Patriot.*

Accustom yourself to temperance.

From the Georgia Argus.

THE COMMITTEE

We publish to-day a letter addressed to Gen. Harrison, from Oswego, and the reply to it by his committee. We commend it to the special attention of our readers. It is altogether the most remarkable document that has ever fallen under our notice.

Since the establishment of this Government, it has been annihilated—some that the people had the right to ask at the hands of those who were seeking to be entrusted with power an expression of their opinions upon all subjects connected with the public interests. That doctrine should be maintained, with an unimpaired force, and that every man in the country should feel that there rests upon every candidate a sacred and paramount obligation to answer, in the deepest importance to the best interests of the country. The people have a right to know of a candidate what are his opinions, that they may be enabled to judge whether their views and opinions are to be properly represented; and whether their rights and interests are to be preserved or destroyed.

Heretofore, in the whole history of the Government, there has not been found a single instance within our knowledge, where a candidate for the suffrages of the people has dared to refuse to give such information, when required. To Gen. Harrison it has been reserved to make this fearful inroad upon these principles of our Government—to him has been reserved the odious task of declaring in substance to the people of this country, that they are destitute of the intelligence necessary to judge what is for their interest, and to determine what principles are correct. To him has been reserved the task of asking the people of these United States not to trouble themselves about principles—not to ask him to declare his principles, lest they may be dissatisfied with them; but leave to him the exposition of the great text book of their political faith, to repose in him that "generous confidence" which will be satisfied with the belief that he knows better than themselves what will be for their good, and that he will take care of their rights and interests. And this comes from the honest, frank old republican soldier, of the Jeffersonian school. Even Jackson with all his willingness to "take the responsibility," never dared take such a responsibility as this. Martin Van Buren the magician—the essence of non-committalism, dare not venture upon a step which presumes so much upon the subservience of the people. We had thought, that when a man had declared his opinions and his principles, the people would be manifesting a sufficiently "generous confidence" when they should trust to his honesty to carry them out; but this is not sufficient for Gen. Harrison and his party; they have not confidence enough in the intelligence or the honesty of his principles, to trust to a disclosure of his principles; and yet, they ask of this same people, to manifest for him that blind devotion, which shall interest to their keeping the right of thinking for them, and carrying out opinions and principles, which they will not proclaim.—Other politicians have professed to be anxious to have their principles understood; to lay them out before the people, that they might investigate and decide upon their merits. If this were the mere whim of a man who thought proper to put himself up as candidate for the Presidency; or of a few foolish advisers, who might think proper to take him into keeping, though it would destroy every hope of success; yet, it would present nothing to alarm the friends of our institutions. But this is not the case. He is emphatically the candidate of a party seeking power, for power's sake—not because they seek to vindicate from abuse the principles upon which the Government was established, and that party not only sanctioned, but we may fairly infer, have pointed out and directed the adoption of this course. That committee says: "The committee are strengthened in regard to the propriety of his policy, that no new issue be made to the public, from the consideration, that the National Convention deemed it impolitic at the then crisis, to publish any general declaration of the great opposition policy, and certainly the policy at the present remains unaltered."

Taking together then, all these circumstances, it is but fair to infer that the Convention, not only sanctions, but directed this policy; and when we see in this country, a great and powerful party, seeking to get into their hands the whole power of the country, and to aid them in effecting it, repudiating one of the fundamental principles of our government; when we see them setting up the doctrine, that policy forbids that the people shall be made acquainted with the opinions and principles of one, who is seeking through their suffrages, a station, which places the destiny of the country in his hands; we think it high time that every man who feels any interest in the welfare or the honor of the country, should begin to inquire why it is, that the usage which has been sanctified by the opinion and example, of every good man in the country, until it has become interwoven with the fundamental principles of our government, should now be set at naught. In countries where men come into power by hereditary succession, where the people have nothing to do with choosing them, where their title to power depends upon their birth, and not upon their principles; where the rights and interests of the people, are to be consulted in the choice of rulers; it might perhaps be considered improper, and impertinent for the people to be inquiring into such matters, but in a country like this, where every man has a voice in the choice of the public servants, and where in order to vote understandingly, he must know the opinions of those between whom the choice is to be made, such doctrines cannot for a moment be tolerated—whenever it can be, the right of suffrage becomes a fooling mockery.

The committee says, "such course has been adopted, not for purposes of concealment—not to avoid any responsibility; but under the impression, that the General's views in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public, fully and explicitly; and that these views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change." Now, supposing this to be true, what excuse does it afford for refusing to answer those who may not be in possession of a knowledge of these opinions.

From the Oswego Palladium, CORRESPONDENCE.

OSWEGO, Jan. 31, 1840.

To the Hon. William H. Harrison.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with a resolution of the Union Association of Oswego, I am instructed to propose three questions to you in relation to subjects that a large portion of this section of the country feel a deep interest in. The 1st is—Are you in favor of receiving and referring petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery in the Dist. of Columbia. Second—Are you in favor of a United States Bank, or some institution similar to that for the safe keeping and disbursing of the public moneys and for giving a uniform currency throughout the U. States. And lastly—Would you favor the passage of a general bankrupt law by Congress, so that its operations might be equal in all the States of the Union. I have only to say, sir, that the above inquiries are made in accordance with the unanimous wishes of this association, the members of which, I am instructed to say,

entertain the highest regard for your past services, and hope, should you be elected to the high office for which you are nominated, that nothing may occur to lessen you in the estimation of a great and free people. I am Sir,

Respectfully, your ob't serv't.
MILES HOTCHKISS,
Corresponding Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29, 1840.

Oswego Union Association: GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 31st ult. addressed to General Harrison, has been placed in our possession with a view to early attention. This is unavoidable in consequence of the very numerous letters daily received by the General, and to which his reply in person is rendered absolutely impracticable. As from his confidential committee, you will look upon this response, and if the policy observed by the committee should not meet with your approbation you will attribute the error rather to ourselves and his immediate advisers, than General Harrison. That policy is that the General make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position. Such course has been adopted not for purposes of concealment, nor to avoid any responsibility; but under the impression that the General's views, in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change. The committee are strengthened in regard to the propriety of his policy; that no new issue be made to the public, from the consideration that the national convention deemed it impolitic at the then crisis to publish any general declaration of the great opposition party, and certainly the policy at the present remains unaltered. In the meantime, we cannot help expressing the hope that our friends every where will receive the nomination of General Harrison with something akin to generous confidence. When we reflect upon the distinguished intelligence of the nominating convention how ably all interests were represented in that body; we certainly have a high guarantee, that should General Harrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson, and Madison.—Believing you will concur with us in the propriety of the policy adopted, we have pleasure in subscribing ourselves,
Your friends,
DAVID GWYNNE,
J. C. WRIGHT,
O. M. SPENCER,
H. E. SPENCER, Cor. Sec'y.

The committee are now publishing in pamphlet form many of the former expressed opinions of the General, and facts and incidents connected with his past life, which will be forwarded to you at an early moment.

From the Hamburg Journal, May 20.

The American and German Trading and Insurance Company—the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Company's Warehouse—the Hamburg Riflemen—the Target Firing—the Barbecue &c &c.

Monday last was a great day in Hamburg. The "first works" were well done of a system of trade and of glorious enterprise, which cannot fail to result advantageously and profitably to our town; and a determined and spirited movement was made to bring Hamburg into that position to which commerce invites her and for which nature has so amply endowed and designed her.

The morning wore rather a discouraging sky—along with day-break came a heavy rain but it held up a little about breakfast time; and although it showered fitfully throughout the day, no hindrance to the ceremonies and proceedings was occasioned. Before day-break, the report of the "big gun" from the ramparts of the hill, announced that "something more than common" was to be done. The cannon continued to thunder out its music, with half hour intervals throughout the morning, when at ten, the fine band of the Riflemen added its stirring and martial notes, as a proper accompaniment, to charm the ears of those who are delighted with a "concourse of sweet sounds," and to bid the citizen soldier doff his every-day suit, and don his gay and handsome uniform for parade.

At half past ten, agreeable to previous announcement, the Directors of the American and German Trading and Insurance Company opened their books, at the City Hall, for the subscription of the Capital Stock of the Company. Mr. Shultz one of the Directors, addressed the military gentlemen and the citizens present, in a sensible and pertinent speech, explaining the objects of the association, the advantages which must accrue to the stockholders, our town, and the country generally from its operations; the act of the Legislature creating the Company, was then read by Marshal R. Smith Esq. another of the Directors; after which, subscriptions were invited. In the course of half an hour, two hundred and eight shares were taken, (upon which the required advance money was all paid in silver), leaving only 42 shares unsubs. of the number to be taken on this side of the Atlantic. The books were then closed for the day, in order to proceed with the ceremony of laying the corner stones of the Great Warehouse. Capt. Barker now formed his splendid corps of riflemen in front of the Armory, and marched to the Hall, where a procession was organized, by the Directors of the new Company taking their places next on the left of the military; succeeded by the Intendant of Hamburg and the members of the council, and these followed by the citizens generally. The procession then marched under the direction of R. R. Hunter Esq. Marshal of the day; through the principal street of the town, to the site of the warehouse, where it halted at the ground marked and intrenched for the north-east corner of this most extensive edifice. Here, Mr. Shultz, offered up to the Throne of Grace, in a fervent and impressive manner, the following eloquent prayer:

"In the name of Thee, who gives and rules all things, I commence this Thy work. Father Supreme, I pray Thee give wisdom, guide and protect Thy people in this great work, by land and by water, in this and in a foreign country, now and hereafter. Amen!"

Mr. S. then proceeded to lay the first corner of what will be one of the largest superstructures of the kind in the country, being 300 feet in length by 214 in width. The second or S. E. corner was laid by Mr. Green, the Intendant; the third, or S. W. corner, by Capt. Barker of the Hamburg Riflemen, and the 4th or N. W. corner by Marshal R. Smith, Esq., one of the Directors of the Company and a member of the council of Hamburg. A friend of the undertaking, who was present at these impressive ceremonies, paid a handsome compliment to the manner in which Capt. Barker performed his part of the services of the occasion: The

Captain held his sword gracefully and firmly grasped in his right hand, while with the left he placed the brick, and used the trowel and square, upon which the gentleman above alluded to appropriately remarked, "that the Captain was prepared to defend with his right hand the good work that his left was doing!"

The procession now again took up the line of march for the hill, where, as had been announced for some time previous, the Riflemen were to fire at a target for a silver medal.—Upon reaching the bower near the spring at the foot of the hill, the soldiers and citizens of the procession found spread out for their refreshment by Mr. Shultz, an ample lunch, and the table was also adorned with a particular liquid in handsome bottles, which was said by those who partook of it, to be much stronger than water. Lunch being over, the Riflemen marched up to the entrenchments on the heights, where the trial of their marksmanship was to be made. The immense throng of citizens which had formed the procession now became the anxious spectators of the pleasing and exciting scene of target-firing. The distance was sixty yards—the fire arms, muskets (to which it is entitled) the numbers were now drawn, and the firing began. We have not time to describe, nor space in our paper for the details of this brilliant shooting match; suffice it to say that the target was well perforated and spotted, and that the luck veiled handsomely, among the many hand contending for the palm, throughout the two first rounds which were fired, while good humor, harmony, and the proper spirit of rivalry, without jealousy prevailed. After the third round it was ascertained that the three best average shots were made by Mr. Thos. Siely, to whom was awarded the handsome silver medal; the second best by Serg't. David C. Cobb; and the third best by Mr. W. Cronon. The company now returned to the spring, to partake of a magnificent barbecued dinner, prepared for them and the citizens by the hospitable proprietor of the grounds. As previously arranged by the committee of the day, Mr. Shultz was installed as President of the Board, Intendant Green as 1st Vice President, and Capt. Barker, and Mr. R. Smith Esqs. as 2nd and 3rd V. Presidents. During the feast, which all the throng of diners enjoyed, with a hearty *gout*, the band performed in their best style the sole enlivening air of "Hail Columbia," and that "first best" of all the old national airs, "Yankee Doodle," and many other appropriate martial airs, while ever and anon, the thunder gun would peal out its deafening roar, which was echoed back gloriously from the hollows of the hills in the distance. After the feast of eating came the flow of "robby wine," and right merrily and briskly passed the delectables about at this interesting stage of the proceedings. Toasts and sentiments now became the order of the hour, and many good ones were given and cheered heartily in spirited good order, at a reasonable period in the evening the board adjourned *sine die*, thus concluding a happy day of festivity, the like of which though we might live as long as the most servile courtier of the grand Schah of Persia wishes his sovereign may live, we might not see again!

From the Charleston Courier, of the 20th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.—The Br. steam packet *British Queen*, Captain Roberts, arrived at New York on Saturday last, in thirteen days and eleven hours passage, bringing London dates to the 1st instant, Liverpool to 30th, and Paris to the 28th ultimo, all inclusive.

The news, altogether, is favorable, and calculated, we think, to restore confidence in the mercantile community. The Cotton market at Liverpool, on the 24th, advanced an eighth to 4½, on the 28th receded an eighth; but the market at the latest date was firm, and appearances indicated that it was likely so to remain. There had also been a revival of trade in the manufacturing districts, and prices of Cotton were so low as to induce manufacturers to purchase freely, with the view of laying in their stocks. In Havre, too, Cotton had taken a rise, and considerable business had been transacted at an advance of 10½, as at Liverpool, a falling off was experienced at the last dates, while there was no want of confidence exhibited.

The London money market was in a healthy state, and American securities were in better request than at previous dates.

The Boundary Question, will, it is supposed, be amicably adjusted. Among our extracts, will be found, several articles on this subject, copied from English papers. The New-York Journal of Commerce remarks: "It is with heart felt satisfaction we find that the delicate and difficult question of our Northern Boundary, is, in all probability, adjusted. It appears, that the award of the King of the Netherlands, which made the river St. John's, the boundary between the two countries, is to be the basis of the new arrangement, and that as an indemnity to Maine for any supposed rights she may possess to land north of the St. John's, the British Government is to pay her £200,000, or about half a million of dollars. Most sincerely do we rejoice in this compromise,—not so much because it is, or is not, a good bargain in itself, as because it removes a bone of contention which has long existed, and the right to which each party has claimed with so much confidence, that it was impossible to say when or how the affair could be amicably adjusted. Doubtless despatches have come forward by the *British Queen*; which will apprise our Government of the precise posture of the negotiation; but we trust it will be found not far different from what is indicated above. In any view of the case, all danger of a war, growing out of this protracted controversy, is at an end. Had we a Tory Administration to deal with, the case might be different."

WHIG PRINCIPLES.—What are they?—If they possess any principles politically why do they not avow them—why not tell the sovereigns what the principles are? The Harbours Convention drew up no address as is usual on such occasions—Harrison it seems is in the keeping of a committee of three men.—We learn "that the keepers of G. N. Harrison's conscience have determined that he shall give nothing to the public "eye" while a candidate." The whig papers and declaimers in these parts set forth no principles, but spend their time in raving and blowing about corruption, ruin, &c. &c., as if these terms were new with the federalists. What are the principles the whigs contend for? Do they ever tell us!—*Athens (Tenn.) Cour., 1st inst.*

China.—Paper money was tried in China for many years but found to be ruinous to the people and Government.—For the last 300 years the Chinese have preferred the honest standard of value, silver dollars.

Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter says:—We learn with pleasure, that nearly all our Philadelphia Institutions are conducting their operations with a view to resumption in January next.