

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Secretary WEBSTER to the Senators from Massachusetts, whilst the Fiscal Corporation bill, which had passed the House of Representatives, was depending in the Senate.

August 25, 1841.

Gentlemen: As you spoke last evening of the general policy of the Whigs, under the present posture of affairs, relative to the Bank Bill, I am willing to place you in full possession of my opinion on that subject.

It is not necessary to go further back into the history of the past, than the introduction of the present measure into the House of Representatives.

That introduction took place within two or three days after the President's disapproval of the former bill; and I have not the slightest doubt that it was honestly and fairly intended as a measure likely to meet the President's approbation. I do not believe that one in fifty of the Whigs had any sinister design whatever, if there was an individual who had such design.

But I know that the President had been troubled in regard to the former bill being desirous, on the one hand, to meet the wishes of the friends, if he could, and, on the other, to do justice to his own opinions.

Having returned this first bill with his objections, a new one was presented in the House, and appeared to be making rapid progress.

I know the President regretted this and wished the whole subject might have been postponed.

At the same time, I believe he was disposed to consider, calmly and conscientiously, whatever other measure might be presented to him.

But, in the mean time, Mr. Bott's very extraordinary letter made its appearance. Mr. Bott is a Whig of eminence and influence in our ranks. I need not recal to your mind the contents of the letter. It is enough to say, that it purported that the Whigs designed to circumvent their own President; to "head him" as the expression was, and to place him in a condition of embarrassment.

From that moment, I felt that it was the duty of the Whigs to forbear from pressing the Bank bill further, at the present time.

I thought it was but just in them to give decisive proof that they entertained no such purpose as seemed to be imputed to them. And, since there was reason to believe that the President would be glad of time, for information and reflection, before being called on to form an opinion on another plan for a Bank—a plan somewhat new to the country—I thought his known wishes out to be complied with.

I think so still, I think this is a course just to the President, and wise on behalf of the Whig party.

A decisive rebuke ought, in my judgment, to be given to the intimation, from whatever quarter, of a disposition among the Whigs to embarrass the President.

This is the main ground of my opinion; and such a rebuke, I think, would be found in the general resolution of the party to postpone further proceedings on the subject to the next session, now only a little more than three months off.

The session has been fruitful of important acts. The wants of the Treasury have been supplied; provisions have been made for Fortifications and for the Navy; the repeal of the Sub-Treasury has passed; the Bankrupt Bill, that great measure of justice and benevolence, has been carried through; and the Land Bill seems about to receive the sanction of Congress.

In all these measures, forming a mass of legislation more important, I will venture to say, than all the proceedings of Congress for many years past, the President has cordially concurred.

I agree that the currency question is, nevertheless the great question before the country; but, considering what has already been accomplished in regard to other things—considering the difference of opinion which exists upon this remaining one—and considering, especially, that it is the duty of the Whigs effectually to withhold and put down any supposition that they are endeavoring to put the President in a condition in which he must act under restraint or embarrassment, I am fully and entirely persuaded that the Bank subject should be postponed to the next session.

I am, gentlemen, your friend and obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. BATES and CHAFFE,
Senators from Massachusetts.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the Government of the United States that sundry secret Lodges, Clubs, or Associations exist on the Northern Frontier; that the members of these Lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected fire-arms and other military materials, and secreted them in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of their country by making military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the Territories of a Power with which the United States are at peace; and whereas it is known that travelling agitators, from both sides of the line, visit these Lodges, and harangue the members in secret meetings, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the

same persons are known to levy contributions on the ignorant and credulous for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these Lodges have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there being: Now, therefore, I, John Tyler, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, admonishing all such evil-minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts; and that if in any lawless incursion into Canada they fall into the hands of the British authorities they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in their behalf.

And I exhort all well-meaning but deluded persons who may have joined these Lodges immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings, or unlawful oaths, as they would avoid serious consequences to themselves. And I expect the intelligent and well-disposed members of the community to frown on all these unlawful combinations and illegal proceedings, and to assist the Government in maintaining the peace of the country against the mischievous consequences of the acts of these violators of the law.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1841, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-sixth.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION, &c.

From the Times and Evening Star.

We subjoin the Proclamation of President TYLER calling upon all evil-minded persons on the Northern frontier, who have any designs against the Canadas, to disperse, and requiring of every good citizen a course of conduct necessary to maintain the relations of amity existing with Great Britain. There is a fitness and propriety in this step at the present moment. It will not only serve to satisfy England of the pacific and friendly disposition which governs our councils and intentions, but, on the eve of the McLeod trial, should any outbreak occur, show that the Federal Government has not been un mindful of its duties. We fear, however, in this matter, that paper proclamations will not prove more efficient than paper blockades have in times past.

An efficient military force along the lines, authorized by Congress, will be the only means to check the movements of these Canadian sympathizers and the erection of these hunters' lodges. We certainly have no disposition to censure Mr. VAN BUREN unnecessarily, now that he is in retirement, but much of the troubles of this Canada outbreak are to be traced to his wavering, unsettled policy. At the very commencement of this affair, before Van Rensselaer occupied Navy Island, and consequently prior to the burning of the Caroline this paper repeatedly urged the President to adopt strong measures to arrest the ringleaders, and terminate the difficulties then on the threshold; but Mr. VAN BUREN was a candidate for reelection, and he calculated the hazards of checking an outbreak in the Western District and in Michigan as affecting his political prospects. He sent agents to look into the affair, but it was not until Canada had been invaded and serious mischief ensued that he could be prevailed upon to issue his proclamation, which, however, produced no effect. They had greater apprehensions of the British forces in Upper Canada than from any threats of condign punishment from Washington. Since that time, the leaders in the revolt have not been idle, and persons of desperate fortunes have associated together to renew their attempts on Canada at a suitable period; and they believe the trial of McLeod offers an available opportunity to get up a new sympathy should he be acquitted, and, if convicted, to raise a clamor for his execution; and, in either case, to assume a position calculated to involve the two countries in war. It is not proclamations, therefore, that can prevent this issue—it is a powerful military force, which should be placed along the lines. Not only the disposable troops of the United States should be ordered in that direction, but the Governor should be requested to call out a regiment in each county on the borders of Lakes Erie and Ontario, to be kept encamped and ready to unite at any moment for the preservation of peace and the dispersion of the insurgents. The State may confidently rely on Congress to make the necessary appropriations to defray the expenses, and the Governor has both energy and capacity to carry out such instructions successfully. There is no question between Great Britain and the United States but that which threatens any interruption to their amicable relations, and this single question is fraught with danger, and must be met with promptness. It is expedient, therefore, to prevent the evils, and this uncalled-for issue of war, at any cost, by the presence of a powerful military force until this vexed question is settled.

RENT OF LAND.—It is stated that in England, in agricultural districts, the rent of land has increased since 1775 from four to ten-fold, and this excessive increase in rent has extended to even the Western Isles of Scotland; for in a late advertisement it is stated by the seller that one of the farms in the Island of North Uist, which is let on lease, whereof 38 years are still unexpired, at £16 2s. 4d. would now let at £250.

The Shower of Blood.—Prof. Troost has published a long article in the Nashville Banner, with reference to the recent shower of blood which occurred at Lebanon, Tenn. on the 17th ult. The explanation which he gives of this remarkable phenomenon differs essentially from that of Prof. Hallowell. He took especial pains to investigate all the facts and in the case, and says there can be no doubt that the drops of blood found upon the tobacco leaves did really fall from a small red cloud passing swiftly from East to West. The extent of the shower was from forty to sixty yards in breadth, and six or eight hundred in length: it was thinly scattered, probably a drop every ten or fifteen feet irregularly dispersed. Some of the pieces which fell were nearly two inches long. Prof. Troost believes the fragments to be animal matter, but does not consider any part of them to be blood. There was about them an offensive smell of putrid matter, and the fibres were distinctly visible. On exposing the particles to the action of heat, they were affected precisely as a piece of beef. "There is no doubt," says the Professor, "that this substance is animal matter, and belongs to our globe." He then enumerated many instances in which remarkable showers have been observed, from the year 472 to the present day. If the facts as stated by him are correct, there can be no ground for the explanation of Prof. Hallowell that the matter was thrown off by insects in their chrysalis state. Prof. Troost ascribes it to the action of a hurricane, which, he thinks, may have taken up part of an animal which was in a state of decomposition and have brought it in contact with an electric cloud, in which it was kept in a state approaching to a partial fluidity or viscosity. *Phad. Gazette.*

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

KIDNAPING.—Accounts have reached New York, through various channels, that James Grogan, one of the Canadian refugees, who has been living for the last two or three years at Alburgh in Vermont, near the Canada line, has been seized by a party of dragoons from Canada, and conveyed to Montreal, where he has been lodged in prison. He is by birth a citizen of the United States, but was long a resident in Canada, took part in the rebellion, and fled after its suppression. He is believed to have been an active instigator of all the border forays, burnings, &c. that have taken place since the final overthrow of the rebels. The following account of his arrest is given by a correspondent of the Express:

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VT., SEPT. 22, 1841.

On Saturday James Grogan returned from Michigan to Alburgh. When his return was known across the line, Captain Jones, of her Majesty's service, ordered the dragoons on Sunday to go to Alburgh and capture him. Grogan that night slept at his brother-in-law's, William Brown's, who is a farmer of most respectable standing. About two o'clock on Monday morning Brown's house was surrounded by a detachment of British soldiers, his house forced, and himself and family forbid to make any alarm under penalty of death. They proceeded to the bedroom where Grogan slept, who, awakened by the noise, defended himself till severely wounded in the legs and thighs by bayonets, when he was overpowered, wrapped in a buffalo robe, thrown into a wagon, and carried across the line, some two and a half or three miles distant, and from thence to Clarensville. On Monday he was carried east to Missisquoi bay, heavily ironed, and sent to Montreal.

Last evening the news arrived at St. Albans. A public meeting was held, organized, and a committee appointed to examine into the transaction, and report this evening, to which time the meeting is adjourned.

I have not time to write more. In my next I will give you the circumstances, as supported by legal proof. Yours,

X. Y.

The other accounts are substantially the same. Brown's house, where the arrest was made, is said to be four miles within the boundary line—that is, on the Vermont side. The merits of the transaction depend on this. If Brown's house is in fact on the Canada side, our Government can have nothing to say in the matter; if not, Grogan will of course be demanded, and no doubt given up.

One of the accounts says that the captors were not soldiers but volunteers, and acted without authority.

STEAM TRAVELLING ON COMMON ROADS.

A London paper states that one of the General Steam Companies' coaches recently performed a journey of from 7 to 8 miles in 25 or 26 minutes, at the rate of 15 or 16 miles an hour. It is added, that, but for obstructions that were encountered, in the shape of flocks of sheep, carts and horses, 20 miles an hour would have readily been obtained. The account proceeds:

One fact, however, seemed to be established—namely that the new steam-coach is capable of running on ordinary roads with speed, economy, and safety. The noise of the engine is scarcely perceptible; there is neither stocks nor a visible escape of steam, and the boiler is constructed of numerous pipes, so that if one, or even two, should burst, the boiler is relieved and all danger avoided. To enter into any description of the carriage would be foreign to our purpose, but we cannot avoid noticing the extremely ingenious contrivance which blows and keeps the fire alive. The facility, too, with which the engine is managed is truly remarkable, an instance of which appeared in the descent from the Camden Villas. A cow suddenly rushed across the road when the coach was at full speed, and had the ve-

hicle been drawn by horses a collision must have taken place, and no doubt serious consequences would have resulted; whereas the engineer, with a precision which must be seen to be duly appreciated, steered, we cannot say drove, the coach clear of the animal. We may also mention, that though several flocks of sheep were met or passed, yet, without signally checking the speed, the engineer drove through them. To describe the carriage we have only to say that the wheels are very broad, and that in the portion allotted to passengers it resembles the open carriages on the railroads. The stokers sit behind, and the whole complement of passengers was 16. Several members of Parliament were passengers, and one lady."

The new revenue law will go into operation on the 1st proximo. It may produce changes in the state of our trade, of which the extent cannot yet be foreseen. At present, our trade with the Continent of Europe, and with France particularly, is in a condition which, it would seem, unwise legislation can alone have brought about. It is almost altogether in the hands of the foreigners. Of the packet ships recently arrived from France, with very valuable cargoes, four-fifths of these, certainly, and perhaps nine-tenths, were for foreign account, or consigned to foreign houses here. With the intelligence, industry, and enterprise of the American merchant, it is quite impossible that any equal competition should have shut him out so completely from the French trade; and therefore it is we say that unwise legislation must be at the bottom of it. On this ground, as well as many others, there must be a general revision of the tariff at the next session of Congress, to commence on the first Monday of December.

In anticipation of new duties on silks, and other merchandise the produce of France, now free, very large assortments have arrived and are arriving; so that the calculation of revenue from this source will, for the first portion of the current fiscal year, be disappointed, the country being stocked with free goods.

N. Y. American.

New York, September 27.

NAVAL RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—The reception of the Prince de Joinville by the officers of our Navy has been marked with all the courtesy due to so distinguished a visitor. On the arrival of La Belle Poule a salute was fired, which was promptly returned by the United States ship North Carolina. The Prince soon after visited the North Carolina, and the visit was next day returned by Commodore Perry, who in the meantime had directed the civilities of the port and the conveniences of the dock-yard to be tendered for the use of the Prince's ships.

On Saturday, agreeably to invitation, the Prince visited the Navy Yard and Brooklyn, where a salute of 21 guns was fired on his arrival. A full garrison of marines and a volunteer company, who had handsomely offered their services, were drawn up in the yard to receive him, the band playing a national air, and the tri-colored flag flying on the ships of war. After visiting the commandant's quarters and receiving the hospitalities of the Navy, the Prince visited the ships in ordinary and the steamer Missouri, the workshops, rope-walks, &c. with all of which he expressed himself highly pleased, and with the general arrangements of the yard. On leaving the yard, a salute due to the naval rank of the Prince was fired, which was duly acknowledged on his arrival on board La Belle Poule.—Express.

RUINS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—For some time past the Chevalier Frederichsthal, attache of the Austrian Legation, has been exploring the ruins of Central America. Perhaps no one better fitted for this labor than this gentleman, could have been induced to undertake it. Belonging to a noble family of eminent attainments in science, his labor was undertaken merely for the advancement of science itself, and with the expectation of no reward but the reputation that should follow his successes.

This gentleman travelled by himself, lived like the Indians, and at night encamped on the ground as one of them. He has spent the last nine months in that time has been among the ruins of cities where the foot of man never was before, and which are unknown even to the most recent travellers. He mentions the ruins of one colonnade, where there are yet ten rows of columns, in each of which are 48 columns—in all 480 columns.—He had with him a complete Deguerreotype apparatus, and with it has taken a great number of excellent impressions.—This often required two Indians to hold his table against the force of the wind, two also to keep steady the apparatus, others to protect it from the sun, &c. We had yesterday the pleasure of seeing these impressions at his hotel, and they surpass any thing of the kind which we have seen, in distinctness and excellence. From the impression, when magnified, he has made drawings which show the original, by their richness elegance and finish, to be the work of a highly cultivated people.

The impressions of Uxmul when compared with the sketches of Palenque, show a far more advanced state of cultivation by the inhabitants of the former place.—The ornaments on the temples signify that their religion was of a most sensual kind.

In some future years it is expected that this invaluable collection, with the result of these labors, will be given to the public; And when it is to be recollected that Austria has in her possession the original manuscripts, and the drawing of the Cortez who invaded Mexico, with which these

may be compared, it may be hoped that some light will be thrown on the character of that wonderful people who preceded us on this continent.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

In a sort of general review of the domestic and foreign policy followed by the late Ministers, the London Globe has the following temperate remarks on the case of McLeod. "The Globe, it may be remembered, was Lord Palmerston's unofficial organ, and the remarks we quote may be looked upon probably as an exposition of his ideas.—*Com. Adv.*"

"The only real difficulty with which the Tories will have to contend, in reference to our position with foreign States, will be the affair of Mr. McLeod; and even with respect to this the Whig Government has so well prepared the way, that a safe and honorable issue from the dilemma that treats may be calculated upon with a confidence almost approaching to certainty. There is no doubt that, should the tribunal at New York pass an unfavorable verdict, the General Government of the United States will at once demand the prisoner's release, though it cannot interfere until the verdict has been given. Its inability to take this step in the first instance may be—in our opinion undoubtedly is—a defect in the American Constitution; but would there be either dignity or policy in our demanding of the General Government the performance of an act which it cannot accomplish without risking a civil war in its own dominions, and which it could not refuse to comply with but at the certainty of the immediate commencement of hostilities on the part of the British Government? Lord Palmerston has already communicated to the American authorities the necessity for the instant release of McLeod, should he be endangered by a hostile verdict of the court where he is about to be tried.

"But any further step, while it would not better the condition of the prisoner, would assuredly involve the Government of the United States in immediate war with us, or a conflict with one of its own States that would be placed toward it in a position of defiance solely by an impolitic act of useless precipitance on the part of the English ministry. The present question of a demand on our side, and the ability of the United States authorities to comply with it, has been compared not inaptly with the demand of the Russian Government, in the reign of Queen Anne, for the release of the ambassador from the Court of St. Petersburg, who was confined for debt, but whom by the law of England the Sovereign could not set at liberty. Russia was satisfied by the explanation of the difficulty, though the object of imprisonment was no less than the representative of the Emperor himself and an act of Parliament was very properly passed to prevent a recurrence of a similar circumstance. We agree with the Times, that England may have a right to demand such an enactment from the American Government, to obviate the possibility of such another cause of disagreement as that which has unhappily arisen; but we are not justified in demanding a violation of its own laws as the price at which our friendship is to be preserved; for the offer of an alternative which it is known could not be complied with, would evince a determination for war inconsistent alike with reason and with policy."

An arrival from Rio Janeiro brings accounts of the coronation and consecration of the Emperor of Brazil, Don Pedro II.

The Commercial Advertiser's Letter of July 30. from Rio Janeiro, contains the following additional information:

"On Monday 198 emigrants, bound from England to New Holland, were brought into this port, having been taken off a wreck, 300 miles from Rio, by a French whaler—18 persons were lost. The ship was set on fire by the second mate, who went below with a candle to draw spirits. They lost literally every thing but their lives and what they had on at the time. They are now on a small island in the bay, where they are receiving every attention from the English Consul and benevolent friends here, both English and American."

You will also see a notice of a young Englishman, of 19 years of age, who, after making use of his employer's money, and losing by gambling, &c., some 7,000 or 8,000 milreas, blew his brains out. He had been ever, to this time, regarded as a respectable and honest young man. He had had a good education, having been blessed with pious parents, his father being a clergyman of the English Church.

FROM THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.
Correspondence of the N. Y. American.

NIAGARA FALLS, SEPT. 21.

The patriots here, since the removal of the United States Army from Buffalo, again made this neighborhood the scene of their operations, in order, if they can, to embroil both countries in war.

Last week they made an attempt to blow up two of her Majesty's steamboats lying at anchor in the Niagara river, at Chippewa. Lett had laid this nefarious plot, and since his arrest is said to have boasted to Gov. SEWARD, at Auburn, "that he had been recently in Canada, and would have been successful if he had not been captured!" He also acknowledged being the actor in the destruction of Brock's monument, and of a recent blowing up of one of the locks on the Welland Canal!

The machine consisted of two cases containing 150 pounds of powder. They were each placed on a frame one hundred yards apart, (but connected by a rope), with a leaden pipe and fuse therein inserted, and thus towed from Grand Island,

and sent drifting towards the vessels. One of the cases exploded, but, most fortunately, prematurely, being 300 yards short of the mark—otherwise every soul on board, with the vessel, must have been destroyed.

A SENSIBLE WOMAN.

A newly licensed Grog-seller, anxious to have something new and striking as a sign for his establishment, asked his wife to devise one for him, as she possessed fine taste. "No," said she. "It is a dirty business you are going into, I will have nothing to do with it!" The husband insisted, however, and told her that he had paid for his license and was determined to retail.

"Well, then," said his wife, "just paint a great big horn, and yourself crawling out at the little end of it."

S. C. Temperance Advo.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1841.

We had a light frost in this neighborhood, on the mornings of Monday and Tuesday.

The trial of McLeod did not commence the early part of last week as was expected. The delay was owing to the absence of witnesses both for and against the prosecution. It was thought probable by persons on the spot that the trial might not commence before the present week. There seems to be little or no excitement in the neighborhood. The general impression there is said to be that McLeod is innocent and must be acquitted. The border "patriots" may suborn witnesses to testify falsely against him; but the testimony proving that he could not have been present at the attack on the Caroline is represented as being clear and conclusive, and the witnesses unimpeachable.

See Mr. Bell's statement on fourth page.

The Hon. John Greig, who was elected to Congress in place of Mr. Granger when the latter was appointed Post Master General, has resigned to give the people of his district an opportunity of again electing Mr. Granger, "who is their first choice."

The National Intelligencer of the 24th Sept. says: "We understand that the Hon. Thomas D. Sumter has been detained in this city, since the adjournment of Congress, by severe illness."

Some children, at Germantown, Pa., finding an old box of shoe blacking in a garret, tasted and relished it. They all partook of it and were made sick, but they all recovered except one who died.

Lord Sydenham, late Governor General of the Canadas, died at Kingston, on the 19th. Sept. of lockjaw, caused by a fracture of the leg.

A MOST WANTON OUTRAGE.—The free blacks connected with the Methodist Church, at Maysville, Ky., lately built a church mostly at their own expense. A mob assembled around it a few days since, and tore it down, without provocation of any kind. Some outrages previously committed by free blacks at Cincinnati, by which some white persons were killed was probably the cause which excited the mob against the blacks.

The population of South Carolina, according to the late census is as follows:

Whites, 259,002.

Free colored, 8,279.

Slaves, 327,158.

Total, 594,439.

The "News & Planters' Gazette," of Washington, Ga., has announced its determination to support HENRY CLY as a candidate for the Presidency at the next election.

SAFETY OF SUB-TREASURES.

E. S. Prescott, Receiver at the land office, at Chicago, has issued a handbill stating that the land office at that place had been entered, and the sub-Treasury safe opened by false keys. The amount of money taken was \$11,488, nearly \$11,000 of it in specie.

It is understood, says the National Intelligencer, that the Hon. John McLean has declined accepting the office of Secretary of War.

Mr. Clay, on his way home, was met, says the Wheeling Gazette, five or six miles from town by an immense concourse of our citizens accompanied by the City Blues' Brass Band, and escorted into town by a large procession. On their arrival at the hotel, the assembled multitude were addressed by Mr. Clay and Mr. White of Indiana. Such was the anxiety of the people to see him that a large number assembled again after dark about the hotel, when Mr. Clay again addressed them, as did some of the other members of Congress in obedience to call from the crowd.