

although the forms of our federative system may discharge it from a legal liability for their engagements.

Admitting the potency, and the extent of the evil, you will ask what is the remedy? This, my good sir, is precisely the question I am about to ask you, and I ask you in the form of a specific inquiry, whether public opinion, through the Union, may not receive such an organization by the action of Congress, popular meetings and the press, as to induce the defaulting States to hold Conventions this winter, comprehending those who have negotiated foreign loans, who nevertheless have met punctually their dividends, that by united action they may induce the legislatures of the several indebted States to impose, and the people to bear such taxes as shall provide the means of paying the interest, and establishing a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the principal of their public debt? I cannot believe that these appeals to State pride, and National honor would be unavailing. You see that I lay out of account the assumption of the State debts by the federal Government, because I often fear, if this expectation were held out, the defaulting States would do nothing of themselves, and the exigency has not yet arisen when such an enormous responsibility ought to be assumed by the National Government, so unjust to those States who are faithfully paying their debts, and to others who have perhaps been far wiser to forbear contracting any, although I can conceive a state of things in which such assumption as a measure of finance and national policy might be eminently expedient.

I am gratified to inform you amidst this convulsion in the credit of several of the States, our own South Carolina, "wears her beaver up." She is never in arrears one day, and very often, as at this moment, (in reference to the loan I contracted for her) has her interest six months in advance in her banker's hands. This is not surprising. You know it has been one of our familiar and household lessons at home to submit cheerfully to the imposition of direct taxes, to support the security and honor of our country, and hence by a habit which we derived from the buried "warlike, and the wise" who have made us what we are, we pay our State taxes with almost as much alacrity as we give money to our wives and children. If the defaulting States would only practice on this doctrine, the smallest imposition would produce an amount abundantly sufficient to resuscitate their credit.

Occupying the position you do, I sincerely hope, my dear sir, that your influence throughout the Union will be brought to bear on this great national question. We all know that our countrymen are essentially honest, because they are essentially sagacious, as well as, in the main, right-principled, and require merely a proper direction to be given to their exertions to make even an heroic effort to recover and sustain the character of the country.

But, auxiliary to these efforts, something more remains to be done by your self. It is to lend vigorously the powers of your own genius, and the impulses of your own patriotism, in your own appropriate sphere, the Senate of the United States, to create and establish a sound circulating medium throughout the Union, convertible into specie, but in sufficient abundance to elevate the standard of value from the dreadful depression to which it has fallen, and in fact to be adequate to perform the exchanges of trade and value in our country. Whether this be a bank of the United States or an issue of a redeemable currency by the Federal Treasury, is not of so much comparative importance, as that we should have an abundant and uniform circulation from some source or other, which, making a allowance for the variations in the balance of trade, shall be of equal value in New Orleans and Boston.

This circulation, in the recesses of that financial wisdom which is past finding out, was destroyed by our friend Gen. Jackson, when he slew the Bank of the United States, with the arm of Samson, and almost "with the self same weapon too," when we recollect all the twaddle of the old gentleman on the subject. He, as Burke said, was certainly a "consummate architect of Ruin," in his time and tide, and had the happy faculty of imperceptibly a corporation "in his mind's eye" for the purpose of hating it as cordially as he once did you and Mr. Poindexter. When, therefore, Mr. Biddle entered into a contest with this hero of two wars, he forgot the wisdom of the Spanish proverb, "That he who sits down to dine with the devil should eat with a long spoon." What has been the result of this feast, in broken meat and empty plates, you well know. It has left our country palsied indeed—hungry in flesh and poor in spirit. I doubt, since the creation of the world, whether such an example can be exhibited as we have presented for the last sixteen years of folly and misgovernment. No Southern planter would permit his plantation for one hour to be governed with such a lack of all sense and providence. The Caffres and Hottentots, in reference to their condition, I doubt not, have been governed with a policy far more vigilant and enlightened. A country of immense resources, in a period of profound peace, on the verge of bankruptcy! Any man who will read Hume's essays on "Public Credit" and on "Money," can be at no loss to trace our present condition to its true cause. We have been suffering ever since Gen. Jackson destroyed the bank of the United States (with the exception of a short period of distempered inflammation created by his own measures) under a steadily diminishing circulation, which the eminent philosopher to whom I have referred has declared to be one of the worst calamities that can befall a civilized country—far more disastrous than the continued blight of unfavorable harvests

and seasons." This result has been first in the constant action of the Federal Government, or their supposed meditated action on the Banks of the States, which created a universal panic that has compelled the Banks to withdraw their circulation; and next the General Government permitting to remain in criminal abeyance their sovereign function to supply a currency equal to the wants of the country, and "to regulate its value."

The consequence is, that the States have nothing in the shape of credit or money at home to pay with abroad. Every species of property has fallen from fifty to one hundred per cent., and the standard of value so seriously disturbed that a man in 1839 might have had property to three times the value of his debts, yet he is now *ipso facto* ruined by the silent transit of our country from a redundant circulation to what some are pleased most felicitously to call a hard money currency—when the fact is that we can procure neither that which is hard, or soft.

By this alteration in the standard of value, a revolution is in portentous progress in our country, as wide-spread and desolating, as far as property is concerned, as that which distinguished and illustrated the masterpieces of human policy of the Robespierres, Dantons, and Marats of another ill-fated country, which in its time was governed by its demagogues too, who made paper money so thick that it snowed assignments in the streets of Paris, and then turned round and burnt in their trenzy their own handwork. Look, my dear sir, at the thousands, and tens of thousands of families that have been ruined—that have had unutterable woe carried into the very bosoms of their houses, by the nostrums of our political quacks, who, in their senseless war on the very banks they created, gave no time "by the preparatory revolution of the intervening discords" for the country to pass from a period of expansion to one of severe and arid restriction. To those who have been ruined in these unhappy times, whose estates have passed under the tender grips of the sheriff, the moral justice of General Jackson's memorable apothegm will be but a dry crust, that "those who borrow money ought to break"—a doctrine out of which their creditors are likely to derive as little comfort as themselves, although it must be admitted that the General tried all he could to secure this blessing to the country. But, my good sir, the day of reckoning must come. The account will be adjusted now, or by posterity hereafter. One of its first sums will be to reckon up what the victory of New Orleans has cost us. These are generally expensive pageants any how. Bonaparte probably never achieved one for La Belle France, except to the tune of twenty millions of francs—to say nothing of the lots of "cracked crowns and bloody noses" he left on the field of battle. But his victories in cost were no more to be compared to the victory of New Orleans, than a penny whistle is to Baron Munchausen's celebrated clarion under an April thaw. I calculate that the victory of the 8th of January cost us five hundred millions of dollars, beside the small expence of entailing upon the country, "a set of drivellers whose folly has taken away all dignity from distress, and made even calamity ridiculous." You will say hold. You and I are greatly responsible for this hero's getting into power. Yes, it is true; willingly would I expiate this sin, sir, with my blood, if it could recall the fatal past. But this is impossible. Let us look with courage and resolution to the future. I care not what your abstract theories on banking are, whether they agree with or differ from my own. I believe you have, as you had at the close of the late war the resources of mind and spirit to lift the country out of its present deep decadence.—Yes, my dear sir, I believe your ambition and your genius are on a level with all that is great and glorious in human action and enterprise. The field is before you—take the lead in some great public measure, whether it be a Bank of the United States, or an Exchequer agent, it is immaterial, so that it shall restore confidence, invigorate industry, give to us an abundant, sound, circulating medium, and drag up from the deep the drowning credit of the States. Do this, and if the first honor of the country does not await you, its last blessing will rest upon your fame.

I remain, my Dear Sir, with sincere esteem,  
Very respectfully and faithfully yours,  
J. HAMILTON.

P. S.—I shall be out in the next Halifax steamer, and hope to confer with you on the subject of this letter on my arrival in Carolina.

**THE SCHOOL MASTER WANTED.**  
Mexico is a wretched state, and is a wretched State of itself. An officer of the United States ship Macedonian, who has travelled extensively in Mexico, says that of 12,000,000 people there are not 2,000 ladies who can write their own names!—And those that can write at all, are so shamefully ignorant that they are hardly worth mentioning. A deplorable picture, but it may be true.

**PICKLED EGGS.**  
(From a Hampshire correspondent.)—An industrious farmer's wife, residing at Shipden, near Andover, among a variety of other pickles which she annually introduces into her store, preserves pickled eggs. The process she uses in curing them is very simple. When she has a large stock of eggs on hand she boils some six or seven dozen till they become hard. She then divests them of the shell, and puts them into large jars, pouring upon them scalding vinegar, saturated ginger, garlic, whole pepper and allspice. This is an admirable aid to cold meat, and is, in the winter months, regarded as a perfect farm-house luxury.

**LAW OF THE UNITED STATES**

Passed at the 21 Session of the 27th Congress.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

[PUBLIC—No. 17.]

AN ACT changing the times of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the districts of East and West Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of East Tennessee shall hereafter be held at Knoxville, in said district, on the first Mondays in November and May, in each and every year, instead of the times heretofore fixed by law; and that the circuit and district courts for the district of West Tennessee shall hereafter be held at Jackson, in said district, on the second Monday in October and April, in each and every year, instead of the times heretofore fixed by law—the spring terms of said circuit court at Knoxville and Jackson, as herein provided, to be held by the district judge; and should any difficult question of law arise in any cause, said judge may, at his discretion, adjourn said cause to the succeeding term of said court.—And all writs, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil or criminal, issued, commenced, or pending in either of said courts, shall be returnable to, be entered and have day in court, and be heard and tried according to the times of holding said courts, as herein provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such rule days, for the return of process and the filing of pleadings, may from time to time be fixed, and other orders made by said courts, respectively, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, as may be necessary or proper for the convenience of parties and the advancement of business in said courts; and that the first session of "An act to amend an act approved the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled an act to require the judge of the district of East and West Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson, in said State,' approved June the eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for other purposes," approved July the fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

JOHN WHITE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIE P. MANGUM,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, May 18, 1842.

JOHN TYLER.

[PUBLIC—No. 18.]

AN ACT to amend the act of the tenth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, entitled "An act to change the time of holding the circuit and district courts in the district of Ohio."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term of the circuit and district courts of the United States, in the district of Ohio, now required by law to be held on the first Monday of July, annually, at Columbus, shall hereafter be held at the City of Cincinnati; and all process and recognizances, and other proceedings taken or issued, or made returnable at Columbus, at the said July term next, shall be returnable at the said term at Cincinnati; and the said district court shall have power, whenever, in the opinion of the Judge thereof, it may be necessary for the convenient administration of justice, to hold an adjourned term of said district court at the city of Cleveland, in said district, at such time as he may think proper; and the said district court may make all necessary rules for holding such adjourned term of said court, and for the proper return of process.

Approved, June 1, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]

AN ACT regulating commercial intercourse with the port of Cayenne, in the colony of French Guiana and to remit certain duties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act regulating the commercial intercourse with the islands of Martinique and Gaudaloupe," approved on the ninth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, admitting French vessels coming from and laden with articles, the growth and manufacture of either of the said islands, are hereby extended to the vessels of the same name coming from the port of Cayenne, in the colony of French Guiana, so as to entitle said vessels coming directly from said port of Cayenne, and laden with articles the growth or manufacture of said colony which are permitted to be exported therefrom in American vessels, to admission into the ports of the United States on payment of no higher duties of tonnage, or on their cargoes, as aforesaid, than are imposed on American vessels, and on like cargoes therein imported: Provided, That if the President of the United States shall, at any time, receive satisfactory information that the privileges allowed to American vessels and their cargoes in the said colony of French Guiana, by the arbiters of its Governor bearing date the fifth of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and the twenty-eighth of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and by the tariffs and regulations in force in the colony, have been revoked or annulled, he is hereby authorized, by proclamation, to suspend the operations of this act, and withhold all privileges allowed under it.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to refund, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, such amount of duty, inconsistent with the provisions of the first section of this act, which, since the arbiters and the tariffs and regulations referred to in the provisions of the first section of this act, have been in operation in said colony, as may have been levied in the ports of the United States upon any French vessels coming directly from the port of Cayenne, laden with such articles, the growth or manufacture of said colony, which were allowed to be exported therefrom in American vessels.

Approved, June 1, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 20.]

AN ACT to authorize the collector of the district of Fairfield to reside in either of the towns of Fairfield or Bridgeport.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in

Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," approved March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, as requires the collector for the district of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut, to reside in the town of Fairfield, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the said collector shall reside in said town of Fairfield, or in the town of Bridgeport, within said district.

Approved, June 4, 1842.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC, No. 3.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to continue two clerks in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the authority given to the Secretary of War, by the joint resolution, approved second May, one thousand eight hundred and forty, to continue the employment of two clerks in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties, be extended, after the expiration of the period for which that authority was granted, for the term of two years.

Approved, May 18, 1842.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC, No. 4.]

A RESOLUTION to authorize the extension of the contract for carrying the mail on the route between Mobile and New Orleans.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he hereby is, authorized to extend the existing contract for carrying the mail upon the steamboat route between Mobile and New Orleans for three years from the time at which said contract would expire by its own limitation, if in his opinion, the public interest and convenience will be promoted by such extension of said contract.

Approved, June 1, 1842.

EXTRAORDINARY TROTTING MATCH.

We cut the following from an English paper. It appears to us that the rider, in this case, was a very appropriate one; and if all the spectators at trotting matches were of the same species, the world would be better off:

"On Tuesday afternoon, a gray pony, twelve hands and a half high, the property of Mr. Burke, a gentleman well known on the turf, was backed for £50 to trot 14 miles within the hour, with a monkey for its rider, in an enclosure attached to the Rosemary Branch, Peckham. The monkey, according to the conditions of the match, was booted, spurred, and otherwise attired after the fashion of the jockies at Epsom or Newmarket, and rode the pony in the usual style, with saddle and bridle. The monkey's licted was Signor Jacko, belonging to Mr. Batty, the equestrian manager, who had already earned considerable reputation by his performances in the circle at the Surrey, and other metropolitan and provincial theatres. At the appointed time the 'Signor' made his appearance, attended by one of the rough-riders belonging to Mr. Batty's establishment. He was dressed a la Chifney, or Scott, his jacket and buckskins being built by a first rate westend schneider, and his top boots would have done honor even to the renowned Hoby. The colors he sported were red and white, and in his right paw he carried a handsome riding-whip, and also wore a pair of small spurs buckled round his boots. The pony he was mounted on is a very fast trotter, but notwithstanding his performances, time was in this instance backed at odds. After the arrangement of the usual preliminaries the start took place; Mr. Burke, and a gentleman the friend of the party who had taken the bet, cantering on each side of the pony, with one or two others galloping in the rear. He performed the distance in 56 minutes and 53 seconds of the given time; consequently having three minutes and seven seconds to spare, and was not at all distressed. The signor rode in first rate style, came in with the whip in his mouth, and appeared quite conscious of his own merits as an equestrian."

TENNESSEE.

The Legislature of Tennessee has been called together at an extra session for the purpose of districting the State, and doing such other business as may be deemed of pressing importance. The Message of Gov. Jones was communicated to the two Houses on the 4th inst.

After alluding to the necessity of a new subdivision of the State into Congressional districts to meet the requirements of the new Apportionment law, the Governor proceeds to urge upon the Legislature the duty of electing two Senators of the United States. Tennessee has had no Senator in Congress since the extra session of 1841, and even then a vacancy remained unfilled. The obstinacy and the utter disregard of constitutional duty on the part of the Locofoco majority in the State Senate, who refused and persisted in refusing to meet the House, in which the Whigs have a majority—thus defeating an election by joint ballot—have brought this difficulty upon the State no little discredit to her name. Gov. JONES says:

"Under a firm conviction of the importance of this subject, both as it affects the honor and interest of the State, it is earnestly recommended that you elect two Senators to the Congress of the United States. If you should be of opinion that no sufficient mode of election has been prescribed, or that the manner heretofore pursued in all similar elections since the formation of the State Government is either insufficient or incorrect, I would suggest that you proceed at an early day to make such provision as you may deem satisfactory. I make this suggestion, not because I entertain any doubts as to the justice, constitutionality, or entire sufficiency of the mode hitherto adopted in the election of Senators, but in justice to those who may honestly differ upon this subject."

The Whig Senators proposed some time

ago to the Senators of the other party that both sides should resign, and thus submit the whole matter to the people. This was declined.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Hon. Tom. Marshall, the representative in Congress from Mr. Clay's District, recently delivered a stump speech to his constituents at Versailles, of which the Commonwealth, a Whig paper says: "We understand that in the main the sentiments he expressed were Whig sentiments, but that on the subject of the veto power, he delivered himself in a manner very offensive to the Whigs who heard him with great sorrow, while the Democrats, as might be expected, were perfectly delighted."

CONSUL AT HAVANA.

It gives us pleasure to be able to announce that, if a gentleman of high worth and character, Mr. CALHOUN, has been removed from this important station, for no reason that we can hear of except that in the contest of 1840 he had done great service to the Whig cause, at least the place is to be filled by one to whom no exception can be taken—a fact beginning now not to be very frequent. Gen. ROBERT CAMPBELL, formerly Member of Congress from South Carolina, and subsequently a citizen of Georgia or Alabama, succeeds Mr. CALHOUN. Few gentlemen possess or deserve a larger body of personal friends. We understand that Mr. CAMPBELL has not obtained the appointment at the expense of his respectable predecessor, and that he applied only after Mr. CALHOUN's removal was ascertained to be settled.—*Nat. Intell.*

MR. CLAY IN THE WEST.

From the Dayton Journal of the 3rd instant we copy the following account of MR. CLAY'S progress after leaving that city:

MR. CLAY reached Eaton on Friday afternoon. He was met by a number of people, and welcomed in a very handsome address by FELIX MARSH, Esq., to which he responded in an exceedingly happy manner in a speech of about thirty minutes. The people were afterwards addressed by Mr. CRITTENDEN, Governor METCALFE, and CHARLES ANDERSON, of this place.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the company reached the State line. Here some five or six thousand people were ready to receive MR. CLAY. At this point he took leave of Ohio in terms the most feeling and eloquent. Arriving at Richmond shortly afterwards, TWENTY THOUSAND Hoosiers were found waiting to welcome him to Indiana. He addressed this crowd in a speech two hours and a half in length, nearly half of which was devoted to abolition. It appears that a petition to him to emancipate his slaves had been gotten up previous to his arrival, and was presented to him upon the stand. In his frank, open, and undisguised manner, he gave his opinion of the petition that had been made to him, and of slavery and abolition in general. We have no room to refer to the matter of his address, but have only to say that it was most convincing to all who heard him, and well received by every one.

Mr. CALHOUN, it is said, has stated his determination not to submit to the decision of a National Convention; but to be a candidate for the Presidency, "nomination or no nomination."

North American.

This accords with what was intimated by the current reports in this city at the close of the last session of Congress.

Nat. Intell.

From the Providence Chronicle.

KIDNAPPING.

We learn that Mr. Batchelor, who was arrested in Pawcatuck a few days since for counterfeiting, was taken from the above place without any legal process, and carried into the state of Connecticut.

This case placed Gov. Cleveland in a peculiar dilemma, having acknowledged Dorr as the legal Governor, he could not apply to Gov. King, whom he considers an usurper.

By this act every person concerned has rendered himself liable by the statutes of this state to an imprisonment of not over ten years or less than five. A requisition will undoubtedly be made on Cleveland for these violators of our state.

From the same.

A requisition arrived this morning, from Gov. Davis of Massachusetts, for the delivery, to the proper authorities, of William Blodgett, and others, for an alleged offence against the peace and dignity of that state. It will undoubtedly be complied with.

The offence of Col. Blodgett and his party, we believe, was the arrest of some person, a fugitive from Rhode Island, within the borders of Massachusetts, during the height of the alarm in the former state.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD.

It is announced that the Housatonic Railroad, beginning at Bridgeport on the Sound, will, in the first week of November, be connected with the great Massachusetts railroad, making a direct railroad communication from Bridgeport to Albany. The construction of the work has been carried on with great activity during the present season.

"The power of the President has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." Many striking facts might be cited in illustration of this lamentable truth. Judge McLean tells a pleasant story of what occurred when he was Postmaster General during the Administration of President Monroe. The President wrote him a letter, recommending a couple of individuals for appointments in very

strong terms. Mr. McLean soon made some inquiries as to the persons recommended, and then quietly passed them by and appointed others, without thinking it worth his while to say anything to the President upon the subject, either verbally or by letter. Some time afterwards he met Mr. Monroe, when the latter, walking up to him with a smile, and shaking him cordially by the hand, remarked, pleasantly: "Well, sir, so I perceive that I have not enough influence with you to be able to procure the appointment of a couple of subordinates in your Department." "Why, sir," said Mr. McLean, "I should have been pleased to oblige you, but I inquired about the persons you recommended, and found that I could make better appointments." "Well, well," said Mr. Monroe, "I have no doubt you are right;" and the matter was never mentioned between them afterwards.

The same state of things that existed during Mr. Monroe's Administration continued to exist during that of Mr. Adams. Mr. A., a month or two ago, made this declaration upon the floor of Congress: "I never interested myself, during my Administration, in any manner whatever, with the appointments to be made by the heads of Departments, except in a single instance. I wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, recommending a young gentleman for the appointment of midshipman; but I had not influence enough with the Secretary to procure the appointment. It was given to another."—*Louisville Journal.*

MORAL OBLIGATIONS OF BANKRUPTS.

We heard it stated, not long since, that a bankrupt went into the shop of a creditor, to whom he ought to have been under great obligations for assistance rendered, and, with a swaggering air, said he had paid all his debts—didn't owe a cent—he had taken the benefit of the bankrupt law. If this remark was not made seriously it indicates a loose morality, in reference to the obligation to pay debts contracted in good faith, which it is to be feared, is but too common.

FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19th, 1842.

Arrival of the Independence.

Great fire at Liverpool—Destruction of American produce to the amount of three millions of dollars.

The packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, has just arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Sunday, the 25th of September. The most important item of intelligence is the account of a destructive fire at Liverpool, by which several lives were lost, and property to an immense amount destroyed.

The disturbed districts were more quiet at the last advices. Some two or three persons who had been wounded at Manchester, Staley Brook, &c., had died of their wounds.

The weather still continued favorable, and rapid progress had been made in securing the crops in the backward districts.

The total quantity of cotton consumed is estimated at present at 50,000 bales, but it is supposed that the number will be increased when the exact quantity is ascertained.

It is also estimated that about 15,000 barrels of turpentine have been consumed by the fire, besides a large quantity of produce of various other descriptions.

The distressing calamity we are now recording has, however, been far more tragical in its results than the only event in the history of the town with which it can be compared. The loss of life, from the peculiar circumstances attending it, can never be satisfactorily ascertained, but we should not be surprised if, including the unfortunate persons at present in the Northern Hospital, and those buried beneath the ruins, all traces of whom will be forever swept away, before the removal of the burning materials—the number exceeded thirty.

It appears that a watchman named Bernard Coyle, who was employed to guard the premises of Mr. Peniston, bone grinder and drysalter, during the night, found that the fire had broken out in the engine-house precisely at 3 o'clock, the fire having been kept in all night to keep up the steam.

A fire-proof warehouse near the bottom of Formby street stood the effect of the flames surprisingly. Men were employed in hoisting buckets of water into it to cool the walls, which, however, were by no means so hot as might be expected. The wall of the adjoining warehouse burned down against the gable end of the fire-proof building, formed a sort of protection from ignition by the immense pile of red hot cotton blazing against it.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.

The market has continued heavy during the week, with no disposition on the part of the trade to increase their purchases, notwithstanding it is now understood that the operatives have very generally resumed work.

LATER.

New York, Oct. 19th.

The Steamer Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, arrived at Boston yesterday morning a little before 7 o'clock, bringing London papers to the 3d of October and Liverpool to the 4th, both inclusive.

There are long stories in the London papers—put forth, however, without much appearance of belief in them—about the existence of some secret association having for its object the murder of the Queen and Prince Albert.

Liverpool Cotton Markets.

Sept. 33.—In the early part of the week there was a good demand from the trade, and, in consequence of the decrease in the stock occasioned by the recent fire, holders demanded an advance of 1/2d per lb.; this improvement was in many instances realized; but since Monday the inquiry has been very limited, and the advantage previously gained not supported.

LEADS.—The markets for all cloths still continue dull for cloths of all descriptions, the principal demand being for heavy tweeds, fancy stockings, slawls and beaver cloths. Prices are stationary, and the stocks in the hands of the makers are unusually low. There have been a great number of drapers from the country in the market during the week, and in consequence there has been a little improvement in business in the warehouses.—*Leds Mercury.*