ndividuals in Stockport and Manchesiem by the magistrates, backed by a large ody of troops. The heaviest degree of istress is said to be felt by the hand loom veavers of whom there are about 100,000 Lançashire and on the borders of York-They are at this moment ground to the smallest portion of human subistance, and that is precarious. At Black-urn and the neighborhood the hand loom veaver can weave 36 yards of shirting per lay by working 16 hours. For this they cet 1s 6d subject to deductions. But mo-ing backward and forward with the work nd the slack demand of the market, really eaving the workmen with a nett receipt arying from 3s 6d to 5s. The power-looms ield is 4d per piece, and as a man can an realize twice the amount. But the ands at the power-looms are overstocked. A great number of workmen in the iron ad coal trades in Monmouthshire have een discharged. The iron masters were

The Spitalfields weavers had attempted have a meeting in Hare street fields, but vere prevented by the magistrates. They atended to apply for the use of Bethnal Hamburg papers received in London Hamburg papers received the papers to the upon authority of letters from Zante, i the 19th April, the capitulation of the This formula to the Greeks. This ows is confirmed, the siege of Missolon-in will, it is now said, be prosecuted vith great vigour. A letter from Corfu, of he 22d April, mentions a report of an inti-nation having been made by the Ionian levernment to the Greeks, that they must out and end to the blockade which they stely announced of the town of Prevess,

affering great depression, and large quan-ties of iron were lying in the ware-houses.

lurto, at the entrance of the channel of The Russian army was to be put immeliately in motion, and the carepaign to be

nd of the coast to the north of it as far as

The German papers to the 9th instant, which reached us this morning, contain accounts from the frontiers of Walchia to the 21th ult. in which it is stated here have been several engagements beween the Turks and Russians near Chiurtevo, favorable in their results to the later. A pulace was said to be preparing t Burcharest for the recept, in of the Em-

implify the public accounts."

SPAIN.—A letter from Cadiz says that though the act by which Cadiz is declar- To the Editors of the N. Y. Morning Herald. d a free port had not yet come into operacorsar, now readily let

Partyast. -The following letter from But thousands. I despatches trom Paris which appear blave greatly alarmed it for at no time rrests been so numerous. You undoubtedly are acquainted with the departure of he French frigate, the Thetis-but what ou are probably ignorant of is that this hip was scarcely 2 leagues outside the bar hen the police visited all the French seted in Lisbon who had any connection with he officers of the Thetis. Another cause falarm to the subjects of his Most Chris-. u. Majesty is, that since the araival of the iespatches which I mentioned above, the tonks have declaimed in their sermons gainst the French, and accused their Govrement of being the enemy of the Governant of Don Miguel, and of doing every hing to embarass it.

TARIFF

arills—what was the original cost—what pursuits of a rural life.

It know, Messrs, Editors, that you will

MESSES EDITORS .- I observe in your Pruth," respecting Carpets. I take the round them. They cannot obtain employ-Truth," respecting Carpets. I take the round them. They cannot obtain employeriter to be an importer of them. Now 1 ment in any other pursuit, and resort to ilm neither an importer nor a maker of them legal acts to obtain it, in which they are or in any way interested—but simply as buyer—and I ask "Truth,, to explain to

I has pened (by chance merely) to see the same effects in this country as the following fine English and American Carpeting the arr day side by side—the same patterns and colours; instead of being "inferior," assert that smuggling has not been producted by high duties; and I must confess that, to me, the statement, if made on the broad ground, seems a very hazardous one. If I will give up my name when he will give up h.

REALTRUTH

Tune 5.

MESSAS. EDITORS.-I read in your pad "Real Truth," in answer to a few resubject of Carpeting. I am requested to explain why the writer "had to give 9s. to explain why the writer "had to give 9s. to 92 pr yard for corpetings under the old tariffs both of 1824 and 1816." It will be resollected that the peace between France and England took place in 1815; that during the war many articles of Import had equired an unnatural value, both from the earcity and difficulty of obtaining them; carcity and difficulty of obtaining them; bence at the latter date quoted by "Real Cruth;" viz. 1816, articles of merchandisc ad not reached their level in this country Fivery thing was artificial. The currency of the country was depreciated and it took some time to consolidate mercentile princi-ples to a state of peace. If "Real Truth" seems to infer, that the reduction of the

owing to American manufactures, from the price at which it was held in 1816, what will become of his inference in the case of dividuals in Stockport and Manchestrate, and upon voluntary subscription or the casual bounty trade, and upon voluntary subscription in the case of the strictest watch is kept over the strictest watch is not contond that American manufactures have reduced the price of site, as this arti-

In looking over the sales of a friend, I find that English Carpeting sold in the following years at the prices quoted, per yard, viz:

1923, Supers, \$1,121-Fines, 871c. 1824, 1,15 do 871c. 1,12 do 87c. 1827, do 1.05 80c. do 1828. 90c. do 1,12 do

Now it is well known that few or no American Carpetings were in the market in ntly the re 1823 to 1825; conse price is not owing to the competition in the the abstracts of the decisions of the court, truction of our Republican Institution market, but to the fall of the raw manufacture of the court, which we promised to our resders at its this, against the immaculate fame and terial, and the saving of labour and skill in

"Real Truth" says, "I happened (by chance merely to see some English and American Carpeting the other day, side by side—the same patterns and colours; insted of being 'inferior,' as "Truth' asserts, the American Carpeting the American Carpeting the American Carpeting Carpetin the American was very decidedly superi or." This, Messrs. Editors, is a broad assertion, and can only be taken on the ground that "Real Truth" is ignorant of the sub-ject he is treating on. Indeed, he says he "is neither an importer nor a maker of car-pets;" this I believe, for were he either, he never would affirm that which can be contradicted by five out of six carpet dealers in Boston. It is in evidence that gentlemen who have been in the habit of retailing carpeting for twenty years or more in this city will not now keep the home made article in their stores. They have made trial of it er of every hurchdser of carpeting to make the enquiry for himself. Indeed, one of the above gentleman told me that a lady of this purchased an American carpet, and

the oiling or colouring. Now, Messrs. Editors, if these facts are the American manufacturers are obliged to have their carpeting retailed in this market, while the old venders of the article will not purchase it by wholesale! If the home made article is so superior, why are they sold in some of the Southern cities as foreign fabric? And lastly, why have

the whole figure was was found to be imprinted on the floor, from some defect in

GENTLEMEN.-Your remarks in this on, greater activity prevailed there than day's Herald are characterized by candour or some years past. Several foreign mer-hants had come here the sittle; and houses your opinion and my own may be ultimately chich had I en un-scupaed for several found to agree, at least on one point the subair opinion and my own may be ultimately

But there are very many on which we Monitour, -- The government has re- country has carried the manufacturing sysalready-that its steps have not greatly alarmed to terrat no time been sufficiently gradual to insure permaner truth of Bon Mignel have the next success, and that the partial manner in ed, has been injurious to others equally en-All this I believe, without in any way ing hostile to American industry. I wish that its encouragement should be no greater than its deserts, and it seems to me agricultural industry has the prior claim to manufacturing, that under the present system agriculture is not encouraged, would suppose that in this agricultural country, we might be able to raise at least our

Besides, in the encouragement of agriculunderstood that in no class of men is there The writer of the following paragraph less immortality than among the industrimake his queries or statements more for-able, would have done wisely to have sta-the case with the manufactories, where huned what sort of carriets they were for which dreds of men are crowded together to hatch defence?

> they become an army of malcontents, spreadencouraged by their numerical force.

You may say that such things will never

to me, the statement, if made on the broad ground, seems a very hazardous one. If you argue that high duties do not naturally induce smuggling, I am at a loss to know upon what data you have formed your opinon what data you have formed your opin-ion. If you mean only to say that, in re-gard to a few articles no snuggling has been carried on, and that because of some peculiar circumstance, then you admit the principle, and that is all I think worth contending for—that a high tariff does, when not prevented by extraordinary circumstances, give rise to smuggling. That such is the case I have no doubt,

I am ready to admit that it is difficult to bring our minds to the formation of a judicious tariff. But it is an object worthy consideration, and one on which the reflections of all ought to be employed. Certainly that which now exists is injudicious—this is admitted even by you—and as certainly ought its evil features to be removed if possible.

giles of carpeting at the present moment is was expected to visit Old Point Comfort.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1829

We beg leave to notify our subscri bers at PINE GROVE, that in consequence of the discontinuance of the Post Office at that place, we now mail our papers for Orangeburgh. We know not what better to do under such circumstanecs, and will be subject hereafter to whatever directions they may think proper to give us.

The Court of APPEALS, after a most of cases, many of unusual interest, have been decided, adjourned on Friday last, the 19th

We complete to day the publication of kind chough to furnish us with these ab by the Bar.

It seems to be the deliberate purpose of the Columbia Telescope, the Augusta Chronicle, and the Charleston Mercury, to excite a prejudice in the minds of their becomes the generally frank and direct character of the South. One of them, for inand lost money in the attempt. This fact eagerly transferred to the columns of the cannot be disputed because it is in the flowembellishments .- Nat. Intel. June 18,

"To excite a prejudice" Yes, sirs, it has that after a wear of a few months, it was to bring down upon you the contempt of our taken up for the purpose of cleansing, when readers, which you have long very fully deserved, and which, if we are not grossly deceived, you have now obtained to every desirable extent. We hope this remark is between the different sections of the coununitrue, how is it to be accounted for, that sufficiently "frank and direct," a characteristic of which the Editors of the Intelligencer have yet to afford the first illustration in themselves.

We deny that we have used any means nent finally to abolish the fictitious Sink-ner Fund of Linghand.—The Globe says "Though the matterner may become of no reat imperiance, the Bill speaks favora-dy as to the disposition of the Ministry to implify the public accounts."

a toreign tabriet. And lastly, why have gentlemen who are engaged in selling for-eign carpeting been asked, "if they would not receive the American article, and sell it as foreign"! These questions "Real Truth" can solve, without knowing the writer of this essay. tion of the Editors of the Intelligencer to establish the contrary. Our readers will remember the circumstances alluded to above. We reported a remark of the efficient and responsible Editor of the Intelligencer which was communicated to us by a member of Congress, to whom it was uttered, as an intended insult to those of the South, who administered the one thing needful to that Editor's Establishment. The ocshon, dated April 25, appears in the widely differ. I am convinced that this public was an appeal by the Editors of the I. to the people of the South for additional patronage of their paper, within a few months after one of them had declared, that he did not regret the loss of his Southern Subscribers, for they did not pay him. Were we not justified, and even called upon by a proper respect for our fellow citizens, to publish this remark? Mr. Gales denied it: we promptly published hisdenial and referred it to our author; he furnished unequivocal testimony in our behalf, corroborated by a third person; and the above is the have been this year imported to a large a- first, the last, and the only explanation which mount for the supply of our market. One the I. has yet given of the affair. Who then, first, the last, and the only explanation which we ask the public, has "badly remembered and worse translated" the matter at issue? Do our inferences carry "absurdity"-or ture we aid the cause of morality, and make do Mr. Gales' statements carry falschood, good and honest citizens. For it is well on their face? Have we made our charges on their face? Have we made our charges in the dark, or failed to furnish direct evidence to establish them? And has not the Intelligencer always had the means of

that you will de to have not know, merely out of which they because the control of the Potomac, out of Washington; when their life blood was drawn from the South to which they at necessarily contradict the statement of ar correspondent Truth, previously published. As to his seeing sufferior American arpeting heside inferior English carpeting, what has been done. The tendency of carpeting heside that they were superiments of the seeing superiments of the seeing superiments of the same way. And, for any thing we know, merely out of spite, because of our having, some months ago, protested against the anti-constitutional designs and doctrines of those prints and their confidential rights and our interests? t is possible that they were specimens of different kinds of goods—at least it does not subject that they were not, from his complete that they were not, from his completed in the proposed results and their confidential friends, and deprecated their proposed resistance of the laws, some twelve months ago, they may, by dint of repeated asserted, and that which differs from Truth, to be more properly denominated Error.

For the GAZETTE.

what has been done. The tendency of overgrown manufacturing establishments can friends, and deprecated their proposed resistance of the laws, some twelve months ago, they may, by dint of repeated asserted in them. Whenever adversity reduces the proprietors to the necessity of discharging their laborers, or of reducing their wages, they become an army of maleguignts, are ally are enemies of the South, where one of us was born and both of us bred; where the parents of one of the south and they are the parents of one of the south and they are the parents of one of the south and they are the parents of one of the south and they are the parents of one of the south and they are the parents of one of the south. us yet happily live, and the ancestors of the other for generations back have found their burial ground—of the South, whose interests we have always upheld, whose rights we have always vindicated, and the renown of whose patriots and statesmen we have always loved to cherish.—Yes, such happen among us: But what reason have is the force of projudice—such the influence of vile party spirit, that even all this may refl's both of 1821 and 1816.

happen among us: But what reason have is the force of projudice—such the influence of vile party spirit, that even all this may not happened? The same causes will procome to be swallowed by a credulous and duped community, when administered through the regular "organs." Nay, even these Editors themselves may in time believe what they so cordially respond to one another. We envy not the minds that are so constructed as to be capable of deriving sional brethren

> Bless us! what a convenient versatility of feeling these veritable gentlemen possess This, we suppose, is the amende honorable for past unkindness; and surely here is enough of lofty rhetoric and "engared" phrase, to gild, the deceptive dose of flattory, secundem artem. Will not the Southern people remark, that even in this highwrought, Ciceronian Eulogy, they are de-nominated "a credulous and duped com-munity"! A phrase, strikingly indicative of the characteristic suaviter in mode of the

mask sits badly indeed upon them, when-ever they attempt to play a farce for the great purposes of South, and the hisses of the auditory must

Chronicle, have combined to prejudice them and trace this plot of treason, stratagem and spoil to the "spite" which the Trio feel at the detection of another treasonwhich the Intelligencer sagaciouslaborions session at which a great number ly discovered, and pricking up its ears, lustily brayed during the whole summer, by Rvery good citizen should feel an inter-reason of great alarm for the Republic. It was a plot of treason less heinous than the character and morals of the comm present; that being aimed only at the des- generally. Every citizen of Columbia this, against the immaculate fame and the pression of gambling here-where the flowcommencement, and as the judges were subscription list of Messrs. Gales and er of the rising generation, the rich hope of Seaton. Their subterfuge in this article is parents and of the state, are concentrated. stracts, they will be regarded with interest characteristic and ridiculous—evasive and in an institution deservedly regarded as the unmanly. They are brazen-faced enough to tell us, that they "protested against the anti-constitutional designs and doctrines' ofcertain Editors; that they love the South, "whose interests they have always upheld, readers, against us; and, in pursuing the whose rights they have always vindicated, end they have in view, they are, it seems and the renown of whose statesmen and to us, more indifferent as to the means than patriots they have always loved to cherish"!! Why have they not manliness hears a private conversation re- enough to ar wledge that they didslanpeated, badly remembered, and worse der the people of the South-and that, duranslated, and presently prints it, with inferences, which carry absurdity on the face of them, of intended disrespect, on our part, to the People of the South. This is tions;—that so far from confining their vindictiveness to the Telescope, the Mercury and the Chronicle, they sold to the Coalition their unsparing, indiscriminate abuse of the ter of a common informer is always odious been our "deliberate purpose" to do more; whole Southern country. And what was --but undoubtedly should be so, only accordthe hurhose which moved these gentlemen's Not to rescue the constitution from the foul embrace oftraitorous machinationsnot to brighten up the chain of friendship try-not to yield their co-operation to cast off the oppressions which they knew were cramping every muscle of the South they so much love;---but their purpose was, to cast odium upon the anti-tariff states, sufficient for any purpose which have not been frank, to disconnect all other sections from us, and associating Gen. Jackson with what they were pleased to denominate the treasonable purposes of the south-again foist upon us the bitterest enemies who ever scourged us; men, who were placing their hopes of success upon the very scheme of tyranny which was already goading us to madness. And all this they, of the Intelligencer, did, to continue in ill-gotten power the very man, who had lashed themselves but a little time previous, with a rod of iron, until they kissed it-and wagging their tails with all the casion of placing this remark before the fawning sychophancy of the cur, they yelped submission to the man who scourg

They have advocated the Tariff-and attempted to sustain every man in the nation who has stepped forward to organize the elements of that "bill of abominations." They have devoted their columns to garbled statements of partial causers from the state papers of the immortal Jefferson, willing to defame his memory by attempting to fix upon him the authorship of a measure he abhorred. What scheme of Internal usurpation of power by Congress-since that of the District of Columbia, whose Treasury of the Union for local and selfish

Do they remember the time when the Federal Republican loaded every Stage Coach that left the Post Office, and threatened to overshadow them-when they had not 40 subscribers North of the Potomac,

The Editors of the Intelligencer, friends of

the South! Credat Judeus! Gambling .- Perhaps there is not a state n the union where a penalty of some sort is not affixed to the practice of gambling. In this state the penalty is severe, and at least a laudable intention has been manifested, on the part of the Legislature, to guard the morals of the community and the property of individuals from that gang of marauders which are always to be found about every town and city; who promenade the continent to execute a systematized plan of swindling; who may well be denominated inland pirates, and should be regarded hostes gentium, but not subject to the same mode of punishment. We understand that Columbia has been often favoured with the sedulous attentions of these ambulatory gentlemen, and preying upon the natural propensity of man, they no doubt contrive to nvolve occasionally some of our own unsus pecting citizens in the snares which are laid to decoy every victim within their reach.

We should delight to see every foreigner of this description taught the danger of his visits here, for he does not deserve the hospitalities of the town nor the protection of setting at defiance the other. And whilst our own citizens, if any there be, who be-come cordial co-operators in the broad and nefarious and seductive schemes of swindof the characteristic suaviter in mode of the large is admitted even by you—and as certainly ought its evil features to be removed if possible.

A MERCHANT.

Friday, 12th June.

A Morfolk paper states that on the 25th instant, the President of the United States was expected to visit Old Point Comfort.

Of the characteristic suaviter in mode of the Lord Mayor—and extremely consistent with the great love and affection—the profound respect, which he has graciously condessed to visit upon us.—The Editors of the Intelligencer will not succeed in purchasing, the cry of persecution, or hypocritical professions. The common informer, should steadily keep his for an expedition against Mexico.

of the statute-when he unply its heavy penalties. In we months past a little stir has lude to be that the Telescope, the Mercury and the fore, because they are entirely of rn, thus far, and being prosecutions in limine are of course ex-parte; cause they are subjects of investigation in an entirely different tribunal from that of ble plot of their's and their "confidential the press and public opinion-and because the merits of no one case could possibly be known to us.

> should feel a tenfold anxiety for the supmost valuable treasure of South Carolina, where every temptation held out to youth should be a temptation to the acquirement of science, and literature—the improvement of morals, character and sentiment. We have been led into these remarks by publication which we have been called

> upon to make, by one of the wardens of the town, who has officially undertaken the business of prosecuting for gambling. It appears from his note that he is thought by me to be very inquisitorial and to have instituted a system of espionage. This question we are not called upon to settleand since, as he says, we are not in possession of one twentieth part of the facts, we are not capable of doing so. The characing to the motive which governs him. If he succeeds in suppressing gambling here, according to the spirit and intent of the statute against it, he will deserve and receive the thanks of the community. To this extent we wish him the utmost success.

Free Trade Advecate.—It affords us very great pleasure to be able to state that in consequence of the carnest appeal made through this paper yesterday, and the exertions of individuals who took an interest in the matter, a number of our itizens have subscribed to that valuable and in dependent journal, the Free Trade Advocate. The subscriptions already obtained nearly equal the amount required to authorise the continuance of the work. We, therefore, again call upon our citizens to pationize a work, which has done and is doing more for us at the north than the unaided presses of the south can ever hope to secomplish. Let the people of South Carolina come forward freely—and give it, not such an amount of partronage merely as will prevent its stoppage, but such a liberal and extensive support as will ostablish it firmly, and encourage its intented and indefatigable editor to enlarge its size and diversify its contents. We trust that the dependent journal, the Free Trade Advocate and diversify its contents. We trust that the anti-tariff papers of the south will take up this subject, and press it earnestly upon the patriotism and interest of their respective states. Charleston Mercury.

We accord very sincerely with these sents ments, and commend them to the favor of our readers. We have read with great pleasure and profit every No. of the " Free Trade Advocate," and believe, that an exposure of the absurdities and inequities of the probibitory policy—the embargo system of Mr. Clay-at once so able, so malete. and so intelligible, is no where else to

We are very much gratified to add, that from intelligence which we lately received from the editor, Mr. Raguet, the work will be continued, Improvement have they over opposed, what but it will be upon the faith of southern generoel ty for remuneration, which cannot be derived they fell from the Republican faith-into from the present state of his subscription list, and we very confidently make the appeal in his becreed consists in grappling every cent in the half; coafdently, because we never yet know an unseccessful application from are spectable source for so worthy a purpose, to meet with cool indifference And yet, will not our fellow citizens think it unaccountable, that excepting the names which the editor or this paper has furnished, Mr. Raguet has received but five subscriptions in all the region south of the Potomac, since the ansun clation of his probable suspension! Is it not required months to settle, are now se South Carolina and every other southern state, to pay, if he can, time dollars towards the support of a paper which promises to effect much indeed. towards the liberation of the country from a yeke which is bowing it down to the dust-from a vile system, which is not only plundering him of more than three dollars of his honest earnings, but which is drawing millions from the wealth of his state, and degrading us to the condition of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those whose avarice and cunning we have permitted to triumph over our rights, our interests, and our feelings' Those who write for the manufactuters have already chaunted a requiem over the shes of the "Advocate" We are highly grati fied that it was premature—and we are confi that the people of South Carolina could not ob serve a safer rule of conduct, than to esterm what the manufacturers and their retainers condemn-and generously sustain what they most feelingly and anxiously repudiate

Many transatiantic notices, highly complimen ary, have greeted the "Free Trade Advocate and almost every leading journal in the union which is not sold to Mr. Clay and his system, has estowed its warmest approbation upon the undness of its doctrines and the ability with which they are maintained.

We, therefore, conjure our fellow-citizens to extend the hand of assistance; we promise hem rich remuneration

We have read with much interest a pa thetic and eloquent appeal of the Ladies of Morelia to the Mexican Congress, on the the laws, abusing, as he does, the one, and law for the expulsion of the Spaniards, which has been passed by that body.

The Allen Law which sealed the doom of a President of the United States, was mildness stelf compared to the ferocious decree of the Mexican Congress.

Tribute of Gratitude .- On the 11th inst in the County of Westchester N. Y. a monuto the memory of ISAAC VAN WART, at Greensburgh Church, where the ashes of the incorruptible patriot repose. Fifteen hundred persons were present, and among them 21 survivors of the army of the revolution. The ceremonies were imposing, and a very neat and appropriate oration wa-pronounced by Col. Aaron Ward, which ited some of the leading incidents in the life of the deceased, particularly that which has given him immortality, the interception of Maj. Andre upon his return from the American lines, after his negociation with Arnold. The location possesses an interest, being in what was called the neutral ground, rendered classic by the genius of ear countryman Cooper.

The National Journal, which has honored us with a quotation from our columns in conjunction with some of our brethren, in order to prove that there is a coming attack upon the tariff at the next session of Congress-need not continue to be so very excur sive and laborious in mustertingup detached paragraps to prove this fact . We assure the Journal that an attack will be made, and that too, whatever may be the course of the administration, upon the vile system of impost, which has brought down the execrations of all sections of the country. We trust it is destined to fall to ruins, and to crush in its wreck the political prospects of the great champion who claims the honor of its conception and execution, and who is at present the Magnus Apollo of the Journal. The tariff will be brought before Congress, whether the President assumes that task, as we hope and believe he will, or not. The Journal has long been sounding the note of preparation to the monopoliststhe Clayites-and calling upon them to parade, drill and exercise their forces for battle. We admonish them to do so, and expect to find many a deserter from their ranks in the heat of the engagement.

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 20th ult. ays, that much of the commercial distress of the City of New-Orleans is to be traced to the operation of the present "injudicious tariff," the decreasing exports of cotton, the unusual quantity of unemployed shipping lying at the levee, seeking freight and the depression generally of the southern agricultural interest. If Louislana, whose principal staple is among the objects of national bounty and protection, and which always meets with a ready and profitable market, is thus suffering under the operation of the tariff, what must be the state of affairs in South Carolina, which has been the subject of unmitigated depletion, without a single tonic to brace her, in any shape whatsoever.

The Louisiana Advertiser of June 2nd. tates, that several cases of violent fever had occurred during the past week at the charity hospital, some of which had proved fatal.

The Advertiser expresses no astonish ment at the early appearance of fever the present season, considering the causes for epidemical miasma: the late constant and heavy rains, succeeded by almost intolerable heat, and the river declining into its bed at a much earlier period than usual, leaving the refuse and filth of flat boats, to engender in the sun, from which the most moxiousfatic effluvia arise, spreading disease and death around.

One of the Editors of the New-York Courer and Enquirer writes from Washington city, under date of June 9, that the President visits daily the subordinate offices; that the books are kept even with the business of the office; accounts, which heretofore promptly; and without doceurs to clerks; the no playing of Billiards and cards, and no longing are now the order of the day; that the President and his Secretaries are men of bainess, engaged in doing the service of the people from 6 o'clock in the morning 'till 10 m night; that abuses and defaleations have been discovered where least suspected to exist and that developements upon this subject while laid before a committee of Congress while will astonish even those who have heretoforecalized the ecessity of reform.

We have read the speech of Mr. Clay, delivered at the dinner given to him near Lexington on the 16th ultimo. Re shet tears, at least he said he was very sorry to be obliged to abuse Gen. Jackson-but yet it was necessary, and he let off the slingwhang of the National Journal for a full hour and a half. The only articles of interest. connected with the whole affair that we can find are:

1st. That Mr. Clay wishes now to retire into private life to mend his fences, to raise cattle, and recruit a constitution, which

he has eaten down. 2nd, That he wishes to be President, whenever the people choose to invite him to

3d. The following bill of fare for the

great dinner :

The committee prepared for the occasion 579 lbs. of beet—65 hams of Bacon—4
veals—54 shoats—30 roasters—97 lambs—
10 muttons—215 lbs butter—232 dos. eggs
—1000 loaves of bread—103 gallons of
whiskey—55 do, brandy and rum—159 lba
sugar and acid for punch, &c—all of which
were gratuitously furnished by Mr. Clay's
friends.

John D. Craig has been appointed to the Patent office, vice Dr. Jones, transferred to the state department, with his own consent. This is about half a removal.

Mr. Craig, it is said, is favourably known in Baltimore as a Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.