

any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are, or shall be, payable on the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of Russia, to, or from the ports of the Russian Empire, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VII. It is expressly understood that the preceding articles II, III, IV, V, and VI, shall not be applicable to the coastwise navigation of either of the two countries, which each of the High Contracting Parties reserves exclusively to itself.

ARTICLE VIII. The two Contracting Parties shall have the liberty of having in their respective ports, Consuls, Vice Consuls, agents and commissaries, of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers, as those of the most favored nations; but if any such Consul shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted, in the same place.

The Consuls, Vice Consuls, and commercial Agents, shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews, or of the captain, should disturb the order or the tranquility of the country, or the said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported. It is, however, understood, that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort on their return, to the judicial authority of their country.

ARTICLE IX. The said Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities, for the search, arrest, detention and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be detained until the time when they shall be restored to the vessels to which they belonged, or sent back to their own country by a vessel of the same nation or any other vessel whatsoever. But if not sent back within four months, from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

However, if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE X. The citizens and subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction, of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves, or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same, at will, paying to the profit of the respective governments, such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods, as would be taken of the goods of a native of the same country in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if a question should arise among several claimants as to which of them said goods belong, the same shall be decided, finally, by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding real estate, within the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other party, who by reason of alienage may be incapable of holding it, he shall be allowed the time fixed by the laws of the country, and in case the laws of the country actually in force, may not have fixed any such time, he shall then be allowed a reasonable time to sell such real estate and to withdraw and export the proceeds without molestation, and without paying to the profit of the respective governments any other dues than those to which the inhabitants of the country wherein said real estate is situated, shall be subject to pay, in like cases. But this article shall not derogate, in any manner, from the force of the laws already published, or which may hereafter be published by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

ARTICLE XI. If either party shall, hereafter, grant to any other nation, any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall, immediately, become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation, when the grant is conditional.

ARTICLE XII. The present treaty, of which the effect shall extend, in like manner, to the kingdom of Poland, so far as the same may be applicable thereto, shall continue in force until the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and if, one year before that day, one of the High Contracting Parties, shall not have announced to the other, by an official notification, its intention to arrest the operation thereof, this treaty shall remain obligatory one year beyond that day, and so on, until the expiration of the year which shall commence after the date of a similar notification.

ARTICLE XIII. The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington within the space of one year, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, in duplicate, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms. Done at St. Petersburg the sixth (eighteenth) December, in the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

[L. S.] JAMES BUCHANAN.
[L. S.] CHARLES COMTE DE NESSELEROE.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

Certain relations of proximity, and exterior engagements, having rendered it necessary for the Imperial Government to regulate the commercial relations of Russia with Prussia and the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway by special stipulations, now

actually in force, and which may be renewed hereafter; which stipulations are, in no manner, connected with the existing regulations for foreign commerce in general; the two High Contracting Parties, wishing to remove from their commercial relations every kind of ambiguity or subject of discussion, have agreed, that the special stipulations granted to the commerce of Prussia, and of Sweden and Norway, in consideration of equivalent advantages granted in these countries, by the one to the commerce of the kingdom of Poland, and by the other to that of the Grand Duchy of Finland, shall not, in any case, be invoked in favor of the relations of commerce and navigation, sanctioned between the two High Contracting Parties by the present treaty.

The present separate article shall have the same force and value as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present separate article, and affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at Saint Petersburg, the sixth (eighteenth) of December, in the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

[L. S.] JAMES BUCHANAN.
[L. S.] CHARLES COMTE DE NESSELEROE.

AND WHEREAS the said treaty and separate article have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratification of the same were, this day, exchanged at the City of Washington, by Edward Livingston, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Baron de Krudener, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in the said United States, on the part of their respective Governments:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, THAT I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington, the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

By the President: ANDREW JACKSON.
EDW. LIVINGSTON, Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a convention between the Government of the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, to terminate the reclamations of said Government, for the depredations inflicted upon American commerce, by Murat during the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812—

Convention between the Government of the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to terminate the reclamations of said Government, for the depredations inflicted upon American commerce, by Murat during the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812—

The Government of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, desiring to terminate the reclamations advanced by said Government against his said Majesty, in order that the merchants of the United States may be indemnified for the losses inflicted upon them by Murat, by the depredations, seizures, confiscations and destruction of their vessels and cargoes, during the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812, and his Sicilian Majesty desiring thereby to strengthen with the said Government the bonds of that harmony, not hitherto disturbed; the said Government of the United States and his said Majesty, and King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies have with one accord, resolved to come to an adjustment; to effectuate which they have respectively named and furnished with the necessary powers, viz. the said Government of the United States, John Nelson Esquire, a citizen of said States, and their Charge d'affaires near his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and his Majesty his Excellency D. Antonio Maria Stalato Prince of Cassaro Marquis of Spaccaforno Count Stalato etc. etc. etc. his said Majesty's Minister Secretary of State for foreign Affairs etc. etc. who after the exchange of their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1st. His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, with a view to satisfy the aforesaid reclamations, for the depredations, seizures, confiscations and destructions of the vessels and cargoes of the merchants of the United States, (and for every expense of every kind whatsoever incident to, or growing out of the same) inflicted by Murat during the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812, obliges himself to pay the sum of two millions, one hundred and fifteen thousand Neapolitan ducats to the Government of the United States; seven thousand six hundred and seventy nine ducats, part thereof, to be applied to reimburse the said Government for the expense incurred by it, in the transportation of American seamen from the Kingdom of Naples, during the year 1810, and the residue to be distributed amongst the claimants by the said Government of the United States in such manner, and according to such rules as it may prescribe.

ARTICLE 2d. The sum of two millions one hundred and fifteen thousand Neapolitan ducats agreed on in article 1st, shall be paid in Naples, in nine equal instalments of two hundred and thirty five thousand ducats and with interest thereon at the rate of four per centum per annum, to be calculated from the date of the interchange of the ratifications of this Convention, until the whole sum shall be paid. The first instalment shall be payable twelve months after the exchange of the said ratifications, and the remaining instalments, with the interest, successively, one year after another. The said payments shall be made in Naples into the hands of such person as shall be duly authorized by the Government of the United States to receive the same.

ARTICLE 3d. The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in this capital, in the space of eight months from this date or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the parties above named have respectively subscribed these articles, and thereto affixed their seals. Done at Naples on the 14th day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

JNO. NELSON, [L. S.]
IL PRINCIPALE DI CASSARO, [L. S.]

AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Naples, on the eighth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, by Auguste Davezac on the part of the United States, and the Prince of Cassaro on the part of the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, THAT I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States have caused the said Convention to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-eighth.

ANDREW JACKSON.
By the President: LOUIS M'LANE, Secretary of State.

RESOLUTION providing for the distribution of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, from the peace of seventeen hundred and eighty-three, to the fourth of March, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the copies of the "Selection of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States between the peace of seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and the fourth of March seventeen hundred and eighty-nine," published in virtue of an act of the fifth of May eighteen hundred and thirty-two, in continuation of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution, be distributed and disposed of, under the direction of the Joint Library Committee, in manner following, viz:

To each person who received a copy of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution, and who shall apply to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the continuation of the same, one copy;

To Jared Sparks, editor of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution, one copy;

To Edward Livingston, under whose direction, as Secretary of State, the selection aforesaid was made, one copy;

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That twenty-five copies of the work aforesaid and of any other work or works printed by order or at the expense of the United States, shall be placed at the disposition of the Joint Library Committee, to be by them disposed of, in return for donations to the Library of Congress.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

RESOLUTION for distributing returns of the last census.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Librarian of Congress be authorized to deliver to each member of the present Congress, who was not a member of the last Congress, two copies of the return of the last census of the inhabitants of the United States, and that it may be lawful for the said members to transmit the said copies, free of postage, by mail.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

RESOLUTION giving the right of way through the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States of America be, and he is hereby, authorized to convey to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, free of charge, the right of way through the property held by the United States at Harper's Ferry, (and at present not improved,) if in his opinion it should not be inconsistent with the public service; and also, on the same terms, so much of the ground between the arsenal and the Shenandoah river, and near its junction with the Potomac, as may be deemed consistent with the public interest; to be used for the benefit of the said company in the deposit and accommodation of the trade of said Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company only; and for no other purpose whatever: *Provided nevertheless*, That the said road shall be so located, in the judgment of two or more skillful Engineers of the Army of the United States, who may be deputed by the President of the United States to make such location, as not to impede or injure in any manner, the future improvement of the navigation of the river Shenandoah by a lock and dam navigation or by extending a canal along the left bank thereof to the river Potomac or to the canal now constructed along the left bank of the said river.

APPROVED, June 25th, 1834.

From the Montreal Advertiser.

We have frequently heard the character of emigrant ships from Ireland declared to be worse than that of those concerned in the slave trade of Africa; the account given by the passengers of the *Thomas Gelson*, from Londonderry, substantiates the opinion.

The passengers by this vessel state the number, including children, to have been somewhere from 450 to 500. They were 9 weeks on the passage, and suffered much from want of water and provisions. Besides two tiers of berths on the sides; the vessel was filled with a row of berths down the centre, between which and the side berths there was only a passage of about three feet. The passengers were thus obliged to eat in their berths, each of which contained a great many persons, say five and upwards. In one were a man, his wife, his sister, and five children; in another were six full grown young women, while that above them contained five men, and the next one eight men.

These statements are given upon the concurrent testimony of several of the passengers. Fortunately a succession of fine weather enabled them to keep the latches open; in a storm they would have smothered.

Although these people landed safely at Grosse Isle, a great deal of sickness has broke out among them. A part of them came up by the Canadian Eagle on Wednesday, from which about a dozen persons were taken to the Cholera Hospital soon after their arrival.

A coroner's jury in York, England, lately found a verdict of manslaughter against a shop-keeper for having administered to a young man, sick with the small pox, "Morrison's Pills," which it is said, caused his death, being composed of the following ingredients: Cape aloes, gamboge, sulphate of potash, and gum guaiacum.

IMPORTANT NEWS—IT IS TRUE! It is reported, that by the ship Henry Clay, Capt. Moonshine, just arrived at Pittsburg, Pa. from Pekin, in China, despatches have been received from our Minister, near that city, containing very important intelligence. It is said, that a special Envoy had been despatched over land to this Government by the Emperor in China, with a great train, and with most valuable and curious presents, the arrival of which may be daily expected at Washington. Immense failures, it is reported, had occurred among the Chinese merchants, and the utmost distress prevailed throughout that vast empire. Petitions from all parts had been received at Court, of the most urgent and impressive character, to the amount, it is said, of more than a hundred thousand. The Emperor, in consequence, had determined to use his utmost efforts, to induce this Government to relinquish its "experiment,"—to renew the Charter of the U. S. Bank, and to consent to the immediate restoration of the deposits. This, we understand, is the sole object, origin, and end of this grand imperial embassy.

It is further reported, that the Emperor has ordered an immense fleet, of ten thousand Chinese Junk, to be immediately manned, equipped, and fitted for sea, destined for this country, to second and enforce the negotiations which are about to be commenced. Every soldier and sailor, besides his other usual arms, is furnished with a fan and umbrella, and will make a most formidable and terrific appearance.

We understand, that when this important news reached Philadelphia, the bells were all rung, one thousand guns were fired, and the Board of Directors, being in session at the Marble Palace, a new supply of Champagne was ordered, of which each Director drank three bottles without taking breath.—Bank stock, it is affirmed, became quick, at an advance of three hundred per cent. We have some little doubt of the strict accuracy of this last item.

In New York, the triumph among the Bank Party was equally great. All business, if our accounts be true, was immediately suspended; and it was determined to have a great mammoth Whig Camp Meeting glorification, at the Battery, and to erect a pavilion over the whole grounds, in comparison with which the Boston pavilion should be a mere *toad-stool*. It is said, also, that the speeches were to exceed ours in number and length, in a like ratio. In originality and novelty, they will probably be about equal. The whole must be exceedingly interesting.

We wait, with the utmost anxiety, for a confirmation of this superlatively important and unprecedented intelligence. N. B.—No other paper has the news.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type, we have received information from a private source, that the *Coffin Handbill Committee*, have ordered one hundred thousand copies of this intelligence to be struck off, and distributed gratis, in Maine, duly certified and authenticated, as heretofore. The handbill is to be ornamented with a striking likeness of the Envoy, in full costume;—and a view of the Chinese fleet is to fill the back ground.

Boston Statesman.

The schooner *Advance*, Captain Osborne, sailed from New York, 7th instant, for Portland. The crew and passengers consisted of Captain Osborne, his lady, and two children, of Edgartown, Mass.—Mr. Pease, (formerly of Edgartown, but lately a merchant of New York,) his lady and son—Mr. Lindsey, of Boston—and Mr. Timothy B. Kingsley, of Maine, together with a crew of five men. On Friday Mr. Pease was taken very sick; all the medical aid which could possibly be had was rendered; but the unfortunate gentleman constantly grew worse, and the next day died, and was buried in the sea. On Sunday evening, Mr. Lindsey, (whose lady we understand is now in Providence,) and Mr. Wells, (the mate,) and the steward, and cabin boy, all complained of being very sick. The following morning Captain Osborne, feeling unwell himself, run the vessel in near the shore, and anchored near Swezey's Landing, (Long Island.) He then took his own family, and the family of his friend Mr. Pease, (deceased) into his small boat, and accompanied by Mr. Kingsley, and the two well seamen, went on shore. Mr. Wells, Mr. Lindsey, the steward, and cabin boy, were at this time so very sick that they were insensible of their situations, and it was thought best to leave them as comfortable as possible, until the boat should return from the shore with assistance to take them from the vessel. And when the boat returned, the four persons who had been left on board in the last stages of a painful disease, had died, and they were buried in the ocean. Those who succeeded in getting to land, went up to a farm house, near by, where every thing was done which could be done to make them comfortable. Capt. Osborne's illness increased, and notwithstanding the care of dear friends, and of a physician, he died on Tuesday.

New Bedford Gazette.

The nomenclature of the West is a strange one. It would puzzle us downeasters to detect its origin or its philosophy. The Illinois Pioneer gives the following list of nick-names adopted to distinguish the citizens of the following States:—

In Kentucky they're call'd Corn Crackers.
Ohio, Buckeyes,
Indiana, Hoosiers,
Illinois, Suckers,
Missouri, Pukes,
Michigan T, Woolverines,
The Yankees are called Eels

Whether the Missouri folks are self christened, or whether their neighbors have baptised them, we know not. If the former, they are a quailish set of fellows, and if the latter, their neighbors must have most revolting notions of them. Give us any other name but that which stands for a Missouri man. The Yankees have reason to squirm under their title.

N. Y. Times.

DISTRESSING EVENT.—The Eastern Democrat says.—On Tuesday afternoon a man and his wife, with four small children, passed through this place on their way to Mauch Chunk. At South Easton they drank copiously of water from a well, and in half an hour afterwards, the mother was a corpse. Dr. Lachmeyer passed at the time, but too late to assist the unfortunate stranger.—It was a most affecting sight—the children crying around the dead body of their mother, thus suddenly taken from them.

CASUALTY. An old lady by the name of Cook formerly residing in Monroe township, in this county, was found one day last week, burnt to a cinder; so that when an attempt was made to remove her, her limbs dropped asunder. She had been left alone in the house, and was in the habit of smoking, which is the only way to account for her death. When found she was reclining in a chair against a bed, which was nearly consumed with her pipe firmly clenched between her teeth.

Bradford Pa. Argus.

Squirrel Hunting. The inhabitants of Craig township, in this county, finding that the grey squirrels were making great depredations in their corn-fields, held a consultation on the subject of quelling their cunningness, by hunting them down. Three men were appointed to act as Captains, in three different neighborhoods, each choosing eight men to assist him in the hunt, when a subscription was got up and agreed upon to be divided as follows, viz: The Captain and his party who produced the greatest number of squirrel tails, to have half the subscription—the next best to have two-thirds of the other half—and the remainder, to the least successful party. At the close of the day, (the 21st inst.) upwards of three thousand five hundred squirrel tails were produced. While the people were assembled the following question was discussed:—How much corn would these Three Thousand Five Hundred Squirrels have eaten and destroyed, in the next seventy days, that is, before the first of November, the time when the Farmers begin to gather in their corn? And it appeared to be the general opinion that each squirrel would destroy two ears of corn per day, and allowing one hundred and twenty ears of corn to make a bushel, the quantity destroyed in seventy days, would have been Four Thousand and Eighty Three bushels, which, at twenty cents per bushel, amounts to Eight Hundred and Sixteen Dollars!!! This is certainly a very serious consideration for Farmers, and we hope to hear of more squirrel hunts, both in this county and the neighboring county in Kentucky, from whence many of the grey emigrants may daily be seen crossing the Ohio river, peradventure to reap the harvest of a more fruitful soil, but the poor animals soon become beguiled, and hoisterized.

Veray Monitor, Aug. 28.

The assassination of Robert Potter, by Spencer O'Brien, candidate for the legislature of North Carolina, is thus denied in the Oxford (N. C.) Observer, of July 31: "Every body here knows this to be a sheer falsehood. Mr. Potter has neither been assassinated, nor in any way injured by Mr. O'Brien, nor has there been any menaces or attempt at violence made by him. Those who know Mr. O'Brien feel indignant at the propagators of the foul insinuation, that he could under any circumstances be induced to act the part of an assassin. Thus much we have deemed it our duty to say—more we do not feel authorized to say under existing circumstances.

To prevent misrepresentation abroad, we will mention the facts of an occurrence which took place here on Thursday morning last. On that morning Mr. Potter was shot at in the street by Mr. Richard Taylor, the brother of Mrs. Potter. The gun was heavily charged with buck shot, five or six of which passed through Mr. Potter's hat, and one cut the skin on the crown of his head. The wound is not serious. Mr. Taylor has given bond for his appearance at the next superior court."

Com. Intelligencer.

Instinct. After the execution of Sabius, the Roman general, who suffered death for his attachment to the family of Germanicus, his body was exposed upon the precipice of the Gemonias, as a warning to all who should dare to befriend the house of Germanicus. No friend had courage to approach the body; one friend only remained true—his faithful dog. For three days the animal continued to watch the body. His pathetic howlings awakened the sympathy of every heart. Food was brought him, which he was kindly encouraged to eat; but on taking the bread, instead of obeying the impulse of hunger, he fondly laid it on his master's mouth, and renewed his lamentations; but did not quit the body.

The corpse was at length thrown into the Tiber, and the generous creature leaped into the water after it, and clasped it between his paws, vainly endeavoring to prevent it from sinking.

Harrah for Miss Green—she delivered a fourth of July Oration at Augusta, Maine. In closing, Miss Green makes the following remarks:

"If I shall have been so happy as to gain the approbation of those for whose sake I have so far departed from the strict limit which ancient prejudices have too long prescribed to our sex, I shall be amply repaid for all the sneers of 'whittlings and fools.' [Cheers.] I have been only desirous of winning the approving smile of the nobler sex for my sentiments, not for myself. And I say unto you, lords of creation, as you call yourselves, if you doubt my sincerity, I proclaim it here in the face of all Augusta, now assembled around me, and you may believe me or not as you please—but there is not one among you, Tom, Dick, or Harry, that I would give a brass tinkle to call 'husband,' to-morrow.

Last year the printing of the Senate amounted to sixteen thousand dollars. This year, by the management of the wig leaders, the cost to the people for printing dress memorials, &c. to fatten Duff Green, is one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars!! Upwards of one hundred thousand dollars of the people's money was paid to Green for doing work that is utterly useless. This was done in the midst of the cries of distress, dissolution and pressure! No wonder General Green is a panic-wig of the first water. But what say the people to this wholesale squandering of their money, by a corrupt and unwholy alliance! Between the Bank and the Senate, they have been well plundered.

Pennsylvania.

ENGLAND. The cabinet of Earl Grey has been dissolved—this measure had resulted from the resignation of Lord Althorp, who, in consequence of the difficulties experienced in proceeding with the Irish coercion bill since the exposures of Mr. Littleton, Stanley, and the Duke of Richmond, determined to retire from office. Lord Althorp has, however, consented to remain in the new cabinet, which is to be formed under Viscount Melbourne. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, had declined taking office. It is doubtful whether the new administration can stand. Lord Melbourne wants energy, which Earl Grey had. The Queen is on a visit to Germany; else, so great is her influence over the King, that we should probably have had an anti-reform ministry, which the people could not—would not bear for a month. Lord Grey does well to retire while he can do so with honor.

The new ministry is much the same as the former one, with the exception of the substitute of Lord Melbourne for Earl Grey, as first Lord of the Treasury. Viscount Duncannon is to be Secretary of the Home Department in the room of Lord Melbourne, and Sir John Cam Hobbes is to be Chief Commissioner of Woods and Tracts, instead of Viscount Duncannon.—It is thought that Lord Wellesley will continue Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

NEW-ORLEANS, August 9. Our city continues unusually healthy for the season of the year, and it is the opinion of many that the frequent light showers we are blessed with, will greatly protract, if they do not wholly prevent the disease with which we are almost annually visited. Up to this date our city is perfectly free from fever, and appearances generally, are indicative of a continuance of health.

Courier.