

LETTER FROM MR. VAN BUREN
To A. Stevenson and others, (officers of the Baltimore convention,) accepting the nomination for the presidency.
Washington, May 29, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant. The nomination you have been deputed to announce to me presents the only contingency, upon the occurrence of which, I could consent to become a candidate for the high office of President of the United States. When my name was first associated with the question of General Jackson's successor, more through the ill will of opponents than the partiality of friends, I determined to wait for the development of the views of the Republicans of the Union, and to pursue that course only which their unbiased judgment should finally recommend. I deemed that course to be due to the Administration, of which I was a member—to the best interests of the country—and to the indivisibility of a political party, by the original organization of which, the overthrow of Republican principles in the United States was prevented, and upon the ascendancy of which we can alone depend for their preservation.

To the offers of support which were at that period occasionally made to me from different quarters of the Union, I respectfully replied, that the public good, in my opinion, required the services of Gen. Jackson for a second term—that the agitation of the question of his successor, at that early period, must of necessity embarrass the administration—and that it was my desire that my name should not be connected with the subject. From that time to the present, I have neither solicited the aid nor sought the support of any man in reference to the high office for which I have been nominated; unless my replies to interrogatories from my fellow citizens upon public questions, and my sincere endeavors to make myself worthy of the respect and confidence of the American People, are liable to that construction. For the truth of this declaration, I can safely appeal to the hundreds of honorable men who composed the recent Convention—to the numerous editors, and politicians throughout the Union, who have distinguished me by their preference, and to my private correspondents and intimate friends, not excepting the considerable number of persons, once my friends and associates, whom the fluctuations of political life have converted into opponents. In none of these classes, or in any other of our community, is there a man who can truly say, that I have solicited his political support, or that I have entered or sought to enter with him into any arrangement, to bring about the nomination which I have now received, or to secure my elevation to the Chief Magistracy of my country.

The liberal men of all parties, I trust, and you and those you represent, I am sure, will pardon me for having thus spoken of my own conduct in reference to a point upon which I have been the silent object of attack, as causeless as it has been violent and unremitted; especially, as I alone can answer for it in relation to all my countrymen, although thousands may be ready to answer in relation to themselves.

Under these circumstances, the Democracy of the nation, in Convention assembled, having, as you inform me, with a degree of unanimity that I cannot too highly appreciate, pronounced me worthy of so great a trust, I cannot hesitate in making their wishes the rule of my conduct. I do, therefore, with a deep and, I hope, abiding sense of the honor conferred upon me by their preference, accept the nomination which has been tendered to me by the Convention.

I am not aware that there is any point of interest in the general policy of the Federal Government, in respect to which, my opinions have not been made known by my official acts—by my own public avowals, and by the authorized explanations of my friends. If there be any such, however, you may rest assured of my ready disposition to comply, on all suitable occasions, with the wishes of my fellow citizens in this regard. I content myself, on this occasion, with saying, that I consider myself the honored instrument, selected by the friends of the present administration, to carry out its principles and policy; and that, as well from inclination as from duty, I shall, if honored with the choice of the American People, endeavor to tread generally in the footsteps of President Jackson—happy, if I shall be able to perfect the work which he has so gloriously begun.

It cannot be denied, that there is no country in the world, whose inhabitants are so well secured in their civil and religious rights, and enjoy so large a share of prosperity and happiness, as the people of the United States. For this, they are indebted less to salubrity of climate and fertility of soil, than to our excellent system of Government; by which, more than any other, every man is protected in the application of his powers and faculties to his own benefit. That dissatisfaction should nevertheless occasionally arise, even under the best administration, of a system capable of producing such happy results, is not to be wondered at. Until the wit of man shall be able to devise some plan of Representative Government, by which all who think themselves qualified, may be, at the same time, admitted to participation in the administration of its affairs, we must not expect to be relieved from the spirit of complaint, or even surprised to find it most vehement at a period of the greatest prosperity. But between partisan complaints as to the management of our Government, or even diversities of opinion in relation to the wisdom of supposed improvements in the details of its construction, and a desire to undermine and overthrow it, there is an immeasurable difference. Whilst the one can, at worst, but produce partial and temporary obstructions in the public service, success in the other, would inevitably plunge our country, from its present lofty eminence, into an abyss of anarchy and ruin.

We hold an immense stake for the weal or woe of mankind, to the importance of which we should not be insensible. The intense interest manifested abroad in every movement here, that threatens the stability of our system, shows the deep conviction which pervades the world, that upon its fate depends the cause of Republican Government. The advocates of monarchical systems have not been slow in perceiving danger to such institutions in the permanency of our Constitution, nor backward in seizing upon every passing event by which their predictions of its speedy destruction could be in any degree justified. Thus far, they have been disappointed in their anticipations, and the circumstances by which they were encouraged, however alarming at the time, have in the end only tended to show forth the depth of that devotion to the Union, which is yet, thank God! the master passion of the American bosom.

Thoroughly convinced that the overthrow of our present Constitution and the consequent destruction of the confederacy which it binds together, would be the greatest sacrifice of human happiness and hopes that has ever been made at the shrine of personal ambition, I do not hesitate to promise you, that every effort in my power, whether in public or private life, shall be made for their preservation. The Father of his Country, foreseeing this danger, warned us to cherish the Union as the palladium of our safety; and the great exemplar of our political faith, Thomas Jefferson, has taught us, that to preserve that common sympathy between the States, out of which the Union sprang, and which constitutes its surest foundation, we should exercise the power which of right belong to the General Government, in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love, and religiously abstain from the assumption of such as have not been delegated by the Constitution.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks, for the kind manner in which you have performed the duty assigned to you, and believe me to be, very sincerely, your friend and obedient servant, M. VAN BUREN.
To ANDREW STEVENSON, Esq. president,
JAMES PENNER, and others, vice presidents of the National Convention.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Has the time arrived for Indiana to commence a general system of Internal Improvements? We have supposed this question capable of none other than an affirmative answer, and are astonished at its frequent reiteration. To convince every unprejudiced mind upon a subject, about which there should be so little diversity of sentiment, it is only necessary to compare our own with the condition and prospects of other states. When New York in 1810, proposed that system of artificial navigation which has since connected the waters of Lake Erie with the Atlantic, the board of commissioners appointed to investigate the subject, reported it to be a work of immense utility—"too great for individuals or private companies." Application for assistance was consequently made to Congress and to such of the State Legislatures as were supposed to be interested in its construction. Every such effort, however, was unavailing, and the war of 1812 put a stop to its progress; after the peace of 1815 she renewed the enterprise, relying alone upon her own energy and resources, and associated with this mammoth work the canal which connects the waters of the Hudson with Lake Champlain. These projects met with an opposition unanticipated and equally unadvised and illiberal with that which would now check the onward progress of our own state, and would have been, no doubt, abandoned, had not the industry, energy and perseverance of De Wit Clinton aroused the dormant spirit of the people and convinced them of their necessity. They were begun in 1817 at the expense of the State, and in 1825 the city of New York, for the first time, greeted the arrival of a canal boat full freighted with the productions of western industry. These works, the former of which is 353 miles in length and the latter 61, created a canal debt of \$9,629,000. To these have been since added an immense number of other canals and rail roads, which have created an internal improvement debt of about \$32,000,000. Has this debt thrown over the energy and industry of New York an ennuis—a nightmare? Has it lessened her resources and crippled her enterprise? Far from it. Within one week, ending on the 21st of May, she received in the tolls from her canals alone, the sum of \$32,695,88, and her canal fund commissioners report a balance in their hands applicable to the canal debt of \$2,009,575, 30. Even at the city of Buffalo [the western extremity of the Erie and Hudson canal] the tolls received in one week amount to \$7,196,36. From the whole of her canals she received for one year, 1834, in tolls, the sum of \$1,340,106,76. Add to this the immense income from her rail roads and other works of Internal Improvement, and her debt will be speedily extinguished; after which the profits can be applied by the Legislature to such objects and purposes as require protection and promotion. What effect has this expenditure had upon the resources and wealth of New York? It has brought into use and given value to an extensive and fertile region of country, that otherwise might have remained until now, thinly inhabited by a few graziers. The wilderness has been made to smile, and flourishing cities, towns and villages have sprung into existence within a few years. From 1800 to 1830 the population of the whole state increased from 350,180 to 1,913,508. The city of New York, under the stimulating influence of foreign and most extensive inland commerce, increased its population since 1820, from 123,706 to about 240,000. In 1790 its population was 33,131—being 9,389 less than Philadelphia at the time. Before the construction of the Erie and Hudson canal the value of real estate in that city, was stationary at an average of \$52,000,000. "The moment the waters of the lake touched those of the ocean it received a new impulse," and it now exceeds \$114,000,000, having increased more than 100 per cent in ten years.

We have offered these examples, and shall hereafter lay before our readers the result of similar enterprise in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states of the Union, because they are facts, which the timid politician will ever evade but dare not deny;—they are too stubborn for his purpose and cannot be removed to suit his chameleon policy. Let us then, make a common sense application of these to Indiana. First, however, let us enquire—what is the condition of Indiana? In 1800, while yet a territory, she had a population of only 4,075. In 1810 this population had increased to 24,520—(upwards of 500 per cent.) In 1820 four years after her admission into the Union it amounted to 147,178 [an increase of more than 500 per cent for ten years] and in 1830 it amounted to 313,31 [still an increase of about 100,334 per cent.] Suppose this increase to have continued till now, her population will exceed 500,000, and extend it to 1840 it will not fall far short of 1,000,000 of inhabitants. Who that has witnessed this unexampled increase of numerical strength, from the helpless infancy of Indiana to her present proud and elevated maturity, is prepared to say that she does not demand a more rapid development of her energies and her internal resources? Let every candid man, cast back his imagination to the time when the prairie back and sickle of the farmer, took the place of the savage tomahawk and scalping knife, and view the rapid expansion of her yet unexpended resources; let him reflect upon the energy, the industry and the necessities of her present population;—let him notice her position upon the map, her productive soil,—let him do all this and find, if he can, a pretext for his opposition to Internal Improvements. Let him stop short of these and his opinion is the result of infatuation and unworthy of notice.

But, suppose Indiana were now to commence a well regulated system of Improvement—what would be its practical results? We must only judge of the present and the future by the past. Look then elsewhere—to any other states of the Union. Wherever works have been begun and completed, the value of all property has risen in an aggregate proportion with the importance of the work. Suppose the completion of the road from New Albany through the County of Lawrence to Crawfordsville, (the survey of which is now in progress) and that moment every portion of property, both real and personal approximating it as near as 40 or 50 miles would rise from 50 to 100 per cent in value—lands now worth 4 or 5 dollars per acre, would sell for 10, 15 or 20. And every species of industry would be encouraged. Many individuals who now labour for 37 1/2 or 50 cents per day, and many who are unable to procure employment at all, would find increased wages, and every article raised by the farmer would meet with a home market and an advanced price.

It is the interest of the farmer therefore to encourage Internal Improvement, and no less so, the interest of the merchant and the manufacturer. The wealth, prosperity, happiness and importance of these, constitute the living pillars, upon which our government is based, and they should enjoy their privileges without confiction. To these, then we say, in perfect sincerity, that your industry will be promoted, your commerce extended and your wants mutually supplied by a well regulated system of Internal Improvements. Western Spy.

Boyd, the person who attempted to kill Mr. Attree, Reporter of the Courier and Enq. was arrested at Hoboken, and held to bail to answer for the assault—himself in the sum of 1500 and two sureties in \$1,000 each. The New York Courier of yesterday states that Mr. A. was still living, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Marvin Marcy. The Barnstable Journal, after mentioning the result of the late trials at Concord, makes this remark:—"Young Marcy, now suffering imprisonment for the same offence, will receive executive clemency forthwith, if numbers of citizens will accomplish any thing. Petitions have been sent to the Governor with nearly 10,000 names for his release."

French Relations. By a reference to the foreign intelligence received since our last, it will be seen that the difficulties attending the state of our relations with France are by no means yet surmounted or removed; and that there is much apparent danger, either that the adjustment will not be effected, at all, or that the temporary misunderstanding will leave behind it a state of embittered and irritated feeling on either side, extremely unpropitious to the mutual interests of the two nations, and adverse to the preservation of that harmony which the remembrance of cherished associations and long continued amity and intercourse would seem naturally calculated to ensure. There is a soreness of feeling on the part of a great portion of the French people—an erroneous conviction that they have been outwitted by our negotiators or betrayed by their own Ministers—which will require to be treated with respect—if not deference—to be met with candor and truth, rather than misrepresentation and ridicule, in order to secure what we feel must be the hearty desire of the great mass of both nations—a mutually honorable, satisfactory and lasting peace.

If there be one circumstance which more than another should have excited the indignation and disgust of the reflecting portion of our countrymen, at home as well as abroad, it is the bullying, swaggering tone assumed by a portion—happily, a small portion—of the American press since the commencement of this unpleasant difference. Not only have they acted as though France were the very nation to be dragged on or frightened into the performance of an act of national justice, but as though their own dogmatic display of spirit and resolution were peculiarly calculated to daunt and dishearten her. As if the language of insult and of impotent defiance were not rather calculated to rouse than to prostrate the spirit of the most abject and inferior foe—much less of a nation so eminent for its resources, its prowess, and its extreme sensitiveness in regard to the slightest impeachment of its honor, as is France. But now, when the money has been voted, and only fair words are needed to make fair weather, to indulge in intemperance, vituperation of our rival, or unmanly exultation over her, is a course worthy the lazzaroni of Naples or the rabble of Morocco. Nothing could more clearly betray an utter destitution of all true courage, as well as enlightened policy and a decent regard for the feelings of others.

That there exists, and will continue to exist, a difference of opinion with regard to the branch of our Government to which the credit of the suspicious result anticipated is more especially to be attributed—whether to the mainly firmness of the President, the dignified and conciliatory moderation of the Senate, or the judicious mingling of the two which characterized the course of the House—is neither remarkable nor important. There is room here for every one to enjoy his own opinion. But when we see it emphatically and tauntingly boasted that we have frightened France into common honesty from the dread of our arms, we could only regard the boast as irresistibly ludicrous, were it not that it may be incautiously mischievous. A nation which has shrunk not from the array of a million bayonets, and has not succumbed when they were pointed at her throat, while the flower of her own sons lay in death on the soil which they had gallantly defended, is not likely to quail before the untied arm of a nation numerically one-third as potent as herself and separated by three thousand miles of ocean. Away, then, with such miserable oblation to our national vanity! To suspect another nation of a spirit so craven, a conduct so unprincipled, is well nigh to acknowledge ourselves capable of like depravity.

But we hear much of the impossible 'apology' which is required of our Government before the money will be paid over. We have already exposed the absurdity of the request; but while we regard it as a matter of supererogation, we are not the less certain that a compliance with it will be alike feasible and productive of happy results. There is no 'apology' required: our Government is simply asked for an 'explanation' of certain expressions which have been deemed derogatory to the honor and good faith of France. The explanation, we humbly conceive, may be given in the very language of the document alluded to. At any rate, our advisers from Washington assure us that the requisition is there deemed of no moment—or at least as presenting no insuperable difficulty. And who will presume that the President is inclined to disregard the dictates of national honor in this matter? The presumption has no semblance of possibility.—We conclude, then, in the full assurance that the explanation will be tendered and accepted, the cash ditto ditto; and that both parties will have quite as much national honor when the affair is happily settled as ever they had.

New Yorker.

Calamitous Fire. A most disastrous conflagration broke out about three o'clock on Monday morning in a stable in the upper part of Elizabeth-street, rear of 207, which in the course of a short time destroyed upwards of forty tenements, and unhoused, it is estimated, nearly two hundred families, nor will this computation be considered as exaggerated when it is known that in one house, No. 226 Mott-street, not less than sixteen families resided. Nine houses fronting on Prince-street, and five on Elizabeth-street, are totally destroyed—exclusive of that number of tenements situated in the rear of others.

The loss cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty; but the amount of insurance must be merely nominal, and the actual distress occasioned beyond computation.—Except for the clemency of the season, there never was a more urgent appeal to the sympathies of the affluent and philanthropic.

New Yorker.

We have a word of advice for those who are opposed to a system of internal improvements—Take a journey; go somewhere—the distance of one or two hundred miles—go immediately, before the mud dries up, or the waters fall; and after wallowing through the mud; swimming streams, and sympathizing with the enterprising emigrants, whose families are exposed to fatigue, disease and danger—when you get home, and count up the many carriages you have helped to pull out of the mud; and the persons you have aided in crossing streams, and rescued, or seen rescued from them, then ask if good roads and good bridges would not be very comfortable at best? If so, ask yourself if those states that have constructed such works are not in a way to be amply reimbursed for making them? and then ask yourself why you are opposed to adopting a similar policy in Indiana? Plough Boy.

Another breach mended. Miss Mary A. Tubbs, of Troy, has recovered five hundred dollars of Mr. David Harris, for a breach of promise of marriage. It appeared from the evidence, that Mr. H. had visited Miss T. for about three years—during the latter part of which time he had become so intimate as to extend his visits from two to three o'clock in the afternoon to ten at night, and to address Miss T. as "Mary," instead of "Miss Tubbs."

Colonization in Mexico. Benjamin Lundy formerly editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, has obtained an extensive grant of land in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, in fee simple, on condition of introducing 250 settlers within a stipulated period.

Pennsylvania. After next year it is said, her canals and rail roads will pay for themselves, and all the taxes raised for them may be removed.

A FACT—worthy of notice. The stock of every finished Rail-road is, at this time above par.

THE ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.

Pennsylvania can boast of having within her territories one of the finest arsenals in the Union; probably for neatness and symmetrical arrangement the neatest in the world. I mean that military establishment recently named after the beautiful river Allegheny, and more extensively known as the United States Arsenal near Pittsburgh.—This ordnance depot occupies a plot of ground containing thirty one acres one rod and thirty three perches, and 132 feet from the river above mentioned, to the Philadelphia turnpike road, and entirely surrounded by a handsome, well built wall. The order in which the ground is divided is as follows:

1st. The lower park, comprising a military store, built of freestone, three stories high; two carriage houses and three timber sheds with brick pilasters—a river wall of massive stone, containing 1720 perches.

2d. The Arsenal yard, a square with the following buildings: The main arsenal of arms, three stories, with a pediment or tower 120 feet by 40; upon the second floor the arms are arranged in racks and present to the 'coup d'œil militaire' a splendid sight; it is in fact a military museum. Here are deposited the relics of former times; revolutionary trophies, taken at Saratoga, Yorktown, and St. John, present themselves at the entrance and remind the visitor of Washington, Lafayette, Gates, and other worthies of past days. At the end of the room may be seen with the marks of 'U. S. Philadelphia, 1793, an intimate friend of 'old Mad Anthony,' and a most destructive enemy to the aborigines. The total number of small arms falls not short of seventy seven thousand. The other buildings are:—Officers' quarters, barracks, armory, smithy, carriage shop, machine shop, with an engine of twelve horse power, paint shops, lead and brass foundries, tin shop, accoutrement shop, and offices. The last named buildings are of brick, with shingle roofs. The yard, with its gravel pathways and locust trees, is not unlike the garden of the Tuilleries in miniature. In the centre is a cistern or reservoir, intended, for the fire engine, to convey water to any part of the fabric.

3d. The front park presents in view the outside of the main arsenal, with the right and left wings of the commandant's and subalterns' quarters, and is chiefly designed, as a grove, to add to the 'tout ensemble.' This park is enclosed with iron railings similar to those around or in front of the President's House, at Washington. After crossing the Butler road, it leads us forth into the upper park, surrounded, likewise with a permanent wall of stone. In its inclosure are the public stables, (of brick); three small frame buildings, separated about 80 yards from each other, denominated as the composition, drawing, and preparation rooms, are seen in the rear. About two hundred yards in the rear of these buildings is the magazine of powder, designed to contain (environs) one thousand three hundred barrels. The topographical scenery is not surpassed by any west of the Allegheny mountains, and the climate is salubrious and fruitful.

The Allegheny Arsenal was commenced in 1814. The site selected and the greater part of the works erected by Majors Woolly and Wade, late of the army. The remainder of the improvements, filling up an extensive ravine, building timber sheds, erecting walls, &c., were finished under the superintendence of the senior captain of the present ordnance corps.

There are at present stationed at this post one Brevet Major, two Lieutenants, one store keeper, thirty five enlisted ordnance men, and fourteen citizens employed as mechanics. As an arsenal of construction and of the first class, the situation of the country offers every facility, both as regards the commodities and the mechanical operations; and there is not probably a site which would present more favorable results as an ordnance depot, than the one so judiciously selected by the gentlemen whose names are above quoted.

Military & Naval Magazine, for May, 1835.

There has been considerable excitement in Philadelphia for some time past, caused by a pretty general turnout of the hoppers and journeymen mechanics, in favor of fixing ten hours as a day's labor. The proposition, we believe, is, to commence at 6 o'clock, and work till 8, then have one hour for breakfast—commence at nine and work till one, then have an hour for dinner, and quit at 6. These to be the hours from the 1st of May till the first of September—and for the remainder of the year, from sunrise to sunset, with one hour each for breakfast and dinner.—The corporation officers of the City and some of the adjoining Districts have already agreed to the measure, and so far as we can judge, there appears to be no doubt that it will become general. We think it highly probable that an industrious man will perform more labor in the course of a week under the ten hour system, than is now usual by working 12 or 14 hours a day.

Rep. Compiler.

NEW ALBANY, June 19. Last Sunday evening, we witnessed one of the most extraordinary Phenomena of nature. About 6 o'clock P. M. a dark and dismal cloud settled in the horizon, south east of this place, between us and which, a whirlwind, or water spout formed resembling a light stripe upon a dark surface. We never have witnessed spectacle so truly sublime. Having formed below Jeffersonville it proceeded with great rapidity through that place, doing considerable injury to several persons whom it either swept along in its course or dashed to the earth. Several houses also were materially damaged by it.—It passed on through the town to the river. When it came in contact with the water, it received an immense body of that element into its tremendous whirl, and conveyed it into the heavens.—The volume of water passing upwards was at times some 25 or 30 feet in circumference and extended upwards some hundreds of feet.—Having passed over to the Kentucky side of the river and sported there awhile, it returned to the water, soon after which it dispersed or subsided. The time of its duration was something like 5 or 7 minutes.

Gazette.

Melancholy Accident.—We learn from a gentleman who was on the ground a short time after the accident, that a man by the name of Ira Smith was instantly killed by the fall of a tree on Saturday last (13th instant) in Amherst. The particulars of the sad event as near as we can learn were as follows. He with others, was at work during the forenoon digging the earth from the roots of a large dead tree, in the highway. After having removed the earth, they left the tree standing; and when returning after dinner, just as he came within reach of the tree, it fell, crushing the miserable man in a most shocking manner. He removed to this country from Vermont last year, and has left a large family to deplore his death.

Ohio Atlas.

Pittsburg, Penn., the American Birmingham, contains 33,000 inhabitants, and 400 new houses are being erected there this year.

Noel appearance of Frogs.—We have lately observed an innumerable host of these tiny creatures leaping their way instinctively from the low grounds towards the hills, all going the same course, and so thronged that one could not step without destroying one or more of them. Their appearance in such numbers has excited some surprise, as the like was never seen here before. It seems that this is the season of the year when the tadpole assumes the shape of a quadruped, by being supplied with legs, and immediately thereafter relinquishes its tail, when its fondness for an aquatic abode appears to cease. At this time they are not much larger than a common house fly, and so intent are they on making to the hills, that whenever an obstruction presents itself, they are found clustered about it in heaps, and nothing can induce them to change their course.

The frog is perhaps the most prolific of all quadrupeds;—naturalists have ascertained that the female will produce at a single spawning eleven hundred eggs; were it not for the great fondness that many other animals have for them as food, and the consequent destruction they occasion, we might expect to be chanted most melodiously by the "cantankerous" creatures. Manchester Miss. Ad.

*We are indebted to Fanny Kemble for this word.

Colonel Richard M. Johnson. This exemplary christian, distinguished statesman, warrior, and philanthropist, after thirty years' uninterrupted service of his country, in the field of battle and in the Halls of Congress, is now brought forward with great unanimity by the democratic party of the United States, as their candidate for the Vice Presidency. And who is Richard M. Johnson?—a planter of Kentucky, a civilian, and soldier. What has he done?—In early life, yielding to the great laws of nature, which, in the warm and genial regions of the earth, vindicate and accomplish in the superior grace and attractions of the sable female race the inevitable destiny of the colored population sooner or later to triumph in full domination over sultry globe and sunny clime; but abhorring the licentious lives of such men as Clay and Poindexter, Richard M. Johnson turned to the sacred volume, which has been his guide and trust through life, and finding that "God made of one flesh all the nations of the earth," he took a Creole for a wife. He is now a widower, having lived in honest wedlock with the woman of his choice, and raised and educated a family of children, the heirs of his estate, intelligent and respectable, but slightly tinged with their African origin. So much for his domestic relations. Eastern Republican.

Catholics.—A new, splendid chapel is about to be built in Cincinnati, by this sect of professors. They are becoming quite numerous,—gaining strength daily and will in a few years be able to cope with the other professing christians in the country. We are informed that a neat little church has recently been built, by them, in Dearborn county.

The professing christians, all over the United States, appear to be in much trouble; splitting and dividing into numerous little bands, for the most trifling causes. Some quarrelling about their funds—the preachers about their stipend, and the members, about their worldly affairs; each trying to over-reach the other. Weekly Messenger.

MADISON, June 19.

Cholera. It becomes our painful duty to announce the existence and progress of the Cholera in Madison. It made its appearance on Wednesday last, when Mr. and Mrs. Meek, two of our oldest citizens, were attacked; they died on Thursday. On Friday, Mrs. — Black was attacked, and died on Sunday. On Saturday, John Castlen was attacked, and died in about eight hours. No cases occurred on Sunday and Monday, and we flattered ourselves that this terrible disease had ceased its ravages. But on Monday night it appeared in a more malignant form than it had ever visited us before. No deaths occurred until Tuesday morning, since which time up to 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, there have been 11 deaths. The following, we believe, is a correct list of those who have died since its first appearance. On Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. Meek. On Saturday, John Castlen, and Mrs. Black. On Tuesday, up to seven o'clock Wednesday morning, Mrs. (Wm.) White, Archibald Causby and daughter, Samuel Wells, Mrs. Richards, Miss Shannon, James H. Wallace, two children of John Coffman's, Wm. Smith, Jas. W. Guthrie, Mrs. Gavitt, Mrs. Bergen and son, a girl at J. G. Moore's, name unknown, making the number who have died since its first appearance, nineteen.

Since writing the above, we have heard of two deaths, Mrs. (Sam'l) Wells, and a child of Mrs. Barnum. There are now (Thursday morning,) but one or two cases which, it is feared will terminate fatally. Banner.

Fire. About 3 o'clock on Friday morning last, 19th inst. during a severe thunder storm, the citizens of this town were aroused by the cry of fire, which was found to proceed from a stable belonging to Mr. John Jamison. The stable was struck, by the lightning which, immediately took fire, and was entirely consumed, together with a considerable portion of grain; fortunately there were no horses in the stable at the time. Through the praise worthy exertions of a portion of our citizens, and particularly the Young men, the fire was arrested without doing further damage. Batavia Ohio Sun.

A pretty severe hail storm occurred in this county on Saturday last (13th inst.) In the northern part of the county it did considerable damage. The young corn was greatly injured and some fields of small grain nearly, if not quite destroyed. The destruction of windows was great. A gentleman informs us that in his house he had windows of 15 lights in which every pane of glass was broken. He saw hail stones nearly as large as hens eggs. Connersville Watchman.

At the closing of the subscription books of the new Bank at Charleston, S. C., nearly seventy millions of stock had been taken.—Many of the individual subscriptions were a million each, and some of them two millions—the entire capital of the Bank. Low. Journal.

We learn from a gentleman, who has just returned from the upper part of Vermont, that the bad crops of the last three years, has produced so much discouragement that a number of families have sold their farms, and removed to the far West. A great many more are preparing to follow them.

Vice President Van Buren is to make the apology to France. He is the only man who can make all parties believe they have got the wind of each other.

Mail Stages. We are pleased to hear that arrangements are being made to run Post coaches on the state road, between Vevay and Napoleon through Mount Sterling; Cynthiana, Cross Plains, and Versailles twice a week. Weekly Messenger.