

ed him from obtaining; the people to whom he applied, he said, preferred giving him a crust and sending him on, to giving him employment. Let them weep that they have been guilty of wantonly wounding the feelings of a fellow-creature already crushed beneath the weight of numberless misfortunes, and let them resolve to "sin no more."

Albany Journal.

GENERAL ORDER. To prevent false impressions relative to a "General Order" recently issued by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, we have obtained permission from the proper source to publish it. This is made necessary from the exaggerations of certain busy presses, made, no doubt, with a view to excite the public mind. To the indiscretions of such editors within our own State, may Ohio justly attribute much of the censure she has received from abroad, from the commencement of this controversy.

Columbus Hemisphere.

GENERAL ORDER.

"HEADQUARTERS, {

"Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1835. {

"Sir: As the aspect of affairs on our northern frontier appears daily more and more threatening, from the violent and unjustifiable course pursued by the authorities of the Territory of Michigan, and their refusal to comply with the arrangement entered into at Washington, on the 3d of July, with the President of the United States—it is supposed that an armed force will, in all probability, be necessary to restrain their outrages, and protect our commissioners appointed for running and re-marking our northern boundary line, as well as to sustain our civil authority, and protect our citizens within the constitutional boundaries of the State. Under this aspect of affairs, it has, of necessity, become the very painful duty of the Commander-in-Chief to call upon the Generals of Division to ascertain what number of volunteer cavalry and mounted riflemen can be raised and equipped within their several commands, that will be ready to march at a moment's warning, to defend the rights and honor of the State—to sustain our civil authority in the discharge of their duties, and to protect our citizens within the constitutional limits of the State; you are, therefore, required to forward to the office of the adjutant general, forthwith, or without the least possible delay, an account of the number of volunteer riflemen, and, likewise, of the number of volunteer cavalry, armed and equipped, that may be willing to tender their services, from our Division.

Acting, as the Commander-in-Chief considers himself, in the discharge of this very painful duty, in defense of the clearest and most undoubted rights of the State, and convinced that it will be viewed in this light by the people of Ohio, it is his wish in the selection of forces to avail himself of the services of volunteer forces only. You will, therefore, ascertain what number of volunteers of the above description of force, to wit, cavalry and mounted riflemen may be had as aforesaid, and forward the information with all possible despatch. In the forces that may be raised it will be necessary that the men provide themselves with arms, blankets and ammunition, and it will be understood, that if ordered to march into actual service their compensation and pay will commence from the time they rendezvous in the several divisions preparatory to marching. A strict compliance with the above order is expected. By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

SAM'L C. ANDREWS.

Adjutant General.

"N. B. This order is considered to be so far confidential as to prohibit its publication. It is desirable that its provisions should be carried into effect with as little excitement as possible. Although the acting Governor of Michigan has declared his unwillingness to comply with the arrangement entered into at Washington, on the 3d of July last; yet we have reason to believe, that the President of the U. S. States will exact obedience to his instructions. If so, there will be no need of troops, further than an escort to protect our commissioners, while running the line, from insult by mobs and lawless banditti. But if the orders of the President of the United States should be entirely disregarded, and the authorities of Michigan continue their depredations, it will be necessary to call into actual service a sufficient force to cause respect and obedience to the laws of Ohio, within our constitutional boundary, and to afford the civil authorities such protection as may be required. This note I have been desired by the Commander-in-Chief, to append to the foregoing General Order."

S. C. ANDREWS.

TRICK OF A LAWYER.—Several years ago the son of a rich Jew was on the point of being married to a Christian; on which the father, who had not so much objection to the religion of the lady as to the smallness of her fortune, expostulated with the young man, and told him that he might have a person with more money. The son, however, was firm in his resolution, and replied that whether his father consented or not, he would marry the object of his affections; and if he refused to give him a proper share of his fortune, he would himself turn Christian, whereby he should claim the benefit of an old English statute, and obtain half of what he possessed. Upon this the old man was greatly confounded, and soon after went to consult legal advice, and to inquire whether there were such a law in existence. The counsellor replied, there certainly was; and that his son, upon turning Christian, would have a right to half his fortune; "but," added he, "if you will give me ten guineas, I will put you in a way to disappoint him; and the graceless rogue shall not be able to obtain a farthing." At this the old man's hopes revived and putting ten guineas into the lawyer's hand, expressed an impatience to know how he was to proceed, when the counsellor replied with a smile—"You have nothing to do, sir, but to turn Christian yourself."

London paper.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—Shortly after the Swan 10 o'clock steamboat left the wharf at New York, on Thursday, for Philadelphia, a passenger called at the Captain's office, and stated that he had lost, he believed in one of the water closets a roll of money with a piece of newspaper for a wrapper, containing about 600 dollars; he desired that the proprietor should ring the bell, offering a reward of 100 dollars, if the money was returned to the Captain's office. Nothing, however, was heard about it until about an hour afterwards, when a gentleman handed into the office a roll of money, of which he said he had just picked up in a water closet, without examining it. The gentleman whom it was supposed to belong to, was called to receive his money, who in great glee came running to the office and received the roll; he immediately unrolled it, and with a dejected countenance declared it was not his. What a revolution of feeling—thrice disappointed—having lost his money and found it as he supposed; but alas! it was but a momentary delusion, and he went to awake to a double disappointment. The roll in its outward appearance was precisely like the one he had lost, and contained about 1000 dollars, all in United States' Bank notes, instead of Philadelphia money, there being but one 10 dollar note in the roll of the same description as his.

The proprietor was again desired to ring the bell, stating a roll of money had been found, and left at the Captain's office; and requested the passengers to examine their pockets. Every man's hand was immediately on his pockets, and a gentleman called in about one minute, and described his money, and after returning suitable thanks to the finder, received his treasure. He had not missed it until notice was given by the bellman.

The owner of the first money lost, put up advertisements on the boat offering a reward of \$100 for

the recovery of his money, which would be paid at the Captain's office to the finder, and went on to Philadelphia, with his family. On Friday morning, at the moment the boat was starting, a newspaper boy having seen the advertisement offering a reward of \$100, came to the Captain's office and asked who would pay the reward? "You have the money," was the quick reply; "where did you find it?" He said he picked it up near or in the water closet, a moment before the boat left the dock yesterday, and was obliged to run to get ashore before she shoved off, or he would have reported it at the office, he handed the money in, rolled up precisely as described, and received the reward due to his honesty.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS. Nearly all that I was worth in the world has been destroyed by a deluded and excited multitude. The savings of seventeen years of hard and anxious labor, are taken from me, but I trust in God that with the reflecting and the virtuous my character will be unstained. The people have been misled—I have an undoubting confidence that sooner or later they will do me justice.

In the Legislature of their State, at great pecuniary sacrifice, I served them seven years with a zeal and ardor which none could have surpassed; those who know me, know that I am incapable of fraud. What I had accumulated, after I had devoted my days and nights to the support of a large and helpless family, including a mother, an aunt, a younger brother, is gone, and I and a wife and seven children are amongst you, almost without a dollar, but with an assured consciousness of my innocence.

Youreit became my residence by choice—nothing but death will ever remove me from amongst you. Every act of my life during the eighteen years that I have lived with you, I ardently desire to have most searchingy scrutinized. I will abide by the result. If a solitary creditor of the Bank of Maryland shall think that I have done him injustice, let him select his own tribunal from any men of character in the city or elsewhere to decide between us; and if I am found in one particular to have done the institution injustice, legal or moral, I pledge the subsequent earnings of my life to make it good. Money to me, my family and my friends, is nothing in competition with my honor. By them all, my death would be prayed for, if my reputation cannot be preserved. But I have no fears. I repeat it, that I know justice will be done me. It is impossible that with a civilized and christian people, injustice can long prevail. They may be misled for a time, but in the end they must and will be right.

I return to my profession with a mind unmoved, a conscience untouched, and with an unfaltering conviction that I will be supported by the virtue and intelligence of the city. I was absent when the vicissitudes of the past week were perpetrating. God, in his mercy, willed it so. Had I been here, myself and family might have been the victims of the popular fury. We are now amongst you once more, and we leave not the city with life.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

BARNUM'S HOTEL, 14th Aug. 1835.

FORT-WAYNE, Aug. 22, 1835.

The subscription books for stock to the branch of the State Bank of Indiana to be located in this place closed on the 3d inst. The whole number of shares subscribed was 1916, of which 1756 were subscribed by citizens living within the district. The whole amount of stock required by the charter—1600 shares—was subscribed for on the day the books were first opened. This is the only branch, excepting Madison, of which the entire stock was taken in one day, and it affords a gratifying proof of the prosperity and enterprise of the inhabitants of the district, and of the public confidence in the stability of the institution.—*Sentinel.*

COM. ELLIOTT AND GEN. TOWSON. A correspondence between Com. Elliott and Gen. Towson is published in the New York Times. It appears that Gen. T. called upon Com. Elliott for explanation concerning some statements made under the signature of B. W. [Dr. Waterhouse] relative to the affair on Lake Erie. [These communications were a sort of glorification of the gallant Commodore, made up out of materials furnished by Elliott himself for the purpose. Every thing was claimed for him, to the disparagement of even Perry and others, and he was lauded by the superannuated dotard, to the very highest degree. The whole was a piece of contemptible cheat and humbug, altogether undeserved and false.]

THE N. Y. AMERICAN contains two columns of matter from Gen. Towson, supplementary to the correspondence which appeared in the Times, commencing with a copy of the letter which Commodore Elliott returned unanswered. It is as follows:

"Washington, July 28, 1835.
To Com. J. D. Elliott, New-York.—Sir: I have received your communication of the 23d instant, in answer to mine of the 18th. If my letter deserves the character you give it, it should receive from an officer of the navy who claims to be a gentleman, a different notice; in fact, the only one a man of honor could return to a communication, of such a character as you describe, proceeding from such a source. It confirms what I have often heard, but did not until now, fully credit, that you have, by appropriating to yourself what belongs to others, obtained credit for much more bravery than you are entitled to.

"I would return your communication as one; for the credit of the Navy, ought to be suppressed; but knowing you as I now do, my own safety requires that I should not part with the document, which is a tissue of false statements throughout; and which exhibits your true character of minister. So far as it relates to myself, I consider altogether contemptible: Your obedient servant,

"N. TOWSON."

Gen. Towson proceeds to remark:

"The Commodore says, 'I informed you in my letter of the 23d, that I should wish with that close correspondence.' The reader is requested to examine that letter and see whether it contains such information. Perhaps like the valiant commodore's resolution to challenge the lamented Perry, it may have 'evaporated,' it certainly is not in the letter now. The truth is, the construction he put on my letter of the 18th, admitted of but one course for a man of honor, who does not profess religious scruples in such matters; and that is the one he recommends to me. He knew this, but preferred the stale device often resorted to by men of weak nerves, to conceal their infirmity. My immediate reply convinced him I intended the correspondence should take a different course; he wished to be beforehand with me—but not having taken the preparatory step, by notifying me, he was reduced to the necessity of asserting that he had done so; maugre the fact. The Commodore personally wishes to exchange notes. The person entitled to receive the sealed note of a friend, might have advantages in the arrangement's that would follow. I assure him it is not my intention to claim or receive any, on that account, believing it would be dishonorable to do so."

Then follow other comments, interspersed with official documents. At the close is the following editorial:

"We are requested by Gen. Towson to state that his lodgings are at the National Hotel, Broadway—and that he will remain in town until the U. S. ship Constitution shall have sailed."

COM. ELLIOTT has sailed from New York in the Constitution, with whole skin, and left Gen. Towson to gather satisfaction as he may, during his absence. Gen. Towson proposed to him, through his friend P. Macaulay, that a friend of each should decide which should challenge the other. Com. Elliott declined the proposition, but offered to consider the proposition itself a challenge. This was more than Mr. Macaulay was authorized to make.—*Boston Aurora*

Major Noah, in praising Miss Vos, says that "she has never had any opportunities of education, EXCEPT IN THE WEST! The ignorance of the people of the east towards the west, is truly amazing. A short time ago a highly respectable gentleman in New York asked us, if there were any brick houses in Cincinnati. And now we have the Editor of the Star talking about persons having no advantage of education, *except in the west!*" The editor ought to have known, that in Cincinnati, we have better schools, than any in New-York; and in Ohio as good Colleges as any the east can boast of.—*Cin. Whig.*

From the Red River, La. Herald, August 1.

TEXAS.—Our readers will find several papers on the subject of the expected disturbances in Texas. The news which they contain we consider as highly important. It appears that Texas has entered her veto against the proceedings of the Ayuntamiento of Matamoras, which "illustrious" body has passed resolutions approving the conduct of Santa Anna, and requesting that, taking the supreme power into his own hands, he would "condescend to dictate," &c., such laws as to him will seem conducive to the general welfare. Several thousand troops have been sent to Texas, the Governor has been seized and imprisoned, and the citizens of that State seem disposed to consider themselves as a part of the Mexican Republic, only so long as the latter will adhere to the liberal principles which first gave her a rank among the nations. They are every where organizing themselves into military corps, and appear disposed to resist to the knife all attempts to render them subject to the rich-apostate, who now wields, in his single hand, the purse and the sword of the Mexican Confederacy. It is said to be the intention of Santa Anna to visit Texas shortly, in order to complete his work of destroying the State Government, and possibly in the hope of pleasing the people by a gracious display of his person. But the stout and independent men of Texas, are too averse to tyranny of any sort to be humbugged by a conduct like this. Let them therefore, take courage. A stout struggle, sanguinary as it may be, should not deter the lovers of freedom striking for "God and Liberty."

TEXAS.—Conversing, a few days since, with a friend who had spent some months in the territory of Texas, he informed us, that a very large proportion of the settlers are of the same description with the unhappy wretches who were slaughtered at Vicksburg. Most of them are Americans by birth, and many are refugees from justice. Numbers go ostentiously armed, with pistols and dirks in their girdle. Gambling houses are innumerable. A number of murders were committed, while our informant was in Texas, but the perpetrators were never punished. The only capital punishment that took place, was, in one instance, for horse-stealing; and the unfortunate culprit who traversed the earth, in that case, happened unfortunately to be the only preacher in the colony.

Salem Gazette.

FROM PARA.—By the Baltimore, Capt. Richards at Salem from Para, we learn through the Boston Gazette that the long expected expedition from Rio arrived at Para on the 22d June, with a new President for that Province, who having corresponded with the usurper Vinagre, the latter abdicated. In consequence, the legitimate President disembarked on the 25th, and was saluted by the English, French, and Portuguese vessels of war, and afterwards installed. On the day following Vinagre delivered up the forts, and the soldiers laid down their arms. Quiet is restored, and business resumed.

N. Y. Sun.

BERMUDA.—By the schooner Jane, arrived on Saturday, files of the Bermudian have been received to the 6th inst. inclusive. The paper of the last date remarks: "The conduct of the colored people in the last year has been highly satisfactory; and we trust that they will take care of the kind persons by whom their future actions will be governed."—*N. Y. Paper.*

THE POOR POET.—The New York Sunday News says that the prize of \$50 offered by Mr. Binneford, for an address to be spoken at the opening of the Franklin Theatre, on the 1st of September ensuing, has been adjudged to a pauper inmate of the Alms-house!

Philadelphiaian.

JO. SMITH.—The Mormon prophet, has bought three mummies, and has discovered that they are the bodies of Joseph, the son of Jacob, and King Abimelech and his daughter. They are now carrying them about the country with which to gull

the people in the leves in that city.

Philadelphiaian.

A HEROINE.—The Baltimore Republican relates an instance of female devotion and heroism that would have reflected honor on the sternest Roman matron. While the infuriated populace was in its highest state of excitement it visited the house of Dr. Hintze, in Gay-street, for the purpose of razing it to the ground. The doctor had rendered himself obnoxious to the rioters by his active efforts to protect the property of his fellow-citizens, and was compelled to fly. But when the crowd appeared, his wife, who was alone in the house, addressed them, and asked if under such circumstances they would attack it. They told her to leave the house for they were determined to destroy it. She replied, she would not leave it, and if they were resolved to destroy it, she would stay and perish in the rains! Struck by her courage and devotion, the crowd retired and the house was uninjured. Had the same spirit animated a few of the citizens, especially the Mayor and the police, Baltimore would have been saved from those horrible scenes which will paralyze her energies and stain her character.

Frederick Herald.

EDENTON, (N. C.) Aug. 11.—For the last 12 or 15 hours a fearful storm has been upon us, and up to the hour of our going to press, it has abated but little in its fury. On Monday night, the clouds, which had worn a lowering aspect since Sunday, appeared to have concentrated for a general desolation; the wind blew a perfect hurricane from the north, and the rain fell as if it would completely saturate the earth. The destruction of human life and property by the storm on this eventful night must have been immense, and the next papers and arrivals will no doubt furnish heart-rending accounts.

Then follow other comments, interspersed with official documents. At the close is the following editorial:

"We are requested by Gen. Towson to state that his lodgings are at the National Hotel, Broadway—and that he will remain in town until the U. S. ship Constitution shall have sailed."

DECREASE OF TURKISH FANATICISM.—I walked about Stamboul to-day, and experienced much civility from the Turks, who took infinite trouble to answer all my enquiries. When I made them understand by signs that I wished to cross the Horn, many left their little stools and walked some distance to put me in the right course. How changed is their conduct in this respect from what it was at no very remote period, when a Christian hardly dared to be seen in the streets,—and when the Turk, for more sport, thought nothing of drawing

a pistol and shooting at any Frank whom he happened to observe looking out of his window,—and not only the foreign merchant, but even the consul, was obliged to have a guard of janissaries to attend him from his house to his office. At that time, too, the wealthy Christian, in passing through the streets of Stamboul, was often stopped and compelled to sweep the muddy crossing; and even the dogs were allowed to worry him, without his daring to beat them off. Happily those days of fanatical intolerance are for ever passed; and the irresistible march of civilization, by gradually weakening his prejudices, has humanized even the intolerant and ferocious Mussulman.

Adeljo's Journal.

The safe return of Captain Back to Montreal, from the Arctic Expedition, has already been stated. The Montreal Herald has the following notice of the movements of this intrepid gentleman during his absence:

During the first winter the expedition had to endure great privations and sufferings, owing to the scarcity of food, and the severity of the weather. On the 25th of April, being exactly one year after he had left Luching, and during a very heavy snow-storm, the despatch communicating Captain Ross's safe return was delivered to Captain Back. The primary object for which the journey was undertaken being thus happily filled by other agents, captain Back made preparations for complying with the secondary part of his instructions—the examination of the coast between Point Turnagain and Ross's Pillars. Several boats were with the utmost activity built during the winter, but in the spring, finding that they had an insufficient supply of provisions, they could not take one with them. It was not until the month of July, 1834, that the expedition got to open water on the *Thel-ee-cho-deeth*, or *Great Fish River*. Captain Back, we believe, succeeded in determining that this river runs to the northward, and if we understand the purport of the scanty information which has reached us, it has its source on a height of land, about 150 to 200 miles from Fort Reliance, the winter establishment of the expedition at the eastern extremity of the Great Slave Lake—Captain Back is the first European who has visited Great Fish River, and examined its course to the Polar seas. Its very existence was doubted by many geographers. It is said to be large, but dangerous of navigation—greatly impeded by ice; and having little but mounds of sand along its banks. It falls into the Polar Sea, at a point, as far as we can learn, that coincides very nearly with the place assigned to it by Captain Back and the Arctic committee in London, in their prospectus already referred to.

Farther than this, we know that the party of intrepid travellers had to encounter every obstacle to which polar navigation is liable, and we are led to believe that immense masses of ice, accompanied by uncommonly severe weather, finally arrested their progress. How far the labors of the expedition will increase our knowledge of the line of coast, we are unable to say; but from what has been stated above, it is obvious that a new route has been opened to the Polar Sea, and that the large blank which formerly struck the eye, on surveying the map, will now, in a great measure, be filled up. Captain Back, will, we believe, have much interesting information to communicate, respecting his observations on