

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the Liverpool packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, which arrived at New York on Sunday last, we have Liverpool dates of the 24th, and London of the 23d Aug. They contain intelligence in the highest degree interesting to every friend of human rights and liberal principles. In the House of Lords the Municipal Bill has been amended, and the House of Commons have, in relation to the grant of the annual supplies to the Crown, refused to grant the annual supplies to the Crown. This is unquestionably a crisis more momentously interesting than any which has occurred in English politics since the revolution that brought Charles to the block. How the Lords will get out of their dilemma remains to be seen in the sequel. We extract a few of the remarks of two prominent reformers in the House of Commons, delivered on the motion to postpone the Appropriation Bill. The motion is in substance, that the House do not pass the bill until the arguments employed, as well as display the spirit that prevailed.

Mr. Hume thought, that whilst the fate of any one of the three great measures now in the House of Commons remained undecided it would be improper in the House of Commons to pass any more money bills. (Cheers from the Opposition.) He did not mean to deny that each House of Legislature possessed independent powers; but it was his opinion that the representatives of the people were called on at the present crisis, on behalf of the people, not to agree to any more votes of money, or to the appropriation of what had been already granted, lest they might thereby place in the position of the constituents could not approve. (Cheers.) He therefore hoped that the appropriation clause would not be agreed to on Friday next, nor until they saw how the business in the House of Lords was disposed of. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell said, that the constitution gave to the House of Commons the control of the public purse, and if the public business and the administration of abuses should be impeded, that House possessed the power of obtaining the redress of grievances by controlling the public expenditure; and by placing the supplies in the hands of such persons as possessed the confidence of the people, they had the means of preventing any premeditated plan to uphold abuses being carried into execution. (Hear, hear.) The people of England placed in the hands of the House of Commons the means of obtaining the redress of grievances, and the redress of wrongs, that period would be a lamentable one for this country. (Cheers.) He would only anticipate the possibility of such a period arriving, for the purpose of expressing his conviction that the people would ultimately prevail. (Hear, hear.)

A bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt has passed the House of Commons. Public attention in France appears to be entirely absorbed by the new measures of the Government in relation to the freedom of speech and the press. We published the bill entire in our last, from which our readers may see the dangerous lengths which Louis Philippe and his infatuated advisers have determined on going. These high-handed and despotic measures must every where as they deserve, a most tremendous opposition. The revolution of July was produced by measures scarcely more obnoxious than the present. They are still violently discussed in the Chambers.

Spain. This unhappy country is still distracted by the tumultuous and bloody civil war warring within her bosom. The Government of the Queen seems to make little or no headway against the insurgents. Spain has at last consented, with mortal reluctance, no doubt, to recognise all the South American States as free and independent communities—a recognition which should have been made years ago, and which nothing but mortified vanity and deeply-rooted prejudice could have so long retarded. A Minister from Mexico, and one also from Venezuela, has been received in his official capacity by the Spanish Court. The following summary of a letter from Barcelona, dated 7th Aug. will be read with interest:

"Early in the morning of the 5th, Gen. Bassa presented himself at the gates of the city with 2,000 men. The authorities in vain requested him to enter Barcelona, and he, for his own personal safety, not to enter Barcelona, or the state of effervescence of its inhabitants; he declared he would execute at any price the orders he had received from Gen. Lauder, and inflict a condign punishment on the authors of the massacre of the 25th July. No opposition was offered by the people to his ingress, because they knew that the military were the only ones who composed his escort, had been gained over and would make common cause with him. Bassa drew up his men en bataille on the square and in the court of the Governor's palace, and thence issued orders to the inhabitants, the moment a cannon was fired from the citadel, to retire to their respective homes, so that nobody should remain in the streets.

"The people awaited the announced signal with patience, but no sooner had it been given than they congregated in large masses, and marched toward the Governor's house, vociferating cries of death against Bassa and Lauder. The troops showed no inclination to repress the tumult, and Bassa, relying on them for his protection, continued writing quietly in his closet until he deemed it time to take such measures as were prescribed in his instructions. In a few instants, however, all the avenues leading to the palace were filled with an infuriated multitude, determined at any risk to storm the palace. The front gates being closed and occupied by troops, they gave up the idea of entering on that side, but proceeding to the rear, which is connected by a narrow bridge to an adjoining church, about 150 penetrated into the palace, and passing and re-passing the Governor's apartment. Bassa, on hearing the noise, rose from his desk, and was advancing toward the door, when it was dashed open, and one of the foremost among the rioters shot him dead with a pistol. They then appeared on the balcony, and announced to the people that Bassa was no more, when thousands of voices cried out from the crowd, 'Throw him down to us, pitch him out of the window!'

"This was accordingly done, and the corpse of the unfortunate General being secured with a rope, was dragged through the streets down to the ramparts, or quay. On reaching the residence of the Civil Governor, or Perfect, the crowd halted and uttered the same imprecations against that officer as they did against Lauder. They broke into the house, and not finding him within, they sought for him completely, and threw every article it contained out of the windows. The people then collected into a heap the fragments of the furniture, the registers and archives, and having placed upon it the body of Bassa, they set fire to the pile and reduced it to ashes. After this feat the crowd paraded through the streets, crying 'Liberty for ever! Viva Isabel! and 'Death to Lauder!' and 'Death to the military, and caused the bands to play Riego's Hymn, the Trágala, and other patriotic airs. In the evening a Commission (it is so styled in a letter) was despatched in the direction supposed to be occupied by Lauder in order to kill him and bring him into town, after which the people retired quietly to their homes.

"Meanwhile the most respectable inhabitants had met to devise means of saving the town from anarchy, and secure it against the attempts of Lauder. A yuntamiento was dissolved, and new municipal authorities appointed, who remained in permanency during the whole of the night.

"At an early hour in the morning of the 6th, the ring-leaders of the movement of the preceding day, finding the people disposed to return to the ordinary labors, circulated all sorts of reports. They stated amongst others that the Commissioners had succeeded in killing Lauder and were dragging him into town. This had the desired effect of drawing a vast crowd to the principal square. There every means were employed to excite the anger and operation of the populace; the most incendiary speeches were delivered, and cries of 'Death to the Carlists' re-echoed in all directions. A large mob, headed by two or three ruffians, then proceeded to a steam-engine manufactory, the finest establishment in Barcelona, set fire to it, and in an instant destroyed property to the amount of about 40,000l. They afterward announced the intention of burning the Custom House, and were actually preparing to plunder and fire the same when the new authorities, having had an understanding with the Chiefs of the militia and troops, took the necessary precautions to protect the building and save the property of the reputed Carlists from destruction. Several charges of cavalry and infantry were made, and the people, regardless of the excitations of the leaders, dispersed without offering the least resistance. Several of the latter were even arrested, and carried to prison without opposition. Martial law was proclaimed, and a military commission appointed to try the authors of the devastations committed on that day. When tranquillity was restored the new authorities, in conjunction with the chief of all the corporations, held a general meeting, at which it was resolved to forward an address to the Queen expressing the grievances at Catalonia, and pointing out the real mode of redressing them. They commenced by denouncing General Lauder, as the immediate cause of the disgraceful scenes of which Barcelona had been the theatre for the last fortnight, and declared that, on no account, should they submit to be governed by such a man. They then condemned, in energetic terms, the illiberal and pusillanimous conduct of the government, and suggested the propriety of its adopting a more liberal and bolder line of policy. Powerful means they said should be forthwith taken to crush the insurrection of the north, and they engaged for their part, to annihilate Carlistism in their province. They demanded the liberty of the press, without censure of restriction—a new law for the organization of the National Guard, who would be allowed to elect freely their own officers, &c., and conducted by a profession of allegiance, on those conditions, to the government of Israel, and a declaration that her majesty might rest assured that tranquillity would not again be disturbed in that city, and that the rioters should be severely punished. On the 27th, accordingly, the court-martial was convoked, and two of the most conspicuous among the rioters were brought to trial, sentenced to death, and instantly executed.

From the Washington Globe.

A REMEDY. The Charleston Mercury, as a remedy against the efforts of Tappan and his associates, says:

"Let the South then be true to herself, and diminish the dangers of such an intercourse, by diminishing as far as practicable, and even at the temporary sacrifice of her own interests, the commercial intercourse with the North. Let the first step, already taken by the establishment of a direct line of packets from Charleston to Liverpool, be promptly followed up."

Now we ask, when the whole North, by overwhelming public meetings, and by almost universal acclamation, have come forward to put down the schemes of the abolitionists and their hidden political instigators, what motive can there be for severing the commercial intercourse between the two sections of our Union? It certainly would not have existed, if it had not been mutually beneficial. Nothing has produced it but a sense of reciprocal advantage. There is nothing to compel the South to deal with the North—nothing to induce the North to continue its southern trade but mutual interests, combining to create the prosperity of our common country. And why, we ask, should the South be now invoked "to make a temporary sacrifice of her own interests," to put a stop "to the commercial intercourse with the North"? Has not the whole Democracy of the North risen as one man, and declared their readiness to put down the abolitionists, and to march to the assistance of their southern friends, to overwhelm at once the first movement towards insurrection? Have not the great mass of the Federal party, including all their most distinguished and patriotic leaders, made the same pledges? Why, then, this proposition of the leading Nullification Journal in South Carolina, to cut off commercial intercourse of the whole South with the sister States at the expense of her own interests? We are told by this organ of Mr. Calhoun's designs, that it is "a remedy" for the abolition disease—and a close intercourse is to be established between Charleston and Liverpool, to exclude the abolition contagion!! Do not the Nullifiers know that it is through British emissaries, and probably with British money, that Tappan and his associates work in this country? Do they not know that Reed and Matthews, and Abby, and Thompson, and probably a hundred other more secret emissaries, have been sent across the Atlantic, to sow the seeds of disaffection in our happy union, to destroy that government, the blessings of which strike with terror the corrupt and tottering establishments of Europe? Do not the Nullifiers know that the British government has recently paid out of its treasury twenty millions of pounds sterling—equivalent to an hundred million of dollars, to extinguish slavery in their own West India colonies. Yes, they know this, and yet they would throw themselves upon the protection of Great Britain to preserve their slave property from the danger threatened by Tappan & Co. although well aware that the Federal Government stands prepared with the whole force of the Union to crush any movement either of the slaves or their detestable allies at home or abroad.

The truth is, this suggestion of the Mercury is but another attempt of Calhoun and his ambitious junto to carry out the scheme, under the abolition excitement, which they failed to accomplish under that of the tariff. It was then their object to make South Carolina the nucleus, and Charleston the capital, of a new confederacy under the protection of Great Britain. Cooper, the malcontent Englishman, is known to have originated the scheme, and it is equally certain that English aid was looked to to consummate the Nullification plot. The refusal of the other Southern States to unite with South Carolina in the attempt, alone prevented the effort for which all the military preparations were made by the Calhoun junto, and we have no doubt a secret arrangement was in progress to secure that naval assistance which was known to be essential to its success.

And what have they now in view? a direct proposition to make a Southern sacrifice by cutting off all commercial intercourse with the North, and transferring it directly to Liverpool, to enlist British cupidity in advance, to foster the new attempt to establish a Southern confederacy upon the abolition excitement, got up for the purpose. And it is now solemnly proposed to call a Southern Convention of Southern merchants to put the ball in motion. It will be remembered that a convention of Southern delegates was a part of Calhoun's first plan to serve the Union. The people would not countenance such a convention, and now a convention of Mercantile Delegates is proposed to supersede a convention of popular delegates. Is it supposed by the politicians who are getting up this new panic, which is intended to array the South against the North, that the merchants, as a class, are less patriotic, more hostile to the administration, the Government, our Republican institutions, and the Union itself, than the other classes of our people, that they are thus chosen by the disaffected politicians to carry out their hostile designs?

What the disaffected factions now aim at, is not left to conjecture. The last Richmond Whig, of the 16th September, thus presents the grounds to be taken by the Southern convention, to establish a nonintercourse, as the first step to a separation of the Union:

CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.—The more we reflect on the proposition for a Convention of Southern Merchants, the better we think of it and public opinion favors the scheme. Independently of its effect as an anti-abolition measure, it is right in itself, and calculated to effect the most beneficial results. What is proposed by the measure? That the merchants of the South resolve to encourage direct importations and home manufactures, instead of being dependant as we have too long been, on the North. Is there any thing wrong in this? On the contrary, is it not a judicious measure, required by every consideration of prudence and self-respect? And have we not the most perfect right to be our own importers and manufacturers? That we have suffered the thrift and enterprise of the North so long to reap the profits that could have been saved here, does not give their merchants and manufacturers a prescriptive right to continue to be our factors and fabricators any longer than we are disposed they should be; and they have no right to complain that we chose to do our own business.

The measure is to all intents and purposes, right and pacific. The virtual colonial bondage that we have suffered in our wilful dependence on the importers and manufacturers of the North, we are at

perfect liberty to throw off when we please, without giving just cause of offence to any one. Is it our interest to do so—and if it be what is the best means to effect the object—are the only questions to be decided. That it is our interest to be our own importers, and in many articles, our own manufacturers, is so self-evident, that it is unnecessary to argue the question. How is this desirable measure to be accomplished, is the main consideration. The proposed convention of Southern Merchants, is the first step to be taken. A Convention of Virginia Merchants would be held, we are assured, at short notice; but it is desirable that those of the whole South should act in concert—and we doubt not that they will. It will, therefore, require time, say three or four months, before a general Convention of such as is proposed, would assemble. In the meantime, the PEOPLE, on whom every thing depends will have time for action on their part. Their patriotism has been manifested heretofore, and we doubt not in the whole South, with regard to the manufactures of Lowell. No man, no woman, will now buy or wear them, or suffer their slaves to be disgraced by wearing them. That speaks a noble self-respect, and gives the assurance that they will do or suffer all that patriotism requires of them."

The Editor then gives a communication from some patriotic citizen, which concludes thus:

"My good opinion of the discretion of a large majority of the gentlemen composing the Committee of Vigilance is such, that I cannot believe they will act on a proposition, to my mind, so fraught with mischief as that of calling a 'Convention of Southern Merchants.' No earthly good can result from such a measure. Incalculable mischief might ensue. Our Northern brethren will prove faithful. Let us give them time to act. It is their interest, as well as ours, to preserve the Union. At all events, let us keep right on our side, and we have nothing to fear."

"Loyalty to Virginia, fidelity to the Union, and, above all, duty, love and gratitude to the God of our Washington, the Father of his Country, prompts me to make this communication, and to request its publication in your paper."

"Yours, respectfully, A CITIZEN."

This virtuous and patriotic citizen, who, it seems, is not a friend to the Administration, and has, as belonging to the opposite party, had his claims upon the Whig's columns allowed—is thus condemned, in advance, by the following preface to his article by the Editor of the Whig:

"He is the only one we have found who sees things in the light he does. Native Southerners generally differ from him, and will act for themselves."

The Editor then adds another communication of a column, by way of answer to a Citizen, favoring the convention of merchants, which closes with the following as the most urgent reason for it. It is so plain and striking in itself, as to render all comment unnecessary. The supporter of the Whig's project says:—

"In the third place, let us for a moment look at our General Government. Its principles are utterly intangible and undefinable. It is without parallel—neither one thing nor another. From the time of Mr. Monroe's amalgamation of the old parties, I foresaw with, as I thought, prebetic eye, the speedy downfall of this great country.—A community like ours, must have something to act by; some sort of rules and must ever have its parties. These are necessary to its existence; but they should be organized upon settled principles, not men, who are ever liable to change. No matter what the principles may be called, so they are correctly defined, clearly understood, and consistently pursued. Our parties should never exceed two, if it be possible to keep them within the narrow limits; as thereby they will be made more familiar, and better suited to the capacity of the people. Under the influence of these views, I look upon our beloved country, with as physical advantages and moral and intellectual resources, as promising more real happiness to its inhabitants, than any other part of the earth; but upon the very verge of the most terrific war ever experienced by any people: all the result of the machinations of selfish, designing men. The geographical arrangement of these States is such as to produce a striking diversity of calling and interest, which, added to the diversity of population, originates and strengthens a prejudice highly inimical to the general harmony and consequent prosperity. Our mere difference of calling and interest as a nation, constitutes, could it be let alone, one of the surest and most fruitful sources of prosperity to the world; but from the experience of many years, it is now evident that a personal prejudice, and consequent Northern hostility to the arrangement of the Southern population, must sooner or later overbalance the motives to union and harmony, and accomplish a disunion."

"And in the fourth place, I wish to state, as one of the Southern people, that I am deeply impressed with the importance of its SPEEDY ACCOMPLISHMENT. This step will apply the only argument, peacefully, that can reach our Northern brethren effectually, that is the sure destruction of their prosperity, by an immediate non-intercourse with them; or, if the more deplorable resort to arms be called for, we shall be placed thereby at once upon well marked ground. But this step I would by no means advocate, merely upon the ground of affecting their welfare; so far from it, that it seems to me to be the only course left to America to perpetuate, beyond a very short period, the Republican form of Government—whereby we may be at peace among ourselves, prosper, and attain to happiness. By an immediate disunion of the slave and non-slaveholding states, I believe that all these great and desirable ends may be attained. From Maryland south and west, around to Kentucky, we shall be able to constitute a Government of considerable permanency. Let all public property be fairly distributed among the present confederacy. A Southern confederacy, embracing that part of the country alluded to, will embody every resource and advantage south as to soil, climate, and water, that any nation can need; while it will be relieved from all the causes of vexations and partial legislation, which now so seriously and so often threatens to overthrow our institutions."

"Fellow citizens of the South—Let us hear from you. We may be free still, possess our property, and preserve happiness, under the guarantee of a sure Constitution and wholesome laws. You will have an opportunity, upon an experiment of fifty years, to remodel the present indefinite Constitution of the United States, and have something better than a 'house of wax,' upon which to base your future exertions and hopes. Let every man think—think seriously—think deeply. Let him think of the motley materials of this great body politic—of the difficulties of equal, liberal and honest, satisfactory legislation, over such a mass of discordant interests. Let him reflect how little is now wanted at any time to kindle the most unfriendly feelings and passions, and say whether he will not enter heart, head, and hand, husband with wife, children, and slaves, into a Southern confederacy, in pursuit of peace and happiness."

"Union, harmony, self-denial, concession—every thing for the cause, nothing for men."

The above expression of Col. Benton is full of the spirit which should animate and stimulate all true Democrats, and it cannot fail to be appreciated by the republican party. Our feeble exertions have ever been studiously directed to secure a union of action in the political ranks to which we have attached ourselves. It has not been, nor can it become any part of our character, to be the blind adherents of men, at the sacrifice of principle. Measures and policy, which is conceived to be most in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions, and the ultimate prosperity and welfare of the country, have commanded a greater share of our attention and solicitude than the elevation of particular individuals to office.

If any dereliction in our course on this score can be particularized we are unconscious of it. It has been our steady aim to stand upon the line of policy laid down by the great apostle of American Democracy, and successively pursued by Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, the fruits of which have been so well appreciated by the people; and we will continue to advocate the same measures so long as they shall be in our power, to promote the interests of the country. It is by the firm adherence to these principles, that the people still retain in their own hands the privilege of self-government, as was our motto. It is by their supremacy that the people now enjoy in peace those equal rights which cost our emancipated forefathers so many days of toil, so many rivers of blood, and so much treasure, and our prayer is, that they be perpetual.

We have been an attentive observer of the course of our delegation in Congress for the last few years, and found no cause of complaint, so far as their representative character is concerned. We find them, as the people had a right to expect, zealously and energetically sustaining our interests and democratic principles in the National Legislature—and so long as they continue faithful to their constituents, they may look with confidence for that expression of approbation which is ever awarded to faithful public servants. It gives us pleasure to know that our State stands upon elevated ground in the estimation of our eastern republican friends, and that our delegation enjoys as full a share of influence as is accorded to that of any of our sister States—we may therefore hope, that, by their union and harmony in the democratic ranks, much substantial good will result to the people from their labors.

The disunion or dismemberment of the democratic party we have deprecated and endeavored to avert; as it is to that political party we may look for the preservation of our liberties in a strict interpretation of the Constitution. Moreover, it is believed this party is more favorable to the growth and prosperity of the West, than the opposition to Jackson is. We would ask any candid man to compare the declaration of the federalists Burges and Co. that "the rising West must be arrested in her march to empire," with the liberal and paternal language of President Jackson's Message of 1830, on the subject of the public lands, where he says: "The money arising from the sales of the public lands should cease to be considered a source of revenue to the General Government, and the lands sold to actual settlers at such low rates as that the settlement of the country should alone be consulted." Will not all true democrats of the West unite heart and hand in approving such measures? and will they not support the continuation and integrity of party whose basis is so congenial to the interests of their beloved West? It is upon all these various grounds we support the party and the men who sustain its principles.—St. Clair Gaz.

Thomas Jefferson's Opinion of Farmers.—"Those who labor in the earth," he early declared, "are the chosen people of God, if he ever had a chosen people, whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the face of the earth. Corruptions of morals in the mass of cultivators, is a phenomenon of which no age nor nation has found example. It is the mark set on those, who not looking up to heaven, but to their own soil and industry, as does the husbandman, for their subsistence, depend for it on the casualties and caprice of customers. Dependence begets servitude and venality, suffocates the germs of virtue, prepares fit tools for the designs of ambition. This, the natural progress and consequence of the arts, has sometimes, perhaps, been retarded by accidental circumstances; but generally speaking, the proportion which the aggregate of the other classes of citizens bears in any State, to that of its husbandmen, is the proportion of its unsoundness to its healthy parts, and is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption."

THE SHORT-HORNED DURHAM CATTLE.—Some superior specimens of this famous breed of English cattle were imported, a few days since, in the ship Great Britain, Capt. French, arrived at New York from Liverpool, having been purchased for the Ohio Agricultural Society, whose enterprising exertions we have before had occasion to advert to. We believe the present are the finest samples ever brought to this country. They are eight in number, two-year old and yearlings. The largest, which is a two-year old white bull, is of herculean size, (but not that account of gross or unwieldy shape,) remarkable elegance and symmetry of proportions both in the body, neck, head, and limbs; presenting in fact, a beautiful model or study for a painter like Wouvermans, so famous for his cattle. He weighs 2500, lbs. and cost in England £200, making the whole expense of bringing him out about \$1000. What seems particularly to distinguish this breed of cattle, is the small elegant limbs, the robust muscular form of the neck, the fine contour of the head and face, and the short crumpled horn, turned inward. The neck of this bull is of a depth fully equal to the length of the head; the small pointed nose, forming, with the forehead, throat, upper part of the neck, an isosceles triangle, of which the throat is the base line.

The two-year old cow which stood in the stall next to the large bull, was of white color and nearly of the same size, also of elegant form. The yearlings, composed of both sexes, were full as large as some of our full-grown cattle. The animals were fed on the passage on hay and oil cake, (made of ground flax seed,) and the sides of the stalls being cushioned prevented any injury from the motion of the ship, from which, in fact, they scarcely felt any inconvenience, as they very prudently laid down during a gale. The consequence is, they have lost but very little flesh, and are in excellent health. The English boy who had charge of them, came out expressly for that purpose.

New York Star.

Sir Charles R. Vaughan, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Great Britain to the United States, took leave of the President on Saturday last, and is about to return to Europe. A public dinner was given to the minister at Gadsby's; parting dinners were also given him by Secretaries Cass and Woodbury.

New York.

Providence and Stonington Rail Road. It is stated in a Providence paper, that the Directors have mined to complete it at as early a day as is practicable; with a view to anticipate the other enterprises of the kind, all of which have an eye to travel between Boston and this city.

MARTIN VAN BUREN has been pronounced by the Louisville Journal, and other kindred prints, an Abolitionist. The New York Courier and Enquirer of the 18th inst. concludes an article in reply to the New York Star, as follows:

"We take our leave of the Star, with the expression of a hope that its editor will not again find it necessary to resort to the stale slang of the abolitionists in its censure of this paper; and a settled conviction that in seeking to turn the abolition excitement against Mr. VAN BUREN, for party purposes, he is doing the South a serious injury, and at the same time, injustice to Mr. VAN BUREN."

The falsehoods of some of the Whig editors are too gross and glaring for others to swallow. But the pith of the above extract is to be found in the declaration of the Courier, that the Star is seeking to turn the abolition excitement against Mr. Van Buren—to bring on a national discussion, on the subject of slavery—thus doing the South a serious injury. Nothing could be more fatal to the repose and prosperity of the slave-holding States, than such a contest as is obviously desired by the leading Nullifiers and the fanatics of the North, who are, in our opinion, acting in concert.

At the instant when the candidates for the Presidency are brought "on the turf" the efforts of the Abolitionists have been more than quadrupled—their presses are set in rapid motion—their power and influence is exaggerated: the South is proclaimed in imminent danger, and her self styled champions unite in asserting that Mr. Van Buren is the Head of the Abolitionists. Who can misunderstand all this? The New York Star, U. S. Telegraph, Richmond Whig, &c. are evidently willing to hazard the existence of the Union, in their efforts to prevent the election of the democratic candidates for President and Vice President.

Louisville Adv.

A FEMALE HORSE THIEF. On the morning of the 11th inst., "a middling sized woman, (name unknown) dressed in black silk, with a straw bonnet & green veil," hired a horse & chaise at Woosocket Falls, R. I. to go to Millville, and return immediately.—But forgetting to come back during the day the pursuing committee of the Thief Detecting Society of the Village were put on the scent, but at the latest dates had not overtaken the fugitive. The owner of the horse and chaise has offered a reward for the arrest of her ladyship.

New England Review.

The Balloon Ascension. Castle Garden and the Battery were crowded with a fashionable and brilliant assemblage on Wednesday evening, to witness the ascension of Mr. Lauriat and his daughter. The aeronauts entered their car about five o'clock, P. M. and amidst the loud applause of gathered thousands the cord which held down the frail apparatus was loosened and they began to rise slowly over the heads of the audience. The balloon, however, was too heavily laden, and descended to the earth, tearing away some of the railing on the wall of Castle Garden with which it came in contact, and settling down finally on the rocks at the foot of the wall. With some difficulty the young lady was rescued from her perilous situation, after which the balloon being now relieved of its superabundant load, rose steadily and beautifully to a great height with Mr. Lauriat alone, passing slowly from the city in an easterly direction, and landing safely at Hempstead, Long Island. This ascension of Mr. Lauriat was the most beautiful of any we have ever seen; we watched his fragile vessel voyaging among the light gray clouds till it became but a speck in the heavens and was swallowed up in the shadows of evening. We hope, however, that the public will place its emphasis on all future attempts by Mr. L. thus to peril the life of his child for filthy rags' sake.

New Yorker.

THE TIMES. Within the last ten days, we have had several severe frosts. The weather, generally, has become much cooler than is usual at this season. The influence that the fall of the mercury in the tube of the Thermometer has upon the rampant passions and ebullitions of the human kind, we have adverted to before. Of late, we neither hear of City Riots Negro Insurrections nor the administration of Law agreeably to the Code Lynch. This then would seem to be the State of the case: The frost has nipped the Corn, but it has cooled and whitened vegetation, but it has also rendered torpid and inefficient the adjudications of Judge Lynch. Those who understand how to balance the loss to the crib and the granary with the improvement of the moral sense of the community, can foot this bill.

Connorsville Watchman.

BATTLE OF THE THAMES We understand that Col. Johnson, who is now at Mayville, Kentucky, has written to a friend in this neighborhood, that, if possible, he will attend the approaching Celebration at this place. If he attends he will most probably arrive in the Saturday evening Stage from Cincinnati. We understand from the Committee of Arrangements that a dinner is engaged to be provided, to accommodate from 500 to 1,000 persons. Mr. McOut has politely offered his extensive Rope-Walk, near the Court House for the dinner; which will form a beautiful covering. Capt. Coble's volunteer Company of Rifemen, will head the procession. Good music has been provided, and no pains will be spared to render the occasion as agreeable as possible to all who may attend. We are requested, by the committee to give a general invitation to every citizen of the county, and request the military officers in this part of the State, to appear in uniform.

Ind. Democrat.

There is, after all, an invincible perseverance in the yankee character, which nothing can subdue. The other day, we are informed, by the editor of the Bangor Whig, he was accosted in the street by a poor boy, soliciting employment, and naming six or seven different occupations which he was ready to turn his hand to. He had travelled some 70 or 80 miles on foot, and was without money or friends or recommendations; relying only on his own dauntless energies and enterprising spirit. Such a youth must and ought to succeed.

New York Star.

More Lynching. A whale was recently indulging his curiosity by a short jaunt up the Chesapeake bay, floundering and spouting along to the no small astonishment of the natives, now lounging slowly and carelessly, as if in admiration of the scenery on the shores, then darting away with the swiftness of thought in pursuit of his prey. But in the midst of his sport, some gentlemen, supposing him to be an abolition agent, collected a strong party, and very inhumanly lynched him on the spot.

New Yorker.

A grand nest of desperate villains—formerly tenants of many penitentiaries, being forgers and counterfeiters, &c. has been broken up at N. York, and some of the chiefs arrested.

A grand rascality prevails. Foreign swarers are imported as well as calicoes. They judge the law—in their own favor."

WHO IS A GENTLEMAN?—"Whoever is open, generous and true; whoever is of humane and affable demeanor; whoever is honorable in himself, and candid in his judgment of others, and requires no law but his word to make and fulfil an engagement; such a man is a gentleman, and such a man may be found among the tillers of the earth."