

For the Indiana Palladium.

Mr. Estlin.—There is in the mind of almost every individual, a strong desire to know the origin and to trace the history of those who have been particularly distinguished for their talents. And when such an individual becomes a candidate for the highest office in the gift of a free people; it is then the imperative duty of every lover of his country, diligently to inquire into his public acts, the leading principles by which he has been governed.

The subject of the following relation, being a candidate for the office of President of the United States, it may not be amiss to give to your numerous readers an opportunity to become more intimately acquainted with the political course of this distinguished individual. There are thousands in these western States who are ignorant of his talents, and public services, the history by which he ascended step by step to his present elevation and extensive popularity.

Therefore I have selected and epitomized from my old scrap-book (which I preserved many years ago) such accounts of the character of Mr. Van Buren, as I conceive to be most interesting and useful to the community generally; and submit it to your discretion.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

No. 1.

Martin Van Buren was born at Kinderhook, in the county of Columbia, and State of New York, on the 5th of December, 1787. His father and mother were both of exclusively Dutch descent; their ancestors being among the most respectable of those emigrants from Holland, who established themselves in the earliest period of our colonial history, in the ancient settlement of Kinderhook. They died at advanced ages, the father in 1814, the mother in 1818, but not until they had witnessed, and, for a series of years, participated in the prosperity of their son.

Mr. Van Buren displayed in early boyhood, endowments of superiority. He was educated for the bar, and at the age of fourteen placed in the office of Francis Sylvester, Esq. a much respected resident of Kinderhook, and practitioner of the law. Prior to the conclusion of his term of study, he spent three months in the office of Wm. P. Van Ness, then a distinguished lawyer and politician in the city of New York.

In November, 1803, he was licensed as attorney, and immediately thereafter, commenced business in his native village. At the next term of the county courts, he was admitted as an attorney and counselor, and enrolled in the Columbia bar, then numbering among its members several of the first men of the State; but the field was not fairly set before him, until his admission as counselor in the supreme court, which took place in February, 1807.

He had always aspired to distinction at the bar, but though he had within him not only the desire, but the elements of success, he was obliged to force his way, through an opposition at once powerful, personal, and peculiar. The political discussions which then agitated the Union, were carried in Columbia county to the greatest extremities. The title to a large portion of the soil was vested in a few ancient families, the founders of which had been endowed, during the colonial government, with a species of baronial prerogative. The members of these families were generally federalists, and as they carried with them the most wealthy freeholders, and the great mass of the merchants and professional men, they were enabled to maintain, for many years, an uninterrupted ascendancy in the county. Their reign was not that of toleration or liberality. Mr. Van Buren was an object of particular hostility to the whole party. He was a plebeian and a democrat; he was destitute of fortune and in need of patronage; and yet he would neither worship at the shrine of wealth, nor court the favor of the powerful—worse than all—he possessed talents, and was not afraid to exert them in the face, and to the prejudice of his enemies. It was therefore thought to be a matter of interest to keep him in the shade; and nothing was omitted that seemed likely to produce such an effect.

Undismayed by persecution, unflinching by the petty arts of loquacity and slander, and overlooking the obstacles by which his progress was obstructed, Mr. Van Buren pressed forward in the race before him. "He that seeketh to be eminent amongst idle men," says Lord Bacon, "hath a task." That task, and more than that, Mr. Van Buren undertook, for he strove not only for eminence, but mastery.

There was a noble daring in the very attempt to grapple with these formidable adversaries, which would almost have compensated the want of success; but by unremitting attention to business, diligent preparation, and by the utmost exertion of his powers, such an issue was prevented; and it was not long before he was enabled to contend on high and equal ground with the ablest of the group.

After the promotion of Judge Van Ness, Elisha Williams was the most celebrated jury lawyer in the State, and probably in the Union; then in the prime of manhood, and nearly at the zenith of his fame. In 1809, Mr. Van Buren removed to the city of Hudson, which was the residence of Mr. Williams; and from that time they divided and for many years continued to divide the professional business of the country. They stood at the head of the political parties to which they were respectively attached.

Never were two men more dissimilar. Both were eloquent; but the eloquence of Williams was declamatory and exciting—that of Van Buren insinuating and delightful. Williams had the livelier fancy—Van Buren the sounder judgment; the former presented the strong points of his case in bolder relief, invested them in a more brilliant coloring; indulged a more unlicensed and magnificent invective, and gave more life and variety to his arguments by his peculiar wit and inimitable humor; but Van Buren was his superior in analyzing, arranging and combining the isolated materials; in comparing and weighing testimony, in unravelling the web of intricate affairs; in evincing truth from the mass of diversified and conflicting evidence; in softening the heart and moulding it to his purpose; and in working in the judgments of his hearers the conclusion of his own perspicacious and persuasive reasoning.

Never were causes tried with more zeal, skill, and effect, than those which were exhibited at a Columbia circuit, during the period referred to. A trial there was an intellectual combat of the highest order; the antagonists were stimulated not only by professional duty and the love of fame, but by a rivalry, political and personal, which never suffered interruption or decline. PHILMATH ZETETIC.

Lawrenceburgh, 1835.

The Marquis of Waterford and some other noble gentlemen who came a short time since to this country, and were received at New York by the Mayor, have been committed at Bridewell for riotous behaviour. They first made an attack upon the lamps, next assaulted the watch, and after being shut up all night with a horde of untitled blackguards, spent the morning cursing and abusing the Justice. They were released from duress through the intercession of the British Consul and the Mayor. We are sorry that such men should cross the water—they disgrace Britain and produce in us emulity.

N. Y. Sunday Morning News.

The New York Sun, of moon memory, says a man's liver was tapped in England the other day, a tin pipe placed in the hole, and the diseased matter suffered to run for a week! We should like to see the Sun's liver tapped, instead of black bile it would run white lye, we reckon.

Some of the medical periodicals have taken the field against feather beds. There ought to be a crusade against them; an abolition against them, immediate and unconditional, of the whole race.

The Indiana Annual Conference closed its 4th session at Lafayette on Wednesday 21st Oct. Twenty-three preachers were admitted on trial; 3 re-admitted; 4 located. The net increase the last year was about 400. Next annual session will be held at Indianapolis. The following is a list of appointments for the present year:

Madison district—A. Wiley, P. E.
Madison station—W. V. Daniel.
Vevay " J. Jones, H. J. Durbin.
Lawrenceburgh do. Radman Lewis, D. Stiver, J. V. Watson.

Brookville do B. Phelps, L. M. Reeves.
Liberty do G. M. Beswick, J. M. Stallord.
Greensburgh do C. Bonner.

Versailles do Miles Huffaker
Vernon do Wm W Hibbin
Charlestown district, C W Ruter, P E
Charlestown circuit, J M'Elroy, J S Bayless
New Albany station, E G Wood
Jeffersonville do Z. Games
Corydon do G C Shevely, I W Sullivan
Greenville do J Tarkington

Salem do K Kerns, M Reeder
Pah do E Whitten
Lexington do G K Hester
Brownstown do G Patrick

Indianapolis district James Havens P E
Indianapolis station J C Smith
do circuit D H Dickerson

Rushville do Robert Burns, Thos Gunn
Connersville do J T Johnston, F C Holeyday
Wayne do J Carter, C W Appleton
Winchester do C Hall

New Castle do C B Jones
Noblesville do H Griggs
Noblesville do Jesse Horbin
Marion do J T Robe
Bloomington district J Oglesbe P E
do station Wm M Daily
do circuit W Duncan

Greencastle and Putnamville station Amaza Johnston
do circuit S P Moore

Danville do J. G. Lewis
Mooresville do A Beck
Franklin do T J Brown
Columbus do L Hurlbutt
Bedford do L D Smith

Vincennes district Aaron Wood P E
do station John Daniel
Princeton circuit G Tevebaugh
Boonville do Ezra Van Skaiaack
Rome mission D Stucker

Washington do J White
Ottawa mission S C Cooper
Terrehaute station S L Robinson
do circuit Thos Ray, Thos Bartlett
Carlisle do Enoch Wood
Evansville do J Owen

Crawfordsville district J L Thompson P E
do station John Miller
do circuit C Swank

Rockville do E Sewell, W S Medaris
Lafayette station H S Talbott
do circuit C M Holliday, J Richey

Frankford do A Beach
Corroll do E Rogers
Pine Creek do H Vredenburgh, Wm Watson
Cole Creek do Daniel Demott

Lebanon do B Griffith
Laport district Richard Hargrave
do circuit R C Meek, one to be supplied

South Bend do J Wolf
Cassopolis do T P McCoal
St. Joseph do E Kellogg
Elk Hart do S R Hall

Calamazon do S S Williams
Fort Wayne mission J S Harrison
Deep River do S Jones
Logansport circuit J A Brouse

E R Ames conference agent for the preachers and Society.
W Shanks and S W Hunter left without appointments this year at their own request.

A writer in Frazer's Magazine makes the following remarks, which appear to us quite as applicable to the state of society in this country as to that of Great Britain. Will our young ladies read and beware!

Parlour Magazine.

"It is no unusual thing for a married foreigner to take an additional wife in England, provided he can get a little money with her. The chances are that a moderate sum keeps the foreign lady quiet, even if she hears of the affair. If she is troublesome, it is only going back to the continent with the English money and without the English wife. I have myself known three cases of this kind; and, strange to say, the heroines, as if intended to serve as samples of their respective nations, were all three of different countries. The one was an Italian, the other a Frenchman, and the third a German. The Italian managed best; he contrived to hush up the business, and to reconcile the parties. The Italian wife, who is by far the prettiest of the two, lives at the expense of the English one and sometimes pays her a sentimental visit, and is very kind to the Anglo-Italian children. The German took advantage of his English lady's indignation on hearing of the previous marriage, and obtained, in some of the little principalities of Germany, a favorable divorce, which left him in possession of the best part of the English fortune. The Frenchman mismanaged the affair, and was obliged to run for it; and I do not know how matters have been settled: families like to keep those things quiet, or we should hear of many more—for they are now of almost daily occurrence. It is, indeed, generally asserted, that Prince Plucker Muskau himself came to this country in order to marry a rich widow, now higher than a countess, but then only a viscountess. That he had a wife living, seemed no great objection in his eyes; the ill-natured world abroad said that it was the only objection in the lady's eyes."

Magnificent Present.—An East Indian arrived lately at London, bringing as part of her cargo a number of articles of most costly and magnificent description, as presents to the King of England, from the King of Oude. They consisted of a bedstead of solid gold, and a table of the same metal; two chairs of solid silver, beside other articles, the whole richly chased and ornamented with carved figures. There was sent also two elephants, two Arabian horses, and two dwarf buffaloes. The elephants are small of stature, being but eleven years of age, male and female, accompanied by attendants, natives of India, attired in the splendid dresses of the country, and the elephants, accoutred with splendid trappings. The dwarf buffaloes are of the size of common pigs in this country, but are most beautiful creatures, and a curiosity, unique. The whole of the presents are estimated at the value of £80,000.

Dr. Ely a Slaveholder.—The Rev. Dr. Ely, at present of this city, but about to remove with his family to Mississippi, relates the following interesting circumstances. During a recent visit to the West, he was waited upon by a lady, a colored woman and her child. The woman was in great distress, in consequence of the sale of her husband to a slave dealer, who was about to remove him to a distant part of the country. The slave had been put in irons to prevent his escape. He managed notwithstanding, to escape with his handcuffs, and a large reward was offered for his recovery. The Doctor was anxious to do something to relieve the distress of the wretched woman, and to restore her husband to her, and there was but one way to effect this purpose. He called upon the slave dealer, who informed him that the slave had not yet been found. Notwithstanding the uncertainty, of obtaining possession of the slave, he bargained with his new owner for him, paid him seven hundred dollars for him, and became himself a slave holder. It was necessarily very uncertain whether he should ever see the slave whom he had purchased. In a few days, how-

ever, Ambrose, the slave, was at his door, and expressed his delight that he had been purchased.

The Doctor says, in reference to his purchase: "Let the terms he well considered. According to the laws of the land, Ambrose is my slave, but in truth, he is my hired man. I have opened an account with him; have charged him with the purchase money; I will charge him with all the expense he causes me, and will credit him, as were he any other hired man, with the work he performs for me. When he has cleared himself by his labor, I have told him that I will sell him to himself, or take him into Illinois, and give him a certificate of manumission."

In this way I think myself free from all unrighteousness in enslaving a fellow man. In this way, thousands, who hate slavery, could free men from slavery. And in this way, a nominal slaveholder may be no oppressor of a brother in the human family. Most heartily do I wish that our land had never known slavery; that since it exists here, let us mitigate its evils until it can be wholly abolished."

The hon. Henry Clay, of the U. S. Senate, and A. K. Woolley, of the Kentucky State Senate, were each fined \$10, by his Honor Judge Hickey, for fighting in Court.

We are informed, that the Hon. Senator Clay wished to become guardian to some infant heirs, which was objected to by Senator Woolley, as counsel. The honorable senator felt his dignity assailed by the objections, and determined to silence Senator Woolley, by giving him a "back-handed slap in the mouth," this the Kentucky senator parried and in return gave the hon. U. S. Senator a severe blow with his fist in his face, which made the claret run freely. They were, however, soon separated, and Mr. Clay received a severe reprimand, in addition to his being fined, for his improper conduct.

Ky. Sentinel.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The opposition have elected 3 members to Congress and the Democrats 3. *Janifer, Washington, Turner, Steele, Pearce, by 23 maj. McKim, Howard and Thomas. Those in italics Whigs.* The strength of the parties is the same as originally in the delegation.

The Maryland Legislature last year stood 63 whigs to 13 Jackson—now 57 whigs to 13 Van Buren.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The official returns give Palmer, (antimason) 16210; Bradley, (Van Buren) 13,251; Paine, (whig) 5425. For Lieut. Governor, S. H. Jenison, (antimason and whig) 21,316; Chittenden, (V. B.) 13,076. The antimasonic ticket of Councilors was chosen. E. N. Briggs, (antimason) was chosen speaker of the House, and seven ballottings were made without effecting a choice of Governor. Palmer ranged from 104 to 111; Bradley 70 to 73; Paine 51 to 47. The strength of each party in the Legislature is—Antimasons 110—Democrats 72—Whigs 42.

AMERICAN CEMENT OR ARTIFICIAL STONE. Mr. Obadiah Parker, of this State, is announced in the Boston papers as now in that city, exhibiting specimens of a composition with the above title, of which he is the inventor and patentee. It is described as a kind of cement, which from a state of liquid mortar, in a few days hardens into a stone as firm and impenetrable as granite, and is susceptible of a beautiful polish. The article is unaffected by frost or weather, and it is thought will prove an excellent substitute in paving and building for brick and stone, being much more beautiful and less expensive. Should these anticipations of the utility of his invention be realized, Mr. Parker will not only be secure of a fortune, but deserve the gratitude of the public.

N. H. Patriot.

The Charlottesville Advocate says, "We understand at least forty families have removed, or intend removing during the fall, from this county, to the South and West. We have heard it said, that within the 12 months, from 1500 to 1800 blacks have been taken or carried from the country."

Va. Paper.

The following extract from the Post Office Laws, comprising a hint to Post-Masters, should be posted up in a conspicuous part of every Post Office, particularly in small country towns. "You will not allow newspapers to be read in your office, by persons to whom they are not addressed; nor lend them out to such, in any case without the permission of the owners."

SWITZERLAND. I have a letter this morning, dated the 20th ultimo, from the town of Bex, in Switzerland, in which an account is given of one of those phenomena to which that mountainous region is liable. On the 26th of August, considerable portion of the principal peak of the Dent du Midi, one of the great spurs of Mont Blanc, fell with a tremendous crash into a deep and narrow valley, situated about a league to the eastward of St. Maurice, on the road to Merigney, where an accident of a similar nature occurred in the year 1818, but it ended with much more disastrous results, as then no less than 400 houses were washed away in a moment. In this recent instance the peak in its fall carried with it a glacier, which, filling up the valley, dammed up the stream which ran through it, until it had acquired sufficient force to drive before it the whole mass of earth and rocks into the bed of the Rhone, the course of which became so completely barred as to dry up all below it, and convert the upper part of its rugged and rocky course into a sort of temporary lake. It was on the fourth day after the fall from the Dent du Midi, that the letter before me was written, and up to that time this extraordinary interruption to the course of the Rhone still continued, disturbed from time to time, by intermittent bursts of the growing flood across the barrier, the recurrence of which was so uncertain as to deter the approach of the curious. It was not known that any lives had been lost, but it may be well to add, that the passages across the Alps, by the great Simplon road, is for the present cut off. An attempt had been begun to re-open the communication by a provisional road, which was to describe a considerable circuit, but it was not yet known what success was likely to attend it.

MECHANICS. Hear what the celebrated John Neal says in the last New England Galaxy about you: "the fault is with the laborers themselves. They do not respect themselves, and why should the wealthy respect them?" Truth! every word truth. You allow the infamous tariff that you are incapable of self-government, unfit to make laws, to grow into a proverb by your criminal negligence. You do not respect your rights and privileges; you vote for professional men to make the laws by which you are to be governed, instead of men from your own ranks. So long as this carven spirited policy is pursued—so long as the workingmen imitate the Spanish doom—and be kicked by every white-livered up-start of aristocracy who happens to have a full pocket and empty head. Will the time ever arrive when the producers of wealth will show that they no longer fish the camel's nature—when they will no longer be bought with a nod from the purse of the proud nobles three days before an election, or continue to crush beneath the vilest despotism that disgraces the creation of God; the influence of money!

Mr. Neal says, "they don't educate their children." True as the gospel; or if the laborers do

give their children an education it is false knowledge; worse than the most brutal ignorance. The world is alive on the subject of education, the aristocrats invoke heaven and earth upon the subject of the diffusion of knowledge;—but what kind of knowledge? That which will enable them to live upon your sweat; to grow rich upon your toil and degradation, without ever earning a dollar in the whole course of their lives. And this is the education that the laboring classes give their children? Where in all the United States, is there a single institution, (if we except the Norwich University,) where the great doctrines of "equal rights," are inculcated and enforced? where is there a seminary of any name, sect, or party, where the young mind is imbued with sentiments of a lofty and undying patriotism; a love of country and her republican institutions, that cease but with existence? Echo answers—where? Instead of pointing the student to the burning words that fell from the lips of an Adams—an Otis—a Warren, or a Henry; words that made the heart of red oppression wither like a burning scroll, their minds must be cramped down to the dusty folios of Greek and Latin. Talk not to me of your Homer, Sophocles, or Euripides; point me not to Virgil, Lucian, Horace, or Ovid. I have in my mind's eye greater names than these—men of our own times—natives of our own blessed land.

What was Roman patriotism, that the best portion of the lives of the youth of this proud Republic must be spent in poring over its moth-eaten records? It was prey and plunder. Humiliation, vassalage, or the sword, to the whole world. Her learning was a tissue of mythological tales and goblin stories—a record of barbarism, pollution and crime. Her monuments were erected by the hand of rapine, to tell of Roman cruelty and Roman robbery. Her honor and integrity that of Brennus the Gaul—"By right I carry at the point of the sword; all things belong to the brave."—This is to prepare the minds of youth to guide the helm of State—a course as unsuited to our age, the spirit of our institutions, the circumstances in which we are placed, as can possibly be imagined. Who ever dreamed of deriving from the ancient classics, either sparks to kindle, or breath to fan, the fires of freedom and patriotism in modern bosoms? Would you imbue the mind with lofty conceptions of national pride—with fervid devotion to your country's glory; would you see the bosom of the young swell with vigorous exultation? seek not the pages of Greek and Roman history; but turn to the glowing pages of American pride, and American glory.

Bos. Reformer.

AN IMPROVED MODE OF GREASING WHEEL CARRIAGES. Mix with the ordinary grease used for carriage wheels, as much black lead as will bring it to the consistency of any thick soft pomatum, and grease with this. It will endure twice as long as the grease which is commonly applied; or if the rotation is not a very quick one, three times as long. The mixture is equally applicable to machines used in agriculture, as mills, &c. It has no bad effect whatever in wearing the axle or box. The effect is still further increased if the axle is iron and the box brass.

IMPORTED SHORT HORN CATTLE. We have seldom experienced more lively satisfaction than in spending an hour on Saturday morning last, in viewing a fine lot of imported short horn Durham cattle, which passed through our city for Chillicothe in the Scioto valley. They are imported expressly for the Ohio company, who with great spirit and liberality last year raised a large sum for the purpose of improving the cattle of the region about them. Last year they imported nineteen of the best selected animals to be found in Great Britain, and they were so well pleased with them, that they have this year added seven to the number. Along with them were a fine young Bull and Heifer belonging to Bishop McVain, of Ohio, a present from an English gentleman, and a most superior Cow, belonging to L. F. Allen, Esq. of this city, to add to his already excellent stock of that breed.

We can give no adequate description of these fine cattle, than that they exceed all we ever saw or imagined of the cattle kind. They are all young; none exceeding four years old. A three year old Bull is among them, that weighs over two thousand pounds; and a three year old Heifer, that will weigh fifteen hundred pounds, most beautiful in form, and in excellent condition. Some of these cattle are perfectly white, others red, and others a beautiful roan; the red and white curiously intermingling. They are imported at an expense of trifling amount, when compared with their vast utility in improving the breed of our native state; and it is much to be wished, that an association of our enterprising citizens may do so signal an act of service to their country, as their neighbors of Ohio have performed.

Buf. Com. Adv.

From the Philadelphia Evening Star.

A TIGHT SQUEEZE.—A Lady Unlaced.—Considerable excitement prevailed yesterday in the neighborhood of Chesnut and Fourth streets, in relation to a certain Corset Manufactory.—It appears the lady in question, squeezed herself into the good graces of our worthy merchants, and canvassed them out of goods, on credit, to the tune of \$180,000, when she suspended payment.—Previous to this, however, goods were squeezed into the cellar and back buildings to the amount of \$50,000, which it is said were not returned in the assignment.

The Sheriff and his posse, at the instance of the merchants who had sold the goods, squeezed themselves into the premises, yesterday, and took them into their possession with a view of unlacing and distributing them among the rightful owners.

This is dealing in stocks to a large amount, and what Gen. Bennett and Major Noah would term "a bear run over by the bulls."

It is probably the affair will undergo a judicial investigation, when we shall have "the truth, the whole truth," and perhaps a little mystery.

BROOKVILLE, OCT. 23, 1835.

The Circuit Court adjourned on Monday last. A man by the name of Foster was sentenced on Friday last to 30 days imprisonment in the county jail, 5 dollars fine, and five years disfranchisement. He had stolen a Carpenter's square.

On Tuesday night last, Foster and a man by the name of Baise, whom we noticed in our last had been sentenced to 30 days imprisonment, &c. broke out of the jail in this place, and have escaped.—They effected their escape by burning the planks away inside, and then digging their way through the wall. They have not been apprehended.

American.

From the Chicago (Illinois) American, Aug. 22.

THE INDIANS. Our town is now crowded with Indians, who have come to receive the last payment stipulated in 1833. They present a singularly interesting appearance, and to eastern emigrants, more especially, are objects of great curiosity. They display in their dress and manners, the wild

fancy, uncultivated taste, and native simplicity of the Indian character. Their faces and bodies are painted with grotesque figures of divers colors; gaudy trappings of silver hang upon their breasts or flit their arms; beads and other jewels hang from their ears or noses; or load their necks; quills and feathers, and heads of birds, are woven in their hair; scarlet bands richly interwoven with beads from which hang bells and tassels, girt their legs.

They traverse the streets on their ponies, caparisoned with scarlet cloth, with feathers and bells, or on foot with spears and daggers, pipes and tomahawks, &c., entertaining the citizens with songs and dances. We suppose this is the last general visit we shall receive from them. The exploring party sent out by the Government, accompanied by a deputation of Indians, to visit the new country which was given them in exchange for the lands in this region, and to which they will probably be removed in the coming fall, have not yet returned, but will soon be here.

By the packet ship England, Capt. Maxwell, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th ultimo, bringing Liverpool papers to that date, and London to the 7th.

They announce the death of Major Mm. T. Barry, our Minister to the Court of Madrid, who died in Liverpool on the 30th of August, at 11 o'clock. He was 53 years old.

New Yorker.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8th.

Ministers and the House of Commons have amply justified the confidence reposed in them by the friends of effectual and temperate reform, by the course which they have adopted with regard to the alterations made by the House of Lords in the Municipal Reform Bill.

The conduct of Lord John Russell and his colleagues in this affair is worthy of universal admiration. They have succeeded in effecting what appeared almost an impossibility, namely, in preserving the most valuable parts of the bill, and reconciling the more reasonable Tories to the measure. The bill still secures the rate-payers of the towns, affected by the election of their municipal governors, still puts an end forever to the exclusive system, still enables them to elect the members of the municipal body from the mass of the rate-payers, and still secure complete responsibility in the governors to the governed.

The most important points of the bill are the nature of the franchise—the composition of the Council—the qualification for the office of Councillor, and the frequency of the elections. If the bill should pass in its re-amended form, the franchise will be vested in all inhabitants who have paid rates for three years—the Council will be composed of persons elected by the rate-payers, or chosen by the new Common Councils—all persons possessing property of the value of £1000 in large, and £500 in small towns, or paying rates on an assessment of £30 per annum in large, and £15 in small towns, will be eligible as Councillors, and none will be elected for more than six years, three-fourths of the Council to be elected for not more than three.

The clause of the bill compelling the sale of the presentation of Corporation livings, appears to us to be one of the best in the bill. These livings have produced all manner of jobbing and favoritism have converted the Corporations with obliquity—and hold out temptations too strong for the virtue of Corporations either of the old or the new regime. The sooner they are disposed of the better, especially as this is the only method by which the feelings of both Churchmen and Dissenters can be satisfied.

The two points which the Lords have refused to concede are the following:—First, they insist that boroughs with only 6000 inhabitants shall be divided into wards, of course, that the electors, being split into small fractions, may be corrupted, influenced and intimidated, more easily; and, secondly, they insist that the borough Magistrates, who for centuries have been chosen by the corporate bodies, shall in future be appointed by the Crown, or in other words, by the Ministers for the time being, the Common Council not being allowed even to have the power of recommending the candidates for the office. Two more scandalous adulterations never dishonored the name of amendments than these.

Lord John Russell has written to all the friends of the government, begging them not to leave London until the points in dispute are arranged. It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued during the present week, and that the members will be set at liberty from their fatiguing and protracted duties, but the day of prorogation is quite uncertain, and depends on the settlement of the porporation question.

Joseph Buonaparte. The Count de Surville, (says the Liverpool Times of September 8,) and his brother Louis, the Prince Canino, have been passing a few days in this town at the Adelphi Hotel. The count will embark this morning by the packet ship Monongahela, Captain Brown, for Philadelphia, to visit his estate, as well as his friends, in America, where he has made himself deservedly popular during a residence of some sixteen or seven teen years.

More Troubles, Another Boundry War.—By the New Hampshire Statesman, we learn that the Canadian government have intimated their intention of taking possession of the Indian Stream Territory, on the northern confines of New Hampshire, through that tract has been under the jurisdiction of that State for 20 years, and was agreed to be left so until the Madawasca question is adjusted. Much illblood and excitement exist. The inhabitants have rebelled against New Hampshire and the British authorities sustain them in it.

Star.

The Union.—Michigan is determined to become a State, any way—in the Union or out of it—and is proceeding to organize a State Government. Mr. Mason, the removed Secretary, is one of the candidates for Governor. Arkansas has voted to apply for admission into the Union. These States will increase the number of the Union to twenty-seven; Florida must soon come in, making twenty-eight;—and then, we may begin the settlement of the one hundred and fifty new States west. What a nation is this now! What will it be one hundred years hence, if discords and intestine civil wars shall not, long ere that period, have dissolved the bands which now embrace it, and ruined its prosperity, and its greatness.

Poulson's Advertiser.

It is currently rumoured that a treaty has passed and awaits the sanction of the Senate, for disposing of Texas to the United States. This would be a subject of importance and interest to the whole Union.

The United States Telegraph will hereafter be under the editorial charge of Dr. Edward R. Gibson, who, it is stated, has been for several years connected with the paper as an Associate Editor.