

COMMUNICATION.

For the Times.

MR. EDITOR.—It is known to your readers that a recent debate has been held in Cincinnati, between Alexander Campbell and Bishop Purcell. It may be known too that some of the papers in that city have attacked Mr. Campbell, and made charges against him, which it may not be an easy matter to sustain. The Cincinnati Gazette in particular, has bore down very hard upon Mr. Campbell, before, at the time, and since the debate. I think it should be known what Mr. Campbell has to say in his defence. You will, therefore, gratify a large number of your subscribers by publishing the following communication from Mr. Campbell, which is contained in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 4th instant.

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

MR. HAMMOND:

Sir:—Will you permit me, whom you have not hitherto very civilly treated in your columns to disclaim certain allegations, which you have preferred against him?

That you have a right to form and express an opinion of me, is, on my side, indisputable;—and, in this concession, I claim to myself the right to form and express an opinion of you, so far as your conduct towards me, in reference to the late discussion, demands.

That you have been long opposed to me, and that you have on other occasions, years since, dragged me uncere- moniously into your columns, is rather of public notoriety. And that you have, at this time, suffered your prejudice to place you in no enviable attitude before the community is, I think, a matter already too evident to yourself.

As to your opinion expressed, on this discussion, when it is known that you have for years denounced me as a heretic; that when the request, and my reply to the request, of many of the most respectable of your fellow citizens, was handed you for publication in October last, you then said—"Between the Catholics and (yourself,) I should have a damned hard time of it"; that you publicly, and in print, impugned my motives as mercenary and vain; that, on my arrival here, you announced this discussion as "a war against the Catholics"; that you associated me with Maria Monk, Rebecca Reed, (was it) and what other horrible disclosures I know not; that during the whole discussion you did not hear one proposition discussed from beginning to end; that you only slipped in and out occasionally; and that you were then endeavoring to produce that public opinion of which you affected afterwards to be the organ: I say, when all this is known, your opinion expressed on the merits of the discussion, will be a positive advantage to the cause of Protestantism.

Think not, Sir, that I either affect, or feel, that there is any need for me to appear in defence of myself against that opinion. The impartial and the intelligent public have already done me ample justice, even more than justice, as a man; and they will do, as they are doing, the cause, the great cause of Protestantism, ample justice, manure the efforts of any individual. The debate, Sir, will soon be public property, and will speak for itself. The whole country will then learn, better than I can tell them, how much honor Mr. Hammond has done his own judgment and general reputation, in his course on the present occasion.

This, Sir, can you believe it? I regret on your account, and on my own: for, although I have long known your hostility to myself, permit me to say, that I have uniformly, on all occasions, spoken (and many there are who can bear witness in the case,) I have, Sir, uniformly spoken of you as one of the most sagacious, talented, and independent politicians, and as a jurist inferior to no man in all the great West. I therefore regret, that you should have so reprehensibly and glaringly committed yourself on the present occasion, and thus impair public confidence, in the soundness and temperance of your opinions.

But I am in your esteem, and in that of a certain pulpit, written down and proscribed as a foul "heresiarch." The good gentleman to whom you allude, and of whom I formed a very high opinion in the College of Teachers, is laboring under a morbid sensibility; or rather, is wholly ignorant of my views touching the matters of which he impeaches me. I frankly forgive his imputations. They flow from a mistaken view, and a little more acquaintance with me would make him more ashamed of himself than I am. But sir, you say I am a great heresiarch. And what are you, pray? Every one active and earnest in the cause of religion is a

great heretic, or heresiarch, in the eyes of Satan or somebody else. You are one yourself, sir, in the estimation of Bishop Purcell and his brethren; who it is said in sympathy, or in compensation for your editorial losses in this crusade against Protestantism, have given you two crosses for every crown you have lost; two Catholic for every Protestant subscriber, and even canonized you, saying that their cause cannot be injured in the West so long as they have in Heaven the Virgin Mary, and on earth Charles Hammond to plead it; I say, sir, that even these good and kind Catholic brotherhood call you a heretic, and your great ecclesiastic leader, the great heresiarch of all the West! But, sir, what does all this prove? Might I say to you that you do not at all understand my views and efforts. I have for many years been seeking to unite all Protestant Christians in one great bond of union, as Catholic as Protestant Christendom; and even on the subject of baptism for which I have your sincere aversion, I am perfectly Catholic. I contend only for that baptism which the Greek, Roman, and English Churches equally admit as Apostolic and Divine; and I regret only that which is SECTARIAN, or held by a part of Christendom, because it is partisan, and not Catholic, and because it alienates and divides as great and as good men, as this or any other age has produced.

I took up my pen, sir, not to argue any question in theology or politics with you, but to express my opinion of you, as frankly and as courteously as you have expressed your opinion of me; and to disabuse you of an error into which you have fallen in your guesses concerning the authorship of "Civis" and an "Enquirer." In all benevolence your friend, A. CAMPBELL.

Feb. 3, 1837.

WESTERN STEAMBOATS.

From a table in Hall's Statistics of the West, it appears that up to the close of the year 1835, there had been five hundred and eighty-eight steamboats built on the western waters. Of these two hundred and twenty-six were built in Ohio, two hundred and sixteen in Western Pennsylvania, fifty-six in Kentucky, forty-seven in Indiana, twenty-two in Virginia, and fourteen in Tennessee.

Of these there were built in Pittsburgh one hundred and seventy-three, in Cincinnati one hundred and sixty-four, in Louisville thirty-three, in New Albany thirty-one, Brownsville twenty-two, in Wheeling ten, in Marietta eighteen, in Steubenville twelve, in Jeffersonville ten.

It is estimated that the number of boats built between Louisville and Pittsburgh this year will exceed fifty. It appears that between 1822 and 1827 there was property lost on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, on steam and flat boats, to the amount of \$1,362,500, while between 1827 and 1832 the loss was only three hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars. The entire value of property transported yearly in steamboats on the Ohio river, is computed to be at least sixteen millions of dollars.

STATISTICS.—In England, if the land were equally divided among the inhabitants, each person would have two acres, 2 roads, 22 poles, and be 113 yards distant from his neighbor.

In the United States each person would have 265 acres and be 1133 yards distant from his neighbor. If the whole world was divided up among its inhabitants, each person would have but 34 acres, 1 road, 34 poles. Each person in England pays, or some one pays it for him \$14 44 annually for the support of the Government—in the United States, but \$1 50.

A meeting of the citizens of Vicksburg was held at the court House in that town on Monday last, to express their opinion relative to the detestable and cowardly practice of constantly carrying deadly weapons about the person. A meeting was held at Natchez some weeks since, on the same subject, and strong resolutions passed, disapproving of the practice. We are glad to see that Vicksburg is not behind-hand in this work of reform; we hope public opinion will prevail, and the custom be done away throughout our State, and the whole south western country.—Mississippiian.

FUEL.—People in the northern States can scarcely imagine the enormous price of coal in this city. English coal is now selling at \$4 per barrel, and the holders deem it a favor to sell a few barrels at that price. Of Philadelphia coal there is none in market, the last on hand sold at from 25 to \$30 per ton. Western coal is very scarce, and cannot be purchased in quantities less than half a dozen barrels.—N. O. Bee.

TIPPECANOE BATTLE GROUND.

The following report was made to the House of Representatives of this State, in relation to the Tippecanoe Battle Ground:

SATURDAY, JAN. 21.

Mr. BROWN of Tippecanoe, made the following report:

To select committee to whom were referred so much of the Governor's message as related to the Battle Ground of Tippecanoe, and a communication of the Governor to the House of Representatives, dated January 9th, 1837, in reference to the same subject, have had the matters therein contained under their consideration, and make the following report to the House.

That at the session of the General Assembly in December, 1833, a joint resolution was adopted, authorizing the Governor to procure by cession, or otherwise, the ground upon which was fought the memorable battle of Tippecanoe, on the 7th day of November, 1811; That in pursuance of said resolution, the Honorable John Tipton, the proprietor of the said tract of land, had voluntarily tendered a donation of the same to the State, and by the authority of the legislature at the ensuing session, the Governor, in the name of the State, was empowered to receive a deed of conveyance in fee simple for the same, and cause it to be properly enclosed. Since that time a deed of conveyance has been executed, and the fee simple in the Tippecanoe Battle Field is now vested in the State. It has not, however, as yet, been enclosed, but still remains exposed to the hand of the rude disturber. The executive has caused to be procured from an accomplished architect, the design for a monument to be erected in commemoration of the patriotic daring and valued services of those engaged in the battle. If this design be adopted, or some other hereafter presented be deemed more appropriate, it is necessary and proper that suitable provision be made to defray the incident expenses.

As regards the propriety of constructing some memorial for the patriot soldiers who participated in the dangers and horrors of the battle, the committee would respectfully suggest, that the erection of a permanent monument upon the field of Tippecanoe, is not only becoming to Indiana, but respectful to the memories of the gallant Daviess, and Owen, and Spencer, and their brave companions in arms, who so nobly fell in their efforts to restore peace and safety to the frontier settlements, and to secure to our own people the blessings of freedom, and the fire-side circle without molestation or fear. Besides the liberal donation to the State, made by an individual who shared in the perils and hardships of the war, requires some testimonial that the gift is properly appreciated. Under these circumstances, independent of the happy influence which the erection of such a monument would necessarily exercise upon the youth of our state, and the gratitude due to public benefactors, the committee respectfully report to the House, for adoption, a bill entitled "a bill No. 202, relative to the Tippecanoe Battle Ground."

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

On the 26th ult. Mr. Carr, (in the House of Representatives of the U. States,) "presented a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, requesting their Senators in Congress to oppose the purchase of the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal; which, upon his motion, was received and ordered to be printed."

The ultimate objects of Indiana must now be apparent. She contemplates a canal on the north side of the river, and is of opinion that it may be so constructed as to prevent, in future, the use of the canal on this side of the falls. We are not surprised at the movement. It is thus the Hoosiers act, with a view to promote the interests of Jeffersonville and New Albany.—Louisville Adv.

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Edward Long, of this county, with nearly all its contents, were entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of Thursday last. It is supposed that Mr. L. himself set fire to the building. He has been for some time in a state of mental aberration, and was heard to say the evening previous that his house would be burnt down before morning. Several of his neighbors becoming fearful that he would do them some private injury, bound him over to the peace, and not being able to give security, he has been put in prison.—Corydon paper.

An attempt is being made in the New Hampshire and Virginia Legislatures, to drive the old bachelors into matrimony, by imposing a tax upon them after the age of thirty, the proceeds of which are to go to the support of orphan children, who are to be superintended by maiden ladies over forty-five.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

The relations of Texas and Mexico form a prominent topic of conversation and interest among our citizens, as might reasonably have been expected at this time, in consequence of the late message of General Jackson, and of the liberation and tour of Santa Anna.

But there is yet another circumstance which may materially affect those relations—the return of Anastase Bustamante to Mexico, where he has not only been received in triumph, but is probably, by this time, elected the next President of the Mexican Central Republic, and proclaimed generalissimo of the Mexican armies. It will be remembered that not long since he was expelled from Mexico, branded with infamy, by Santa Anna, and it is now ascertained that in his turn, he has banished Santa Anna and retorted the compliments or charges of infamy.

In this manner, we see Bustamante President of the Mexicans, through the influence of the Spanish party—priests and aristocrats, and we may infer that he is superior to Santa Anna as a general, superior (if possible) in sanguinary feelings, and superior in energy and duplicity, he may prove a more formidable enemy to Texas than this now exiled monster, particularly as he may produce a reaction in the minds of the Mexican people, and the feelings of their army, with whom Bustamante has been a decided favorite, from his oft repeated largesses.

It is reported that large loans have already been raised to support his government; that he will leave Mexico with an army amounting to sixteen thousand men, when arrived at San Luis de Potosi; and that he has sworn extermination to all Texans.

N. O. Courier.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states, that a draft drawn by Gen. Santa Anna, in favor of Texas, for five hundred thousand dollars was recently accepted by a commercial house in New Orleans.

There is a prevailing impression at Washington (so says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette) that Santa Anna's release was purchased, and that \$600,000 is the gratuity to be received by Gen. Houston, and that \$300,000 is the compensation which is to accrue to the Texian Treasury.

Cincinnati Republican.

SANTA ANNA left Washington on the 26th ult. accompanied by ALMONTE, passing through Baltimore on his way to Norfolk. At Baltimore he embarked on the steamer Pocahontas, which had to anchor off "The Rocks," in the bay, unable to make her way through the ice. It is supposed the departure of the Mexican Chief has been hastened by the intelligence of the return of Bustamante to Mexico, and the political incidents that followed. The Globe says Santa and Almonte will be conveyed to Vera Cruz in the U. S. brig Pioneer.—Louisville Advertiser.

RECIPE FOR A COLD.—Take a large tea-spoonful of flax seed, with two penny worth of stick liquorice, and one quarter of a pound of new raisins, put them into two quarts of soft water, and let it simmer over a slow fire until it is reduced to one quart; then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown sugar candy, pounded—a table spoonful of white wine vinegar or lemon juice: the vinegar is best to be added only to the quantity you are going immediately to take. Drink half a pint going to bed, and take a little when a cough is troublesome.

This receipt generally cures the worst of colds in one, two or three days, and if taken in time, is said to be an infallible remedy. It is a sovereign balsamic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities, which engender fresh colds on going out. It has been known to cure colds that have almost settled in consumption, in less than three weeks.

Boston Journal.

AWFUL FIRE!!—On the third inst. the dwelling of Mr. Carter of Shelbyville, Tennessee, was destroyed by fire; and horrid to relate, Mr. Carter, his wife, and three of their children from one to seven years of age, perished in the devouring flames! Mrs. Carter, at one time escaped from the fire, but, on recollecting that her children were sleeping amidst the flames, she yielded to the impulse of maternal affection, rushed to their rescue, and perished in the attempt. The servants and two or three children escaped.

Evansville Journal.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A gentleman on the steamboat wharf the other day, slid his hand into a bystander's coat pocket. When detected in the act, he apologized by saying that he thought it was his own.

Flour is selling brisk at Galena, Illinois, at \$15 per barrel.

RUN-AWAY SLAVES.—The Cincinnati Whig contains an advertisement of a Slave who had escaped from Tennessee, with a direction to the Pittsburgh Gazette to copy. We have reflected carefully upon the subject, and have arrived at the deliberate conclusion not to publish such advertisements.

We consider it but fair to give this notice, in order that such advertisers may not, hereafter, depend upon the Gazette for such publications.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

[We came to the same determination ten years ago.]—W. Herald.

[We came to the same determination long before we published a newspaper.]—Rising Sun Times.

GOLD MINING IN VIRGINIA.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says: "The Gold mining interest promises fair to be a very important one to the Commonwealth of Virginia. I have seen an estimate recently made, by gentlemen well informed of the state of the mining operations, and of the preparations now making to enlarge them, which leave but little room to doubt, that by the middle of summer, the products of the Virginia Mines will be equal to the rate of five hundred thousand dollars per annum.—This, of itself, will contribute greatly to the soundness of Banking operations, and the protection of the people from the mischief of an extended paper system."

A PILING MACHINE, of a novel and most efficient operation is at work at New Orleans in the construction of the termination of the rail road leading to Nashville. The Bulletin thus describes it:

The machine rests on six wheels, consisting of a steam engine of six horse power, and two travelers worked by endless chains. When the piles are driven, which are just the width of the rail track, a circular saw is applied, worked by the engine, which cuts off each pile in about six seconds. This done, a shifting cross tie and rail are laid on, when the machine advances five feet and piles are again driven. The machine will drive two piles, giving six blows to each, and cut them off in four minutes. It has been at work for six days and the average work has been twenty piles to the hour. The men have never before worked at driving piles, and already manage it as well as could be expected from a year's experience.

SINGULAR DELUSION.—The barn of Colonel Elisha Hall, New Haven, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, 24th ult. A young man by the name of Platt, deaf and dumb, and also deranged, acknowledges by signs and writing, that he set the barn on fire; that he had conceived the notion of going to heaven, as Elijah of old, in a chariot of fire; that he set fire to the hay and laid down by the side of it, expecting to be wafted upwards; but the fire scorched him so that his faith failed, and he was induced to leave the chariot and escape!

A site has been selected in the 'far west' for a town, to be called the 'City of the second Lake.' In its vicinity are four sheets of water abounding in fish, and frequented by wild geese and ducks that fatten on wild rice, and of course furnish most delectable food. On the shore of the Second Lake is a forest of sugar maples, in the bosom of which the Winnebago once had his sugar camp, and in which the new city is to be situated.

USELESS WARNING.—A fellow in Chicago has taken it into his head that he owns the whole of that town, and has engaged lawyers to prove it. He has warned the inhabitants off his land; but the more they are warned the less they think of going.

SOMETHING NEW.—The board of trade of the city of New York have petitioned Congress to establish a NATIONAL BANK, and the reason assigned, is the total inability of state banks to conduct the exchanges of the country.

As a proof of the depreciation of landed property, it is averred, that a man "down east," gave another a dollar an acre to take a township the other day, and threw in two mountains, four rivers, six ponds, and ten swamps!!

A brute at New York having an 'old grudge' against a neighbor, revenged himself by throwing a pail of scalding hot water on his son, a child of nine years of age.

Counterfeit 25 cent pieces are in circulation as well as 50 cent pieces. It seems that an entire new issue of "metallic currency" has lately been made in this district.

John W. Crockett, son of the renowned Davy, is announced as a candidate for Congress, in the district formerly represented by his father.