

manifestation! What will the crippled or war-worn soldier, and patriot of the Revolution, say to such a manifestation? Did he buckle on his armor, march to the field of battle, face the cannon's mouth, and risk fortune limb, and life, to break the chains of British slavery, that his sons and posterity to all time, (in the misnomers of poverty) should be the subjects of a law that would have disgraced the concepts of the tyrant in the most arbitrary and degraded days of Rome, and make them the subjects of bargain and sale, and the slaves of the purse-proud and unfeeling Shylock; and that too, for the mere crime of poverty, or of not having the ability to pay a fine, and a few dollars and cents of cost?—Sires of the Revolution! was this what you fought for; was it for this you bared your bosoms and bore up under the battle's hottest rage?—Had you no higher object than, a mere colonial emancipation to stimulate you, when you fought the enemy knee to knee, and breast to breast, on Bunker Hill, Monmouth, and Trenton, in suffocating dust and smoke; and when your brave comrades in arms were sinking in fatigue and death by your side? You are not here; I will answer for you. You had higher objects.—Emancipation of your country, political liberty, religious toleration, and personal freedom, were your objects, and your rewards. Then, I ask, can you cast your suffrage to the support of a man for the highest office in your gift, who stands prepared in principle, and has attempted in practice, to sell your sons in slavery for the crime of poverty, or the unfortunate inability to liquidate a fine and cost, in which they may be mulcted by a little imprudence, without design or intention of crime? I am inclined to doubt General Harrison's sympathies for the poor man

(continued.)

A Voice from the Hermitage.

Below we publish the reply of the venerable Hero of New Orleans, to the letter of a committee appointed by the last Legislature, inviting him to join the citizens of Ohio in celebrating the next anniversary of our National Independence:

HERMITAGE, May 11, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor to receive, by due course of Mail, your flattering communication of the 17th February last, enclosing the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Ohio, by which I am invited to unite with them and the people of that State in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

An answer to this communication has been deferred thus long, because of my earnest wish to accept it, should the state of my health have continued such as to authorize the hope that I could perform the journey. But finding that my strength has not latterly increased, I am constrained to give up the agreeable wish, and must request you to convey to the Legislature and people of Ohio my sincere regret that it will not be in my power to wait upon them in person, and thank them for the very distinguished honor they have paid me.

I shall ever feel a debt of gratitude to the people of Ohio for the many proofs they have given me of their respect and confidence; and it is increased by the cordial terms in which their Representatives on this occasion have been pleased to renew their approbation of my conduct whilst in public service. In a country like ours, free and intelligent, public opinion is the great lever by which the Government is held to its proper functions, and we are authorized, from all our experience, to look to it as the best guarantee that our institutions will as permanent as they have been hitherto glorious to the cause of popular liberty. To be assured that my conduct, when subjected to this exalted test, can bear the favorable judgment expressed by the Legislature of your State, is therefore an honor of the highest kind, and one to which I feel that I am indebted more to their kindness and liberality than any merit of my own, save that of an honest intention in all my public acts to pursue fearlessly what I thought would conduce to the interest of my country.

It is particularly gratifying to me, gentlemen, to be assured by your Legislature that the grounds on which I rested my opposition to the encroachments of the money power are regarded with favor by the people of Ohio. The dangers of that power, now more evident because they are brought closer to the observation and business concerns of all classes of our citizens, form, in my judgment, the only cloud in our political horizon. In all other aspects, the influences adverse to the genius of our institutions seem to have yielded to the demands of the people, and such, I doubt not, will be the case with those wielded by the money power as soon as the public voice has another opportunity of acting upon them. All that we have to do on this subject, is, to persevere a little longer, maintaining the doctrines of the Constitution and the suggestions of common sense. We know that our fathers who framed the Constitution gave to Congress no power to charter a Bank, and we cannot err, therefore, in saying that if our Government had never departed from their example, we would have had none of the evils which now afflict us in consequence of bank suspensions, and an irredeemable paper currency. We know that if the Government deposited none of the money of the people with banks, these institutions would have no power to endanger the safety of the public treasure, or to influence, improperly, questions of public policy. We know that banks do not make money, but only circulate their paper emissions, which must be good or bad according to their capacity to redeem them with specie, and hence that there can be no confidence in them as long as they maintain the right to suspend specie payments at pleasure.

From such truths, it appears to me to be self-evident, that there is now no relief for the people but in the adoption of the Independent Treasury recommended by the present Administration of the General Government. By this plan, the financial operations of the Treasury will be simplified, and the people will have the strongest guarantee that the money which is raised from them by taxation will be applied according to the requirements of the Constitution. If, in addition to this reform in our financial system, Congress would, at the same time, pass a general bankrupt law, by which the banks which are now in existence, or may be hereafter chartered by the States, would be bound to make an equitable distribution of their effects to their creditors when they refuse to redeem their notes with specie, it cannot be doubted that there would be an end to the evils of a depreciated paper cur-

rency. These measures being adopted, but little time would be requisite to enable those banking institutions which are sound to regain the public confidence; and the labor of the country, the farming, manufacturing, and mechanical interests would soon revive: that credit system which is based on real capital, and which goes hand in hand with the labor and enterprise of our citizens, would be enlarged, not diminished, by the operation of these measures.

Congratulating you, gentlemen, on the bright prospects which are before us in respect to the adoption of a proper remedy for the existing disorders of our currency, and trusting that our country will soon be free from the withering influences of a money power which is not recognized by the Constitution or the true interests of our country, I remain, with sentiments of profound respect and gratitude to the people and Legislature of your State, and to yourselves,

Your friend, and fellow-citizen,
ANDREW JACKSON.

To Samuel Spangler, Dowry Utter, John E. Hunt, on behalf of the Senate.

To George H. Flood, Rufus P. Spaulding, John H. Blair, Henry West, Edw. Smith, on behalf of the House of Representatives.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—I perceive in your last paper, a call upon me to become a candidate for the Legislature. These notices of personal friendship, are by me duly appreciated; and my only regret is, that I am unable to respond affirmatively. My private interests, at present, imperiously demand my undivided attention.

Here I might close, but from the tenor of this call, it seems that my vote, at the next Presidential election, is the basis upon which "Many Voters" tender me this invitation. Really, sir, I do not know a human being whose political opinions are likely, in any degree, to be affected by mine.—I have, it is true, watched the progress of this great controversy now pending between the Whigs and Democrats, with a heart free from rancor, and with a sincere disposition to come to such conclusions as the dignity and interests of the country demand. That these conclusions are incompatible with my recent party relations, I do, how, most fully and distinctly avow.

I shall not undertake to discuss the great questions now presented for the sole consideration of the American people, and upon the decision of which, in my judgment, much of the moral and intellectual character of this nation will hereafter depend. The public mind has authoritatively settled the question: that there should be a total and unqualified divorce of the Government from all Banks, State or National. The elections of '38 and '39 left the President in a triumphant majority upon the subject of the currency. Yet, strange to say, he is now in danger of his election, by the results of the Harnburgh Convention, and the combination of alarming elements by which Gen. Harrison was put in nomination. There is something in this past my philosophy.

I have thought well of Gen. Harrison. I gave to him an ardent and animated support in 1836. I am not now unfriendly to him—yet, I confess that I felt a deep degree of humiliation, when it appeared, that he had suffered three men, in Cincinnati, to put forth that most dishonorable letter to the Oswego Association. The refusal of the Harnburgh Convention to publish to the world the principles by which the Whigs are known and characterized as a party, deeply impaired my faith in their political integrity. The assumption of control over Gen. Harrison, by an arrogant committee, and his acquiescence therein, sadly admonish us that he is unfit to be the depository of this high trust. This, however, is merely personal, and goes to the personal qualifications of General Harrison for the Presidency.

No man should be placed in the Presidency, save it be as the representative of some principle. To bestow the office as the reward of either civil or military services, without regard to the political principles maintained by the candidate, is at war with the genius of this government.

Now, sir, I am wholly unable to satisfy myself with regard to Gen. Harrison's views touching all the great questions now at issue before the American people. Mr. Rives, in his late letter to the people of Virginia, took the ground, and reasoned with considerable plausibility, that General Harrison is opposed to a National Bank.—Such, surely, is not his political attitude before the people of Kentucky. Upon a question of such vital interest—the question of the currency—that which has so deeply agitated this nation, it is lamentable to think, that a candidate for the Presidency, should keep his opinions so shrouded in mystery, that in one section of the Union, he may be quoted on one side, and the reverse in another. Yet, candor compels the admission, that not only upon this, but upon nearly every subject that enters into the contest, is there a like degree of reserve exhibited.

I will not charge Gen. Harrison with being tainted with that political malady, which, if it ever takes firm hold upon our system, disolves this Union, as surely as that there now exists a slave population.—I will not impute to him this monstrous sin, for which, if he be guilty, no atonement can be had in the splendor of his military deeds, or in the purity of his past life. But if his friends, with his consent, deem it right to "make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye," then is he morally responsible for giving countenance to this fanatical sect. His conduct does most painfully contrast with the magnanimous position of his opponent—the President of the United States—who has alienated many of his Northern friends, by his stern fidelity to the South and West, upon this momentous question. I speak to facts, which the country knows. Party feeling and inexcusable ignorance may deny to him this honorable meed of praise, but the day is not distant, when the judgment of this nation will be awarded, unbiased by the transitory influences of an excited political struggle. Upon a subject of this character, involving so much of feeling, and pregnant with so much of calamity and woe, I choose my station on his side, who offers himself, an impassable barrier to these mad fanatics, rather than on his side, whose position is at least equivocal, and in regard to which he maintains a mysterious silence.

With my limited powers of observation, I can see no triumph to be achieved by the election of Gen. Harrison, but the simple substitution of one set of officers for another. This might be desirable, did it involve nothing more. But the

country ought not to be invoked to put its trust in Gen. Harrison, when he is not willing to put his trust in the country, but appeals to its 'generous confidence' in advance, as is distinctly avowed by his accredited committee.

In coming to this conclusion, it gives me great pain to part from those with whom I have been politically associated. I feel deeply indebted to the county of Fayette for its repeated manifestations of kindness to me, and have endeavored to pay off the debt by a faithful application of my time and attention to its interests and character. I trust that the debt is paid—if not—very well aware am I, that this announcement of my conclusions will, perhaps, forever put it out of my power to do so. If, however, the account is balanced, we shall part in peace.

R. N. WICKLIFFE.

Gen. Washington a Loco Foco.

MR. EDITOR:—For the gratification of the whig party, *alias* BANK PARTY, will you have the goodness to publish the following letter, written to a member of the Senate of the Legislature of Maryland; and see if they do not find that Washington's views of a paper system were sound.

MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 17, 1786.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 30th ult. came duly to hand. To give an opinion in a cause of so much importance as that which has warmly agitated the two branches of your legislature, and which, from the appeal that is made, is likely to create great and perhaps dangerous divisions, is rather a delicate matter; but, as this diversity of opinion is on a subject, which has, I believe, occupied the minds of most men and as my sentiments thereon have been fully and decidedly expressed, long before the Assembly either in Maryland or this State was convened, I do not scruple to declare, that if I had a voice in your Legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission upon the general principles of its utility as a representative, and the necessity of it as a medium.

To assign reasons for this opinion would be as unnecessary as tedious. The ground has been so often trod, that a place hardly remains untouched. In a word, the necessity arising from a WANT OF SPECIES is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance, not with the shadow of a thing, we are to be benefited. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot at this time devise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supported; consequently depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles for which it is exchanged rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Wherein, then, is the FARMER; the PLANTER, the ARTISAN, benefited? The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance, and in proportion to his gain, the creditor or the body politic suffers. Whether it be a legal tender or not; it will, as has been observed very truly, leave no alternative. It must be that or nothing. An evil equally great is, the door it immediately opens for SPECULATION, by which the least designing, and perhaps most VALUABLE PART OF THE COMMUNITY, are preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators.

But contrary to my intention and declaration, I am offering reasons in support of my opinion; reasons too, which of all others are least pleasing to the advocate for paper money. I shall therefore only observe generally; that so many people have suffered by former EMISSIONS, THAT, LIKE A BURNT CHILD WHO DREADS THE FIRE, no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it. The natural consequence of which will be, that the specie, which remains unexported, will be instantly looked up.—With great esteem and regard, I am, dear Sir, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"Put that and that Together."

WM. H. HARRISON has resided much in Cincinnati, has held office there, and is better known there than in any other place; and Cincinnati gives a majority of nearly SEVENTEEN HUNDRED in his FAVOR.

Martin Van Buren has resided much in Albany, has held office there, and is better known there than any where else, and Albany has given a majority of nearly FIVE HUNDRED AGAINST HIM. Harrison gets most votes where he is best known; Van Buren most where he is least known.—Journal.

PER CONTRA.

BEFORE THEY VARIISHED HIM.—To show the estimation in which Harrison has been held in Ohio, we give the following official return of votes for Governor of Ohio, in 1840:

Elhan A. Brown,	24,836
Jeremiah Morrow,	9,420
W. H. HARRISON,	4,348!!
We will give one specimen more.—It is the official return of the votes for representatives to the Ohio legislature, from Hamilton county, in 1831, when he was beaten by a cake pedlar:	
David T. Disney,	2,336 elected
Alexander Duncan,	1,825 "
John Huggoyne,	1,705 "
Dan Havens, (cake man)	1,767 "
W. H. HARRISON,	1,407 not elected.

Comment is unnecessary.—New Era.

A TRUE PICTURE.

The Chicago, (Illinois) Democrat, a democratic paper of the right spirit, presents its readers with the following striking contrast between Democracy and modern Whiggery. The picture is faithfully drawn, showing, in its true light, the difference between the hard-working republicans of the country, who are the "bone and sinew of the nation," and the purse-proud nabobs of Federalism, who roll in luxury at the expense of honest industry, and who obtained their ill-gotten livelihoods by bank frauds.

"When bankers want money, they go and print it. But, when the common people want money, they must go and earn it. And, when the latter have sweat and toiled all day, they only get what cost the former a penny's worth of paper and inkblack, and a single moment's labor with a small stamp. Yet the former hoard specie, force the people to take depreciated paper and worthless shillings, and decry Government because it will not aid them in their work of fraud and oppression. Verily, is there no inequality, no injustice in laws tolerating such things! Let the people answer at the next election!"

EVERY ONE TO HIS TASTE.—In the Massachusetts Legislature, the federal abolitionists passed a law authorizing amalgamation between blacks and whites. Every democrat voted against it, and every federalist for it.

Congress.

Thursday, May 21.—In the Senate, several petitions were presented, reports received from committees on petitions referred, and notices given of bills to be introduced. After disposing of some further routine business, the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy being taken up, the Senate was addressed on the subject by Messrs. Hubbard, Clayton, Lumpkin, Clay, of Kentucky; Walker, Webster, and Tallmadge. The bill was then postponed to the next day, and the Senate shortly after adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the unfinished business of the morning hour was, the bill from the Senate, entitled, an act, supplementary to the act, granting pre-emptory rights to settlers on the public lands, on which the previous question had been taken the day before. The Speaker had decided that the previous question would apply to the commitment of the bill and not to its engrossment; and from this decision Mr. Casey had appealed; upon which, Mr. Hopkins had moved to lay the appeal (including the whole bill,) on the table, and this was the question pending. The question being now on that motion, Mr. W. C. Johnston moved a call of the House, which being agreed to, the call was made and reiterated till 163 members were present, when the further proceedings on the call were suspended.

The motion to lay the whole subject on the table was then put and lost—yeas 63, nays 122. The question then recurred on the appeal, taken by Mr. Casey, from the decision of the Chair, that the previous question applied to the commitment of the bill. The Speaker explained that he had, since his decision, found that, in 1831, a pre-emption bill was passed without being sent to the Committee of the Whole; he would, therefore, conform to that precedent, and withdraw his decision of the previous day, and decide that the previous question applied to the question of engrossment. The yeas and nays being called for on the appeal, the decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas, 100, nays, 91.

The question then recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question, but the morning hour having elapsed, the House, on motion of Mr. Briggs, passed to the orders of the day. The Senate bill to extend the several acts in force for the relief of insolvent debtors to the United States, having been sent from the Senate with an amendment, it was taken up, and the amendment was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Banks in the Chair, on the Independent Treasury Bill; the question being, on the motion of Mr. Cushing, to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Cushing stated his reasons for the motion. Mr. C. had not concluded when the hour of recess intervened; and on the resumption of the House, he continued his address till nearly seven o'clock, when he gave way for a motion that the Committee rise, and the motion prevailed—yeas 60, nays, 53. Shortly after the House adjourned.

Friday, May 22.—In the Senate some memorials were presented, and petitions which had been referred to Committees, were reported upon, after which, Mr. Williams, on leave and in pursuance of previous notice, introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the pay of the Navy of the United States, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A bill making certain appropriations for the Patent Office, was then read twice and referred to the Committee on the Patent Office. A resolution submitted the day before, by Mr. Williams, was next discussed and agreed to. Three other bills were appropriately disposed of, after which the Senate resumed the general bankrupt bill, and the question was on Mr. Wall's substitute, in opposition to which Mr. Tallmadge addressed the Senate for some time. The further consideration of the subject was then postponed to the succeeding Monday. A motion by Mr. Preston, that hereafter the hour of meeting for the Senate should be 12 o'clock, was negatived—yeas 17 nays 18. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Atherton moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution proposing to make the Independent Treasury Bill the special order of the day from that day at 12 o'clock, and every succeeding day at that hour, until said bill be disposed of. Mr. L. Williams moved a call of the House, which was refused—yeas 61, nays 79. Mr. Morgan then demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend the rules, which having been ordered, were, yeas 96, nays 88.

The unfinished business of the morning hour was the bill from the Senate entitled an act supplementary to an act granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands. The question pending when the morning hour expired on the day before was on seconding the call for the previous question, which, if sustained, would bring the House to a vote on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, moved that the bill lie on the table. Mr. Weller, on motion, called for the yeas and nays. Mr. Turney asked the Chair if the bill were laid on the table, could a majority at any time take it up? The Chair said that, according to the practice of the past session, it required two-thirds to take it up again. The yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to lay the bill on the table, and were, yeas 65, nays 104. So the House refused to lay the bill on the table. The question then recurred on seconding the previous question, which, if carried, would lead to the next question of engrossing the bill, was negatived—yeas 77, nays 82. The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. White, of Kentucky, to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole, which was opposed by Mr. Casey, on the ground that if the bill were so committed at this late period of the session, it never would be reached, and in that way it would be indirectly defeated. He therefore called for the yeas and nays, which being ordered, were—yeas 91, nays 100.

So the House refused to commit the bill, and the Speaker said it would now go over and be the first in order on the succeeding Tuesday. Mr. Lincoln offered an amendment in substance to make the bill conform to the act of 1839. Mr. Goode offered the following amendment as an additional section to the bill:

Sec. 1. And be it further enacted, That all persons being the head of a family who have settled and made improvements on any part of the U. States, alternate sections reserved from sale on the Wabash and Erie Canal, or the Miami Canal, in the State of Ohio, prior to the last day of November, 1835, be permitted to enter not

more than eighty acres of land on which they have so as aforesaid settled and improved at the proper land office, by way of pre-emption, at \$2.50 per acre.

These amendments were received and subsequently ordered, with the bill, to be printed.

After some other business of minor importance, on motion of Mr. Atherton, the House proceeded to the orders of the day, and resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole. Mr. Briggs in the chair, on the private bills, on the calendar. The first thing before the Committee was an appeal, by Mr. Pettkin, against the decision of the chair, that he was out of order, in certain remarks which he had made on a motion to strike out the enacting clause of a certain private bill, and a desultory debate arose thereon, which ended in the vote being taken—yeas 34, nays 80—no quorum, and the Chair said he was willing to consider his decision reversed; so Mr. Pettkin was in order, and the bill on which the question had risen was laid aside for further action. The Committee then acted on several other bills until the hour of recess. After the recess, the Committee resumed and considered a number of private bills, which were reported to the House; and then the House adjourned.

In the Senate 25th, a message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting copies of a letter from the Sultan of Muscat and the reply thereto, which was ordered to be printed. The debate on the Bankrupt bill was renewed by Mr. Hannum, who opposed at much length and with great ability the bill reported by the majority of the committee, believing it to be inexpedient and of doubtful constitutionality. He expressed his determination to vote against any bill which authorized compulsory bankruptcy against the agricultural classes, and contended that all the objections which were urged against subjecting banks and other incorporations to the operations of a bankrupt law, would apply with as much force in the case of individuals. He concluded by saying, that if the substitute proposed by Mr. WALL was adopted, with certain modifications, he would probably give his vote for the bill. By agreement, the question on the substitute was postponed until to-morrow.

The House was occupied all day in the reception of petitions from the several States, and the reports from the various standing committees.

Coinage of the United States.

The following facts are taken from a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate relative to the import and export of coin and bullion, and the coinage of the United States Mint:

Amount of American coin and bullion exported from the 30th September, 1835, to 1839, \$3,330,676 dollars.

Amount of coin and bullion imported into the United States from the 30th September, 1831, to 1839, \$163,811,504.

Amount exported during the same period, \$121,222,921.

The coinage at the Philadelphia Mint, since its establishment in the year 1793, to the year 1839, inclusive was—

Gold coin, \$25,913,002 50 cents.

Silver coin \$53,077,328 00 cents.

The coinage, in the years 1838 and 1839, at the branch mint at New Orleans was—gold, \$23,490; silver, \$220,403. At the Charlotte branch mint, during the same period, \$246,932 50 cents were coined in gold; and at the Dahlonega branch mint, \$231,755.

The amount of gold from North Carolina coined at the Philadelphia mint, up to 1838, was \$2,049,500.

The coinage at the mint in London from 1816 to 1836, was—in gold, \$55,151,716 4s. 11d; silver, £10,260,231 11s. 10d; copper, £150,107 4s. Total £65,592,107 10s. 11d.

The mines in the gold region of North Carolina are estimated to have yielded, since their discovery, \$10,000,000; and their annual product at this time is about \$400,000.

Mr. Dechler's private manufactory of coin in the above region, produced from January, 1831, to February 1840, of coin \$2,211,840 50 cents; and 1,729,988 dwts of fused gold.

The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer states that, on the 10th inst. Wm. M. Price, late U. S. District Attorney, recently returned from France, was arrested at the suit of the United States. He was shortly after liberated, on bail to the amount of \$82,000.

On the same day, Colin C. Newcomb, late Teller of the Manhattan Bank, surrendered himself, and on giving bail to the amount of \$10,000, was again liberated.

The New Orleans Sun of the 16th states that two fellows, named Wm. Ritchie and R. A. Farmer had been arrested in New Orleans, under suspicion of being concerned in the forgeries on the banks. They had in their possession bills of exchange on two of the New Orleans banks—one of \$100 altered to \$1700, and another of \$150 altered to \$2500.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A young man by the name of John Mackay, in Manchester, Dearborn County Ind. died on the 15th inst. in all the horrors of hydrophobia. He was bitten some four or five weeks previous by a small dog, so says the Aurora Democrat.

Counterfeit \$10 notes of the Bank of the United States are in circulation, dated Jan. 1. 1839, letter A, payable to bearer. The counterfeit is well executed, and calculated to deceive. This public cannot be too careful.

A young lady, named Walton, committed suicide in Philadelphia on Monday last, by taking arsenic. Domestic trouble is assigned as the cause.

The Frederick (Maryland) Herald, says that the fly is making dreadful ravages upon the wheat crop in that section of country, and that the promising prospects of a fine crop will not be realized.

GRAT FIRE AT LITTLE ROCK.—Little Rock was visited on the 25th of April with the most destructive fire they have ever had there. It broke out in a house and destroyed the whole square. The entire loss is not stated.

We learn from the Hartford Times that the steamboat Greenfield, plying on the Connecticut river, from Greenfield to Hartford, burst her boilers on the 18th inst., between Springfield and South Hadley, by which accident four persons lost their lives. The Greenfield had five scows in tow, three of which were sunk by the explosion.