

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

Thimbles and dandies, and loafers and nibblers;
Shavers and blacklegs, and pedlers and scrib-
blers;

Bunkers and brokers, and cunning boffoons;
Thieves that steal millions, and thieves that steal
pennies;

Rascals in ruffles, and rascals in rags;
Beggars in coaches, and beggars on nags;
Quackers and doctors, with scalpels and equills;
Pettifoggers and lawyers, with green bags and
bills;

Shylocks unfeeling, and dealers in stocks;
Some dashing fine ladies in splendid silk frocks.
Such is the crew that for Harrison bellows,
Always expressing some very fine fellows.

Do you desire to know the feelings of the
Western people in relation to Harrison, Jackson,
Johnson, and their relative services? I can tell
you. If a Western man is asked his opinion of
General Harrison, his answer will be nineteen
times out of twenty, that General Harrison is a
very good man, and was a tolerable General.
He has done his country some service, and that
perhaps he discharged his official duties in the
last war, about as well as could be expected, all
circumstances considered. This, sir, I repeat
will be the general answer. In some instances,
a higher opinion will be expressed in some in-
stances a lower one. My colleagues on this
floor, Whigs and Democrats, will bear me out
in what I say; but when you hear Jackson and
Johnson named, they are named in praise and
song, in affection and pride. Yes, sir, in praise
and song. Were you ever at a corn shucking in
the West? If you were, you never left it with-
out hearing the wool hat and linsey hunting shirt
boys sing—

Mary Rogers is a case.
And so is Sally Thompson.
General Jackson is a horse,
And so is Colonel Johnson.

I see, sir, in some of the Western Whig papers,
the name "Harrison Democrats." This is a
new name under the sun. Well, sir, as the
world grows older, names will increase. New
names will run pari passu with the world's age,
and with the cunning and trickery of Federal-
ism. "Harrison Democrats" in the West are
like the Frenchman's lie, when you attempt to
put your finger on them they are not there.
"Harrison Democrats" may be put in the list
with mermaids, fairies, and unicorns.
They are names in fancy, fiction, and poetry.
Sir, if you can catch a "Harrison Democrat,"
take him to Ohio and exhibit him. I would advise
you also to accompany the exhibition, with a
Whig boffoon that can "jump Jim Crow" to the
music of the psalter, tambling, and the sabbat.
You will clear more hard cash in one day than
you will by playing Congressmen a month.

In conclusion, let me say, the Democracy un-
derstand and appreciate their principles. They
have stood by them in prosperity and adversity,
through bank panics and Federal frauds, through
good and through evil report. They are not
now to be driven from their position by the snarl
of "pauers," "pauers," or drawn from their
principles by the empty show and buffoon dis-
play of log cabins, hard cider, and stump-orator-
certificate-military-renown. Principle is the
watchword with the Democracy, and principle
they will maintain. The Democracy of this
country live to their bosoms, and cherish in their
hearts their principles as they revere the sacred
memories of their ancestors, who secured them
with their treasure, their blood and their lives;
they will as soon be guilty of the base ingrati-
tude of forgetting the one, as to desert the other,
either by threats, flattery, or bribery.

Votes for President and Vice President.

The following table, which we have prepared
at the expense of some labor, will be found use-
ful for reference. It exhibits the electoral votes
given for the most prominent candidates for Presi-
dent and Vice President of the United States, at
the different elections since General Washing-
ton's retirement:

1796.—President, J. Adams 71, T. Jefferson
69.—Vice President, T. Pinckney 58, A. Burr 50.

1800.—President, T. Jefferson 73, J. Adams
61.—Vice President, A. Burr 73, T. Pinckney
63.

1804.—President, T. Jefferson 161, Chas. C.
Pinckney 14.—Vice President, G. Clinton, 163,
R. King 14.

1808.—President, J. Madison 152, C. C.
Pinckney 45.—Vice President, G. Clinton 118,
R. King 47.

1812.—President, J. Madison 127, De Witt
Clinton 39.—Vice President, E. Gerry 123, In-
gersoll 53.

1816.—President, J. Monroe 183, R. King 34.
—Vice President, D. D. Tompkins 113, opposi-
tion scattering.

1820.—J. Monroe 218, no opposition, except
one vote given from New Hampshire.—Vice Presi-
dent, D. D. Tompkins 122, opposition divided.

1824.—A. Jackson 99, J. Q. Adams 54, W. H.
Crawford 41, H. Clay 37.

1828.—President, A. Jackson 173, J. Q.
Adams 83.—Vice President, J. C. Calhoun 173,
R. Rush 83.

1832.—President, A. Jackson 219, H. Clay 49,
John Floyd 11, Wm. Wirt 7.—Vice President,
Martin Van Buren 169, John Sergeant 49, Wm.
Wilkins, 30.—Lee 11, Amos E. Baker 7.

1836.—President, Martin Van Buren 170, W.
H. Harrison 73, H. L. White 26, W. P. Mangum
11, D. Webster 11.—Vice President, R. M.
Johnson, 147, F. Granger 63, scattering 84.

The electors meet in the capitals of the re-
spective States in which they are chosen, on the
second day of December, and give in their ballots
for President and Vice President.

From Mexico.—The schooner Ocean arrived
at New Orleans on the 12th, having left Cam-
peachy on the 3d June. The papers of that
city, give at full length the details of the move-
ments of the federalists, in the vicinity of Cam-
peachy, and the progress they are making in the
siege of that place.

The town of Campeachy, after a bombardment
of five days, surrendered to the Federalists on the
23d June. On the 3d, the victors were to
enter the town, and the government troops were
to be despatched the same day to Vera Cruz.

The Federalists intended marching upon Ta-
basco, where a great part of the population have
declared themselves in their favor. A detach-
ment of 400 men, gararrisoned in Tabasco, had
been sent by the commander to reinforce the
besieged, but before they had arrived at their
destination the order was countermanded.

Don't forget, ladies, that this is leap year,
"Make hay while the sun shines."

CONGRESSIONAL.

CONGRESS.

Monday, June 15.—In the Senate, the discus-
sion on the subject of the renewal of the charter
of the District Banks was resumed, and, after
an animated contest on every amendment pro-
posed, the bill, as ordered to be engrossed, was
considered in Committee of the Whole, and,
with the amendments, adopted. It was ordered
to be engrossed. By this bill the charters were
to be extended for two years on certain conditions;
viz: that they shall not pay out nor issue any
paper of non-specie paying banks, and that they
shall not avail themselves of any stay of execu-
tion, unless on affidavit of merit. The Senate
next went into Executive session, and adjourned
after adjourned.

The House of Representatives, resolved itself
into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Banks, of
Virginia, in the Chair, and resumed the consid-
eration of the Independent Treasury bill. Mr.
Pope, of Kentucky, who was entitled to the
floor addressed the Committee at great length in
opposition to the measure.

Tuesday, June 16.—In the Senate, the bill for
the incorporation of the banks of the District of
Columbia, was read a third time and passed un-
der the title of "An act to continue the corpo-
rate existence of the banks of the District for
two years with certain restrictions." A bill, in
addition to the several acts regulating the ship-
ment and discharge of seamen, and the duties
of consuls, was taken up as in Committee of the
Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third
reading. Mr. Preston moved that 10,000 copies
of the plan of the Secretary of War, for the or-
ganization and discipline of the militia be printed
for the use of the Senate. Mr. Clay, of Ala-
bama, moved to amend, by including the report
of Gen. Knox and the report of Gen. Harrison
on the same subject, which was agreed to. Mr.
Preston then moved that the two bills accompa-
nying the reports, should also be appended to
the document, which was agreed to. Mr. Clay,
of Alabama, next moved to amend, by adding
the two bills of 1792 and 1803, now on the statute
books on the same subject, which was also agreed
to. This resolution was amended was then adopted.
The report of the Committee on Claims,
adverse to the claims of the heirs of Robert Pul-
ton, was then taken up, and, after some discus-
sion, adopted. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the unfin-
ished business of the morning hour was the
motion to re-commit to the Committee on Com-
merce the report heretofore made by Mr. Millen,
to repeal the Pilot law. The pending question
was on the second for the previous question,
upon which the question being taken, the call
for the previous question was recorded, bring-
ing the direct vote to the main question on read-
ing the bill a second time, which was ordered—
yeas 92, nays 89; so the bill was ordered to a
second reading. It was accordingly read a sec-
ond time, and the next question was on ordering
it to be engrossed for a third reading. A debate
immediately arose, which was interrupted at the
expiration of the morning hour, by a request
made by Mr. Fisher, to be excused from further
service as a member of the Committee of Elec-
tions, which, after some discussion, was granted.
Mr. Perkins then asked leave to offer a joint
resolution, fixing Thursday, the 6th day of July,
as the day on which Congress would adjourn.
This was objected to. Several Senate bills on
the Speaker's table were then put on their first
and second reading, and referred; and after some
other business had been disposed of, the House
went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed
the consideration of the Independent Treasury
Bill. Mr. Black, who was entitled to the floor,
addressed the Committee till, at a quarter past
2 o'clock, he yielded it to Mr. Crockett, who
spoke till the hour of recess.

Wednesday, June 17.—In the Senate, after
some routine business, Mr. Clay, of Ala., made
some remarks in relation to the manner in which
his observations on Mr. Polk's project had
been reported in the National Intelligencer;
which brought on a slight discussion, in which
Messrs. Clay, of Ky., Allen and Linn partici-
pated. The subject of discussion was, alleged
misrepresentations made by the newspaper
reporters with regard to the remarks of members
of the Senate in the proceedings of that body.
The discussion concluded by Mr. Walker sub-
mitting a resolution for the appointment of an
equal number of reporters of both political par-
ties, who shall be sworn to report correctly, as
far as practicable, the proceedings of the Senate.

Some bills of a local or unimportant nature
were ordered to be engrossed; after which, a bill
making further provision to prevent the abuse of
the flag of the United States, and the use of un-
authorized papers, in the foreign slave trade,
was called up by Mr. Davis. Mr. Merrick moved
to strike out a part of the bill, which made a
ship-builder punishable if he had good reason to
believe that the ship was for the slave trade; so
that they should be punishable only when they
knew it. Mr. Merrick's motion was negatived,
and the bill ordered to be engrossed. The Senate
then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, it was re-
solved that the daily hour for the meeting of the
House for the remainder of the session be 10
o'clock instead of 11. A motion was made to
suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing
a resolution requiring the clerk to have publish-
ed in one or more of the daily papers the names
of all members of Congress who shall be absent
at the call of the House, or at the call of the
yeas, and nays; on which the votes were—yeas
106, nays 70. Not being two thirds, the motion
failed. The Independent Treasury Bill having
been taken up in Committee of the whole, Mr.
Bell resumed a speech against it which he had
commenced the day previous.

Thursday, June 18.—No public business was
transacted in either branch of Congress, in con-
sequence of the announcement of the death of
the Hon. Anson Brown.

In the House of Representatives, immediately
after the journal was read, Mr. Curtis, of New
York, rose and announced the death of his
friend and colleague, the Hon. Anson Brown.
The customary resolutions in honor of his mem-
ory were adopted, and the House immediately
adjourned.

In the Senate, a message was received com-
municating the resolutions of the House; where-
upon Mr. Tallmadge rose, and after a eulogium
upon the character of Mr. Brown, and some ap-
propriate allusions to his sudden death, moved
resolutions corresponding to those adopted by
the House; and then the Senate adjourned.

Friday, June 19.—In the Senate, the resolu-

tion offered by Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, on
Wednesday, for the appointment of a Committee
to inquire into the expediency of electing an
equal number of reporters from each of the two
political parties, who shall be sworn to report the
proceedings with all practical fidelity, was taken
up for consideration, and discussed by
Messrs. Tappan, Walker, Cay, of Ky., Calhoun
and King, and then laid over for the present.
The bill for the Mount Carmel and New Albany
Railroad was next taken up, and was advocated
by Messrs. White, Yobarg and Webster, and op-
posed by Mr. Benton.

In the House of Representatives, after the
presentation of a few reports from Committees,
&c., the Independent Treasury bill was taken
up in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Evans
addressed the Committee in opposition to the
bill. Mr. Fillingham had the floor at the hour
of recess.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamboat Great Western has arrived at
New York, having sailed from Bristol on the 4th
June. She brings intelligence nineteen days
later than previously received. From New
York papers, we extract the following items:

We have seldom found the foreign journals
more destitute of intelligence of interest. No-
thing was doing in parliament; and commercial
matters remained pretty much as they were at
the time of the last advices. Cotton had expe-
rienced a further decline of one fourth of a pen-
ny per pound, but the money market was easy,
and a favorable harvest was anticipated from
the present aspect of the crops. Exchanges
were against England, and some exports of sil-
ver to the continent are noticed.

The English prints contain long descriptions
of the rejoicing which took place on May 24th,
the twenty-first birthday of the Queen. In all
parts of the kingdom there were great celebra-
tions. Many of the public institutions of Lon-
don were thrown open to the people, and splen-
did illuminations took place at night.

A great meeting was held at Exeter Hall on
the 1st inst., for the extinction of the foreign
slave trade, and the civilization of Africa.
Prince Albert took the chair, and made a short
and appropriate speech.

In the House of commons on Tuesday, Mr.
Villiers made a motion that the House resolve it-
self into a committee to take into consideration
the Act 9, George the IV., regulating the impor-
tation of foreign grain. On a division, the num-
bers were, in favor of the motion 177, and
against it 300—majority 123. This for a time
puts an end to the cornlaw agitation.

Admiral Sir Sydney Smith died on the 24th
of May at his residence in Paris, aged seventy-
six years.

The plague is increasing frightfully at Alexan-
dria.

The President, steamship.—The 16th of July,
has been fixed upon as the day on which this
splendid vessel will commence her first voyage
hence to New York. Mean while she will make
an experimental trip to Cork.

York Minister was destroyed by fire on the
21st ult. The loss, it is supposed, cannot be re-
paired for less than 100,000*l*. It is supposed to
be the work of an incendiary.

Her Majesty, through Lord Bellhaven, Chief
Commissioner to the General Assembly of Scot-
land, has presented 2,000*l*. for the propagation
of the Gospel in the Highlands.

Kino Oruo.—Advisers from Athens state that
King Otto had refused to sanction the treaty of
commerce lately concluded by his Ambassador,
Zographos, with the Ottoman Porte.

FRANCE.—The latest Paris prints are occupied
with the debate which took in the Chamber of
Deputies, on the bill for the removal Napoleons
remains from St. Helena to Paris.

The remains of the Emperor Napoleon are at
last to be brought to France, and will be interred,
as he desired, on the banks of Seine.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday, after
some discussion, agreed to the *projet de loi*,
granting an additional credit of 540,000 francs
for the blockade of Buenos Ayres. The French
Government, added M. Thiers, intended to
send a superior agent to La Plata, who it was
hoped, would restore the harmony for a moment
disturbed in that quarter.

It seems to be conceded by the French prints,
that the expedition to Algiers has turned out a
failure. Marshal Vallee is strongly condemned
for not having conducted the campaign with
more ability. The question of Algerine occupa-
tion has been elaborately examined on the oc-
casion of a demand for supplies; the money was
voted, and enough stated by the ministers to
show that the French Government really in-
tended to retain its authority in that country.

SPAIN, May 22.—A sanguinary action has
taken place in the environs of Ripoll, between
the troops of the Queen, commanded by Gen-
eral Carbo and those of the Carlist chief Soutella,
in which the constitutional troops are said to
have had the advantage. The band which in-
fested the environs of Orlana, has fallen back on
Berga, in consequence of the defeat of Soutella.

It was reported at Madrid that the siege of Mo-
rella was abandoned for the season. General
Espartero left Murono on the 18th, but such
was the dreadful state of the weather that he
was compelled to encamp about midway between
the Hermitage of San Marinos and Ja Pablata.
So intense was the cold in the mountains, that
men and horses perished. Great disorder pre-
vailed among the Carlists of Catalonia. Deser-
tion daily increases from the Carlist bands.
Detachments of from three to four hundred each
have successively retired and proceeded to their
homes. Six hundred men who had thus aban-
doned the insurgents, met on the 21th near Cas-
telibail. It was reported that their commander-
in-chief, General Segarra, had left Berga, and
sought refuge at Andorre. The death of March
de Copons is confirmed.

The news regarded as the most important
from Spain is the successful commencement of
operations against Morella. The Queen's troops
had carried the outworks, and had penetrated
within the walls. The Carlists were seized with a
sudden panic, and were in full retreat. The
fort at Sarrado had also been carried, and the
Christian forces obtained a complete ascendancy.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The mails brought by the
Smyrna packet state that, in Constantinople, up
to the 7th of May, the arrangement of the dis-
pute with Mehmet Ali had not made a step in
advance. Letters from Leyruth, on the other
hand, stated that, although the preparations for
war had not relaxed, Ibrahim evinced no inten-
tion of marching forward.

INSURRECTION IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF BE-
GRADE.—Frontiers of Turkey, April 7.—A seri-
ous insurrection has taken place in Servia
against the new order of things and especially
against the appointment connected with it of the
new counsellors of the Prince. There have been,
in several parts of the country, meetings of the
people, and the public voice has everywhere
pronounced against the counsellors, accompanied
by a wish that the seat of government may be
transferred to Kragjeewatz, and that bounds
may be set to the generally believed squandering
of the public money.

DEATH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The pos-
script of our Paris letter, dated Saturday even-
ing, announces the arrival of a telegraphic des-
patch in the afternoon of that day, with the in-
telligence, of the demise of His Majesty, Fred-
erick William, King of Prussia.

It is now definitely understood that the re-
mains of Napoleon will be placed under the dome
of the "Invalides." Turanne and Vauban are
already there, placed by the order of the Em-
peror himself; but none others, it is now decreed,
will be deposited in that sanctuary, which now
becomes inviolable and sacred.

The Westminster Review for May, has a long
and able article on the subject of the Maine
Boundary Question. It says:

"It must be confessed that the many delays
which have marked the whole of the proceedings
of our government, give but too much colour to
this opinion; and though the recent survey has
been one of the best steps taken by it in refer-
ence to this matter, the delay which it has occa-
sioned in the acceptance of the proposals made
by the President last summer, has been most in-
jurious." It is incumbent, therefore, on Lord
Palmerston to give the public of both countries
some visible evidence of a determination to settle
the question at once. We believe that there is
no single act by which the present government
could enlist so large a share of public opinion
in its favor, as one which should settle this most
mischievous dispute."

The French had to raise an additional million
of francs by subscription, to meet the expenses
of the transfer, taken of Bonaparte's ashes from
St. Helena. It reached \$30,000 and was then
abandoned as a failure.

A voice from over the waters.—President's Mes-
sage.—Ruinous effects of paper money.

In looking over a file of old English papers,
we were struck with the force of the following
comments upon President Van Buren's last an-
nual message. They are from the *Manchester
Advertiser*, of January last, written on the re-
ceipt of the message. Although the writer
merely reiterates the sentiments of the entire
Democratic party on this side of the water, the
article will be read with interest, as showing
that even in tax-ridden and labor-worn England,
the people are arousing themselves to the per-
nicious consequences of paper money. The
writer says:

"We have lingered with the eager fondness of
a lover for the arrival of this all-important docu-
ment. If our views be right, and we have given
the public some proofs of our sagacity, it
makes an end of all hopes which may be hidden
in the breasts of the rag money fraternity, as to
the continuance of that most spoliative of all
wars upon the substance of all states."

It occurs to us, at the moment, that of all na-
tions of the earth, those only who speak the
English tongue suffer under the opthalmic in-
fection which makes national debt appear to be
national riches which takes "promises to pay"
for actual payment—which confounds rage with
riches; gold with paper, and pours overblowing
influence into the cups of men who do nothing,
give nothing, make nothing, and have not one
fathom's worth of genuine, intrinsic value to
offer in recompense for the lands, houses, prof-
its, income, luxuries, and fortunes of which this
raging disease of the nations possess them. As
it appears to us, Mr. Van Buren, the worthy
successor of Jackson, has swept over the affairs
of the Union with a flight as majestic and a
gaze as keen as its symbolic eagle. A candid
and manly interpretation of all its interests, un-
matched in the whole world, at present shows
the States to be prosperous in all circumstances
foreign and domestic, with the exception of the
curses inflicted upon them by rag money mak-
ers, and the knavish provincial legislatures
which have established these pernicious "rook-
eries."

We have compressed the address into a reas-
onable compass, with abbreviating the very pitiful
sentences which uncover this deep-seated ulcer.
Had it never been explained before, Van Buren
followed out the course of his immortal prototype,
Jackson, has made it too clear for further doubt
and hesitation, that the surest, quickest, and
most efficient way of undoing a thriving and in-
dustrious nation, abundantly endowed by Provi-
dence with every thing needful for its comfort,
preservation, and defence, is to let loose, un-
checked and punished, locust clouds of rag-mo-
ney makers. The disencumbrance of the things
called banks, fraudulently and against the ex-
press rule of the act which created the Federal
Union is complete. The bitter-fruit of plung-
ing the several States in debt, for improvements,
most of which are imaginary and all them jobs,
instead of waiting for the development of re-
sources by the patiently and lastingly beneficial
profits of frugal industry, form a lesson fit to
guide all the generations of mankind, until the
very last, against the devouring ban.

One comfort we derive from this, that those capital-
ists here, who have aggravated the mischief
frightfully, by loans drawn from our tax-worn
population, will have a short-lived triumph.
The attempt to keep up the lavish interest upon
state bonds, canal and rail road shares, and other
bubbles must give way at once.

Still more hopeless is the design of Mr. Clay
to consolidate all the plundering schemes into
one concern, and fix it as debt upon the whole
Union. This is a voice from Change-alley Lon-
don. Compliance with it would be an instant
dissolution of the Union. Not the doom of
Yankee rag-money is sealed. That of England
follows as a matter of course. In the throes of
the confusion which is working earthquake hor-
rors all around us, it is portentous to observe
the silliness which actuates almost all the writ-
ers and speakers upon this subject within our
own shores. The nation is bursting with con-
vulsive fits, the result of artificial scarcity forced
upon it by false and crushing legislation in the
affairs of money, trade, and finance; and no

sucking or prating children on the sides of Et-
na, when the volcano is rising to its expellat
fury, could display more insanity."

Circumstances Alter Cases.

A few years ago (1836) Mr. Senator Ander-
son, who was so effectively used up, by Mr. Tod,
of Mathews, on several occasions during the last
session of the Virginia Legislature, used the fol-
lowing language towards Gen. Harrison: Mr.
Anderson, it will be remembered, is now the
right-hand man of Wm. C. Rives, and both go
for Harrison. Read:

"The third candidate for the Presidency is
Gen. Harrison of Ohio, a black cockade federal-
ist, the warm supporter of the elder Adams, and
of his son, John Q., the friend of a high tariff,
an extravagant system of Internal Improvement,
a corrupt bank, and a general emancipation of
our slaves, to be paid for by our own money,
drawn out of our pockets by a high tariff. In
short, he is a modern whig, and is in favor of
as splendid a consolidated Government as was
ever advocated by the elder Adams, or by John
Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and Daniel Web-
ster, without the one-hundredth part of the tal-
ents or political information of either of them.
For his military services in the last war, the Sen-
ate of the United States refused to give him a
vote of thanks. He has neither intellect, nor
political information, or experience, for the high
office he aspires to. In the State of Ohio, where
he has for many years resided, he was a few
years ago a candidate for the gubernatorial chair
and out of upwards of fifty thousand votes which
were given, he received but little more than four
thousand. He was also a candidate for a seat
in the State Legislature in the county of his
residence, and could not be elected. If those
who have had the best opportunity of knowing
him, thought him unfit or unworthy to be a Gov-
ernor of a State, or even to represent his county
in the State Legislature, it is certainly very
strong evidence that he is wholly unfit to fill the
highest office in the world, and preside over the
destinies of this great Republic."

BAD NEWS FROM FLORIDA.—The St. Augus-
tine News of the 19th inst., has the following:

Indians Killed.—Captured and Escaped.—Capt.
Mason Killed.—We learn that Col. Riley's com-
mand, operating on the Withlacoochee, a few
days since surprised an Indian camp, two war-
riors of which were killed, one man and woman
and child made prisoners. The Indians were
placed under the charge of a sentinel, who, fall-
ing asleep, allowed his escape. Pursuit was im-
mediately made by Captain J. B. Mason, of the
Florida volunteers, who, being in advance of
his men, was accidentally killed by the firing
upon the escaping Indians.

The Indians who committed the outrages in
this neighborhood a fortnight ago, and surround-
ed the dwellings at North River, proceeded to
the settlement at Mondaria, and were reconnoit-
ering about there when their signs were dis-
covered. A party of gentlemen immediately
started in pursuit, and came upon five of the
rascals. They took to a high grass, and as
the party were too small to surround it, the grass
was fired, when the fellows escaped under the
smoke. The tracks were numerous in and about
the settlement.

A passenger on board the schooner Francis,
reports that intelligence has been received at
St. Augustine that Col. Green, operating in mid-
dle Florida, had come in contact with a party of
Indians and succeeded in killing three warriors
and a white man who was with them—also cap-
turing several prisoners.

HAIL STORM.—A destructive hail storm pass-
ed over Salem, Washington county, in this
State, on Sunday last, doing much injury to the
crops. The hail was nearly as large as a hen's
egg, and continued to fall fast and thick for about
ten minutes. At least 2000 panes of glass were
broken in the town of Salem alone.

REVOLUTIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The fol-
lowing is an extract from a letter received in
Boston, dated Panama, Isthmus of Darien, April
15, 1840:

"The Lexington passed the Island of Panama,
the other day, on her way to the United States.
The whole republican system of the South is
in a revolt. The mail arrived here a few hours
ago, informing us that the Central America had
divided itself into five different republics. Bol-
ivia had declared war against Peru and Santa
Cruz, at the head of the Bolivian army—threatens
to invade Peru immediately."

The St. Louis Republican of the 11th, states
that a large company of Santa Fe traders arrived
a few days before, at Independence, (Mo.), in all
about forty wagons. Among other merchandise
and products brought in, was some "gold and
silver," but in what quantities had not been ascer-
tained. Mr. Messervay, of St. Louis, one of
the trading party, had arrived at that city in
good health.

Major T. W. Lendrum and Capt. S. Dusen-
berry, both of the Quartermaster's department,
have been honorably acquitted before the court
martial at Baltimore, of which Gen. Wool was
President, of the charges of using their official
stations in the army to promote political pur-
poses.

The soundness of the policy adopted by the
banks of New York, in not yielding to the panic
of suspension, is now triumphant. The New
York correspondent of the Intelligencer, is
obliged to acknowledge that in New York money
continues plenty, and the banks have more spe-
cie than they know what to do with. Their
circulation is considerably less than the specie
on hand."

HEELS WIN.—The eastern papers say that the
receipts of Madame Celeste, a celebrated dancer,
during her visit to this country, amounted to
\$150,000, and that she has devoted nearly the
whole of it to Mr. Elliott, her husband, who is
in bad health.

THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.—The distance from
Liverpool to Halifax, according to the measure-
ment by the Unicorn, a steam ship which recent-
ly arrived at Boston, is only 2,202—and from
Halifax to Boston, 395 miles.