FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Manchester, Capt. Sketchly, has arrived at New York, bringing London papers to the 30th of June.

George the Fourth died on the 26th of June, and William the Fourth has ascended the throne The French have been victorious in a se

cond conflict with the Algerines. The elections in France have resulted in the success of the Liberal party. DEATH OF GEORGE THE FOURTH.

London Gazette Extraordinary. WHITEHALL, June 26. "A bulletin, of which the following is a coby, has been this morning received by Secre- members of the Privy Council.

tary Sir Robert Peel, one of his Majesty's prin-

o'clock this morning without pain. "H. HALFORD.

were rapidly approaching. To this commu- ingly broken in the presence. nication his Majesty replied, "God's will be His Majesty in Council was pleased to order where the surface of the yard can be raised done!" and in a few moments after, he asked, that the coinage should continue in the same the manner above mentioned. "Where is Chichester?" The Bishop of Chi- state until further orders. chester was instantly summoned to the royless troubled by the cough than he had been William the Fourth. The ceremony to take are best calculated for feeding and fattening ous to this all the attendants had retired, ex- Court, kissed hands, on their re-appointment folds, and especially by adopting the Flemish cept Sir Matthew Tierney and Sir Walthen to office. Waller; and they instantly attempted to afford his Majesty the relief he had requested; but ejaculated, "Oh! this is not right!—this is 28th, from his residence in Bushy Park. death! -Oh, God! -I am dying!"-These were the last, and the only distinct words he uttered after having received the Holy Sacrament; and from this time his dissolution came on so quietly and so gradually that the physicians had

moment he ceased to exist. Astley Cooper, in the presence of the attending physicians and several other distinguished professional gentleman; and the disease found to have been rightly apprehended by the medical attendants of His Majesty. The heart was considerably enlarged and adhered to the neighboring parts -some of the valves were ossified, and some water remained in the chest.

before the 10th or 12th of July. The Duke of Clarence was formally proclaimed King on the afternoon of the 26th, by the title of WILLIAM THE FOURTH. On the 29th the new king sent the following message to Parliament.

"WILLIAM R. tertains a just sense of the loss which His Majesty and the country have sustained by the death of the late King, His Majesty's lamented brother, and that the House of Lords sympathises with his Majesty in the deep affliction in which His Majesty is plunged by this mourn ful event. The King, having taken into his serious consideration the advanced period of the session, and the state of the public business, feels unwilling to recommend the introduction of any new matter, which, by its postponement, would tend to the detriment of the public service. His Majesty has adverted to the provisions of the law which decrees the riod after the demise of the Crown, and his Majesty being of opinion that it will be mos conducive to the general convenience and to the public interests of the country to call, with as little delay as possible, a new Parliament his Majesty recommends to the House of Lords to make such temporary provision as may be requisite for the public service in the interval that may elapse between the close of the present session and the assembling of a new Par-

aulogising the late sovereign, moved That a humble address be presented to his Majesty, to assure his Majesty that we fully participate in the severe affliction his Maiesty is suffering, on account of the death of the late | nur King, his Majesty's brother, of blessed and glorious memory.

THE ACCESSION OF WILLIAM IV. His Majesty William IV. arrived at St. James Palace a few moments before twelve two or more will be necessary, for the prope o'clock on Saturday, and appeared to be in ex- management of dung. According to the usucellent health. The King entered the State- al practice, a pit is dug sufficiently deep to room, in which the throne is placed, about one | hold the soil which the farm may require; and o'clock. His Majesty was habited in an Ad- | into this are thrown waste fodder, fern, straw miral's uniform, and took his station at the leaves, coarse grasses, thistles, rushes, flags Palace were assembled in this apartment .- | en, bones, ashes, shells, woollen rags, weeds His Majesty read the following declaration, &c. which lie there and rot, until they are

hate in the affliction which I am suffering on heap of dung on a gently rising eminence account of the loss of a Sovereign, under whose with a basin beneath, for collecting the super auspices, as Regent, and as King, this coun- fluous water that may coze from the heap try has maintained during war its ancient re- | We would add, that if a shady spot cannot be putation and glory-has enjoyed a long peri- obtained for this purpose, a slight shed should od of happiness and internal peace-and has be thrown over the dung stead, to prevent to possessed the friendship, respect, and conti- much exposure to the sun, air, and rain; an dence of foreign Powers.

common with you, and with all who lived une greasy water, bloody water in which meat or der the Government of a most beneficent and fish has been washed, old useless brine, gracious King, I have to lament the death of suds and waste water of the farm-house-in a beloved and affectionate brother, with whom | short, every possible kind of liquor that may I have lived, from my earliest years, in terms be useful-may flow through them into the reof the most cordial and uninterrupted friend- servoir, or basin, and be preserved. Dr. D ship, and to whose favor and kindness I have further states (in his "Phytologia,") that some

been most deeply indepted. the Government of this great empire.- I am be dissipated. fully sensible of the difficulties which I have

Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold, knelt of the liquor from the reservoirs at the bottom that necessarily ensue, is effectually preserved, dy, impeded his popularity. Burns, whose gethrough the same ceremony; the other mem- and laid down afresh in the manner above allegiance, and then rose, and were re-sworn tity of manures, agriculturalists are by no means a gentleman of great professional attainments, Southy, Word sworth, and Coleridge, were but

"Windsor Castle, June 26.—It has pleased dora according to its laws and customs; the floors in such a direction, that they may be floors in such a direction, that they may be floors in such a direction, that they may be floors in such a direction, that they may be floors in such a direction, that they may be floors in such a direction, that they may be floors in such a direction, that they may be floors in such a direction, that they may be floors in such a direction among them no less a person the such a direction among them no less a person this world the King's line and the such a direction among them no less a person the such a direction among them no less a person the such a direction among them no less a person the such a direction among them no less a person the such a direction among them no less a person the such a direction among them no less a person the such a direction among them no less a person the such a direction among them no less a person the such a direction among the such as the su Almighty God to take from this world the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Excellent Majesty.

Ghis Majesty expired at a quarter past 3 Privy Councillors.

In the course of Friday evening before 9 and the other the initials G. R. which had straw and coarse food being consumed by lean of the patient on whom Dr. Stevens of St. two stamps, the one containing George R. largest quantity of animal manure, from the o'clock, the physicians intimated to their roy- been under the authority of an act of Parlia- beasts, while the richer and more succulent al patient their inability to give him further re- ment, applied to official papers, as the King's is eaten by the fattening beasts, whether neat

The Privy Council gave orders for proclaim- creases in proportion to the nature of their al chamber, and at his hands the dying sove- ing his present Majesty, with the usual cere- food. In chap. iii. pp. 132-152 of this work reign received the Sacrament. During the ad- monies, and at the accustomed places, King [Complete Grazier,] we have pointed out the ministration of this rite, his Majesty was much of these Realms, by the style and title of King various articles of the vegetable kingdom, that

and feebly expressed a wish to have his head isters and Officers, and also the Members of nure, afforded by a farm, may likewise, be maplaced in a more elevated position. Previ- the late King's Household, who attended the terially increased by having standing sheep

PROCLAMATION. His Majesty accompanied by the Duke of marked out, and spread with dry sand, four or they had scarcely commenced the attempt when Gloucester and the Earl of Errol, arrived at five inches thick; on this are erected slight his Majesty suddenly motioned them to desist, his palace in St. James's about twenty minutes sheds, in which the sheep are housed at night, and placing both his hands upon his breast, he | before 10 o'clock on Monday morning, June

salute announced the commencement of the evening. This is cleared out once a week, ceremony of proclaiming his Majesty King William IV. which was conducted according | soil. to ancient usage-Sir George Naylor acting

some difficulty in ascertaining precisely at what as King at Arms. DREADFUL RIOTING IN LIMERICK .- We have fact makes an excellent dressing for cold and The body was opened on Sunday by Sir received an account from Limerick written stiff soils. yesterday at three o'clock, which gives a frightlarge mob of persons collected and seized some the signal for a more general riot, the numbers increased to an alarming extent, and they proceeded to rob every provision store they that had not been plundered; on the first breaking out of the riot; the shops were shut but The funeral, it is stated, will not take place this proved no protection, they were broken open, and any thing like destruction of property our correspondent says, cannot be conceived; bread, flour, pork and bacon, were seen carrying off in all directions, up to two o'clock in the afternoon this destruction was proceed ing without being checked, seven people however had been shot by individuals protecting "The King feels that the House of Lords en- their property. At two o'clock, the provision stores being all ransacked, the mob commenced breaking in the spirit shops, and drinking to excess. Just as our corresspondent closed his letter, stones had been thrown at the soldiers ordered out by the authorities, and they had consequently commenced firing. - Dublin

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Complete Grazier.]

PRESERVATION OF MANURES As manures are of such indispensable neces sity to the farmer, and dung is in general so important a manure, every possible method should be taken, not only to prevent it from being wasted, but also to improve it both in qual ity and in quantity. In no way are manure more wasted, than by too great exposure the sun, air, and rains; hence various expedi ents have been resorted to, in order to preven this loss. Such, for instance, are the mixing of dry earth, or other absorbent substances, which certainly will, in a great measure, vent this inconvenience; the erection of slight sheds over dung-heaps with the same inten-The Duke of Wellington, after a speecch, tion; the covering of these heaps with turf sods (the grassy side being downwards,) when the dung is to be kept till it be old; are by no means bad practices, as the turfs will, in the course of time, be converted into excellent ma-

The farm-yard is doubtless the most proper and convenient place for forming dung-steads, or dung-meers, as the repositories for this useful article are variously termed. For middlesized farms one will suffice: for larger farms The whole of the members of the late and similar aquatic plants; litter, scrapings of King's Privy Council, who had arrived at the the yard after the rain, sweepings of the kitchwanted for use. It has, however, been sug-"I am convinced that you will fully partici- gested by the late Dr. Darwin, to dispose the that gutters should be so contrived, that al "In addition to that loss which I sustain in the waste water and urine of the yard, oil dregs, earth, weeds, saw-dust, or other vegetable or

thrown upon it for that purpose; and, in case and the putrefactive process is completely fin-slumbered on his laurels, and he of Hope had While receiving this Address his Majesty the season should prove too dry, the decay lished, while the matters remain in a heap. scarce begun to attract his share of public atof the vegetable matters may be promoted by At the same time, by this method of forming tention. Cowper, a poet of deep feeling and The Members of the Royal Family, viz: the sprinkling them occasionally with water from the bases of dung-hills, the fertilizing liquor bright genius, was dead; and, even while alive, Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the the pump, or (which is preterable) with some which distils during the fermentation and heat the hypochondria which was his mental malabefore the King and took the oath of allegiance. of the dung-steads. Every previous arrange- and greatly contributes to ameliorate the soil. nius our Southern neighbours could hardly Their Royal Highnesses then rose, and were ment being thus made, the cattle ought to be cil. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord season: where they are numerous, the surface TERY.—The important operation of taking and distinguished wherever the English lan-Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York went of the yards may be removed to the dung-meers,

agreed as to the point of allowing litter for now in this city in the suite of Chamberlain little known. The realms of Parnassus, like King three oaths, the first to govern this king- whole stock of hay and straw, and placing the West India Islands. A few persons having re- open to the first bold invader, whether he "His Majesty expired at a quarter past 3 ments, which were witnessed by some of the lice was adopted by the late eminent breeder, which we find in a late number of the west which we find in a late number of the was adopted by the late eminent breeder, which we find in a late number of the was adopted by the late eminent breeder, which we find in a late number of the was adopted by the late eminent breeder, which we find in a late number of the was adopted by the late eminent breeder, which we find in a late number of the late eminent breeder, which we find in a late number of the late eminent breeder, which we find in a late number of the late eminent breeder, which we find in a late number of the late eminent breeder, which we find in a late number of the late eminent breeder, which we find in a late number of the late eminent breeder, which we find in a late number of the late eminent breeder, which we find in a late number of the late eminent breeder, which we find in a late number of the late eminent breeder. Mr. Bakewell, is sanctioned by many eminent on the subject, which we find in a late number His Majesty, in Council, then ordered the farmers, and, it is obvious, must produce the lief, and their opinion that his last moments | signature, to be destroyed; they were accord- cattle, sheep, or lambs. Both practices, however, may perhaps be united with advantage.

The augmentation of manure necessarily i

a small quantity of fresh sand (for which dry peat, or any of the earthy materials above sta-At ten o'clock the firing of a double royal ted, may be substituted) being laid on every and carried to a dung-hill, or spread upon the The manure thus produced is admirably calculated, in the opinion of M. Quintine, for fertilizing almost every kind of ground, and in

The most effectual method of raising a supful relation of the state of things there. It ap- ply of manure for land, (especially in counties pears that at seven o'clock in the morning a | that are situated at a distance from the metropolis, so that they cannot be thence supplied provisions from an open shop, this outrage was with dung, &c.) in Mr. Middleton's opinion "Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c." vol. xvii.) consists in raising green crops for the purpose of feeding came to, there is scarcely one in the whole city sheep, bullocks, or other animals on the land. "For," says he, "this is the only method b which the loss of nearly all their urine and dung, that unavoidably occurs under other systems of management, can be prevented; as there is a great waste, perhaps of half (including dung and urine,) in the stables, cowsheds, fold-yards, and dung-hills, even under the best management. Under ordinary management three parts of this manure are lost; but in the soiling of tares, turnips, cole, clover, &c. in the fields, there is no loss: the whole is immediately applied, without the cost of the riage, to the enriching of the soil."-It is obvi ous, however, that much of the ameliorating properties of these manures, must necessarily be lost by evaporation, and otherwise be ma terially diminished; so that although (as in the county of Norfolk) the soiling of sheep with

urnips may be carried on with great advan tage on light lands; yet, upon the fullest view we can give the subject, we are decidedly con vinced that, under proper management, stall feeding in the summer with green, and in winter with dry food, is the most effectual mode of obtaining the largest possible quantity of ani

In a former part of this chapter (p. 360,) the effect of human ordure, as a manure, has been stated; and as, according to the present method of managing it, much valuable fertilizing matter is inevitably lost, it has been suggested ("Communications to the Board of Agriculture," vol. i.) to form reservoirs, or pits; with floors of clay, or other material, impervious to liquid matter, as nearly as possible to the dungheaps, and to connect such reservoirs to the privies by means of proper drains, furnishing them with covers, for the purpose of throwing in occcasionally lime, peat, vegetable recrements, and other substances, that might be removed thence when they should be thoroughly impregnated and reduced to putrefaction, sion to distinction, was that of a gentleman, and be mixed with the common dung-heaps. In large towns and cities, where immense quantities of this kind of manure are annually produced, it is recommended to construct such reservoirs or basins with similar floors and drains, but upon a larger scale, so that their contents may be removed as often as necessary, during the night. Or, where large rivers flow through cities or towns, &c. reservoirs of this description might be formed on their banks, to make the greatest advances in the profession and the ordere be thence conveyed in cov ered boats or barges; or this manure might probably be conducted, through the medium of sluices, from the extremities of the common sewers into such barges, and be easily transported to distant places. And, as the system of canal navigation is now brought to so high to domi, which might otherwise have interrupt-

will be trifling indeed Dung-steads may be tended, and the respective manure augmented at different times, when no other business of greater moment stands in the way; and to prevent the heaps from being too much torn, or spread about by the scratching of poultry, or by swine, they should be surrounded by pens, made of broad deals. In wet seasons it will be advisable to throw a slight shed over the dung-steads; and as the heaps will not ferment so expeditiously as could be wished, it may be useful to turn them over once or twice in the course of the summer: thus they will become more thoroughly mixed and mellowed, and rendered sooner fit for use, while the seeds of weeds therein

contained, will vegetate and be destroyed. "And having passed my life in the service animal excrement, should be thrown into such | The following method of making dung hills, otherwise have aspired, and particular that of said our fair friend," ask me to make a coalition | I cannot imagine any other course of policy of my country, and having, I trust, uniformly reservoir; which will, in consequence, pro- as practised in Middlesex, we give from Mr. securing the acquaintance, and even the friendacted as the most faitful subject and servant mote the fermentation and putrefaction of the Middleton's interesting Agricultural Survey of ship of many remarkable persons of the age, of the King, I am now called upon, under the substances therein contained, at the same time that country; and, from its judicious arrange- to whom, I might not otherwise have made my a revolutiounary officer, and the Walter Scott spective states as that recommended by the dispensation of Almighty God, to administer that the draining from the dung-heap will not ment, it has a just claim to the attention of ag- way; it would, on the other hand, be ridiculous of America! Why Hal you are crazy. I'd as President. And if the people could rightly riculturalists.—In the first place, all the scra- to affect gratitude to the public favour, either soon form a union with the black coats." Here's view this question, they would have but one The necessary depots for manure being thus pings of roads, mud of ditches and ponds, and for my position in society, or the means of supto encounter, but I possess the advantage of prepared, it will only remain for the farmer the top mould of gravel-pits, are spread in the porting it with decency, matters which had of the pure flame which swells the bosom of the only hope or prospect of carrying into opehaving witnessed the conduct of my revered to avail himself of every possible matter, both most convenient spots, as bottoms for dung- been otherwise secured under the usual chances ANN ROYAL. father, and my lamented prother, and I rely of the vegetable and animal kingdom, for in- hills; on these layers is carted all the dung pro- of human affairs. Thus much I have thought with confidence upon the advice and assistance creasing and improving its quantity and qual- duced on the farm, together with the whole of it necessary to say upon the subject which is, of Parliament, and upon its zealous co-opera- ity. In addition to the various articles enu- what can be obtained from London, and the after all, of very little consequence to any one sportsman, but a warm man, when he saw the The amount coming to each of the counties of tion in my anxious endeavours under the bless- merated in the preceding paragraphs, we various inns on the road: to which materials but myself. I proceed to detail the circum- company pressing too closely upon his hounds, the State, (supposing the amount of revenue and Divine Providence, to retain the reform- would observe, that before the winter or fod- are occasionally added chalk, ashes, soap-boi- stances which engaged me in literary pursuits. would begin with crying out as loudly as he received from the General to be about the Religion established by law, to protect the dering season commences, the surface of the lers' waste, bricklayers' rubbish, &c. In this During the last ten years of the payment of the pub rights and liberties, and to promote the prost cattle vard may be raised by spreading there state the mass or heap continues till within century, the art of poetry was at a remarkable sist after that, he went on, moderately at first lie debt,) will be about \$26,000; this applied to erity and happiness of all classes of my peo- on dry swamp mud, pond-mud, the low ebb in Britain. Haley, to whom fashion |-"I beg, Sir, you will stop your horse!"-"Pray, the support of our public schools, would edu | and happiness of all classes of my peo- on dry swamp mud, pond-mud, the low ebb in Britain. Haley, to whom fashion | -"I beg, Sir, you will stop your horse!"-"Pray, the support of our public schools, would edu Angs of roads or ditches, and similar matters whole is then turned and thoroughly mixed to- had some years before ascribed a higher degree Sir, stop!"— Heaven bless you, Sir, stop!— cate every child in the county. Whereupon the Lords of the Council made that can be procured. On this stratum may gether, the larger clods being broken into small of reputation than posterity has confirm d,had "D-n your blood Sir, stop your horse!"-War- If any of the states or any of the counties of

Lordships might be made public, which his fern, and other tough vegetables that may be the mass becomes more intimately blended, and accomplished man. The Bark of Memory

surgeons totally impracticable, until it was be mentioned; and, unless among the small boldly and successfully performed by Dr. Wil- number of persons who habitually devote liam Stevens, of the island of St. Croix, in 1812, part of their leisure to literature, those

"We have lately seen a preparation taken for the first time the Internal Iliac Artery, for the cure of an aneurism of the Great Ischiatic. This case occurred in the Island of St. Croix in 1812. The patient lived ten years after the operation. In 1822 she died from some other disease when an opportunity was afforded o examining the parts which were afterwards sent to London, and might have remained unused for an indefinite period in the city, had not Dr. Stevens happened to be in town, and cattle; and, we trust, have fully evinced the to have his attention called to the subject by observing that Mr. Lawrence in his lectures, 3 o'clock, when he became rather restless, and feebly expressed a wish to have his head said to have been performed. This induced mediately to the Royal College of Surgeons, the most splendid entertainments ever given the continuance of the policy adopted for the For this purpose, in Flanders, the ground is where a minute examination of it was made in here or elsewhere. Upwards of two hundred payment of the national debt, a reduction of the presence of Mr. Lawrence, who we under- sat down at the table. The General appeared the taxes on articles of necessity, and goes on stand expressed himself as perfectly satisfied. to be in fine spirits, and enjoyed this meeting to say that The preparation, though it has been eight with his old friends in the happiest manner "After the extinction of the public debt it is years in spirits, still exhibits the Internal Iliac Mr. H. had so fixed it, that at seven o'clock not probable that any adjustment of the tariff, ligature was applied, and shows very distinct- take tea with him, and after the old people the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, ly the remains of the ancurismal swelling in had broke up, the President was invited as a leave the Government without a considerable the Ischiatic Artery.'

aneurism was situated in the Glutocal Artery, men were present, who must all have an intro- period approaches when the application of the but on examining the parts soon after deth, duction. he found the Great Ischiatic to be the seat of the disease, and from the appearances on dis- ed, and some hundreds on the top of the house section, he is now convinced that most of those | which was finely illuminated. I think this house

are in reality aneurisms of the Ischiatic Artery. to be one of the most splendid buildings in son, and the preparation of the parts, which mingling with the crowd, embracing the little was sent to Sir Astley Cooper, is now in the boys and girls and conversing with the young United States by Dr. Pomroy White. It has til 10 o'clock, and then retired; shortly after also been done at St. Petersburg, where the | which the company broke up. Bishop Mcon the surgeon who performed it, for having this morning and spent an honr with him been successful in so great an operation.

The operation of tying the Internal Iliac has been brought forward in some of the surgical works, as one of the most striking proofs of the splendid improvements that have been made in modern surgery. Until Dr. Stevens' case was published, those who were afflicted with aneurism of any of the branches of the Inter-All fline were allowed to perish, without have ing even an attempt made to relieve them. As Mr. Lawrence is not the only one who

as affected to throw doubts on this subject, we may add that the preparation has now been penning of some two thousand cattle from scen by many of the most eminent surgeons of Pine Plains of Hancock county, Mississippi. London. Sir Astley, after having examined for the purpose of marking and branding the minutely the artery at the spot where the calves, a number of citizens were present in the aneurism had existed, sent Dr. S. the following pen, to view the horned multitude. As fre-"Royal College of Surgeons, May 12th, 1830.

paration in the presence of Mr. Clift and Mr.

ternal Iliac Artery which you had tied. "To Dr. Wm. Stevens. ASTLEY COOPER."

The Literary Auto-Biography of Sir Walter Scott .- "What a mass of interest lies in those bove work has been published at Edinburgh, from it, of which we hasten to give our rea-

"My birth, without giving the least preten-

and connected me with several respectable, families and accompished persons. My education had been a good one, although I was deprived of its full benefit by indifferent health, just at the period when I ought to have been most sedulous in improving it. The young men with whom I was brought up, and lived most familiarly, were those who, from opportunities, birth, and talents, might be expected to which we were all destined; and I have the pleasure still to preserve my youthful intimacy with no inconsiderable number of them, whom their merit has carried forward to the highest honour of their profession. Neither was I in a situation to be embarrassed by the res ungusgress is proverbially slow. I enjoyed a moderate degree of business for my standing, and the friendship of more than one person of consideration efficiently disposed to aid my views in life. The private fortune, also, which I might expect, and finally inherited, from my family, did not, indeed, amount to affluence, but placed me considerably beyond all apprehension of want. I mention these particulars merely because they are true. Many better men than myself have owed their rise from indigence and obscurity to their own talents, which were, doubtless, much more adequate to the task of raising them than any which I pos-Although it would be absurd and ungracious in me to deny that I owe to literature many marks of distinction to which I could not it their humble request to his Majesty that this be spread a little lime, for the more speedily pieces, and the drier parts being thrown in the now lost his reputation for talent, though he ner's recollections.

this Majesty's most gracious declaration to their accelerating the decomposition of the litter. Imiddle. In consequence of this management, still lived admired and respected as an amiable TYING THE INTERNAL ILIAC AR- song-writing. Names which are now known

> THE PRESIDENT AT HOME. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Nashville, July 14.

dinner, offered to him by the citizens of this of authority which the President can always place. Yesterday at ten o'clock, he attended give to any construction of that instrument at the Nashville Inn, where he saw and shook which he may please to adopt, is of so much hands with hundreds of his fellow cifizens. importance, that I never will give my vote for Our friend H. H. had invited the Fresident to any man, whose opinions are vague and unsetdine with him at his new and splendid house, tled, or whose policy is of that wild and visionwith a number of his old friends. He accepted ary character, which is suited rather to the Mr. H's. invitation, and set down with about speculative imagination of a theorist, than to one hundred grayheaded gentlemen, and sixty the practical wisdom of the sage. converted into an impervious end where the all the young ladies and gentlemen were to upon principles satisfactory to the People of guest. This party-was given to Mrs. Donelson. surplus in the Treasury, beyond what may be Dr. Stevens originally believed that the About one thousand young ladies and gentle- required for its current service. As, then, the

The house was crowded, the rooms being fillcases described as aneurisms of the Glutæal, has been built since you lest here; it is thought The operation of tying the Internal Iliac has | America. Seldom has there been more good been performed in Barbadoes, by Dr. Thomp- feeling and cordial affection-the President in museum at Guy's Hospital. It has also since ladies and gentlemen, as if they were all his been performed in England, and once in the own children. He continued among them un-Emperor Alexander settled a pension for life | Kendree waited on the President at his room private. He highly approves of his course in refusing to accept of public dinners.

number of his friends at the forks of the Road to adopted has, by many of our fellow-citizens, two miles from this place, at a good spring. - been deprecated as an infraction of the Con-They will be principally Tennessee farmers stitution, while, by others, it has been viewed who will testify their gratitude to him for his as inexpedient. All feel that it has been emnoble acts in saving the country from direct ployed at the expense of harmony in the legistaxation by his late veto."

Taking the Bull by the Horns.-At a recen quently happens on those occasions, several large bu's became furiously mad, on finding "My dear Sir,-I have examined your pre- | themselves crowded on every side by bellowing competitors. The mammoth of the pen no Owen, and I am perfectly satisfied of the exis- being able to find a combatant who dared to tence of the aneurism for which you operated meet him face to face, but had driven all till he and also of the complete obliteration of the In- was weary of pursuit, in the maximum of hi rage, sprang with the utmost fury at a little boy, who stood some small distance from him At this moment, General Pray, seeing the danger the child was in, leaped at the infuriated beast, seized him by the horns, and with one few words!" says the London Literary Gazette; effort prostrated the huge animal at his feet the monster struggled for a brief period and expired. On examination the neck was found but we are not aware of any copies having to be dislocated. As an instance of physical been yet received in this country.-The Lite | power and daring courage seldom exceeded rary Gazette, however, contains some extracts | the above is deemed worthy of passing notice

[N. Orl. Adv. A PIRATE CAPTURED.

Lieut. Wilson arrived at Pensacola on the 8th of July, with the Spanish Schooner Fenix, captured by the U. S. Schr. Grampus, on the 4th June, off Cape Hayti, for a piratical attempt on the brig Kremlin, of Boston, from Antwerp bound to N. Orleans. The Pensacola Gazette | people? What matters it whether it be a tax says we have collected the following particulars:-The Schooner was from the Coast Africa, with slaves, bound to Cuba, and fell in with the Brig on the 4th June, near Cape Hayt kept in company, endeavoring to intimidate her by crossing her bow, keeping her gun trained on her, with her men at quarters. The Schooner ordered the boat of the Brig to come along side, which the Captain refused—in this situation they remained nearly all day when the Grampus made her appearance and the Schoona degree of perfection, the expense of carriage ed my progress in a profession in winch pro- er bore away. Captain Mayo hailed the brig. ascertained the character of the Schooner and immediately gave chase, captured and ordered her to this port. The Schooner is about 60 tons burthen armed with a 6 pounder and muskets and 19 men, all Spaniards. She was formerly the Pilot Boat Trimmer, of New York. There were 82 negroes on board at the time of the capture—5 have since died.

and announced to attend the Theatre in the first pay off the national debt, and we shall evening. We doubt not but she drew a full then have a surplus revenue, (supposing the house. It is said that Henry Clay made over- duties not repealed and the expences of the tures to her, to accompany him in his second government not increased) of about twelve "visit to every farm and hamlet in the state," millions of dollars, or \$500,000 per annum but received a very decided refusal. "What, coming to the State of Maryland as her share. with the "war, pestilence, and famine" Secre- which can be pursued, in such strict accor tary of John Quincy Adams-me the widow of dance with justice and the rights of the repatriotism for you, and yet but a mere spark mind in relation to it. They would see in it

COMMUNICATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WHIG. August 18th. 1880. Mr. Mulikin,-I was not a friend to the Election of Gen. Jackson. I voted against him from a belief that his life and official conduct manifested too much violence of temper and too little regard for the constitution of his country. This opinion I am now fully convinced was formed in error, and will give you my reasons for this belief .-

Of his temper I can speak but little, having no personal acquaintance with him; but the evidence we have on this point since he came into office is much in his favour. His language and manner displayed in all his official acts mark the cool and dispassionate but firm mind. and are highly becoming a Chief Magistrate.-His removals from office as far as they have come under my knowledge and observation have displayed nothing of violent, vindictive temper. Of those abroad I know nothing, and in the absence of evidence will not condemn. But far the most important point to be considered, are his views of the policy & construction of the constitution of his country. This You will have seen, before this reaches you question I have ever regarded as one of the that the President refused to accept of a public greatest importance. The force and weight

or seventy married ladies. It was a company I read with some pleasure his inaugural adof old and tried friends from different counties dress; but as promises are easily made, thought which Mr. H. had invited, and a few strangers it best to wait the issue, before I made up an [see Gazette No. 128,] still doubted the possi- from other States. It was one of the most plea- opinion. His message at the opening of Con-At half past two o'clock, we sat down at one of mon life. He recommends among other things

> disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress; and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connexion with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the General Government, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the States, and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefitted by the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several States. Let us then, endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode To morrow the President is to meet a large | which will be satisfactory to all. That hither-

> > "To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the States an amendment authorising

> > But even then I was not prepared to give up all my predjudices, and wished to see if he would act up to the principles of this message. His last message on the rejection of the Maysville road bill, has in my opinion redeemed his pledge, and placed his character in that exalted rank which should command the admiration of every man. He is here seen, placing himself in opposition to the most popular measure or rather the most popular system of the West, because he thinks it fraught with danger and injustice to other pertions of the He boldly asserts his constitutional scruples in regard to most of those works, so much desired by the whole Western and Middle States, and hazzards his political fame to rescue the Constitution from danger. This system in conjunction with the tariff is now the popular system of the Eastern, the Western and the Middle States. By the encouragement of home industry, by the expenditure of money through the country in cutting canals and making rail roads, the whole country it is said is to be enriched. But where is this money to come from? Is it not to come from the collected on every bushel of salt; every pound of coffee or sugar, every pound of nails, every hoe, every knife, every plough, every yard of calico or other goods you make use of, or whether it be a tax on your land? the people pay it, it can come from no other source.am not opposed to a judicious tariff, one which bears equally and fairly on all, and judiciously encourages the domestic industry of the coun try; but when these taxes are thus collected let them be expended or distributed amongs the States in a just ratio, as recommended by the president, and let each state apply this surplus revenue in such manner as may be most in accordance with its interests.

it into operation. Where or how shall we procure these funds, unless from the sales o our national lands, or from the surplus reve nue of the general government? I cannot conceive any other probable source. Let us Mrs. ROYAL was at Louisville a few days since | then adopt the policy of the president; let us ration our public schools. The view taken in your paper a few weeks ago, has placed this Climax of Entreaty.—Mr. Gilbert, a good matter in plain colours before the people.

We now have a system of free schools which

is only waiting for the necessary funds to carry

a state choose to expend the r portions on