From the National Intelligencer.

There is nothing more true, nor, indeed, [illegible] is now, more evident, than that this country [illegible] past, under a and has been for seven years [illegible] sort of DESPOTISM.

I do not mean, of course, that the Government itself is despotic, but that the administration of the Government, and the party that supports it, are markedly so. They are every moment sapping the foundation of our institutions; and unless arrested by the People, the country will be like a falling avalanche, and frightful ruins will lay on every side. Is it thought by some, that there is not *enough* of despotism in the Administration and in the party, to produce such an appalling state of things? Let them read the history of governments, the history of human nature, the history even of their own private lives, and they will see even greater comparative effects arising from apparently smaller causes. How were the large islands in the Mississippi formed? Their first constituent material was, perhaps, a mere floating branch stopped by a sawyer, which happened at the very moment it was passing to lift its arm above the surface: this was enough *to begin with*. The sawyer, tyrant like, held fast the branch, and still worked away for further materials. Accumulation facilitated accumulation; larger objects were stopped in *their* course.—The mighty oak, that had borne eagles on its towering tops, and that sought the ocean as a sublimer sphere of existence, and as if impatient to participate in our naval glories, was arrested in its course, and jammed with every vile scum into the nameless mass. The process advanced, layer after layer raised the huge pile. The proud steamer placed it upon the chart, gave it a name and altered her track. Sunshine greeted the upper surface, grass and trees began to grow, and wild beasts and the Indian roved through the forest of the new domain.

Now, what was the first moving cause of all this? A *branch*, the accidental lodgment of a branch. Let the people reflect—let the People beware. I mean no *assumption*; I am a plain citizen, and speak from my heart. Let the People beware. The moment the fixtures of the Government are *loosened*, no man can tell where his liberties and where his property will be. Every one must know that as soon as the property of the citizens is thrown into a heap, there are thousands and tens of thousands in this country, who will be ready to take a part of it. What is the security of property—the *sole* security of property? It is the Constitution and Laws. Then let the People, I pray them, take care of their Constitution and Laws, and *deeply rebuke* those who set up their own *will* in opposition to them.

The leading principle of the present Administration is, in its nature, *despotic*.—"Will" is its rule of action. It is not the Constitution and Laws, but "will." And I risk nothing of truth in averring that Gen. Jackson has done more than any other hundred men in the country could have done to break down the safeguards of our liberties, by introducing the doctrine and the practice of "will," in opposition to the standard and test of political right and wrong, which the People have set up in their form of government, and in their legislative enactments. This evil, this fiery root has shot out into society. Individuals in our streets, with their bludgeons and knives, practise upon it, and mobs think they, too, have a right to consult *their* will.

To say nothing now of the false statements and corrupt principles upon which the present Administration was brought in, it should be remarked that, immediately upon the election of General Jackson, his "will"—not truth, not reason, not justice, not moral and political fitness, not the spirit of our institutions—but his "*will*," became the standard of action. This was all in character. His opponents, and many of his supporters, too, always fully believed he would do so; and the latter *knew well the advantages they would derive from this*. The course of Gen. Jackson was in accordance with his nature and with his practice through life. He is opposed to every thing like barriers.—Whether in war or peace, he will have nothing of the kind in his way. He becomes President of the United States; the Constitution and Laws, and even his oath of office, are before him, but he will have no barriers. He takes a fancy to place the public treasures in his own custody, thereby uniting in himself the sword and the purse—an act which no former President would have dared even to dream of; he sees the Constitution and the Laws, and the solemn compact of the Government with a corporate body, which the laws themselves had created; he sees all these, but he will have no barriers. His Cabinet tell him the deposites cannot be removed without violating the Constitution and the Laws, and the faith of the Government. He seems to admit all this; he says he does not blame them for their opinion, but he can have no barriers, and will '*take the responsibility upon himself*.' He sends for Mr. Duane, the Secretary of the Treasury, and commands him to put his hand to the unholy work. But this upright and independent man, whose name makes Pennsylvania a Rome, and will make Romans of her citizens a hundred years hence, tells him it cannot be done; but General Jackson will have no barriers, and sends Mr. D. home. The President then finds a suitable instrument in Secretary ***.

As to the idea of "responsibility," there is a flimsy, irresponsible egotism in it, which gives to wounded patriotism the smile of contempt. Of what avail is the responsibility of an individual, when he overthrows the [illegible] Would even his blood wash away the stain or heal the public wound?

The boy who fired the Ephesian Temple "took [illegible] the responsibility" upon *himself*; but I never heard that [illegible] ever assisted in rebuilding [illegible] edifice. The "responsibility" of [illegible] was more substantial than Gen. Jackson's. He, too, [illegible] the public treasures; he, too, excused himself precisely on Gen. Jackson's ground, saying to the country, "*that he could keep them safer than they could;*" but he added, what Gen. Jackson never added, "*that he would return the full value.*"* Did Gen. Jackson make his property, his own private property, responsible? Did he mortgage "the Hermitage?" Did he pledge his salary and his own private bank stock? Oh no! Here let me ask, what has become of the deposites? I believe they are perfectly safe *on paper*, but perfectly safe nowhere else. There is not a man in the country who would insure, for any moderate premium, the faithful return of the full amount. That some of the leading men of the Administration, at least those of the kitchen, have had the use, to say the least, of large sums of it, there can be no doubt. How comes it that ***, and ***, and ***, who but yesterday were as bare, as to property, as an unfledged bird, are to-day worth their fifty thousand and even their one hundred thousand dollars? Did these men, or did they not, put Gen. Jackson up to the deposite measure for this very purpose? The curtain has never yet been fully drawn. Now, is it not perfectly evident that the present state of things is altogether a new dynasty; that a revolution has actually taken place in this country, and that we are no longer free? The Administration party established the "spoils system," and by this instrument of corruption got possession of the reins of Government. They then set up their "*will*," and the "*will*" of the man whom they call "the President," against the constitution and laws. Here, as I have shown, is despotism, because it is not law, but *will*, that rules; the will of a man, the will of a party. But this despotism is not, as was hoped by the friends of the Constitution, the despotism of a mere day, or of four, or eight years, at the farthest, but it is to be continued; it provides for its own perpetuity. The poor people, too, have not even the privilege of living under an *elective* monarchy. The monarch is absolute in the most absolute sense—he *designates his successor;* the People have nothing to do with it; the People have no concern with the Government whatever. This successor, it is true, is to be elected through the instrumentality of the People, (they are considered as mere *instruments*,) but this is only a matter of form, for he is to be elected solely on the basis of his being *selected*. It is a mere matter of form, too, that he is to be elected for "four years." Perhaps, by the lapse of that time, even the form will be dispensed with; but, if not, the process can be repeated twice, thrice, or any number of times whatever; and then the incumbent can designate *his* successor, unless indeed, in the mean time, the *Throne* shall have become hereditary! It would not be the first time that a Throne had been established over a free people, and for the very reason that *they did not believe* it wou'd be so.

PATRICK HENRY.

Winchester, (Va) Sept. 20.

*See Plutarch, vol. iv, page 119.

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY and OHIO.—The elections in these States took place on Tuesday. They will be looked to with the deepest interest, as affording indications of the current of public sentiment, in reference to the Presidential election in November. The results, however, will not in all cases, justify positive conclusions as to the popularity of the respective candidates for the Presidency. It is impossible to prevent the operation of local and sectional causes in district and county elections, which will not be felt, when the national question is presented, alone, to the people. In Pennsylvania, nevertheless, we look forward to see the evidences of a very great bias in favor of Gen. Harrison, wherever the nature of the contest will allow his merits and those of his competitor to be brought fairly into the arena. The Inspector's election has already exhibited the influence of this bias, and will continue to do so, more decidedly, as accounts come in from the west. In Ohio, the Van Buren Legislature at the late session, gerrymandered the State in such a manner as to reduce, very much, the chances of the Whigs for a majority in the Legislature, but we still do not doubt that the vote will show a large majority of the people on the side of the Hero of Tippecanoe. In Pennsylvania and Ohio the polls are closed at the end of the first day—in New Jersey they are kept open for two days.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

Constitutional Currency.—We observe that an attempt is making to affix to silver and gold the especial character of composing a *constitutional* currency. No doubt the precious metals make very constitutional money, and so does buckskin make very constitutional breeches. But there is nothing peculiarly constitutional in either case.—Nankeens and bank notes are as constitutional as buckskin or specie; and under some circumstances much more favorable to healthfulness in the constitution. Wagons are constitutional, and so are drays; but no more so than post coaches. It would be a pity if the only thing constitutional were quite unfit for use. Gold and silver and copper certainly compose a very uncomfortable and inconvenient currency except for small change. But they are constitutional—that's certain.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

INCIDENTS IN GEN. HARRISON'S TOUR.

In Wilmington, Delaware, Mr. Milligan, the present member of Congress, addressed Gen. Harrison in behalf of the citizens. The Kirkwood club, so named after the great and gallant hero of little Delaware, turned out without reference to political division in the club.

The gallant Kirkwood was one of those few Revolutionary officers with whom General Harrison was associated in those bloody and fearful Indian wars which succeded the Revolution.

SPEECH OF GEN. HARRISON IN DELAWARE.

General Harrison replied to Mr. Milligan in an unpremeditated and eloquent speech delivered with a grace, propriety and fluency, which produced a powerful impression on the audience, and conveyed the most gratifying conviction of the talents, promptitude and intellectual power of the speaker. He paid a just and glowing tribute to the character which this State had always maintained by the ability of its statesmen and the valor of its soldiers. He stated that from his boyhood, the valor of the Delaware troops had been familiar to his mind—that, when a school boy in Virginia, the fame and achievements of the gallant regiment of Delaware in the well fought fields of the South were themes on which his young mind dwelt with adoration; turning his eye to the banner of Kirkwood Club which was displayed in front of where he was standing, he saw a name than which none stood higher in the annals of the revolutionary army for daring bravery and devotion to the cause of freedom. He had known Kirkwood, & it was a recollection he cherished with peculiar pride and pleasure, that he had the honnor, though much his junior, to call him a brother officer. He had known him in the western army—the soul of bravery and honor—and it had been his melancholy duty to join in paying the last tribute to his gallant remains.

Adverting to his present position as a candidate for the highest office in the world, he said he had been placed there by no effort of his own—he had not sought the office—it was one which could neither be sought nor avoided—but having been brought forward, it was due to his fellow citizens that he should declare the principles upon which he would administer the government, if he should be called on to preside over the nation. He had enjoyed the confidence of Washington and Jefferson, and had learned in that school, that the first duty of a citizen in every capacity was firmly to support the constitution and laws of his country—that upon none was the duty so obligatory as upon the chief magistrate of the country, who as the first citizen of the nation should furnish the first example of duty and obedience. He spoke of the slanders which had been heaped upon his character, and requested his fellow citizens to judge of him, not by the testimony of his political opponents, but by the records of his country and the history of his life. He appealed with confidence to that test, to shew, that in no single instance, had he exercised the powers entrusted to him to the prejudice of a single citizen, to the violation of man's right, to advance any personal interest, or for any other purpose than the good of his fellow citizens. The amplest means had been thrown in his way, in the various offices he had held, of enriching himself and of retiring to private life with an ample fortune. But he had thought of his public life only and not of himself—and now in the decline of life, his only rewards were *poverty* and the consciousness of having done his duty. He apologized for thus speaking of himself, and concluded by an expression of gratitude for the reception he had met with from the warm hearted citizens of Delaware. The speech was cheered throughout with the loudest acclamations which caused the welkin to ring again at its conclusion.

GENERAL HARRISON'S

Arrival and Reception at Reading.

Gen. *Harrison* arrived at Reading, Pa. on Tuesday evening last, at 7 o'clock. He was met near the borders of the county by a Committee of about fifty persons in carriages and escorted into Kerztown by them and the volunteer corps of Captain Bilber, of that place, where he took some refreshments and was most heartily greeted by a large concourse of the citizens of the neighborhood.

Proceeding then on his ride to Reading, he was met nine miles from town by a further escort of several hundred citizens in carriages and on horseback, when he was again greeted by long continued huzzas from the solid yeomanry of the district. Again taking up the line of march, the cavalcade proceeded on to Reading, being, joined at every intersecting road by crowds of citizens on horseback. The whole population had turned out to see and greet the defender of his country.

Gen. Scott.—It is stated in the Georgetown Metropolitan that the President has ordered a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Major General Macomb, as President; Brigadier Generals Brady and Atkinson, members; and Captain Samuel Cooper, as Judge Advocate and Recorder; to be held at Frederick, Maryland, as soon as the state of the service will permit; of which, the President of the Board will be the Judge, to investigate the cause of the failure of the campaign in Florida under General Scott and General Gaines, and of the delay in prosecuting the campaign against the Creek Indians in Alama.

A Boston paper, speaking of a man who was fined $20 for an assault and battery in that city, says, "he paid it *extemporary*."

From the Ladies' Repository.

CAN THE SOUTH TRUST HIM?

We lately inserted a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Van Buren by several respectable gentlemen of Fluvanna county, requesting a more explicit avowal of his opinions in reference to the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, which that politic gentleman found it *inconvenient to answer*.—We have now an additional evidence of his indisposition to avow his sentiments on this delicate and vitally important subject.

Robert B. Collier, Esq., an intelligent lawyer of Petersburg, and heretofore distinguished for his zealous advocacy of the Administration, and for his support of Mr. Van Buren, not satisfied with the opinions expressed by V. B. in his letter to Mr. Mallory, last winter, touching the constitutional *right* of Congress to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia, and (on the supposition of its existence) of the *expediency* of exercising it, addressed him a note, on the 6th of April last, in which, after declaring himself his friend, he asked him whether the construction given to his letter to Mr. Mallory, by the Richmond Enquirer, to wit: that he would *veto* a bill having for its object the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia,' was correct or not. Receiving no answer to this letter, Mr. Collier, in May, addressed a secret communication to Mr. Van Buren, reiterating his enquiry, and soliciting a reply thereto. *This letter, too, remains unanswered!* Why? If, as the Richmond Enquirer and its Southern echoes assert, Van Buren's letter to Mallory, is *tantamount* to a 'pledge,' that, if he should be elevated to the Presidential chair, and a bill should be enacted during his term of service, abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, he would crush it by his *veto*, what objection can he possibly have to an explicit declaration that he had been correctly understood? Is not his refusal to answer the enquiries, first of the Fluvanna gentlemen, and secondly of Mr. Collier, equivalent to an admission that his real opinions have been misunderstood by his friends in the South, while he is willing to avail himself of that misunderstanding to secure their support in November? In relation to the Bank of the United States, he gives the public, in his late letter to Mr. Sherrod Williams, a distinct '*pledge*,' that, if he be elected, he will veto any bill contemplating its re-establishment in any and every shape, and declares that he is 'not only *willing*, but *desirous* that the people should be informed of the *precise ground* which he occupies on that subject.' Why is he less frank and explicit on the slavery question? Why does he place a seal upon his lips, when interrogated upon a subject compared with which the Monster Bank, though a hundred fold more potent than it was in its palmiest days, dwindles into perfect insignificance? Let the people of the South calmly and dispassionately ask themselves this question, not in the spirit of partizans, but of patriots, whose most cherished interests—nay, whose *rights of property* and whose *safety* are involved in the issue of the present Presidential election? If they can give an answer to it, at once favorable to the security of those rights and to the election of Mr. Van Buren, let them bestow on him their suffrages. But if they cannot,—if they see in this coyness of Van Buren just ground to *suspect* that he is at heart hostile to the South on this question, which is the key to universal emancipation, they will be false to their country, to themselves and to their children, if they do not renounce him as Mr. Collier has done.

There is a deeper legerdemain in the Van Buren demonstration upon Maryland than many of our readers are aware of. The Globe has taken open ground in favor of the revolutionists. It declares that the course of the nineteen electors is identified with the Republican cause in Maryland and throughout the Union. General Jackson, it is said, commends and urges them on. We charged distinctly, a few days ago, that Mr. *Thomas*, a member of Congress, known to be in close communion with Mr. Van Buren, was the author of their exposition to the people of Maryland. It has not been and cannot be denied.—What can be the object of Mr. Van Buren and his minions, in thus interfering in our domestic politics? Why do we find them straining every nerve to degrade proud old Maryland to the lowly vassalage of a territory? *It is because they dread her vote in the Presidential election.* It is possible, nay highly probable, that it may devolve upon Maryland to decide that contest. Her ten votes, cast, as they assuredly will be, against Mr. Van Buren, may destroy his hopes of reaching the goal of his ambition. *If they succeed in defeating the election of a Senate, their electoral ticket will be most certainly withdrawn*, as it was four years ago, in the fourth Electoral District.

This we solemnly believe to be one of the chief motives of the leaders of the conspiracy.—It owes its origin to the agents of Mr. Van Buren, has been fostered through his papers, by the constant aid of his friends in New York and Washington, and we have not the slightest doubt the money of the Government has been used to promote it. If the object had been merely the reform of the Constitution of Maryland, does any one suppose that Mr. Van Buren's organs would have manifested so extraordinary an interest in the question? What is it to them whether Baltimore have two Representatives in the Legislature or twenty? They certainly care nothing about this, and yet their indignation at the inequality of our representation could not have been greater had their own most valuable franchises been endangered. There is but one explanation. Finding that they can neither frighten, cajole nor bribe Maryland, they have resolved to destroy her.—*Balt. Chron.*

THE PUBLIC MONEY.

What virtue there is in a resolution of the Senate! At the last session of Congress, that body passed an order directing the Secretary of the Treasury to publish a statement of the condition of the Treasury. But for this, the people might not, and probably would not have known with what undreampt of rapidity the national coffers have been filling up. By the latest report, which may be found below, it will be seen that *nearly forty seven millions* of dollars are now in the hands of the government. This sum will no doubt be increased, by the first of January next, to upwards of fifty millions, subject to distribution amongst the states. Maryland's proportion will be nearly a million and a half. If the Van Buren policy had prevailed, this vast sum would have remained unused (or used only for the vilest ends) in the depths of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 6, 1836

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed July 1st, 1836, directing that "during the ensuing recess of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be published at the commencement of each month a statement of the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft, and also the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers," the undersigned hereby gives public notice that "the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft," as shown by the running account of the Treasurer, was, on the 1st inst., $41,283,654 95; and "the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers," as shown by the latest returns received, was $5,326,476 79.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

From the United States Gazette.

SPECIE—TREASURY HUMBUG.

The rescript of the Secretary of the Treasury, by which specie alone is receivable at the Land Offices, or by the Treasurer of the United States for public lands, is of all the deceptions, the greatest ever practiced on the suffering community. It only has served to distress the western and south western banks and merchants, by obliging the former to deny to the latter the facilities of credit, and to increase the value of land in the hands of speculators.

Its operation is this—a draft on Washington is presented to the pet bank of the metropolis, and it is paid in gold or silver;—the gold, or silver, is taken to the Treasury of the United States, and a receipt for the same given, to be used in payment for lands, other than that sold at public sales. The Treasurer returns the gold or silver, the same day, to the pet bank.

Again, gold or silver is paid at one of the western land offices for public land, and the same day it is paid into one of the deposit banks, and on the following, or same day, it is again drawn from the bank, paid to the land office, and is again returned. In the mean time, speculations in the notes of the bank go on, either by those who are in the secret, and thus profit by the ignorance of others, or by the Deposit Banks. Ten thousand dollars in specie, are made by these methods, to pay fifty, aye, five hundred thousand dollars of land purchases.

One who knows.

REFORM A LA MODE.—It is known that the Nineteen Van Buren Electors, in their address, recommend that a convention, to consist of six members from *each city* and county, shall assemble in Annapolis, for the purpose of continuing in power the officers necessary for the administration of the government. The operation of this would be to give to Annapolis city and Anne Arundel county, *twelve* members, to Frederick city and county *twelve*, to Cecil county and *Chesapeake city* (a blacksmith's shop and a log hut) *twelve*, and to Baltimore city *six*. Is not this a reform worth fighting and bleeding and dying for?

A Contrast.—The third volume of Jefferson's works contains the following extract of a letter written by that illustrious individual while President, to Governor McKean, of Pennsylvania. It is particularly in point at this moment, when attempts to influence State elections are so frequent on the part of the General Government:

"One thing I will say, that future *interference with elections*, whether of the State or General Government, by *officers of the latter*, shall be deemed *cause of removal*, because the constitutional remedy by the elective principle becomes nothing, if it may be *smothered* by the enormous patronage of the General Government."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Wednesday says—Just as we were getting our Evening Edition to press, our news men came up from the ship John Taylor, bringing us English papers to August 30th.

They contain the important news of the dissolution of the French Ministry on the 25th August, in consequence of a difference with the King on the question of a Spanish intervention. All the members retired except one.

The King was opposed to intervention, on the ground of a protest from the Northern Powers.

Election Returns,

FOR OCTOBER, 1836--COMPLETE.

	WHIG.		V. B.	
COUNTIES.	Delegates.	Sheriff.	Delegates.	Sheriff.
Allegany,	2	0	2	0
Washington,	1	1	3	0
Frederick,	4	0	0	1
Montgomery,	4	1	0	0
Prince George's,	4	1	0	0
Calvert,	3	1	1	0
Charles,	3	1	1	0
St. Mary's,	4	0	0	0
Annapolis city,	2	0	0	0
Anne Arundel,	4	0	0	1
Baltimore city,	0	0	2	1
Baltimore county,	0	0	4	0
Harford,	2	1	2	0
Cecil,	0	0	4	1
Kent,	4	1	0	0
Queen Anne's,	4	0	0	0
Talbot,	4	1	0	0
Caroline,	3	A tie.	A tie.	0
Dorchester,	4	1	0	0
Somerset,	4	1	0	0
Worcester,	4	1	0	0
Total,	60	11	19	4

FROM FLORIDA.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 24th ult. states that "the Tennessee volunteers, two thousand and upwards in number, under the command of General Armstrong, (who is accompanied by Colonel Wm. Wyatt, of Florida, as a member of the staff,) took up the line of march for the seat of war," on the 9th ult. in fine spirits; and also, that General Jesup, who has command of a body of friendly Creeks, was on his way to the Seminole country, with his command, in steamboats, from the Apalachicola, and was expected to reach the seat of war in time to co operate with the troops that were proceeding by land. The same paper contains information of the death of Major Washington, of the Tennessee volunteers.

The following are extracts from a letter received by the editors of the Savannah Georgian, from their correspondent in Florida, dated

"*St John's River, (E. F.) Sept. 18.*

"SIR: Six hundred of the Tennessee volunteers have reached Newnansville; the others are on their way. They are accompanied by Governor Call, who writes that he will rid the country entirely of this daring, wily foe, or leave his bones and blood to mingle with those of the heroic Dade and gallant Izard, in fattening the soil of the Seminole.

"The command of all the regulars is given to the gallant Maj. Pierce, who has already given an earnest of what may be expected of him, entrusted with this command. All the regulars fit for duty are to march against the enemy, leaving the volunteers on the east side of the St. John's to protect their families and homes. The season of the year, the officers, the troops, all seem auspicious for the opening of the new campaign. The recent skirmishes of a fearless few have proved the enemy not invincible, if daring. To the movements of the Governor and the Tennessee volunteers all eyes are now turned. Alas! if that hope proves a broken reed. Yours, &c."

MICHIGAN.

We find the following letter in the second edition of the New York Courier and Enquirer. The information it contains is of the most important character. Unless some compromise can be made, it is manifest that very serious difficulties may ensue between Michigan and Ohio in relation to their boundary:

Extract of a letter dated DETROIT, Sept. 28, 1836—9 o'clock, P. M.

Col. James Watson Webb—

Dear Sir: We have the cheering intelligence by a gentleman this moment from Ann Arbour, that *the final vote was taken* yesterday in the Convention; and the proposition to admit Michigan on condition of her assent to the boundary line as fixed by that body, was *negatived* by a majority of seven. Never was there a more righteous decision given; never were there greater efforts made to sacrifice "unalienable rights" on the altar of party spirit. Thank God there is too much intelligence in Michigan to kiss the rod that scourges them.

P. S. I will forward proceedings of Convention the moment they are received.

A case of great novelty was tried before the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Spottsylvania.—Judge Lomax presiding. We allude to the case of Payne *vs.* Smith. The plaintiff, some years ago, brought an action of Detinue, in Orange Superior Court against his brother, in which a jury gave a verdict for the defendant.—Conceiving that his attorney, Mr. ———, now Judge Barbour, of the Supreme Court of the United States, had been guilty of neglect of professional duty, or deficient in skill in the conduct of the suit, Payne brought an action against him for damages, in Orange, and had the case removed to Culpepper county. The trial came on about four years ago—Wm. Smith, Esq. for the plaintiff.—Judge Barbour disdained to defend the suit, and was not at the court; but two gentlemen of the Culpepper bar volunteered in his behalf. The trial lasted two days, and resulted (as might have been anticipated from the well known ability and zeal of Judge Barbour) in a verdict for the defendant.

Payne next instituted a suit against Smith, his counsel in Payne *vs.* Barbour, for neglect of duty and want of professional skill. The case was continued from time to time, and was subsequently removed to this county. It came on for trial during the last term. Smith did not defend the suit, and the jury gave a verdict of one thousand dollars damages. The Judge granted a new trial, which took place on Wednesday last, Plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Preston, of Baltimore—Mr. Smith appearing for himself. Verdict for the defendant.

We have never seen a case supported by less evidence. All the plaintiff's witnesses, as well as several of the jury in the case of Payne *vs.* Barbour, testified to the fact, that Smith had managed the case with great zeal and ability. It was also in evidence, that while the jury were in their room, Payne had expressed himself in terms of satisfaction and admiration of the efforts of his counsel.

Gentlemen of the bar at all times act under a deep sense of responsibility, but a few clients, like the plaintiff in this case, would make the profession too hazardous to be pursued as a calling. Mr. Preston acquitted himself very handsomely, and we believe his client does not intend to bring an action against him.—*Fred'g. Arena.*