FROM SCOTLAND.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Carter, one of the Editors of the New York Statesman, to his coadjutor, dated

INVERNESS, October 3, 1825.

On Sunday, the 2d instant, we attended the principal Kirk at Inverness, and heard a very eloquent and excellent sermon by the Rev. Mr. Frazer. It breathed the true spirit of the Gospel, inculcating the virtues of humility, meekness, charity and good will towards others and was entirely free from those illiberal principles and austere notions of piety, which have been imputed to some of the Presbyterians of Scotland. The audience was numerous, well dressed, and remarkably attentive to the services, following the preacher while reading a daily portion of Scripture, and singing the psalms in general chorus. A peculiar plainness is generally observed in the construction and furniture of the Kirks in this country. There is no display of architectural taste; the galleries, and sometimes the pulpits are unpainted: and the pews are upon a large scale, with few of the usual appendages. In the one to which we were conducted, and which is of the same dimensions as the others, there were twenty persons who sat without being crowded.

A tablet on the wall opposite to my seat forcibly attracted attention, and did not bespeak a very liberal spirit in the citizens of Inverness towards the Americans. It was erected in memory of a Mr. Inglis, some time merchant, at Savannah Georgia. The inscription states, that he was '*murdered by a band of ruffians, hired by the execrable Congress,*' on account of his fidelity to his king and country, while he was living with a friend near Charleston, South Carolina. I do not recollect the story of this Mr. Inglis, in the history of our revolution; but it is probable he was a Tory, and shared the fate of some of his brethren. Certain it is, that the monument is a disgrace to the church, bearing upon its face a falsehood and a malice towards 'the execrable Congress' of 1776, as impotent as it is ill suited to the walls of a sanctuary. I am willing, however, to believe that the epitaph expresses sentiments entertained of our Government half a century ago, rather than at the present time.

Just at evening, which was delightfully pleasant, with bright skies and an air breathing a delicious softness, we walked to a hill called Craig Phadric, a mile to the west of the town, and climbed to its top. It swells to the height of upwards of eleven hundred feet above the plain, and presents a magnificent view of the adjacent country. To the north innumerable peaks of the Ross-shire mountains bound the horizon: towards the northeast, Moray Firth spreads in a broad and silver sheet, till it mingles with the German ocean; on the south, the dark and sterile ridges of the Grampians terminate the view: and on the west are seen several woody eminences, among which is the keel-shaped 'Hill of Fairies.'

The landscape, forming the foreground of the picture, is rich, rural, and highly picturesque. At a short distance in an easterly direction, the town of Inverness, with its several spires and domes, is seen pleasantly situated on both sides of the river Ness, which, after many windings through a fertile vale, unites with the waters of Beauly and falls into Moray Firth. Within less than half a mile of Craig Phadric, a curious eminence, called Tomnahenrich, rises like an island from the flat alluvial plain. Its shape is oblong, resembling an immense tumulus, and its sides are sparsely shaded with evergreens. The Great Caledonian Canal passes between the two hills, adding variety to the scenery below.

At the foot and half way up the acclivities of Craig Phadric are deep forests of pine. Its brow is composed of naked rocks; and on the very top are the ruins of an old fort, overgrown with a tuft of trees. The ramparts of this fortress consist of vitrified stone, globules of which hang from the wall, and bear evident marks of having once been in a state of fusion. I am not sufficiently versed in the antiquities of the country, to explain the phenomenon, which has occasioned a good deal of speculation among philosophers. Similar relics are found in other parts of Scotland. The most rational supposition seems to be, that these elevated fortresses were used as beacons, and that the intensity of the watch-fires kept burning for a long time, was sufficient to vitrify the walls. Specimens were dug and broken from the conglomerated mass with much labour.

In winding down from the summit of the hill, we accidentally stumbled upon Fingal's Chair, which is a natural niche in the rock, where tradition says the hero used to sit and survey the mountains of his empire. Some mushrooms growing near the spot led an old Highland guide, who had voluntarily joined us at the foot of the hill, to remark that he had eaten many of those in America. On being interrogated, he stated that he served in all the campaigns of the Niagara and the northern frontier of the United States, during the last war. Stripping up his trowsers, he showed a wound which he received in the leg, at the battle of Lundy's Lane, with the scene and the particulars of which he was familiar, adding by way of comment that it was the hardest fighting he had ever witnessed, although he had twice before been wounded. One of our party, assuming the guise of an Englishman, remarked, 'but the Americans behaved in rather a cowardly manner.' 'No,' said the veteran with some warmth, 'they were as brave troops as ever took the field.' To an inquiry how he liked Niagara, he replied that it was a fine river and a noble cataract; but in his opinion, the Oronoco was fully equal to it. This old soldier had been in the service upwards of twenty years, visiting in that time South America, the West Indies, and Canada. At length becoming tired of arduous campaigns and poor pay, he has retired to his native Highland glen, to pass the remnant of his days in penury.

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, May 1.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged in passing bills through Committee of the whole. A message from the President was received, conveying a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General, (called for on motion of Mr. Floyd, of Virginia) as to the right of a foreign minister to the outfit granted to him by the Executive, notwithstanding it may have been reduced in amount by a subsequent vote of Congress. A communication was received from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Captain M'Neal, the engineer recently employed in exploring the country, and running levels between Deep Creek and Castleman's Summit, on the contemplated route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Two bills, one for a subscription to stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company stock, to the amount of 1000 shares of $100 each, and the other granting seven and three-quarters townships of lands towards the construction of a canal through the State of Illinois, are still before the Committee of the whole, and the discussion of them may probably be resumed to-day, unless a preference should be given to the bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution, and that should occupy the House during the day.

The bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the revolution will probably be again taken up to day in the House of Representatives. Justice and humanity appear to us to call loudly for the passage of this bill.

TUESDAY, May 2.

In the Senate yesterday, bills for the relief of the heirs of Gen. Moses Hazan, for the relief of Mack and Conant, and for extending the time for locating Virginia Military Land warrants, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Military Committee instructing that Committee to inquire into the state of the public works at Old Point Comfort, and a bill was introduced by Mr. Rowan, to limit and restrain the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States in certain cases.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Benton, to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal to the west of the Mississippi. Mr. Hayne, the chairman of a select Committee on the subject of the establishment of an uniform system of Bankruptcy, delivered his sentiments in support of that bill, until the usual hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the Bill to provide for the surviving officers of the revolutionary army was again under consideration, and again the House adjourned without coming to any decision on the Bill. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, but this motion was negatived by a vote of nearly two to one, the Ayes and Noes being called. Several private bills which passed through Committee on Saturday, were yesterday read a third time and passed. A Bill was reported by Mr. M'Lane, from the Committee on Ways and Means, making appropriation for mileage &c. of Senators and members of Congress; and another bill from the same Committee was reported by Mr. Dwight, providing for additional clerks in some of the public offices.

WEDNESDAY, May 3.

In the Senate yesterday, bills for the relief of W. and J. Montgomery, for the relief of Walker K. Armistead, and for the regulation of the salaries of certain officers in the Indian Department, were passed to a third reading. About two hours were passed in secret session, and the remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the Panama appropriation Bill, together with the amendment offered by Mr. BERRIEN. Mr. BERRIEN and Mr. RANDOLPH spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. HOLMES against it, when the question was taken on it, and it was rejected Ayes 19—Nays 24. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the Bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the revolution was, after an unsuccessful motion to lay it on the table, committed with instructions, on motion of Mr. ESTILL, of Virginia. The bill may be considered as lost, at least for the present session. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Louisville and Portland Canal, and the Illinois Canal bills. The former was subsequently ordered to a third reading to-day, and the other was recommitted.

THURSDAY, May 4.

In the Senate yesterday, the bills to dispose of certain pieces of ground in the city of St. Louis; to authorize the payment of interest due to the city of Baltimore; for the purchase of a site for an arsenal at St. Louis; and to grant certain grounds in the city of Detroit to the corporation of that city, were passed to a third reading. The bill making appropriation for the Panama Mission, was passed by a vote of 23 to 19. The amendment to the Judiciary Bill was adhered to by a vote of 29 to 12. The discussion on the Bankrupt Bill was resumed, and Mr. Randolph occupied the floor till the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bill appropriating $100,000 to compensate Susan Decatur, widow of Captain S. Decatur, and others, the representatives of those officers who were concerned in the cutting-out of the frigate Philadelphia, at Tripoli, was discussed in Committee of the whole; and after being reported to the House, was laid on the table. Several other private bills were subsequently taken up and passed through committee, & ordered for a third reading to-day. Mr Strong, of New-York, made an effort, in pursuance of notice he gave last week, to call up a bill relative to school lands in the different States, but the motion was not sustained, not owing to any hostility to the bill itself, but to the lateness of the session the necessity of going through the bills in the order in which they have been reported by the select committee, and the fact that this bill involves new principles, which might possibly lead to a discussion.

FRIDAY, May 5.

In the Senate, Mr. Benton, from the Select Committee to which was referred the resolution offered by Mr. Macon, to reduce the patronage of the Executive Department of the Government, yesterday made a report, accompanied by six bills for that purpose. The bills relate to the selection of papers to publish the laws, to the collection and faithful disbursment of public money to the appointment of Post-masters, the appointment of Cadets and Midshipmen, and to the power of the President to dismiss at pleasure the Military and Naval Officers from service. The discussion on the Bankrupt bill was renewed by Mr. Berrien, of Geo. and Mr Hayne, in favor of the bill, and Mr. Randolph against it. The bill was finally laid on the table on motion by Mr. Hayne, from a belief that the short period of the session would not admit of its being now considered with the attention the subject demanded, and Mr. H. gave notice that he would call it up at an early period of the next session, in the full confidence that the Senate would then give it its sanction in time to ensure its passage through the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a report was made by the Naval Committee on the subject of the removal to this country of the remains of Captain Oliver H. Perry, stating that it is unnecessary to make any legislative provisions on the subject. Mr. Peter, of Maryland, offered a resolution on the subject, and commenced some observations, but was pronounced out of order. He then moved to consider the report, but the motion was not sustained. Several private bills passed through Committee of the Whole, and were ordered to be read a third time to-day. Among the bills which were passed yesterday, was a bill to amend the several acts providing for a Territorial Government in Florida.

SATURDAY, May 6.

In the Senate, bills, for the relief of Clark M'Pherrin, for the relief of Noah Noble, and to aid certain Creek Indians, in their removal beyond the Mississippi, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, there was a long discussion on the bill providing for the relinquishment of certain lands sold by the United States in Ohio, which, with the routine business, occupied the whole day. It appears from a resolution introduced by Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, as a report from the Committee on Roads and Canals, that no report will be made before the termination of the session, in relation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The report will be completed during the next month: the object of the resolution, which was not finally acted upon, is to authorize the Secretary of War to have the report printed during the recess of Congress, and to transmit it to the members, in order that it may be examined previous to the next session, when it is proposed to act upon it.

MR. RANDOLPH AND THE EDITOR OF THE RICHMOND WHIG.

[To the editor of the National Journal.]

MR EDITOR—Mr. Randolph having defamed my private character in the Senate of the United States, I came to this place in hopes of prevailing on him, by a candid appeal to his judgment and magnanimity, to retract his accusations. With this view I addressed him the letter below, instructing the friend who bore it, to assure him it was inoffensive in language, and explanatory and pacific in its object. This precaution was used from a well-founded apprehension that Mr. Randolph might object to receiving it. The gentleman who carried it made two ineffectual attempts to see Mr Randolph: when, believing that no interview would be allowed him, he enclosed it accompanied by a note of his own, in which the above assurance as to the character of the letter was made. Notwithstanding, Mr. Randolph refused to receive it, or at least to read it, and returned it by the hands of a member from Virginia. Defeated in the reasonable hope, that Mr. Randolph would condescend to hear the defence of a citizen and constituent, whom he had unjustly assailed, and repair the injury he had inflicted, I ask of you the favor to make that defence known to the public. Elevated as he supposes, too high in rank and character to acknowledge me in any shape as an equal, to challenge Mr. Randolph would only be to make myself ridiculous. Protected by his age, station, and infirmities, from personal violence, were I to seek redress in that way, I should be called a bully of the Administration, offend national decorum, and be laid by the heels by the Senate for a breach of privilege. All this Mr. Randolph knows; and secure in his Senatorial immunities; he rests on the slaughtered reputations of his fellow citizens. None are virtuous enough to escape his unsparing malignity, or obscure enough to elude the blast of his withering misanthropy. Friendship is forgotten in the fumes of political intoxication, and female modesty itself flies, covered with blushes, from the Senate of the United States. In the same breath he scatters the ashes of the dead and murders the fame of the living—and unites, in the same denunciation, a Jefferson and an Editor.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

TO JOHN RANDOLPH, Esq.

WASHINGTON, Friday 5th May, 1826.

SIR—Having been absent from Richmond several days, I heard with much surprise on my return there, that you had deemed me worthy of a special castigation in your speech of Wednesday sen'night, on Mr. Branche's resolutions. On my arrival at this place this morning, I applied to Messrs. Gales and Seaton for a copy of your remarks, as far as I am concerned; but as they could not possibly be suddenly furnished, and learning that you were on the eve of leaving this place for England, all I can do at present is to state the charges as they have been verbally reported to me, accompanied by such explanations as I am sure will satisfy you that you have done me injustice.

I understand that you pronounced me—1st, A duelist: 2d, That I was the profligate son of a worthy father: 3d, That my press had been bought up by the Administration: 4th, That I had been disgraced by my transaction with the banks in Lynchburg, in consequence of which I had left that town for Richmond—These are the distinct charges as far as your remarks have been reported to me.

1. I abhor, sir, the character of a professed duelist as much as you can. No conduct of my life, no opinion that I have ever uttered or entertained, can justify the application of the epithet to me. On one occasion only, I was forced by circumstances to embrace that alternative, or submit to disgrace. On that occasion, the mode in which the affair terminated by the acknowledgment of the high minded young man who was my antagonist, that he had done me injustice, is the best evidence that I had not voluntarily sought he contest. Your friend Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Richmond, is acquainted with the circumstance, and I appeal with confidence to his statement, should you deem mine unworthy of credit. That there are situations that justify such a resort, your own conduct on two occasions of your life, foe as you are to the practice, sufficiently demonstrates.

Your second charge I presume is embraced in the other three, and I will therefore proceed to the third.

3. That my paper had been purchased up by the Administration. This charge, I presume, is based upon the fact, in part, that I was deputed in 1825, to carry despatches for the Government to Buenos Ayres.—While I admit that that circumstance gives a plausibility to the charge, I do not doubt my ability to satisfy you of its incorrectness. When I asked that appointment from the Secretary of State, I told him that I desired neither emolument nor honor by it, nor was it possible by it to acquire either the one or the other. I told him further, that a deranged state of feeling made me desire a temporary absence from Virginia, and that my finances being unequal to the charge, that I should be happy to act as a *messenger* to the Government if any was shortly to be employed. I averred that I sought no office, and that I would exchange my business at home for no office which the Government could give me, and to which I might aspire. I have never asked any office. I never mean to ask any, I do not publish the laws "By Authority," or without authority. I would not apply for that appointment when the circulation of my paper entitled me to it, because I would not incur the imputations which are lavishly dealt upon those who have the misfortune to publish them. I do not advertise exclusively for the public departments in Washington, nor to any thing like the extent that the Enquirer does. Three or four members only of the Government subscribe to my paper; nor am I patronized, nor do I wish to be patronized in any irregular way. I support such measures of the Government, and such only, as I approve. I presume that this exercise of my natural and constitutional right of freedom of opinion and speech, ought not to subject me to so serious and disgraceful a charge.

4. That I had left Lynchburg in disgrace from my transactions with the banks. Now, sir, it so happens that I never had a transaction with either of the banks in Lynchburg. I never borrowed from either of them. I never was an applicant directly or indirectly for their favors. This fact can be established by their records, and by the evidence of every bank officer in the town. In another shape I had transactions with those institutions, if I may call them by that term. I joined a party, who, believing the banks in that place mismanaged to the oppression of certain individuals, made annual efforts to effect a reform. As this was the weak party, I had sacrifices to incur in forming it, but nothing in any event to gain, individually. That the citizens of Lynchburg did not consider me disgraced, is manifest from the fact of their giving me, the last year that I resided there, a unanimous vote, with four exceptions for a seat in the General Assembly.

It has occurred to me as possible from your habits of intimacy, that you may have derived your impressions concerning me, from Thomas Miller, Esq. of Powhattan. I say not this in the way of 'a leading question,' but to refer you, if such be the fact, to an extract of a letter from that gentleman to the editors of the Enquirer. Having called upon those editors for the author of a piece signed Patrick Henry, in which I conceived charges to have been insinuated against my private integrity, Mr. Miller declared himself the author, and disclaimed the construction which I had put, in the following language:—'That from all he had heard of me, such a charge was out of the question, and he entirely disclaimed it.' I mention this, that if you should have derived your unfavorable impressions from that gentleman, to satisfy you that he is convinced that they were erroneous.

Thus, sir, have I met, and I hope refuted, to your satisfaction, the disgraceful charges you made against me in the Senate of the United States. If this effect is produced on your mind, I then throw myself upon your magnanimity to acknowledge it, and to render me justice. Our relative situations give me an additional claim to this redress. Representing the sovereignty of Virginia, known to the whole Union, placed by your age and character so high in public opinion over me, I cannot hope to parry the effects of your denunciation, but by your own acknowledgment, that you have spoken under erroneous convictions. I, sir, was too obscure an individual to have deserved your Senatorial reprehension; but I hope I am not too obscure to be unworthy of that justice which every citizen has a right to expect from every other citizen—I have heard that you have adopted the rule never to give explanations. But your sense of moral obligation ought not to permit this rule to make you guilty of individual injustice. To that sense of eternal obligation I appeal—convinced at the same time, that you cannot wish to destroy the fame of an innocent man.—Relying upon your candor, and confiding in the sufficiency of this explanation to remove your injurious impressions respecting me, I respectfully ask that you will make an acknowledgement to that effect, to be published in the National Journal.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

The Steam Boat Susquehanna & Baltimore.

We gave on Saturday an account of the disaster that befel this boat. Since which we have been favored with the following additional particulars, in a letter from J. W. Patterson, Esq. to Nathan Tyson, Esq. of this city.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Berwick, (N. Branch of the Susquehanna) 3d May, 1826—10 o'clock at night.

"We sent off an express three or four hours since to announce the dreadful accident which occurred on board of the Steam Boat. Captain Cornwell brought from Danville a Mr. Colt to shew him the proper place to run through the Falls, and when we came up to the foot of them, the boat was stopped to raise steam, and afford an opportunity of examining the water. The passengers generally landed, but before the boat got under way, all returned on board excepting a gentleman from Danville, and Messrs. Ellicott, Morris and myself, who remained on the shore to have a better view of the movements of the boat. The moment the boat entered the sluice, one of the pilots of this place told me she could not get up as she was not in the proper sluice—which proved to be the case—and Capt. Cornwell was dropping her back to enter the regular one, when she struck a rock, and the explosion took place. There were about thirty persons on board, two of whom are missing and supposed to have been drowned, nine were scalded, or wounded by the splinters. The physicians are not yet able to decide the extent of their danger. Mr. MAYNARD was amongst those scalded—the injury appears to have been almost altogether confined to his legs and face, I have just left him, and had a long conversation with him. I wish you would see his wife, and assure her that every thing which his situation requires, shall be done for him. The boilers were well supplied with water, and were not exposed to a greater pressure than they were capable of sustaining under ordinary circumstances; but the shock occasioned by the boat's coming in contact with the rock as she was backing down, I am confident caused the explosion; it was confined to one boiler, the upper sides of both ends of the flue having been torn from the heads, and pressed downwards. Captain Cornwell was standing on the platform which covered the boiler, and escaped without injury, as the discharge from the boiler was endways. We cannot form an idea when we will be able to leave this place, but will do so as soon as we can—we shall do all in our power to make the wounded people as comfortable as their situation will admit of.

4th May, half past 8 A. M.—The mail is just going out—the physicians think Mr. Maynard will do well, as his scalds are confined to his legs and hands—they do not think more than one case doubtful.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a law, that no person shall, after the first day of June, 1826, bring into the state, any slave or slaves of any description whatsoever, with the intent to sell or hire the same, under the penalty of being punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall moreover forfeit said slave or slaves, one fourth to the use of the informer, and the balance to the use of the state.

Persons who have *bona fide* intentions of becoming inhabitants of the state, are allowed to bring with them slaves for their own use, but shall not be permitted to sell or exchange them within the term of two years from the time they are brought into the state, under the penalty of having such slaves sold, one fourth of the money arising from such sale for the benefit of the informer, the balance to the use of the state.

Bona fide citizens are allowed to bring into the state slaves for their own use; but if such slave shall be sold or exchanged within two years, such slave shall be forfeited, one fourth for the benefit of the informer, the balance to the use of the State.

Kentucky Gazette.

The legislature of Maine, at its last session passed a law, exempting from attachment, execution and distress, all produce of farms while standing and growing, and until the same shall have been harvested: and all the interest any debtor may have in one pew in any meeting house where he and his family do statedly worship.

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