From the New Hampshire Journal.

SCRIPTURE VIEW OF POLITICS.

The Methodists are sometimes unjustly accused of undervaluing learning and the sciences. Yet they have produced some of the most learned Divines in the world. In the last century John Wesley was as learned in questions relating to his profession as the proudest of his opposers; and in the present, Adam Clarke stands at the very head of all living commentators on the scriptures. No man can read his "Commentary and Critical Notes" on the Bible without adding something to his knowledge of the scriptures, and few, I hope without imbibing some portion of the pious spirit of its excellent author. Of his piety and his learning, it would be easy to produce proofs from every part of his extensive works. I shall confine myself, in this communication, to what is said by him in illustration of the scripture view of the impropriety and the danger of advancing military men to civil stations and employments.

I begin with the case of David, the son of Jesse—of whom it has been well said that he was "in youth a *hero*, in manhood a *monarch* and in age a *saint*." (See Clarke on I. *Chronicles, Chap.* 29.) If any military man could be entitled to peculiar favor in the sight of Heaven, it was surely David, the "man after God's own heart." But let us see what the scriptures say on this subject. Towards the close of his life, when "the Lord had given him rest from all his enemies," it came into the heart of David to build a house for God—a noble undertaking, which he fondly hoped would crown with peculiar glory, his closing days.

He consulted God on the subject; and this was the just but mortifying answer which he received.—"Thou shalt not build a house unto my name, *because thou hast shed much blood* upon the earth in my sight"—1 *Chronicles* 22, 8—or as it is recorded, 1 *Chronicles* 28, 3, "Thou shall not build a house to my name *because thou hast been a man of war, and hast shed blood.*" It is here worthy of remark, that God does not object to David, that he had waged unjust wars, or wars of ambition or revenge. It was in his sight a sufficient objection to David, that he had 'shed much blood." It thus appears that when God was about to select a fitting instrument to perform the highest civil function, he passed by the warrior with his "garments rolled in blood," and chose Solomon for this glorious employment, because he was 'a man of peace.'—While commenting on this instructive transaction, Dr. Clarke justly remarks, that 'shedding of human blood but ill comports with the benevolence of God, or the spirit of the gospel." 1 *Chronicles* 22, 8. This is said by Dr. Clarke, of shedding the blood of FOREIGN enemies in open war, and was David's case. What then must be his opinion of a man who is stained with the blood of his own soldiers, shot by his order in time of peace, for a mistake in law? what would he say of a man whose hands are red with the blood of his fellow townsmen, slain in private combat? what finally, of one who without even the form of a challenge, attacks his fellow citizen in a public house and takes his blood in private brol? It is unnecessary to say that I refer to the case of Andrew Jackson; to the shooting of the six militia men, to his murder of Dickinson and his attempted assassination of Benton. If God would not permit David, however good in other respects, to build a house to his name, 'because he had been a man of war and shed blood' shall we permit this rude military chief to lay his bloody hand on the ark of our temporal safety; to profane the temple of the constitution; and with the sword of war, or the dagger of assassination to cut his way through the charter of our liberties, to the highest civil offices of the land? Shall we not rather in a time of rest and tranquility, prefer 'a man of peace,' to lay deep the foundations of our civil rights, and erect on the broad basis of civic virtue and pacific wisdom, the enduring temple of our political Zion,

I shall close this communication with Dr. Clarke's view of the character and the conduct of Joab, the son of Zeruiah, a military man not unlike General Jackson in his temper and in his exploits. Joab's killing Abner, was not perhaps worse than Jackson's murder of Dickinson.—Joab killed Abner, says Dr. Clarke, "under pretence of avenging his brother." Jackson shot Dickinson for calling in question the fairness of his negro boy.

The circumstances were briefly these: Jackson was a noted horse Jockey. On a certain occasion his horse beat Dickinson's, in a race between them. This led to a quarrel in which Jackson challenged Dickinson; and having received his fire and thus for the moment disarmed him, he coolly took aim at his defenceless opponent, and deliberately shot him dead on the spot! Compare the two cases—In the one, Joab's brother had been killed by Abner, and this was his excuse; in the other, Jackson's rider was accused of unfair play by Dickinson, and this was his excuse. Yet for this transaction Dr. Clarke calls Joab a "cold blooded, finished murderer." The law of both God and man pronounces, in either case a verdict of 'murder' —But Joab and Jackson would persuade us that it was merely an 'affair of honor?' Dr. Clarke adds "such was the power and influence of this nefarious general, that the king dared not bring him to justice for his crime." 2 *Samuel*, 3, 11. How applicable is this remark to the case of Jackson. Struck with horror at this atrocious murder, the citizens of Nashville signed a request that the newspaper printed in that town might be put in mourning, on this melancholy occasion. Hearing of this design, Jackson sent a letter to the printer, which so frightened many of the signers, who knew the temper of the man, and probably feared for their lives, that 26 of them called at the office and erased their names from the request. "Such was the power and influence of this nefarious general," that no one "dared to bring him to justice for his crime." He killed his man, he won his bet, which was five thousand dollars; and a part of the same money may for what we know, be employed in paying the *wages of iniquity* to his agents in this state!

We have seen that David did not dare to punish Joab for his murder of Abner. He did not dare to express *openly* his detestation of the deed. He said to "his servants," (privately we may suppose for fear of the bloody homicide.) "I am this day weak though anointed king; and these men, the sons of Zeruiah be too hard for me." He adds, says Dr. Clarke, as if afraid to name him, "The Lord shall reward the doer of evil according to his wickedness." David soon after endeavoured to get rid of Joab by promoting Amassa; but he too was murdered by this execrable man—and then scripture adds, now "Joab was over all the host." Commenting on this passage, Dr. Clarke, says, such was his power at present & the service which he had rendered to the state by quelling the rebellion of Sheba, that David was obliged to continue him and dared not call him to an account for his murders, without endangering the safety of the state by a civil war." 2 Samuel 20, 23 But though David could not himself punish Joab, he left it on his death bed, in charge to Solomon to do so. "Thou knowest what Joab the son of Zeruiah did to me—who *shed the blood of war in peace*—let not his hoary head go down to the grave in peace." 1 King 2, 5-6. True to this last injunction of his father, Solomon caused Joab to be killed, even at the alter to which he had fled for safety. Look now at the conduct of Gen. Jackson; and see if he does not too much resemble the bloody man, whose crimes David did not dare to punish, & whose insolence he was obliged all his life to endure. When Jackson's arbitrary conduct in Florida was before Congress, the General hastened to Washington—where, surrounded by his military retainers, and in the pomp of war, he paraded the streets of the capital, denouncing vengeance on all who dared to call in question his infallibility, and threatning to cane senators and cut off their ears if they resisted! It cannot be doubted that his threats like those of Joab had their effect. The senate never acted on the report of their committee, & this son of Zeruiah marched off in triumph; and still lives to boast of his having overawed Congress, and compelled senators to skulk home in secret to save their ears! 'Joab,' says Dr. Clark, 'was a good soldier, but in every respect a bad man, and a dangerous subject.' 2 Samuel 19, 5. Is this not exactly true of Jackson? Suppose him President of the U States, with a large army at his command, would our paper constitutions stand a moment before him? No: the liberties of the people would be trampled under foot by this military despot and the whole country would be transformed into one vast camp, in which military law would alone prevail. Fortunately for us this man of blood is now disarmed and out of power. Shall we then call the rude old warrior from his 'house in the wilderness,' to which like Joab he has retired, and arm him with a rod of iron, to rule over our free states; or shall we not rather rejoice in the tranquility which we now enjoy, under the mild sway of the peaceful and accomplished Adams? Let Dr. Clarke, our great commentator, answer this inquiry. 'Military Men,' says he, above all others should never be entrusted with civil power, & should be great only in the field. 2 Samuel 3, 11. This is a response worthy of an enlightened politician, and above all worthy of every minister and every disciple of 'the Prince of Peace.' It is an answer which history confirms & religion sanctions—an answer, which, to the confusion of the Jackson agents, will be given by the great body of the religious

"*People called Methodists.*"

As the time for holding the Presidential election is rapidly approaching, the annexed statement—from the Boston Centinel—of the number of Electors in the several states, together with the mode of choosing them, will be found not uninteresting to many of our readers. We recommend them to preserve it for future reference.

"The tenth Presidential term expiring with the 20th Congress on the third of March ensuing a choice of Electors, and of President and Vice-President, must be made in the passing year. The law of Congress (of 1802) provides, that the choice of Electors of President, must, be made within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December.—The Constitution requires of the electors to meet in their respective States on said third Wednesday of December, to vote by ballot separately for a President and Vice-President of the United States, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. This year the first Wednesday of December falls on the third day of the month, consequently the choice of electors must be made on or after the 31st of October and before the first Wednesday of December.

"According to the laws now in force, (and at present there is no probability of their becoming changed) the ensuing choice of the Electors will be made in the several states of the Union, in the following manner.

By General Ticket (13 states.)			
N Hampshire,	8 votes	N Carolina,	15 do
Massachusetts,	15 do	Georgia,	9 do
Rhode Island,	4 do	Ohio,	16 do
Connecticut,	8 do	Indiana,	5 do
Vermont,	7 do	Mississippi,	3 do
New-Jersey,	8 do	Illinois,	3 do
Pennsylvania,	28 do	Alabama,	5 do
Virginia,	24 do	Missouri,	3 do
Louisiana,	5 do	Kentucky,	14 do
By the Legislature, (2 States.)			
Delaware,	3 do	S. Carolina,	11 do
In Districts, (4 States)			
Maine,	9 do	Maryland,	11 do
New-York,	36 do	Tennessee,	11 do
Total votes,			261

Of those 131 are necessary to constitute a choice by the Electoral Colleges."

From the N. Y. National Advocate.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

The following table exhibits a correct list of the Electoral Districts in this State, which we have thought might be interesting at this time. We have marked (A.) such districts as are considered most decidedly for the Administration which choose in all 22 electors, and the two extra electors to which the State is entitled will make the number 24—(those too being chosen by the college when assembled.) We do not admit that the remaining districts will vote for Jackson electors; indeed our friends in the country assure us that we have fair prospects of success in Orange, Chenango, Madison, Onondaga and Cayuga districts particularly.

Counties.	Electors.
1st District, Suffolk and Queens,	1 A.
2d do. Kings, Richmond & Rockland,	1 A.
3d do. New-York,	3
4th do. Westchester and Putman,	1 A.
5. do. Dutchess,	1 A.
6. do. Orange,	1
7. do. Ulster and Sullivan,	1
8. do. Columbia,	1 A.
9. do. Renselaer,	1 A.
10. do. Albany,	1 A.
11. do. Green and Delaware,	1
12. do. Schohaire & Schenectady,	1
13. do. Otsego,	1 A.
14. do. Oneida,	1 A.
15. do. Herkimer,	1
16 do. Montgomery,	1 A.
17. do. Saratoga,	1 A.
18. do. Washington,	1 A.
19. do. Franklin, Clinton, Essex & Warren,	1 A.
20. do. Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence,	2 A.
21. do. Chenango and Broome,	1
22. do. Madison and Courtland,	1
23. do. Onondaga,	1
24. do. Cayuga,	1
25. do. Tompkins and Tioga,	1 A.
26. do. Ontario, Seneca, Wayne & Yates,	2 A.
27. do. Monroe and Livingston,	1 A.
28. do. Cattaraugus, Allegany and Steuben,	1 A.
29. do. Genesee and Orleans,	1 A.
30. do. Chautauque, Erie & Niagara,	1 A.
	34
These 34 Electors choose	2 A.
Total, 36 Electors.	

FORTY THOUSAND PAPERS.—We shall continue occasionally to bestow a humble notice upon the boast of Duff Green that he circulates 40,000 papers weekly; no doubt he does; but by what means he does not venture to say. A gentleman saw a few days since, in the Post Office of the city of New York, after the opening of the Southern mail *several bushels* of the United States Telegraph, done up in *gold edged paper* franked by members of Congress and directed throughout the State of New York. This is some of the gold edged paper doubtless, bought of Mr Wm. A. Davis, a good Jackson man, and denounced by the Jackson retrenchment committee as one of the sins of the Administration. But the Telegraph is such a nice affair, so decent and so delicate that it is very well to wrap it up in the most stylish manner.—Perhaps, too, a cover so shining may render what is covered more acceptable.—

N. Y. Advocate.

HORSES.—The following remarks upon horses are copied from the publication of an eminent farrier in Europe: and we think them worth the perusal of farmers generally.

"The pulse of a horse in health, is from 35 to 40 beats in a minute, and may be easily felt by prefixing the finger gently upon the temporal artery, which is situated about an inch and a half backwards from the corner of the eye.

"Horses have not the faculty of puking, or even belching wind out of their stomachs, and therefore are peculiarly subject to wind colic.

"When a horse has been over-riden, bloody spots may be seen in the whites of his eyes.

"A limber dock is sure evidence of a limber back; that is a weak one.

"A horse that is hardy and good for business has a short back bone which terminates forward of the hip bones.

"A decoction of white oak bark, will kill botts by tanning them, and they will become so shrivelled as scarcely to be discernable when discharged.

"The principal signs of a good horse are these. The eyes set apart in the head, and large and bright; the quirl high in the forehead; one or two in the neck is a good sign; the neck well set on high; the shoulder blades pretty high, and converging to a point; the breast full and large, & so also behind, the body round, for flat bodied, or slab sided horses are weak natured; the dock stiff going wide behind for if the gambols knock together, it shows that the horse is feeble; chewing the bit when provoked, is a good sign.

"It is a Spanish proverb, that "a dapple gray will sooner die than tire."

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

Tuesday, May 20.

The Senate, yesterday, was wholly occupied with private Bills, till about 12 o'clock, when they went into the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the Bill from the Senate making an appropriation for a Breakwater in Delaware Bay was acted on in Committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day. A bill granting land to the State of Ohio to make the Miami Canal, from Dayton to Lake Erie, was also acted on, and ordered to a third reading to morrow. A Bill granting to the State of Ohio 500,000 acres of land, to aid in the construction of Canals, and a Bill to allow the importation of iron and machinery for rail roads free of duty, were both acted on in Committee of the whole. The first was rejected by a vote of 75 to 73; and the last was not taken up when a motion of adjournment prevailed.

Wednesday, May 21.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill authorizing a subscription of stock to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was taken up and discussed the whole day. A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost, by a vote of 18 to 28. A motion by Mr Cobb, to amend, the bill by providing that individual and corporate stockholders shall pay the whole instead of "one half of the assessments on their shares, before the Government shall pay its assessment, &c." is now pending.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, reconsidered the vote by which they rejected, on the preceding day, the bill granting lands to the State of Ohio to aid in making canals and again rejected the Bill by a vote of 87 to 86. The bill making an appropriation for a breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware Bay and the bill granting lands to aid the State of Ohio in making the Miami Canal were both passed. The House then, in Committe of the whole on the state of the Union acted upon the appropriation bills for the Military and Naval service, Pensioners, and Fortifications for the first quarter of the year 1829, and the bill from the Senate making an additional appropriation for the navy for 1828; and also upon the bills making appropriations for the Library, for holding a treaty with the Chickasaws, and a bill to alter the duties on wines—The bill to abolish the agency on the coast of Africa, was also acted on; but an amendment, moved by Mr. Mercer, granting an appropriation for the present year, for its continuance, prevailed. Before the House could act on these bills, a motion of adjournment prevailed,

THURSDAY, May 22.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to amend and explain the act confirming the acts of the States of Maryland and Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, was read a third time and passed. The bill authorizing a subscription of stock to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was, as amended on motion of Mr. Foot, ordered to a third reading by a vote of 29 to 17.

The House of Representatives yesterday acted on a number of public bills in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union; and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading several which passed on the preceding day. Among the bills ordered to a third reading to-day, are the various appropriation bills for the first quarter of 1829; the bill to authorize the Postmaster General to erect an additional building, and to employ five additional clerks, and the bill to enable the President to send delegations of the Choctaws to select lands West of the Mississippi. Three bills on the subject of the improvement of post roads, were laid on the table, after passing through committee of the whole.

FRIDAY, May 23.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing the subscription of stock to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal was read a third time and passed. Some bills were received from the other House, which were read and referred. About three hours were spent in the consideration of Executive business.

The House of Representatives were yesterday occupied in the passage of the various bills which were acted on in Committee on the preceding day. No new business was taken up. Mr. Hamilton, from the Select Committee on Retrenchment, reported a resolution on the subject of the printing of the House, which will be called up to-day.

SATURDAY, May 24.

In the Senate yesterday, the Bill to enlarge the powers of the several Corporations of the District of Columbia and for other purposes, was passed. The Bill for abolishing the office of Major General was considered, and amended by a provision for the abolition of Brevet Rank in the army. The Bill as amended, was rejected by a vote of 20 to 20, the Vice President not being present. At 4 o'clock, the Senate took a recess till six. At six, the President pro tempore took the Chair, and a quorum not appearing, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. M'Duffie gave notice that he should to day ask the House to take up the report of the Select Committee on the subject of the recent assault. Mr. Gorham, as one of the minority of that Committee, offered a proposition, which he intended to move as an amendment to the resolutions appended to the report of the Select Committee. This substitute resolves that the Sergeant at Arms take Russell Jarvis into custody, and bring him to the bar of the House, to receive a reprimand, and that then he be discharged; and further, that the Speaker withhold from him the privilege of admission to the floor, usually allowed to Editors. Some objections was made to the receiving and printing the proposition, but it was finally carried in the affirmative. The House concurred in the amendment made by the Senate in the Bill to enlarge the powers of the several Corporations of the District. Various other Senate bills were acted on, and the House adjourned about half past five o'clock, after rejecting several propositions to take a recess.

FOREIGN.

From the New York American, May 26.

The arrival of the Napoleon packet ship from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 25th ult. leaves the important question of peace and war between Russia and Turkey, where it was—that is in our judgment, certain, but not yet commenced. The London Courier in treating of such a war as definitively resolved upon by Russia, expresses the strongest confidence, that it will be confined to Russia alone.

The corn bill as proposed by ministers will probably pass. It can be, however, of little consequence to us, owing to the high rate of duties imposed on foreign grain.

The bill repealing the corporation and Test acts have been ordered to a third reading in the House of Lords.

Markets, it will be seen, are improving for our produce.

From the New York National Advocate.

The Russians had not crossed the Pruth, and appearances were somewhat more favorable to peace. Indeed Rumour said the Emperor Nicholas has deferred the period of his army advancing to the 25th.

It is stated in a rumor under the Vienna head that in case hostilities should actually take place on the part of the Russians, a declaration of neutrality will be issued by the Courts of London Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, and thus the Greek question will remain separate from that at issue between Russia and Turkey. So much seems certain, that a proposal of this kind has been made by England to the other Courts.

The Allgemine Zetung of the 14th April says the Lord High Commissioner at Corfu, had received news from Alexandria, according to which the applications made to Mehemet Ali, to withdraw his troops from the Morea, have proved fruitless, and he appears entirely devoted to the Porte. It was reported at Corfu that proposals had been made by a European Power in the Viceroy, to declare himself independent, in which case that Power would immediately recognise him; Mehemet Ali is stated however to have rejected this proposal with indignation, and to have ordered several men-of-war to be fitted out to support Ibrahim Pacha, and in case of need to take him on board.

Private letters and papers from Vienna of 13th April state, that the passage of the Pruth by the Russians depends solely on the state of the weather; and that if any delay took place, it was merely to give the imperial guard time to come up with and join the main body of the grand army of Russia in Bessarabia. The report of a suspension of that passage was attributed to stock exchange operators.

The Packet Ship Napoleon has brought 3 celebrated race horses, sent from England by Admiral Coffin, for his eastern friends.

From the National Journal.

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS, &c.

It will gratify the friends of equity and humanity, to learn that the bill for the relief of the Survivors of the Revolutionary army has at length become a law, having finally passed the House by a vote of about 2 to 1. A great number of members participating in the universal feeling of the country, would have desired to make the bill more perfect, by making its provisions more adequate to the claims of those for whose benefit it has been passed. But at this late period of the session, there was no alternative but to take the bill in the form in which it came from the Senate, or to obtain nothing for these veterans during the present session. By the prompt and frequent application of the previous question, debate on the bill was arrested before the House could be wearied, and the bill was saved.

The bill provides that the surviving officers of the Revolution shall receive full pay for life, according to their lineal rank, but in no case to exceed the full pay of a captain. This pay is to take date from march, 1826. The privates are also provided for on the same principle.—One of the most salutary provisions of the bill, is that which prevents this pay from being alienated from those who are entitled to it, by any legal process.

—

AN ACT for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution, in the continental line, who was entitled to half pay by the resolve of October twenty first, 1780, be authorised to receive, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a Captain in said line.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any of the said officers has received money of the United States as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would otherwise be entitled to under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled, shall cease after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every surviving non commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of Congress, passed May fifteenth, one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay, in said service, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That no non commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay allowed by this act, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be paid to the officer or soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorised Attorney, at such places and days as said Secretary may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer or soldier receive the same, until he furnish the said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act, shall not, in any way, be transferable or liable to attachment levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall enure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act before the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner, and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi annually, in like manner, and under the same provisions.

ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved: 15th May, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday afternoon.

CONFLAGRATION.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BOWERY THEATRE.—A destructive fire broke out in the Bowery last evening, supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. Many fires have occurred in the upper part of the town within the last few days which there is good reason to suppose were kindled by a gang of villains. We understand that a colored man has been apprehended, who has confessed that he was hired to set fire to the building in which the conflagration broke out first last night, but have learned no further particulars. The laws of this state inflict the penalty of DEATH for the crime of arson, in case an inhabited dwelling house is set on fire; and the executive has never remitted the penalty in the cases of conviction which have occurred since the passage of the act. It is to be regretted that its terms admit of latitude of construction, by which many offenders escape. Human life is as much put in jeopardy, by an untenanted wooden rookery being set on fire, contiguous to an inhabited dwelling house to which the flames must inevitably be communicated, as it the torch was applied to the latter in the first instance.

The fire last night broke out in Chambers & Underhill's livery stable in Bayard street, at about a quarter past 6 o'clock. The wind blew freshly from the S. W. and in a few minutes six or seven wooden buildings in the vicinity were enveloped in flames. The firemen could not prevent their progress, the buildings being full of Combustible materials. The fire was soon communicated to the Bowery Theatre, both in front & on the rear in Elizabeth Street. The roof was presently in a blaze and in less than half an hour fell in. The Buildings beyond were also consumed with much rapidity, being full of ardent spirits and other combustible articles.

AN UNCOMMON PARTNER AT CARDS.

(From the British Magazine.)

In our regiment, whilst in the East Indies, were several wild young fellows, none more so than I; and as our life there was very monotonous, the officers betook themselves to gaming. One day, after dinner, cards were brought, and all of us entered with such energy into the fascinating game, that every thing else was in a manner neglected. At length we changed it, and betook ourselves in couples to separate games. I and Ensign A ——, as gay and rakish a rascal as ever turned out from England, that we might pursue our game uninterruptedly, ordered the servant to carry out into a sort of summer house a decanter or two of wine, and the cards; and thither we soon followed. We played with intense eagerness for several hours, till it grew so dark that we could hardly see what was before us.—I had been the gainer all the evening, "Come, A ——," said I, addressing my companion, "I am sure it's high time we should quit the cards and return, for we've a good deal of regimental business to do to night." "Stay, ——, and finish the game, you will not move an inch till then." "I tell you, A——, I must and will be gone; why should we thus make toil of pleasure, and beside gain another rebuke from the Colonel? I'll away" "Stay & try one more game," said A ——, laying his hand on my arm—"and I'll win back what I've lost!" "I may, perhaps, to morrow, but now, go I will." 'Then,' replied my companion 'if you do go, I'll stop and finish the game, if I have the devil for my partner!' 'A merry game, and a pleasant companion to you—farewell!' said I, and I left the room. I hastened to my own apartment, where I had a good deal of regimental business to transact. I had not been so engaged long, when the door was flung hastily open, and in rushed Ensign A ——, and his eyes staring with horror and his cheek as pale as marble. He sat down on a chair, looked fixedly on me, but without speaking a word. I called for wine, and got him to swallow a little. The cold perspiration burst from his forehead, and his eyes glared into every corner of the room, as though apprehensive that some wild beast was ready to spring upon him. 'Why, A ——,' said I, shaking him, 'what is the matter with you? Are you mad?'—He made no answer, except by a faint murmuring kind of indistinct whisper 'Are you frightened—or —or what? continued I, motioning to the servant to leave the room. By degrees my companion became composed. 'Oh, T——,' said he, faintly and slowly—'I am a lost man—a dead man!' 'Pshaw, my good fellow, what is the matter with you? You've been too free with the wine; and that, added to your heated spirits, has nearly overturned your brain.' 'No, T——,' he replied, 'I am sober now, if I never was so before in my life. But my days on earth are numbered!—Next Tuesday I shall be no longer an inhabitant of this world!" There was something so indescribably affecting I may say shocking, in the deep deliberate tone of voice with which he uttered this, as well as the steady ashy hue of his countenance, that I sat down by his side without speaking. At length taking his hand in mine, I asked him, in as soothing a manner as I was able, what had caused his terror 'Do you remember what I said, T—— , on your leaving me to night?'—'Faith, yes; was it not that you would play if you had the devil for a partner?' 'Yes replied A——, with a sickening smile—'I did so—and he took me at my word!' he continued, gasping, as it for breath. 'Why—why—' stammered I partaking of his fright—'Why, A ——, you don't mean to say that ——' 'I mean to say simply this,' replied my companion, with dreadful calmness, 'that Satin has taken me at my word. A few moments after you had left me, I leaned my head on my hands, and shut my eyes. Immediately I heard a rustling among the cards on the table before me, I started, and—' a convulsive shuddering shook his frame, 'there sat opposite to me, in the chair which you had just left vacant, a tall, pale man, dressed in black. Why, how in the ——'s name did you come here?' said I, in amazement. 'To finish the game with you, as you wished,' said the stranger, deliberately, at the same time arranging the cards. I saw that his hands were as white as alabaster, & he put the cards in order with amazing care and skill. He offered me a pack. 'Why—why who are you, and whence did you come?' stammered I, at the same time that my eyes seemed dancing in my head, and my knees smote with agitation. 'I come to finish the game with you, at your own request,' said the stranger precisely in the same tone and manner as before. I would have answered, but my tongue clave to the roof of my mouth. 'Why do you not take the cards?' said the stranger, in a hollow tone—'Will you finish the game according to your promise?' "N-o!" I contrived to stammer out. His eyes glared on me, as though his head was filled with vivid fire. He rose, and bending his fiendish face close to mine, thundered in my ear, 'This night week, then, thou shalt finish it in hell!' My eyes closed, unconsciously, as though they would never open again; when I looked up, however, none but myself was in the room, and as fast as my trembling limbs would carry me, have I come hither. Oh, T——, I am a dead man!—I am doomed!—I am doomed!' Such was the fearful narrative of Ensign A ——. We got him to bed. A delirium seized him, the brain fever followed, and that night week he died.

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