[From the National Journal.]

Some days since, we made a charge against the Jackson Corresponding Committee of Philadelphia of misstatement, in asserting that Andrew Jackson was appointed by Washington District Attorney of the Territory now called Tennessee, and of a fraud on the public by attempting to sustain that misstatement by the publication of a forged commission, signed "G. Washington," and appointing "Andrew Jackson of Nashville," "Attorney of the United States" for that district.

The Jackson Committee, Messrs. Worrell, Duncan, Boyd, Toland, Wurtz, Duane, Leiper, Coxe, and Pettit, have subsequently published a letter specially devoted to their vindication from a charge so serious in its nature, and so pregnant with injury to them and to their cause. They assert that they "regarded the fact of the appointment of Andrew Jackson, by Washington, historical and undoubted," and to show what this authority is, they give the following paragraph, which they assert to be a quotation from John H. Eaton's biography of the General:

"Shortly afterwards, he was appointed by Washington Attorney General for the District, in which capacity he continued for several years."

We have a copy of Eaton's work lying before us, in which the paragraph above quoted appears in the following form:—

"Shortly afterwards he was appointed Attorney General for the District, in which capacity he continued to act for several years."—p. 17.

The edition from which we make this extract, in which it will be remarked that the words, "*by Washington*," do not occur, bears date 1824,—and the author thus expresses himself in his preface:

"To present things truly as they occurred, has been the wish of the author, and he believes he has succeeded. He believes so, because *he had no inducement to do otherwise*; and because having all the original papers in his possession, and the opportunity of constant and repeated intercourse with the subject of this history, there was no avenue to error, *unless from intention*, and this he disclaims. He can, therefore, venture upon this assurance, that what is detailed may be taken as correct."

With this preliminary assurance before us, we must remain satisfied that the statement of Mr. Eaton, as we have given it, is correct; and that the Philadelphia Committee, to extricate themselves from the consequences of one misstatement, have boldly hazarded another. In other words, we are justified in the inference, that, with a view still to keep up the fraudulent delusion that Gen. Washington confided to Andrew Jackson a public station, the Committee have been guilty of an interpolation in the text of Mr. Eaton, by inserting the words 'by Washington,' which Mr. Eaton did not use.

The Committee say they "still believe that Gen. Jackson was appointed by Washington." We have referred to the law organizing the Government of the Territory to show that no such appointment by the President was ever authorized. We have gone still further, and given a faithful list of all the appointments made by President Washington under the law, in which Andrew Jackson does not appear. Yet in the teeth of all these facts, the Committee declare that they "still believe that Gen. Jackson was appointed by Washington." They have placed either their standing for intelligence, or their character for veracity, in imminent danger; and will have great difficulty to escape unhurt.

As to the forgery of the commission, with an intent to deceive, while they assert that "it is contradicted by the very note objected to," every word they say to show this only fastens the accusation more firmly upon them. We give them the entire benefit of their own language:

"To show, in as prominent a way as we could what it was that Washington had done for Gen. Jackson, we gave, in a note appended to our tenth letter, *the form of a commission*, (copied from an original commission of 1789 from Washington to a District Attorney,) giving the name place and date, as we believe they must be in the original, which we had no doubt had been given to General Jackson. In our note, we did not give the paper as the commission given to Gen. Jackson."

Even on their own showing, then, we contend that the charge of forgery is made out against them. They admit that they took the form of a commission granted to a District Attorney, inserted the name of Andrew Jackson, and affixed to the form, so *filled up*, the name of G. Washington. Had they taken a blank check and filled it up with the name of an individual and affixed the signature of another, and then presented it as genuine, they would have found to their cost that existing statutes would have put on the stratagem the construction of forgery and imputed fraud as the motive for it.

But they have fixed the charge of forgery upon themselves much more firmly than by any process of induction or inference, however clear. In the note to the tenth letter, which contains this filled up commission, we find the following introductory language.

"The following is the form of the commission given by Washington to Gen. Jackson. We are not sure the date is correct, but we believe it is so, and equally correct in all other particulars."

Here the commission is explicitly declared to be "the commission given by Washington to General Jackson." Yet in the letter of vindication which they have now published, the Committee declare—"in our note, we did not give the paper as the commission given to General Jackson." And in another part of the same letter it is asserted that what they gave in the note to the tenth letter was only "the form of a commission," &c. How self abased must these gentlemen feel when they find themselves thus detected and exposed in so wicked an experiment on the credulity and sagacity of the people of Pennsylvania! How desperate must be the cause which requires such men to resort to such means in its support!

The Committee deny that they have committed the fraud and forgery thus fixed upon them for the purposes of deception. What was the object they had in view? It was to show, by statements and documents, & quotations, wearing an official or an authentic form, that Gen. Washington had, by public acts, proved his confidence in Gen. Jackson. The language of the tenth letter runs thus:

"Such was the reputation which he [General Jackson,] established, that, upon the organization of the Territory of the United States South of the Ohio, (now called Tennessee,) in May, 1790, Washington appointed him District Attorney."

And in a subsequent part of the same letter, we are asked "why shall not the confidence & applause of Washington, &c. be proofs of Gen. Jackson's merits?" And to show that he had Washington's confidence it is asserted that—

"President Washington appointed Andrew Jackson to a high civil trust, which he held for nearly six years."

Deeming it important that the impression should be made on the public mind in Pennsylvania that General Jackson had received some mark of Washington's confidence the statements were made which we have quoted, and to sustain them an original commission of Washington's for a District Attorney is hunted up, and the name of Andrew Jackson inserted, although at the same moment, the members must have been aware that no such commission existed, because under the law no such commission could exist. This, therefore was done "for the purpose of deception".

Again, the committee driven from their first position, seek to fortify themselves behind the shield of General Jackson's biographer, and, to save themselves from the imputation of falsehood, have recourse to interpolation, in order to give to Mr. Eaton's language a meaning not originally intended or warranted, with a view to bear out their misstatement. As this could not be done in ignorance, we submit it to our readers whether this also was not done "for the purpose of deception."

No one who will take the trouble to institute a comparison of the facts and statements we have made on this subject, can rise from the task without being sensible of the conclusiveness with which the charge of fraud and forgery has been made out against the Philadelphia Committee: and with this conviction on his mind, it will be alike impossible for him to quit the task without feeling a diminished respect for individuals who have permitted themselves to be hurried by the intemperance of party spirit, into a course of conduct so unmanly and indefensible.

This Committee have been very industrious in looking up materials for the crimination of the present administration, and the defence of General Jackson, and in working them up in the manner best calculated to produce a favorable operation on the prospects of General Jackson in the State of Pennsylvania. The letters which they have published abound in misstatements. One of the most prominent and most outrageous of these misrepresentations we have selected, and exposed, in order that the citizens of Pennsylvania and of other States, may know the means which are adopted for the purpose of seducing their judgments, and leading them into error.

We believe it is only necessary for the people of Pennsylvania, naturally intelligent and independent, and habitually correct in their moral perception and practice, to understand the character of the artifices of those who are endeavoring thus to work upon their credulity in order to defeat them. We also feel satisfied that they will turn with honest indignation from a cause, to promote which even men respectable in their private walks, and of good estimation in society, stoop to perpetrate those offences which, in law and morals, are accounted criminal, but which, wearing a political complexion, appear to be regarded as innocent, if not laudable.

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Enquirer.]

A SCENE IN TENNESSEE.

☞ *The Winchester Mob again.*—The following letter from the Hon. Nathaniel W. Williams, triumphantly sustains us in every thing we have said about the "Winchester Mob."

Carthage, Tenn. August 13, 1828.

Dear Sir:—According to promise I now send you an accurate account of the proceedings at Winchester. On the 4th of July I was surprised to find, whilst court was in session, J. C. Isaacks coming into court adorned with hickory bushes, and seating himself opposite to, and fronting me, and at the same time, some 50 or 100 persons of all ages and sizes, following him. *Isaacks looked significantly at me, and from me to the crowd around, seemingly to indicate and say there is our victim. On application, the court adjourned for the purpose of celebrating the day.—I was informed (for I was not invited) that order prevailed at the dinner (about a mile from town) save the temper of the toasts. Some time early in the week previous, it had been advertised, that on the 5th, delegates were to be nominated to meet other delegates in the district at Sparta, to displace some one, or all except one, in order to run against the administration candidate; for this election the court also adjourned. The party (Jackson) no sooner met than they commenced drinking toasts. Two of the most distinguished individuals, as I was informed, from the seat on which I set, drank a most vulgar and abusive toast in allusion to me. I was also informed that Isaacks was then present. I believe after the drinking of the toasts and the election was over, Isaacks returned to his own house, and some time afterwards (the same evening) from 25 to 50 persons, adorned with hickory bushes, passed my door, where I was seated in conversation with Col. Tall, without saying any thing, or attempting any thing disrespectful, and after they had passed my door a little distance, they turned in a right angle direction to judge Isaack's house, where, after staying half an hour, they returned in the same way by my door, behaving as rudely as men could well do, (Isaacks being in company.) The company continued to increase and doubled their numbers; and they marched and countermarched by my door, in like manner, from a half a dozen to a dozen times. They would pass some 50 or 100 yards below my door, and return immediately with increased rudeness every time. Judge Isaacks was in company during all these evolutions.—In these proceedings they had General Jackson's image hoisted upon a pole, and when occasion required them to stop, some of them would fall and yell to the Idol, like so many drunken savages. These proceedings continued until late at night, and about 11 or 12 o'clock their music ceased, fifes and drums; when, as I was standing before my door on the pavement in the light of a candle burning in my room, some half dozen of the party came within 14 steps of me, swearing that they would now have the damn'd calumniator of Gen. Jackson; then when they discovered me, stopped, and after cursing and abusing me for the slanderer of Jackson, went off. On Sunday after Armstrong was whipped, Hampton Williams, Esq. attorney at law, and as I am told, under the influence and patronage of Isaacks, came within 30 steps of me, and said audibly, that Armstrong had been justly whipped, and that Judge Williams deserved to have as much. Yes, said Ben Estill, standing by with a hickory club, by G—d, 'we'll give it to him well.'—They both immediately left the company; Williams went to the court-house, and Estill to his shop, across the street. I afterwards enquired the name of Estill, and observed to the balance of the company there, that these gentlemen had incurred the penalties of a contempt, and on Monday I should proceed against them. On a consultation with my friends, I declined punishing them, for I was told the fines would be borne by the company, and that the Governor would relieve from any imprisonment I might inflict. On Tuesday night afterwards, just before supper, whilst I was seated before the tavern door with Col. Tall, and Abram Martin, esq. Attorney at law, from Bedford county, a man in a state of apparent intoxication, came rushing out of the door with his knife open, swearing that he was a horse!—a horse—by G—d, and would use up any man, no matter how high in authority he might be who would acknowledge himself to be the author of the piece in the Knoxville Enquirer." It was believed by Martin, Tall, and myself and others, that the man's allusions were to me. While this conversation was going on, several young men were thumping the benches with their large hickory sticks. As a gentleman and myself arose up from supper, one of these large hickory sticks was mashed down on my straw hat, then lying on the Bureau, which he observed was a little ominous of the result; being advised by my friends, not to proceed against them for contempt, I determined to adjourn the court. On making this determination known to Colonel Tall, he prevailed on me to finish the case then on hand—a case of stabbing, wherein Vinsent was plaintiff, and Joel Lewis defendant, a step son of Col. Crabb. He said originally, that he had declined a fee in the case, but his son (his partner) not knowing, or regarding their family influence, had taken a fee, and were obliged to go through with it. His son he said, was in delicate health, and unable to bear excitement, and he wanted the matter done with. This case was one of much interest, as the progress of the same proved, for at different times during the trial it was expected by more persons than one, that the court house would become a scene of slaughter. As I have no authentic evidence of a scheme to mob me the next day in the stage, I shall decline saying any thing about it as to the persons concerned in it.

Yours, &c.

NATH. W. WILLIAMS.

Mr. J. J. Meredith.

*Judge Isaacks is a member of Congress from Tennessee, and one of General Jackson's most intimate friends. We ask what would be said of a member of Congress favorable to Mr. Adams, who would head a mob and insult a Judge while in the discharge of his official duties?—[Ed. Marylander.

We copy the following article from one of our London papers. The case is genuine; and we believe that the race of parents thus afflicted is to be found in more countries than Great Britain.

"POLICE: MANSION HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor received the following strange communication on the subject of the dangerous and ridiculous fashion of wearing tight stays. It was directed to Mr. Hobler, whose assistance was privately requested, and was read aloud in the Justice-room, there being a person present on the part of the complainant, who waited the reply of his Lordship:—

"KENTISH TOWN.

"Sir,—I have rather an extraordinary sort of complaint to make to the chief magistrate; but although there exists no legal mode of counteracting the evil to which, through you, I beg to call his Lordship's attention, the interference of a man of influence, from his station in life, & his experience, may produce some alleviation of the mischief I am about to describe. I have three daughters over whom their mother, I regret to say, exercises a control quite independent of me. This control so far as it regards moral and religious restraints, is most unexceptionable. They go to chapel regularly, and are as rigid in their conversation as any females in the world. What I have to object to simply refers to their dress, and to but a very narrow portion of that. It is with a deep sense of self-abasement I state to you, Sir, that my wife encourages my children, by her example, to persist in following the hideous and perilous fashion of which I entreat your most serious condemnation,—I mean the fashion of squeezing in the waist, until the body resembles that of a pismire, or ant. (A laugh.) Of all the dandy abominations that ever received the sanction of our aristocracy, this is the worst. The least injurious effect of it is that it fixes a deformity upon the human shape; and yet this effect, instead of working in the way that might be expected upon the vanity of the sex, seems, to be the great charm and recommendation. The whole of the region upon which the stays press becomes, if we believe Mr. Lawrence and other great authorities, diseased as well as distorted. The lungs & liver, and other parts of the *viscera*, are all screwed up together, and the stomach is totally divested of its power in regulating the system. My daughters are as yet living instances, (God knows how long they may continue so) of the baneful consequences of this dreadful fashion. Would you believe it? their stays are bound with steal in the holes through which the laces are drawn, so as to be able to bear the tremendous tugging which is intended to reduce so important a part of the human frame to one third of its natural proportions. They are unable to sit, walk or stand as women used to do. To expect one of them to stoop would be absurd, and to witness the attempt alarming.—My daughter Margaret made the experiment the other day to show that she was quite loose. The effort was too much for the strength of the steel and whalebone vice with which she was enveloped. Her stays gave way with a tremendous explosion, and down she fell upon the ground, and I almost thought she had snapped in two.—(Laughter.) But this, ridiculous as it was, was not the least advance towards remedy, or abatement of the evil. My girls are always complaining of pains in their stomach and lassitude and if something be not done to stop this waspwaist mania, rapid decay must follow. Hoping that the Lord Mayor, and you, sir, may excuse this liberty, in consideration of the fatal nature of the grievance, and that some advice and admonition may be given to both mothers and daughters, I have the honor to remain, your obedient and humble servant.

To F. Hobler, Esq."

"The Lord Mayor said, he wondered that the gentlemen did not get share of this censure. He was sure that there was a fierce competition between the sexes in, the article of tight waists, and if ladies and gentlemen were to cut themselves in two in the conflict, it would be no fault of his.—(A laugh.) He did not see how it would be a breach of the peace.

"Mr. Hobler observed, that if the waiting maids of the contending parties did not take care, they might get into a very serious scrape for if a lady or a gentleman were to expire under the operation, the lawyers might give it the name of murder, and those who aided and assisted might come in for a share of the penalty. (Laughter.)

"It was here represented to his Lordship, that the writer of the letter felt serious alarm for his children, who, whenever he complained pointed to some other ladies whose figures were equally plundered of their fair proportions.

"The Lord Mayor said he was afraid that if he objected to the fashion, the ladies would more pertinaciously adhere to it."

The following has been copied into English papers from Cooper's "Notions of the Americans."

THE AMERICAN NAVY.—Many absurd statements concerning the organization of the American Navy have been circulated in Europe. There is none more false or more foolish than the story that young mates of merchantmen are, or ever have been, taken for the first steps in the service. Boys, between the ages of twelve and eighteen, receive the appointments of midshipmen, and after having served a certain number of years, they are examined for lieutenants. These examinations are very rigid, and they are conducted with the greatest impartiality. While the writer was in America, he formed an intimacy with the commander of a frigate. One day, at Washington, he entered the room of the Capt. just as a naval officer of high rank was quitting it. "You met one of the commissioners at the door," said the writer's acquaintance, "he has been to beg I would make his son, who is just ordered to my ship, 'mind his books.' They tell me the young fellow is clever enough, & a very good sailor, but he has been twice defeated in trying to get through with his mathematics, because he will not study." In what other navy would the son of a lord of the admiralty lose his commission in two examinations for want of a little mathematics! The most severe system of examination, not only into professional qualifications, but into moral character, is now rigidly observed in the American army and navy. The lower ranks of both branches of their service are admirably filled. Midshipmen, instead of being taken from the merchant service, are often taken from the service, under furloughs to command merchant ships.

No man in the world is more jealous of his rank than the American navy or army officer. It would far exceed the power of the president to push his own son an inch beyond the steps he is entitled to by his age and service. The senate would refuse to approve of such a nomination.—The same impartiality is observed in respect to commands. A captain or commander is not only sure of getting a ship when his turn comes, but he must have an excellent excuse, or he will be made to take one. Both establishments are kept within reasonable bounds, and promotions are slow and wary. There is not a single officer necessarily on half-pay, either in the land or sea service. There is not now nor has there been for twenty years, an officer in the American navy in command of a ship, the four or five oldest excepted—who did not regularly enter the marine as a midshipman. Even the oldest entered as low as a lieutenant, quite thirty years ago. A secretary of the navy, during the war of 1812, is said to have wished to introduce a brother from the merchant service, by giving him the command of a cartel, but entirely without success. Some six or eight clever men, who entered as sailing masters, a class generally taken from the merchant service, have been so successful as to get commissions, a favour a little out of course, though, sometimes practised to reward merit. Several of these even were midshipmen who had resigned, and had re-entered as masters, in the war, because they thought themselves too old to begin anew as midshipmen.

[From the New York Gazette.]

A gentleman recently arrived from Vera Cruz has sent us the following article for publication, which we lay before the public without comment leaving the reader to form his own judgement.

As the majority of the people of the United States appear to feel an interest in the operations of our brave and meritorious countryman Com. Porter, and the infant navy which he has undertaken to discipline and improve, we regret to state that his utmost endeavors to that effect, have, through the suspicious folly of those in power, proved ineffectual.

The whole Mexican squadron, (consisting of the Congress, Libertad, Victoria and Bravo,) are now lying in ordinary at Vera Cruz, their crews all discharged, and not the least probability of their being able to procure men to man them for another cruise. The Commodore, after repeated applications to the proper authorities soliciting the payment of his seamen's wages finding his request unattended to and neglected at length, on the 28th of July, ordered his flag to be hauled down, declaring himself no longer able to support it. This example was followed by the remainder of the squadron. The brig Hermon is the only Mexican naval vessel now on a cruise, and after her return, which is daily expected, it is not probable that another Mexican naval vessel will go out—at least for a great length of time.

All the foreign officers in the service (with but few exceptions) have tendered their resignations and retired in disgust, without being able to obtain their pay, but instead, a certificate which is of as much value as the old Continental paper money in the United States. Many of these certificates of the amount of three hundred dollars have been disposed of for ten.—The Commodore has obtained leave of absence, and contemplates paying a visit to his native country, as we understand, in the first vessel that sails from Vera Cruz.

The Mexicans are growing daily more suspicious of foreigners. A few months since, the Brig Bravo, whilst cruising off the coast of Cuba captured and sent to Vera Cruz a beautiful brig from Cadiz, pierced for fourteen guns. This brig the government refusing to purchase, was sold at auction for the benefit of the captors, and purchased by the Commodore for the purpose, we believe, of fitting her out as a privateer.—Some mean spirited wretch, instigated no doubt by a personal enemy of the Commodore, (of which he has very powerful ones, both at Vera Cruz and at Mexico, published an anonymous piece in the Noticioso, accusing him of embezzling the public property for the purpose of fitting out this vessel, as also of other misdemeanors too trifling and contemptible to notice, and the Commodore accordingly treated them as they deserved by making no reply. Other pieces had previously been published against him, which were equally false and unfounded. Such conduct displays the spirit of jealousy existing amongst them against foreigners, without whom their navy is of no service, as they have not a single native officer capable of conducting even a gun boat. Such is the wretched state of the navy at present, the poor discharged seamen (amongst whom are those who so bravely defended the brig Guerrero,) are wandering about the streets of Vera Cruz destitute of every thing and no prospect of their just demands being settled. Their constant cry when applied to is "*No eye Dinaro*," whilst it is a well known fact that they not only contrive to pay themselves promptly, but also the demands of the army which will not be cajoled and trifled with. A short time since three young men of the first respectability, from the United States, and recently officers in their service, were imprisoned at Vera Cruz in a room with the vilest criminals. It appears that one of them being out in the streets after hours at night, was taken up by the guard and put in the guard house; his two friends on the day following applied to the Alcalda for his release, but being refused and having urged their application longer than suited his ideas of respect to one of his exalted station and dignity, they were all three treated in the most abusive manner, and confined in the common jail, and notwithstanding the repeated interference of all the most respectable foreigners in the place in their behalf, headed by the Commodore and American Consul, they were refused their liberty, and still remain in prison. Their names are Messrs Scotswood of Va. Devezac of Louisiana, and Timmony of Mississippi. Such is the reward of those who have fought and bled in their ungrateful service.

UPPER CANADA.—We have this morning received a letter from a friend who has been travelling in Upper Canada for some time, & who has passed through most of the districts. His letter is dated at Brockville August 29th.

"I arrived this evening from Kingston. The country through which I have recently travelled, is suffering by disease and by the failure of the wheat crops. From Niagara around the lake to York, the lake towns, and all the towns on the bay of Quinta, a fever is prevailing which, in many instances proves fatal. I have from day to day called at houses, & have found in some cases almost every member down with the fever. Some recently carried to the grave and others to all appearance fast following. I do not, at this moment, recollect a single instance where all the family enjoyed health. The physicians are worn out with fatigue, in constant attendance upon their patients. I know not to what cause to attribute the prevalence of this general sickness, unless it be the quantity of rain which fell in the early part of summer, & which raised the streams to an unusual height, and the extreme warm weather we now have.

"I see by the Kingston Chronicle, that the Lieutenant Governor intends to put a stop to all the distilleries in this province, for a time in consequence of the result of the wheat harvests. The new wheat is very bad, being much shrunk and touched with the rust—Old wheat is now selling, on navigable water, at one dollar and an half per bushel, & even a considerable advance is expected. The western part of the state of New York, if my information is correct, is in nearly the same condition."

ib.

FRANCE.—The French papers, says the Sun of the 25th, contain the report of the commission appointed to examine the proposition for the impeachment of the late Ministry. This document is comprised in 15 articles, declaring the ministry culpable, and recommending an impeachment for peculation and treason. The presentation of this report excited unusual interest and curiosity in Paris—so much so, that every corner of the Chamber of Deputies was literally crammed with Peers, Peeresses, Ambassadors, &c. No less than 47 having inscribed their names to speak against the late ministry, and only 13 in their favor.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 23d July, M. Hyde Neuville, Minister of Marine, entered on the Budget of the Marine, in a speech which was received with great applause. The naval art, he said, had been for years the object of his meditations—he had studied it on the seas and in ports. He commenced with paying high compliments to M. de Chabrol, his predecessor, "who founded the Admiralty, the crews of the line, and the maratime prefecturers;" but "these institutions, so long desired, and which it has been so difficult to obtain—so powerful is the force of routine, even when the insufficiency of it is demonstrated—these institutions, which I will say have become of vital importance, are only in their birth. The foundations have been laid; we must finish the consolidation of the edifice.' The following is given as the present state of the French navy:—'We have afloat and constructing 336 vessels, of which 53 are ships of the line, and 55 frigates. Of these 53 ships of the line, seven are at sea, three are ready for sea, 23 are without guns and in ordinary, and 20 in the dockyards. Of the frigates 36 are armed or arming, 18 constructing, and four will be immediately afloat with guns.' M. Hyde Neuville compares the numbers of the French navy with the British navy, and the American:—

We (France) have afloat, or		
on the stocks	336 vessels.	
England has	600	
The United States	53	
Of this number France has	53	ships of the line.
England has	141	
The United States have	12	
Of this same number France has	55	frigates.
England has	142	
The United States	17	
Total ships of the line and frigates in France		108
Ditto in England		283
Ditto in the United States		29

The Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, appointed to inquire into the conduct of the late Ministry of *Villele*, have made a long report, the result of which is, that there is ground for impeaching that Ministry of peculation and treason. The Committee were divided into this opinion 5 to 4. The report was to be taken up in the Chambers after—the subject of the Budget.

TANGIERS, *Empire of Morocco*, 23d July.

The Emperor has arrived here to spend several days in this place, and has given an audience to all the foreign consuls. As that ceremony was uncommonly grotesque, I will give you a sketch of it. It took place in the emperor's quarters, who was on horseback, with his umbrella spread. The introducer pushed forward, with a politeness somewhat brutal, the consul, who presented himself and declared his name. His majesty then addressed a few complimentary words to the consul, relative to the friendship which he felt for the sovereign of whom he was the representative, or for the government to which he was attached. The consul then retired and his majesty took several turns round the court in a trot, and returned to his position in the same place. It was in this manner that all the consuls were successively admitted to an audience. The ceremony lasted at least half an hour. The only consul who seems to have merited any peculiar distinction above that received by his colleagues, was the consul of the United States. As to the Consul of Naples, it appears that he had not been recognized by his majesty, because his master had not fulfilled certain conditions, above all that of the tribute of several thousand piastres, which his Neapolitan majesty had contracted to pay annually, for being allowed to have a consul here. Nevertheless, the emperor deigned to accord to the consul permission to remain here five months longer. Probably he will be obliged to leave it at the expiration of that period, if the money should not have arrived.

Turkish Charity, Superstition, &c.—The fourth commandment of the Koran is, that every believer shall give the *fortieth* part of his income to his poor relations, if he have any, if not, to his poor neighbors. So well is this commandment observed, that beggars are very rare in Turkey.

They extend their charity to the animal creation. They have often been known to buy birds in the market, and set them at liberty, under the beautiful superstition that the souls of those birds will one day bear witness to their kindness before the throne of God. This is almost equal to the affecting superstition of the Afghans, who burn incense and spread flowers over the sepulchre, believing that the spirits of the departed, sit each at the head of his own grave, enjoying the fragrance of the incense and the perfume of the flowers.

Some of their superstitions are less charming. They believe that several beasts and fowls shall enter Paradise—the camel of the prophet Salah which was raised to life in Persia, Abraham's ram, the cow of Moses, whose ashes are mingled with the water of Purification, Solomon's Ant, the Queen of Sheba's parrot, which brought her the first news of Solomon; Jonah's whale, the little dog Catmer, that attended the four sleepers who slept 372 years, and Mahomet's Camel.

The fourth chapter of the Koran contains the following injunctions: "Shew kindness to thy parents, to thy relations, to orphans, to the poor, to thy neighbor who is a relative to thee, and to thy neighbor who is a stranger to thee; to thy family companion, to the traveller, and to the captive whom thy right hand has taken; for God loveth not the proud, the vainglorious, the covetous, or those who bestow their wealth in order to be seen of men." In compliance with the spirit of these injunctions, the Turks voluntarily repair the roads make cisterns for the comfort of the traveller, and the most devout amongst them erect sheds by the way-side, beneath whose shade the way-faring man may rest. And yet these men are savage barbarians, and the whole world cheers the amiable Russians in their march of rapacity, extortion and plunder!

ENGLISH CROPS.—Bell's weekly Messenger of the 27th July contains the following article on the subject of the recent heavy rains in England. The opinions expressed in this paper are, generally speaking, very accurate:

There is a general opinion prevailing, and we state it with much regret, that the late heavy rains have done more damage to the wheat crops, in various parts of the country, than was first imagined. We confess that last week we had taken up a somewhat different opinion. If this be so, the price of wheat must unavoidably and necessarily rise, and, together with wheat, all other corn, pulses and grain.

We know not with what truth it is stated, that the late weather has been productive of no less mischief among the crops in France than in England. We have seen statements that in Normandy, the great granary of France, the wheats have been dreadfully injured and beaten down by the late tempestuous weather, and that this calamity of the season has extended from the corn countries into the wine countries. It is reported with confidence

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