[From the National Intelligencer.]

THE TARIFF.—Such of the English Editors as have indulged in a strain of invective against our Government on account of the establishment of our increased Tariff, are very liberal in their quotations from the New York Evening Post, the Boston Statesman, and other papers of the same class, in order to sustain the silly speculations in which they indulge as to the political & commercial consequences which are to be the result of that measure. These speculations are invariably grounded both on an under estimate of the character of our citizens, and an over estimate of the value of our trade with Great Britain. That this trade is important, we are not about to deny; at the same time that we are fully as unwilling to admit, that from any possible revulsion by which it might be suddenly abridged or thrown into new channels, any permanent danger to our Union could result. Much less are we prepared to believe that in the operation of the present Tariff, is discernable any peril of the nature to which we have adverted.

To those who are unable to understand or correctly appreciate our institutions, some of the recent proceedings in South Carolina, and one or two other States, may have appeared armed with destruction against our confederacy; but the better informed will only view these transient turbulences as the necessary consequence of that entire freedom of thought and action which prevails in our country; and as having a tendency rather to illustrate and establish the value of the federal compact, than to weaken or dissolve it.

Whoever has marked the manner in which the first information of the passage of the Tariff was received in England, and the tone which has been adopted by legislators as well as editors in relation to it, cannot shun the conviction that it produced great alarm and consternation there. Under an affectation of astonishment and concern at our insensibility to the *liberal course* of the British Government, it has been attempted to conceal the true feelings of dismay and apprehension which have been produced. The ministerial prints, taking their cue from the language of Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Peel, have reproached us with an unwillingness to put the trade between the two countries on a footing of reciprocity. They who have burdened nearly all our staple products with import duties almost amounting to prohibition, as soon as we raise our protecting duties so as to give our manufacturer a fair chance with the British subject, cry out and clamour against our ingratitude. There are indeed a few writers who are sufficiently informed and independent to take a correct view of our policy. Of this character is the correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, who has assumed the signature of "No American," and whose sentiments are conveyed in the article we subjoin.

AMERICAN TARIFF.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle—

SIR: It manifests much ignorance in the people of this country to censure America for a Tariff, the object of which is clearly to create, by means of local manufactures, that market at home for her agricultural produce which England denies to her abroad.

It is reasonable that America should wish to condense part of a population which increases annually at the rate of 400,000 souls, instead of continuing to diffuse it over boundless space, adding to the redundance and annihilating the value, instead of providing for the consumption of her agricultural produce.

It were easy to expose the gross pretensions set up by Mr. Huskisson and others, on the part of England, to the character of exclusive mercantile liberality; but let us see how the account stands with America:—England sends in Manufactures to the United States, a much greater value than her almost prohibitory duties allow her to receive of raw produce in exchange; in consequence, the balances in favor of the States in their trade with the rest of the world are all absorbed in paying England.

The only article of any value which England takes from America is cotton. If America grew only a *minor* instead of the *major* quantity of cotton consumed by Europe, then, indeed, England would punish, through this article, as it will be shown she does through all other American articles, any want of subserviency to her interest; but upon American cotton our now principal manufacture depends—we cannot forego its use, nor dare we tax it for our own sake. The foolery of supplanting America by growing cotton in the East Indies, is scarcely worthy of notice. Had it been possible to convert the filthy cotton of Bengal and Bombay into the American qualities of cotton, such an improvement would long since have taken place, but, was it otherwise, the mere experiment of the means by which such a conversion is proposed to be brought about, would hand over the cotton manufacture of this country to France and the Netherlands.

The other articles of produce which England takes from America are of little value; but not being to be procured elsewhere, and being convenient frame-work for raising a revenue, they are admitted at, duties of from 30 to 1200 per cent. on their value, viz:

	Duty in England.
Tobacco, the value of which in America is	3d. per lb. pays 3s. 0d.
Turpentine,	4s. 4s. 4d.
Rice,	13s. 15s. 0d.
Ashes,	18s. 6s. 0d.
Timber,	15s. 50s. 0d.
Wheat, at this moment worth	32s 80s. 8d.

The effect of this moderate scale of duties is to exclude from British markets every article the produce of the land or industry of those States, in which reside nine-tenths of the consumers of English manufactures. Is it for the imposers of such duties to rail at America for not continuing to receive our goods at 15 per cent? Let us try them with 15 per cent upon Tobacco, instead of 3s. per lb before we charge them as wanting in reciprocal liberality.

There are very absurd notions, originating in ignorance and want of reflection, as to the several States having different interests, and the possibility of such States as Georgia and Carolina existing independent of the Northern States—these Southern States, with their climate and slave population, can never exist but as accessaries to the country north of them; but so far from the balance of benefits being against the Southerns, every advantage to be derived by union is theirs. The Southern States have the monopoly of the Northern markets, free of duty, for their cotton, sugar, tobacco, indigo, rice, naval stores, lead, &c. At the same time they have open to them the shipping and markets of all the world besides. From the nature of their population, the consumption of dutiable articles in the Southern States is small; the revenues of the Union are really levied upon the Northern States, whose produce is altogether excluded from England, and which, as possessing the real power of the Union, and the means of protecting the whole from foreign aggression, the Southern States should wish to strengthen; but the Tariff itself gives to the Southern States, in addition to former advantages, what every year will be of immense increasing consequence—the complete monopoly of the consumption of cotton in the whole Union.

The very diversity of the produce of the several States causes an identity, not a diversity, of interests—look at the immense coasting trade of America in proof of this.

The enemies of the rights of the many will find themselves mistaken in their expectations, if they depend upon the violent resolutions which are sometimes entered into in the Southern States. These intemperate resolves, not founded in reflection, justice, or power, die on their first explosion, and are regarded by the reasoning States of the Union much in the light that this country views the resolves of Jamaica or Barbadoes.

No idea is more general than that the United States will divide, and become the prey of Aristocracy and Church Government.

So strong are the prejudices of the people of old countries, that, on this most important question, they appear to be all agreed without discussion; nevertheless, it would be nearly as reasonable to expect that tropical productions should sprout up in England as that a system of civil and moral abuses should rise up in America without any one of the predisposing causes to which it owed its existence elsewhere.

The germs of the feudal system never existed in America. To the people of that country, primogeniture, privileged orders, and a state religion, would appear quite as monstrous as a resumption of trials by ordeal would appear to the modern English.

The diffusion of property, and equality of civil rights, which the Americans so amply enjoy, leave nothing to be acquired, but every thing to be lost by change; those who expect to see that grave and enlightened people exchange their present state of union, strength, and happiness, for division and self-destruction, know nothing of their character, and little of human nature.

These observations are made in a spirit of fair play to the Americans, and with the hopes of exciting reflection in this country, and correcting that erroneous judgment of America which led to the late ruinous war, that might possibly have never taken place had there been one English writer to stem the tide of error and national prejudice. NO AMERICAN.

More than once we have adverted to the necessity which compels Great Britain to admit our cotton into her ports. It is worse than idle for her to talk of seperseding it by the growth of the East Indies. On such an experiment she will never risk the reputation of her manufactures. She has done all she could do, all that a policy which watches her minutest interests with a lynx-eyed vigilance could prompt her to do; and she has finally been compelled to abandon the attempt to make the cotton of her colonies an efficient substitute for that of the United States.

The true interests of the Southern States are pointed out by this writer with much more accuracy than they have been indicated by the speeches of Messrs. M'Duffie, Martin and others. While the British market is open to the cotton of the South, what is allowed to enter it from the Northern States? Will Great Britain receive their flour, their lumber, or any of their agricultural products? No. The only article she can export is her manufactured fabrics, and it is unreasonable in our brethren of the South who have raised such a clamor against the Tariff, to attempt to prevent their Northern brethren from exporting the only admissible commodity their industry is allowed to supply, on terms which will yield a fair profit.

As to the calculation that the separation of the States may be the result of the Tariff, a brief glance at the numerical strength of the population of those States to which the excitement has been confined will be sufficient to show its absurdity. For the purpose of enabling our readers to obtain a correct view of the proportion which the population of South Carolina and Georgia bear to that of the other States, we subjoin the following table:

States & Territories.	Number of Free White Inhabitants.			Number of Slaves
	1800	1810	1820	1820
Maine,	151,901	227,736	297,340	None
N. Hamp.	182,990	213,490	243,236	None
Mass.	416,293	465,403	516,419	None
R. Island,	65,138	73,214	79,413	48
Connec't.	244,751	255,179	267,181	97
Vermont,	153,908	217,145	234,846	None
N. York,	555,063	918,699	1,332,744	10,088
N. Jersey	194,325	226,868	257,409	7,557
Penn.	586,275	786,804	1,017,094	211
Delaware	49,852	55,361	55,282	4,509
Maryland	221,998	235,117	260,222	107,398
Virginia,	518,674	551,534	603,074	425,153
N. C.	337,866	376,430	419,200	205,017
S. C.	196,255	214,196	237,440	258,475
Georgia,	101,068	145,416	189,566	149,656
Alabama,	- -	- -	96,245	47,439
Missis'pi.	5,179	23,264	42,176	32,314
Louisiana,	- -	34,311	73,383	69,064
Tenn	91,709	215,875	339,727	80,107
Kentucky	179,875	324,237	434,644	126,732
Ohio,	45,028	228,861	576,752	None
Indiana,	5,343	23,890	145,758	190
Illinois,	- -	11,501	53,788	917
Missouri,	- -	17,227	55,988	10,222
Michigan,	- -	4,618	8,591	None
Arkansas,	- -	- -	12,552	1,617
D. Colum.	10,066	16,079	22,614	6,377
Total,	4,293,745	5,862,093	7,872,504	1,543,688

It is absurd to suppose that the reflecting citizens of a State whose, whole white population is outnumbered by her slaves, seriously contemplate a separation from the more powerful members of the Confederacy.

The slave population being clothed in a coarse fabric called negro cloths, which were exempted from the severest operation of the Tariff, it will be seen at a glance how small a proportion of the manufactures protected by it are consumed in the Southern States, and, consequently, how much less of the burden of the Tariff falls upon them than upon those States which voted for it. The whole white population of the six Southern States, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, & South Carolina, but little exceed the population of Pennsylvania, and their consumption of woollen goods, taking into view the difference of climate is probably less than the consumption of that single State.

Great Britain has been so long the monopolist of manufactures, and has been so accustomed to dictate to other nations the terms on which she will trade with them, that she views with a feeling of indignation the first attempt to encroach on her usurped and acquiesced in prerogative. Year after year she has watched with a fearful jealousy the march of our country, her growing manufactures, her increasing trade, her spreading navy, accumulating wealth & reputation; & she cannot conceal from herself the fatal truth, that the U States are fitted by their situation, soil and climate, and the ingenuity & enterprise of their citizens, to become the sellers to the Southern hemisphere, as well as to a great portion of the North and the East. While the London editors affect to consider the Tariff as only injurious to American interests, that such is not the opinion in the manufacturing districts may be gathered from the following extract.

[From the Leeds Intelligencer.]

It is impossible not to feel convinced that the effect of these regulations will be the complete exclusion of all goods on which they are imposed. It would also be as idle to deny that great perhaps, vital injury to our trade with the United States, will be the consequence of this measure; and Yorkshire must, in particular suffer fearfully. To say the least, alarm and distress to our woollen manufactures in every branch, appear the natural, or indeed the necessary concomitants of the present Tariff, and we do sincerely and deeply deplore the passing of such a law, as it regards the interests of this country. The Americans, however, as Americans, have done wisely, in resolving to submit to present sacrifices, in order to ensure future prosperity for their own industry, both landed and manufacturing, and perfect independence of foreign supplies. Indeed, in a general sense, the adoption of this Tariff will be of service to the civilized world; for it absolutely knocks on the head—it turns into dust and ashes—it holds up to the scorn of mankind, as a vile delusion and quackery, that accursed cant of the present generation, that pest of nations, corrupter of the human heart, and bane of the human understanding—called political economy. If ever a case could arise where the intercourse between nations seemed to have struck its roots into the very core of their reciprocal interests, it has been that of England and the United States.—For ages they have almost uninterruptedly carried on more or less of "Free Trade;" and recently, in particular, the very existence of both seemed to depend on a continuance of the barter of their respective produce! But now, without war or provocation, we who fancied that proscription, habit and a common interest, made us secure of the American market, find it hermetically sealed against our staple fabrics! The whole structure has fallen like a house of cards with a single breath; and this destructive event is not only calculated to cause revulsion now, but sends England begging for new customers through the world! So much for a system of Free Trade and Reciprocity with foreigners.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM EUROPE—THREE DAYS LATER.

The packet ship Napoleon, Captain Smith, in thirty days from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Wednesday the 24th ult. The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received by this conveyance, London papers to the 25th Aug. and Liverpool to the 26th, both inclusive.

The attempts to prevail upon the Duke of Clarence to retain his situation as Lord High Admiral, are said to have been unsuccessful—the Duke persisting in his resignation. The successor of his Grace has not been named by the Duke of Wellington. Probably the premier will return to the system of a Board of Admiralty. The Courier of the 23d says the resignation of the Duke "was entirely his own act, and was not occasioned by any political measure adopted by the Cabinet." Some of the French papers have insisted, that it was connected with Navarino and Admiral Codrington—which the Courier absolutely denies. Another rumour is, that Earl Grey will be appointed to succeed his Royal Highness: but a third, to which the most credit is given, is that the office will again be distributed among a number of Lords Commissioners, headed by Viscount Melville. Another report gives the first Lordship of Admiralty to the Earl of Maryborough.

An official publication shows that the amount of British commerce in 1827 was equal to that of 1825, and of course exceeds that of any other year.—2,777,388 tons in British vessels entered inwards, and 715,824 foreign. More than 2,828,000 tons British cleared outwards, and 732,481 foreign.

The Pacific arrived at Liverpool on the 21st, having Mr. Barbour our new Minister, on board. A deputation from the American Chamber of Commerce, had waited upon him to congratulate him on his arrival in England, and invite him to partake of a dinner. Mr. B. expressed himself gratified by the compliment, but stated that his early departure for London would prevent his accepting the invitation.

The accounts of the weather, and the harvest are much more favorable than at our last advices and, contrary to the gloomy forebodings of Mr. Cobbett, it is now said that excepting in Scotland there will be an average crop. In Yorkshire, the wheat crop is estimated at about six bushels the acre less than last year, but the oats, barley and beans were above the average crop. In Lincolnshire, the damage of the great rains, has been chiefly confined to low and marshy lands. The weather was favorable at the last dates.—The wheat in Cornwall, and the country round about was very fine, and the weather fine for getting it in. The potatoe crop is also very fine. New wheat has been already sold in that market for 1s. 2d. the stone of 14lbs. Oats for 8½d. the stone, and potatoes for 2d.

There is no later official intelligence from the seat of war in the East. The Courier of the 23d complains that they are ten days in arrear as to news from the Danube.

PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIANS.

It is stated from Brussels, August 22d, that news from the Russian army in Turkey had been received from the 23d to the 27th of July.

"The head-quarters of his Imperial Majesty, and of the second corps of the army, were, on the 26th, in the camp near the village of Butaktyk, not far from Schumla. On the same day they were removed to the heights which the advanced posts of the seven corps had occupied in the battle of the 20th. We were then within cannon shot of the fortress. The enemy does not make any resistance.

"Lieut. Nozakow reports, that on the 20th the Turks attacked the right wing of the corps beseiging Varna, but that they were repulsed with great loss.

"Admiral Greig reports that he has arrived off Mauzali with the squadron under his command having on board the third brigade of the seventh division of infantry, and that he was proceeding to Varna.

"General Roth commanding the 6th corps of infantry arrived on the 21st July near Silistria, at the distance of six wersts (four English miles) from the fortress. He fell in with 4,000 horse, who were immediately attacked and driven back, with the loss of 200 killed, and a great number wounded. Our troops invested Sillistria on the 21st; the garrison has been increased to 22,000, exclusive of the armed inhabitants. Major General Zyrora, commanding the troops of the Don; who was detached on the 25th to Bazprad announces that he found in that town 150 of the enemy, of which 40 were killed and the others were driven out of the place."

Under the date of Paris Aug. 22. we find the following:

"The German Journals give no positive and direct information from the theatre of war. A Nuremberg Gazette says, that the partizans of the Turks at Vienna, affirm not only that Schumla has not been taken, but that the Grand Duke Michael has been cut off there with his corps of the army. On the other hand a Berlin Journal thus affirms that news has been received of the taking of Schumla, by the Russians, who are said to have purchased this victory with the loss of a considerable number of men, but to have found there a great quantity of provisions, which proved a very welcome supply to the Russian army, which began to be in want. The second part of this piece of intelligence gives reason to doubt the authenticity of the first; for all the accounts from the principalities and from Constantinople, which we have received for the last fortnight, agree in representing the Turkish troops at Schumla as being in great want of provisions."

The Sunday Times of the 24th, says—

"From the East we have received no intelligence of importance since our last. It may fairly be concluded, from the long absence of official news, that all reports of further success on the part of the Russians are mere inventions.—The fall of Schumla has been announced in letters, but we give no credence to the statement. An event so important, whenever it occurs, will soon reach us in a shape which will make it impossible to be sceptical on the subject. All we at present know, is, that both parties were concentrating their forces, and that a great struggle was expected. The Turks, however anxious to conciliate England and France, are not disposed to make any concessions to Russia."

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

MONDAY, August 25.—In our report of last Tuesday's market we noted an improvement of 1d. to 2d. on Wheat, 1d. per bushel on Oats, 1s. to 2s. per quarter on Barley and Malt, and 6d. to 1s. per sack on Flour and Oatmeal: this advance was fully supported during the greater part of the week, and a considerable extent of business transacted in Wheat and Oats, and in some instances even higher rates were realized; but the subsequent reports from London and various other markets of a favorable change in the weather, with receding prices, have checked the demand, and the quotations of last Monday will apply to the currency of this day, and the market now dull. Bonded Wheat is fully 3d. per bushel dearer; and States Flour is also held for 1s. per barrel above last quoted prices.

THE HARVEST.—A friend has taken the opportunity of conversing with a great number of Irish reapers now on their return to their native land, after the harvest in this country. According to what he has been able to learn from them, the amount of damage done to the corn is very trifling, in comparison with some of the reports in the newspapers. He has communicated with persons of this description from at least twenty different counties, and finds no bad report, except from the lowlands of Lincolnshire, where some of them had to cut the corn from knee deep up to the middle in water, for which they were paid two guineas per statute acre, carrying the corn, for security to the higher lands. From the accounts these men give generally, the harvest seems to have yielded a good average crop, with but little spirted corn. The wages paid to the reapers has been higher than in other years, they obtain from eight shillings to eighteen shillings per acre. This may be accounted for from the number of Irish reapers who came over being smaller than usual; but, we think principally from the great anxiety of the farmers to have their crops off the land, owing to the uncertainty of the weather.

From the Massachusetts Journal.

SPECIMENS OF JACKSONISM.

Gen. Jackson and his friends set upon the Bentons, in their boarding house, and attempted to assassinate them.

Gen. Green, in the pay of the Jackson party of the Senate, assaults a gentleman in a room appropriated to the deliberations of one of the committees of that body.

Russel Jarvis commits an outrage upon the President's Secretary while performing his duties, and even with an executive communication to Congress in his hand, in the Capitol.

The Mob at Patterson, N. J. surrounded the manufactures' houses threatening to burn them, with Hickory twigs in their hats, shouting "hurra for Jackson."

The Mob at Knoxville, Ten. surround Judge Williams' house, threatening him with their vengeance, and pouring imprecations on his head.

A person from Noah's office assaults Mr. Conant, Editor of the National Advocate, a lame man and is beaten with a crutch.

G. A. Otis of the Gazette, assaults and beats Mr. Locke, of the Galaxy.

Noah's partner is killed in a duel, confessing before he went out to fight, that he had done a wrong, but would not make reparation.

The Gilchrists and two others, assault and bruise Dr. Armstrong. Pistols were drawn by them and a loaded one found on the ground.

Yet Jackson certificates say these assailants are highly respectable men!

Johnson, Senator of the U. S. from Ky. declared that, "though the Administration were as pure as the Angels at the right hand of the throne of God, the Jackson party would put them down, as sure as there is a God in Heaven."

Here comes the counterpart.

A Representative, Mr Ramsey, of Pa. in reference to a Jackson letter about burning Dismore's Agency, said, that "if it was proved that Jackson had burned half the houses, and committed adultery with half the women of Tennessee, by God, we'll choose him."

Senator Rowan and Gov. Giles affirm that if Mr. Adams is not put down, the Union must be dissolved.

A Judge of the General Court of Va. declared he would assist in forcibly ejecting Mr. Adams, if Jackson is not elected.

A Jackson officer in North Carolina said, he would vote to make the Hero—Emperor.

A Jackson man and officer, said in Md. that 50,000 bayonets were ready to raise Gen. Jackson to the Presidency.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, declared that "if John Q. Adams was re-elected, the Union would be dissolved."

The Jackson party in South Carolina threaten the dissolution of the Union, in Georgia they talk of burning the northern manufactories.

A Jackson meeting in Beaufort, S. C. sought to muzzle the press, and proscribe independent editors for differing with them in opinion.

The retrenchment Committee reported to the Congress and the people, that $3,5500 were paid to Mr. Cook of Illinois, & Hamilton, Wickliffe and Cambreleng, members of that Committee, published the same in their respective residences, when they knew that the only sum proved by the examination was but $1000!

Jackson says that of Mr. Clay, which if true must have made his country and even existence valueless to him, and when called upon for proof and contradicted by his witness, he retreats behind this defence, that it was said by him as "a freeman at his fire-side," that is, that he was a *back biter*, and not a mere defamer. But to crown the whole, it has been proved that he uttered the same charges in taverns, streets and steam-boats.

Woodbury of N. H. and Parris of Me. obtained seats in the Senate of the U. S. by False pretences; and two other Jackson men, viz:—Van Ness of Vt. & John Mills of Mass attempted to play the same game. Woodbury and Parris were each called upon and they and their friends called upon others, who had votes to give; and the said W. and P. explicitly and repeatedly declared that they were in favor of the Administration.

Van Ness and John Mills having failed in their attempt to be elected to the Senate, and having no further use for disguise, have both come out very zealous and active Jackson men.

Jackson was written to in 1823, about being a candidate for U. S. Senator from Tennessee, and he answered in these words in a private letter:

"Your letter has reached me, stating that it is the desire of many members of the legislature, that my name be proposed for the appointment of Senator to Congress. *If elected, I could not decline.*"

In 1825, Jackson, expecting to be candidate for President, resigned his office of Senator by a written and public communication to the Tennessee legislature, and in that document we find these words.

"The legislature, without any knowledge or understanding on my part, called me to this station."

General Jackson says that he told Buchanan that he would sooner see *the earth open* & swallow himself, than obtain the Presidency by foul means; Mr Buchanan says that he has no recollection of Jackson's making any such speech.

Gen. Jackson committing in the act a breach of privilege, charged Mr. Lacock, a Senator from Pa. with having been interested with his (Lacock's) son in an army contract, and with being hostile to him (Jackson,) because he had punished the contractors for some bad faith or misconduct.

The Mayor of Washington, Mr. G. Orr, one of the contractors, appeared and made oath that in a conversation with Jackson on this very subject before he [Jackson] published the charge against Mr. Lacock, he [Forrest] told him that Mr. Lacock's son was not concerned in the contract, but was employed as a clerk.

The Approaching National Election.—From the last received number of the Nashville Republican, which is the paper of the friends of Gen. Jackson at Head Quarters, and possessed of all their confidence, we take the following article, which is, at the present moment, of no little consequence.

Presidential Election.—The following calculation has been handed us, with a request that we would insert it in the *Republican*, and also make known the author's willingness to *back his judgement*, by risking *one hundred dollars* on each and every vote which may be considered erroneously set down for JACKSON.

Pennsylvania,	26
New York,	14
Virginia,	24
North Carolina,	15
South Carolina,	11
Georgia,	9
Maryland,	5
Alabama,	5
Mississippi,	3
Tennessee,	11
Illinois,	3
Missouri,	3
	131

Here, then, is the almost *official* calculation—promulgated, so to speak in the General Orders—the *bulletin* of the party, in which we are to look for the fairest side of their calculations.

From this it will appear that there is either more conscience in the immediate atmosphere of the Hermitage, than amongst its blind devotees at a distance, or that they have more authentic information. By this statement, the General is to succeed in the election by a majority of 1 vote. The number of votes claimed from N. York is only two more than, in our calculations, we have allowed to the General; and if the difference be split between us, the General will be *left out* by a majority of just one vote. Five votes are claimed for him in Maryland; but one or two of those are certainly contestable, and we are much deceived, even upon their own calculation, if the friends of the General do not lose their election in that State also; so that instead of one vote, there may be a majority of three, five or seven votes, against the General. The whole votes of Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Illinois, and Missouri, are known to be in doubtful suspense; and we are not without hopes that Virginia, too, is resuming her wonted sanity—hopes which are encouraged by the desperate contortions of the Richmond Enquirer, betokening extreme suffering and anguish of heart, such as attend returning reason, becoming sensible of having committed egregious follies under the influence of mental delusion.

We are confirmed, therefore, by this statement, in our belief, that the event of the conflict is no longer uncertain. Satisfied that, granting to the General's supporters all the States of which they claim the entire votes, we shall lead them from one to seven votes over their claim of votes from New York and Maryland there will then be a clear majority for Mr. ADAMS, *upon the admission of his opponents.* The prophetic seer at Richmond may hang his harp upon the willows, to warble forth lugubrious, melody over this defeat. Already, instead of the "well-known martial chimes," his song "in melancholy murmurs dies:" and we think we hear him, with Allan-bane, in bitter anguish breathe.

"O well for me, if mine alone
"That dirge's deep prophetic tone!"

From the Mobile Register, July 23.

A circumstance of great anxiety occured a few days ago at Spring Hill, in this vicinity.—A man named Long, had been employed to repair a very deep well at the Hill, and at about 9 A. M. on Friday, he was let down in the well bucket to the bottom, when he discovered that there was great danger of the well caving in. He immediate gave orders to be hoisted up, but having come about twenty feet to a point at which there appeared to be no risk, he commenced his examination of the curb, and the sides of the well instantly caved in upon him, leaving his whole body from four to six feet under ground. But an instant elapsed before he gave indication that he was not suffocated, and with astonishing coolness and precision described his situation to be in a small cavity formed by the falling of some pieces of boards, which had been used for curbing diagonally across the well, immediately above his head—upon these it seemed the dirt with which he was covered had rested. He complained that the confined air which he was breathing would soon suffocate him, and a reed tube punched at the joints was inserted, which he fortunately got his mouth to, and which relieved him very much, indeed, so extravagant were his expressions of pleasure at breathing the fresh air, he appeared to have forgotten the peril of his situation.

The people of the neighbourhood assembled and measures were soon adopted to remove the dirt; a thousand difficulties however presented themselves—the man was forty or fifty feet below the surface, covered up in a narrow well which at first had been but badly curved, & which now seemed at every point to be about to cave in. Two men were induced alternately to descend, and remaining in the bucket by slow degrees and great exertion the dirt was removed from the centre of the pile until his head, was freed, and the same progress was continued until his arms were extricated.—Efforts were now made to fasten a sheet under his arms by which his body might be forced out but the acute conic form of the hole which it was necessary to make lest the sides of the well might again cave in, made it impossible that either of the two who alternately descended could assist him, and his own arms were necessarily thrown up, so that he could make no useful effort of himself—night came on and notwithstanding the exertions were continual and assurances held forth to him that he should not perish if he could be saved, he became the victim of the most rapid transition of hope and despair—now holding forth the most confident expressions that he would be free in a few minutes, and in an instant making his peace with his God, asked forgiveness of his neighbors, and imploring that his wife and little children (then with n twenty steps of the well) might be taken care of.

The people remained with him all night, but at 3 o'clock A. M. on Saturday morning, having made an experiment of every possible suggestion—a sheet was fastened under his arms and with blocks and tackles an effort was made to pull him out—he was raised 8 or 9 inches, with great pain and suddenly complained that his feet were fast between two ends of confined scantling. Effort after effort was made to force him up, but he could not again be moved. Like a hero he bore the pain with fortitude, and over and over again he repeated his willingness to leave his lower extremities behind but was opposed to having his back broken.

All efforts proving unsuccessful, it was now determined to alarm the city and have a trench dug at such an angle as would be safe; letters were accordingly written and despatched at day light, and to the honor of humanity, hundreds of people came crowding out provided with such implements as they thought necessary, ready to embark in any service for his safe-

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