cambrics; no mouldy almonds or musty oranges, or sour raisins; Madeira wine and Spanish segars are all of trans-Atlantic origin. In short, every thing comes from its proper place. Human beings too, seem to be very social--so many partnerships. Sometimes indeed, we find some little soul, armed with a patent right, elbowing his way through the crowd, threatening "chains and slavery" to all who dare invade his proper sphere; but generally men seem to have coupled themselves together in loving fellowships Much as our world has been abused by misanthropes & despised by poets, we doubt whether they would find in the clouds any thing half so convenient. Why, here is every thing--Theatres and Circusses, rope-dancers and singers, gardens and gun-powder; doctors for the sick, teeth for the toothless, wigs for the bald, braces for the ill-shaped, rouge for the pale, and white lead for the rosy. It is indeed a bright and beautiful world, and we pray, gentle reader, that thou mayst be preserved from the spirit of love and poetry; only read thy newspaper punctually, and it will always appear to thee bright and beautiful.

[From the National Journal.]

Mr. Andrew Stevenson.—One of the main grounds on which the Jackson leaders of the Virginia party rest their opposition to Mr. Adams, is his Tariff and Internal Improvement principles. The cry is, that his latitudinous construction of the Constitution is too much opposed to the feelings and opinions of Virginia, to admit the possibility of support being rendered to him from that quarter. Under this cloak of principle, the Virginia leaders covertly look to their own interests only; and, as far as they can do it without the risk of exposure, throw off their public prudery, and amorously woo the enjoyments which are to be obtained by a little bargain and corruption. A little light has been thrown on this secret feeling and secret course of these leading partisans, by a disclosure which appears in the columns of the last number of the Richmond Whig.

It is very well known that Mr. Andrew Stevenson has certain affected antipathies. Among others he has an utter abhorrence of every thing which savours of a desire to obtain any portion of public distinctions, by such means as bargaining; he has also a profound hatred of the Administration, because of its Tariff principles, as he has manifest by his parliamentary speeches, and also by his course in the Speaker's chair. He likewise cherishes a rooted aversion to the political course of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, on account of the bargain and intrigue, by which he is persuaded that they have become connected in the Administration. But what will the reader think when he is informed that Mr. Stevenson himself was willing to support this very Administration, with all its corrupt iniquities and all its Tariff propensities, provided he could have obtained its assistance to place him in the Speaker's chair, at the commencement of the 19th Congress. The fact, however, is so. In March, 1825, just after the inauguration of Mr. Adams, as the Whig informs us, "Mr. Stevenson returned from Washington, in a frame of mind very different from what he has since manifested." He "then disclaimed all belief in Kremer's charges, and acquitted and vindicated Messrs. Adams and Clay in the fullest and even most impassioned manner. To constituents in this town, (continues the Whig,) and as we learn to constituents in other parts of this district, he stigmatized Kremer and his charges, ridiculed the tale of bargain and corruption, and defended the vote that Mr. Clay had given for Mr Adams, as a vote that he himself should have given under the same circumstances—as a vote that *Virginia would have given*, and as a vote that Mr. Clay, from his previously known opinions of Gen. Jackson, was *compelled* to give."

The Whig then continues to give the date and the fact of the change in Mr. Stevenson's opinion, in the following paragraph. "On his return from Congress in 1826, Mr. Stevenson had become, from some cause, a *changed man*. He no longer disbelieved the tale of bargain and corruption, he no longer thought that Mr. Clay had given the vote that *he* would have given, that *Virginia would have given*, and that Mr. Clay was *compelled* upon principle to give."

Mr. Andrew Stevenson has opposed the administration with so much acrimony, and has shown so little of fastidious delicacy in circulating against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay the exploded tale of bargain and corruption, that he has not only rendered it proper, but compelled the friends of the administration to advert to his inconsistencies, and to show that he did not always think as he now affects to think, but that there was a time when, if his own declarations are to pass for any thing, he was ready to support the administration, for a *specified consideration*. If this be not the very essence of a bargain, we would thank some one skilled in the craft of trade, to tell us what is. We have no doubt Mr. Stevenson thought he was offering a bargain; and if the member of Congress to whom he made the offer did not exhibit an equal readiness to trade, the fault did not rest with Mr. Stevenson, who brought his commodity of conscience to the market.

We subjoin the letter which fixes the charge on Mr Stevenson of having sought such a bargain. We presume the statement of Mr. Sloane will not be denied. The exposition shows with what sincerity Mr Stevenson alleges that his conviction of the corruption of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, and his hatred of the Tariff, on principle, are the insurmountable barriers which prevent him from aiding the administration.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

Wooster, Ohio, Aug 28th, 1828.

DR. SIR:—I have just read the letter of the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, giving the reasons which induced him to oppose the present Administration and advocate the election of Gen. Jackson. It is not my intention, at present to animadvert upon that letter, although I consider it extremely vulnerable; my object is to put the public in possession of a fact which may tend to elucidate the origin of Mr Stevenson's opposition to the Administration of Mr. Adams.—During the last Presidential canvass, Mr. Stevenson was vehement in his opposition to General Jackson; and, as was understood, on account of certain conduct, and alledged traits of character which subsequent investigation has undeniably established. Previous to the first session of Congress after Mr. Adams, election, it was known that of the four gentlemen who were candidates Mr. Stevenson preferred Mr. Adams next to Mr. Crawford who was his favorite. A few days after the election of President by the House of Representatives, in February 1825, I was approached by Mr. Stevenson in the House of Representatives when he proceeded to make certain enquiries, and observations relative to the election of Speaker at the ensuing session. He observed, that he had been informed, that it was the intention of the friends of Mr. Clay to vote for Mr. M'Lane of Delaware and expressed his surprise that they should think of electing a man of Mr. M'Lane's politics. I answered his enquiries and remarks, by stating in substance, that his information was incorrect; that although I knew of no consultation having taken place among those who were called Mr. Clay's friends, I felt confident, that however much they might respect Mr. M'Lane as a man of talents they would not vote for him as Speaker. I mention this conversation, as it is probable that it was the cause of what subsequently occurred between Mr. Stevenson and myself on the same subject.

At the commencement of the session of Congress, in December, 1825, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Campbell of Ohio, and Mr. Stevenson, were candidates for the Speaker's chair. Just as the members were preparing, their ballotts to go into an election I was met in the Representatives' chamber by Mr. Stevenson: he appeared to be much agitated and by his manner discovered great solicitude: he accosted me in the following words, which he spoke with great earnestness, and enforced with his peculiar gesticulation, "Elect me Speaker, and by God I'll sustain the Administration." This observation of Mr. Stevenson made a deep impression on my mind: not that I felt any particular interest in the course which Mr. Stevenson might think proper to pursue, but from the nature of the proposition itself, and the manner of making it. At that time I had no intimation that Mr. Stevenson had any idea of joining in the support of General Jackson. I mentioned the subject of our conversation, and related all the particulars to my friend Mr. Whittlessey, immediately after the adjournment of the House. As Mr. Stevenson has thought proper to denounce the measures of the present Administration, in broad and general terms, I think it but just that the public should know that there was a time long after Mr. Adams had in his inaugural addressed developed the policy he intended to pursue, when Mr. Stevenson did not consider the Administration unworthy of support.

You will please insert this in your paper. I am, Sir, very respectfull , your obt. servt.

John H. Pleasants, Esq. J. SLOANE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

From the Paris Journal du Commerce.

The eyes of all Europe are turned towards Shumla, where the great quarrel between Russia and the Ottoman Porte is to be decided.—The army of the Emperor Nicholas is in sight of this important position, which the Turks justly regard as the bulwark of their empire; a few days hence, and the fate of a campaign upon which depends the peace of the world, will be decided. If the Russians succeed in carrying the Ottoman Thermopylæ, it is probable that no serious obstacle will be opposed to their march at Constantinople; but in the contrary case; it is to be presumed that their efforts during the rest of the year will be limited to a few sieges on the Danube, and that the advanced state of the season will not allow them to execute any decisive operations.

The present state of the military operations enables us correctly to appreciate the progress of the invasion, and to hazard some historical comparisons to which circumstances give a high interest. The campaign was hardly opened when the result was already looked upon as infallible. The most distinguished Generals placed themselves at the head of popular opinion and traced a plan of operations for the Russian army, which in a few months was to terminate with a *Te deum* in the *ci-devant* Mosque of Saint Sophia. If these brilliant prophecies are not realized, our skilful military men may console themselves by saying that the Emperor Nicholas rather preferred to follow the beaten paths than to adopt their ideas.

The system of the Russian invasion is exactly the same as in the last war, and the campaign of 1810 will in many respects bear a parallel with that of 1828 The Imperial Army of Operation, at the first period, amounted to about 100,000 men, and it is probable that their force is not more considerable at the present day.—Whatever may be the military resources of Russia, the difficulty of subsistence, and the necessity to provide for the complicated chances which the policy of some of the great Powers may bring about, especially at a moment when so much anxiety is awakened will necessarily prevent her from sending a larger army beyond the Danube.

The Emperor Nicholas follows in every point the plan traced by Bagration and executed by Kamenski. This plan consisted of proceeding *en masse* from Hirzowa upon Shumla, by Bazardjik, detaching various corps upon the right to besiege Silistria and Roschuck, and to attach Varna on the left, thus clearing the country between the route followed by the main army and the sea The campaign began as it did this year, about the middle of May; on the 10th of June Silistria had capitulate ; Bazardjik defended with intrepidity by Pekliwan Aga, was carried by assault; and the Russian army arrived before Shumla, in the position which in 1828 it was only enabled to occupy on the 20th July, according to the official bulletin. Such a delay suffices to prove that the army of invasion has met more obstacles upon its march than during the preceding war

When Kamenski appeared before Shumla, Rutschuck was invested, and Silistria and Rasgrad occupied by his troops. The Emperor Nicholas does not possess any of these advantages. The position of Shumla has not lost any of its strength and indeed it appears that Hussein Pacha was unremittingly occupied in defending the approaches to it by the aid of new redoubts. This city, built at the foot of one of the northern forts of the Balkan, occupies the interior of a crescent, enclosed by mountains reaching from the south to the west and north.—These mountains which are very steep and lofty are covered with thorns and briars, which render their difficult of access. The eastern side alone is open, and presents a vast plain which extends towards Jeni-Bazar. When the assailant has attained a view of the position, three alternatives are left to him—to attack the front of the intrenchments which protect the east; to assail the heights of the town; or to endeavor to invest it, and take it by famine. Kamenski was fearful of attempting the attack in front, but he ordered his troops to scale the mountain and after a bloody action, six battalions succeeded in attaining the heights which form the northern point of the crescent. No advantage, however, could be taken of this position, as it was impossible to get artillery over the steep acclivities; and thus he was obliged to return to the investment; but an army three times as numerous as his own would hardly have sufficed for this operation. During seven weeks the Russians remained at the foot of the Balkan, almost in a state of mutiny, and destitute of every thing while the Turkish army received convoys which kept them in abundance. The excessive heat had dried up the grass, and disturbed the waters; bands of insurgent peasants attacked the rear of the army, and as they were protected by the difficulties of a country covered with wood and defiles, they were enabled to intercept the communications, and to pillage the convoys. Added to this, was the necessity for furnishing numerous escorts, which so weakened the Russians, that they raised the siege on the 3d of August.

The Turkish army at that time did not amount to 40,000 men, but the forces now under the orders of Hussein Pacha are estimated at 120,000. The bulletins already begin to speak of the difficulty of the roads, the excessive heat & the want of water; so that in the face of these facts it may naturally be asked, will the Emperor Nicholas be enabled to overcome much greater obstacles than Kamenski?

IRELAND.—Mr. O'Connell was, at the last dates upon a tour through the principal towns of Ireland. He had arrived at Clonmel from Cork. Clouds of people followed in his train making the welkin ring with their shout and cheers.—Triumphal arches are prepared for his reception, and dinners for his feasting.

The new Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Anglesea, is also making a tour through his vice-regal dominions, and is becoming very popular from his affability. The Morning Herald says:

"The line of conduct which the Marquis of Anglesea has adopted in Ireland is marked with that good sense & good feeling which gives the most popular charm to power. When the Spanish Ambassador expressed his astonishment to Queen Elizabeth at her going about among all classes of her subjects without the attendance of guards or any armed escort, that high minded Princess, pointing to the people who surrounded her with acclamations, replied "Behold the guards of the Crown of England." The Marquis of Anglesea, though only a representative of Royalty, sets Royalty an example which it would always find its account in following. His conduct has, at all events, the claim of originality as a Viceroy of Ireland.

We know of none of the Lords-Lieutenants who preceded him in modern times in that country, who laid aside the stateliness of power and military display to go among the people like the first citizen of a State & cultivate their good will by showing an anxiety to ascertain their real condition—to learn their wants, sympathise with their feelings, and promote their improvement.—Our readers must have observed in what a simple unostentatious manner his Excellency visited the manufactures, inspected the state of agriculture, and entered into the habits, the wishes, and the enjoyment of the people. Nor has he displayed this fearless confidence only in the more populous towns and civilised neighborhoods;—he has passed through the most wild and savage districts without any protection but the popularity which he has so justly obtained. He has adopted the only way which remains to overpower the factious popularity of an O'Connell or any other demagogue who may derive, from the unfortunate circumstances of the country, a turbulent distinction. In this he has shown a moral courage which cannot be too much admired, united to the frankness of a soldier, and the wisdom of a statesman."

MADAME BONPLAND.—One of the most romantic enterprises of modern times is the search undertaken by Madame Bonpland for her husband, the celebrated naturalist, and the illustrious associate of Humboldt, in those researches which have shed so much light upon the operations of nature upon that most magificent theatre of her's, the tropical regions of America. The strict jealousy with which Dr. Francia, the Dictator of Paraguay, guards the singular republic over which he reigns from the observation of the rest of the world, is well known. No stranger who visits it is willingly permitted to return, to carry back the story of what he has seen. Bonpland in pursuing his botanical researches penetrated into its territories, which offered an extensive and inviting field for the study of his favorite science. Of course he was detained by Dr. Francia, who has taken some pains, it seems, to convince the world, through the Brazil press, that he remains there by choice, and not by compulsion. In the mean time all solicitations to procure his release have been fruitless. The government of Buenos Ayres and the Emperor of Brazil, with several of the European governments, are said to have interested themselves in his behalf, but without effect. Madame Bonpland has now undertaken to join him in that distant and little known country, and if she cannot effect his release to share his captivity. What her husband has done for fame, and even more, this lady has done for affection. A London paper gives the following account of her voyage and perilous journey so far as is known.—[*N. Y. Post.*

"Madame Bonpland directed her voyage, in the first instance, to Rio Janeiro; but on her arrival there found the young Emperor has it not in his power to assist her romantic enterprise having already failed in his repeated efforts in favor of her husband. She accordingly left Rio in a French store ship, & after a most tempestuous voyage arrived in Chile, where she remained several weeks, during which time she received every attention from the British merchants and residents, and in particular from Captain Juby, of his Majesty's ship Volage —Upon her embarkation for Peru, she encountered a repetition of misfortunes in the loss of her trinket box, containing jewels to a considerable amount—a loss, in her circumstances, she was little able to sustain. Nothing, however, could damp the ardour of this extraordinary woman. She arrived at Lima, and took up her abode in the house of an English merchant to whom she was recommended. From thence, notwithstanding the strong remonstrances of her friends she set off for Upper Peru determined to prosecute her undertaking Marshal Sucre, President of that republic accorded her his protection, and manifested the greatest interest in her welfare. Subsequently she set off from Arica and Tacua, to traverse those immense wilds, hitherto unexplored by civilized man, and but little known even to the native Indian, which separate the two countries. She was accompanied by a little black slave only, of 14 years of age. The next account of the chivalrous undertaking of this heroic woman will be looked for with the greatest interest by all lovers of science and the arts, to whom this brief account of her progress hitherto cannot fail to prove highly interesting."

Chillicothe, Sept. 24

The annual meeting of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist, Episcopal Church, commenced its session in this place, on Thursday the 18 h. inst. under the superintendence of the Right Reverend Bishop Roberts. Upwards of eighty Delegates, besides a number of visiting clergy, are in attendance. We understand that the business before this highly respectable ecclesiastical body has progressed in great harmony, and will probably be brought to a close on Friday or Saturday next. On Sunday last, divine service was performed by the Bishop;—after which the order of Deacon was conferred on sixteen candidates, & that of elder, on seven other clergymen, who had been previously admitted to the order of Deacons.—On Tuesday night the Board of Missions held their annual meeting, when a number of appropriate addresses were delivered, the annual report of the managers read & a collection taken up to aid in promoting the pious and benevolent objects of the Board, in disseminating the gospel among the Heathen. Among the interesting incidents which this occasion gave rise to, was an address from Hicks, a Wyandote Chief, in his native Indian tongue, explained through the medium of an interpreter, showing the progress and effect of the missionary cause among the Sandusky and Canada Indians. His speech was sensible, impressive & eloquent, and excited the most respectful and profound attention from the immense multitude which had assembled to hear what an untutored savage could say in behalf of christianity.

Habeas Corpus Act.—The following historical Anecdote is related by Bishop Burnet. The Habeas Corpus Act was carried, says he, by an odd artifice in the House of Lords. Lords Grey and Norris were named as tellers--the latter being a man subject to vapours, was not at all times attentive to what he was doing; so a very fat Lord coming in, Lord Grey counted him TEN, as a jest at first, but seeing Lord Norris had not observed it he went on with this misreckoning of ten; so it was reported to the House declared that they who were for the Bill were the majority, though indeed it was on the other side; and by these means the Bill passed."

[From the Boston Patriot.]

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The trial of Robert Bush for the murder of his wife, came on before the Supreme Judicial Court at Springfield, on the 18th inst. and continued until noon on the 19th, when the Jury retired, and in two hours returned with a verdict of GUILTY. On the 20th, sentence of death was pronounced upon the unhappy culprit, in an impressive manner, by Chief Justice Parker. The Solicitor General Davis opened the case, and produced witnesses who testified to the following facts.

On Saturday the 29th of September, 1827, at sun-set the prisoner procured 30 grains of opium and also powder and shot, with which he charged his gun, at the store of E. Jessup & Son, and proceeded directly to the house where his wife was living. In consequence of the bad habits and character of Bush, there had been two years before a separation between him and his wife, who resided at the house of Capt. Jared Noble Bush had repeatedly requested her to live with him again, and on the night previous to the murder, in consequence of her refusal he had threatened her life. On the way to the house he shook hands with several of the witnesses, telling them he should never see them more, and wished them well. One of the witnesses told Mrs. B. that her husband was coming to kill her, and was requested by her to stay with her; but she ran immediately to her father's for help. Her brother came out and saw Bush take his gun from the fence and go towards the house. He sprang towards him and was within ten feet of him when the gun was discharged. Mrs. B. was standing at the cellar door when he fired, and fell down the cellar stairs. Her right hand and arm was horribly mangled and fifteen shot were lodged in her side just below the breast bone. She lingered until 11 o'clock, when she expired. Bush was immediately seized and asked what he had been doing? He laughed and at first denied the deed; afterwards he said he had shot her in the bowels and "there was no mistake." He was observed to put something in his mouth which was soon ascertained by the smell to be opium. Powerful emetics were then offered him which he refused. They were forced down, the opium disgorged. and he was restored from the effects which it had already produced During the whole scene he was calm, & made a slight effort to escape. On the next morning he was examined and pleaded guilty of the crime of murder. On his way to jail, he stopped at the house of his wife's father, and was shewn the mangled corpse of his wife; he appeared deeply affected, and exclaimed "oh what have I done! I would give a thousand worlds could I exchange situations with her! Take me away —I cannot stay here!" His children were brought to him; but the sight of them seemed more deeply to afflict him, and he left the apartment. On the road, in conversation with the officer, he said "he had killed his wife because he was jealous but that he was mistaken in her guilt, and should never have committed the crime had it not been for RUM."

The defence set up by the Prisoner's Council Mr. Boies, rested upon the ground of Insanity, of that kind denominated by the medical men *Monomania*, or insanity on one subject, caused by the anxiety of his mind, in consequence of his separation from his wife. The evidence in defence brought forward facts in corroboration, he having conducted strangely at times. The medical witnesses testified that while in jail his pulse was very quick, from 100 to 114, but that that circumstance was not a uniform or safe criterion of insanity. It did not appear that he was in habits of intoxication, although he drank daily about half a pint of spirits.

Willardburg, Tioga co. (N. Y.) Sept. 17.

SUICIDE -- On Sunday last, at his residence in Shippen township, near the Big Meadows, Mr. Elijah Dimmock committed suicide in the most shocking manner. The circumstances, as far as we have been able to ascertain, are as follows:--After having had a shock of the fever & ague, he retired to his bed room, as he said, to rest himself. Shortly afterwards the report of a rifle was heard in his room. A neighbor by the name of John L. Phenix who happened to be in the door or yard at the time, ran into the room, found the deceased on the bed with his pocket-knife in his hand in the very act of cutting his throat.—Mr. Phenix seized his arm and with much difficulty succeeded in holding him so as to prevent his repeating the stroke with the knife. Other assistance soon came in, and an attempt was made to stop the blood, the jugular vein being already cut; but he, as if fully determined to accomplish his horrid purpose, forced his fingers into the wounds and tore them open wider than before. He then requested to go to the door as he was faint. He was accordingly led to the door, as he came near a window where there happened to be a butcher knife, he hastily seized it, and with desperate violence struck it across his throat, severing the wind pipe and extending the wound quite to the bone. He expired almost instantaneously.

The rifle it appears was pointed at his head, and the ball on its discharge passed as near as to graze one side of his face, the direction probably having been slightly changed by pulling the trigger. Failing to destroy his life in this way, it would seem he had prepared himself with his knife for the contingency, and succeeded in his purpose, in spite of the utmost exertions of those present to prevent it.

[From the Ohio State Journal.

SUICIDE---Thomas Wood of Madison Township, ended his existence last Thursday by discharging the contents of a Gun in his breast.---The cause that led to this melancholy catastrophe is unknown. He was an intemperate man; but the day on which he destroyed himself he visited a neighbour a few hours before committing the fatal act where he appeared sober, and unusually cheerful. He has left a wife, and five children.

[From the Philadelphia Aurora.]

A singularly outrageous act was committed in the Police Office yesterday, during the examination of a prisoner on a criminal charge, a young man named William Forepaugh, was called as witness to testify on the part of the commonwealth. On passing the dock where the prisoner was seated, and within striking distance, the prisoner sprung on him with an unsheathed dirk, that he had secreted on his person, and made two well directed blows at the body of the witness, but which were so warded off by him, as to prevent his receiving but one of them slightly on his right breast.

He was instantly secured by the officers, disarmed and tied. and after his hearing and commitment on several charges of larceny, he was also committed for this assault and battery, with intent to murder, which he openly and repeatedly avowed. Forepaugh was an accomplice in crime, and was marked by this villain for his victim. The name of the prisoner is John Bradford, alias John Steward, or better known among thieves as English Jack, an old offender, having been frequently convicted, for larcenies, and, we regret to say, but recently turned loose upon us by a pardon from the Governor of the commonwealth.

A fat Birth.—The annual income of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who lately died in England, was no less than 25,000*l* sterling, or $111,000- This is equal to the compensation that we allow to our President, the four Secretaries of the great Departments, the Postmaster General, the Chief Justice, and the six associate Judges of the Supreme Court, and the support of our Minister at London into the bargain.—The Bishop of London succeeds to this golden manger of 'the Church."—*Niles.*

[For the Easton Gazette.]

To the Citizens of the Eighth Electoral District.

Fellow-Citizens,

In pursuance of an assemblage of the Jackson Committee at Denton on Tuesday the 12th of August, for the purpose of selecting their Electoral Candidate, they brought forth JAMES SANGSTON, Esq. of Caroline County for your support.

I conceive it nothing but just that the people of this district should know the unfavorable opinion of that gentleman towards the pretentions of General Jackson for the presidency.—I will commence by giving you a statement of Mr. William Emerson, a gentleman of known veracity and sterling integrity, and a zealous friend and advocate of James Sangston on all occasions, except the present. In a conversation with him at a Vendue in Tuckahoe Neck on the 29th August, he told me that previous to Sangston's being taken up, he advised him not to be a Candidate for Jackson, as it would have a tendency to injure his popularity, and that Sangston said he would not—and he further said that two weeks previous (to the vendue) in conversation with him, Mr. Sangston observed that "he neither likes Jackson nor Adams—that he believed Jackson to be a bad man—that he had placed the military over the civil authority—that he dragged a Judge from his seat—that he disapproved of his intimacy with a man's wife while her husband was a living—and that he believed if Mr Adams was elected President there would be a Revolution in this Country in less than two years." I took down the words as expressed to me, and Mr. Emerson examined them, and stated they were correct, and that he would qualify to them at any moment if necessary.

Here then is an admission by the Jackson Candidate himself, of the truth of the charges that the friends of the Administration have made against General Jackson. We have charged him with being a bad man, for the whole history of his life demonstrates the fact—we have charged him with mounting the military over the civil authority of his Country—we have given a general detail of facts to show you where on various occasions he has done so; but James Sangston has made a sweeping declaration and embraces them all. Then I would ask you upon what principle can James Sangston support the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, while labouring under the impression that he has trampled the Civil authority beneath his feet, and of course made his own will paramount to all law? Can you believe that he supports him under the firm conviction that he should be elected in lieu of the reelection of Mr. Adams? or would you not rather impute it to some other cause?

On the day of the Jackson Caucus in Denton the great master spirit and grand mover of the Jackson machinery in Talbot, and the mouth piece of Mr. Sangston at Bullock Town, was there. Quere, was it not from some influence from him that caused Sangston to come out in despite of his unfavourable opinions of Jackson and repeated declarations that he would not be a Candidate for him?

I shall in due time give you a further explanation of his unfavorable opinion of Jackson, in a conversation between him and Daniel L. Haddaway, the Jackson Candidate, when they were canvassing for the Presidency in the first instance.

Mr. Sangston at the time he delivered his eloquent maiden Speech at Edward Barwick's treat, told us that General Jackson was tried for his offences by a Court martial in Congress, and was honorably acquitted—he also told us that General Jackson was appointed District Attorney by General Washington, in Tennessee—I should like the gentleman to give us an explanation upon this, before he goes too far into difficulties.

Oct. 3, 1828. JOHN TILLOTSON.

SIERRA-LEONE, June 10.

You will no doubt have heard of the death Colonel Denham. Exactly four years ago, this day, I had the honour of being presented to him on his assuming the command of Sierra Leone. His levee was most numerously attended by all the military and civil officers of this station by its magistrates and merchants. This gallant officer and celebrated traveller was surrounded by his staff and his friends—all eyes were turned upon him with looks of admiration and regard; he had escaped the dangers of the battle and travel—the field of Waterloo and the deserts of Africa. He returned here to rest after his many perils and enterprises—he now rests in his silent grave. This day the same hands bore the pall of his coffin which a little month ago grasped his in congratulation and joy. In the freshness of his fame, & in the vigour of his manhood—even he succumbs to the destiny which awaits all who have the temerity to intrude on this awful spot—where death sits high enthroned. With all the military honors and with the still more precious honors of tears and of sorrow poured over his grave. Ere another month be passed, many who followed his obsequies will themselves be borne to the same place of rest, and become tenants of the same sepulchre.

You will ask me what is the cause of this place being so pestilential. I cannot tell you. Its site is most beautiful and picturesque. It is a spot which the admirer of nature's beauty could contemplate with delight for hours, days and nights. After taking a night view of it, certainly his admiration would not extend further as it, and his life also, would be cut short by a remittent fever. To talk of miasmata, animal and vegetable decomposition, would be to use terms merely to conceal my ignorance. Write to me soon, else it may be, so far as I am concerned, a *dead* letter When you write, put on the cover, "if dead, to be returned to," &c.--London paper.

A MISER.—A letter from Oldham says,—"A short time ago a person died at Farnham, named Mills, of extraordinary disposition and strange habitudes. He suffered his beard to grow for some years; till it had assumed a patriarchal length, and it is said, seldom applied soap to clean his face withal. It was known he was possessed of some money—perhaps £1000 or £1600—for he denied himself many of the common necessaries, and all the luxuries of life.—He had two sons, but they were brought up and educated in a very humble way, and were put to trades a considerable distance from the hospitable home of their father. As might be expected on the old man's death, considerable curiosity was manifested to ascertain how much cash he had accumulated, and those immediately interested were not a little surprised by learning, on application at the Bank, that instead of £1,200 or £1500, he had safely lodged there as many thousands!! This agreeable fact stimulated further inquiry, and it was more than suspected, from his close mode of living at home, that possibly a few odd guineas or sovereigns might be left there, as well as in the Bank. Accordingly a rummage was instituted, and a clue being had, the cellar was searched, where snugly concealed in a corner, were found about £10,000! As such success had attended the parties below stairs, it was thought prudent to adopt a similar process in the upper apartments. They were not disappointed—Gold was found in various places—even in tea cups and pill boxes, and the total proceeds of the search rewarded them with £2,000!!

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