1. 52s.; 3d heat, 5m. 47s.; 4th heat, 1 m. 58s.

To day, Thursday, October 31st. at one o'clock, Alice Grey, Black Maria and Trifle, start for the Jockey Club Purse—four mile heats.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

THE RACES.—*Last Day.*—The knowing ones were taken in yesterday. The following horses started for the $800 purse, four mile heats, at one o'clock. Wm. R. Johnson's ch. m. Trifle, by Charles:—John C. Stevens's Black Maria, by Eclipse:—Walter Livingston's gr. m. Alice Grey, by *Henry*, and B. Badger's Priam, by John Richards. Black Maria and Prima shared the like fate, having been distanced on the first heat, which was closely contested between Trifle and Alice Grey, the former winning. Time 7. 46. The second heat was won with ease by Trifle, of course taking the purse. Time 7. 45.—*Gazette.*

From the New York Farmer.

The following communication came to hand after the Farmer for October was wholly in type; but as it is a subject of much importance and especially during the fall season we give it to the exclusion of other matter that our readers may avail themselves of its benefits. Further communications on the subject are solicited from those whose researches are able to throw light upon it.

MESSRS EDITORS.—*It* is with no small degree of surprize that I observed in your paper a communication from Prof. Rafinesque in which the use of Saltpetre for the purpose of preserving meat is condemned in the strongest terms. A communication from such a source will be received by a great mass of the community as fact without inquiring whether it be so or not; and as the article in question is most palpably erroneous I feel it to be due to the public that its errors should be exposed. In the first place it is stated that "the part of salpetre absorbed by the meat is nitric acid or aquafortis a deadly poison," than which nothing can be more erroneous. If Prof. R. can decompose nitrate of potassa (saltpetre or nitre) by means of animal muscle he has gone one step further in chemistry than any other person. On the same principle may we say that common salt is decomposed that the part which enters the meat is muriatic acid, as powerful a poison nearly as aquafortis. Mr. R. states that he "never could understand why salpetre was added to common salt in curing meat except that it is said to make it look better." As this is not the object of the nitre I will briefly state its use. By the addition of a small quantity of it the meat is prevented from absorbing a far greater amount of common salt while at the same time it is equally as liable to keep and in consequence of this diminished quantity of salt the meat is rendered and retains its original sweetness to a far greater degree than it otherwise would. I do not, however recommend a large quantity of saltpetre as it would thus prove injurious instead of beneficial. But four ounces to every 100 lbs. of meat will be amply sufficient. At the same time a small quantity of refined sugar will materially add to its sweetness.

The very respectable source of the communication referred to above has induced me to be somewhat more lengthy in my remarks than I otherwise would have been but *I* trust that the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology. Yours, &c.

MEDICUS.

On Tuesday morning between one and two o'clock our citizens were aroused from slumber by the appalling cry of fire, which originated in a framed building in Church-street, immediately opposite to the City Hotel, owned by Dr. John B. Wells, and occupied by Mr. William Bryan, Merchant Tailor. For some time it had a most threatening aspect but owing to the unprecedented exertions of the citizens it was checked in its progress (after consuming the house in which it originated, by pulling down an adjoining building occupied as a Barber's shop.—The morning was fortunately calm or the ravages would have been terrible, as the fire originated in the centre and most public part of the city. How it originated we have not been able certainly to learn but it is generally supposed to have caught from a stove or pipe in the working room. We are sorry to understand, that our industrious and enterprising fellow citizen Mr. Bryan has sustained considerable loss in furniture goods, &c. The building pulled down was owned by a respectable coloured man Henry Matthews, the house being nearly his all.

Dr. Wells may be considered to have sustained the gratest loss as the house was valuable and convenient and had lately undergone a thorough repair. To prevent the fire extending down the street it was necessary to pull down the gable end of the house occupied by Dr. Brewer as a druggist store and owned by Mrs Eleanor Thompson.

Among many individuals who were particular active on the occasion, we noticed the exertions of a Mr. Daniels attached to the U. S. Troops at Fort Severn and a young man named Richardson in the employ of Mr. James Allison. *Gazette.*

William Lloyd Garrison was arrested on Sunday week, in Brooklyn, (Conn.) for the publication of libels upon five individuals residing in Canterbury. His friends gave bonds for his appearance at the December term of the County Court.

New Jersey.—The message of the Governor of New Jersey has been sent to the legislature of that state now in session. The following items are all we find worth quoting:

The State finances are said to be in a flourishing condition. The balance in the treasury is small,—about $3400, in consequence of drafts for extraordinary expenses; but it will not be necessary to take any unusual measures for defraying the charges of government. The Message refers to the period as not distant, when the revenues arising from the several great works of internal improvement now in progress, in the state, will defray all the expenses of government, and enable the legislature to augment the school fund.

The State will receive from the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Cambden and Amboy Rail Road Companies, the annual sum of thirty thousand dollars:—The Paterson and Hudson River Rail Road Company, the Elizabeth town and Somerville Rail Road Company, the New Jersy Rail Road and Transportation Company, the Paterson and Fort Lee Rail Road Company, and the New Jersey, Delaware and Hudson Rail Road Company by their charters, are severally bound to pay the state an annual revenue, commencing within a limited time after the roads are completed.

The Penitentiary has not supported itself; the expenses exceeding the earnings more than $1600. The new buildings are in progress, and will be completed in little more than a year. The sum of $100,000, beyond the appropriation of 30,000 dollars last year, will be required to finish them. This sum the Message proposes to borrow in fine expectation that the revenue from the Canals and Rail Roads will pay the principal and interest within four years.

The subject of capital punishments is noticed with a suggestion for substituting in some cases, solitary confinement, and ordering executions to take place in private.

Two thousand dollars annually are appropriated for the education of the deaf and damb, a sum which is believed to be sufficient. The State has thirteen pupils in the New York and Pennsylvania Institutions.

The operations of the school fund, the past year, have been more favorable than for several years preceding; the sum of twenty thousand dollars appropriated by the act, has been paid towards the support of schools, and a surplus of about two thousand dollars added to the fund. The capital of the School fund is 231,000 dollars.

The Governor has appointed Joseph Harrison, Esq. of Gloucester county, under a joint resolution of the Legislature to revise the statutes of the State passed since the former revision.

He has also appointed J. W. Scott of Somerset, under a like resolution, to revise, amend, and digest, the laws and practice of the State in regard to surrogates, Orphans' Courts, &c.

He has also appointed L. Q. C. Elmer of Cumberland, under a like resolution, to revise, amend, digest and alter, the criminal code and practice of the State.

The Governor recommends the abolition the existing Militia System.

The agreement of the Commissioners appointed to settle the controversy with New York respecting the boundaries between the states, is communicated with the Message, and receives his approbation. The Message closes with an appropriate reference to the prosperity and health of the State during the past year, and a devout acknowledgement for the numerous blessings enjoyed.

GREAT TOWN MEETING.

Of the Mechanics & Working Men. of Baltimore.—Agreeable to notice given in the public papers of the city a very large and respectable concourse of citizens assembled in Monument Square on Monday evening last for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating two persons to the office of President and Vice President. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. SAMUEL MASS to the chair and appointing Col. JACOB DEEMS & Major EDWARD SPEDDEN Vice Presidents and JOHN N MILLINGTON, JOHN N. MURPHY Secretaries. The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved That Edward Needles, Wm. C. Clayton, John F. Hoss, Phillip Mort & Joseph Thomas, be appointed to recommend fifty persons as a committee whose duty it shall be to take the object of the meeting into consideration, and submit resolutions for its decision, and that the committee of fifty persons be instructed to take such measure as a majority of them may deem necessary to bring the objects of this meeting before the People of the United States.

The committee was appointed accordingly, which after having retired, reported the following preamble and resolutions to the meeting, which were adopted with great unanimity.

Whereas, The present incumbent of the presidential chair following the example of the Father of his country will retire from that office at the end of his present term of service; it becomes the duty of the people to select a successor, and it is of importance to ourselves, as well as to coming generations and to the friends of liberty throughout the world, that a person should be chosen, whose past services and known patriotism, justice, energy firmness and moderation will guarantee to the people of the United States, that he will discharge the duties of the office in such a manner as will conduce to the happiness of the people, and to the preservation of our liberties; so that the bright example which we now present, of a government founded on liberty and equality deriving all its powers from the people and extending its blessings and protection, alike to all its citizens, may not be lost, its glory impaired nor the blood of our fathers shed in vain.

And whereas, The number of candidates whom partial friends or different interests have presented to our notice, renders it necessary, in order that an election be had by the people, that an inquiry be at once instituted into their qualification, and such an expression, of the public WILL be given as early as possible, as may lead to *unity of action and purpose;* and believing as we do that all this will best be accomplished by public meetings of the people be it therefore.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the citizens of the United States, to assemble in their different districts, and to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary to ensure an election of president by the people.

Resolved, That this meeting views the alternative of an election of president by the House of Representatives as an EVIL fraught with danger to the liberties of our country.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of the United States, to favour such an alteration of the constitution, as will secure to the people that important privilege under all circumstances.

Resolved, That JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, be recommended to the notice of the people, as a man every way qualified to fill the office of president of the United States, and that this meeting hereby AGREE, to use all fair and honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That this meeting do not wish, nor is it hereby intended, to thrust their own particular views and sentiments on the people but by thus publicly expressing them, are actuated only with a desire to the general good—and if it should appear that the person whom they recommend will not meet with the approbation of a majority of the people, this meeting will waive their recommendation in favor of such man as will secure that majority provided, he possesses all those qualifications which, as set forth in the preamble, we deem *necessary* for the man to have who aspires to the high and honorable office of president of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting waive for the present the recommendation of a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the President and Vice President, and attested by the Secretaries, and published in all the papers of this city, with a request that they be copied into all the papers published in the United States, friendly to the cause of the PEOPLE.

SAMUEL MASS, President.

JACOB DEEMS, } Vice Presdts.
E. SPEDDEN, }

JOHN N. MILLINGTON, } Secretaries.
JOHN N. MURPHY, }

A REBUKE.

The New York Evening Star holds the following language with reference to General Jackson's mouth piece:

"If Blair slanders and insults the Congress of the United State as he has heretofore done, charges the members with having been bribed, or dares to question their constitutional rights, he will be arrested by order of the House and imprisoned during the session.—This fate we *know* awaits him; and had it been the glorious continental Congress, he would long ere this have had his reward. Why then continue this disgrace to the country & the government.

BALTIMORE November 5, 1833.

The awful *sentence of death* was pronounced yesterday morning in Baltimore city court by Chief Justice Brice, on negro *Nelson Wallace* recently convicted of the crime of *rape*, & also on negress *Aurelia Chase*, found guilty of the crime of *poisoning* her mistress. The court room was crowded on the occasion.—The address to the criminals was solemn and affecting, and made a strong impression on all who listened to it. We have been promised a copy of it, for insertion to morrow. The period for the execution of the sentence remains to be fixed by the Executive of the State.

The New York Journal of Commerce states, that the Delaware and Raritan Canal, running from New Brunswick to Bordentown will be open for navagation the ensuing Spring.—When this is done, not only will sloops be able to ply between New York and Philadelphia by going half the distance which they are obliged to go at present but they *may run from Stonington, Conn to the interior of North Carolina without once entering the open sea.* The course will be through Long Island Sound and the harbour & bay of N. York & Princess Bay to N. Brunswick thence through the Delaware and Raritan Canal about 30 miles to the Delaware river down the Delaware to Delaware city; thence through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 13 1-2 miles to the head of Chesapeake Bay down Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk, thence through the Dismal Swamp Canal to the interior of North Carolina.

Scene in New Orleans.—A gentleman informed us that he overheard the following conversation at a hotel one morning in New Orleans, during the prevalence of the Cholera.

'How are you to-day?'

'Only so, so—Bar-keeper give me a stiff julip.'

'Do you know that our particular friend J—kicked the bucket over last night?'

'You don't say so?—Will you take an anti fogmatic?'

'Don't care if I do. Miss K—also has gone by the board?'

'The d——d I was engaged to be married to her! What's the price of cotton this morning?'

Novel Case.—A somewhat novel case was recently tried before the Boston Court of Common Pleas. It was an action brought by Emilius F. B. Mandruco, formerly a Major in the Brazilian service who now resides in Boston and is a dealer in clothing, against Captain Barker of the Steam Boat plying between New Bedford and Nantucket. The nature of the action was for a breach of contract in not carrying the Plaintiff his wife and child together with his horse and caryall from New Bedford to Nantucket in November last. The facts were that the plaintiff had agreed to pay the full fare in the Steam Boat and that after his baggage was received on board the Captain refused to admit his wife into the ladies cabin the plaintiff being a mulatto, or person of colour and required them to go forward which the Plaintiff refused to do. Himself and his baggage were then set on shore and the Plaintiff was obliged to take passage in a packet after some delay. The case was argued by David L. Child and Daniel Webster for the plaintiff and by C. P. Curtis for Defendant. The Jury were out four hours and after receiving further instructions from the Court returned a verdict for the Plaintiff of $125 damages. The Defendant has appealed.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Nov. 9.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

Our attention has been called by the last "Kent Inquirer" to the subject of the next President and the mode of proceeding that may be considered most conducive to the end.

We heartily concur in the opinion that Mr. Van Buren, who is held up as the Kitchen Cabinet Candidate, the favourite of the scullions, is the most objectionable man of all who are thought of or named—and nothing can be more useful than to prevent his election. We agree also that it is not so important who should be *selected* as who should be *rejected*.—There is a vast deal of difference in the qualifications and capacity of the different candidates named in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, but each one has such a degree of good capacity, fairmindedness, and sound discretion, as to render him a very fit man for selection in comparison with one; who is faithless and perfidious in every thing save only his own advancement, and to whom corruption in its worst form is unobjectionable, because familiar to him in practice and kindred to his views.

We do not like the plan of putting Mr. Clay aside formally and publicly—we would prefer to let him rest upon the level with those distinguished men from whom we would desire a choice, and let that choice be directed by the popular national sentiment. We will not say that we prefer Mr. Clay to all others, but, until the people make their selection, we will steadfastly resist the occultation of Mr. Clay. We consider popular opinion as the best and safest director of power, yet we all know that popular opinion is liable to be rendered fickle and capricious by circumstances—and when a man has eminent claims, it is wrong to permit him to be cried down because popular taste may have relished something more rancid. Taste is vitiated by disease—opinion is often in error from deception or want of truth—it would be tyrannous that preferences arising from such causes should consign Merit and Virtue to oblivion. Besides, it is unjust as well as impolitic to think of surrendering or putting aside talents of the highest order and efficiency that are always important to aid you in every trying exigency—what else is this than weakening yourselves to propitiate an adversary who will rise in demands in proportion to your submission? In a community whose Government is a Government of opinion, high talents can never be put down unless aided by misconduct or tollerated by an imbecile connivance of friends. In a popular Government it should never be lost sight of, that talents and unrelaxing constancy and zeal are indispensably requisite to sustain any cause—with these experience teaches us that the worst cause succeeds—without them the best must falter. We say therefore let Mr. Clay rest on his proper level, unprejudiced, unpreferred, & let the national good sense & national sentiment take their own course. What Mr. Clay's wishes or intentions are, we are sure no man knows but himself, and we even doubt whether he has formed any settled plan as to public life. It does not belong to us to pry into or guess at his views. He is a great man—he has well served his country, and is, thank God! in years and health likely to be capable of serving her much longer in her highest stations—let it not be our part to give the least countenance prematurely to cast him in the shade.

If a convention could be got up with unanimity throughout the States by those in opposition to the little arch Intriguer, it would be well.—But however glorious and auspicious the day suggested (4th July) may be considered to every thing of truly American design, we fear the season would not be so favorable, as in most of the Middle States it might be in the midst of Wheat Harvest, and would be too early to fall in with the usual annual migration from the South to the N. East. Waiving, as we would reluctantly do, the inspirations attendant on a 4th of July meeting, we would suggest whether a later period would not be more likely to be more generally convenient—say the third Monday in August

Much may be expected from the next session of Congress. Politically speaking, it will be highly demonstrative, and as it will be a long Session, probably a very long session, the nation will have had time, by the middle of August, to have reflected on and digested its proceedings and to have formed decisive opinions upon all matters brought to light.

We suggest these points for consideration willing to yield our own opinion to that which may be thought better, we will be prepared cheerfully to resist evil to promote good.

From the Kent Inquirer.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The wings of time are fast sweeping into oblivion the distinctions of party which have prevailed in our country during the past five or six years. Gen. Jackson having been elected *for the last term* and the question of his successor now being agitated it becomes all who feel an interest in the character and condition of our common country to lay aside the present differences of opinion and concert among themselves as to who shall receive their support at the next presidential election.

Several gentlemen have already been named as candidates but no certainty can be attached to the individual who will receive the support of the great republican party. Messrs. Clay McLean and Van Buren appear to be most prominent but we are certain it is not Mr. Clay's desire to be a candidate at this particular crisis. Indeed his warm and personal friends, gentlemen who ought and no doubt are acquainted with his views on this subject have thus early asserted that Mr. Clay has no ulterior views and intends devoting himself during the next session of Congress to the promotion of the Manufacturing interest, and to the great question of the public lands. Having made what effort he can on these subjects his inclination is to retire to private life. It is not however, to be understood that Mr. Clay proposes to retire in disgust or to refuse his future services to his country, should they be called for by a distinct voice from the country. Should he retire to private life, however deeply and truly we may, regret the loss of the service of this distinguished champion of Freedom, still we must, as a duty we owe to ourselves and to our posterity; rally around the standard of some distinguished statesman, who will march triumphantly through the ranks of Matin Van Buren, the Albany Regency, and a corrupt faction. An irresponsible faction who have seized upon the reins of government, and under the popularity of Gen. Jackson, have prostituted the patronage of offices to purposes the most base and corrupt. Be that individual (Mr. Clay out of the question) Judge McLean, Gov. Cass or Daniel Webster, we shall cheerfully buckle on our armour, and endeavour to be found in the foremost ranks.

As regards Mr. Van Buren, he is already in the field. It is the avowed and settled purpose of his friends to place him before the people at once, and by being in advance of the other candidates, wield the influence of government to the advancement of his ambitious views. This, it should be our great object to avert, and to do this efficiently, we must give up our individual preferences, and unite upon some *honest man* in opposition to the Magician of the North.

Many, very many of the Jackson party; men who have stood by the old General "through good and through evil report," honestly believing him entitled to the confidence and gratitude of his fellow citizens, are not prepared to substantiate the claims of Martin Van Buren, believing as we sincerely do ourselves, that his very movement is dictated with a single eye to his personal aggrandisement.

The next and only question which presents itself to our view, is, the mode most proper to pursue in selecting our candidate. This we conceive can easily be adjusted. Let the *opponents* of Mr. Van Buren assemble in Convention, lay a deal minor consideration and prejudices aside and nominate that individual whom they deem most likely to ensure success, pledging themselves to act with union and with harmony, and keeping entirely out of view the old distinctions of party. For one, we shall cheerfully abide by the decision of the convention, whether the candidate has heretofore differed, or acted in unison with us. Our only enquiry shall be, 'is he honest, is he capable,' and satisfied in this important particular, we shall sincerely lend our humble aid to his advancement, and give out heart and hand to the political prostration of Martin Van Buren.

In parting with *Henry Clay*, if what we alluded to is correct, we should do injustice to our feelings, were we to let the opportunity pass without adding a few words. We have been connected with Mr. Clay, from our first entrance on the political arena to the present moment, and we say it in all sincerity of heart, we have never regretted our devotion to him and the cause he has so nobly espoused. On the contrary, we glory in our attachment to his principles, and with our latest breath shall accord to him, that purity of intention, that devotedness to his country, and his country's happiness, which has never been surpassed. In after times, when virtue and patriotism shall triumph over intrigue, Tyranny and Corruption—when the characters of the politicians of the present day shall be depicted in their true colours, the Historian will proudly add in speaking of Henry Clay "This was the noblest Roman of them all," and all the ends he aimed at, was for his country and his country's good.

We subjoin an article relative to the convention of the opponents of Mr. Van Buren.

* * *

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Editor of the Philadelphia National Banner, for the purpose of securing harmony of movement, and the concentration of strength upon one candidate in opposition to "the heir," proposes that a National Convention shall assemble at Washington city on the 4th of July next; the delegates to be chosen in every State, according to the rate of representation, by meeting of citizens opposed to the election of Mr. Van Buren. We think the suggestion a good one, and worthy of attention. Every good citizen ought to unite his efforts and endeavour to stay the march of corruption and usurpation which under the present administration, is taking such rapid strides; and threatening with destruction the fair fabric of our Constitution. Should Mr. Van Buren be elected, we may reasonably anticipate, that the same system will be pursued that now disgraces the nation. On the part of the opponents of Mr. Van Buren, action,—immediate and efficient action, is necessary to counteract the plans of these designed politicians, who think more of their own aggrandisement, than the good of the country. The editor of the Banner declares himself ready to support any candidate who may be nominated by such convention, "be he *Henry Clay Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, John M Lean, Benjamin W. Leigh* or any other man who combines sufficient talent with well approved patriotism."

The foregoing is from the Louisville Herald. We of the Gazette says ditto—ditto—ditto.—"ANY MAN *who combines sufficient talent with well approved patriotism*" rather than THE MAN of the Kitchen Cabinet, and of the office holders.

Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

MR. DUANE.—A gentleman of high character writes us from Philadelphia, that during an interview with Mr. *Duane*, he has heard that gentleman avow his determination to lay before Congress, at an early day of the approaching session, all the circumstances of his expulsion from the Cabinet. A stormy and eventful conflict will be the inevitable consequence. *Louisville Journal.*

It is stated that the Orthodox Friends in New York have filed a bill in Chancery, claiming the property belonging to the Society in that city.

The Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday says:—"We understand Mrs. John Quincy Adams, & family arrived in this city, on their way to Washington, and have taken apartments at the Indian Queen and Baltimore House."

MR. BUCHANAN.—The N. York Commercial of Wednesday, remarks: The papers announce that Mr. Buchanan, our Minister to the Court of St. Petersburgh, is on his way to the United States, *on a visit.* We suspect the visit will be a long one. All his baggage, the goods and chattels of his household—has arrived in this port in advance of the Minister. The truth is, Mr. Buchanan has quit the Russian Capital for good. Young Mr. Clay is again left as *Charge*, and there will now be another opportunity for the President to give a snug *job* to some other favorite, who has grown weary of living upon his wits, or some other "moderate incompetence."

Rumors of a considerable deficit pecuniary in the department of the General Post Office, are in circulation. The National Intelligencer of Saturday, says—

"We have for some time heard rumours on the subject of the financial condition of the Post Office, which did not in the least surprise us, because we foresaw and predicted it four years ago, as the consequence of the inexperience of the persons appointed at the outset of the present Administration, to succeed the well-tried, faithful and capable agents who had so long successfully administered the affairs of that department."

In addition (says the Augusta Chronicle) to the particulars given by the Columbus papers, it is stated by a gentleman just arrived in this city from Alabama, that 400 of the Alabama settlers were armed and encamped at the Pole Cat Springs, waiting the approach of the United States troops, which (consisting of 150 men) had moved on toward that place, with the determination to expel them by force.

Mr. Clay was born April 12, 1777, and is approaching his 57th year.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Silas Richards, at New York, brings advices from Liverpool to the 25th September,

They furnish no political intelligence of importance, except it be a report that propositions had been made for an amicable arrangement between the contending parties in Portugal. These propositions, it is said, were forwarded to the British government, and until an answer was received, there would be a cessation of hostilities.

These reports are given as statements of passengers and private letters, by the Echo steamboat, which arrived at Falmouth on the 21st, having left Lisbon on the 12th, and Oporto on the 14th Sept. The London Times of the 24th, in giving these statements says—"As we have no intimation from our Lisbon correspondents that any propositions for a capitulation had been made on the part of the Usurper, we are not prepared to place much reliance on the reports which have reached us, that negotiations had actually commenced between the two conflicting brothers. But though we have no evidence that any proposals of accommodation have been actually made, or that any negotiation has been solicited, with the hopes of a speedy adjustment, we may add that in our opinion, a termination of the present desolating struggle by pacific overtures on the part of Don Miguel is by no means improbable, as it would certainly be extremely politic."

Paris dates of the 21st had been received in London, by which it appears that a misunderstanding had arisen between the French King and the Duke de Broglie, in consequence of Louis Phillippe having carried on a diplomatic correspondence without consulting with his Minister, who it is said tendered his resignation, but was induced to withdraw it at the solicitation of the other Ministers. Misunderstandings are also represented to have existed between some of the members of the French Cabinet which threatened a change in the Ministry.

Our Minister, Mr. Livingston, we perceive, has arrived at Paris.

There is a report, says a correspondent of the Times, of a conspiracy against the life of Nicholas having been discovered at St. Petersburg, in which many Poles are unfortunately implicated. On their being arrested papers have been seized tending to prove them emissaries sent to assassinate the Emperor by the central committee sitting at Paris. It is added that letters from Lafayette have been found upon their persons.

The Belgian papers state that the King of Sweden has proposed to give a large portion to the Queen of Portugal, in the event of her union with the Duke of Leuchtenburg—Views of family aggrandisement are his motive.

It is said that Charles X. and the Duchess of Angouleme have refused to receive the Duchess de Berri or permit her to reside for a time with her children.—Her Highness has accordingly left Rome for Florence accompanied by the Count de Pali: but is said that she hopes, through the means of the Count de Chateaubriand, to overcome the scruples of her royal relative and to be permitted to join them at Prague.

The cost of the projected rail road from London to Brighton, is estimated at £8,000 and the income at £125,000 a year.

It is said the British government has granted £1000 per annum towards the support of the Methodist missionaries in Canada.

At an early hour this morning, Thursday, says the New York Courier, we received the papers by the London packet ship Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 1st. ult. The London dates by her are to the evening of the 30th September, being one day later than before received. The only item of news which they contain is the following:

"Private letters have been received this morning, brought by a merchant vessel, from Lisbon, dated the 18th inst. Up to that date affairs remained tranquil, no further attack or demonstration having been made by the Miguelite army. It is likewise positively reported that the steam vessel, the Lord of the Isles, has been captured by 2 of the Queen's ships. The steamer has on board twenty-seven French officers, who were going to join Marshal Bourmont, & was also heavily laden with

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11030-0567.jpg