many lucrative offers for his body, and had quick lime thrown into the grave. The deceased was seven feet four inches high and weighed thirty seven stone, or five hundred and eighteen pounds. Sewell's dress required five yards of broad cloth for his coat; five yards of cloth and linen for his waistcoat, seven yards of patent cord for his trowsers, his shoes were fourteen inches and a half long, and six inches and a half wide.

The Races.—The first day's Spring races over the Union Course, Long Island, took place on Monday last, and were numerously attended. The New York Gazette says: "The match race between Terror and St. Ledger, four mile heat for $3,000 a side; was started at one P. M. Terror much the favorite and won the first heat; time 8:8—lost second heat, time 8:14—third heat, at the end of the third mile, both boys mistook, and pulled up, St. Ledger head—in order to go on again St. Ledger got the start some little, and after running some distance, Terror finding he stood no chance hauled up, and was of course a distanced horse; time 9:4 Immediately after came on the Sweepstakes, $200 entrance $50 forfeit—twelve subscribers entered, seven horses started, four paid forfeit, one missing. Entries: James Bathgate's s. c.; Thomas Jones s. f.; William Gibbons' Merrygold; John M. Bott's Rosalie Somers; Joseph Alstones, b. f by Moscow; John C. Stephens' Floranthe by Eclipse, and one not recollected. At starting 1st heat Floranthe was the favorite against the field ten to seven and won the first heat half a length Rosalie Somers second best, and Thomas Jones s. f. and the colt not recollected, distanced, time 1:52; second heat won by Rosalie Somers, half a length, time 1:52, and third heat also won by Rosalie Somers, time, 1:54, under a hard pull, Floranthe being tired.

The Races—Second day.—Yesterday was a day of rare sport on the Union Course. Owing to the bad weather on Wednesday, the race for the Proprietor's purse, that day was postponed until yesterday, when came off the purse of $200 two mile heats; seven entries, and for the $400 purse, three mile heats, eight entries

For the two mile heats five horses started, viz: Capt. Stockton's b. h. Monmouth, Mr. Sandeker's g. m. Damsel, Mr. Selden's ch. h. Duke of Orleans, Mr. Van Mater's g. h. Shamrock, and Mr. Craig's ch. h. Ripley. The Duke of Orleans was the favorite; heavy bets were made even that he would win the first heat, and 3 to 2 freely offered and taken, that he would win the purse. The Duke and Monmouth, and the Duke and Shamrock, were freely offered and taken against the field. At the start, *Monmouth took* the lead hard pressed by Ripley, while the Duke was seen to lag far behind. The knowing ones' who had ventured largely upon his winning the first heat, looked blank and the friends of Monmouth cheered the gallant bearing of their favorite. Ripley pressed hard upon Monmouth until the last half of the second mile, when the Duke took him in hand; but his royal highness was too late for the Whig of Monmouth, and the noble horse who bears the name of this scene of the revolutionary triumph over Toryism gallantly won the first heat.

Bets were now two to one on Monmouth against the field, but no takers. At the start for the second heat Ripley took the favorite in hand in fine style and with an earnestness that did him credit; but it wouldn't do and Monmouth won the second heat and the purse, without being put to his work, excepting the last quarter. They came in as follows:

Mammouth,	1	1
Damsel,	dis.	—
Duke of Orleans,	2	3
Shamrock	4	4
Ripley,	3	2

Time—1st heat 3m. 56 sec. 2d heat 3m. 55s

Immediately after the two mile heats, came off the purse for $400, three miles and repeat—seven entries. Mr. Van Mater's b. h. Tempest; Mr. Bott's b. h. Tobacconist; Mr. Craig's gr. m. Blue Skin, Mr. Bailey's b. m. Queen Dido, Mr. Pearsall's gr. m. Quaker Mary, Mr. I. C. Steaven's b. m. Niagara, and Mr. C. Livingston's s. h Singleton. Tobacconist was the favorite, & proved himself in every respect worthy of the high opinion which his backers entertained of him. He took the lead in fine style with a fair intimation to his opponents, that it was his intention to keep it against any competitor who had not the foot of him.—Tempest took him in hand, and occasionally Niagara made a brush at him, but it was evident that his rider had full confidence in the powers of his horse & while he from time to time looked back at his antagonist, always kept him under a severe pull. The first heat was won by him with ease, without a competitor except Tempest—the others merely aiming to save their distance.

For the second heat only four horses started—Dido and Quaker Mary having been distanced, and Niagara withdrawn. Again Tobacconist took the lead with Tempest and Blue Skin making at him alternately. Near the close of the second mile, Blue Skin came up in fine style and went to his work in such good earnest, that for some seconds there was reason to believe he would prove troublesome to the favorite; but finding he could not put him to his speed Singleton took him in hand, and in such a gallant manner that he lapped him on coming in. It is due however, to Tobacconist to say, that he was running the whole time under a hard pull, and at no time fairly put to his work. He is a Southern horse and won the purse in style, which will do honor to the racing calendar of the ancient dominion.

The horses were placed as follows:—

Tempest,	2	4
Tobacconist,	1	1
Blue Skin,	4	3
Queen Dido,	dis.	—
Quaker Mary,	dis.	—
Niagara,	5	dr.
Singleton,	3	2

Time of 1st heat, 3m. 55s, 2d heat 3m. 57s.

The sport was indeed *excellent*, and considering the state of the course after two days of rain, the time soon.

N. Y. Courier & Enq.

From the New York Courier

The Races—Third Day.—The contest over the Union Course yesterday for the proprietor's purse of $1000, four mile heats, will long be remembered in the sporting annals of our State, as second only in speed and interest to the justly famed race between Henry and Eclipse; and divested of the feeling which was then excited by a trial of speed between the north and south; we do not hesitate to say, it was a contest affording more real sport to the friends of the turf than has ever occurred in this country. With the solitary exception of Colo. JOHNSON'S *Trifle*, all the racers of any repute in the United States, were entered for this purse, viz. Capt. STOCKTON'S bl. h. *Shark*, JOHN C. STEVEN'S bl. m. *Black Maria*, WALTER LIVINGSTON'S g. m. *Alice Gray*, J. M. SELDIN'S b. h. *Charles Kemble*, JOHN M. BOTTS' b. h. *Rolla* and S. LAIRD'S b. h. *Henry Archer*.

Alice Gray was the favorite, and backed against the field at small odds, although the friends of *Shark* felt a confidence in his powers which was never before bestowed upon an untried horse; for up to this trial he had never been tested in any thing except two mile heats.

We have not time nor space for the particulars of this interesting race today, and shall therefore content ourselves with announcing the fact that the first heat was won by *Charles Kemble*, and the two following ones by *Shark*. Time of first heat 7m. 55s.—second heat 7m. 57s.—third heat 8m 8s.—Total time of the *twelve miles* 23m. 55s! This, with the exception of the Eclipse and Henry race, is the best time ever made in the United States, and has established the fame of *Shark* only four years old, as the best horse in the United States.

We believe the horses were placed as follows:

Shark	3	1	1
Black Maria	5	2	2
Rolla	4	Drawn in consequence of injury	
Charles Kemble	1	4	4
Alice Gray	2	5	3
Henry Archer	6	3	5

Capture of a gang of Forgers, Robbers and Receivers of stolen Goods.—During the whole of last week, Messrs. Merrit, Homan, Sparks, Benjamin Hayes, and the high constable, Jacob Hayes, were busily employed in ferreting out a gang of the most extensive forgers, robbers and receivers of stolen goods, that have for a long time infested this city.—Thanks to the indefatigable exertions of these officers, the greater part of the gang are now in prison. The first intimation the officers had of their doings, was hearing that a large number of forged bills of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were simultaneously put in circulation in different parts of the city last Saturday week. The Police immediately took measures to discover the perpetrators, and soon learned that two suspicious characters named John Finlan and William Moore, resided at the foot of 19th street, whither the officers proceeded in the evening, after it was dark, and having reconnoitered the premises, entered the house. There were then no persons in it but women.—When the officers first went in, a light was burning in the window of the front room, and the shutters were unclosed; but in a short time, one of the women hung a cloth across the window, and removed the light from it.

The officers instantly suspected, and they afterwards ascertained that their suppositions were right, that this manœuvre was intended as a signal to the fellows they were in search of, and they made the woman take the cloth from the window, and place the light in its former position. Soon after, the men came to the house, and most carefully reconnoitered it before they entered. The moment they did so, they were captured by the officers. Besides these, several others were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the forgeries, but Finlan and Moore were considered the principals. After the above parties were arrested, the officers elicited information which induced them to make a search in Brooklyn, and there they found the press with which the forged bills had been printed. On a further examination of the prisoners, the officers obtaining a clue which enable them to trace out some of the accomplices of the prisoners; & on Sunday night week they arrested David Levi in Cedar street, as mentioned in a former number of this paper. The day after Levi was arrested, a man named Jacob Woolston, a dealer in second hand articles in Chatham street, sent him a cold fish and other refreshments, to the prison. The officers had already some suspicion of Woolston, but nothing of so tangible a kind as to justify them in arresting him.—They were however determined to keep a vigilant eye on his proceedings, and when he sent the provisions to Levi, they carefully examined them lest some communication should accompany them Having opened the fish, they found a note written in the Hebrew character.—This note they immediately got translated, and the purport of it was to caution Levi against giving any information to the officers, or saying any thing to criminate himself or others.

As this circumstance confirmed the suspicions of the Police respecting Woolston, he was arrested, and also another man by the name of John Livingston Carter, who kept a watchmaker's shop in Division street. From the arrest of these persons the officers discovered that besides the stores that they kept for the purpose of carrying on their ostensible business, they had also a place in Warren street which they used as a deposite for stolen goods, and in this place the officers found a large quantity of stolen goods of different descriptions.—Besides the above named persons, the officers, arrested Lewis Lear, George Williams, alias Frazer, Eben Van Cliff, and Joseph Williams, alias Wade. The latter unfortunately made his escape out of the Watch House the night he was taken prisoner, by springing the bolts of two locks. Moore also made a desperate effort to escape the day after he was taken, by rushing on the keeper in the prison, who come into his cell, and attempting to force his way out. The keeper was however too strong for him and the attempt failed. Eben Van Cliff it appears is well known in Albany as a dealer in Counterfeit bills and stolen property, and was arrested last summer for having been concerned in robbing a store in Westchester county. How he got out of the hands of justice is not yet known. On the whole perhaps a more nefarious set of miscreants never made their appearance in this city.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

Curious Phenomenon.—The Montreal Herald of the 28th ult., states that—"On Saturday morning, a very singular phenomenon was observable from the river bank in front of our city. Those who were blessed with a very strong sight perceived, as they supposed, an immense number of small birds in the air, but at such a height as to render even birds, in that situation, a curiosity. We happened to be passing, and in vain strained our eyes to discover the objects which others were contemplating with so much eagerness—by the help of a glass, however, we at last perceived, what was to all appearance an immense flock of small birds. These objects passed away in millions before the current of the light wind then blowing; but many descended lower than the rest, until easily discernable to the naked eye. At length they approached the earth; and proved to be maple leaves of an unusually large size. Many of them were picked up by the citizens, and we have kept one. Whence they came, or how they got there are questions which furnish a wide field for conjecture. One shrewd fellow observed, that this must be the fall of the year in the moon, and that they certainly came from thence."

From the Balt. American.

Joseph Bonaparte has published in the London Morning Herald a letter of remonstrance against the continuance of the law excluding the family of Napoleon from France, and indignantly denouncing the principles upon which the majority of the chambers lately upheld the law. It will be remembered that petitions have lately been presented to the chambers for a repeal of the law, and the interment of the ashes of Napoleon in the Place Vendome. The main question of the repeal was avoided by the parliamentary manœuvre of voting to pass to the orders of the day. Against this prescriptive policy, Joseph protests in an address, dedicated to the subscribers of the petitions. The Herald, in introducing the letter, justly remarks that this law of proscription, while it works great injustice to individuals, is, in one point of view complimentary to the name of Napoleon, for it shows that the sovereign who now wields the destinies of the French nation, and is himself the child of a revolution, fears that the historical recollections connected with that name, will obscure the living splendors of his throne." Louis Philippe is perhaps right in this fear. Nothing could more effectually contrast with his stock-jobbing, paltry tyranny, the aping of vulgar autocrats of the age, than the lofty heroism and magnificent despotism of the popular Emperor.

Joseph denies emphatically the charge against the Napoleon family of intriguing to disturb the political quiet of France, and takes occasion expressly to disclaim all hereditary or other right to the French throne. He declares that families as well as individuals are bound to free nations "by duties and not by rights," and recognizes the sovereignty of the French people, who alone have the right to give that government which seems most to their interest: or according to their pleasure—nay even according to their caprice." This is emphatic enough; but he concludes with affirming further—"Such are the principles, the opinions, and feelings of the whole of the members of the family of Napoleon, of whom I am the organ—all for the people, and by the people."

From the Baltimore American.

A debate in the British House of Commons (March 17th,) on the Russian and Turkish treaty, exhibits clearly the apprehensions of all parties in England that the Russians have succeeded, by their diplomacy, in securing absolute power over Turkey, to be asserted at pleasure. General complaint was made both by Tories and Liberals, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Shiel, and Colonel Evans, had been committed by the Ministry in not interfering directly for the assistance of the Sultan, when pressed by Mehemet Ali, and Ibrahim, after the battle of Koniah, and thus anticipating the Russian intervention. The Sultan applied to England for assistance, and it was refused. Neither French nor English Ambassador was at Constantinople during this critical period, and the British minister, Lord Ponsonby, appointed in November, lingered *six months* at Naples. Gross neglect of the ordinary means of obtaining information of the progress of events in Turkey, and the movements of the other cabinets, was clearly proven against Lord Palmerston, the foreign minister.

Lord Palmerston, while he justified Russia for her intervention, as the only friendly power that had the means, at the time, to do so effectually, was obliged to admit the dangerous consequences to the independence of Turkey, and the interests of other European powers that have sprung out of it. *He* said that the British Government does not "look with satisfaction," nor "approve" of the Treaty of July, between Russia and Turkey. He confessed that on the face of the Treaty it appears that greater advantages are given to Russia in respect to the navigation of the Black Sea, and the passage of the Dardanelles, than to England, or any other European power; but he added that in practice, it would be a dead letter, and that this construction was disclaimed by both Russia and Turkey. It was the employment of the British fleets in the Belgian quarrel, and at Portugal, that made it impossible to send a force to save Turkey from Nicholas. These explanations were received with dissatisfaction in the House.

The construction of the article in the Treaty is a subject of dispute. Before that Treaty, no ships of war of any nation, had the right of passing the Dardanelles without the special permission of the Sultan. The entrance and the territory on both sides are Turkish. By the Treaty of Adrianople, which terminated the war between Russia and Turkey, the navigation was opened on certain terms to all merchant vessels, of nations at peace with Turkey. War with Russia was no disqualification. Armed vessels were still excluded. By the new treaty, it is contended that Turkey agrees to prohibit the admission into the Black sea of the vessels of all nations at war with Russia: that is, if Russia and England should be at war, Russian armed vessels might pass and repass, but the English would be excluded.

On the other hand, it is contended that the effect of the treaty is only to put all nations on an equal footing, and enable Russia to demand that in the event of a war the entrance to the Black sea should be closed against both belligerents alike.

It was in the debate affirmed that the French have cooled in their desire to co-operate with England, in checking Russian ambition, and are under the policy of Louis Philippe, more disposed to strengthen themselves at Algiers, and conciliate the northern courts than and cordially the more liberal views of England.

Charles Carroll Harper, to guard against misrepresentations of the Speech he delivered at a public meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday last, (whose resolutions we published on Saturday,) has caused a report of his Speech to be published. It does him honor. The sentiments to which he gave utterance on the occasion are worthy of his lineage. Our circumscribed space will not allow us to insert the whole Speech in our columns, as we could wish; but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of introducing to our readers the following extract from it.—*Nat. Intelligencer of May 1.*

It will be remembered by our readers, that Mr. Harper was a Jackson Delegate from Baltimore, to the Legislature, a year ago.

[EXTRACT FROM MR. HARPER'S SPEECH.]

"The signs of the times, fellow citizens, are indeed portentious. *I* may be mistaken—*I* hope I am; but I think I clearly see that a conspiracy exists in this country—nay, in this government against the very existence of the Senate of the United States. Far from me to impute to the President any such design; he is an honorable & an honest man. *Far* from me to impute such plots to any of his *constitutional* advisers. But it cannot be denied for it cannot be concealed, that there is at Washington a cabal, secret but not unseen, who take advantage of the President's impetuosity of character, and his prejudices, and perhaps his want of acquaintance with public affairs, to urge him on to acts, of which he does not perceive the end, and for which those base advisers are not responsible themselves.—When I voted for Andrew Jackson, I did not vote for this cabal: and while he remains under their control, I will not regard him as the man whom I humbly laboured to exalt. I shall look upon him as I do upon all other men, as "enemies in war, in peace friends". I will sustain him when I agree with him, and oppose him when I do not. For himself personally I have more than feelings of respect, I have feelings of affection, and the day when he shall emerge from behind the curtain of that cabal that obscures him now—the day he shall discard those irresponsible advisers, unknown to our constitution and moral habits, and worthy only of the anti-chambers of a royal palace, who have thown a temporary tarnish on his well earned fame,—that day shall be a day of jubilee for my heart.

He has been made to appeal to our sympathies and passions. He need not have appealed to my sympathies, they are all with him.—*He* need not have appealed to our passions, if his arguments were sound. He reminds us of his grey hairs, his long service to the state, his revolutionary wounds. For his gray hairs, in your name I tell him, we respect him; for his great services, we revere him and are greatful; for his wounds, we honour him: but for his invasion of our rights, we will oppose him. He calls upon us by his vast personal popularity, to rally around him: *I* tell him that with this free and intelligent people *men* are nothing, *principles* are every thing.

Such is the eventful crisis, fellow citizens, in which our country stands. What shall be done? Shall we submit? Shall the American Senate become the "mute inglorious slaves" of the Executive? Never! never! Let us stand by the Senate in the day of this assault. If we must choose between an Executive and a Senate, our liberties will be more secure without an Executive than without a Senate. Remember that when the Roman Senate was silenced, the Roman people were enslaved.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, May 17.

The Virginia Elections go on bravely—there will probably be a Whig majority of one third of the whole body, after a fair and full struggle in each county upon the ground of Administration measures and opposition to them. It is worthy of remark too that where the Tory Administration ticket has succeeded in a county, it has been generally done by very small majorities—whereas the Whig majorities, which are nearly doubly numerous, are as generally very large. The Whigs of Richmond and Fredericksburg mean to celebrate the glorious event in a becoming manner in both places—Every Whig, every Patriot will participate joyfully in their exultations.

The closing the doors of the Maryland Saving's Institution in Baltimore has been attended with all the calamities we anticipated and with increased excitement among the people. The mad course of General Jackson and his advisers will drive our people to madness—and who can answer for the consequences that may ensue when a people are goaded on to frenzy by wanton wickedness and distress?—Every week brings some account of new and extended suffering brought on the citizens by the Experiment of General Jackson, which Mr. Van Buren is teaching him through Amos Kendall and Roger B. Taney to try, in order to give the Administration more complete control over the public funds, that they may be more easily directed to serve the election of Mr. Van Buren to succeed General Jackson in the chair of State.

The committee from the 5 wards of Baltimore that was charged with instructions from the Voters of the district to the Hon. Isaac McKim, have again addressed that Gentleman upon the subject of the difference in the names of the Voters who signed the instructions, and those on the last poll for Congress in that district. The committee seem to have instructed their Representative at last into a perfect understanding of the case, but not without much pinching and screwing. The Hon. Mr. McKim seemed inclined to vapour away a good deal at first—but the plain, solid business men with whom he had to deal brought him to a stand,—they brought him to conviction—but it was too late for all—Mr. McKim had already been accessary to the country's ruin, and was too late in his return from the error of his ways to save himself—In him has fallen a Jacksonman, never to rise again—The Collar choked him to death.

Huzza for King Andrew's decline! The Albany Charter election is over, and well over. Albany is the residence of Mr. Van Buren—It is also the seat of the Regency, that Junto of Tory Aristocrats that bribe, wheedle, and corrupt all around it—and in Albany hitherto, Mr. Van Buren and the Regency have been omnipotent—But now the Whig Candidate has beaten the Van Buren Tory Candidate in Albany in every ward in the City—and in Mr. Van Buren's own ward his Tory Candidate is beaten at least 200 votes by the Whig.—What more do you want? what more? Why that all elections in every community in the nation should terminate in the same way—for then we should make Mr. Van Buren and General Jackson much happier, by drawing the teeth of their wickedness and sending them home to retirement and the misfortunes of the Country might be retrieved by placing honest and competent men in power—A consummation devoutly to be wished for.

The influence given to the Administration of this Government in the concerns of the Bank, by the appointment of Government Bank Directors, is a serious matter for the consideration of all. At the time of making the Bank Charter, this subject was gravely deliberated on, and together with the rejection of a proposition to make it a specie paying Bank or to forfeit its charter, were the principal, if not the only causes of any opposition in the Senate of the *U.* States to the *I*nstitution. Many of the strongest and most ardent friends of a National Bank in 1816 were compelled to vote against the charter—and in the Senate the three principal points made in reference to the fundamental principles of the Charter were the following.

A motion was made by Mr. Rufus King to strike out of the 8th Section of the Charter the following, viz. in the 3d line after the word "directors" to strike out the following "five of whom (the directors) being stockholders, shall be annually appointed by the "President of the U. States by and with the "advice and consent of the Senate, not more "than three of whom shall be residents of any "one State"—This was determined in the negative, yeas 14 nays 21.

*U*pon the failure of this proposition, the next point was made upon the motion of Mr R. *H* Goldsborough to insert, after the 8th Section, the following—"And be it further enacted, that if at any time the *U.* States shall "cease to hold stock in this Bank, the five directors on the part of the *U.* States, and "the power herein given to the President "by and with the advice and consent of the "Senate, to appoint directors, shall immediately cease—and that for every million four hundred thousand dollars of said Stock which "the U. States may part with, there shall be "an abridgement of the power of appointing one "out of the five directors herein provided for." This amendment was negatived after debate, ayes 16—nays 18:

The third point made was, on motion of Mr. Jeremiah Mason of N. H. to add to the 17th Section the following proviso—"And if the "said Corporation shall at any time suspend or "refuse payment in Gold or Silver, of its notes "bills, obligations, or other debts, to such an "amount, and for such length of time, as Congress may deem injurious to the *U.* States, "in such case Congress may repeal this act "and abolish the said Corporation, and make "such regulations and provisions for the settlement of the affairs and payment of the debts "of said Corporation, and for distributing its "remaining property among the Stockholders, "as shall be deemed just & proper."—This proviso was also negatived, yeas 14—nays 22.

The present *U.* States Bank was, at its commencement, from party influence cast into incompetent and unworthy hands, and the institution suffered greatly—afterwards having Mr Cheves for its President for a short time, and then Mr. Biddle, its circumstances became retrieved, and the able and sound administrations under these two last have done away the necessity of Mr. Mason's wise, precautionary proviso.

But the existence of the Government directors, appointed by the Executive, has drawn forth many of the ills anticipated from it, and it would have been happy if they never had been authorised The ground of objection to them was, their total inutility at best—and next, seeing that they were of Executive origin and liable to be moulded to suit Executive views; (should the Country be "cursed" with such a chief magistrate) they would become the source of intrigue and embarrassing interference, without any likelihood of rendering service—for as the Stockholders, if left to themselves, would take good care to place their interest under safe and judicious management, the same would be all that the Government interest would require—and as the convenience and advantages of the Government in all its fiscal concerns were amply provided for in the Charter, the power of the President to issue the "sciere facias" with that of Congress to inspect the condition of the Bank and to controul the Deposites, was all that was necessary in any event.

The North American—a new name to much the same thing—This paper goes to the utmost extent of Jacksonism in measures and principles, and is edited at the City of Washington. An impression is abroad, how justly we cant pretend to say, that this "North American" is slyly and almost imperceptibly to be a substitute for and to supplant (by contrivance) the great Globe itself. The idea is this—The Jackson administration feel that they are falling every where—"The Globe" has been their main dependence. When in a supposed palmy state of triumphant ascendancy, the Globe was altogether arrogant, bullying, high handed, and false to fact—when difficulties came on & thickened, the Globe was peevish, insolent, increased in vulgarity, and became abandoned to calumny and falsehood—as matters grow more desperate, The Globe became more deformed with vice, until even its patrons began to startle with disgust and to think it too bad. At such a time its condition must have been truly hideous. To manifest reform, would seem to indicate compunction and would look like changing ground.—To evince any thing like an ameliorated course would be as unnatural and unbecoming in them as tears "a down" the cheeks of those who serve the Inquisition or the Ghost—what then is left? The Globe must be substituted by something that can be reformed and rendered more adapt to improved and still improving taste. *The world can no longer bear the Globe*—The Globe must sink, and the North American will rise.

The French chamber of Deputies have by a vote of 176 to 168, *refused to appropriate the sum of twenty five millions of francs to indemnify the United States under the new treaty.* In consequence of this vote, the Duke de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Sebastiani, Minister of State, had resigned their respective offices.

Further intelligence says, that other changes have also taken place in the French Ministry. We are not disposed to believe that any thing serious will grow out of this matter—The debt being a just one though very considerable, the French Government must and no doubt will screw themselves up to a compliance with their own Treaty. If an honorable devotion to the faith of their country will not urge them on, surely the interest of their Wine and Silk trade will. We should rather believe, as we hope, that France will come to after a little while, and that all will be well.

The late great Jackson Meeting in Baltimore—Monument Square—This was a total failure, a complete letting the cat out of the bag—Every exertion had been used for a week previous to draw out every body, and every thing that could submit to be thought to wear the badge of Jacksonism was put in requisition—numerous lights and a transparency of the old usurper were got up to brighten the dismal

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