WHIG AND TORY.—Samuel Johnson was not a little disconcerted by an unexpected retort made upon him before a large party at Oxford, by Dr. Crowe. The principles of our lexicographer ran with too much violence in one way not to foam a little when they met with a current equally strong in another. This dispute happened to turn upon Whiggism, for Johnson had triumphantly challenged Dr. Crowe to tell him who was the first Whig: the latter finding himself a little puzzled, Dr. Johnson tauntingly rejoined "I see, sir, you are even ignorant of the head of your own party, but I will tell you sir; the Devil was the first Whig; he was the first reformer; he wanted to set up reform even in Heaven." Dr. Crowe calmly replied, "I am much obliged to you for your information, and *I* certainly did not foresee that you would go so far back for your authority, yet I rather fear that your argument makes against yourself, for if the Devil was a Whig, you have admitted that while he was a whig, he was in heaven, but you have proved then that the moment he got to hell he set up for a Tory."—*Colton.*

Daring Feat.—Considerable attention has been excited for a few days past, by the daring feats of a painter, who, it is said, was formerly a sailor, and who has been engaged in painting the roofing on the steeple of the Dutch *Reformed* church. Not content with the task required of him, which was comparatively safe and easy, he, on Monday last, ascended to the figure of the fish, which is at an elevation of 150 feet from the ground, and standing upon it, placed his cap upon the ball which surmounts the spire. The fears of a large body of spectators were now sensibly excited for his safety; but their apprehensions were doubled, when he deliberately stretched himself at full length upon the Vane, holding by one hand to the upright bar of iron on which it is supported. To a Landsman it was a terrible sight. To him, however, it doubtless only brought to mind the recollections of the dangers of the sea. He descended in safety.

Frederick Examiner.

From the Baltimore American of May 12

A novel agricultural feat was performed in Rhode Island, a few days since.—It was a ploughing match on trial of skill in the use of the plough, among 15 competitors. The projector engaged fifteen ploughs with the teams, to plough fifteen acres of "green sward," paying each a fair compensation, and offering a premium for the best performance, according to certain specified rules. A committee was appointed to superintend the performance and examine the work. The trial employed sixty head of cattle, and was completed in from six to eight hours. It must have been a pleasant and exhilarating spectacle. Of such sports we have too few in this country. The desire for excitement unfortunately takes, in most cases, a more pernicious direction. It would be a national benefit if it could be converted into such innocent and profitable channels. The revival of a taste for these rural competitions would do much to soothe the acrimony of mere party squabbles, towards which the thirst for occupation and excitement, now leads, make the use of ardent spirits a less general resort, and relieve the tedium of too much leisure by the stimulus of rational amusement.

Sporting.—The following anecdote is related of Old Sheridan, in an English paper. The old gentleman, it appears, was not quite *au fait* at a fowling piece, and was thus complimented by his Irish servant, who accompanied him on one of his shooting excursions in Norfolk.

Shot the first. (the birds are getting away)—Fore God, your honor, did you see one little gentleman drop his leg as he went off; he'll never stand on tis toes agin!

Shot the second. (ditto, ditto)—By the powers there they go! But did not your honor hear the shot rattle among them like peas against a winder? The'll pray to never see your honor again on this side of the country!

Shot the third. (birds all off again) Blood and ouns, but they've caught it! (After watching them awhile.)—There's three wounded ony how, for they could but just get over yonder hedge! They'll get no sleep this blessed night!

Shot the fourth. (a peasant gets away Well, I never saw a poor gentleman like him! He'll remember your honor many a day to come! That Spalpeen shall carry away more shot than would set up an iron monger at Ballyshannon.

Shot the fifth. (a snipe gets off!)—"Crabs!" indade! You may take your long bill in agsinst this world! You'll wake to-morrow morning with a lumbago in your soft head.

Poor Sheridan could stand it no longer, but gave his countrymen a handsome fee for his ingenuity, and proceeded on his beat alone.

Morality made easy.—The legislature of Ohio seems determined to knock off the shackles of matrimony, and make it as easy to get unmarried as it is for silly young creatures sometimes to slip into the noose matrimonial. By a law of the last Session, the Supreme Court of that state is authorized to grant divorces whenever either of the contracting parties can prove that the other has been an habitual drunkard for two years. Now as habitual drunkenness is an enormity of very loose and indefinite character, and one that has been much mooted in the courts without any very clear or satisfactory settlement of the question, we look upon it that the Ohioese of both genders have greater facilities under this act of untying the connubial knot than most other people under the sun. For if either party be in the *habit* of taking a glass every day for two years, it would be construed into "habitual drunkenness" by *some* Judges; and those of the "total abstinence" school would always so construe it; for the drinking of one glass of wine, according to their creed, is as bona-fide a case of drunkenness as that of the more thorough going in these matters, who is diurnally drunk on rye whiskey. We hope better things to be done, but we are very much afraid this statute will play the mischief with one half the matrimonial copartnerships in Ohio.

N. Y. Cour.

The Locusts are coming.—A very respectable inhabitant, who has resided in Germantown during a life of 74 years, mentions the curious fact that locusts not only appear every 17 years, but that they make their appearance in great numbers always on the 25th of May. Our informant recollects their advent on the 25 of May, 1776, then six years old; he has since recorded their coming on the

25th of May, 1783
25th of May, 1800
25th of May, 1817

Their holes may now be seen in ploughing, or under boards laying on the ground, preparing to come forth on Sunday 25th inst.

It is remarked that occasionally a few locusts are seen creeping out of their hiding-places *before* the 25th, but they return again to join the crowd.

Some two months since, a highly respected friend, who has resided all of his long and useful life in the vicinity, left for us a notice of the approach of the locusts, an account of their time and customs.—The piece did not reach our hand until it had appeared elsewhere. It was instructive with reference to this subject, and contained a remark that the locust seasons had usually been characterised as those of plentiful harvests of grain, &c.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gaz.*

A SHORT STORY.

Mrs. Price, the widow of James Price of Langnouch Park, England, in 1829 placed her two daughters at a celebrated boarding school. Louisa was 16, Ellen 14 years of age. There were musical parties of both sexes once a week, at the Academy, which were attended by many respectable people, and among others by two young merchants from the adjoining town, named Harris and Benson.

Perhaps it is needless to remark that Louisa and Ellen, possessing superior endowments of mind and great beauty of person, very soon attracted the earnest attention of the two young merchants. The latter were afterwards received by Mrs. Price as suitors for her daughters. In June, 1831, a large sum of money was left to the young ladies, by their uncle, on condition of their remaining single till the age of 25. Mrs. Price would not give her consent to their marriage till the provisions of their uncle's will were complied with. What then was to be done? These mercantile lovers persuaded the young, confiding, and thoughtless girls to elope and peril their happiness on the faithlessness of man. The adventure was performed.—The marriage was celebrated privately in an obscure church. The officiating priest was only an accomplice in the garb of a clergyman. Here let us skip over some length of time. Louisa the deluded wife of Benson, became a mother. In June 1833, Harris goes to Lisbon on business where he married a Miss Kent, daughter of a celebrated wine merchant. He returned to England last February with his new wife. Soon after Harris' return, Benson abandoned his wife, the mother of his two children; soon he sends a letter to the victims of his fraud, relating the whole affair of their false marriage, and offering to make a settlement on them by way of reparation. Our readers cannot conceive the wretched fate of these two unhappy females. Ellen died insane two weeks after this. Louisa hearing that her pretended husband was to be married on the 10th of March, first strangled her *two* infants dressed herself in men's clothes, armed with pistols, went to the road, and waited for the gig containing the objects of her revenge. She fire both pistols. Benson was shot dead.—The horse being frightened, run over the cliff into the river, where Harris was drowned. Louisa stabbed herself, and was found dead across the corpse of Benson.

Pawtucket Chronicle.

The Committee on Public Lands, in the Senate, to which was referred the petition of the Poles recently transported to this country by the orders of the Austrian Government, have made a report in which they unanimously recommend that a donation of one entire township of land in the state of Illinois or territory of Michigan be granted to the petitioners and divided among them in equal portions, for actual habitation and cultivation.

The Committee, in the commencement of their report, say that they do not admit the justice or policy of granting any portion of the public domain to emigrants from foreign countries who voluntarily seek an asylum on our shores from the arbitrary governments of Europe, but justly represent the present case as justifying a departure from the general rules.—*Balt. Gaz.*

A prosecution was some time since instituted by the proprietors of the N. York Daily Sentinel against a subscriber for the amount of his subscription to that paper. He pleaded that he had not ordered the paper, that it was sent him without his requesting it. The plaintiff however recovered the amount claimed; for it was decided that persons *receiving* a newspaper, without ordering it to be discontinued, are liable in every instance for the price of subscription.

It is said that the elder Baring has retired from business with *savings* to the amount of $40,000,000. A snug sum!

From the Boston Patriot.

THE ADMINISTRATION.—There are not many, who have leisure, or perhaps inclination, to enter upon an examination of the documents, which shew the comparative amount of the expenditures of the present and the preceding administrations. We hold it therefore, to be a duty to set before our readers the results of our own. In order that those results may appear in their true light, and produce their just impression, it is proper to remind them if their ears are not still aching with the din, of the clamor which was raised against what was called the extravagance of Mr. Adams, by the present occupants of high official stations. It is perfectly well known, that a strong impression was produced by this clamor, and that the present administration came into power under a solemn pledge, as far as their professions can be said to involve a pledge, to reduce the public expenditure. Five years have been allowed them to reduce their doctrines of economy to practice: and what is the result? The Washington Globe is endeavoring, by a lame defence, and still more impotent apologies, to explain the reason why those expenditures have been, in almost every particular, increased; and the other administration Journals prudently keep silence on the subject, which nothing but the effrontery of a desperate official paper could attempt a vindication. Here is an account which we commend to the particular attention of Jackson men. If their minds are not absolutely closed against conviction, if they are not wilfully blind, it will unveil to them the deception and hypocrisy of the leaders, in whom they have put their trust.

During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the compensation of members of Congress amounted to $1,913,116 22; during that of Mr. Adams, to 1,746,880 81: superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson $166,235 41. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the contingent expenses of Congress, amounted to 521,398 00; during that of Mr. Adams, to 364,353 50: superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson $156,954 50. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the salaries of Executive officers amounted to 1,767,717 69; during that of Mr. Adams, to 1,618,404 74: superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson $149,355 95. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the contingent expenses of executive offices amounted to 429,587 95 during that of Mr. Adams, to 389,934 69: superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson $39,653 26. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the salaries and outfits of diplomatic agents amounted to 635,024 05; during that of Mr. Adams, to 575,812 03: superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson $59,212 02. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the contingent expenses of foreign missions amounted to 210,512 40; during that of Mr. Adams, to 99,198 62: superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson $111,333 78. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the expenses of intercourse with the Mediterranean powers amounted to 103,419 71; during that of Mr. Adams, to 89,430 22: superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson $13,958 49. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the miscellaneous expenditures amounted to 6 772,842 54; during that of Mr. Adams, to 4,202,336 70: superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson $2 570,506 84. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the expenditures for military purposes, exclusive of pensions, amounted to 19,779,290 38, during that of Mr. Adams, to 16,687,630 99: superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson, $3,091,659 39 During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the total amount of expenditures, exclusive of those made on account of the public debt, were 56,270,480 62, during that of Mr. Adams, 50 004,985 72: superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson $6,265,494 90. From the beginning of the first term of Gen. Jackson up to the end of the present year, relying on the estimates of his Secretary for 1834 and the last quarter of 1833, the average annual expenditure will have been, still exclusive of the debt, 16,160 576 17; during the term of Mr. Adams, the average annual expenditure was 12,501,246 48: superior average annual extravagance of General Jackson $3,659 329 74.

The only item, that we remember, to be set down as an offset to this balance against Gen. Jackson, arises from the expenditures on account of the Navy.—These during the first term of Gen. Jackson, amounted to $14,360,727 46, and during that of Mr. Adams, to $15,450 669 10. The excess of expenditures in this department by Mr. Adams, amounted to $1,089,911 61, is nearly all accounted for by the fact, that $1,031,157 50, were expended for the completion of ten sloops of war, which were required to be constructed during the administration of President Monroe. This amount is not chargeable as ordinary expenditure; and we imagine, without having made a very minute examination into the fact, that the small remaining balance must have arisen from the armament in the West India Seas for the suppression of piracy, which was maintained during a part, if not the whole, of Mr. Adams's administration.

We copy the following highly interesting letter from the Gazette of last evening. If the information therein contained be true, the people may look out for *direct taxes* in addition to their other troubles. It appears also, that General Jackson has resolved to be a candidate for the presidency for another term; or, in other words, *for life*. It has been discovered, we suppose, that he cannot appoint Mr. Van Buren his successor, and he is therefore determined to hold the power in his own hands. We should not much regret this determination, because we are convinced that the vote at the next election would overwhelm the tyrant and public oppressor with shame and disgrace.—*Balt. Chronicle of May 20.*

"Washington, May 17th, 1834.

"It is now decided by common consent, that Congress shall proceed to close the present session so soon as the business before them can be acted on, leaving the currency of the country precisely where they found it.

The friends of the President say that it would be presumption to ask him to consent to renew or extend the charter of the present Bank *on any terms.* Many of them (at least forty of his firm supporters in Congress) have entreated him to assent to a *project* for a new Bank, to go into operation when the present charter shall have expired; but he is inexorable, and expresses entire confidence in the ability of the State Banks to furnish all the facilities that the government and the community can require. He has been admonished that the distress which now pervades all classes will result in an alienation of his political friends, and leave the Jackson party in a minority; but he is firmly convinced to the contrary, and declares his determination to appeal directly to the People to sustain him by their votes: and *I* now announce to you, from authority which cannot be contradicted, that ANDREW JACKSON IS THIS DAY A CANDIDATE FOR A RE-ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY: Whether he will continue to be six months hence is doubtful—then the exhaustion of the Treasury by a diminished Revenue will compel the Government to call on the selected Banks to pay up their deposites, thus increasing our present embarrassments, and making the Experiment still more odious. In my judgment, not even the Hero of New Orleans will submit his popularity to such a test.

The opposition will not consent to sanction the State Bank system by any legislation on the subject, leaving the Treasury, until the meeting of Congress, entirely under the control of the Executive. He has taken the responsibility, and the accountability is to the nation, who will pass judgment on the measure through the ballot box.

The Bank Directors will be confirmed as nominated. Should Ministers to England and Russia be submitted to the Senate for approval, the appropriation will be made for their salary and outfit, not else. $600,000 has been voted to McAdamize and completely repair the Cumberland Road, and then transfer it to the state of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The custom House returns show an alarming deficiency in the Revenue. It is conceded that a loan must be made to meet the current expenses of 1834 and 1835; but none will be authorised by the present Congress, as it is determined not to permit the public funds to accumulate in the pet Banks, about whose solvency serious apprehensions are entertained by the warmest advocates of the Administration.

By private advices to the Editors of this paper, we learn that the despatches received from our minister at Paris, only state the claim under the treaty was rejected and that he (Mr. Livingston,) would immediately have a full interview with the King and the new Ministers on the subject. We must, therefore, wait with patience, until we hear again from France. For ourselves we have no uneasiness on the score of dollars and cents—they can be always adjusted mathematically; and if France does not pay us now, she will only have more to pay, some time hence.

N. Y. Mer.

American claims on France—We understand that the Ship United States brings despatches for our Government from Mr Livingston, American Minister to France, which are presumed to relate to the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies, of the bill providing for the adjustment of our claims for spoliations. On this subject we have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from an intelligent American in Liverpool.

Liverpool, 7th April, 1834

The rejection is to be ascribed partly to bad faith on the part of the King, who is the soul of the Ministry, and can pass through the Chambers whatever measure he insists upon—partly to some squabbles between the Ministers themselves—and partly to the desire of the members to gain favor with their constituents by an economical vote. There is another reason, however, the strongest of all perhaps, and yet no doubt the most difficult to persuade an American of. The United States have so little to do with the ordinary march of European affairs—they enter so little into the calculations of politicians of this side of the water—that we are not thought of at all, or only remembered to be underrated. We are so far off, so commercial, so pacific, so lucre loving, that is taken for granted we will submit to any indignity & any denial of our rights without murmuring, or at least without having recourse to these measures of redress which though they injure, & greatly, those who have wronged us," will also diminish our own commerce for the moment. I hope Congress, by adopting some measure that will strike heavily the French manufactures [the silks and wines] and consequently their large manufacturing towns, as Lyons, and their wine growing districts, will convince the French Statesmen of their error, and show them that we can make ourselves felt across the water. I hope you, as a merchant, will use your influence with your brother merchants to induce them to consent to a present sacrifice. They may rest assured that if the U. S. consent to this wrong and insult, they will have many others in the future to endure and that the honor and safty of our commercial name will be violently shaken on this side of the water.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, May 24.

The proposals for new moddelling this Gazette are now before the world for consideration, and we respectfully invite the attention of our fellow-citizens of Maryland to the subject. It will be obvious to all that a country paper of this sort, edited from this place, cannot be designed to rank or compete with city papers, as to freshness of intelligence, which are at the ports of arrival and the daily thoroughfares from North to South. To those to whom a daily paper from these sources is convenient at a high price, and important, we should not consider our paper of much interest in a political point of view—for such persons would exclusively consist of the most wealthy citizens who could afford to go to any expence to gratify curiosity or subserve their views. But this constitutes, numerically speaking, but a small part of our population, and of that population too whose opinions are altogether influential and sovereign in all popular decisions, from whence flow all powers. There is no arrogant hope or idle pretence that the proposed form of the Gazette, however well patronized it might be, could render it a substitute in the hands of any portion of our citizens for the daily or the city papers—nor is it designed to be a substitute for any class of papers.

The plan is founded upon the conviction that the great body of voters in the country are neither well nor adequately informed upon public measures, so as to render them really and entirely independent in forming their opinions, and is intended to cure that evil. In our country, every freeman's opinion is important—it has, and ought to have influence. When that opinion is formed and enlightened by fair intelligence, furnished to a man in his own private retirement at home, it will be safe as it regards the public welfare, and satisfactory to the man himself—But where the means of correct information are not provided and furnished, and men are "doomed to live on trust"—the freeman is robbed of his freedom, the citizen of his rights, and the voter of his substantial independence. The man who does not supply himself with the proper means of information leaves himself at the mercy of any and every designing man he meets with—Having no means of information of his own, he trusts to others, and thus we see how men are misruled, deceived, and imposed on. A good newspaper, properly editted, and widely circulated—originating with the country interest, not devoted *to particular men*, but aiming and directing all its powers and exertions to the preservation and maintainance of the Political Institutions of our country and the true cause of popular Rights and civil Liberty, is an institution that ought to be cherished by the great body of the People as a safeguard and friend in all the chances, changes, and emergencies, that attend the concerns of men. If the citizens who are competent to the undertaking do not regard it as a duty, and take care that means are found to give ample and general information to all, the lamentable omission will be marked in the general deprivation, and in as general a system of individual deception—We boldly and openly maintain that there is no greater friend to the people, no greater preservative of their Independence and Freedom, than a well editted paper presenting fair and just views of public measures, well circulated among the voters in a state.

We will hereafter make some comments upon the contemplated Agricultural department of the paper.

The downfall of Jacksonism, the result of his wanton Experiment. The Kitchen Cabinet, that batch of depraved counsellors, have set up General Jackson as the Prince and Chief of the Tories, and the doctrines they have put forth and made him father, constitute him, as the idol of the great Democratic family, the great Democratic Usurper. All merit, every consideration of worth have been hitherto made to yield to the name of Democracy, and to the pretensions and claims of the self styled exclusive Democrats—until the success of the long practised fraud has emboldened its advocates, and entrapped them into an unguarded discovery of their designs. This self styled and arrogant Democracy has urged Gen. Jackson on in his ruinous course—it has made him usurp powers exclusively confided to others—it has made him abuse the powers really given to him, it has made him contemn & attempt to control the rightful powers of Congress—it has made him assert and attempt to centre in his own person an absolute and entire control over the National Treasury, the people's money, and thereby arm himself with the sinews, as he was already furnished with the implements of war, to be used as he and his advisers might direct to suit their own purposes.

The evidences of these misdoings have been seen and felt by the American People—they remembered that their Republican Government sprang from the ruins of a Tyranny that their Fathers had prostrated—and they have resolved as worthy sons of generous Sires, to *down with* the growing Tyranny which Gen. Jackson and his advisers are striving to erect under the deceptious guise of "Exclusive Democrats"—Behold the progress and the growing results! The true Whig spirit which always maintains the just rights of the people and the true principles of constitutional liberty, has risen up to meet the Tory advances of unconstitutional power, & in N. York all the charter elections this spring throughout the State, as far as heard from, have given glorious and decisive successes to the Whig party against Jackson, Van Buren and the whole Democratic Tory ticket.—The same has occurred throughout the State of Virginia, whose elections for their State Legislature have just closed—The same spirit is manifested in Rhode Island as is seen by the resolutions of the House of Representatives, just adjourned, a majority of whom, when elected, were of the Jackson party—The elections in Connecticut of this spring have all gone triumphantly for the Whigs and against the Jackson Tory party—In Maine too the Whig spirit is rising superior to Jacksonism under which it has been trodden for some time past—In Jersey the Tories are going down with all possible celerity—In Philadelphia, in Lancaster, in Pittsburg the Whigs are all prevailing, and in Berks, Northumberland and many other of the former strong holds of Jackson Van Burenism, the Whig spirit has subverted the slavish doctrines and more slavish advocates of Jackson Toryism, and Pennsylvania even, steeped as she has been in abject Jackson devotion, and blinded by non-resistance to Tory measures, begins to understand the dark designs of those that she has so long followed as friends, and with becoming spirit is casting off her oppressors with their oppressions.

In every part of our country, where elections have lately been held, Jackson Van Burenism and its Tory adherents are sinking—The people will not be duped—A pretence of solicitude for their rights and for their institutions, whilst every measure and every course designed to be pursued are destructive to the principles of Republicanism and the Constitution they live under, as well as ruinous to their happiness and welfare, can no longer deceive them, and is an attempt too barefaced to be tolerated, too insolent to be submitted to.

The people are awakening—the people must and will act for themselves in their own cause, when those in whom they have confided are betraying the trust. There is no time now to wait—to forbear or to delay to act now is to permit themselves to be counted among the submissive Tories, who are ready to transfer the kisses from Jackson's feet to those of the successor whom he and his Kitchen Cabinet have set up—that is Martin Van Buren—If then fellow citizens you can basely resolve to follow the Jackson Tory Party in all their destructive measures, and transfer your allegiance afterwards to Martin Van Buren as his sucessor appointed by the Kitchen Cabinet, you will remain silent and inactive, and sanction by your silence the oppressors wrong and the Tory plots—But if you will early resist like men, like freemen—then like freemen you will merit and enjoy the rich Legacy for which your soldier fathers bled and your statesmen fathers toiled.

From the Baltimore Patriot of May 19th.

RUMORS.—A gentleman from Washington states, that it was currently rumored there in the Court circles—as well as others, that the President would soon send the following nominations to the Senate:

Mr. Stevenson, the Speaker, Minister to England.
Joel B. Sutherland, of the House, Minister to Russia!!!
R. B. Taney, Secretary of State!!!
L. Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of the Navy.
Mr. Wilkins, Post-Master General.

The above is given as the rumor of the day.

Mr. Van Buren is considered as politically defunct—hence arises the rumor that the General is to be brought forward for *a third term*, as a forlorn hope, to save the party.

It is further rumored, that the Western members have a Bank project under consideration and that it is to be brought forward by R. M. Johnson.

Just at this point in pops a large private Committee, direct from the Albany Regency; with countenances denoting distress and alarm.

Revies of New Yorkers are nightly congregated at Mr. Van Buren's residence, which is familiarly called the *York Castle.*

Messrs Bell, Polk, Speight, Wayne and Sutherland, are all eager for the Speaker's chair—result very doubtful.

From the New York Advocate of the 19th.

STILL LATER.

Arrival of the Packet of the Sixteenth.—The Packet ship *Poland*, arrived yesterday afternoon, sailed from Havre on the 16th ult. and we have received papers to the 15th, with Paris papers to the 14th inclusive. Their contents are interesting. France is evidently in a state of fermentation. The *press* and the *people* will not endure the recent measures of the *government*. The troops have, it is true, suppressed the insurrection at Lyons, after killing as it is said, nearly 600 of the people; but it is questionable whether they have put down the spirit which appears to prevail generally against the recent law prohibiting public meetings.

From a Havre paper of the 15th, we learn that an insurrectionary movement took place at Paris, the preceding day—but order was restored before night.

A Paris paper of the 12th, says—"On the reception of very important despatches from the Government, by the maritime department at Brest, Capt. Brinx, of the brig *Cuirassier*, was immediately sent for. The Government despatches were delivered to him, with instructions to sail without delay, for the U. States, and to make the passage with the greatest possible speed. A quarter of an hour after the Cuirassier was under sail.

[Passengers in the Poland; state that it was fully believed in France that our Government would retaliate the refusal of the French

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