foot, woman like, as much as to say we must not forget it. This scene drew, as might have been expected, all the company in the room to the place where we were standing in front of the balustrade, expecting, no doubt, to see us fall prostrate and bump our heads three times on the floor; and many was the significant look which indicated that the marked notice we had received from Miss Moy, was coveted by others.

But it is not every barbarian, however *di-tingue*, that can hope from a daughter of the celestial empire such distinguished courtesies; and we owe much of it, doubtless, to that very interesting and polished youth, Atung, whose handsome face, graceful manners, and Chinese dress, and well-spoken English, are of themselves a principal attraction. In fact, Atung moves about the beautifully illuminated and sumptuously decorated rooms, with all the grace of a gentleman, and is at the same time an excellent cicerone to explain the different curiosities. His hair is shaven in front, and behind ends in a long plaited queue of jet black color, and his animated and elegant features and voice are quite fascinating. Miss Moy, meantime, while her private secretary receives the guests, sits gracefully, with all becoming dignity, upon the *fauteuil* assigned to her. Crowds continue to thronge the apartments of this lady. Nearly 2000 persons have visited her the past week.

From the New Haven Herald.

THE METEORS.

According to expectation, there was a return of the phenomenon of "Falling Stars," on the morning of November 13th, although a much less magnificent and imposing than that of last year, that many persons who were on the look out, were not only disappointed but were hardly sensible of the presence of anything uncommon among the stars. As in great eclipses of the sun, so many extraordinary circumstances must conspire, that we cannot expect a repetition of the event, at the next conjunction, unless on a most diminished scale; so in the present case, a recurrence of the phenomenon, sufficiently marked to identify it, was as much as could have been reasonably anticipated. Such a recurrence, perfectly well characterized, and attended with several interesting and remarkable peculiarities, we are able to assert actually took place.

The presence of the moon, in an advanced stage, until nearly 4 o'clock in the morning permitted only the larger and more splendid meteors to be seen; it is fairly to be presumed that many of the smaller and fainter varieties, such indeed as constituted last year much the greater part, were invisible from this cause merely.

The writer was assisted in his observations by Mr. Tutor Loomis, and by one of his pupils, Mr. A. B. *Hills*, of the Senior Class.—On carefully comparing notes, the following appear to be the principal points worthy of notice.

1. The *number* of meteors, though small compared with last year, was evidently much above the common average. They began to be frequent as early as four minutes past one o'clock, *mean time*, when a fine ball of unusual size & splendor blazed forth in the east, as a signal. From this period they were seen to fall at a pretty uniform rate, until the light of day was far advanced. From a quarter past 2, until a quarter past 5 o'clock we counted, in the eastern view, embracing one-third of the visible heavens, 155. Some meanwhile fell in the south west, by a few in the north west, but the number seen in the eastern heavens, there greatly exceeded that in the western.—Were we to estimate the whole number which fell during the night at 1 00, we should probably not exceed the truth.—After intervals of several minutes, three or four meteors would frequently make their appearance in rapid succession. In the eastern view those south of the ecliptic and those north were nearly equal in number, being for a considerable period as 27 to 26.

2. The *directions* of the meteors were more remarkable than their number, and afforded more unequivocal evidence of the identity of the phenomenon with that of last year.—They appeared, as before, *to radiate from a common centre*, and that centre was again in the Constellation *Leo*. In whatever part of the heavens they fell, their lines of direction continued would pass through that point.—The attention of Mr. Loomis was particularly directed towards determining the position of the apparent radiant, having taken the bearings of a sufficient number of the lines of direction, and afterwards traced them on the Globe.—They meet near the Lion's Eye. *Declination* 30° 15', *Right Ascension* 144° 30'. The radiant point is therefore a little northward and westward of the place it occupied last year, which was near Gamma Leonis, Decl. 20°, R. A. 156°. This point was not observed to vary in position for at least 2 hours, thus corresponding to the conclusions which were made out respecting the radiant last year, a circumstance from which it was inferred that the source of the meteors was beyond the influence of the earth's rotation, and consequently beyond the atmosphere.

The meteors generally *fell* in the arcs of great circles extending from the radiant point, but four were observed to emanate from it.—One, at a quarter before 4 o'clock, shot from near Procyon *towards* the radiant and three were observed, at different times, moving with extreme slowness, horizontally, from west to east south of Orion, and Canis Major.

3. The *Zodiacal Light*, which we have observed to precede the morning twilight on every favourable morning, since the 11th of October, began to be visible as early as 4 o'clock, and was seen to extend from the horizon upward, terminating near the place from which the meteors emanated,—affording, as is thought, much countenance to the suggestion which the writer ventured to make, in his Observations on the Meteors of Nov. 13th 1833, (See Am. Journal of Science, Vol XXVII.) viz: that the shower of Meteors is derived from the extreme portions of a nebulous body, which revolves around the sun, and comes to its aphelion near the orbit of the earth about the 13th of November. It was on entirely independent evidence that the body affording this Light, usually denominated *Zodiacal Light* was inferred to be the nebulous body itself.

At 19 minutes past 3 o'clock an auroral cloud, faintly luminous, branched off from the extreme parts of the foregoing luminous pyramid, and extended itself in a long zone, rounded at the vertex, towards the pole (or perhaps the magnetic pole?) starting near Regulus, and passing in its western line near the stars Gamma and Zeta of Leo, stretching across the head of Leo Minor, & terminating near the star Theta of the Great Bear. In 5 minutes it began to fade away, and shortly disappeared.

4. In order to be able to estimate the height of these bodies, at the time of their extinction, as well as their velocity, it is a matter of great interest with astronomers to be able to identify individual meteors, as seen by different observers, at stations more or less remote from each other. With the hope of being able to institute such a comparison with others abroad we give the following particulars respecting single meteors observed and noted at the moment by Mr. Loomis.

One minute before 4 o'clock, mean time, a bright meteor in the north, with a train, lasted one second. Its path was about 15° in length, making an angle of 65° with the horizon inclining to the west, and terminating 10° beneath Zeta of the Great Bear. It was a large as Jupiter, but with a faint, dusky light.

Twelve minutes past 4, somewhat north of east, a brilliant meteor described a path of 30° inclining to the west, making an angle of 75° with the horizon, and terminating near Beta Bootis. It lasted at least two seconds, was somewhat brighter than the preceding, left a bright train of 2° in length and several minutes in diameter.

At eight minutes past 5, a meteor in the south east described a serpentine path of at least 25°, almost perpendicularly to the horizon, inclining to the east, and terminating 6 or 8 below Deneb. It had no train, was of a remarkably white light, differing in this respect from every other except one, which is next to be mentioned, was as large as a star of the first magnitude, and lasted two seconds.—At 4 minutes later, in the same quarter of the heavens, a very similar one was seen, which lasted also two seconds. The path of both were serpentine, and the purity of their light distinguished them from every other meteor seen from 4 to 6 o'clock, during which time we were closely observing the eastern heavens.

It may be conjectured that the exhibition was more brilliant at some place to the westward of us, perhaps in the region of the Sandwich Islands.

P. OLMSTED.

Yale College, Nov. 14.

We give from the New Haven Herald of Friday, Professor Olmsted's remarks upon the recurrence of the Meteoric phenomena, on the morning of the 13th inst. In the Herald of the next day, we find the subjoined notice, which we give as a suitable pendant to the professor's remarks:

THE METEORS.

Mr. Woodward,—I have this moment read an interesting article in your paper, respecting the Meteors of the 13th inst. from the pen of Professor Olmsted, in which, facts are stated tending to support a theory which he has advanced and ably advocated in the American Journal of Science. Not being convinced that the Professor's theory is the correct one, but on the contrary, believing that the cause and origin of the phenomena in question may be satisfactorily accounted for, from the well known properties of electricity and magnetism, the writer would humbly venture to call the attention of observers to a few of the facts which he has noticed the past year, and this he does with the more confidence, inasmuch as he was successful in predicting the appearance of the Meteors of Nov. 13, 1833, and has been success ful in predicting the appearance of others several times since.

1. The Number of Meteors noticed by the writer, during the past year, cannot be less than 14,141,92. Of these 14,45,000 fell on the morning of the 13th Nov. 1834. This record, however, is not entirely accurate as the number which fell on the morning of the 13th was calculated from frequent comparisons of the falling stars with those which were fixed.—The morning number, (1192,) were observed as follows:

1833—November, (exclusive of the 13th)	106
December,	210
1834—January,	49
February,	31
March,	51
April,	21
May,	11
June,	5
July,	7
August,	81
September,	11
October,	373
November, (to the 14th,)	183

The times of observation were, generally from 8 to 11 P. M., and from 3 1-2 to 5 A. M.

The greatest number of Meteors which the writer, and those who observed with him noticed, in any one night during the present year, occurred on the 8th of October, when 51 fell to the north west, during two hours observation.

2. Meteors are generally more numerous about 4 A. M. than at any hour during the night.

3. Most if not all the Meteors move in a north westerly direction although they may appear to go directly the reverse, or even at right angles to the meridian, the appearance of their direction being merely an optical delusion.

4. Meteors will always appear to radiate from a common center, whether in fact they do so or not; so rows of trees, when viewed laterally, appear to approach each although they are parallel.

5. The center from which the Meteors appear to radiate, is nearly 15° south of the zenith, and 10° east of the meridian.

6. Meteors seldom appear unless the thermometer has fallen at least 4° of Farenheit, and the wind blows from the north or north west, either above or below, but more generally below.

7. Meteors may generally be expected under the following circumstances:—1. A gentle warm breeze from the south or south west, accompanied by a redish tinge of the atmosphere during the day. 2. A gradual reduction of temperature at night, (say 10°) accompanied with a gentle steady breeze from the north or north west; then, when the redish tinge begins to fade and disappear, the Meteors begin to fall and they will be more and more numerous as the circumstances above mentioned are more or less favorable.

8. Whenever the Aurora appears it is under similar circumstances to those above mentioned.

With a desire of promoting, as a feeble auxiliary, the interesting science of Meteorology the writer would respectfully submit the above remarks to the observing community.

P.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

Improvements in Baltimore.—That part termed Howard's Woods, that was but a few months, is now about being changed into splendid Squares and elegant Buildings, in the neighborhood of the Washington Monument some as splendid Buildings are about being erected as any city can boast of—while Monument street is opened, being a thoroughfare from Howard street to the vicinity of the Philadelphia road, near the public ground of W. Patterson, Esq., passing many of the principal buildings, and will in a few years be one of the most beautiful streets of this city—and it may be, which is not unlikely, a rival to Baltimore street. A neat Methodist Church, and School House, are already finished, also private Buildings, some beautiful specimens of Architecture. That part of Howard street, where the Old Poor House was, is now nearly all built up, and all in a few months. Cove street, but yesterday, as it were, a field, is now rapidly making strides to become one of our principal streets. All unoccupied property that was but six months ago fenced in with post and rail fence ready for the reaper, is now under contract, and the ensuing Spring will all be occupied by neat and elegant edifices. We must not forget the Market at the head of Howard street—here we are as it were on the Susquhanna Rail Road—probably the most beautiful and picturesque scenery in this country, being on the height, in a healthy and much admired location.

In the upper part of Baltimore street, buildings and all occupied, have been reared in every direction—even as far as the late J. Donnell, Esq's country seat, which but a few years ago was considered a pleasant ride from the city—all this part of the city is under contract even down as far as the Rail Road, and in some instances to the Patapsco—call you not this enterprise?—call you not this the spirit of industry—and demonstrates the position we have first taken, that Baltimore bids fair to rival her sister cities in the spirit of improvement, not only in the location spoken of but in every part. The Eastern section of the city is going on at the same rate, handsome buildings are about being erected in Market street, Fell's Point—near the late P. Moore, Esq's. residence which as a street for private residence has not its superior. While then demonstrations of improvement are going on, instances of private and public munificence are visible—the school of Isaac M'Kim, Esq in Baltimore street, building and endowed by this gentleman, is nearly finished and is probably the most chaste and classic one to be found for its size in this city. Public schools we find in various parts of the city, constructed beautifully, while a due regard is paid to comfort and utility.

Page's Hotel, Hussey's *House*, and other public places, have been recently finished in the best style of modern comfort and luxury.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

[From London Papers to the 24th October, received at New-York.]

London, Oct. 20.—Their Majesties inspected the ruins of the two Houses of Parliament on Saturday. A Privy Council was held to-day, for the purpose of entering into a full examination of all the circumstances connected with its origin. No one connected with the public press was present, and the only person allowed to take notes was Mr. Gurney the stenographer; it being the intention of Government that the proceedings, shall not be made public until the investigation is brought to a close. We understand, however, that there does not now exist the slightest reason to suppose that the fire arose from any thing but an accidental cause. *It* is finally determined to prorogue Parliament on Thursday, in one of the Committee rooms of the Lords, which has escaped uninjured.

House of Lords—Thursday, Oct. 23.

This being the day for the re-assembling of the two houses of Parliament, as might have been expected, the ruins of the old houses presented a scene of unusual bustle. Many Peers and Commoners, attended by ladies, were early in their appearance and among them appeared Lady *Manners* Sutton with a considerable party.

The Library of the House of Lords which is again partly occupied with books, though they have been placed on the shelves in the most irregular manner, was the temporary House of Lords; and to meet the occasion, it was fitted up after the fashion and form of the old *House of Lords*. A gold burnished chair was mounted at the extremity, to represent the splendid throne (of George IV) now no more; and in front of it appeared a seat or form for the Lords Commissioners, and a miniature representation of the woolsack: there were also benches on each side, and even cross benches, and all were duly covered with scarlet cloth.

There was a large table in the centre of the chamber, and on it the identical boxes, it was stated, that heretofore appeared on the table of the older house. At the end of one of the cross benches appeared seated, taking minutes as coolly as if nothing had happened, Mr. Courtenay, the first clerk regularly robed and wigged, and as regularly robed and wigged appeared Mr. Currey to read the commission.

The Commons and their representatives assembled in the committee rooms of the Lords Nos 4 and 5 which are situated on the other side of the Royal Gallery, and in the range of new buildings not approached by the fire.

At 2 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by Earl Mulgrave and Lord Auckland, as Lords Commissioners, and regularly attired in their robes, entered, preceded by the Mace, &c. Sir A. Clifford, Black Rod, was in attendance.

The Lord Chancellor said—My Lords and Gentlemen, by virtue of his Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Tuesday the 25th day of November next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 25th day of November next.

By the latest news from Portugal to 15th October, it appears that the Queen Donna Maria, was lying dangerously ill at Lisbon, on the 13th of that month. Should this disease terminate in her death, unhappy Portugal will again in all probability be involved in a civil war for the succession. By the charter granted to Portugal by Don Pedro as the legitimate King and successor to his father Don John, on the 29th of April, 1826 the royal authority was vested in "Donna Maria the second," who was to reign forever "by the grace of God and the formal abdication and cession of Don Pedro the first Emperor of Brazil." In case of her decease leaving issue, their legitimate descendants are to succeed to the throne, according to the regular order of primogeniture and representation, preferring always the anterior to the posterior line, in the same line, the nearest degree to the most remote; in the same degree the male sex to the female; in the same sex the oldest person to the youngest." Should she however die without legitimate descendants, the crown is to go to the collateral branch, and here is the point upon which the cause of war will arise.

Donna Maria has one brother who is now the reigning Emperor of Brazil, who was born on the 1st of December 1826. *He* cannot by any possibility inherit not only because he is seated on a foreign throne, but because he is a foreigner, (owing to the separation of Brazil from Portugal more than a year before his birth) it being expressly declared in the charter that no foreigner can succeed to the crown of Portugal." But she has a sister now in Brazil, Donna Januaria who was born on the 11th March, 1821, four years before the separation, and who is on that account as much of a Portuguese as Donna Maria herself. Her claims however will no doubt be resisted by Don Miguel, whose partizans will urge that the young Brazilian is a foreigner, and as she has no father or male relative, of full age to fight her battles, she will find it pretty difficult, without the aid of Great Britain or France to maintain her pretensions. The present Queen although not yet sixteen years old having been born on the 4th of April 1819, has some experience in public affairs, and has besides a hold upon the affections of the Portuguese people, which a stranger would not possess.

Should she, however, recover from her illness, she is soon to be married to the Prince of Leuchtenburgh, brother of Don Pedro's widow, and son of Prince Eugene Beauharnois, by a Bavarian princess. Had the young Napoleon Bonaparte lived, who was cousin to Donna Maria, it is quite possible that he would have been her choice, and a more suitable match could not readily have been arranged.

Phil. Gaz.

Frederick, Nov. 22.

Horrid Murders. For the last two days our city has been rife with rumors of murders committed upon the 8th section of the Washington rail road, on Wednesday night last.—The following particulars are contained in the Baltimore *Patriot* of Thursday:—It appears that a dispute arose between some of the workmen and Mr. John Watson, the superintendent, relative to their wages, he withholding a portion on account of their neglect of duty. On the previous night they assembled at his quarters and gave him several severe blows which confined him within doors and on Wednesday night they entered his lodgings and beat him so severely that he soon after expired. We also hear that his assistant, Mr. Mercer was also severely beaten, in the affray, if not actually murdered.

In addition to the above, we learn that Mr Mercer died of his wounds, and that two individuals who lodged in the shanty with Messrs. Watson and Mercer have disappeared, under circumstances which induce a belief that they too have been murdered. Mr. Watson was favorably known to our citizens as the active and intelligent superintendent of the turnpike road from Baltimore to Boonsboro', and has left a wife and five children to lament his deplorable fate. The frequency of such outrages upon our public works is well calculated to excite alarm and apprehension in the public mind; and it is only by the most prompt and exemplary punishment of the desperadoes who commit them that they can be arrested. They must be taught that this is a government of laws, and that they require a bloody atonement for blood wrongfully shed.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following particulars, communicated in a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Gazette—*Frederick Herald.*

"Last night, (Nov. 19,) Mr. John Watson the company's manager for the 4th division of our road, 16 miles from Baltimore, and a sub contractor of his named Gorman, were attacked by a furious party of laborers, and so severely injured that the life of the latter is despaired of, and the former (Watson) so very much cut and bruised about the face and head that he will not recover for a long time. The party were armed with clubs and knives or dirks, and with this latter instrument Gorman was stabbed deeply in many places. The mob had preconcerted the attack, and came rushing to the shantee where Watson lives and not finding him there, went out upon the line of road and attacked him. Watson has been for a long time unpopular with the Irish for his driving and arbitrary manner. He is himself an Irishman, and Gorman also. Watson is the most active and energetic manager in the employ of the company.

"Thursday morning.—I have heard this morning that a party have, during the night, attacked Watson and killed him, have also killed one of his managers, Mr. Mercer, and robbed the office desk at Watsons of several thousand dollars of the company's money.—Several managers are wounded and some missing. The attacking party were about 40, and chiefly consisted of men who have been discharged from Watson's work, and are now working at Jessop's cut, twelve miles from Baltimore. Gorman is not yet dead."

THE LATE MURDERERS.

In the account of this bloody transaction, we stated yesterday that of the three Superintendents whose lives had been wantonly sacrificed, Mr. Callen was one. This statement was made on the testimony of a person who saw a dead body and thought he recognised it to be that of Mr. C. It appears, however, that he was mistaken in its identity, Mr. Callon having called on us personally yesterday, for the purpose of correcting the error. He states that he succeeded in making his escape from Mr Watson's shanty, when it was attacked by the ruffians, and as he ran he was fired at by one of them with a horse pistol, the discharge of which killed his dog at his side. He had on neither shoes nor stockings, and having run several miles before he recovered from his alarm, his feet and legs were very much lacerated and swelled.

A fact which we have derived from another source, an eye witness of the deed, will show the peculiarly hardened and ferocious character of the murderers—After Mr. Messer was dragged from the shanty, they called to him to go on his knees and say his prayers, for that he had but a minute to live—and while in that attitude they deliberately fired *four bullets* into his body.

A letter from a respectable gentleman residing near the scene of outrage, received yesterday evening, says: "I omitted to mention yesterday, that in addition to the *two* Superintendents that were murdered, was one that received a charge of shot in his body, which, however, will not prove serious in its consequences. His name is Welsh." The same letters states that all the desks and trunks in Mr. Watson's shanty were broken open, and rifled of their contents—clothing watches and other articles.

Besides the regular officers of the civil authority, agents of the most efficient character, were employed yesterday to assist in discovering and arresting the perpetrators of this shocking outrage. The violated laws of the State, the wantonly shed blood of the murdered men, and the absolute necessity of an example to prevent the repetition of deeds which have too frequently attended the personal differences and party feuds of the laborers engaged on the public works in various parts of the country, all call loudly for the infliction of the severest penalties in the present case. *Amer.*

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

MUTUAL AND CHARACTERISTIC JUSTICE.

Extract from an article in the New York Evening Post, of the 12th inst.

"We can assure our namby-pamby questioner that we are not either "jealous or envious of the Times,"—heaven save the mark! We are not in the habit of treating newspapers in any other light than as impersonalities; or we might answer the other question of the silly and impertinent querist, and tell him, that while for one of the two editors of the Times we entertain only feelings of respect and kindness, the other one *we know* knows our sentiments for him are very different—that we look upon him as beneath contempt—as an empty, inflated coxcomb—a creature without heart and without soul—a thing in the composition of which the tailor has performed a better part than nature. As for being either friends or foes with the Times, it is utterly out of the question. We shall continue to pursue the even tenor of that course to which we have been directed and in which we are guided, by political principle. The Times will continue to pursue the course it was set up to pursue, and will still be governed by its thirty six fathers. Our principles and its interest may run parallel or divergent; but whether it fights at our side or against us, we shall never have any other feelings for it, so far, at least, as the empty creature who propounds his blustering questions to us is concerned, than those of the most sovereign indifference." *Extract from the N. York Times of the 13th.*

"It was an evil day for the Post when its amiable and high minded senior editor was driven, by disgust or other causes, to Europe, and a more evil day was it for our party, when the second of its journals was left to its present management. A millstone almost has it been about their necks, for the reckless wildness of its counsels, the coarse blackguardism of its invective, and the brutal grossness of its personalities, drove from us more friends in disgust, an hundred fold, than it ever won converts by its arguments. For four months past the once proud Evening Post has played echo to the Man, and Thersites (for it was worse than Cobbett) to all parties. To us, it has been a mutineer, and the interests of the party has suffered, because one of us knew and has treated justly its conductor. The injury to the party we regretted, and our readers will bear us witness how much we strove to mitigate the evil, and with what quiet disregard we treated the malignity of the Post, while an opposite course could interfere with party interests. It is welcome now to belch its venom against the Times, or either of its editors; if it delays, it will be but delay, and as well now as ever. The individual against whom the Post raves, will never sully his pen, nor degrade the Times by retorting its Billingsgate, any more than he would do so against any scavenger who should follow the same course with the Post, and we make these remarks only for the information of those readers who without them might be at a loss to conceive that the editor of the Post was actuated by any other motive in his hostility than the flagrant and brutal malignity of disposition which by most people is ascribed to him."

[From the New York Evening Post, of the 15th inst.]

"As to the sarcasms of the Times, we let them pass for what they are worth, knowing how ineffably contemptible is the source from which they proceed. We here repeat, with added emphasis, the remark which seems to have given umbrage to those who pull the strings and manage the wires of the automaton editor of the Times—that, *should any member of the Legislature dare to come forward as the advocate of rail road incorporations, or any other incorporations whatever*, we promise him that his name and conduct shall be held up to the execration of the democracy in the very strongest terms of censure which our knowledge of language will enable us to employ.

As to the probable composition of the next Congress the Globe quotes against our correspondent, A Whig, a long statement of the Journal of Commerce which it denominates—"a decided Opposition print." We remarked on Saturday that the American Sentinel designated the Journal in the same way.—This is a misrepresentation, wilful, no doubt, on the part of the Globe. The feelings, objects and articles of the New York Journal of Commerce are perfectly understood by the Whigs in general, in that city, and elsewhere, and considered as really hostile to Whig tenets and interests. That paper has played fast and loose, and false, about the Bank, the character and measures of President Jackson, and all the main purposes and efforts of the Whig party. It is now laboring by fallacious commentaries on the past, and arbitrary calculations of the future, to produce discontent and discouragement among the Whigs. It has industriously, though obliquely, served the *Administration*, on every occasion, and will continue to do so. The Whigs would prefer it as an open enemy,—upon the principle of Mr. Burke that "a bare-faced rogue is preferable to a thief with a crape over his visage." In matters of religion it is the same as in politics; one day canting against proscription and intolerance, the next making personal attacks, so indecent and unfounded as the following.

"Bishop England, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Holiness the Pope near the people of the United States and Hayti, is delivering lectures in Philadelphia on the Catholic religion. The protestant Editors of that city are of course puffing him to the stars! As his Reverence is understood to have been presented with a Cardinal's hat, which he is soon to wear in the secret conclave of the Pope, perhaps these gentlemen expect he will do them a good turn some day, *in payment for their services*. Surely, of all the *liberal* men in the world the Protestants of America are the most Liberal. They build churches for the Catholics, send their children to Catholic Convents for instruction, puff Catholic priests, and if they were in Rome *would kiss the Pope's great toe*."

Bishop England has not been presented with, nor does he expect a Cardinal's hat and he lectured, as we learn, on the Christian Religion generally, with reference to its truth and authority.

Nat. Gazette.

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday.

THE APPROACHING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

In one short week from Monday next, the Senators and Representatives of the People are to reassemble at the Capitol, to begin the Second Session of the 23d Congress. Already some of them have arrived at the Seat of Government.

We do not know that the opening of the Session will be attended with any particular sensation. There are no officers of either House to be elected. The individuals who compose the two *Houses*, with the exception of two or three chosen to fill casual vacancies, are the same; and their sentiments on public affairs generally are so well known as to leave no room for doubt or conjecture on that head.

What the annual communication from the President to Congress may disclose, seems to be the only matter of uncertainty. Nothing new in regard to our Foreign Relations is expected to be told.—Some indeed seem to anticipate, from the Executive, belligerent language on the delay of payment of the indemnity under the French treaty: but, for ourselves, we have a better opinion of the discretion of the President's official advisers.

In regard to domestic affairs, the Message will, we anticipate, afford us a repetition of the old farce of "the Monster," with perhaps new embelishments devised and executed by the same eminent hand as prepared the President's original reasons for removing the deposites. The Pos. Office can hardly be kept out of the Message; and possibly the President may undertake to tell Congress as he has told the People of New Orleans, that the mail facilities have been necessarily abridged through the misconduct of the Senate in refusing to appropriate a million or so of the public money to enable the *Post Office* to continue its system of bounties and largesses for the good of the party.' Among the remaining contents of the Message, we expect to find a very intelligible intimation, that, if any doubt had before remained, the result of the recent election in New York, carried by the free and unbought suffrages of a highminded and virtuous People, have demonstrated that all the measures and all the doctrines issuing from the White *House* have been sanctioned by the People, whose approbation justifies of course any further claims which the President may make of prerogative power or of the right to use the powers he possesses so as to thwart the proper action of other branches of the Government.

With this and the like seasoning, such as we have been accustomed to on similar occasions for the last five years, the Message may, nevertheless contain some sound doctrine and some useful suggestions, which, wherever we meet with them, we shall applaud as readily as we disapprove what appears to us to be absurd and pernicious.

In periods of the history of this Government more remote than the term of five years just alluded to, the disposition of Congress used to be reckoned for something in speculating on probabilities as to the future measures of Government. But in the course of a very short time (considering) we have arrived in practice so near to the monarchical system, that the question, among even the friends of the Administration, is not what Congress will do, but what the President will permit. It has come to pass, in our progress towards political perfectability, that the voices of majorities in both Houses of Congress go for nothing, unless they anticipate the pleasure of the President, or perform his bidding. In truth the difference between the character of the legislation of the American Congress & that of the British Parliament is now scarcely perceivable in any particular but in the form of the enacting clauses of the bills they pass. Over these bills, once passed, the King in the letter case has in theory a nullifying power which he *never* exercises, whilst the President has a qualified Veto, which he exercises whenever he pleases, without any qualification whatever. With all the jealousy of monarchy, which filled the bosoms of the patriotic framers of our Government, we want little more than the *name* of an Elective Monarchy to overturn all our pretensions to Representative Republicanism.

What measures are likely to be matured at the present session of Congress, therefore, it would be a waste of time to attempt to foretel. We shall run no hazard, however, in prophesying the passage of the ordinary annual appropriation bills, because to those it is not known that 'the party' or 'the government' have any objections.

Whilst, however, under present circumstances, we can hope for little good from the legislative acts of Congress at the coming session, we have the satisfaction to know that no danger is to be apprehended from any injurious measures which may be urged, either recklessly, or in the wickedness of party spirit. In the ability and courage of the Whigs in the Senate, we have fortunately barriers which protect the public interest from the danger of legislative usurpation, whilst they oppose, also, a wholesome restraint to the Executive discretion. We anticipate, moreover, some good from the sitting of Congress, independent of its legislative results.—We look forward to the reports of the committees of investigation, and to the debates in Congress, for light to guide the People to a proper understanding of the character of the measures of the administration, and to reinvigorate the efforts of those who are endeavoring to reclaim the Government from its

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