execrable water animals imaginable.—The very thought of it makes my blood run chill!'

FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Philadelphia, Captain Morgan, at New York London papers to the evening of May 30 were received.

They bring the important intelligence that Spain has made a formal call for the armed intervention of France, agreeably to the provisions of the Quadruple Treaty. The decree to this effect may be found below. It appears to have occasioned a good deal of agitation both in French and English money markets, under the apprehension, doubtless, of the ulterior consequences which may very possibly result from it.

A riot had taken place at Wolverhampton, Eng. The military fired upon the mob, and several persons were wounded.

LONDON, May 30—The speech of Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, with respect to the meaning and obligation of the oaths taken by Roman Catholic Members, tends, in the fullest manner, to justify even the worst prediction of the most uncompromising opponents of Catholic Emancipation.

LONDON CITY.—Friday evening, May 29. Since the year 1825—26 we have not had occasion to record events so important to the Stock Exchange as on this day. The settling of the foreign account has decidedly passed over much more favorably than could possibly have been anticipated from the unparallelled circumstances that have attended upon the late transactions in that house. The banking interests have generally behaved extremely well towards their customers, and the conduct of most of the members of the Stock Exchange has certainly fully demonstrated that the majority of that body are not only honorable, but honest men.

Money, has been very scarce, and rumours of all sorts have been put into circulation.

The pressure for money, and the unnecessary want of confidence that prevailed at one period, caused the premium upon Exchequer Bills to fall to par, they were afterwards done at five premium: and closed at 18 15 pm. On India Bonds the premium fell also to par, and closed at three pm. Money bargains in Consols were done at 98 1-4, and closed at 93 3-4; for the opening they were done at 90 3-4, and closed at 91. The Three and a-half per Cent. Reduced Annuities closed at 97 1-8 and the new Three-and-a Half per cents at 99. Bank Stock fell to 212 money, and India is 253—In the Foreign Exchanges there is no material alteration.

It was generally understood that the French Government had resolved upon sending troops to the number of 40,000, into Spain immediately. We believe this intervention will occur, and this circumstance had much influence with the holders of Spanish Bonds—indeed, in addition to the good conduct of the members of the house, it had much effect in increasing confidence. It is also well worthy of remark that, upon such a day of trouble, the agent of the Portuguese Government should be enable to cancel Portuguese Bonds to the amount of 185,000, making altogether a cancellation of Bonds during the past week of 150,000. Business accounts, have been very limited to-day.—Spanish Bonds for money are quoted at 50 and 46, for the time at 50; Scrip at six to five discount, and Deferred Bonds at 19 a 18.

New York Papers to the 9th may have been received to-day.

London, May 30th Evening.—The prices of Funds to day are more steady, Consols being 91 1-4, buyers for the Account; Spanish Stock, 50, the Scrip, 5 discount; Portuguese Regency Bonds, 91 1-8 to 92; and the Three per cents, 61 1-2 to 62.

It is stated here with much confidence, that the assistance demanded by Spain will be immediately granted, that French troops will occupy the fortresses now in possession of the Queen's troops; that assistance from England of warlike stores of all descriptions, and vessels of war, will proceed forthwith; and that a large body of Portuguese troops will enter Spain to cooperate with the Queen's Army.

LONDON, May 30.—We received last night by express, the Parisian Papers of Thursday, with letters from our Correspondents in Spain.

The Journal des Debats of Thursday contains the following paragraphs:

"It appears certain that Government has received from the Cabinet of Madrid a formal demand of intervention.

"The Council of Ministers assembled last night at the Tuilleries."

This reluctant slow admission of a fact of which our readers were put in possession yesterday, argues the degree of embarrassment the subject has occasioned to the French Government, one of whose demi-official organs the Journal from which we quote unquestionably is. To it we have to add only the repetitions of our yesterday's averment, that whether the Queen Regent be assisted or not, depends upon our Government. If she be not aided, and *instanter* and powerfully aided—that is with an army of 50,000 men at least, her expulsion from Spain is certain; because, for the future, any contest that would be carried on would be between the Republicans and the Carlists. If she be so assisted, there is hardly a doubt that it will require means and arguments which we cannot conceive to avoid a general war.

The Messager contains an alleged letter from Madrid, dated 20th instant, and the information contained in which, whether arranged in the Spanish or the French capital, may, we are assured, be relied on. A more melancholy *expose* has rarely been presented of the affairs of a great nation. Next follows (taken from the Adeja of the 19th) portions of the statements of the General Cordova, already known to our readers. From the theatre of war the Paris papers contain nothing new.—Bayonne letters dated 24th, state that on the 20th Zumalacarreguy was at Estella with 11 battallions, and convey to us bulletins of the affair of the 16th before Pampeluna, and of two or three skirmishes in the Bastan.

The speculations of the Parisian Opposition Journalists on the question of intervention are two various to admit of our adopting them, while—a still more ominous circumstances for the Queen—the ministerial Papers preserve a silence on the point. We shall not add to those surmises any deductions of our own, seeing that a few hours may remove all uncertainty.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia left St. Petersburg on the 15th instant, and have arrived at Moscow, whence his Imperial Majesty is to proceed to Odessa, and afterwards to Kalisch. On the 16th Count Nesselrode left the Russian capital for Carlsbad in the first instance, and thence to Kalisch; where (says the Augusburg Gazette) there is to be assembled a number of diplomatists. The King of Prussia is also to proceed thither, and to be accompanied afterwards by the Emperor of Russia to the intended camp of Silesia. "These movements (adds the Augsburg Gazette) may have important results if the war in Spain should, as is probable, take a new turn." The sales of wool at the spring fair of Warsaw were, as compared with the prices of the last one, at a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent.

There is little domestic news of interest in the Paris papers. The Court of Peers adjourned sine die at five o'clock on Wednesday evening. The Chamber, was to be occupied yesterday with the proceedings instituted against the persons whose names had appeared appended to the incriminated last article of the *Tribune*. In the Chamber of Deputies the whole of the war supplies were on the same day voted without, however, any direct information being given whether or not Government contemplated the permanent retention of Algiers. Letters from Oron, of the eleventh instant afford abundant proof of the difficulties and the dangers still encountered by the French in their African possessions.—The ejection of a large portion of the reporters from the Chamber of Deputies still continued to be the theme of merited reprobation by the Press.

A strong rumour prevailed that Mr. Humann, was about to resign his post of Minister of the Finance and will be succeeded by M Duchatel. M. Duvergier de Hauranne is mentioned as the successor of the latter gentleman in the Department of Commerce.

The National was on Wednesday acquitted by the Court of Assize of an alleged libel, in an article respecting the American indemnity question.

Thursday being a fete (Ascention) day in Paris, the Bourse was closed. A vast crowd of speculators assembled, nevertheless, at the Cafe Tortoni. For the business done and the reports in circulation there we refer to the annexed postscript of our Paris letter dated

Thursday, May 28, quarter to 2 o'clock, p. m.

"This being a close holiday here there is no business doing on the Bourse, and the Post-office receiver closes at two o'clock.

"There is a good deal of business doing here at a considerable fall, compared with yesterday's closing prices. The nominal price of the three per cents is 79, but I have just now met a friend who wanted to sell 5,000 for money, and could not obtain a purchaser at 78. 60f.

London, May 30—Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated May 20, received by express:—"The following are the minutes of resolutions come to yesterday:—

"1. The urgent necessity of a foreign intervention, without which the Government is unable to put down the insurrection of the Carlists, or stop the progress of anarchy.

"2. The Council of Regency, the Ministers, the Constituted Authorities, the troops of the garrison of Madrid; the army of the North, and the people devoted to the existing Government convinced of this necessity loudly demand the active co operation provided for by the quadruple treaty; and consequently engage to receive the foreign auxiliaries as friends and protectors

"3. Under present circumstances, the intervention should be immediate, and consist of fifty-thousand men."

These three points have been approved by the Ministers; and the Ambassadors of France and England have affixed their signatures to them as certifying their being correct.—[illegible] have decided to add that all the charges and expenses which the expedition may create. This act has no doubt been sent to the Allied Courts, in support of the applications of our Ambassadors It is said the Ministers give up all for lost if the quadruple treaty is not immediately and entirely fulfilled. A retirement of Government to Badajos or Seville is talked of in case the Carlists make any progress in Castile.

The Portuguese Ambassador has, it is stated, promised in the name of her most Faithful Majesty, that she will be ready to render such assistance to our Queen as the other parties of the quadruple alliance shall decide upon. Valdez quits the army of Navarre, and the Count de Espelefa, or the Marquis de Las Amarillas, is named as his successor. This army is in an alarming state. All the troops are about to leave Biscay and Navarre, except the Pampaluna & St. Sebastian who will be retained, for which purpose they are being provisioned.

Our proposition is delicate. We are looking with great anxiety for the answers of France and England. If the 50,000 French do not quickly enter Spain, it will be taken as a proof that the Powers will accommodate themselves to the denomination of Don Carlos, for the refusal will be a passport for Charles V. to Madrid. The Army of the North will declare in his favor, and horrible reactions will take place without any possible return to the present system. The Queen is said to be plunged into the deepest distress.—She would be glad to make an arrangement with Don Carlos by means of a marriage, but she dares not avow her wishes.

According to letters of the 19th inst. from Barcelona, a new and powerful band of 600 men has shown itself on the frontier of France, towards Camperdown, in the direction of Figueres. All is quiet. The Urban militia are performing hard duty, but their zeal does not relax.

The Memorial des Pyrennes of Pau, of the 23d inst. has the following:—'After the recent repeated success of the Spanish Carlists some decisive event was expected No important news however, has arrived."—But it seems that the insurrection is becoming organised in Castile, and some Navarrese battalions are preparing to march to the frontiers of that province, to support Merino, who, after a long repose, has re appeared upon the stage. The insurgents are now masters of all the ground that served for the theatre of war. They scour in all directions without restraint, and the Q's troops powerless or weak are obliged to keep within certain towns, where they cannot obtain, without difficulty, the provisions and ammunition which they need.'

PARIS, May 27—We this moment learn that Puerta La Ryna has been evacuated, as Villalba had been; but the Queen's troops have fallen back, not on Pampeluna, but on the Ebro. Thus the Christinos will soon have no position north of the Ebro but St. Sebastian, Pampuluna, Victoria, Elisondo, and even these last positions appear to be seriously threatened.

But a more important fact is announced to us. The Carlist General, Moreno, is stated to have crossed the Ebro to open a communication with Merino in Old Castile.

Napoli di Romania, APRIL 5.—We have learnt with the greatest sorrow that desperate affrays had taken place in several of the towns particularly Athens and Argos, between the Greek and Bavarian soldiers.

Ireland.—Lord Mulgrave is taking measures to expel the Orange officials from the Castle, & from places under Government. Sir Stuart Bruce, who has been 40 years Master of the Ceremonies & Gentlemen Usher, and who is known by the title of 'Last of the Pig-tails,' has been dismissed. Sir Wm. Gasset, and his chief clerk, Mr. Taylor, are about to share the same fate. Sergeant Green, Law Adviser of the Crown, has made way for Mr. Maziere Brady, a Liberal; Mr. Huston succeeds Mr. Martley, Ex Attorney General Blackburn's nephew, as Assistant Law Adviser; a vacancy in the Insolvent Court caused by the death of Mr. Lloyd, will probably be supplied by Mr. O'Farrell, Chairman of the county of Kilkenny; who will be succeeded by Mr. Gurthrie These changes have, of course, given great satisfaction to the Liberals. His Lordship visited the Theatre and was most enthusiastically received by nearly the whole of the audience. There was an abundance of noise and interruption however from the Orangemen; who kept up what they call the 'Conservative fire,' in order to insult the King's representative. Several of these riotous fellows were very properly conveyed to the police station houses for the night.

LOUISVILLE.

In 1810. our population was 4,012
1830, " " 10,336
1835, " " 18,960

The increase between 1820 and 1830, was 10,336—between 1830 and 1835, it was 8,630—being an increase of 83 per cent, in the last five years—notwithstanding the curtailment of the business of the branch Bank of the U. States since February, 1832, and the effects of the panic of 1833-4. Could stronger evidence be adduced of the prudence and solvency of our business men, of the local advantages of Louisville, and her highly prosperous condition?

Our population has increased since nearly 400 per cent. Could it continue to increase in the same ratio for the next 15 years it would amount to 90,000. Such a result is not to be expected, however, unless we turn our attention seriously and unremittingly, to such internal improvments, as may be necessary to enable us to command a scope of country sufficiently extensive and wealthy to cause our business to increase with our growing population. Much depends on our own action—every thing on the measures that may be adopted by our State Legislature.

Naval Force of the different Powers of the world.—As it will be interesting to know the naval strength of different nations, we have complied with care, from various sources, the following Table, showing the number of ships of the line, frigates and smaller vessels, in the naval service of the various powers of the civilized world.

COUNTRIES.	Ships of the Line	Frigates	Sloops, Brigs, &c.	Steam Vessels	Total.
Great Britain	165	217	324	40	746
France	39	51	213	10	333
Russia	32	25	107	4	168
Ottoman Empire	18	21	90		132
Holland	12	33	56	2	103
Sweden & Norway	10	13	238		261
Spain	1	3	30		34
Denmark	4	7	14		25
Austria	8	8	57		73
Sardinia and Two Sicilies	4	8	18		29
Greece	1	2	25	2	30
Popedom			8		8
Duke of Tuscany			1		1
Prussia			1		1
United States	7	10	24		41

It is necessary to remark, that not withstanding this list of formidable navies, the number of ships armed, or in a condition for active service. forms but a very small proportion to the sum total on the marine roll. Sweden, for instance, although possessing apparently such a powerful fleet, has seldom in actual service any but a few insignificent flotillas, merely to exercise her naval officers in nautical tactics. The total number of British ships of all sizes in commission, for instance, in January, 1835 amounted to 182 France has seldom more than forty ships in commission, manned be 13,000 men, while Russia has always a larger proportion in actual service.

The number of vessels building, we have not stated. Thus, England has 62 of different sizes, besides 13 steamboats on the stocks; France, 14—and the United States has five ships of the line and seven frigates building in her dock yards. Of the forty one stated in the above list, as belonging to this country, a considerable number are unfit for service. Since the close of the late war nearly four hundred ships of different gradations, have been struck from the list of the British navy as unfit for service, and condemned and sold. The present navy of that country, as well as of France, is almost new.—*New York Commercial*.

From the Norfolk Herald.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.—The public feeling in this neighbourhood has been greatly shocked and pained at an occurrence which took place in Chuckatuck, near Nansemond river, last Tuesday afternoon:—As the details have reached us in a variety of shapes we shall merely state the leading facts in which all accounts concur. A feud has existed for some time between two young gentlemen of Isle-of-Wight, namely, Mr. Wm. H. A. P. Cowper, and Mr. Samuel Whitefield, jun.; the parties happened to meet accidentally at the time and place above stated, when Mr. Cowper drew a pistol and fired it at Mr. Whitefield, the ball form which grazed his arm Mr. W. also drew and was in the act of presenting it when being reminded by Mr. C. that he was unarmed, he let it fall by his side and waited till his adversary had reloaded.—The parties then levelled their pistols at each other and fired at the same moment—Cowper received his adversary's shot and fell dead—Whitefield escaped uninjured. The next moment Josiah C. Parker (brother of the deceased Mr. Cowper) stepped up and levelled a pistol at Whitefield, shot him through the body the ball entering the abdomen and passing out at the back. Whitefield instantly fell and survived but a few minutes. During the fray a free man of color standing near the combatants was killed by one of the shots. One account says by the shot fired by Parker, which struck after passing through Mr. Whitefield's body—another that he received his death from the second shot fired by Cowper.

On the next day the three dead bodies were submitted to a Coroner's inquest, the result of which has not transpired.—Parker got on board the steam boat Kentucky while on her way down James river on Wednesday and proceeded to Baltimore in the Pocahontas.

The parties are of highly respectable families and each has left a widowed mother and numerous relations to endure the poignant grief inflicted by their fatal rashness.

Extract from Porter's letters from Constantinople.

AMERRICAN TREATY—SPLENDID FAN AND SNUFF BOX.

Perhaps you feel anxious to know what the ceremonies of the exchange of ratification were. You would imagine that it was in the midst of wealth and oriental splendor surrounded by the chief officers of the empire, & at the footstool of the Sultan on his golden throne. The world has been greatly gulled by travellers, who for the reasons mentioned in a former letter were to deal in the marvellous. The house of the Reis Effendi is a very ordinary old red wooden house so near the water in the village Candalie as to step from the boat into his door. I found some workmen who were making repairs, cleaning out the rubbish. The minister went up stairs & found him wrapped in rather a course brown cloak, with his dragoman dressed in a similar manner. There were half a dozen servants standing at the door, and this was the only appearance of state that I witnessed. After rising and shaking hands, he asked the minister to be seated; pipes, coffee and sherbet were introduced; they talked about the storm and other matters when the minister mentioned to him the presents were in the bags and had better be looked to. We all assisted in getting them out and after we had done so he examined with great admiration the presents for the Sultan, consisting of a snuff box, costing about $9000, and a fan which the minister paid about $5000 for. He was greatly struck with their richness, & I have the strongest reasons for believing that from a republican agent the head of the Ottoman empire has received the most magnificent, and most valuable present of the kind which now is or ever has been in his possession. It had been previously asked what the minister proposed giving them, and they were informed a magnificent snuff box worth about $9000—They doubted the existence of such a thing, but were now convinced of its reality. The minister subsequently determined on adding the fan, of all fans in the world, perhaps the most costly and the most magnificent. The handle is of white agate; at the end a large and beautiful emerald; below the grasp a hoop of diamonds; above the grasp the agate spreads in the form of the fan; and on both sides is almost encrusted with large and the finest of diamonds arranged in beautiful devices—Among them a basket of flowers, a bow and a quiver of arrows are the principal The feathers of the fan are those of the heron, and of two thicknesses. It is an ornament better suited to the crown of a Sultan, than to the hand of a slave—Mr. Eckford, who saw it before delivery exclaimed that its brillancy eclipsed that of the noonday sun.

The top of the snuff box was so completely took like one large and splendid diamond—The enamel on the sides and bottom was an such beauty as no description can convey of idea of. All agreed that it was more to be admired than the diamonds which covered the top.

The other presents, which consisted chiefly of diamond ornamented snuff boxes, were of a value proportioned to the rank of those who were to receive them.

The ceremony of exchange was merely raising; the Reis Effendi taking the Turkish treaty in his right hand, and the American minister doing the same with the American, raising them as high as the head, and at the same instant making the exchange. He delivered the American treaty to his interpreter, and the minister, the Turkish to Mr. Hodgson.

Our treaties, you know, are on beautiful vellum paper, in a book with a richly embroidered velvet cover. A gold box containing an impression of the Great Seal of Union is attached by a gold cord, with rich tassels, and the whole enclosed in a handsome box.

The Turkish treaty is on thick vellum paper, placed in a flat bag of white silver cloth, to which is attached a ball of red wax, which at one point discloses a ball of gold which it contains: what is within the golden ball I am ignorant.

The endorsement on the treaty is in the following words, in Turkish of course,

'This the Imperial ratification of the treaty between the noble and glorious possessor of the world, and the noble chief of the United States of America.'

From the New York Courier and Enquirer

CAPTURE OF A MORMON ANGEL

A western paper has a curious account of a new adventure with the Mormons. Jo. Smith, the High Priest and Prophet of these fanatic vagabonds was not long since upon his proselyting expedition in Ohio, & to give more solemnity and *eclat* to his administration of his baptism, he gave notice that an Angel would appear on the opposite side of the river in which the ceremony was performed, as often as the rite should be repeated. Accordingly, whenever the baptism took place, a figure in white sure enough appeared upon the bank of the Grand River, and continued there as long as the ceremony lasted. Some of the unbelievers, however, secreted themselves near the spot, and the next time it showed itself, his Ghostship, after several most unghostlike attempts to escape, and after a ducking in the river to which it was driven, was taken bodily possession of, when it was found upon examination to be nothing more or less than the Prophet himself.

The Baltimore and Washington Rail Road is now in readiness for travel, as far as Bladensburg. A delay in shipping the remaining rails, and the long passage of the ship containing them, has disappointed the company in not having the whole route doue by the 4th inst. Stages are employed as yet, from Bladnesburg to the City of Washington. When the road is completed, it is ascertained that the passage from city to city, will occupy only two hours. Passage $2 50.

Rep.

The Whig Convention of Rhode Island, have nominated TRISTRAM BURGESS and Henry Y. Cranston, as representatives for Congress—and recommended DANIEL WEBSTER for President.

LOURIE TODD, the newly appointed Post Master at Hallett's Cove, in a long letter to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser drawn out by the suspicion expressed that he had turned Tory, says that at the time of the Battle of New Orleans, he was a Jackson man; when they first began to make a President of the hero, he was anti Jackson, because he thought he was cut out for a General and Mr. Adams for a President? when the Proclamation against the Nullifiers was issued, he was Jackson again; when war was open upon the Bank, Laurie was anti-Jackson again, because he thinks the merchants can best arrange their matters among themselves, and of necessity we think "Jackson" must know more about the banks of the Tennessee river than he does about the Bank of the United States.

Laurie, however turned again, when the war message was sent to Congress His fondness for gunpowder must arise from its resemblance to onion seed—The letter concludes:—'Now my old Yorkers, I hope you wont stop me to-day, as you did on Saturday last, at almost every corner, with, is your coat turned?—have you got a hickory cane? place, pension, and emolument? Emolument indeed! I dont think the emolument here will exceed eighteen pence per week.—Be this as it may, rather than Uncle Sam shall lose a cent by the concern, I will make up the defficiency myself, for he, honest man, has been awfully robbed of late years, by swindlers, failures and defaulters. I am going to work now like all good democrats, merely for the public good; for the sake of emolument, I would not give a box of seeds and a pot of geraniums, for the first office in the country, for a fellow is never sure of a living for a moment, there is always a crowd of hungry dogs behind him, fighting for the bone he picks. The Principles of WASHINGTON, JAY, and HAMILTON, are mine, and I would not have my mouth gagged (as some of our ten-penny officers are) nor give up my independence of speech and opinion; no, not for the throne of *friend Andrew* itself.'

From the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1835.

It was generally supposed until recently that General Jackson would spend the summer months at Old Point Comfort, but the report of the present hour is that he will rusticate on she heights north of the city. Some say that he has pitched on Linncean Hill, the owner of which, Mr. Pearce, is politically attached to him, and that he has already arranged to pass two months, as a boarder, at that place. The bowers of Flora will then be converted into Council Chambers, and the grassy mounds into the Divans of contending politicians. If the flowers of the garden can put forth their beauty and fragrance amidst the [illegible] glances which will then be cast upon them, wounding and withering through all the circle they penetrate, I shall infer that the effect of the gone winter has been to make them invulnerable to blight and injury. The general's health is all the asseverations of his friends to the contrary notwithstanding, very feeble, and it is not improbable that among the reason for his selection of a proximate place of retreat during the summer months the inexpediency of exposing him to fatigue which might have a deleterious effect on his health is the most prominent. He has lost his elasticity of step & something of his erectness of figure the fire and vigor of countenance which have heretofore characterised him are almost extinct; & he has begun to feel that repose is no longer a question of choice but a law of necessity. May he live long enough to fulfill his duties a as christian, and his destiny as a Republican President!

The Van Burenites are rendered very sore by the confession of Mr. Reecher of Tennessee, that he had no authority to give the vote of Tennessee for Van Buren and R. M. Johnson. They consider the vote of that state snatched from them by this unexpected exposition, inasmuch as Tennessee can never give her vote in obedience to the *fiat* of an individual who pretended to be empowered, without shewing that she has no spirit of independence left. I am told that the dinner given by the President, to about one hundred of the delegates to this Convention, was a scene in which Hogarth might have employed his pencil with advantage. After taking a glass or two of wine. the General apologized for his inability to drink more, and handed over the delegates to Mr. Earl as his *locum tenens*. But the delegates were not to be put off in this way. 'I want' said one, 'I want the General to drink my toast. I was a Jackson editor from the first, and I have stuck to him through; and I say, General—'here's your old friends.' 'All my friends if you please,' said the General—friends old or new, are too valuable to be forgotten.'—The hero of the press was sulky after this rebuff, and report says that his Jackson fever instantly experienced a considerable abatement. 'Dang it, General,' says another, 'I somehow or other like you so much that I wish you would let us nominate you.—'Tho' I'm instructed to vote Van Buren. I'd like you a little better, for that 'ere proclamation of your's was a choke pear to the Southerners.' —No answer to this.—Van Buren nodged Silas Wright to temper down the gentleman's Jacksonism. Several burst of this kind took place, and when the gentlemen retired, some went to the chop houses to finish the evening, and were very vociferous in their patriotic expressions, until they were warned that it might become necessary to call in the police, at which they waxed indignant, and went away threatening that things should be changed when Van Buren was President.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Morning, Saturday July 11.

Attention Patriots.

The Freemen of Talbot opposed to the nomination of Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidential Chair, are earnestly invited to attend in General Meeting at Easton on TUESDAY 21st day of JULY at 12 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consulting together on the political state of the Times—and to elect six Delegates, to meet six other Delegates from each of the Counties of Caroline, Queen Ann's, Kent and Cecil, in general Convention at Centreville on THURSDAY the 23d day of July, then and there to advise with each other and to recommend a Candidate for Congress in this District.

This invitation is given in conformity to a suggestion which has been some time published in the District and which first came from Kent county—and as no opposition seems to have been made to it, it is hoped by Many that it will be

THE UNANIMOUS VOICE OF ALL.

What can be more horrible? As soon as a man, however fair his character, or distinguished his station, undertakes to differ with the Jackson Van Buren party, whose leaders are exclusively office holders, and thinks and acts for himself—that moment the Globe, the Administration press, comes out vociferously against him and tries to blacken him with every scandal and every falsehood—to this all the subaltern presses in the same pay respond, and spread the scandal and give the tone to all their partizans. No matter if the individual has been eulogised ever so highly before by the same presses—if he undertakes to thwart their views or will not play their game, they assail him vociferously & hunt him down with every unworthy obloquy. Witness the examples of Mr. Ingham, Berrien, Branch, Duane, White, Bell & numerous others. These men were all charming fellows—the purest & most faithful patriots—the Favourites of the Greatest & the Best.—But the moment they refused or hesitated to do that which Jackson or his Kitchen Cabinet ordered them to do, however incompatible with their duty or their sense of their obligations to the country, the flood gates of defamation are opened against them, and they are swept off in a torrent of abuse and defamation. This tyrannical fate alarms others and makes them submit through fear—aye through slavish fear, and no man can hold a station under this Government now who does not surrender himself as a mere tool and slave into the hands of the administration and its junto of Managers.

So it is with men in opposition.—The man and every man who conscientiously differs with the Powers that be and dares to oppose them, and has standing and talent enough to oppose some obstacles to the progress of their nefarious schemes, their cruel persecutions, and lawless proceedings, is assailed from all quarters with falsehood, defamation and malignity, and never ceases to be the object of the vilest slander.

The People at large see all this—they know it—the most of them have too much regard for their own reputations to approve of it, yet they permit it by not taking a peremptory stand, and maintaining Virtue and Honor and Truth before all other causes.

IT IS SAID—Well, the Gazette is out for Mr Webster—and it is well said—yes, we are for Mr. Webster, or any other able and adequate Whig man that the great Whig Party in the United States may prefer—High as is our opinion of Mr. Webster's superior Wisdom and ability—of his tried integrity, and pure patriotism, we are not *exclusively* devoted to him, however we may prefer him—*The country and its best destiny is our exclusive object.* We believe that no man can personate that object better than Mr. Webster, few if any, as well—yet we are assured there are other Whig men highly competent to promote that object, and if it is the choice of the Whig Party in the country to select one of these, our best exertions shall go with that selection. Between Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay we know no difference—They are men of whom any Country, in any age, may well be proud—Mr. Clay we have supported with all power & with all pleasure—& we should rejoice to do it again.—But Mr. Webster seems to be most brought into view—they of the Whig Party, who speak out at this time, go for him—We hail the proposal,—we are ready to join in the cause—We have already made our demonstration.—For no man is more fit—no man more competent—no man could fill the Chief Magistrates Chair of our country more ably, more honorably, or more worthily than The Great Daniel Webster.

The Jackson Party—now Van Buren men, in the hands of the Office holders, seem to be a little doubtful of their Collar name, and therefore have resolved to call themselves the true Democratic party—Supposing that name to be popular; and presuming that a name is enough for hot party men, they call all the good old Federalists exclusive democrats who are now united with them, and whom they used to abuse as the veriest aristocrats and Monarchists, traitors, tories and all the rest of hard names. We are not surprised that mere office holders, office seekers and the confederates should adopt this course or any other more flagrantly inconsistent or degraded to answer their ends—but we are surprised that any body of independent yeomanry can be thus led astray, and particularly that some men of intelligence among them, whom we do not regard as lured by the views of office, should submit themselves to be thus classed and thus dragooned into party submission.

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