of the Surplus Revenue—they have sustained all the measures called for by an enlightened public opinion, and opposed only by an ambitious and mercenary faction.

The following letter puts little Van Buren in his true light—the late Legislature of New York was elected as the friends of Van Buren and the election of such a tremendous Van Buren majority was proclaimed as the triumph of the "exclusive democracy, the true and pure Van Burenites"—But it happens somehow to turn out, to suit Mr. Van Buren's schemes, to abuse and denounce this same Van Buren majority, and they are proclaimed corrupt, deceptions, and every thing that is vile by Van and his friends—four fifths of this Legislature was elected as Van Buren men—but now Van Buren denounces them as corrupt—do you know the reason? much has transpired to open their eyes of late, and it is said they are rather disposed to go for Harrison—hence Van Burens denunciations—but read.

Correspondence of the Atlas.

New York, July 16, 1836.

I have heretofore remarked, that Senator Wright and the Vice President were one and indivisible. While at Washington, I learn they united in representing the legislature of this State, as a bribed and corrupt body. I is not my intention to contradict the representation. I believe it to be true. I know personally, a majority of the members; and I coincide, in opinion, with the Vice President and the Senator, as to their merits. But, who are they? And under what flag were they nominated and elected? The two houses consist of one hundred and sixty members—Of this number, more than one hundred and thirty were chosen as the devoted followers and liege vassals of Martin Van Buren. A majority of them were elected by corruptionists. They were designated as bank men They were selected by bank influence. They were known to be appendages of that bank power, which mortgaged the farm of every yeoman in the State, to secure the worthless paper of petty shaving shops misnamed banks. From this "chosen band" the candidates for the legislature were nominated. They were known as the tools and minions of Mr. Van Buren. They were in the hands of the Albany Regency, & by them stamped—*this side up*.

And, now, when a portion of them are convicted of bribery and corruption; and another portion are known to be equally guilty.—are the leaders, the managers of these men to escape public condemnation, by turning round and traducing their associates for acting in their vocation? Are the good people of the United States to be thus hoodwinked? Were they not as well known before, as since their election! Were they not elevated to power through the instrumentality of the Albany Regency? Were they not selected for their devotion to Mr. Van Buren? Were not his principles their principles—his views their views,—his opinions their opinions? Was there not, between them and the Regency, a congeniality of sentiments—a sympathy of soul? *Have* not this Regency amassed fortunes by bribery and corruption? Have they not been wholesale dealers in the stocks of banks and banking charters? I repeat—the convicted Senators are not worse than other principal managers of the Van Buren party in this State, who yet remain unwhipt of Justice.'

*Charles Fagan*, than whom, if you will take his own word for it, "there's not an honester nor a sober'er man o' the city," was charged with taking a bag of clothing without the consent of the owner. The complaint came from Bath in the steamboat New England, and having left the bag at the landing, among other goods, for a few minutes, returned to take it away, but it was gone. Fagan was seen running with a handcart near the bag, and suspicion falling upon him, the owner ascertained where he lived, and went and demanded the bag. The contents had been taken out, but they were gathered up and restored to the owner. Fagan attempted something like a defence to imputation, that he had stolen the bag. "May it plaise y'r honor's worship I'm not denying I was at the wharf with me cart. So I'd be goin to the steamboat for a job. An' as I returned, there was the cart, and there was the bag in it, thrue enough. There's no denyin that. How it came there's more'n I can tell, sure. So I takes it along wi' me home. An' says I, if any body comes for't, says I, I'll be given it up to the right owner, says I. Well, the gintleman comes to me house, & says he he, have you a bag o' clothes, says he. I have says I, an' wi' that I was givin the bogan' the clothes to the gintleman There they are says I, an' it's the whole o' the story y'r worship. Poor Fagan was convicted and sent to the House of correction for three long months. This reminds one of just such an honest Van Buren man,—it is said, that Reuben Whitney gives letters of credit (secret) by endorsement to particular active favourite partizans, to enable them to get credit in the pet Banks so as to command cash to speculate in lands—one of these friends applied to Reuben and got the promise—he tells this to another friend, about as worthy as himself,—this friend personates the other, applies to Whitney for the paper, and gets it.—He is off quick enough—the true friend calls and learns from Whitney that he had given the endorsement, *all in order*, just before to a man, that he (Whitney) took to be the real one. The disappointed and entrapped friend misgives the other, and makes after him—after long search he comes up with him, taxes him so boldly with the cheat that the fellow could not deny it, but palliates it in the true Van Buren style—Now Ned, says he, sure you're not after being mad wid me—Now didnt you tell me when you swore me to support Van Buren, and gave me that bit of a cau for to do it, that we Van Buren men were all the same, and that every thing was as much for one as the tother? Did'nt you swear to me that we was the true democracy, that all things was in common between us all, and that what was one's was another? Now it was sure on this account, that I stepped in and got Reuben's fist to the paper that you told me of, to save you the trouble, as a brother, of speculating, and of doing it yourself, sure—and would'nt you believe that I'd gin a part? Yes, and be sure I should, as true as I'd put Moll Thompson's brand upon a full bottle—an if you don't believe it, then take your paper for Reuben's fist is fit for you as for me, and bad luck to your, Van Buren brotherhood—sure I want none of it; to be so pursued for notting at all at all.

The ancient Dominion recoils—The strong hold of the true and honest old fashioned Democracy grows alarmed.—Virginia casts off Van Buren.

## THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF VIRGINIA.

The Staunton Spectator publishes the Address of the Harrison Covention of Virginia, held in that town on the 4th inst. It is an able paper, and presents the objections to Martin Van Buren's election in a summary and forcible manner The Convention regard Mr. Van Buren as identified with, if not the author of, most of the obnoxious measures of the present administration—as the father of that odious system of proscription, and rewards and punishments, and party vassalage, which is known as the system of New York tactics. They can recognize no enlarged and statesman like system of policy which owes its origin to him, and are at loss to ascertain even the cardinal principles by which his political course has been governed. They solemnly declare their conviction that the election of Mr. Van Buren would prove in a high degree dangerous, if not fatal, to the liberties of our country; and they regard the approaching election as presenting distinctly for the decision of the people, whether those liberties shall be continued or not.

While a majority of the Convention do not hesitate to express their decided preference for Gen Harrison, yet in view of the necessity of union among all the opponents of Van Buren, they are prepared to make any sacrifice of their own predilections, which the interests of their country may require. They regard the defeat of Mr Van Buren as the primary object of both the White and Harrison parties The plan approved by the Convention, is the nomination of the same ticket of Electors which has been recommended by the friends of Judge White. This is founded on the fair and obvious supposition that the friends of Judge White prefer Gen. Harrison to Mr. Van Buren, and, on the other hand, that the friends of Gen. H. prefer Judge White to Mr. Van Buren.

The address closes with the following paragraph:—

The only remaining duty which we have to perform, is to take a survey of our prospects in the coming election.—We are fully aware that the boldness and confidence with which the vote of Virginia has been claimed for Mr. Van Buren, have not been without their effect. Many have been deluded into the belief that the prospects of the opposition are hopeless. But notwithstanding circumstances are calculated to exert we do not hesitate to express our belief that success is within our grasp, and that energy & activity are all that is wanting to ensure it. A stout heart & a strong arm can accomplish almost any thing, and we have only to commence the struggle with the determination that we will beat our adversaries, and the victory is ours. A brief reference to facts which are within the knowledge of all, will illustrate the correctness of this position. At the period of the last elections in Virginia, the Harrison party was without organization, and could scarcely be said to have had an existence. Wherever the elections turned upon the Presidential election at all, the contest was between the friends of Judge White, and the supporters, not of Mr. Van Buren, but of the administration. Yet under all these disadvantages, the estimated administration majority was but little more than three thousand in the whole State. We do not admit by any means that this a fair test of the strength of Mr. Van Buren, because we know, that in many counties which have elected adminstration delegates, a majority of the people are opposed to Mr. Van Buren. But even conceding that majority to Mr. Van Buren, is it not manifest that he cannot receive the vote of the State, if the Harrison party is superadded to that of Judge White? Since those elections the Harrison party has sprung into existence, its forces have been organized and are continually augmenting by accessions from the ranks of our adversaries, and already more than twenty five counties; and those amongst the largest in the State, have held public meetings, and announced delegates to this convention, and we have no doubt that others influenced by their example, will take the most efficient measures to bring their strength to bear upon the election in November. Are we not justified, then, in expressing the opinion, that by proper organization and activity, the Union ticket can be carried by A MAJORITY OF SEVERAL THOUSAND VOTES!

The above reasoning is conclusive to any fair mind, and it will be found to be the fact by experience—the friends of White and Harrison are equally and resolutely opposed to Van Buren.—Preferring their respective favorites, they will not hesitate, either one to yield their favorite to the other, to make sure of the defeat of Van Buren, the common enemy to the Constitution and the Country—the Union of White men and Harrison men in Virginia is perfect and indissoluble, and it will be made available against Van Buren—and so it ought to be every where, and as the people decide in favor of the one or the other, so let the friends of each go in the House. if it comes to that. This is fair and honest, and this is the way to defeat little Grimalkin White men and Harrison men are and ought to be one in opposition to Van Buren.

The following is a gorgeous picture of Van Burenism.

Quite as vulnerable—quite as incapable of self protection is the modern principle denominated Van Burenism.—You will find no difficulty in proving, demonstrating its author, Martin Van Buren to be a selfish knave, a hypocrite, professing one thing and practising another, and practising one thing in one section and another in a different section—You will find no difficulty in proving that he is a creature of unmixed selfishness, and the most undeniable inconsistency he has never been true to any cause, party or principle but by turns has embraced and abandoned them all just as his own self aggrandizement seemed to require:—

He has been for and against Mr. Madison and the late war—for and against Mr. Monroe—for and against J Q. Adams—for and against General Jackson—for and against the Tariff—for and against the U. S Bank; for abolition, and his friends say he is now against it, but we are willing to grant that on this subject he has been tolerably consistent We might still go on, until we enumerated every important political measure, which has agitated this country for the last twenty years, and he has been alternately on both sides of them all. The thin and flimsy covering by which he attempts to conceal his treacherous professions and base practices, may be torn from him—rent into pieces and burned up by the consuming influence of truth. nevertheless, others, Phœnix like, will spring from the ashes of the heterogeneous compound, adopting themselves to the fashions, tastes, conflicting interests, and party prejudices of each section of the Union!

*Wooleville Republican.*

*A split in the Van Buren ranks.*—During the debate in the Senate on the deposite bill, Mr Rives of Va. and Mr Talmadge of New York, delivered speeches in its favor, which produced great excitement and consternation among the Van Buren party. They attacked Wright's and Benton's speeches, declared themselves in favour of the distribution of the surplus, and denounced the extravagant schemes which had been devised for getting rid of it—They quoted Mr Jefferson and General Jackson in justification of the measure; declared that the President could not consistently veto the bill, after his recommendation in 1829; Mr Talmadge was very severe upon Benton and his 'gold humbug;' declared himself opposed to a hard money currency, &c.—[These doctrines are treason against the party.] Letters from Washington state that the leaders were thrown into utter consternation by these speeches. And worst of all, poor Benton, who had assumed to be leader of the Senate, found himself contemned and despised by the most decent men of his own party. We rejoice that they have cast him off for he is a disgrace to the Senate, and to any party

These things show that Van Buren never can unite the party of General Jackson in his own favour.

*Fay. Ob.*

*From the Boston Daily Advertiser.*

## WASHINGTON AND MADISON.

We are happy in being able to lay before our readers, so opportunely, the following documents, in anticipation of their appearance among the many very important and interesting historical papers never before published, with which Mr. Sparks' most valuable work abounds. These papers show the extent of the agency of Mr Madison, in the production of the Farewell address, which was written four years after the date of the draft here given, at which time it is known the relations between General Washington and Mr. Madison were materially changed.

## WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

*To the editor of the Daily Advertiser*

SIR.—In several of the public journals, remarks have been made respecting the agency of Mr. Madison in preparing Washington's *Farewell Address* which have a tendency to produce an erroneous impression It has been said that this Address was originally drawn up by Mr Madison, and that his draft, with very slight alterations, was ultimately published.

As the papers relating to this subject will be contained in one of the volumes of 'Washington's Writings,' there seems no impropriety in anticipating their appearance in that publication, so far, at least, as to correct the mistake implied in the above statement. For that purpose, General Washington's letter, and Mr. Madison's draft are herewith communicated.

It will be perceived that the letter was written towards the close of the first presidental term, before Washington had made up his mind to be a candidate for another election; and also, that he had held a previous conversation with Mr. Madison on the subject.

*Letter to Mr. Madison.*

'Mount Vernon, May 20, 1779.

'My Dear Sir,—As there is a possibility, if not a probability, that I shall not see you on your return home; or, if I should see you, it may be made on the road, and under circumstances, which may prevent my speaking to you on the subject we last conversed upon, I take the liberty of committing to paper the following thoughts and requests.

'I have not been unmindful of the sentiments expressed by you in the conversations just alluded to. On the contrary, I have, again and again revolved them with thoughtful anxiety, but without being able to dispose my mind to a longer continuation in the office I have now the honor to hold. I therefore still look forward to my fondest and most ardent wishes to spend the remainder of my days, which I cannot expect to be long, in ease and tranquility.

'Nothing but a conviction, that my declining the chair of government, if it should be the desire of the people to continue me in it, would involve the country in serious disputes respecting the Chief Magistrate, and the disagreeable consequences which might result therefrom in the floating and divided opinions, which seem to prevail at present, could in any wise, induce me to relinquish the determination I have formed—and of this I do not see how any evidence can be obtained previous to the election. My vanity, I am sure, is not of that cast as to allow me to view the subject in this light.

'Under these impressions, then, permit me to reiterate the request I made to you at our last meeting, namely, to think of the proper time and the best mode of announcing the intention, and that you would prepare the latter. In revolving this subject myself, my judgment has always been embarrassed. On the one hand, a previous declaration to retire, not only carries with it an appearance of vanity and self-importance, but it may be construed into a manœuvre, to be invited to remain; and on the other hand to say nothing, implies consent, or, at any rate would leave the matter in doubt; and to decline afterwards might be deemed as bad, and uncandid.

'I would fain carry my request to you farther than is asked above, although I am sensible that your compliance with it must add to your trouble. But as the recess may afford you leisure and I flatter myself you have dispositions to oblige me, I will, without apology, desire, if the measure in itself should strike you as proper, or likely to produce public good or private honor, that you would turn your thoughts to a Valedictory Address from me to the public, expressing in plain and modest terms, that, having been honored with the presidential chair and to the best of my abilities contributed to the organization and administration of the government; that, having arrived at a period of life, when the private walks of it in the shades of retirement become necessary, and will be most pleasing to me; and the spirit of the government may render a rotation in the elective officers of it more congenial with their ideas of liberty and safety, that I take my leave of them as a public man; and, in bidding them adieu, retaining no other concern than such as will arise from fervent wishes for the prosperity of my country, I take the liberty at my departure from civil, as I formerly did at my military exit, to invoke a continuation of the blessings of Providence upon it, and upon all those who are the supporters of its interests, and the promoters of harmony, order, and good government

'That, to impress these things, it might among other topics be observed, that we are *all* the children of the same country, a country great and rich in itself, capable and promising to be as prosperous and happy as any, which the annals of history have ever brought to our view, —that our interest, however diversified in local and smaller matters, is the same in all the great and essential concerns of the nation;—that the extent of our country, the diversity of our climate and soil, and the various productions of the states consequent of both, are such as to make one part not only convenient, but perhaps indispensably necessary to the other part, and may render the whole, at no distant period, one of the most independent (nations) in the world; that the established government, being the work of our own hands, with the seeds of amendment engrafted in the constitution, may, by wisdom, good dispositions, and mutual allowances, aided by experience, bring it as near to perfection as any human institution ever approximated, and therefore the only strife among us ought to be, who should be foremost in facilitating and finally accomplishing such great and desirable objects, by giving every possible support and cement to the Union;—that, however necessary it may be to keep a watchful eye over public servants and public measures, yet there ought to be limits to it, for suspicions unfounded and jealousies too lively are irritating to honest feelings and oftentimes are productive of more evil than good.

'To enumerate the various subjects, which might be introduced into such an address, would require thought, and to mention them to you would be unnecessary, as your judgment will comprehend *all* that will be proper. Whether to touch specifically any of the exceptionable parts of the constitution may be doubted. All I shall add, therefore, at present, is, to beg the favor of you to consider; First, the propriety of such an address; Secondly, if approved, the several matters which ought to be contained in it; Thirdly, the time it should appear; that is whether at the declaration of my intention to withdraw from the service of the public, or to let it be the closing act of my administration, which will end with the next session of Congress; the probability being that that body will continue sitting until March, when the House of Represntatives will also dissolve.

'Though I do not wish to hurry you, (the case not pressing,) in the execution of either of the publications before mentioned, yet I should be glad to hear from you generally on both, and to receive them in time, if you should not come to Philadelphia before the session commences, in the form they are finally to take I beg leave to draw your attention also to such things as you shall conceive fit subjects for communication on that occasion; and, noting them as they occur, that you would be so good as to furnish me with them in time to be prepared, and engrafted with others for the opening of the session.

With very sincere and
affectionate regards,
I am ever yours,
GEORGE WASHINGTON."

At the time of receiving this letter, Mr. Madison was at his residence in Virginia. In compliance with the request contained in it, he drew up the following paper, carried it with him when he returned to Congress, and gave it into the hands of the President.

## MR. MADISON'S DRAFT.

'The period which will close the appointment with which my fellow citizens have honored me, being not very distant, and the time actually arrived at which their thoughts must be designating the citizen, who is to administer the Executive Government of the United States during the ensuing term, it may be requisite to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should apprise such of my fellow citizens as may retain their partiality towards me, that I am not to be numbered among those out of whom a choice is to be made.

'I beg them to be assured, that the Resolution, which dictates this intimation, has not been taken without the strictest regard to the relation, which as a dutiful citizen, I bear to my country, and that in withdrawing that tender of my service which silence in my situation might imply, I am not influenced by the smallest deficiency of zeal for its future interests, or of grateful respect for its past kindness; but by the fullest persuasion, that such a step is compatible with both

'The impressions under which I entered on the present arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In discharge of this trust, I can only say that I contributed, towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. For any errors, which may have flowed from this source, I feel all the regret which an anxiety for the public good can excite; not without the double consolation, however, arising from a consciousness of their being involuntary, and an experience of the candor which will interpret them.

'If there were any circumstances, which could give value to my inferior qualifications for the trust, these circumstances must have been temporary. In this light was the undertaking viewed when I ventured upon it. Being more over still further advanced in the decline of life I am every day more sensible, that the increasing weight of years renders the private walks of it, in the shade of retirement, as necessary as they will be acceptable to me.

'May I be allowed to add, that it will be among the highest as well as purest enjoyments that can sweeten the remnant of my days, to partake in a private station, in the midst of my fellow citizens, of that benign influence of good laws under a free government, which has been the ultimate object of all our wishes, and in which I confide as the happy reward of our cares and labors. May I be allowed further to add, as a consideration far more important that in early example of rotation in an office of so high and delicate a nature, may equally accord with the republican spirit of our Constitution, and the ideas of liberty and safety entertained by the people.

[If a farewell address is to be added at the expiration of the term, the following paragraph may conclude the present.]

'Under these circumstances, a return to my private station, according to the purpose with which I quitted it, is the part which duty as well as inclination assigns me. In executing it, I shall carry with me every tender recollection, which gratitude to my fellow citizens can awaken; and a sensibility to the permanent happiness of my country, which will render it the object of my increasing vows and most fervent supplications.

[Should no further address be intended the preceding clause may be omitted and the present address proceed as follows.]

'In contemplating the moment at which the curtain is to drop forever on the public scenes of my life, my sensations anticipate, and do not permit me to suspend, the deep acknowledgments required by that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me, for the distinguished confidence it has reposed in me, and for the opportunities I have thus enjoyed, of testifying my inviolable attachment by the most steadfast services which my faculties could render.

'All the returns I have now to make will be in those vows, which I shall carry with me to my retirement and to my grave, that Heaven may continue to favor the people of the United States with the choicest tokens of its beneficence, that their union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which is the work of their own hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and with virtue; and that this character may be ensured to it, by that watchfulness over public servants and public measures, which on one hand will be necessary to prevent or correct a degeneracy;—and that forbearance on the other, from unfounded or indiscriminate jelousies, which would deprive the public of the best services, by depriving a conscious integrity of one of the noblest incitements to perform them; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of America, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation, and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire them the glorious satisfaction, of recommending it to the affection, the praise, and the adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

'And may we not dwell with well grounded hopes on this flattering prospect, when we reflect on the many ties by which the people of America are bound together, and the many proofs they have given of an enlightened judgment and a magnanimous patriotism.

'We may all be considered as the children of one common country. We have all been embarked in one common cause. We have all had our share in common sufferings, & common successes The portion of the Earth allotted for the theatre of our fortunes, fulfills our most sanguine desires. All its essential interests are the same, whilst the diversities arising from climate from soil and from other local and lesser peculiarities, will naturally form a mutual relation of the parts, that may give to the whole a more entire independence, than has perhaps fallen to the lot of any other nation.

'To confirm these motives to an affectionate and permanent union, and to secure the great objects of it, we have established a common government, which being free in its principles, being founded in our own choice, being intended as the guardian of our common rights, and the patron of our common interests, and wisely containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, as experience may point out its errors seems to promise every thing that can be expected from such an institution; and if supported by wise counsels, by virtuous conduct, and by mutual and friendly allowances, must approach as near to perfection as any human work can aspire, and nearer than any which the annals of mankind have recorded:

'With these wishes and hopes I shall make my exit from civil life, & I have taken the same liberty of expressing them, which I formerly used in offering the sentiments which were suggested by my exit from military life.

'In either instance, I have presumed more than I ought, on the indulgence of my fellow citizens, they will be too generous to ascribe it to any other cause, than the extreme solicitude which I am bound to feel, and which I can never cease to feel, for their liberty, their prosperity, and their happiness.'

Such is Mr. Madison's draft, which was evidently consulted in preparing the final *Farewell Address*, but on a comparison of the two it will be found that there is but little resemblance between them. In a conversation on the subject, Mr. Madison said to me, that he aimed chiefly to express the ideas contained in Washington's letter, with such additions only as were required to complete the form of an address.—He spoke in high praise of the letter, as touching on the most essential topics in a condensed and pointed manner.—The draft met Washington's entire approbation at the time. And indeed there was no man, whom he consulted for many years more freely than Mr. Madison, or in whose talents, judgment, and fidelity, he had a stronger confidence, which is abundantly proved by the written correspondence that passed between them.

JARED SPARKS.

NEW POST ROADS.—We subjoin a list of the new mail routes in Maryland, authorized by the "Act to establish certain Post Roads, and to alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes"—passed at the recent session of Congress, and approved the 2d July, 1836.—From the general list of newly established post roads throughout the United States, we extract those only for Maryland, as likely to interest our readers:

From Davidsonville, via Higgin's store, to Patuxent forge, and thence to Elkridge landing. From Boonsborough, via Robertsville, Brownsville, Burketsville and Petersville, to Barry. From Port Deposite, to North East. From Churchhill to Dover, in the State of Delaware. From Cambridge, by Church creek, and Tobacco stick, to Robinson and Griffin's store. From Bel-Air, by Harford Furnace, and Abington, to Michaelville

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We learn that the Secretary of the Treasury has closed several of the Western land offices; and we observe that the newspapers in that quarter complain that the people are put to much inconvenience on that account. This is indeed the age of HUMBUGS. Who could have doubted that the heads of departments and members of Congress, who have gone so largely into the purchase of public lands, would not find some pretence to shut the land offices? It is part of the plan. They first borrow the money, they then get up a tale of emigration, by puffing the West—the great West—and when the honest settler reaches his new home, he finds that the land offices are closed, and that he is compelled to buy from Amos Kendall, or Mr. Attorney General Butler, or their agents, land bought with the government money at government price. Does any one believe that Amos Kendall or Mr. Butler, after having borrowed money to purchase land, would sell it without a profit? And does not every one see that, if the honest emigrant cannot buy from the government, he must buy from the speculators? And is any one so blind as not to see the why and wherefore the Western land offices have been closed.

*Cannel or Kendal Coal in the United States.*—A vein of this superior quality of coal, so celebrated in England, has been recently found, says the Beaver, (Penn.) Argus, in that vicinity, 12 feet thick, by Professor Rodgers, while making reconnoisance of the geology of that State. It is supposed the vein is inexhaustible.

The Globe is finding fault with some of the administration papers in Pennsylvania, because they admit that the party in that State is in a bad way. 'The truth is not to be spoken at all times.'

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