of the act cited, or under the general authority of the Department, provided the Department *happened*, at the time of the nominations, to be in possession, from any quarter, of information unfavorable to the appointment.'

Thus, after setting forth the usages and construction of the law, and the decisions had on it, which make out the powers of the collector, we find that it is all declared to be subject to the control of the Department at last, 'whenever *it happened* to be in possession, from any quarter of information against the appointment.'

The Secretary further proceeds to say that, from whatever source deriving the control, the Department saw nothing improper in the collector, in Melvill's case, sufficient to induce or justify it in withholding a sanction to the particular appointment made in his place in February, 1835.'

As the Department possesses no authority by law, and has never, in fact, exercised any, to his knowledge, in removing this class of subordinate officers, (when once appointed by the collector,) except through his recommendation or nomination to that effect, holding the collector answerable if improper persons are continued to be employed or retained in office, after *sufficient* objections are known to him, he had Melvill's complaint before the collector, and *made certain inquiries* to satisfy himself, as the head of the Department, whether the charges made against the collector were of a character which seemed to require censure for what was already past and irreversible by the Department alone, or any communication that his conduct had been so improper as to require it to be reported to the President for his removal from office.'

We have no account given by the Secretary as to the result of this communication with the collector, which, no doubt, from its character and its date, produced the report that Melvill alludes to, as ordered by the Secretary to be made, and which the committee have in vain asked for. But the Secretary goes on to cloud this communication in mystery, and to throw over it the impenetrable mantle of secrecy, when he says, '*this*, like most other transactions of a similar character between principal and subordinates, in relation to character and qualifications, and fitness of candidates for office, being executive in its nature, and not intended for the public eye, is not presumed to be wished for by the committee on an occasion when the Senate is not engaged in executive business, but in the public and legislative consideration of a petition which merely asked for legislation in a case where, by law, the collector and the Department possess the whole appointing power.'

After this homily upon the secrecy that must attach to all executive proceedings in relation to the fitness of charac[illegible] such secrecy to guard against heartburnings and hostilities; the practice of the Department in forwarding communications, even on executive business, when the Senate is thus engaged; the rules prescribed by the Senate in such cases, and the ill consequences that would otherwise arise—the Secretary disavows any objection to further legislation by Congress that would take away from him '*the little supervising power*' now exercised in filling subordinate appointments, or that should provide for appointments or appeals in any other way, where the power would be deemed more convenient, and, at the same time constitutional.'

The decision of the circuit court of the United States is again brought into view (as the Secretary says) as some refutation of the general charge that 'the petitioner has been oppressed by the collector, and unjustly removed from office;' but he further declares that, 'however this decision may establish the principle of the necessity of reappointments,' (under each succeeding collector,) yet '*that principle has not been recognised by the Department as imperative;*' on the contrary, (says the Secretary,) from long usage, and the circumstance that the cause was not carried up to the Supreme Court for confirmation or reversal, fortified by an opinion of the Attorney General in 1831, it has been deemed best, generally, to adhere to the course pursued before that decision was made, and to consider all the subordinate officers, so far as respects the Department, after their superior has died or resigned, *not to be in a condition requiring reappointment*, but as still continuing in the public service until the new collector chooses to appoint others in their places.'

In conclusion, the Secretary says, 'Since the above decision, this may have been an error in the practice here, which requires legislative correction, and which, after the long continuance of the practice since the decision and opinion of the Attorney General, *the Secretary has not felt himself bound to change without further legislation;*' and, 'although the decision has left the collector in his full right, immediately upon his entry into office, to exercise the power of removal and substitution, since the year 1829 this practice has not been allowed by the Department without first submitting his nominations for the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury. (See Secretary's letter to committee.)

To all these statements the committee think it proper to add, that the character of Melvill (the memorialist) for truth and integrity is ably and abundantly sustained by unexceptionable vouchers; and such is the congruity between the statements and allegations of Melvill and the remarks made to him by the honorable member of Congress, that it leaves no room to doubt their correctness; and the more particularly, as these statements and allegations are unnoticed, and therefore, not denied by the Secretary, to whom they were all substantially and fully presented in Mr. Melvill's communication to him of the 28th May, 1835—the Secretary chiefly confining himself to the qualifications of those substituted in the place of the proscribed, and to the powers of the collector and the Department in making removals.

Mr Melvill has thought proper, also, to furnish the Secretary with a sketch of his political life and opinions since the year 1798, in which he strongly sustains himself as a faithful and efficient member of the democratic party during the pre-idential of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and up to the present time, which, he seems to have thought, combined with adequate and unexceptionable official services, would have insured him a continuance in office, until convinced of the contrary by his recent detrusion.

Whether Mr. Melvill has been oppressed as he complains, will depend much upon the legal rights of the collector to turn him out at will, and the practical exercise of that right. That the collector has this right the Secretary designs to show, by adducing the decision of the circuit court of the United States in the district of Massachusetts, which declares that the subaltern officers in the customs depend for their employment upon the good-will of each successive collector, and that, upon the death or resignation of a collector, all such officers are vacated; and then the Secretary remarks that this is some refutation of the general charge that the petitioner has been oppressed by the collector, and unjustly removed from office.' Yet, immediately afterwards, the Secretary informs us, in contradistinction to this, 'that, however this decision may establish the principle of reappointments under each successive collector, *that principle has not been recognised by the Department as imperative*,' but 'that it has seemed it best, generally, to adhere to the course pursued before that decision was made, and to consider all subordinate officers, so far as respects the Department, after the death or resignation of their superior, as not in a condition requiring reappointment, but as still continuing in the public service *until the new collector chooses to appoint others in their places.*'

Thus, the refutation of oppression which the judgment of the court is said to afford, is laid aside, and the declaration that the usage in the Department (notwithstanding that judgment) of regarding all the subordinates as in office upon the coming in of a collector, clearly makes Mr. Melvill's case 'a removal' at the will of the collector, and not a legal vacation of his office upon a contingency.

It does not seem to the committee, from any evidence before them, that the collector Littlefield) had a wish or design to turn the memorialist out of office [illegible] and declarations, as laid before them, would stamp him with more than gross hypocrisy; but it rather appears that he has been influenced by others to turn Melvill out, and the act is sustained under color of law.

Mr. Melvill was told by the collector (Littlefield) that he had inquired of the former collector into the character and fitness of those employed in the customs at Newport, and declared that he was satisfied, from the information of the collector, that they were all honest, capable, and faithful officers, and assured them that none need fear being turned out whilst they continued to perform their duty as they had done. This assurance was again and again repeated to Melvill both before & even after he was turned out by Littlefield. Melvill's removal from office therefore, not being (by established usage in the Department) from vacancy created upon the death or resignation of a collector, and not being from any deficiency in his official duties, must, of course, have arisen from some other cause; this cause is stated by Mr. Melvill, and is corroborated by his reported conversations with an honorable member of Congress.

The power adjudged by the circuit court, and which has been always claimed by collectors, under the advisement and sanction of the Department, of turning out subaltern officers of the customs at will may be a necessary power; it may be, in its judicious and proper exercise, essential to a due administration of the custom-house concerns. The committee are far from denying the power, but they conceive that it should only be used (as it was intended) to preserve integrity competency, fidelity, and good conduct in those who are called, as subaltern officers, to the discharge of duties in the custom-house. To exert this power for political party views, or to promote party ends, as it never was the design of the law which gives the power of appointment, so it can, in the opinion of the committee, be as little justified as it can be tolerated in an honest supervisorship of the Department. All contracts or understandings with a public officer, which make it a condition of his appointment to office that he should use his official station to multiply political partisans, or to further political party views, are gross and inadmissible abuses. Officers are by the Constitution, intended to be filled exclusively for the best discharge of their duties, so that the country may enjoy the greatest advantage from the ablest fulfilment of official trust. To exact, as the condition of appointment to office, any thing but what is properly official and moral conduct, is illegal and wrong; but to exact political partisan services as the condition of office, is foreign to our laws and our system, and leads to corruption. So, to turn a man out of office merely because his known political opinions prevent him from being a political partisan of those who turn him out, is proscription for opinion's sake, and persecution for a correct assertion of his constitutional rights. All active participation in political party affairs by officers of the Government is unfit and unseemly; but the right of opinion, and the constitutional expression of it, is sacredly secured to every freeman; it is the birthright of every American citizen; the Constitution assures it, and the law defends it. Whatever invades this right; whatever robs a man of it; whatever panders to the appetite to seduce him from the maintenance of this right, must be oppression, or persecution, or corruption.

When the Secretary says that he adheres to a principle of 'not requiring a collector to keep in his employ and confidence subordinate persons in whom he had not full reliance, and whose services he might not deem, *from any cause*, so agreeable & useful to himself or the community as those' of others, he builds a platform broad enough for every caprice, every injustice, and every proscription to stand on. To say that a collector may turn out any and every subordinate whose services he might not deem, *from any cause*, so agreeable or useful to himself or the community, is an undefined license, for practises the most flagitious, provided a collector can be found base enough to justify them under this indefinite principle. '*from any cause*' is a boundless discretion, that may be dictated by any passion, or any object, and defies all accountability. If such is the construction of the Secretary, and such the guidance of the collector, they cannot too soon be corrected by the interposition of restraining authority.

The case presented by the memorialist is one of deep interest, and merits the attention of that power in the Government whose prescribed duty it is 'to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.' The committee are well aware that the best laws may become destructive of the high interests of the country, and the rights of the citizens, if perverted and abused. Abuses are not always arguments against the existence of laws. They therefore report the facts as furnished to them to the Senate, accompanied by the foregoing remarks, that the Senate, upon due consideration, may take such course as, in their judgment, may seem most proper.

[This report was printed; but no further action took place upon it in the Senate.]

GEN. W. H HARRISON.

This veteran in every branch of public service was recently invited by his fellow citizens of Newark (in Ohio) to a Public Dinner in token of their high respect for his public character and public services. The following is his reply to the letter communicating the invitation, and the grounds of it:

NEWARK, JULY 25, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the [illegible] of this date, inviting me to a public dinner on Thursday next, or on such other day as may suit my convenience.

Under any other circumstances than those in which I am at this time placed, it would give me great pleasure to meet the citizens of Newark and its vicinity in the way you propose; but being, as I am, obliged to leave this place immediately, and having declined several invitations of my fellow-citizens of a similar character, at other places, I am compelled to decline that with which you have honored me.

I sincerely thank you, gentlemen, for the estimation which you have been pleased to put upon my public services. It is not for me to determine whether the view you have taken of them, as far as it relates to their importance, is correct or not; but I may be permitted to say, that, in all the relations which I have stood in to the Government, or the People of the country, the utmost exertion of my physical strength and the whole powers of my limited capacity were put into requisition to bring to a fortunate issue the various and important duties which have been committed to me. That some of my fellow-citizens should not estimate these services in the manner you do, gentlemen, is quite natural. But it could not have been expected that my political opponents would have attempted to falsify the records and the established history of the country for the purpose of imposing upon the People that I had been a recreant from the duties imposed upon me as the trusted soldier of my country, and false to the principles of republicanism which had been instilled into my mind from my earliest youth.

Such, however, is the demoniacal character of that spirit of party which has intruded itself of late into all the political contests of our country, as to leave no principle safe which opposes its progress, and which considers all means justifiable that will in the smallest degree contribute to its victories. If its audacity has already reached the lengths which you have asserted, gentlemen, of putting at naught the most authentic records, and the testimony of hundreds or of thousands of living witnesses, for the purpose of prostrating an individual, what may not be expected from it in its further progress? What but that general proscription, which has been the immediate precursor of the downfall of all free Governments? Who is there that is acquainted with history, that does not know that the persecution of individuals who are supposed to stand in the way of the accomplishment of some favorite object by a demoniant party, was always the first in the train of those measures which resulted in the darkest and most disgusting scenes which are described in the annals of the ancient republics?

Do I err, gentlemen, in giving the character of persecution to the course of misrepresentation and abuse which is at present carried on against me? What is persecution, if wide-spread denunciation of a man for criminal conduct, of which he is innocent, is not? If this definition is correct, to apply to it the manner in which I have been treated for the last three months. A '*recreant from the banner of my country—a fugitive from the command intrusted to me, leaving that command to be exercised by subordinate officers.*" These are charges not only calculated to render me infamous in the eyes of the world, but they are such, if true, as would have created a forfeiture of my life. No court Martial, before whom they were proved, would have hesitated to order me to be shot. And those who now believe them, must look upon me in no other light than as a traitor who has been suffered to linger out his existence by the false clemency of the Chief Magistrate of the country. And false, indeed, would have been that clemency which would have failed to call to the severest account the perpetrator of crimes, not only disgraceful to himself, but to the Government which trusted, and to the country which had nurtured him. The Magistrate upon whom the censure for this glaring defect of duty would fall, is James Madison that sage and patriot for whose recent loss, the banner which, it is asserted, he suffered to be disgraced, is at this moment, in every part of the world where it waves, shrouded in the emblems of mourning.

But it is not for a neglect of duty only that the memory of the Father of our Constitution is to be arraigned. It must go farther—since the journals of Congress will show that, in a communication to that body, he attributes the entire arrangement by which the victory was achieved to that individual, who, it is now alleged, was a 'recreant, at the distance of twelve miles from the scene of its accomplishment.'

Nor must the censure be confined to Mr. Madison. A large portion of it would fall upon the two Houses of Congress, which, with a single dissenting voice, awarded to the same individual their thanks and a gold medal, the highest reward for successful military services which is sanctioned by our republican institutions.

There is a difficulty in determining which most to admire, the dark malignity which conceived these calumnies, or the consummate audacity with which they are promulgated, in the midst of hundreds of living witnesses, who could and do affix the character of falsehood upon them. It is, however, not difficult to see that the whole is a scheme of deep-laid cunning, and that it is not expected to produce any beneficial results in the Western States. The fruits of this systematic slander are to be gathered at a distance, since it will be thought, in the remote States, almost impossible that such charges could be brought there if there was not some foundation to support them. But malignity and cunning often overshoot the mark at which they [illegible] such, I have no doubt, will be the result in this instance.

The appeal made by my enemies is to the credulity, the prejudices, and the party feelings of the People—mine is to their justice alone. I know not the source from which it is expected to derive any kind of support to the charges which have been brought against me.—The usual order of things seems indeed to be reversed. Heretofore it has been considered necessary to exhibit proof in the support of charges which are made against any individual; but my enemies seem to think that the burden of the proof should rest with me. In this instance, I waive my rights as the party accused; and at once refer, as regards the battle of Tippecanoe, to the proceedings of the Legislatures of Kentucky and Indiana on that subject, and to the testimony of all the officers and soldiers who served on that occasion; and, in relation to the command of the Northwestern army, to the recorded testimony of Shelby, Perry, Cass, Wood, Perkins, Tupper, Ball, Paul, Owings, Croghan, and ninety nine out of every hundred of the officers and soldiers who were at any time employed under my command.

I repeat, that my appeal is to the justice of the People alone. The delicacy of military character will permit no aid or support from feelings of sympathy or generosity. I ask of my fellow-citizens, in this matter, nothing more than justice—less, I am sure, they will not offer.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your fellow-citizen,

WM. H. HARRISON.

Messrs. Daniel Marble, M. Darlington, and others, Committee.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

The annexed letter from Col. Croghan, the Hero of Fort Sandusky, is a lone sufficient to show how groundless is the charge of want of courage, or military talent, so often alleged against General Harrison.

Lower Sandusky, Aug. 17, 1813.

'I have with much regret seen in some of the public prints such representations respecting my refusal to evacuate this post, as are calculated not only to injure me in the estimation of military men, but also to excite unfavorable impressions as to the propriety of Gen. Harrison's conduct relative to this affair.

'His character as a military man is too well established to need my approbation or support.—But his public service entitles him at least to common justice. This affair does not furnish cause of reproach. If public opinion has been lately misled respecting his late conduct, it will require but a moment's cool, dispassionate reflection, to convince them of its propriety. *The measures recently adopted by him, so far from deserving censure, are the clearest proofs of his keen penetration and able generalship.* It is true that I did not proceed immediately to execute his order to evacuate this post; but this disobedience was not, as some would wish to believe the result of a fixed determination to maintain the post contrary to his most positive order, as will appear from the following detail which is given to explain my conduct.

'About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ultimo, a letter from the adjutant general's office dated Seneca Town, July 29th 1813, was handed me by Mr. Connor, ordering me to abandon this post, burn it, and retreat that night to head quarters. On the reception of the order, I called a council of officers, in which it was determined not to abandon the place, at least until the further pleasure of the general should be known as it was thought an attempt to retreat in the open day, in the face of a superior force of the enemy, would be more hazardous than to remain in the fort under all its advantages. I therefore wrote a letter to the general couched in such terms as I thought were calculated to deceive the enemy should it fall into his hands, which I thought more than probable—as well as to inform the general should it be so fortunate as to reach him, that I would wait to hear from him before I should proceed to execute his order. This letter contrary to my expectations, was received by the general, who, not knowing what reasons urged me to write in a tone so decisive, concluded very rationally that the manner of it was demonstrative of the most positive determination to disobey his order under any circumstances. I was therefore suspended from the command of the fort, and ordered to head quarters.—But on explaining to the general my reason for not executing my orders, and my object in using the style I had done he was so perfectly satisfied with the explanation, that I was immediately reinstated in the command.

It will be recollected that the order above alluded to was written on the night previous to my receiving it—had it been delivered to me, as was intended, that night, I should have obeyed it without hesitation; its not reaching me in time was the only reason which induced me to consult my officers on the propriety of waiting the general's further orders.

It has been stated also; that upon my representation of my ability to maintain the post, the general altered his determination to abandon it.—This is incorrect. No such representations were ever made. And the last order I received from the general was precisely the same as that first given, viz. 'That if I discovered a large British force by water, (presuming that they would bring heavy artillery,) time enough to retreat, I was to do so; but if I could not retreat with safety, to defend the post to the last extremity.'

A day or two before the enemy appeared before Fort Meigs, the general had reconnoitered the surrounding ground, and being informed that the hill on the opposite side of Sandusky completely commanded the fort, I was [illegible] to undertake with the troops under my command, to remove it to that side. The general, upon reflection, thought it best not to attempt it, as he believed that if the enemy appeared on this side of the lake, it would be before the work could be possibly finished.

It is useless to disguise the fact, that this fort is commanded by high points of ground around it; a single stroke of the eye made this clear to me the first time I had occasion to examine the neighborhood, with a view of discovering the relative strength and weakness of the surrounding place.

I would be insincere to say that I am not flattered by the many handsome things which have been said about the defence which was made by the troops under my command; but I desire *no plaudits* which are bestowed upon me at the *expense of Gen. Harrison.*

I have at all times enjoyed his confidence so far as my rank in the army entitled me to it, and on proper occasions received his marked attention, I have felt the *warmest attachment* for him as a man, and my confidence in him as an *able commander remains unshaken.* I feel every assurance that he will at all times do me justice; and nothing could give me more pain than *to see his enemies seize upon this occasion to deal out their unfriendly feeling and acrimonious dislike*—and as long as he continues (as in my humble opinion he has hitherto done) to make the wisest arrangements and most judicious disposition which the forces under his command will justify, I shall not hesitate to unite with the army in bestowing upon him *that confidence* which he so *richly merits* and which has on no occasion been *withdrawn.*

Your friend,

GEORGE CROGHAN.

Maj. 17th Inf. commanding Lower Sandusky.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

DEATH OF MR. ROTHSCHILD.

A slip from the Merchants' News Room, at Boston, furnishes advices from London to the 4th August, received via *Halifax.* The principal item of intelligence is the

DEATH OF ROTHSCHILD.

We learn by this arrival that Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the celebrated London banker, died on Thursday, July 28, at Frankfort on the Maine, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. *He* was only fifty nine years of age. His visit to Frankfort was to be present at the marriage of his son. His illness continued for several weeks before it terminated in death. He was sensible to the last. It is said that he had a strong presentiment that he should not return to England—but an impression prevails that his life might have been saved if better professional advice could have been procured than that found on the spot. Mr. Rothschild was, emphatically speaking, a self made man—the rise of his fortune was all within the present century.

He came to England in 1800, where he acted as agent for his father in the purchase of goods for the Continent. Shortly afterward through the agency of his father and the Prince of Hesse Cassel, he had large sums of money placed at his disposal, which he employed with extraordinary judgment, and his means went on at a rapid rate of accumulation. It was not till the breaking out of the war with Spain in 1808, that his extraordinary means, which were displayed in making remittances for the English army in that country, were developed to any extent, so as to be known to the mercantile world generally. *He* was one of ten children, eight of whom survive him—four brothers, two younger and two older than himself, and four sisters.

He married the daughter of Mr. Cohen, a merchant in London, who is said so little to have anticipated the success in life of his future son in law, that he entertained some doubts about the prudence of the match—and Mr. Rothschild was accordingly desired to produce testimonials as to his worldly means. The whimsical answer was, that whatever number of daughters Mr. Cohen possessed, he could not do better, so far as money and good character went, than to give them all to Nathan Mayer Rothschild.

The death of this eminent banker is one of the most important events for London, & perhaps for Europe, which have occurred for some time—his financial transactions have pervaded the whole continent—and may be said to have experienced more or less influence on money business of every description. No operations on an equally large scale have existed in Europe previous to his time—for they were not confined to his own capital and resources, which were immense, but were carried on in conjunction with his brothers in Paris, in Vienna, in Frankfort and in Naples—all of whom possess colossal fortunes of their own. Besides which, he had agencies established in almost every large city in the old or new world, all of which, under his directions, conducted extensive business of various kinds.—Nothing therefore was too great or extended provided the project was a reasonable one, for him to undertake. All the brothers of Mr. Rothschild are men of great capacity and knowledge of business, but it is generally admitted that they deferred to his judgment in all their undertakings, and that he was the moving principle of the great mass of capital they represented.

M Rothschild, like the rest of the brothers, held a patent of nobility with the title of Baron, but he never assumed it, and was more justly proud of that name under which he had acquired a distinction which no title could convey.

The following letter, which we find in the National Intelligencer, furnishes the latest information from the army of Gen. Gaines. It will be seen that a part of the United States troops are in actual occupation of the town of Nacogdoches in the Mexican Territory:

Extract of a letter form an officer of the U S. Army, dated Camp Nacogdoches, Aug 4, 1836.

'Since I last addressed you from Fort Towson, I have performed another march of near two hundred miles, and now, on a small hill which terminates, or rather on which Nacogdoches partly stands; our encampment is spread. We were two weeks accomplishing the march, which was truly fatiguing. Part of the country over which we passed had never been travelled before, except by men on horseback, and as we were encumbered with ox teams, a road had necessarily to be cut as we advanced, which caused great delay, even when no river was to be crossed, and the trouble incident to building bridges and rafts did not occur to detain us. We reached this place about a week ago, and the firing of a small piece of artillery on our approach told of a favorable reception. The inhabitants are extremely polite and obliging, but many of them have left the town in consequence of the hostile attitude of the neighboring Indians, who are said to be so numerous that some do not consider the town safe now, notwithstanding the presence of the U. S. troops.

'Yesterday evening the roaring of artillery and the sound of martial music announced the arrival of Gen Houston and staff. He seems to have suffered in health, and the wound he received at the battle of San Jacinto confines him still to his crutches.

'Report said a week or two since that ten thousand Mexicans were on their march to Texas, but, like most reports of the kind, it proved to be incorrect—though it is yet believed that about two thousand are embodied at Metamoras. The Texan army is daily increasing in strength and confidence, and will doubtless be able successfully to oppose any force that can be brought against them.'

Cholera in Charleston.—We sincerely regret to perceive that the ravages of this dreadful disease are on the increase in Charleston. The following are the reports of the Board of Health for the two days mentioned:—

Sept. 2, 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Special Committee of the Board have to report for the last twenty-four hours, seven cases of Cholera, six under treatment—the other dead, one white, the remainder blacks.—Of the three cases reported yesterday as under treatment, all have died.

Sept. 3, 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Special committee of the Board have to report for the last twenty-four hours, seventeen cases of Cholera; two whites and fifteen blacks—two dead, the others under treatment. Of the seven cases reported yesterday, two more have died—the others are convalescent.

An Ordinance has passed the Council of that city, imposing a penalty of $500 on every Physician refusing or neglecting to report such cases of Cholera as arise in his practice.

It is known to our readers that the State of Maryland, at one of the recent sessions of its Legislature, appropriated one thousand dollars to defray the expense of procuring full length portraits of Samuel Chase, William Paca and Thomas Stone, three of the signers, on the part of this State, to the Declaration of Independence. The trust of executing these portraits was confided to *Mr. Boardley*, a native artist, who has discharged the task in such a manner as to reflect the higest credit upon his genius and talents. They are now completed, and have been placed for public examination in the picture gallery of the Museum.

The likeness of the venerable gentlemen are said by those who have seen them, to be singularly faithful and striking, and the peculiar costume of the times, in which they are painted is well calculated to give to their appearance an air of great dignity and gravity.

The coloring of these pictures strikes us as exceedingly fine, and supported, as they are, by elegantly gilt frames, they will prove a very handsome ornament to the Legislative hall in which they are to be placed.—*Carlisle.*

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