From the National Gazette.

PROVERBS IN POLITE ENGLISH.

In a stray number of a departed periodical, we recently met with a string of proverbs translated into polite language by Miss Isabel Hill; and they are so admirably rendered, with so much originality and humour, that we eagerly extract some specimens of them, in the conviction that they are still 'as good as new' for they cannot have been seen by many eyes in the obscurity of their original publication. Miss Hill says—'I differ from the million as to the vulgarity of using old sayings; some of them are truly expressive and significant; it is only to the homeliness of their style that I object. My refined friend Leonine has indifferently reformed this.' The following are among the specimens of Leonine's success in transmuting lead into gold.

'Coined metal impels the feminine horse.

It is painful to be in attendance for the pumps of departed individuals.

Do not exclaim voc ferously till you have passed beyond the forest.

No longer perform on the flageolet, no longer gallopade.

Loveliness lies not beneath the superficies of the ex erior cuticle.

Let every one persue the bent of his own genius, as the elderly matron observed while saluting her vaccine favorite.

An equestrian mendicant will journey towards the relais of his satanic majesty.

Too great a number of culinary assistants may i mpair the flavour of the *consummee*.

An obese affliction is preferable to an emaciated one.

Apply not the oleaginous product of dairies to the incisor of your hunter.

A pebble, in a state of circumvolution, acquires not the lichens of mural vegetation.

Royalty may be contemplated with impunity, even by a feline quadruped.

No vender of the finny tribe announces that her piscatory spoil is so decomposed as to offend the olfactory nerves.

To that which the retina does not receive, the pericardium remains insensible.

Why should the smaller domestic utensil accuse the larger of ingratitude?

A greater volume of aqueous fluid passes the machine for pulverizing wheat than its proprietor is aware.

Do not adapt a vehicular conveyance till you can afford sumsattrition.

Feathered bipeds of similar plumage will live gregariously.

The tertiary female of the porcine genus imbibes the richest natriment.

That which is engendered in the osseous portions of the frame will never be extracted from its cereal covering.

Those, the illuminting apertures of whose messuages are vitrified, should never project frag ments of granite.

The capital of the Papal states was not constructed in a diurnal revolution of the globe.

Experienced warblers are rarely made prisoners by the husks of grain.

An abrupt inclination of the head is equivalent to a sudden closing of the eye, to a racer labouring under a cataract.

One proper deviation from the straight line merits a similar event.

By the same process that you beat kneaded dough, you may amalgamate malt and hops.

By the same meth d in which you formed your couch, so you may recline on it.

A vacant tenement is superior to a vicious inhabitant.

It is a sage infant who is intimately acquainted with his own paternal relative.

The infernal Being is not so sable as limners have represented him.

No ablution will convert an African into an Albino.

Inferior falcons will not extract the visual organs of their kind.

He who treats the misfortunes of others as themes for risibility may have that cachinnation transferred to the opposite side of his facial muscles.

Elongated articles of table equipage are required by those who take *petit soupers* with the author of Evil.

In the absence of the miniature tiger, the muscipular race will become festive.

Do not calculate the number of your juvenile poultry before the process of incubation is completed.

It is more pleasing to arrive at the termination of a banquet than at the commencement of a journey.'

SWINDLING IN STYLE.

Knavery, like snow, condenses in our streets a the coming of winter, & scarcely a day pass s in which the little Magisterial Courts do t give their tribute to the genius of the ckpocket mind But our affairs of this kind e vulgar. It is on the Continent that the ckpocket studies the picturesque. The reason of this difference is simply that the trade ere is in higher hands—that the Exquisite ith whom the daughter of an Eenglish peer ay have danced at the Ridotto this evening, ay be practising the art of 'ways and means' n the public purse at the theatre the next. nd that when every human being, from the ince to the peasant, plays at the same hazd table, the lower race quickly adopt the yle of the superior, and raise swindling to the dignity of a profession.

Some time since, an extremely clever thing of this species was done in Vienna. A young Count, with some prodigiously high-blood name, an officer in the Imperial Hulans, was sitting on his horse, waiting outside the gate of the cathedral for the return of their Majesties. A watch set with brilliants, which he took out from time to time, showed that he was weary of the ceremony. A vastly sparkling snuff box, to which he frequently applied, showed that he required a stimulus: in fact, the handsome Hulan was evidently falling asleep. He was roused by a well-dressed person's making his way to him, and with a very low bow begging of him 'to preserve that attitude.' He explained this odd request, by saying, that one of the archduchesses was desperately smitten with him, and desired to have his picture; but that, no opportunity having hitherto occurred, and etiquette being altogether against her asking it in person she had employed an eminent artist to sketch his likeness as he mounted guard. The count, notorious for his good opinion of his own charms, was infinitely delighted; but he affected to laugh at the idea, and threw himself into an attitude which he conceived to be much more captivating. His friend in the mob again begged of him to remain steady a moment, and pointed out to him, in an opposite window, and artist busy in sketching a crayon drawing. The man's eyes were fixed on him. It was undeniable that he was sketching the count, and the handsome Hulan was too generous to make an archduchess wretched for want of his picture.

Two or three slight changes of attitude were required to complete the performance; they were greatly recommended by the count's new friend, and approved of by the nod of the artist in the window. At length the operation was completed. The artist made a low bow, and retired from the window His friend on the *pave* did the same. The count was enchanted with having captivated a princess.—But what was the time which this interesting performance had occupied? *He* felt for his watch—no watch was there; for his snuff box—it had disappeared! His purse had followed them. He was thoroughly awake. The worst of the matter was, that the unkind pickpockets were so proud of their having plucked the young dupe, that they told the story at the first *roulette table* they came to. Thence, of course, it spread like wild-fire through the court, the capital, and the country.—[Blackwood's Magazine.

From the Milwaukee (Wisconsin Territory) Advertiser February 26.

AZTALAN.—*Ruins of an Ancient City.*—We have observed in some of our exchange papers, a notice of the remains of an ancient city, situated about fifty miles west of this town, on the west branch of Rock River.—We have purposely abstained from saying any thing upon this subject heretofore, until we could get something which might be relied upon. We are now happy to have it in our power to be able to give a correct and faithful account of these interesting relics of antiquity. The description is from the pen of N. F. Hyer, Esq a gentleman well known in this town. We would merely remark to those who are not acquainted with Judge Hyer, that so far as our endorsement can add any further weight to the truth of the statement, we can most cordially give it.

It is somewhat amusing to observe the comments of editors in relation to those ancient ruins. One eastern paper makes the charge that the account had been put forth in order to bring our country into notice, and that we were under the necessity of resorting to such means to produce excitement. We are not disposed to censure the patient spirit of industry, perseverance and economy which is the characteristic of our friends "down east," neither would we ridicule that quiet disposition which induces many of our eastern friends to confine their travels to their own native town. But we would simply say that to those who have watched the progress of an eastern village towards a city, for twenty or thirty years without its having become large enough to entitle it to that name; every account of a country where cities spring into existence in a year, may appear exaggeration, and to have been got up for the purpose of producing excitement but we can assure them that if they will come among us we will show them cities both ancient & modern; we can show them the works of an intelligent community which inhabited this country more than fifteen hundred years ago; and we can also show them a town which now has the appearance of a city, containing nearly two thousand inhabitants, which has not, from its commencement, arrived at its second anniversary, and we can show them country too, where the corn stalks of the Indian culture are not yet decayed, and which is now rapidly settling by an eastern population, possessing the Davy Crocket principles of "go ahead," to an astonishing degree, and if they will call at Milwaukee a few years hence, we will apologize to them in a manner perfectly satisfactory, if we are not able to furnish them with a passage to the Mississippi on a Rail Road Car. But we had begun to notice the ruins of the Ancient City Aztalan for the benefit of our eastern friends, for it is a subject so well known here that it has lost its novelty. We therefore refer them to the letter of Judge Hyer.

Mr. Editor: The accompanying cut, together with the above description, is intended to represent some of the 'Ruins of an Ancient City,' which we have taken the liberty to call Aztalan, which name we find in the writings of Baron Humboldt, 'From which it appears the people inhabiting the vale of Mexico, at the time the Spaniards overrun that country, were called Aztecks or Aztekas & were as the Spanish history informs us, usurpers having come from the North, from a country which they called Aztalan.'

'This country of Aztalan, Baron Humboldt says, we must look for at least north of the 42d degree of latitude.' He comes to this conclusion from an examination of the Mexican or Azteka manuscripts, which were made of a certain kind of leaves & of skins prepared, on which an account in painted hieroglyphics or pictures was given of their migration from Aztalan to Mexico, & how long they halted at certain places, which in the aggregate amounts to four hundred and sixteen years, and that they commenced their journeying during the eighth century.

These ruins are situated on the west side of the west branch of Rock River, in the town of Jefferson in Jefferson county, in the Territory of Wisconsin, and directly west of Milwaukee; in Town 7, Range 14 East; in the midst of a most delightful country.

Early last season I heard it rumored that there were the remains of an ancient Walled City in that vicinity; and immediately, to gratify my curiosity, set out in company with a friend to examine them. After riding two or three days without road or guide, and 'camping out' as many nights, we arrived at old Fort Atkinson on Rock River. But here we were, for a while, destined to suspend the gratification of our curiosity; for before us lay the beautiful stream, here some two hundred yards wide, and quite too deep to ford. It was with the greatest reluctance that we gave up our enterprize for that time, and having given it up, we were loath to quit the place, for it was at that season, of the year when nature puts on her most lively colors, and the scenery was almost enchanting. But having used our fishing tackle to some advantage, (for my friend is a noted angler; a firm despise of old Izaak), we regaled ourselves on some broiled fish—saddled our ponies and started for Rock Port, with the determination to renew our enterprize as soon as some canoes should be prepared for crossing the streams.

In October last I again started in company with other friends, and with much better success than before, for we found the *Ruins*, and in a much more perfect state than I had anticipated: *I* then drew such a sketch as I was enabled to from observation, merely; many copies of which I circulated among my friends in different parts of the Union, which upon actual survey I found to be somewhat incorrect.

About the first of January, a settlement having been commenced there, and a good winter road made, I again, in company with other friends visited the place prepared with compass, chain and pick axe, to make a more thorough examination and an accurate survey. We succeeded very well in making a survey of the surface about the ruins of the Citadel and obtained numerous specimens of the brick, of which the walls were made, but the severity of the season prevented our pursuing our researches so extensively as we intended; and indeed we were prevented entirety from examining the outer bounds of the city. I have therefore confined this discription to what appears to have been the Citadel, which encloses about twenty acres, the wall on the north end is thirty-six rods in length, eighty-four rods on the west side, and forty-two on the south.—This appears to have been built for military purposes, and by a people far more advanced in civilization and the arts, than the Indian race ever appear to have been; and I am not prepared to say that they were ignorant of the advantages of commerce for the stream on which their town was built is now navigable for Steamboats of a light draught, to this place, from the Mississippi.

But in what manner they employed themselves, except so far as we can see of their works, we must remain ignorant, as no kind spirit will condescend to rise from these ruins to inform us, and time which destroys all things, has left us not so much as the name of its founder.

The walls were probably three times as high as they now are, and as they decayed and crumbled down now appear much wider than they were built. Besides what is described, in the interior is the appearance of numerous cellars; and besides the mounds or tumuli here described, there is in the vicinity several hundred; and on the top of every eminence there is one or more mounds, which appear to have been places of look out.'

There is much here to indicate that this has once been the location of an acient *walled city*. But of this fact I am not fully satisfied, yet one thing is certain, that this section of country has been densely populated; and from present indications the time is not far distant when it will be so again: but we are determined to preserve these ruins from being *ruined*.

I have already prolonged this letter much beyond my intended limits and yet much remains to be said: which, however, I will leave to abler pens than mine; with this request, that those who choose to doubt the correctness of the above description, will please examine for themselves and furnish us with their report.

And now sir, one word to you as an apology for furnishing another with a description of these ruins, until it had first been published in your paper. The editor of the Chicago American sent to me for a description, & as he had taken much interest in the premises I could not well refuse him; I therefore furnished him with a hasty account, which was written while the messenger stood waiting for it; intending to furnish you with a more detailed account when I had leisure, which I have here done.

Respectfully yours, &c,

N. F. HYER.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

On Wednesday morning the packet ship Sheffield, Capt. F. P Allen, arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 12th of March, four days after her regular period.

The bill for the abolition of church rates had been introduced by Lord Melbourne, in the House of Lords. It provides

1 That the land revenues of the Archbishops, Bishops, deans and chapters &c. shall be managed by a board of 14 commissioners, including the two Archbishops, and the Bishop of London. [The Archbishop of Canterbury, for himself, his brother of York, and the Bishop of London, protested against the measure, on the 9th of March, and declared most emphatically that nothing short of an act of Parliament should compel them to accept the office of commissioner. The Bishop of London opposed the bill also, with exceeding warmth and bitterness.]

2d Leases to be granted for 31 years, rack-rent.

3d The income to form a general fund; for the payment of the allowance to the church dignitaries, &c.

4. Church rates to be abolished.

5. Visitation fees abolished.

6. Dissenters to be exempted from acting as church-wardens.

7. Pews to be rented, and the rents applied to the service of the church.

These are the principal provisions. There are many others, which we have not time to notice this evening.

Vast numbers of petitions were constantly pouring in, both for and against the abolition of the church rates

The Times declares with great confidence that the bill had received its quietus.

Petitions were presented for the repeal of the duty on cotton, one of which was signed by all the respectable merchants and manufacturers of Manchester.

Mr. *Hume* moved that in bills for the enclosure of commons, &c provisions should be made for having an open space, sufficient for the purpose of exercise and recreation for the inhabitants. Sir Robert Peel supported the motion, and it was made one of the standing orders.

The House of Commons on the 7th, by a vote of 318 to 56, declared that in the existing state of Lower Canada, it is unadvisable to make the Legislative Council of that province an Elective Body, but that it is expedient that measures be adopted for securing to that branch of the Legislature a greater degree of public confidence.'

Mr. Hoy again introduced the subject of Texas, by moving for copies of all correspondence between the governments of Mexico and Great Britain, and between those of Great Britain and the United States, from the 1st of March, 1836, having reference thereto. We give a short extract from his speech, to show its general tenor.

'He said that the recent conduct of the United States with reference to that province was a subject of too great importance to be overlooked by the British House of Commons. He believed the American Union to be actuated by a desire of encroaching upon the dominions of adjoining powers in a southern direction.—The interests of the British colonies, situated in the Carribean Sea, might become seriously affected in the event of these encroachments being made; and he, for one, never could consent to the United States extending their boundary so as to occupy Texas, and ultimately, perhaps, to gain possession of Mexico. Under no circumstances could he give his sanction to this occupation.

The Americans had said that Cuba was so important an island that no European nation, except Spain, should be permitted to take possession of it. He (Mr. B. Hoy) would say, on the other hand, that the province of Texas was a province so important by its position to the commerce and naval power of this country, as well as to the independence of Mexico, that upon no condition whatever should he allow it to come into the possession of any American power, with the exception of Mexico.—When Mexico declared herself an independent state, Mr Canning had entered into a treaty with that country, by which the Mexicans consented to abolish slavery in every portion of their dominions.—This stipulation with regard to the abolition of slavery having been mutually agreed to between the contracting parties, Great Britain was bound to co-operate with Mexico, for the purpose of securing the desired abolition. It was, however, quite notorious than an importation of slaves to an enormous extent had been recently carried on from the United States into Texas.

'If a procedure of this nature were suffered to continue, there was nothing binding in treaties, and the immediate abrogation of the treaty in question would be the most proper course to pursue. Could America, he would ask, be presumed unacquainted with the provisions of a treaty which was not made in secret, and of which she thus exhibited her utter disregard? It could not be for a moment doubted that Texas, was included in the arrangement; and yet the President of the United States did not think it necessary to prevent his subjects from carrying on the slave trade within the limits of Texas, and even assisting the revolted slaves in every mode which lays within their power. The hon. gentleman then alluded to the President's message to the Senate of the United States which spoke of 'peremptorily demanding arrangement' from the Mexican government. What was the nature of that demand? They all perfectly well knew that it was to get Mexico to give up Texas in order that the latter might become incorporated with the Southern states, and form a part of the Union.

Lord Palmerston replied, that the hon. gentleman had not made out a sufficient case for the production of the correspondence. *He* admitted the importance of the subject; but affirmed that the government of the United States had acted in relation to it, with perfect honor and fairness, and maintained that in the present state of the case there was no ground for the interference of England, or for the production of the correspondence.

Mr. Ward made the *amende* to Mr. Forsyth, the American secretary of state, whom he had formerly charged with having an interest in Texas lands by which his public conduct had been influenced; but was now bound to say that having received a communication on the subject from Mr. Forsyth, through a mutual friend, he was perfectly satisfied that there was no foundation for the charge.

Mr. O'Connel made a speech, reiterating his often repeated abuse of this country, but admitting that its government had behaved with common decency in reference to Texas.'

The motion was *negatived*, by a vote of 41 to 28.

Ministers were subsequently defeated on a motion for leave to bring in a bill 'to repeal that portion of the reform act, which requires the payment of taxes and rates, in cities and boroughs, as the condition of registration.'—They opposed it, but it was carried by a majority of 18.

A great meeting was to be held on the 11th, to open a subscription for the relief of the starving multitudes in the Highlands of Scotland. The accounts of famine and suffering there are dreadful.

New York papers of the 11th of February had been received in London.

CUBA.—On the subject of the rumored cession of the important Island of Cuba by Spain to Great Britain, the able editor of the Mobile Register holds the following language:—

A rumor, apparently well credited, was in circulation at Paris, at the last dates from that place, that the Queen's Government in Spain, are about to offer, if not actually negotiating, for the transfer of Cuba to Great Britain. A journey of Montizabel, the Spanish Minister of Finance, in person to the British court, is spoken of as probable, and the object is asserted to be, to obtain military aid to the amount of ten thousand men, with arms, provisions, &c. in consideration of the cession of Cuba. There may be something in the rumored intention to make the offer, but Great Britain is wise enough not to take it, and the United States are, we think predetermined never to allow it, should the temptation be too strong for John Bull to resist.—The British Government must be fully aware of the deep interest with which the condition of Cuba is regarded by ours. In the hands of a power like Spain, not possessed of any extensive commerce, and too weak to hold more than a nominal dominion over so large an Island, it has given us little anxiety and no alarm Its immense slave population lives quietly under an administration that takes no pains to plague its neighbors with wild and dangerous experiments, and the proximity to our shores is regarded with no uneasiness.—Its physical position, commanding all the entrances to the Gulf of Mexico, is, in the hands of Spain, no obstruction to our commerce.—But, under the sway of such a commercial nation, and so mighty a maritime power as Great Britain, Cuba would secure her the control of the immense Gulf trade without the possibility of check. This, the British government well know, that this Government could not permit, and would resist by arms.—We can neither allow the emancipation schemes that are disorganising Jamaica and the British West Indies, to be brought to the doors of the slaveholding States, for evil in calculable to their quiet, nor can any nation, other than Spain, but by conquest over us, take up a position which will leave half of our entire commerce under a perpetual foreign check. Any change in the condition of Cuba, must be controlled by the United States, and we do not believe, that with a clear understanding of the fact, Great Brittain will accept of any transfer, should it be proposed.

A letter to the Buffalo Advertiser, from a correspondent at Chicago, says. 'There has been much excitement in town to-day, owing to the discovery of one of the pamphlets published in New York, containing the report of the Spies sent out by the New York merchants to pry into the private or domestic affairs of the Western merchants. *I have seen the book*, and have not the least hesitation in pronouncing it one of the grossest libels, (so far as Chicago is concerned, and I presume it is equally true with regard to other places,) ever put in print. Our merchants have not yet determined on the course they will pursue with it, but will probably come to some understanding soon. I think it is more than probable that hereafter they will go to Philadelphia for their goods. Several have expressed a determination to do so, unless those of whom they purchase in New York will utterly disown any connection with the odious *Spy System* recently established. Some have sworn to use every exertion to ferret out the authors and prosecute them for libel.—This town is not alone; but all the prominent towns in the West, from Chicago down to New Orleans, are in the book, and probably all the principle merchants names are down. The papers of next week will probably give you further praticulars.'

A WORKING WOMAN.—There are strange anomalies in the human family, and we take the Amazonian subject of the following obituary notice from the last Belvidere (Warren co.) Apollo, to have been one of them—

Died at her farm near Belvidere, on the 23d instant, Elizabeth Quick, widow, aged about 60 years.

The deceased was a very remarkable woman, and well known in all the country round, by the significant name of *Farmer Quick*—Some 25 or 30 years ago, her husband died, leaving her with three young children, daughters, and the farm chiefly unpaid for. According to her own account of the matter, lately given to a neighbor, she thus reasoned with herself in regard to her then situation and prospects. Wholly inexperienced in those calculations usually familiar to men, about the expenses and proceeds of land tillage, she determined, notwithstanding her sex and the disadvantages of a constitution at that time feeble, that, rather than venture hiring extra help, she would work the farm herself. She said she believed that the differences in the employment of men and women, arose rather from the arbitrary usages of society, than from any physical differences of constitution. Subsequent experience seemed to confirm her in this opinion; for, as she proceeded in her outdoor labors, her health became better established, and was accompanied with strength proportioned to the task. The result of these labors was, that she paid for the homestead, built a house, and enlarged her establishment every way; and quite recently bought another farm, having considerably more means at disposal than were required to pay for it. About two months since, Mrs Quick went to the woods, and without any assistance, felled the timber, and cut and hauled home in one day, five two horse loads of wood; besides doing her usual night work, of feeding and foddering the stock, &c. The alternations of heat and chill, caused by the exercise of loading the wood, and riding home upon the same with wet feet, caused the disease which finally ended the labors of *Farmer Quick*.

Successful Ploughing—The Norfolk Beacon states that a farmer near that city, while recently engaged in ploughing one of his fields, struck upon a vault containing a box filled with gold and silver coins—valued, it is surmised, at from $10 000 to $26 000.

The vault was partly of brick covered over with large stones, well put together with mortar It was evidently built for a special deposite, and adapted to the size of the box that was enclosed within it for so many years. The box was of mahogony or cedar, and much decayed The coin was all over one hundred years old, and consisted of Spanish dollars, guineas, doubloons, &c.

From the Boston Transcript.

Kidnapped at the Tremont House on Wednesday, the 26th inst. a servant maid belonging to a gentleman from the South, on a visit to his friends in Boston—This information is given to guard Southern gentlemen against bringing their servants north of the Potomac, beyond which the constitution, guaranteed and consecrated by the blood of their fathers, affords them no protection

VERITAS.

We have inserted the preceding notice at the request of a gentleman from the south of the Potomac, whose feelings are much exasperated at the loss of an affectionate servant who nursed his children, and was enticed away, whilst in attention on his wife who accompanied him to Boston.

The above is really too bad. Conduct such as this tears asunder, link by link the chain of Union. If there is no safety for the property of a Southern man at the North, guaranteed by the Constitution and Laws, is it surprising to see indications of separation? Does the North in reality wish to separate from the South?—*N. Y. Star.*

Beet Sugar.—This subject is beginning to attract great attention in the United States. Its cultivation appears to be simple, and lucrative, and the climate of our country is well adapted to it It is becoming one of the staple articles of France, although it is not many years since it was in its infancy there. Bonaparte we believe patronised its manufacture and encouraged its culture, as he justly conceived that no nation could be independent while it annually exported millions of dollars for sugar. A friend favored us with two or three selections on the subject, which were published in the Record, a few weeks since. We are happy to see that many of our Chester county gardeners and agriculturists are turning their attention to it.—*Westchester, Pa Record.*

From the Natchez (Miss) Herald.

SEVERE PECUNIARY DISTRESSES.

The south and southwest are at this moment suffering an almost unparalleled pressure in the money market—the end of which cannot be forseen by the wisest calculators. The breaking of some leading houses in New Orleans, carrying with them their branches and dependant houses (we fear to write the number rumored) has alarmed the mercantile and agricultural community of Mississippi Banks have tightened their purse strings in self-defence; and the merchant, unable to collect his debts, and the planter, unable to carry on his farming operations without the avails of acceptances on the credit of his future crop, both are uncertain where their resources are to come from. The speculator unable to sell his lands to meet the payment falling due upon them, is still more at a loss for the means to prevent the gilded castle of his immense wealth from becoming 'an airy nothing.'

The brokers, who have any money left, sell it in Natchez on good endorsed notes at *seven per cent. per month.* Business men, of course, will give no such prices, as they may as well be ruined by a failure as by the equally sure operation of exhorbitant interest.

There should be, throughout our whole community, a spirit of kindness and forbearance The secure should look into and prop the fortunes of the tottering. Union is strength.—It is incredible through what pecuniary difficulties a united community may be proudly borne without a loss of credit, or a ruinous sacrifice of property.

A letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer from the mountain region of Virginia dated the 28th ultimo, says—'Our wheat crop is miserable, and beyond recovery. In some instances the wheat land has been broken up, and prepared for oats or corn. But the farmers are having a fine season for sowing oats and planting corn, which I trust will continue and compensate somewhat for the almost entire failure of the wheat crop.'

From the Nashville Rep. March 25.

Ex President Jackson, accompanied by Hon. James K. Polk, Col. Earl and Surgeon General Lawson, arrived at this place yesterday in the Emigrant. He was greeted by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. On leaving the boat a procession was formed, & he was escorted up Broad street to the Franklin Turnpike, thence to Spring street; from Spring street to Cherry street, thence to Cedar street. & from Cedar steet to the square, where an address was read by Dr James Overton, to which the President said a few words in reply—in tones so inaudible however, that we were unable to catch their import He was then escorted to his lodgings at the Nashville Inn, and the procession dispersed.

About 8 o'clock on Friday evening, the Legislature of Virginia adjourned *sine die*—after a session of four months. This is the longest session ever held save the first after the Convention of 1830.

Mr. Conradt's Carpenter Factory, in Frederick, Maryland, with all its machinery, was consumed by fire on the 2nd inst.

It is stated that Governor Yates died at his residence in Schenectedy, on Sunday, the 19th ult

He was formerly one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and resigned the office to take the gubernatorial chair in the place of De Witt Clinton—which station he filled for one term.

From the Mobile Morning Chronicle, March 31.

It will be seen by an article in our columns this morning from the New Orleans American, that the old firm of Reynolds, Marshall, Byrne and Co. have assumed the responsibilities and business of Herman, Briggs & Co both in New Orleans and Natchez. And that house, the embarrassments of which have created so many difficulties and fears here and elsewhere, will (or has already) resumed its operations.

From the Baltimore Chronicle, April 10,

FIRES AND RIOT.

About half past one o'clock, yesterday, a fire broke out in McClellan's Alley which was extinguished, we believe, without doing much damage—and about eight o'clock in the evening a house in Bridge street was discovered to be on fire and consumed, before the flames could be arrested.—In this latter case, as we learn, a person was seriously injured by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder on the premises.

We wish that we could here close the notice of these events. Reserving for an occasion when we may have more leisure, the expression of that indignation which is felt throughout the community, we have now only time to say, that the quiet of the Sabbath was profanely broken and the peace of the city disturbed by a succession of disgraceful riots, in which a number of persons were most dangerously injured and which it required the show of military force to suppress.

EXPUNGING.

A CARICATURE.—The pointed remark of Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, on the boast of Mr. Benton as to the '*solitary and alone*' achievement, suggests a caricature which we think could not fail to gratify those who regard the expunging process in its proper light. The 'BLACK KNIGHTS' on the highways, to which the Journal refers, are not usually '*alone*' in their Sisyphian labors. Nor was Mr. Benton—for there was a 'LITTLE EXPUNGER' in Virginia who was ambitious of dividing the honor. A caricature, then, should be drawn and published, with the GREAT EXPUNGER rolling the filthy ball, and the 'LITTLE EXPUNGER' on it, while it is just pressing upon him in its rotation. Benton might use his boast—'*Solitary and alone I have put this ball in motion*'—while Rives, rising as the ball revolves, might use his humble deprecation. '*You are an older and a better soldier.*' The scene before the President's stable, and the others of the Black List engaged in making up their balls Good likenesses, as to the faces, on the bodies of bugs, which should be proportionate, and other ornaments which other fancies might suggest, together with the names of the creatures in plain letters above. Such a caricature, well executed, would make the fortune of its author—*Reformer.*

A slip from the office of the Baltimore Gazette, dated Monday, at noon, says—'Our Money Affairs continue to become more easy. Several other Banks have given evidence of their disposition to imitate the three in which the State funds are deposited. The feeling of despondency which the pressure had in some instances produced, is passing away, and business is brisk to a most cheering extent.'

A Great Steamboat.—The steam ship building at London for the British and American Steam Navigation company, is designed to carry 1800 tons. There was not a private dock in London of sufficient capacity to receive her frame, and the builders consequently obtained permission from the Corporation of the City, to construct a coffer dam extending into the river Thames, and in that way their dock is enlarged sufficiently to receive the ship.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0140.jpg