it is rumored, that if the building had been destroyed, the preceding and more recent conflagration were all directed, by the same master hand. The matter is yet confined among a few—but you shall have all the particulars, as soon as they are fully developed.—[Alex. Gaz.

We learn from the Wheeling Gazette that Messrs. CLAY and CRITTENDEN, the Kentucky Senators, were invited by the citizens of Wheeling to a public dinner, which they declined in the following note:

WHEELING, 19th Oct. 1837,

Gentlemen—We should have been most happy to have been able to accept the invitation with which we have been honored, by a portion of the citizens of Wheeling, to a public dinner; but our anxiety to rejoin our families, during the present short recess of Congress, will not allow us that satisfaction.

It is gratifying to us to learn that the opposition which we were contrained, by a high sense of duty, to make to certain measures of the administration, proposed at the last session of Congress, is approved by you. It would have been far more agreeable to us to have found measures brought forward by it, adapted to the exigency of the times, and corresponding with the wants and the just expectations of the People. We were greatly disappointed in those which were actually presented; and were compelled to believe that the principal one if it had been adopted, would have proved ruinous to the country, highly injurious to the rights and the independence of the States, and would have tended vastly to augment the already overgrown power of the Executive branch of the Government. It was fortunately defeated; but the spirit which promoted it is still active and undisturbed, and it now depends upon the people themselves whether a measure, fraught, as we believe with imminent hazard to our free institutions, shall be finally adopted or not.

We request, Gentlemen, that you will communicate our thanks, and our respectful acknowledgments, to those of our fellow citizens of Wheeling who have done us the honor to tender us the compliment of a public dinner. In reluctantly declining it, we are sensible of the very great pleasure of which we are obliged to deprive ourselves.

With sentiments of highest regard and esteem, we are, Gentlemen, your friends and obedt. servants,

H. CLAY,
J. J. CRITTENDEN,

Messrs. Campbell, Knox, Peterson, and others.

The boat, however, in which these gentlemen had taken passage, not departing on Thursday evening, as was expected, and nearly all of the Kentucky, and a part of the Ohio and Tennessee delegation having arrived on that evening, a number of citizens acquainted with these gentlemen, went to the Hotel, at which they were stopping and partook of the excellent fare uniformly served up by the worthy host of that house. A gentleman from the company was deputised to wait upon the guests and inform them of the facts. Mr. Clay expressed his acceptance, and after dinner, wine being called for; toasts were drank. Among them were the following:

HENRY CLAY:—Our friend and benefactor—our hearts cleave to him—his works speak for him—we look to him in our extremity—we shall never despair while his strong arm is raised for the salvation of the Republic.

After the enthusiastic cheers that followed the above toast, had subsided, Mr. Clay arose, and in a short but piquant address, excited the deepest interest in his hearers. He concluded with the following sentiment:

The People:—Their best and only safe doctors—the elective franchise the only medicine for public diseases.

John J. Crittenden: Among the foremost fighting the battle of the constitution and laws. The worthy associate of the ablest representative in the American Congress.

This toast having been received with plaudits, loud and long, Mr. Crittenden arose and addressed the auditory in a manner which did equal honor to his head and heart. He concluded with the following, which was received with three times three

Virginia—the father-land: She is the mother of States, of the good Whig States of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana.

Nicholas Biddle: A rare union of the gentleman, the scholar, the statesman, and the practical man of business.

Daniel Webster: No State can claim, no section can appropriate him—his fame is the treasure of our common country.

The artful manner in which the defeat of the Administration on the Sub-Treasury bill was announced in the Globe, has led some of our cotemporaries not well versed in the rules of proceeding in Congress, into a misconception of the nature of the vote by which the House of Representatives gave its quietus to the Treasury scheme. The Globe states that the bill was "laid on the table UNTIL THE NEXT SESSION," and adds that "the postponing proposition was carried by 120 to 107," but the Globe well knew that the motion was not to lay the bill on the table "until the next session," and that no such motion would have been admissible, under the rules. The motion was simply to lay the bill on the table, which was equivalent to a *rejection*—inasmuch as the bill died with the session, and cannot be resumed at the next, except by being originated *de novo*,

Nor is the talk about "postponing" less deceptive, because had that been the motion, it would have been equally decisive and fatal to the bill, as every measure not originating in the House, and postponed beyond the session, expires with the session.

The Globe will not pretend that it will be competent for the House to take up the bill at the next session, at the point at which the late session left it, and resume its consideration as though it had been simply postponed or deferred. It is a mistake, therefore, for any one to infer, from the language of the Globe that the decision of the House of Representatives was any thing more or less than a rejection of the bill; and the decision would have been the same, and its fate the same, had the question been put in any other form, although the votes might have somewhat varied in their relative numbers.—[National Intelligencer.

From the Washington Metropolitan.

We present in our columns of to-day, the Bill which passed the Senate on Wednesday week last, entitled "A bill to restrain the issue of small notes, as a currency, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," together with a part of the debate, thereon, as reported in the Globe of the 12th instant.

The Bill reached the House of Representatives, on Friday, and after some discussion, was ordered to lie upon the table—there, we trust, to sleep the sleep of death. Certainly, all are ready to admit, the inconvenience, if not the positive evil, resulting from the state of the currency, now existing among us. Thankful should we be, if a better could be provided. That legislation (such as is proposed in the bill in question) will so provide, we must confess ourselves wholly sceptical. So far from effecting any such end, we believe in removing the evil we now endure, it would entail upon our District, evils far more intolerable. In such view, we cannot but regard the bill, in all its provisions, as unmerciful, arbitrary and oppressive, to the people of this District, and calling (as the Alexandria Gazette declares,) for action, (so far as words may indicate it) from them, manacled and despised as we are, and utterly powerless to effect any legislation, save as a boon from our legislators, let them see we can, at least, "be free, e'en to the uttermost, as we please, in words."

Much as the Government disbursers of the hard money here—notwithstanding the declaration in the Senate—we assert that those disbursements aided by the issue of the bank, as they have existed among us, have not been sufficient for the business of the District. To that fact—the want of bank capital—in conjunction with our political condition—we have long since been induced to attribute the total prostration and abscence of improvement in, and of, this District. It is a notorious fact, we cannot diiguise it—that whilst almost every village in our country, has been growing with rapidity—the cities of this District, with local advantages far superior to those of numberless places, now ranking high as commercial cities, for the last 20 years, have deteriorated. Their property descending lower and lower in the scale of value—commerce lessening—business of all kinds depressed, and their population one after another, seeking a home in more prosperous communities.

When we look abroad, and no where else behold the same state of things, and to the same extent, we are led to believe they result only from our peculiar political condition and have long since concluded, that the only remedy for Alexandria and Georgetown, is a return to the care and maturnal keeping of Virginia and Maryland. And sincerely gratified should we be, if we could see the citizens of the two cities, in the dignity of freemen, or at least as the descendants of such, taking counsel together as to the manner and period in which so desirable an object could be effected.

Now is the time, in our opinion, for the consideration of the matter, and we would suggest the propriety of a convention, of delegates from each city, to devise some mode to effect it. We especially invite attention to the remarks in support of the bill, which passed the Senate and which remarks we to day publish. We demand of all, to say whether they are such, as would be urged, by those who stood, toward those for whom they were legislating, in the relation of representative and constituent.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK—
Oct. 21.

The recent arrivals have brought two distinguished foreigners to our city from England: J. V. COWELL, Agent of the Bank of England, and J. S. BUCKINGHAM, late member of Parliament from Sheffield. Both of them come among us to see *us* and *ours;* to find out who we are, what we are, & what we are to be. Mr. Cowell is to study us more in reference to the monetary systems of our country,—our finances, *modus operandi* of business—our ability to pay what we owe—& our willingness to pay what we owe—than for any other purpose. Mr. Buckingham wishes to see us morally, socially, and all ways. He travels over the two Americas, and then returns home, to travel over the other half of the world.

In the city, we have but litttle news on hand, but enough in embryo to fill the head of the right hand column of your journal for a month or two to come. The State election comes on anon—only two weeks from Tuesday. The Whigs hope to do something to redeem the empire State, and the Loco Focos hope to do more, and defeat them. The battle will be a hard-fought one. The chances, of course, are greatly in favor of the National and State Administrations—Mr. Van Buren, at the late elections, having a majority in the State of about 28,000 votes.

The mails, north and east, to-day bring us nothing new or important. Business is dull every where, although, perhaps, better than it has been. People are tired of grumbling and complaining. Making a virtue of necessity, they even smile at the ruin and dessolation that surround them.

Stocks to-day have sold without an alteration either in price or demand. Specie still commands a handsome premium. Half dollars sell for 5 1-2 a 5 3-4. Foreign silver commands 6 and 7 per cent. premium.

I see a good many members of Congress in the city. More than a quorum are in New York and in the New England States.

[Nat. Intel.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, October 28.

MAGISTRATES COURT.

The Magistrates Court for District No. 2, will meet at St. Michael, on the 18th day of November next, and then the 3d Saturday in each and every month until further notice.

PRODUCTS OF THE SEASON.—

We have received a stalk of corn from Mr. J. H. Benson bearing 8 ears—a sample of Dutton corn from Col. Tilghman of Queen Anne's county—do. from Mr. Troy of this county—do. raised by Judge Bewell—Samples of the clove or bearded corn from Col. Tilghman and Mr. H. Catrup—A Radish raised by Mr. C. McKnash, Caroline county, weighing 7½ lbs. —fine Mercer Potatoes raised by Mr. W. H. Tilghman, weighing one lb. 11oz. each.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—Authentic intelligence of the election held on the 10th inst. has been received from all the Counties in the state.—The Legislature will be politically dirided as follows:

	W	V. B.
Senators	19	14
Representatives	44	56
	63	70

Van Buren majority 7.

As the New York Express happily remarked "the whole sky political is starred with whig victories."

Senators instructed by the people to resign:

Maine,	2	500 majority.
New Jersey,	1	1000
Ohio,	2	8000
Indiana,	1	16,000
North Carolina,	2	5000
Georgia,	2	3000
Tennessee,	1	21,000
	11	53,500

The first Whig returned as chosen to the Legislature of Maine, at the second election last month, is named "John WELCOME." The people of his district followed Solomon's axiom, "a good *name* is rather to be *chosen*."

FROM WASHINGTON.

A PUBLIC ADDRESS TO THE WHIGS OF THE U. STATES will be published at Washington, during the present, or early in the ensuing week. The Address has been prepared by a committee chosen by the Whig members of Congress. Its object is understood to be to explain the grounds of opposition of the prominent measures of the administration in recommending the New and Untried Expedient which has been so signally defeated.

[N. Y. Express.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE. The fees of the District Attorney of New York, for a single week, it is stated, amounted to $45,000. Mr. Sanford, the former District Attorney, according to the Star, received at one swoop $70,000 from the Government, for fees on bonds.

The Madisonian states that the No. of defaulting postmasters reported by the department is 1892. A pretty set of scoundrels to take charge of the treasury funds.

SPECIE.—The Columbia (Pa.) Spy of Saturday, states that eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars in specie, were taken through that town on Wednesday last. It arrived from the West, in one of Leech's canal boats, and was forwarded to Philadelphia on the rail road. It was understood to be the property of the U.S. Bank.

IN COUNCIL,

ANNAPOLIS, October 17th, 1837.

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, since the last meeting of the Executive Department of the Government of Maryland, it has pleased the all wise Ruler of the Universe to remove from the scene of his private and public usefulness in this world, GWINN HARRIS, late President of the Executive Council of this State; *and whereas*, the Governor and surviving members of said Council regard the loss of such a man as the deceased, distinguished as he was by great private virtues and zeal in the public service, as a calamity to the community, more especially in the present unhappy juncture of affairs throughout the country; *and whereas*, during the intercourse which had long subsisted between the late President of the Council and the rest of its members, they have always found in him the courteous gentleman, candid and true hearted friend, and upright uncompromising patriot; *and whereas*, they condole most sincerely and unaffectedly with the members of the family of said deceased, and sympathise with them in their grief for the loss of a relative, whose purity of motive, kindness of disposition and unsullied moral deportment, were such as to endear him and to reflect honor upon the social circle of which he was the ornament and pride; *and whereas*, they are desirous by every means within their power to manifest respect for the memory of one whose public services in the navy of the U. States to which he was for many years attached, and the high civil station in his native state in which he had been placed by the will of his fellow-citizens repeatedly expressed, were such as to promote the honor and elevate the character of both; AND WHEREAS, they do not deem it respectful or proper that the remains of so distinguished a son of Maryland should be permitted to remain at a distance from those of his kindred, and in the land of strangers, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the members of the Executive Department of the Government of Maryland, will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, as a mark of their respect for the memory of their late distinguished fellow-citizen and associate, GWINN HARRIS.

RESOLVED, That application be made to the family of the deceased for permission to cause his body to be removed from the place where it is at present interred, and conveyed to the family vault or burial ground, and that any expense attendant on said removal be defrayed at the public charge.

RESOLVED, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, signed by the Clerk of the Executive Council, be addressed to the family of the deceased, and be published in the papers.

Test, TH. CULBRETH, Clerk.
of the Council.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE. Annapolis, Oct. 17, 1837.

Benedict I. Heard, a member of the Council, vice Harris, deceased.

William Schley, a Trustee of the University of Maryland, vice Somerville, deceased.

Isaac Anderson, William Whayland, and Samuel T. Bounds, Justices of the 7th District Court of Somerset County.

Henry Hersberger, a Justice of 3d District Court of Frederick County, vice Baer, resigned.

William P. Jones, a Justice of the 4th District Court of Frederick county vice Pittinger, moved away.

James M. Harding, a Justice of the 2d District Court of Frederick County, vice Beall moved away.

Robert Boone, a Justice of the Orphans Court of Frederick county, vice Harding, deceased.

Franklin Anderson, one of the Board of Managers for Removing People of Colour, vice Hoffman, deceased.

Jacob Boston, John R. Purnell and Ed-Dymock, Justices of the Orphans Court of Worcester County.

Thomas Parker, William Laws and John Dickerson, Justices of the 6th Election District Court of Worcester County.

Elijah Ennis, Isaac Hearn and Handy Hayman, Justices of the 8th District Court of Worcester County.

William Hayne, a Justice of the 2d Dist. Court of Kent county, vice Wescott, resigned.

Hugh Dowling, additional Auctioneer within the City of Baltimore.

OCTOBER 18TH.

Nicholas Brewer, Jr. Associate Justice of the 3d Judicial District, vice Kilgour, deceased.

Henry Ebaugh, of George, additional Justice of the Peace for Baltimore County, residing in the City of Baltimore, with special jurisdiction.

Joseph E. Clemm, a Justice of the 1st District Court of Baltimore County, vice Somerville, deceased.

Test, TH. CULBRETH, Cl'k.

Office of the Philadelphia Enquirer,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, 12 A. M.

PACKET SHIP SUSQUEHANNA CAPTURED BY PIRATES.

Our city was thrown into a high state of excitement yesterday, by the arrival of an Express from Lewistown, bringing the appalling and almost incredible intelligence, that the packet ship "Susquehanna" of this port, with all her crew, 18 cabin & 40 steerage passengers; had been captured by pirates. The Intelligence passed like lightning through the city, & in the course of a few minutes, the Merchant's Exchange was thronged with inquiring and anxious citizens, eager for all the details of so frightful an incident. It appears that the Susquehanna put to sea from the Capes on Saturday last; and while yet in sight of land, the weather being fine and the wind NW. was observed to be pursued by a schr. clipper-built, and full of men. They boarded the Susquehanna, when on Five Fathom Bank, and in a very short space of time, she was seen to steer away in a southwardly direction, in full possession of the freebooters, and with their schooner in company. The parties who brought the sad and fearful intelligence, do not appear to have ascertained whether the Susquehanna made any resistance, nor have we yet learned that any firing, either of large guns or small accompanied the capture. We need scarcely add that the greatest indignation was felt and expressed in this city, at the bold and daring enormity of this offence; and it is hoped that Government will immediately and without a moment's delay, despatch an adequate force to bring the villains to justice.

Expresses were sent from Wilmington and New Castle, direct to Norfolk, requesting that an armed vessel might be instantly despatched in pursuit of the buccaneer; but the danger is that the wretches will have made their escape, before the arm of justice and an outraged country has overtaken them. The deepest anxiety is felt for the fate of the passengers and crew of the Susquehannah.

At a later hour last evening, the city was still in a high state of excitement; and the story of the capture of the Susquehanna was generally but not universally credited. It is not known what amount of specie the vessel had on board; but the impression is that it was not large, with the exception of any sums that the passengers might have taken on their own account. As is usual on such occasions, the most contradictory accounts are in circulation. Captain Padrick, who left Lewistown five hours after the Express, says that the ship went to sea on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, and with every prospect of an uninterrupted voyage.—This, it will be perceived, does not tally with the letter given above, as according to that account, the ship went to see at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It is proper to add, that Expresses were sent in every direction the moment the intelligenee reached Philadelphia. It is also said, and we believe with truth, that Commodore Stewart, early yesterday afternoon, despatched a steamboat with 100 seamen, to the revenue cutter at Wilmington, with orders to have her put in readiness with all practicable despatch, and proceed instantly in pursuit.

Volunteers in abundance could have been obtained in this city, had it been possible to render their exertions available:—Captain Bohlen of the German Guards, pledged himself to procure 100 armed men at two hours notice, should their services be called for.

The Revenue Cutter "Gallatin," Captain Gold, has been lying at Wilmington for some weeks, undergoing repairs.

Among the rumours of the day, is one, that a piratical looking vessel has been hovering off our coast for some time; and another, that a suspicious vessel was at anchor for two days of last week, off the Pea Patch—whence she suddenly set sail and returned to sea. The only positive intelligence which has reached us for some time past, in relation to a pirate, was the statement of the Captain of the brig Margaret, at New Orleans on the 2d inst.—His brig was chased between the coast of Florida and the Island of Cuba, and by just such a schooner as that described in Mr. Rodney's letter.

Correspondence of the Philad. Exchange.

Mr. COFFEE:—Dear Sir—Through the kindness and promptitude of Commodore Ridgley, the U. S. Brig of War Porpoise will be at sea by day-light in pursuit of the Pirate which captured the Susquehanna.

Yours, E. TUCKER,
New York, Tuesday morning, 4 o'clock.

The following extract of a letter from an officer attached to the navy yard of this city; to the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, indicates the promptness and energy of feeling characteristic of the officers connected with our Navy:

U. S. Ship Sea Gull,
October 24th 1837.

Last night the Wilmington steamboat left this Yard, with 60 men, and Lieut. J. M. Dale, Edmund Byrne, Arthur Lewis, Sailing Master Tatem, Passed Midshipmen Hurst, Poindexter, Crawford; Midshipmen Noland; Gunner, Russel; Boatswain, Waters; to take charge of the Revenue Cutter.

PACKET SHIP SUSQUEHANNA.

The following is an authentic list of the crew and passengers.

Thomas B Cropper, Captain; Thomas Wayne Philad., First Mate; John Williams, New York, Second Mate, Theophilus H Swain, Philad; Carpenter; Theodore C Myrick, Phil., Sail Maker; Samuel Keen, Pa., First Steward, Lehman Fitzgerald, Philad., Second Steward; Joseph Hollman, Philadelphia, First Cook; James Cunn, Philad., Second Cook.

SEAMEN—Wm Smith, New York; Robert Lewis, Philad; George Foxwell, Maryland, Merritt Sneckels, Baltimore; Charles Squire, New York; James Williams, New York; William Massey, Philad., Frederick Clubb, Virginia, William R. Floyd, Mass., Joseph D Nason, Maine, James Hall, Philad Thomas Hewitt, New York; Francis Williams, New York, John Brown, New Orleans, Samuel Bartlett, Maine.

BOYS—George C. Graham, Easton, Md.; John Roberts; William Seymour; Henry Copes.

Cabin Passengers.—May Humpheys, lady, two children and servant, Mrs. Ann Rawle, Miss Mary W. Rawle, Rachael Sharp, Henry C. Corbitt, Henry Martin, Edward Pleasant, of Philadelphia; Esther Hoppin, of Providence, R. I; Mary Ann and Anna Reilly, of Cincinnati, Wm. H. Gray of Norfolk, Va., James Saul, of New Orleans; Henry Fox, of Bristol, England; Wm. B. M'Crone, of New Castle, Del.

Passengers in the Steerage—Henry Johnson, Jacob Robb, Andrew Kaign, James Kennedy, wife and two children, James Murry, Elizabeth M'Gillan, Mary Montgomery, John Irwin, Michael Smith, Robert Swan, Mary Cassady, Andrew Long, Richard Dolland, David Laird, wife and two children, Robert Campbell, Isabella Richardson, John M'Phellamy, John Chambers, Wm Marshall Fleming Wilson, Michael Carney, wife and infant John Sewell, Margaret Roach, W. S Dilgrew Stewart Ellison, James M'Fall, Robert Piggford, Peter Conghue, Wm Nimmo, wife and child, Charles Henry, James Lynn, William Clair, two men names unknown.

We add the following received from Mr. Coffee of the Exchange:

Captain Drinker, of the ship Girard, from Liverpool, came up in the Wilmington boat and reports that he took a pilot on Sunday, about 2 P. M., but did not see nor hear anything of the reported piracy until he was informed of it by his pilot, that the pilot boat Mary Ann had brought in such a report.

On saturday night off the five fathom Bank, he fell in with a ship painted black, with painted ports, under close reefed topsails, her coursers hauled up, and standing to the southward, but did not speak her. Saw her most of Sunday, standing south, and supposed her a ship just out of the Delaware bound to the southward. There was no other vessels near her, and did not see any thing of the Susquehanna. Captain Drinker doubts the correctness of the reported piracy.—[Nat. Gaz.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Public anxiety in relation to the packet ship Susquehanna continues very great. A great many persons are beginning to doubt whether the ship has actually been seized by pirates. Nothing has yet transpired tending to confirm the first report. In addition to what is stated below in the article from the United States Gazette, we learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday, that the ship was pilotted to sea by Mr. LEVI LINGO, who has returned to Philadelphia. He states that he pilotted out the Susquehanna; that he quitted her at 11 A. M. on Saturday, and saw her as late as 2 P. M.—When he left her she was about four miles outside the Capes; but when last observed, she had greatly increased her distance. At that time she was steering due east. He saw no schooner of a suspicious appearance hovering about, and he does not credit the reported piracy, but thinks it must have originated in some mistake. He affirms also, that the ship Louisiana was outside the Capes about the same time, bound to Norfolk, and therefore steering South, and he deems it possible that the Louisiana going south, might have been mistaken for the Susquehanna. It should be remembered, however, that Mr. Lingo lost sight of the Susquehanna at 2 P. M., whereas, according to the statement of Messrs. Maule and West, the capture took place some time after, the ship at dark being off Indian River.—[Balt. Chron.

We had a conversation on Friday, says the Delaware Journal, with Mr. William Slater, the intelligent and energetic contractor of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company, who informs us that the whole grading of the road between this place and Philadelphia will be completed within the present week. He also informed us, that all the rails are laid on the road with the exception of about 7 miles. The bridges in this State are in rapid progress of completion, and from all appearances, we entertain not the slightest doubt, that the road will be ready for travel from Wilmington to the Schuykill, by the middle of December.

NEWSPAPER DEBTS.—The conduct of some, who calls themselves honorable men, in regard to debts of this description, is infamous; and means are sometimes resorted to for evading their payment which are shameful. When a man, after regularly receiving a Newspaper for years, pleads that he only intended to take it for *one year;* or when another pleads the statute of limitations in bar of a just claim, we feel disposed to gazette these bankrupts in integrity, and expose them to the scorn of honest people. There is no money so hardly earned as the subscriptions of Newspapers, and it is a shame for any man, who is able to pay, to hesitate to discharge his account, when presented.

[Raleigh Register!

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE.—Capt. Richardson, of brig Leonidas, from Constradt, arrived at Boston, informs the Messrs. Topliff that the U. S. frigate Independence sailed from Cronstadt on the 13th of August. Being all ready for sea and the wind light, the Emperor directed a boat, with an officer and boat's crew, to be sent from every Russian ship of war in the harbour, to assist in towing the frigate out; and Captain Richardson says that she went out of the harbour in fine style, with a string of boats nearly half a mile long in advance. The Emperor's attention to the frigate and her officers were unremitted, to the last moment of her stay at Cronstadt; and it was remarked that no ship of war, of any nation, had ever before been known to receive such manifestations of good will, in a Russian harbor.

For the Easton Gazette.

LETTER 2.

We departed from New York on a pleasant afternoon in August, and our vessel glided swiftly over the rolling waters of the Hudson. This far famed and majestic river was first discoved by Europeans, September 4, 1604, by Henry Hudson, from whom it derives its name. It is a noble river, abounding with scenery the most sublime, picturesque and romantic character. Three miles above New York city the beautiful Weehawken is located, the romantic scenery of which has inspired the poetic muse of Halleck; it is the celebrated duelling-ground, stained with the blood of folly, and the place where the fatal duel between Col. Aaron Burr and Gen. Hamilton was fought, 1804. Its retired walks, and convenient solitude have created its notoriety as the place where "affairs of honour" *falsely* so called, are generally settled. Here a fine marble monument was erected to the memory of Hamilton; but a few years ago it was removed, and his remains were interred in Trinity Church-yard, beneath a splendid monument, enclosed in an iron railing.

The next object which attracts the travelers' attention, is the Palisades, a range of precipicies, or a high ridge of rocks, or bluffs, beginning a little above Weehawken and extending up the river on the west side 18 or 20 miles to Tappan, and forms in many places an impassable boundary. In some few places a red sand-stone foundation is seen below: but the great mass of the rocks presents the mural precipices of the trap formation, resembling a massy piece of masonry, a wall which the ingenuity and skill of the Chinese can never imitate. In many places these rocks are almost perpendicular from 20 to 500 or 550 feet in altitude. The right banks of the river, opposite the palisades, are for many miles elegantly diversified with hill and dell, and presents various scenes of cultivation handsomely contrasted with the rude cliffs on the left. About ten miles above New York on the brow of the Palisades, is the site of FORT LEE; at the height of 300 feet or more above the river; nearly opposite to which, on a high hill on the east side of the river, stood Fort Washington. This fort was surrendered by the Americans to the Hessians in 1776, together with 2600 men. Three miles farther up the river is *Spuyten Duyvel*

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